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**ACTIVITIES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS ON UNFCCC ARTICLE 6  
(EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS)**

**ANALYSIS BASED ON SURVEY INFORMATION  
Draft 1**

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**Draft 1 – 27 May 2002**

*This paper has been prepared by UNEP in collaboration with the secretariat, based on information received from IGOs, NGOs, and United Nations agencies as at 30 April 2002. This first draft will be considered at the workshop to assist in developing a possible SBSTA work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. A final version of this paper will be edited to include additional information received from organizations after 30 April 2002, and will be made available on the UNFCCC web site as a web-only document.*

## **I. BACKGROUND**

1. The SBSTA, at its twelfth session, following a side event organized by the secretariat which aimed at exchanging information among Parties, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), noted that Parties, IGOs and NGOs had already undertaken work for the implementation of Article 6<sup>1</sup> at the national and international levels, and that the lessons learned, as well as information products developed, should be compiled and shared, and priority areas identified (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, para. 64 (b)). The SBSTA requested the secretariat to put Article 6 on the agenda of its fourteenth session and, where appropriate, subsequent sessions (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, para. 64 (c)).

2. At its fourteenth session, the SBSTA adopted a set of conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 27), that, *inter alia*, recognized the contributions made by United Nations organizations as well as other IGOs and NGOs and invited them to provide information to the secretariat on their activities for consideration at a workshop. The SBSTA also noted the importance of widely disseminating IPCC information, PROVIDED BY YHR Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

## **II. MANDATE**

3. At its fifteenth session, the SBSTA considered a document that provided an analysis of information and comments received from Parties, IGOs and NGOs (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/6 and Add.1) and presented, *inter alia*, proposals and options on integrating Article 6 of the Convention into the SBSTA work programme. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, resources permitting, to organize a workshop, for which draft terms of reference were provided (FCCC/SBSTA, 2001/8, paras. 42-45).

4. One of the activities proposed in the draft terms of reference is to consider information received by United Nations organizations and IGOs and NGOs on their activities relating to Article 6, and to identify ways in which Parties might use this existing knowledge and capacity in the implementation of Article 6 at the national level (FCCC/2001/8, annex II, para.3.).

## **III. METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT**

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<sup>1</sup> In this document, Article 6 refers to Article 6 of the Convention.

5. Pursuant to the conclusions of SBSTA 15, the UNFCCC secretariat sent out letters in December 2001 and March 2002, inviting various United Nations organizations, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide information to the secretariat on their existing and planned activities related to the implementation of Article 6. A template for reporting on the activities was provided. The template is attached as annex I to this report.
6. Letters were sent out to 382 organizations in total (24 United Nations organizations, 358 Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations). Responses using the template were received from a total of 84 organizations (4 United Nations organizations, 80 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations). These non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations are all accredited observers to, and actively involved in the UNFCCC process.
7. This involvement is confirmed by the answers received where they report recurrent participation in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies. Some also report their contributions to workshops organized by the secretariat, as well as to special events at the official meetings. They all plan to continue to be active players, and most of them would be ready to contribute more to an Article 6 work programme, once their potential role is clearly defined.
8. The analysis of the Article 6 survey contained in this report was conducted by UNEP to assist the UNFCCC secretariat, as a part of UNEP's effort to support the implementation of Article 6.
9. Based on the submission of the organizations, this report attempts to analyse the existing activities and recommend possible future activities. The recommendations on the future activities are for consideration in the UNFCCC Article 6 workshop and will assist in the development of the SBSTA work programme on Article 6. The recommendations will also serve for eventual consideration, decisions and formulation of any necessary guidance to the GEF on the matter by the COP. These recommendations are to be found at the end of this report.
10. An analysis of the geographical coverage of the reported activities has not been conducted. Such an analysis would only be possible if more comprehensive information is sought and received on the various activities, also from a wider set of bodies conducting relevant activities. It should be noted that an analysis of the effectiveness of all the relevant activities would also be necessary not only for drawing conclusions on the geographical coverage but also for conducting a meaningful analysis to identify gaps in the implementation of Article 6.
11. As part of the same survey, the UNFCCC secretariat also sought information from the organizations regarding activities related to the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR). This issue is addressed in a separate report<sup>2</sup>. It should be noted that an Interagency Steering Group on the Dissemination of IPCC TAR to support the efforts in Article 6 implementation was established during COP 7 in Marrakesh. The Group consists of representatives from the secretariats for IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNITAR, and WMO. Its first meeting was held in Geneva on 7 December 2001. The Group is now developing a coordinated business plan under the leadership of UNEP.

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<sup>2</sup> Ref. "Dissemination of the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR)".

12. The UNFCCC does not define the terms “education”, “training” and “public awareness”. Hence, the organizations have categorized their activities into the three main categories using their own interpretation. The terms are interchangeable to a large extent and the Parties to the UNFCCC may eventually wish to define these terms for the purposes of Article 6 implementation, particularly to enable uniform and comparable reporting on the implementation of the Article by the Parties and analyses of those reports.

13. For the purpose of this report, the reported activities have been further sub-categorized under the three main categories as follows:

#### 13.1. Education:

- University level activities;
- Research, studies and resulting publications;
- Activities for primary and secondary schools and children; and
- Textbooks and other educational materials (primarily for universities and schools).

#### 13.2. Training:

- Technical and specialized training;
- Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings) of specialized nature for specific target groups; and
- Production of specialized documents (as training tools).

#### 13.3. Public awareness:

- Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences, etc.), networks, debates and study tours;
- Events, exhibitions and campaigns;
- Production and/or dissemination of information materials (brochures, newsletters, press releases, websites, TV and radio programmes); and
- Wide dissemination of study/research results.

14. The activities reported by organizations have been placed under the three main categories of education, training and public awareness and further into sub-categories under each, in accordance with the types of activities indicated in paragraph 12 above. Further explanations of the sub-categorization are provided in the relevant sections in the report. However, much of the information reported was not detailed or precise enough to enable an accurate determination of the categories and sub-categories under which the activities should belong.

15. If a similar exercise is to be conducted in the future, a more comprehensive format/template accompanied by clear guidance/instruction may need to be developed, based on the experience from this first attempt of a survey and analysis. This would enable organizations to report more detailed and comparable information on activities and a better analysis to be conducted.

16. Under each subcategory of activities, the individual activities have been grouped, as far as possible, into substantive thematic subjects of key relevance to the implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. The thematic subjects are:

- Climate change in general or as a component of environment or sustainable development;

- Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments;
- Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry);
- Agriculture, forestry and land use;
- Impact assessment and adaptation;
- Meteorology, climatology, oceanography;
- Air pollution; and
- Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computers, modeling, negotiation skills, etc.).

17. Under the sub-categories, there are several thematic subject areas under which no activities were reported by organizations. However, given the nature of the current survey, it cannot be concluded that no activities exist in those areas. A more comprehensive survey could enable better analysis to be conducted on the thematic subject areas (see section on recommendations).

18. The focus of the analysis is on: (i) the types of activities; (ii) issues addressed by the activities; and (iii) target groups. The analysis of ongoing activities is compiled in tables that are annexed to the report (annex II). The names of, or explanations about the organizations responsible for the activities and their partners and sponsors are not mentioned in these tables. However, the details can be obtained from annex IV that contains the full (unedited) reports submitted by the organizations.

19. The specific activities that are planned have been summarized in annex III. Availability of funds is indicated where the information was available in the submissions of organizations. This annex should be useful, together with the tables contained in annex II for the workshop and SBSTA, if they decide to prioritize the activities and types of activities that they would like to see implemented (see under Recommendations).

### **III. REPORT**

#### **Education**

20. Activities on education reported by the organizations include activities directed at primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions, research and studies being carried out by the organizations, or with their support, on climate change related issues and resulting publications, and educational activities for primary and secondary schools and school children. The activities have been sub-categorized into:

- University level activities;
- Research, studies and resulting publications;
- Activities for primary and secondary schools and children; and
- Textbooks and other educational materials (primarily for universities and schools).

#### *University level activities:*

21. With regard to activities at the university level, the reported activities include undergraduate and postgraduate courses, provision of lectures or lecturers, and provision of scholarships and research fellowship.

22. Several organizations reported on undergraduate programmes and courses. Many of the specific courses reported were from one organization, for distance learning. These have been

included in the undergraduate programmes although some of them may also be used in graduate courses. Several organizations also reported on masters and doctoral programmes and courses on climate change and related subjects. The subjects (titles) of the programmes and courses addressing the issue of climate change are contained in table 1 of annex II.

23. It can be stated that several more universities are conducting courses that are relevant to climate change. Since climate change is a very wide subject, affecting almost all ecosystems and socio-economic sectors, it would be possible to touch upon the subject of climate change in very many courses and programmes. Further survey on this would be useful to examine the extent and the depth with which the issue of climate change is addressed.

24. At least five organizations reported that they provide lectures and lecturers on climate change and related issues, and on the work of the organizations relevant to climate change.

25. Scholarships and research fellow programmes have been reported as follows:

- Provision of a limited number scholarships on a competitive basis for MPhil degrees to persons from developing countries, especially within the South Pacific and Asian regions;
- Employing research fellows on specific areas of study relating to environment such as climate change;
- Provision of funds for research students working towards a PhD in a trans-disciplinary research topic related to climate change;
- Fellowships Programme offering a small number of competitive Fellowships each year that allow international researchers to work on trans-disciplinary research projects related to climate change for periods of between 2 - 12 months duration;
- Provision of grants (between 1 and 3 years duration) for research and management projects to be carried out at various institutions (polytechnics, universities and research institutions) around the world; and
- Research training fellowship of a Regional Research and Dissemination Programme on Energy Environment and Climate (ARRPEEC) (approximately 70 people have been trained since 1999).

26. Three organizations reported on availability of internships in their organizations for tertiary level students to work on climate change and related issues.

27. One organization reported on its international activity to train students as well as run programmes for students to educate the public on climate change issues and inform them of the actions they can take to contribute to GHG emission reduction.

*Research, studies and resulting publications:*

28. Several organizations reported on their research programmes and activities. Whether or not research should be considered as a component of education within the framework of Article 6 is a matter for discussion and decision. The current document includes all types of activities that were reported by the organizations, including research.

29. For the purpose of implementation of Article 6, it may be appropriate to focus on the types of publications that result from the research and studies (e.g. whether or not general information material for the general public or specific sectors have been produced in addition to scientific articles in specialized journals) and the dissemination strategy and its implementation rather than on the research or studies themselves. Although in most cases such detailed information

have not been reported, it can be assumed that research and studies would be accompanied by some kind of reports.

30. In this section, only the research/studies that were not accompanied by wide dissemination efforts/programme (i.e. no description of dissemination or ordinary dissemination for any research/study reports/articles) have been included. Research/studies that had dissemination programmes described in conjunction with them can be found under the section on public awareness.

31. The research and studies and their reports/articles without a mention of special dissemination programme are summarized under key thematic subject areas in Table 2 of Annex II.

32. Several research activities were reported in the thematic subject areas of "Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments", "energy, industry technologies and mitigation", "Impact assessment and adaptation" and "tools, techniques and methodologies". However, these activities were reported by just a few organizations. The list is certainly a very limited set of research activities that are being carried out in the field of climate change.

*Activities for primary and secondary schools and children:*

33. Activities for school children reported by the organizations are summarized by type of activity in table 3 of annex II.

34. Activities reported include some innovative activities that involve schools and children such as quiz and poster competitions, teaching through letter writing and school campaign. Such innovative ideas would be useful in designing activities in other areas, particularly for raising public awareness. Whether or not school curricula include issues on climate change is not clear, but this would be one of the potential areas for further development.

*Textbooks and other educational materials (primarily for universities and schools):*

35. Educational materials could include many types of information products. This section on "Education" only includes the production of textbooks and other materials that are specifically reported as primarily targeting students.

36. Similarly as for publications resulting from research and studies, the dissemination strategy and how widely the educational materials are distributed and used would be an important element in assessing Article 6 implementation. However, the reports received from the organizations did not contain this information.

37. A number of organizations reported that they produce educational materials without detailed explanations. The specific products reported by the organizations are summarized in table 4 of annex II.

**Training**

38. Activities on training reported by the organizations include specialized training courses for specific target groups; various meetings (workshops, seminars, etc.) with specialized focus and

in-depth approach to issues targeting specific groups of audiences; and production of training materials. These activities have been sub-categorized into:

- Technical and specialized training;
- Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings) of specialized nature for specific target groups; and
- Production of specialized documents (as training tools).

*Technical and specialized training:*

39. Technical and specialized training and any accompanying training materials reported by the organizations have been summarized in table 5 of annex II.

40. Several training courses were reported by organizations in all the thematic subject areas. Some training cover a wide area of climate change in one course, such as on the science, impacts and policy responses to climate change, while others address very specific areas such as on how to calculate baselines for JI and CDM, or on technical training for the servicing of equipment in heating, refrigeration and air conditioning industry. Training courses vary in duration but are normally a few weeks to a month or two. Some intensive courses are run for one to a few days.

41. The difference between the activities reported as training courses of short duration that cover a wide range of subjects, and a workshop, seminar or conference that also cover similarly wide range of climate change related subjects is not clear from the reports submitted by organizations. The definitions of the terms education, training and public awareness need to clarify this matter.

*Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings) of specialized nature for specific target groups:*

42. The meetings of specialized nature for specific target groups reported by the organizations are summarized in table 6 of annex II. These include workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings and are organized for commonly between 20 and 100 participants, but discussion and briefing meetings are likely to be for smaller groups.

43. The activities listed under this subcategory are not many. The thematic subject areas in which activities are reported include "Climate change policy development", Energy, industry technologies and mitigation, "Agriculture, forestry and land use" and "Meteorology, climatology, oceanography". The reported meetings seem to address issues in a more specific way, with specific target groups to achieve specific goals rather than in a general way for raising awareness.

*Production of specialized documents (as training tools):*

44. Activities on production of specialized documents, often as training tools, reported by the organizations are summarized in table 7 of annex II.

45. The types of training materials reported include simple brochures, guidelines, handbooks, training modules and guides, and software tools. Simple brochures were also listed under this category if it targeted a very specific group on a specific issue. Some organization reported on their "training tools" without being specific about the type of tools. The most number of



training tools were reported under the thematic subject area of "Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments".

### **Public awareness**

46. All types of activities that target the general public have all been included under this category of "public awareness". Activities that are also targeting specific groups of audiences, but with awareness raising being the primary goal, particularly on general climate change and related issues rather than on specific issues dealt with in depth. Forums such as meetings (workshops, conferences, seminars, lectures, briefing meetings, dialogues, etc.) as well as networking which are longer-term, continuous in nature are also included. Production of information material including research/study reports and their wide dissemination and dissemination mechanisms are also addressed under "public awareness". The activities have been sub-categorized into:

- Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences, etc.), networks, debates and study tours;
- Events, exhibitions and campaigns;
- Production and/or dissemination of information materials (brochures, newsletters, press releases, websites, TV and radio programmes); and
- Wide dissemination of study/research results

47. A few organizations mentioned in their reports, the existence/implementation or development of communication or outreach strategies. Such a strategy would be an important basis for effective dissemination of information. Communication/outreach strategies that are developed for other purposes, would serve as a useful example and framework for developing and implementing one for climate change. One organization reported on its activity to train government and NGO staff in communication and its use as a policy tool. Any future surveys on Article 6 activities should include reports on this issue.

48. A few organizations reported having communication/outreach activities, without being specific about the types of activities carried out, or simply stating that public awareness activities are carried out as part of relevant projects and programmes. Most of such reports have not been reflected in the summary tables. Some organizations reported that they organize workshops, symposiums, seminars, and other events without further information on the topics addressed in these meetings and events. Such items are not reflected in the summary tables.

49. Several organizations reported that they give presentations at conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. on various issues regarding climate change and related issues including the work of the organizations. These have not been reflected in the summary tables.

*Meetings (workshops, seminars, conferences, etc.), networks, debates and study tours:*

50. Various meetings including workshops, seminars, conferences, symposiums, and small meetings, as well as public debates, networks, visits and study tours have been included under this subcategory, if they seemed to address issues in a broad way, targeting the general public or broader set of groups. These activities reported by organizations are summarized in table 8 of annex II.

51. Meetings were the most common activities reported by organizations. The most common thematic subject areas under which meetings were organized were "climate change in general

and environment with a component on climate change issues", and "Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments".

*Events, exhibitions and campaigns:*

52. Various events, exhibitions and campaigns reported by organizations are summarized in table 9 of annex II. A few organizations reported on efforts to raise public awareness on, and profile of, climate change, in connection with popular public events such as the Olympics, using means such as media campaign, briefings for journalists, public exhibit, presentations, and flyers. Through such efforts, messages can reach millions of people.

53. Activities reported include museum exhibitions, computer exhibit, awareness campaigns and running races. A specific initiative to promote energy efficient light bulbs, targeting the residential sector was reported to have reached nearly 25 million citizens.

*Production and dissemination of information materials (brochures, newsletters, press releases, websites, TV and radio programmes):*

54. Activities reported by organizations on production of information materials and dissemination of information have been summarized in table 10 of annex II.

55. Several organizations mentioned the publishing of press and other articles in newsletters and press in general terms. Since these were only reported in general terms, they are not contained in the summary table. Similarly, production and distribution of newsletters and other material of the organizations without mention of specific focus of topics addressed have not been included in the summary table.

56. Availability and development of websites was a very common feature in the reports submitted by the organizations. Most organizations have their own website that disseminate information and information products on the work of the organization and on climate change related issues. Only the website for specific activities have been listed in the summary table, the general website of organizations have not been included. The actual addresses of websites are not given in the current document.

*Wide dissemination of study/research results:*

57. Research/studies and their outputs that are accompanied by wide dissemination efforts, including targeting the general public, are listed in this subcategory. Research/studies that do not mention such efforts have been included under "education". As already mentioned under the section on education, appropriateness of including research activities under analyses of Article 6 implementation needs to be discussed and decided.

58. Some dissemination efforts reported by organizations were not accompanied by information regarding the thematic subject areas of the materials being disseminated. These dissemination efforts include use of the media (press releases, prompt answering of media enquiries, a programme of media training, and programmes to improve the relationship/understanding between scientists and journalists), television documentaries, public exhibitions, and drama series.

59. Dissemination activities by thematic subject areas are summarized in table 11 of annex II.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON A WAY FORWARD

60. There is considerable effort by organizations to implement education, training and public awareness activities. It must be remembered that these activities of organizations need to be assessed or analysed in the context of how effective they are in facilitating, supporting or contributing to the Parties' efforts to implement Article 6.

##### *Definitions:*

61. As mentioned under "Methodology" the UNFCCC does not define the terms "education", "training" and "public awareness". The terms are interchangeable to a large extent and the Parties to the UNFCCC may eventually wish to define these terms for the purposes of Article 6 implementation, particularly to enable uniform and comparable reporting on the implementation of the Article by the Parties and analyses of those reports. The workshop may wish to recommend to SBSTA to include the work on defining the terms under its work programme on Article 6.

##### *Additional surveys:*

62. There is a need to conduct a more comprehensive survey and analysis in order to better understand the role that organizations are playing or can play in complementing and supplementing the Article 6 activities of the Parties. Recommendations from the workshop on Article 6 to SBSTA may include:

- 62.1. Conducting a more comprehensive survey of activities of organizations based on the first survey and analysis. This would include seeking more detailed and precise information as well as extending the survey to other organizations carrying out activities in the field of climate change;
- 62.2. Conducting an additional survey of activities being carried out and planned by the Parties. A format for reporting by the Parties needs to be designed carefully, taking into account the information reported in national communications and the experiences from the current survey and analysis; and
- 62.3. Based on the results of these additional surveys, analysing how the Parties efforts can be complemented or supplemented by activities of organizations.

##### *Criteria to assess best practices:*

63. While analysis of the effectiveness of Article 6 activities is difficult, the workshop may wish to consider the feasibility of developing sets of criteria for assessing effectiveness and for determining best practices. Analysis of effectiveness would require consideration of issues such as impact (including the size and visibility of the activity, and long term impact), cost-effectiveness, and ancillary benefits. However some simple criteria could be developed, taking into account, for example, the number of people informed or trained (also in relation to the population of a country or in various sectors - e.g. within the government), innovativeness of activities, and design and implementation of follow up to the Article 6 activities that enables the determination of impact to some degree. An analysis of the geographical coverage of, and identification of gaps in activities may also be possible if more comprehensive information is

sought and received on the various activities, both from the Parties and organizations conducting relevant activities, and if aforementioned sets of criteria are established.

*Sectoral coverage:*

64. In the current analysis, an effort was made to group the activities under key thematic subject areas in the implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol as follows:

- Climate change in general or as a component of environment or sustainable development;
- Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments;
- Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry);
- Agriculture, forestry and land use;
- Impact assessment and adaptation;
- Meteorology, climatology, oceanography;
- Air pollution; and
- Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computers, modeling, negotiation skills, etc.).

65. If a more comprehensive survey is carried out, analysis can be conducted to determine the extent of Article 6 activities being carried out in each key subject area. One of the important purposes of such an exercise would be to better understand how much and how well climate change information is being disseminated in the different sectors of society, to enable the different sectors to plan and implement activities, taking into account climate change. With this in mind, the Article 6 Workshop may wish to examine the thematic subject areas defined above and propose a different, or a more refined set (to include further breakdown into sectors such as water resource management, coastal area management, and tourism) that can be used for any further survey and analyses. Alternatively, the Workshop may recommend that this be carried out under SBSTA as a part of its work programme on Article 6.

*Priority activities:*

66. However, the above-mentioned efforts should be carried out in parallel with the current effort under the UNFCCC on the implementation of Article 6 including defining the SBSTA programme on Article 6. Based on the current survey and analysis, the workshop on Article 6 may wish to identify ongoing and planned activities of organizations that the Parties would want to see continue or implemented as priority. Such priorities may be determined in terms of individual activities, types of activities, the thematic subject areas under which activities need to be strengthened and the target groups that need to be addressed. All the tables contained in annex II can be used to help in identifying priority activities and areas in terms of thematic subjects and types of activities. Alternatively, this task can be carried out by SBSTA as a part of its programme of work on Article 6.

*Funding:*

67. Most organizations have reported that they plan to continue their existing activities relevant to Article 6. Several new activities are also planned. However, the continuation of the existing activities and implementation of new ones, depend largely on the availability of funds. In some cases the prospects for receiving the necessary funds are good while in others, not good. In general, it can be said that funds for Article 6 activities are not easily forthcoming. The

Workshop and subsequently, SBSTA, may wish to draw up a plan for consideration and decision by the Parties, on facilitating and ensuring financing of Article 6 activities including a stronger guidance to GEF on the issue.

*Networking:*

68. The Workshop may also wish to consider recommending to SBSTA the development of a roster of organizations with indications of their experiences and expertise relevant to Article 6 activities. The Parties can consult the roster when they require assistance in implementing Article 6 activities. The roster can be developed as a component of ongoing or planned efforts to establish a clearing house and a resource centre for Article 6 or other UNFCCC-related activities.

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**Annex I – Template  
Survey on UNFCCC Article 6 activities/products**

**Name of organization (Please indicate contact persons/offices and their coordinates for each activities) :**

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Existing activities</b>	<b>Future activities</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Education</b>	(Please indicate the type of programmes and supporting information products, and some indication of the size/importance of the activity)	(Same as for existing activities, but please include information about the availability of resources for the planned activities.)
	Does your organisation develop an educational programme on climate change?		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Training</b>	(If yes, describe type of training programmes and their results).	(Same as for existing activities, but please include information about the availability of resources for the planned activities.)
	Does your organisation develop or provide training related to climate change issues?		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Public Awareness</b>	(If yes, described the type and level of activity, and the availability and types of supporting information products.)	(Same as for existing activities, but please include information about the availability of resources for the planned activities.)
	Does your organisation develop a public awareness programme on climate change?		
<b>4.</b>	<b>IPCC Third Assessment Report Dissemination</b>	(If yes, provide information on the type and level of activity; target groups; supporting information products and means of dissemination (workshops, popularised versions, multimedia), etc.)	(Same as for existing activities, but please include information about the availability of resources for the planned activities.)
	Does your organisation have any existing activities related to IPCC TAR dissemination?		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Relationship to the UNFCCC Process</b>	(Has your organization been directly involved in any UNFCCC activities in the past, such as special events, workshops, directly supporting Parties in implementing the Convention, etc.?)	(What are your plans for the future, and what resources do you have at your disposal? How could you support a SBSTA work programme on Article 6?)
	What is the relationship of your organization to work undergoing within the UNFCCC process?		

## Annex II – Tables

Table 1: Undergraduate and postgraduate courses relevant to climate change

Key thematic subject	Courses	No. of students per year and countries/regions
Environmental Science, Geography, Ecology, Development, etc. (with climate change as a component)	<p>Undergraduate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with our Environment: with explicit discussion of climate change</li> <li>• Environmental Negotiation and Conflict Resolution: with a small role for climate change.</li> <li>• Exploring Sustainability: a dissertation module</li> </ul> <p>MSc/Mphil/PhD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lectures on climate change within environmental and geographical sciences, engineering, architectural programmes</li> <li>• Field course on Ecology: with specific modules on climate change (15-days/year)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development for the Tropic: with specific modules on climate change (20-days/year)</li> <li>• Managing environmental change: with a significant component on climate change</li> <li>• Earth and Life: climate change is all pervasive</li> <li>• Environment: with introductory science and politics of climate change</li> <li>• The Environment Web: science, policy and politics of climate change, linking these to issues of globalisation, governance, citizenship and legitimacy</li> </ul>	<p>15 students</p> <p>20 students</p>
Climate change as a core subject	<p>Undergraduate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Warming (the Science behind the headlines)</li> <li>• Changing Climate</li> </ul> <p>MSc/Mphil/PhD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental education and the public understanding of science</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Climate Change: core concepts, analysis techniques and current understanding of natural and anthropogenic climate change, covering both science and policy</li> <li>• Climate research</li> </ul>	<p>30, international</p> <p>5-10</p>

Key thematic subject	Courses	No. of students per year and countries/regions
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments	MSc/Mphil/PhD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change: understanding how JI/IET/CDM will support sustainable energy systems and the development of policy tools to assist in the resolution of baseline calculations and unresolved questions relevant land use, land use change and forestry</li> <li>• Module on CDM/JI/IET: including assessment of modelling approaches related to baseline development and effectiveness of emission trading schemes</li> </ul>	
Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry):	Undergraduate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Energy: includes study of the sustainability problems associated with the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, and how they might be mitigated in the short to medium term</li> </ul> MSc/Mphil/PhD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy: specializing in Energy Technology, Energy Economics and Planning and Electric Power System Management</li> <li>• Energy and Climate Change</li> <li>• Energy studies: with several students focusing on climate change mitigation</li> <li>• Environmental Clean Technologies: with modules that assess how GHG emissions from technologies can be reduced and training on how to price externalities including GHG and other pollutants</li> </ul>	Since 1979, more than 600 students from 24 countries mainly in Asia Approximately 20, Africa
Agriculture, forestry and land use		
Impact assessment and adaptation	MSc/Mphil/PhD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation</li> </ul>	
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography, atmospheric science	Undergraduate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmospheric Science with a focus on climate change</li> </ul> MSc/Mphil/PhD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate research</li> <li>• Atmospheric Science with a focus on climate change.</li> <li>• Climate models</li> </ul>	App.120, UK and international
Tools, techniques and		



Key thematic subject	Courses	No. of students per year and countries/regions
methodologies (project development, computers, modeling, negotiation skills, etc.)		

Table 2: Research and their reports

Key thematic subject	Research/study and reports	Target groups
International climate policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research articles and papers, e.g. "Sustainable societies and the participation of non-state actors: chances, problems and impossibilities" "Time to Change: States as Problems or Problem-Solvers in World Society" "Protagonists of World Society? Strategies and Levels of NGO influence on International Relations" "NGOs as Strategic Actors in International Politics. Factors Influencing NGO' Strategic Performance on Different Levels of Polity The Better Half of World Society."</li> <li>• The analytical work in support of the UNFCCC Annex I Expert Group (AIXG) since mid-1990s on technical negotiating issues.</li> </ul>	Negotiators
Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change policy research and publication relating to: per capita emissions and emission allowance allocation; growth in emissions and emissions projections; sectoral emissions; impact of domestic policies on greenhouse gas emissions; environmental tax reform and emissions trading.</li> <li>• Research on collateral benefits of GHG reduction with main focus on human health risk reduction and the issues of multi-benefit, non-timber products and carbon sequestration applied to the case of The Russian Federation. It analyzes health benefits from conventional pollution reduction as a result of GHG limitation and economic benefits of fuel saving.</li> </ul>	Decision-makers and specialists dealing with the multi-benefit studies



Key thematic subject	Research/study and reports	Target groups
	flooding with climate change on crop yield to be released later in 2002.	
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography		
Air pollution		
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computers, modeling, negotiation skills, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent examination of the estimates of the greenhouse gas emissions and inventory methodology by RAO UESR, the largest electric power generation company in The Russian Federation. REPORT: "Independent Expert Review of the Russian Joint Stock company- Unified Energy System of Russia: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Methodology" (2001) - in Russian and English</li> <li>Study on the IPCC Greenhouse Gas Inventory Methodology Applied to Land Use Change and Forestry in Kenya (1993)</li> </ul>	
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research on the role of dispute settlement in the climate change regime.</li> </ul>	

Table 3: Activities for Schools and Children

Type of activity	Activity	Country/region of organization
Meetings and educational programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of environment issue in the curriculum.</li> <li>Staff and university students volunteer to visit secondary schools to give talks on climate change. The volunteers themselves also learn about climate change</li> <li>"Letter Workshop for Kids" in which volunteers visit elementary schools to talk about climate change. Students then write letters to the earth and the volunteers respond to them.</li> <li>In 2000, programme "Chikyu no Gakko" (i.e. School of the Earth) to teach climate change &amp; lifestyles was developed. Manual and visual tools available on the web.</li> <li>EDUGREEN: A website containing quizzes, stories, maps and other such interactive and creative activities maintained to enrich children's knowledge about environmental issues. The website has a section on climate change. TARGET GROUP: schoolchildren of 10-15 years</li> </ul>	<p>Japan</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Japan India</p>

Type of activity	Activity	Country/region of organization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Adoption and Monitoring Programme for Schools (CAMPS): Creating 10 'islands of excellence' in 10 communities where the students from adjoining schools improve the local environmental conditions through environmental testing, workshops, seminars, and special events with a thrust to provide technical know-how to students in assessing environmental status of their localities.</li> </ul>	India
Events, exhibitions and campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual competition for children whose parents work in large power generation plants, heat powerstations, petro-chemical industries and chemical plants, to design posters on their vision about the environment at the parents' work places. The purpose is to drive parents to improve the environment at the work place.</li> <li>Green Olympiad: An annual examination for school children to raise their awareness. In 2001 issues of focus were agriculture, forestry and biodiversity, atmosphere and climate change, energy, solid waste, environment, water and health. Over 60,000 students from 2500 schools participated.</li> <li>Terra Quiz: Televised quiz show for 64 students from the top 32 schools that participated in Green Olympiad. Issues of focus are energy, environment and sustainable development.</li> <li>“LE PARI CONTRE L’EFFET DE SERRE” (The Bet): One-year (2000-2001) campaign aimed at reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Schools, and in pupils’ everyday life, with large support from the media, newspapers, radio and national TV. Nearly 20,000 documents were sent to schools and local associations; more than 300 pupils had participated actively in this campaign.</li> </ul>	Poland  India (Activity Implemented in India and neighboring countries)  India  France and Europe

Table 4: Educational materials primarily targeting students.

Type of product	Product	Country/region of organization	Target groups
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Textbooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Market-Based Methods Of Environmental Management” (2001) on emission trading in Russian, currently being published. Potential translation into Spanish and English.</li> <li>• Social forestry—idea and practice (latest edition 2001) in Japanese</li> <li>• Diagnostic manual for tree diseases in the tropics with some diseases of agroforestry crops (latest edition 2001)</li> <li>• A scientific textbook. 80.000 copies produced and distributed.</li> </ul>	<p>USA/The Russian Federation</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Italy</p>	<p>University students, policy-makers, industry and professional NGOs in the Newly Independent States (NIS))</p> <p>Secondary schools</p>
Other products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A book on climate change to be published and distributed widely in schools with feedback forms in April 2002. If it is well received, it will also be distributed internationally.</li> <li>• Material on climate change included in meteorological education packs</li> </ul>	<p>Japan</p> <p>UK</p>	<p>Secondary school children of 13-16 years</p> <p>Schools</p>

Table 5: Technical and Specialized Training Courses.

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
Climate change and issues related to it (where no specific information on the issues addressed were provided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training activities related to climate change</li> <li>• Annual training courses related to climate change, including technology for GHG emission mitigation since 1999</li> <li>• Training courses together with course material provided</li> <li>• One-week training course: Climate Change: Science, Impacts and Policy Responses</li> <li>• Training on the link between climate change and development, June 2001</li> <li>• Training to prepare for COP7, October 2001</li> <li>• Various training programmes for Indian policy makers to generate awareness about climate change</li> </ul>	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>UK</p> <p>France</p> <p>France</p> <p>India</p>	<p>NGOs</p> <p>Asia</p> <p>Government and private sector,</p> <p>Professionals, particularly in government and industry for a more in-depth understanding of climate change issues.</p> <p>Associations dealing with development.</p> <p>Associations dealing with environment &amp; renewable energies.</p> <p>State &amp; national level government officials &amp; private sector</p>
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certification Scheme (BRE Certification) for Carbon Trading.</li> <li>• Training course on Economics of Climate Change Project Implementation, Presentations and written modules include CDM baselines and macro-economics of climate change.</li> <li>• Various training sessions (within the South-South-</li> </ul>	<p>South Africa</p> <p>France</p>	<p>Government officials</p> <p>Local teams of 4</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>North Project) on designing CDM projects through facilitation and monitoring courses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building within industry regarding use of flexible mechanisms for cost-effective CO2-Reduction in industry.</li> <li>• Training on the key tools and mechanisms of climate policy; e.g., monitoring, reporting and verification systems, ET, JI, and the CDM.)</li> <li>• Training provided on how to calculate baselines for JI and CDM.</li> <li>• Understanding the CDM project cycle.</li> <li>• Project Identification process: Ensuring CDM projects meet national sustainable development criteria.</li> <li>• Training regarding the importance of understanding investor risk and how to present an attractive CDM portfolio to an international investor. Use of models for baseline development and IET.</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on realization of JI Projects: criteria, rules and opportunities.</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on experiences in JI Project in The Netherlands</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on issues related with the Realization of Common Greenhouse Gases Emission Reduction Projects under JI</li> <li>• A weeklong Environmental Markets University Programme (EMU) on market-based instruments for environmental (air, water, natural resources) protection, including addressing institutional and legal components of market mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Germany</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>USA/The Russian Federation/ China</p>	<p>developing countries participating in the SSN project</p> <p>Policy makers, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs who will be players in the flexibility mechanisms</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>developing countries with different mix of constituencies of gov. agencies, private</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>Supporting information products include topical reports, emission trading textbook, video on emission trading, etc. Three sessions conducted in China focusing on acid rain (100 persons participated), one session conducted in The Russian Federation, focusing on the application of market-based environmental policy tools to achieve co-benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on identification of CDM and non-CDM opportunities for GHG emission reduction</li> </ul>	Canada	<p>sector, NGOs, academic institutions, local &amp; regional gov. and energy efficiency constituencies, depending on the issues of focus.</p> <p>Industries</p>
Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training programme/conference on GHG Emission Monitoring</li> <li>• Training and dialogue on renewable energies</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Programme</li> <li>• Training on use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies to reduce GHG emissions and training on implementation of technology transfer under the UNFCCC, on the development of carbon offset projects and evaluation of air pollution health benefits of climate change clean energy measures.</li> <li>• Energy planning training provided to assist countries identify the least GHG intensive and least expensive development path possible</li> <li>• “Renewable Energy School in Kyoto” - training on renewable energy (solar, biomass, small-hydro and wind)</li> <li>• Certificate program on cleaner production</li> </ul>	<p>Poland</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>UK</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Asia</p>	<p>Technicians and managers dealing with energy worldwide</p> <p>Stakeholders in China</p> <p>Leaders &amp; technicians who disseminate renewable energy. Pollution agencies, consulting org.,</p>



Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training courses on energy saving and energy management for industries</li> <li>• Two weeks training on technologies that contribute to global warming mitigation (e.g. energy efficiency technology as one of the CTI (Climate Technology Initiative) technology transfer activities</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on Problems of Greenhouse Gases Emission Inventory</li> <li>• A benchmarking programme in which each reporting smelter receives a performance graph showing where it ranks in relation to the performance of other de-identified plants with similar technology. A series of regional workshops are being organised to promote the spread of good practice throughout the industry.</li> <li>• Various training programmes in heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC/R) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accreditation through the Partnership For Air-Conditioning, Heating And Refrigeration Accreditation (PAHRA)</li> <li>- Curriculum Guide for entry-level technicians including on energy efficiency</li> <li>- Provision of technical certification to industry professionals</li> <li>- Industry Competency Exams (ICE)</li> <li>- North American Technician Excellence (NATE) programme trains and certifies technicians in the proper installation and service of HVAC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>China</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>UK</p> <p>USA</p>	<p>educational institutions in Asia.</p> <p>Industry.</p> <p>Policymakers and working level personnel in businesses in Asian countries</p> <p>Aluminium industries around the world</p> <p>Heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC/R) industry</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benchmarking programme to enable individual plants to compare their performance with other de-identified plants using the same technology</li> <li>- Seminars and measurement programmes to encourage the wider adoption of good operating practices</li> <li>- The PFC Reduction Initiative</li> <li>- GHG Protocol for the Aluminium Sector to ensure similar methodologies for measuring and calculating the greenhouse gas emissions for all the production processes.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training courses and training manual on ozone-friendly and energy-efficient refrigerators.</li> </ul>		
Agriculture, forestry and land use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration project on improved farming methods that help mitigate global warming and long-term project to quantify soil carbon and greenhouse gas reduction credits resulting from the adoption of direct seed practices by participating growers. Supporting material: “Growing Carbon” brochure</li> <li>• Training of foresters on climate change issues and CDM opportunities</li> <li>• Training on Conservation Agriculture as related to climate change including technical workshops, field training</li> <li>• Forestry energy project modelling training to evaluate use of sinks to reduce GHG emissions</li> <li>• Training courses for forestry, with reference to climate change</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p> <p>Central America</p> <p>International (Latin America, Africa, Asia)</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Japan</p>	<p>Farmers</p> <p>Foresters</p> <p>Policy and decision makers, technical personnel</p> <p>NGOs, government officials, universities, private sector</p>
Impact assessment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training packages in the areas of climate change,</li> </ul>	International	

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
adaptation	<p>climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment, integrated assessment, and technology assessment, adapted to the needs of individual countries and regions. Training courses have been conducted in/for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pacific Island countries.</li> <li>- Caribbean countries in Trinidad and Tobago, July 1999.</li> <li>- Asia-Pacific countries in Kuala Lumpur, September 2000.</li> <li>- Maldives, March 2001</li> <li>- Training Institute for Climate and Society for Asia Pacific countries held in Hawaii, Feb 2001</li> <li>- Palau, October 2001.</li> <li>• Two-week training course: Development and Application of Scenarios in Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessments, April 2002</li> </ul>		
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide range of training courses in meteorology with a climate component</li> <li>• Training programmes on oceanographic issues</li> </ul>	UK  International	
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training activity within the framework of Air Quality Research projects</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on Effective Realization of International Air Protection Obligations/Kyoto, Gothenborg - together or separately?</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on Air Protection Politics in The Netherlands: International Cooperation and Consequences for Energy Industry</li> </ul>	Italy  Poland  Poland	Young researchers

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training courses for countries in developing national communications to the UNFCCC</li> <li>• Training courses of MARKAL-MACRO model for government officials and the researchers</li> <li>• Training in the use of standards relevant to environmental management systems including climate change, held in Indonesia Philippines India Mongolia and countries in Africa</li> <li>• Two-day training course Integrated Research Skills Workshop (August 2002) focus on research methodologies and techniques which are particularly valuable for trans-disciplinary research topics related to climate change</li> <li>• Four-week training course: Integrated Approaches to Climate Change Management including an introduction to the concepts, techniques, and tools available for integrated assessment of the challenges presented by global climate change and its management in the short, medium and long-term (Oct.2000)</li> <li>• Assessing public participation and access to decision-making regarding climate change and national-level climate policy, compiling measurement and analysis of public access to information, decision-making and participation in the national climate arena.</li> <li>• Training programme/conference on Measuring Systems for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Industry</li> <li>• Training on Computer Conferencing for Information Exchange for Country Teams</li> <li>• Participating in the GHG Emissions Inventory in</li> </ul>	<p>International</p> <p>China</p> <p>International</p> <p>UK</p> <p>UK</p> <p>International</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Africa</p>	<p>Developing countries</p> <p>Government officials and scientist</p> <p>Developed and developing countries</p> <p>Research students</p> <p>Middle to senior level professional and research staff from relevant government agencies, research institutes, and NGOs.</p> <p>Local NGOs</p>

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>
	Africa.		
Other issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Best Practice Events – Building Regulations.</li> <li>• Training programme on disaster mitigation/management procedures.</li> </ul>	UK  UK	

Table 6: Meetings of Specialized Nature for Specific Target Groups

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>
Climate change related policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder workshops to formulate recommendations based on technical and policy, on problems of interest to the local partners including issues of climate change, air quality, energy, and transportation and how to manage those problems in an environmentally effective and economically efficient fashion.</li> <li>• Workshops/conferences on linking of domestic and regional Emissions Trading Schemes; financial accounting for GHG credits; international contracts; CDM audit protocols and methods; accreditation of operational entities; registries; compliance</li> </ul>	Switzerland/International	National and local government policy makers, industry, and NGOs around the world  Industry, government and NGOs
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments			
Energy and industry technologies and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing meetings on current developments with regard to the Kyoto Process and on the</li> </ul>	UK	Leaders in aluminium industry around the

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>
(non agricultural/forestry):	<p>progress achieved by the aluminium industry globally in its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy best practice programme – Carbon Trust for understanding public awareness of energy use and climate change</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable construction on issues related to transport to/from buildings and their energy implications</li> </ul>	<p>UK</p> <p>UK</p>	<p>world</p> <p>Building industry</p> <p>Planning, procurement and asset managers in building industry</p>
Agriculture, forestry and land use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions on Carbon Sink</li> <li>• Workshops on forestry aspects of Carbon Sink.</li> </ul>	<p>Germany</p> <p>Germany</p>	<p>Private sector companies interested in the issue</p>
Impact assessment and adaptation			
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on climate change for broadcast meteorological community, June 2002</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p>	<p>Broadcast meteorologists</p>
Air pollution			
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills)			

Table 7: Production of Specialized Documents (as Training Tools)

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
Climate change and issues related to it (where no specific information on the issues addressed were provided)			
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Emission Trading Handbook: designed as practitioner’s guide including materials on the History of Emissions Trading, Applying Emissions Trading to Other Environmental Markets, Basics of Trading, Portfolio Management, Risk Management, Advanced Transaction Structures, and a Glossary. Available in Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian – on website.</li> <li>• Report: Clean Development Mechanism Rules Of Procedure: Standards For The Executive Board And Operational Entities (2002): analyzes the potential for conflicts of interest that could undermine the market integrity of the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism, and provides a concise set of recommendations for avoiding these conflicts of interest. Available on website.</li> <li>• Tool for educating people on climate change issues and help identify the CDM opportunities</li> <li>• CCTRAIN: a training package for climate change mitigation.</li> <li>• EU-Synergy – a methodological guide for identification and design of CDM projects</li> <li>• Several “learning by doing” exercises on development of emission trading systems, further development of the CDM through practical implementation in a web-based Knowledge Management System), development of the GHG</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Zimbabwe/International</p> <p>Zimbabwe/International</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>USA/International;</p>	<p>CDM Executive Board members, media, advocacy organizations, investors</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Private sector</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>accounting and reporting protocol, now including a structured feed-back process, and modules on project based accounting (reduction projects, sinks) and value chain accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A set of criteria and indicators to assess if a CDM project is conducive to sustainable development in the host country as a part of effort to develop a better method of technology transfer.</li> <li>• Training materials on the Economics of the CDM (2001). Available on website.</li> </ul>	<p>South Africa</p> <p>South Africa and USA</p>	<p>4 non-Annex I countries participating in the South-South-North Project</p>
<p>Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of methodologies, training and outreach materials on the identification, assessment, transfer and uptake of environmentally sound technologies to address climate change issues</li> <li>• "Operational Opportunities to Minimize Fuel Use and Reduce Emissions": guidance material on industry best practices for reducing fuel consumption. Workshops will be convened to disseminate this information, the first one taking place in May 2002, Spain.</li> </ul>	<p>New Zealand</p> <p>International</p>	<p>Aviation industry</p>
<p>Agriculture, forestry and land use:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brochure: 'Growing Carbon: A New Crop that Helps Agricultural Producers and the Climate Too' (2000): describing what climate change is, how it could affect agriculture, what actions farmers can take to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and/or store additional carbon and resulting co-benefits of these activities. 300,000 copies have been distributed (Available on website and hard copy;</li> <li>• Guidelines on the use of the CDM in agricultural-</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p> <p>International</p>	<p>Farmers</p> <p>Agricultural industry</p>



Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	related projects and on the application of renewable energies in rural productive activities – under preparation.		
Impact assessment and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools to assist in vulnerability and adaptation training, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VANDACLIM (continental and island versions) – a software training tool based on the imaginary continental country of “Vanda” and “Vanda Islands” for application in countries. Available on CD-ROM.</li> <li>- PACCLIM – a tool for generating scenarios of climate change and examining effects on agriculture, coasts, health, and water resources. Available on CD-ROM.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	South Africa	Project developers
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography			
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategic planning software tool for training on developing harmonized strategies for reducing GHGs and air pollutants – under preparation.</li> <li>• Report: ‘From Obstacle To Opportunity: How Acid Rain Emissions Trading Is Delivering Cleaner Air’ (2000): analyzing the key elements of the U.S. Sulfur Dioxide Acid Rain Emissions Trading Program and the lessons learned for climate change policy. Available on website.</li> </ul>	USA  USA	Professionals dealing with air pollution  Air pollution and climate change policy-makers in many countries
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse Gas and Energy Trading Simulations – GETS1 (1999), GETS2 (2000) and GETS3 (2001/2002): to explore the advantages of electricity and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading, how trading</li> </ul>	Europe	Energy producers, energy consumers

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>can be integrated in companies' activities, contribute to the design of emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol and within the EU and show the technical feasibility of using such a mechanism as part of any GHG emission reduction obligation. Reports available on website. - CDM Guidebook for project developers – under preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards to promote the adoption of climate and environmentally friendly technologies. Reports available on ISO Bulletin and on website.</li> <li>• The MAGICC/SCENGEN: climate scenario generator (Available on CD-ROM and workbook;</li> </ul>	<p>New Zealand</p> <p>International</p>	<p>Standardization community</p> <p>Scientists around the world</p>

Table 8: Meetings (Workshops, Seminars, Conferences, etc.), networks, debates and study tours

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
<p>Climate change in general and environment in general with a component on climate change issues (and where no specific information on the issues addressed were provided)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public conferences, symposiums, lectures and seminars on climate change               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- about 15 conferences in 2001;</li> <li>- symposium in 20 prefectures;</li> <li>- one per two months mainly to the local councils;</li> <li>- Several conferences and meetings.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Public debates and forums including on television and radio, as well as small informal meetings pertaining to climate change.</li> <li>• Regular meetings, study groups, workshops and conferences which bring together experts from differing perspectives who would not often meet together, to provide a neutral and non-confrontational forum for debate and networking that helps promote understanding of different approaches to key international issues.</li> <li>• Communicating climate change workshops – to be organized, May 2002, to bring together communicators, science sociologists, journalists and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Hosting/making visits for discussions, making presentations to community groups and clubs.</li> <li>• Trained students educate the public on climate change issues and inform them of the actions they can take to reduce their GHG emissions.</li>   <li>• Corporate Roundtable on development of</li> </ul>	<p>France Japan Luxembourg Italy Zimbabwe; Hungary/Region of Central and Eastern Europe; Region of Africa</p> <p>Zimbabwe, UK</p> <p>UK</p> <p>UK</p> <p>UK, USA</p> <p>USA, implementation in Germany, Sweden and others</p> <p>India</p>	<p>Industry</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>strategies for the Environment (CoRE): a forum that facilitates interaction and brainstorming among environmentally conscious corporates, provides information resources, guidance, and networking for them to realize their sustainability agenda(s), and helps develop appropriate solutions/ strategies for use by the industry. The industrial sectors are being sensitized to take lead and opportunities to cut down emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A network of communicators and educators around the world from government, NGO, media, universities, institutes, international agencies and corporations. The network is a source of information and action on climate change education, awareness and communication fields and for disseminating materials.</li> <li>• - The international "Youth Climate Summit 2001" Documentation available on website and in hard copy.</li> <li>• Formulating policy options and facilitating informal dialogues between UNFCCC negotiators to discuss the design of rules for implementing the Kyoto Mechanisms and other elements.</li> <li>• African Working Group Meeting on Climate Change and Global Ethics (1994) (Report Available).</li> <li>• Public awareness programme targeting South African civil society</li> <li>• The First National Civil Society Seminar on Brazilian Ecosystems and Climate Change (1998):</li> <li>• The First Amazon Regional Civil Society Seminar on Climate Change (2000)</li> </ul>	<p>International</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>Brazil/USA Brazil/USA;</p>	<p>Young people from all over the world.</p> <p>Civil society in Brazil Civil society in the region</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous Forum on Climate Change, Manaus (2001)</li> <li>• A specific course on climate change focused on the Amazon – to be conducted</li> <li>• Public open sessions on the subject of climate change at the last two ISO General Assemblies, in Milan (2000) and in Sydney (2001)</li> <li>• Communication with stakeholders such as NGO and Industry which might have a legal interest in dispute settlement of climate change related activities, including posting of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation Rules on website</li> </ul>	<p>Brazil</p> <p>USA/Brazil</p> <p>International</p> <p>International</p>	<p>Indigenous organizations of the Amazon Basin</p> <p>Policy-makers</p>
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transatlantic dialogue on market mechanisms: “Realizing the Global Potential of Market-Based Policies for Environmental Protection: Building Awareness and Understanding in Europe”: launched in 1998 to create a forum for exchange of information about market-based environmental policies in general and in the context of efforts to combat global climate change.</li> <li>• Report, "Market Mechanisms and Global Climate Change: An Analysis of Policy Instruments," reviewed experience with market mechanisms to date, of which the largest example is the sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions trading program established by the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Report also identified other experiences with market mechanisms - available on website</li> <li>• A CDM workshop to inform interested managers</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Germany</p>	<p>NGOs, businesses, research institutes, and governments)</p> <p>Government regulators, regulated entities, NGOs, and local communities.</p> <p>Industries of China</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>from private and public industries about the methods, mechanisms and possibilities of CDM and discuss possibilities of common CDM projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership for Climate Action (PCA): the world's largest corporations in partnership to combat climate change using efficient, cost-effective market-based mechanisms Each company in the Partnership for Climate Action has already set a firm target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions which will result in an annual reduction of at least 80 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2010. Further, each company agrees to measure and publicly report its emissions</li> <li>• Seminar series: side-event at COP-4 to present the legislation introduced to the US Congress on “Credit for Early Action” which would ensure credit against future obligations for voluntary reductions of GHG emissions. This side event was well attended and received extensive media coverage.</li> <li>• Conference “The participation of Russia in the global market mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol” together with Russian Union of Manufacturers and Employers. A Permanent Steering Committee of the Conference was established for the constant monitoring, assessment and reacting to the situation.</li> <li>• Workshop on: Political and Practical Constraints to the Acceptability of Joint Implementation Under the UNFCCC: The Kenya Country Study on Joint implementation (1995)</li> <li>• Workshop on Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ)</li> </ul>	<p>USA</p> <p>USA</p> <p>USA/The Russian Federation</p> <p>Kenya</p> <p>Africa</p>	<p>and Germany</p> <p>Corporations in industry sectors – electricity, oil and gas, and metals - around the world</p> <p>Representatives of the federal authorities, NGOs, large Russian companies and enterprises, oil companies etc.</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for Private Sector - Eastern and Southern Africa (1997)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop on the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC for Eastern and Southern Africa (1999)</li> </ul>	Africa	
Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminars on energy and environment (2001 – two seminars)</li> <li>• Public awareness raising on heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC/R) industry’s contribution to mitigating climate change: 2001 - testifying before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and other activities.</li> <li>• Seminars on issues related to renewables, sustainable development and climate change</li> </ul>	France  USA   Morocco	Local NGOs  Domestic and international policy-makers
Agriculture, forestry and land use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminars on “Forestation activities based on Kyoto-protocol after COP6.5” (2001)</li> <li>• Symposium related to CDM on measuring and monitoring forest-based carbon project, carbon credits from forestry projects under CDM, and methods of carbon measurement in plantations (2002)</li> </ul>	Japan  Japan	General public  NGO, companies, officials, university students and the public
Impact assessment and adaptation			
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography			
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colloquium on the Environmental Aspects of</li> </ul>	International	Aviation industry

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	Aviation (2001), to familiarise States and the aviation community with environmental issues such as the impact of aircraft engine emissions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised regional briefings to increase awareness amongst airlines of environmental issues.</li> </ul>	International	Aviation industry
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills,			

Table 9: Events, Exhibitions and Campaigns

Activity	Country/ Region of organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Competition on for the best achievements within the field of the air protection and waste treatment and energy conservation, in industrial plants, towns and regions</b></li> </ul>	Poland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Museum exhibition on climate change: ‘Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast’ (1996-to present): the traveling exhibition had a significant impact at a time of critical importance for the issue of global warming, e.g. effectively communicated the causes of global warming, the likely impacts, and the steps that are needed to stave off those impacts, at the time of COP 3. Viewed by more than 2.5 million people; Web version available.</li> </ul>	USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computer Interactive Exhibit – There are 10 rotating exhibits in science nature centers around New England. (Total visitor audience is approximately 1,000,000/year.</li> </ul>	USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Race to stop global warming (2002): a series of running races, intended to educate people about the issue of climate change. Five races are scheduled in 2002. The race website – under development.</li> </ul>	USA



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient light bulbs initiative, which resulted in a major campaign to promote compact fluorescent light bulbs addressed to the residential sector. Reached nearly 25 million EU citizens.</li> </ul>	Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National campaigns encouraging citizens to take action to curb global warming.</li> </ul>	USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public awareness campaign « SOS Climate »: informing the public on what is climate change, and at explaining them how to reduce their emissions in everyday life. Information available on website, a booklet published was disseminated (10 000 copies).</li> </ul>	France/Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness campaign including printing environmental messages on the back of airline tickets, and developing a series of posters designed to draw the public's attention to the efforts the airline industry is making to reduce its impact on the environment.</li> </ul>	International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratification Campaign - domestic campaign for public awareness and Kyoto Protocol's entry into force.</li> </ul>	Japan, The Russian Federation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising public awareness about climate change and it's impacts to society and nature, calling for action in campaigns for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and selling products which contribute to curbing climate change.</li> </ul>	various
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop public awareness programs by encouraging the grass-roots campaigns of local partners</li> </ul>	Central and Eastern Europe

Table 10: Production and dissemination of information material

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
Climate change in general or as a part of other issues such as environment and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The World Directory of Environmental Organizations - a standard reference book with increasing emphasis on climate change in successive editions.</li> <li>• Wall map: 'Global Warming: Early Warning Signs' (2'X3'): a color Map of the World with areas showing signs of a warming earth highlighted. It illustrates nearly 100 trends and weather occurrences that are believed to be related to or indicative of a warming world. (90,000 copies distributed to classrooms, key stakeholders and decision makers; available on website and in hard copies.</li> <li>• Picture panels on climate change, posted on website.</li> <li>• Reports and discussion papers dealing with global climate change prepared and distributed in over 20 countries.</li> <li>• Publications with 2-page flyers, including issue of climate change, e.g. the "Environmental Review 2000" - a policy overview; the "Flight Path to Environmental Excellence" on various initiatives being taken by the airline industry to enhance environmental performance. Available on website.</li> <li>• A publication entitled "Wetland Values &amp; Functions" (2002), consisting of fact sheets, 11 of which was dedicated to climate change issues as they relate to wetlands.</li> <li>• A poster size calendar showing environmental issues.</li> <li>• "Open Letter to African Governments" on climate (1994).</li> <li>• "Introductory Guide to the Climate Change Convention," (1994).</li> <li>• Vital Climate Graphics on the impacts of climate change</li> <li>• Information Kit on climate change</li> <li>• A Beginner's Guide to the Convention</li> <li>• Win-win technology case study booklet (CC and ozone).</li> </ul> <p><b>Fact Sheets:</b></p>	<p>USA</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Japan USA (Hawaii)</p> <p>International</p> <p>International</p> <p>Poland Africa Africa</p> <p>International</p> <p>International International</p>	<p>Airline industry and other stakeholders, general public</p> <p>General public around the world</p> <p>Educators, general public General public General public</p>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global Warming: Myth vs. Fact; Global Warming: History of a Scientific Consensus; Myths and Facts about the Kyoto Protocol. Available on website.</li> <li>- 20 Simple Steps to Reduce Global Warming: about steps individuals can take to reduce global warming (Available on website).</li> <li>- Fact sheets pack on climate change.</li> <li>- “How can the public be involved into the climate decisions”. In seven languages - Bulgarian, Estonian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Sloven, Rumanian.</li> <li>• <b>Brochures:</b></li> <li>- A Brochure on Sustainable Development with climate change and energy issues.</li> <li>- A range of brochures has been produced on various aspects of climate change from general summary material to brochures highlighting recent scientific findings and widely distributed.</li> <li>- A brochure that explains the basics of emission trading.</li> <li>- Series of leaflets on IPCC TAR and the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on how to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at home.</li> <li>- A flyer Klima Kompakt on progress in science, business, national policies with respect to climate issues and on the UN negotiations, produced 8 times a year (250 issues to date), sent to 2000 people each time.</li> <li>- A Briefing Paper, three times a year, with background information on UNFCCC and IPCC work.</li> <li>- Special issue of the journal “Ecotechnologies: Supply and Demand in Russian Regions”. The title of the issue is “Climate change: institutional and technological basis”</li> <li>- Journal "Environmental Policy and Law", with detailed coverage on meetings related to the UNFCCC.</li> <li>• <b>Newsletters, bulletins, magazines:</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA</li> <li>USA</li> <li>Japan</li> <li>Hungary</li> <li>Denmark</li> <li>UK</li> <li>USA Japan</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>The Russian Federation</li> <li>Germany</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Public</li> <li>General public</li> <li>Public &amp; private bodies in the field of energy &amp; gas worldwide.</li> <li>General public</li> <li>Decision makers - i.e. politicians, gov., business and media</li> </ul>

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newsletter on Climate Change at local and national level and opinions on the topic in newspapers.</li> <li>- A bi-monthly electronic newsletter (2001) on Climate Change issues entitled “Clima em Revista: Informe sobre Mudanças Climáticas”, 350 subscribers. Available in Portuguese.</li> <li>- “IMPACT” quarterly magazine on climate change.</li> <li>- Newspaper issued three times a year, one on climate, normally distributed with the German newspaper Die Tageszeitung which has a circulation of 70,000 copies per issue.</li> <li>- A monthly bulletin reports about progress made with the Kyoto Protocols.</li> <li>- Bimonthly periodical, ‘Trust and Verify’, containing articles relating primarily to the outcomes of the UNFCCC process.</li> <li>- A quarterly bulletin, Tiempo, covering climate and development issues, read by 15-20,000 people. Available in hard copy and on website.</li>   <li>- Magazine, "World Conservation" , containing articles related to climate change (Available in French, Spanish and English).</li> <li>• <b>Websites:</b></li> <li>- Climate Change in ASIA website: provides information on national GHG inventories, mitigation options, climate change impacts, GEF and AIJ projects and contact details related to 10 Asian countries.</li> <li>- Environment website with climate change related materials constructed around a BBC1 primetime TV programme on environmental change and communities - due out autumn 2002.</li> <li>• Climate Change Backpack containing curriculum guide, props, games and other materials - especially useful for informal, outdoor education. The backpack is continuously distributed to New England Science and Nature Centers and to U.S. National Parks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Italy</li> <li>Brazil</li> <li>Africa</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>Poland</li> <li>UK</li> <li>UK</li> <li>International</li> <li>Asia</li> <li>UK</li> <li>USA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General public</li> <li>General Public, government</li> <li>General Public</li> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Scientists, teachers, policymakers, NGO workers, politicians, students, etc, around the world.</li> <li>Over 1000 environmental institutions globally</li> <li>General public</li> </ul>



Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodicals, such as “UNFCCC Information Newsletter” (a bimonthly in traditional Chinese), publications, brochures, and TV advertisement about promoting energy saving and renewable energy, etc.</li> <li>• A website where users can learn how to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions, as well as learn more about climate change, climate-friendly products, and the latest science and policy news.</li> <li>• Product Certification to affirm performance of equipment - thus providing consumers with verified information about the energy efficiency of the products they are purchasing.</li> <li>• Brochures that detail “cool tips” to educate consumers on how to reduce their energy bills and subsequently decrease their energy usage. Available on website.</li> </ul>	China,  USA  USA  USA	Air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration industry, consumers Consumers
Agriculture, forestry and land use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Newsletter on forests and climate Change.</li> <li>• CLIMAGRI Project - Geo-spatial environmental information infrastructure and services. Real (static or dynamic) geo-referenced data and information on environmental and natural resources.</li> <li>• Pamphlets and magazines: Pamphlets on issues of global warming and forests; quarterly magazine on tropical forestry; monthly magazine, “Green Earth”</li> <li>• Awareness on peat in Indonesia and China and climate change.</li> <li>• Pamphlet related to Global Warming and Forests.</li> </ul>	International  International  Japan  Indonesia Japan	The public
Impact assessment and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a website with animation to show climate change (initially temperatures and rainfall) in the UK.</li> <li>• Publication on: “Potential Impacts Of Climate Change in Kenya” (1997).</li> </ul>	UK  Kenya	
Meteorology,			

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>
climatology, oceanography			
Air pollution			
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills,			
Other issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-linkages report</li> </ul>	International	

TABLE 11: Wide dissemination of research/study results

<b>Key thematic subject</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Country/ Region of organization</b>	<b>Target groups and their countries/ Regions</b>
Climate change and issues related to it (where no specific information on the issues addressed were provided)			
Kyoto mechanisms and economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on the market-based environmental policies and their application to the climate change mitigation issues with case-studies on the Russian Federation and other newly independent states. Report published: 'Building A Market-Based Framework To Spur Capital Investments in Environmental Protection, Infrastructure Modernization, and Technical Innovation and Transfer in the Newly Independent States', (2000)</li> </ul>	USA/The Russian Federation	Policy-makers, NGOs, and the general public

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>The report has been disseminated at several thematic workshops and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COPs). Available in hard copy and soon on website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Economies In Transition: Pathways For Sustainable Economic Development And Climate Protection” (2000): - discusses salient features of countries with economies in transition (EITs) that are considering participation in emission trading. It has been distributed at the UNFCCC COPs, climate-change related workshops and seminars in The Russian Federation and the USA. Available in hard copy in English and Russian and soon on website.</li> </ul>	USA/The Russian Federation	Specialists and policy-makers in the field of energy policy and environmental protection, and the general public
Energy and industry technologies and mitigation (non agricultural/forestry):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment Of Climate Program In Institute For Environmental Research In The Amazon (1999): with a major focus of raising public awareness on the linkages between the climate change mitigation measures and protection of natural ecosystems, especially tropical forests. Publications have been produced and several seminars and forums organized</li> <li>• A Regional Research and Dissemination Programme on Energy Environment and Climate (since 1994) - research on greenhouse gases emissions reduction from the power, urban transport, small and medium sized industries and through the use of biomass resources in 8 Asian countries. Results are disseminated through seminars in each country to policy makers, publication in journals, conferences, newsletters, etc.</li> </ul>	USA/Brazil  Asia	





Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
	<p>website and in hard copy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “A Time to Reap: Global Warming and Iowa.” (2000) - More than 1,000 copies have been distributed. The report received local coverage in newspapers, distribution to the State House and Senate and key stakeholders. Available on website and in hard copy.</li> <li>- ‘Hot Nights in the City: Global Warming, Sea Level Rise and the New York Metropolitan Region’ (1999) - More than 3,000 printed copies have been distributed, with much greater distribution available via the Web. The Report has received extensive and repeated coverage in New York Times, Local TV, National TV, Local Radio and Local Newspapers. Follow-up activities include outreach to stakeholders in the New York Metropolitan region through lectures, workshops and small meetings with key stakeholders. The report helped spur the launch of a state-wide Governor’s Task Force on Climate Change. Available in hard copy and on website.</li> </ul>		
Meteorology, climatology, oceanography			
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Reducing Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution: A Menu of Harmonized Options” as an educational resource to reducing both emissions of GHGs and air pollutants. This is a major publication that has been disseminated broadly.</li> </ul>	USA	

Key thematic subject	Activity	Country/ Region of organization	Target groups and their countries/ Regions
Tools, techniques and methodologies (project development, computer, modeling, negotiation skills,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work on developing standards to promote the adoption of climate and environmentally friendly technologies is publicized through articles in bulletins widely read in the standardization community, and through public website.</li> </ul>	International	
Umbrella research programme encompassing several issues on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research programme on Sustainable Development, working with business, government, academic and NGO experts to carry out and publish research on key energy, environment, climate change and corporate responsibility issues with international implications, particularly those just emerging into the consciousness of policy-makers. The Programme regularly holds meetings, study groups, workshops and conferences which bring together experts from differing perspectives who would not often meet, and debate and network. Research is published as substantial books, shorter reports and concise briefing papers on topical issues - all of which are publicly available. All our publications go through an extensive process of peer review.</li> </ul>	UK	

### **Annex III – Planned activities**

#### **Education**

Continuation and expansion of the existing programmes and courses, particularly the postgraduate programmes. A number of organizations stated that they require additional resources to be able to extend and improve their programmes including:

- Becoming more regional or international
- To fund more students at PhD level
- To conduct additional work on long-term emissions projections and abatement target allocation
- More climate change related PhD programs such as on land use, land use change and forestry and evaluation of least cost approaches for industry to reduce GHG emissions
- Development of attractive educational programme packages on climate change, ecological life, energy (solar energy, biomass etc) with useful tools that can be used widely in teaching the subjects.

#### **Training**

Planned training courses include:

- Environmental Markets University (EMU): The next sessions anticipated in 2002 in India.
  - Regional EMU sessions in Russia: Additional tailored EMU sessions are planned in selected regions of Russia
  - Interest for developing training courses on Carbon Trading is developing.
  - Workshops planned in developing countries for forestry officials
- A course on negotiating skills for negotiators on climate change
- Programme in preparation for regional seminars concerning training of trainers on standards (ISO 14001) and Life Cycle Assessment according to ISO 14040.
- Develop short intensive courses on climate change, drawing on the experience developed in the Masters and PhD programmes, targeting government officials from SA and SADC countries, as well as business people.
- Training efforts targeting policy makers, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs on the flexibility mechanisms.
  - A training course on aviation and the environment is currently being developed.
- Development of a strategic planning software tool that would access the benefits of using harmonized multi-pollutant reduction strategies. This tool will educate users about how to reduce GHGs and air pollutants in a harmonized manner. This will be accompanied by an extended program of education and training of industry sector in the development of harmonized strategies. (Funds available)
- Training on good practice for responsible use of HFCs.
- CDM capacity building project that will include training on a range of CDM issues. (funds available)
- Two projects are about to start on improving energy efficiency in industrial settings and will both include training components.

#### **Public awareness**

- Development of general information packages on climate change issues, especially related to policy instruments
- Developing and strengthening communication and partnership with public authorities/bodies within the global energy sector.

- Promoting and supporting combined heat and power (CHP) legislative/regulatory initiatives (e.g. certification of origin, EU Commission Directive) with the aim to increase the role of CHP in achieving the Kyoto targets.
- Developing a website called Global Climate Watch that will track and map energy-related private investments that institutional investors, individual investors, and capital markets—and the public institutions that provide financing support—in developed countries have made and will continue to make worldwide, and the carbon footprints they leave behind. The site will help engage the private sector, governments, and civil society in acknowledging their contributions to GHG emissions and identify alternative investments and economic development strategies.
- Future work on climate change includes, depending on available funding:
  - Carbon trading: building a new market (Autumn 2002)
  - Chatham House climate change conference (Autumn 2002)
  - The economic impact of the Kyoto Protocol on fossil fuel dependent developing countries
  - Non-Parties to the Kyoto Protocol: implications, experience from other MEAs and solutions
  - Long-term climate co-operation: bridging the transatlantic & North-South divides
- Development of capacity in the realm of data collection, reporting, and monitoring systems as well as the preparation of government institutions to participate in the Kyoto Mechanisms.
- Provision of training on the use of its climate scenarios and other research tools, and on relevant research methodology
- Training on the use of climate change models for assessing impact on future water availability in south Asia. (Funding being sought at present)
- Workshops/conferences planned in 2002 on standardisation of contracts; capacity building in EIT (Hungary); financial Accounting; risk in GHG markets
- Training on LULUCF issues (assessing permanence, evaluating usefulness of forests for energy generation in off grid and on grid applications)
- Training on Implementation of small scale CDM/JI projects
- Training on different tools to develop international emission trading schemes
- Training on evaluating risks and legal issues associated with ownership of credits generated from CDM/JI
- Training on defining good project boundaries for CDM and JI projects, determining leakage and handling ownership issues of emission reduction credits
- organising a new training on Climate change for associations on development, in order to settle a better partnership.
- Developing a handbook on Climate change under both scientific and politic overviews, as a tool for local environmental associations and bodies to train others. (Funds needed)
- Establish an association of the carbon market participants among Russian companies and enterprises. The proposals are under consideration.
- Developing a state of art web-based platform for climate change.
- Developing a joint communications strategy for energy sector industries. Each of them will start implementing this strategy in their own outreach activities and also promote it to other major senders of climate and energy communications. Whether an international climate symbol could be a logical and feasible first step in aligning the communications strategies.
- Journalist Workshop- Educating Opinion Leaders: Successful Communication of Corporate Action towards Climate Change.



ANNEX IV

**UNFCCC ARTICLE 6 SURVEY:**  
**COMPILATION OF THE INPUTS RECEIVED FROM ORGANIZATIONS**

Organization: Action Solidarité Tiers Monde		City: Luxembourg	Country: Luxembourg	Contact person: Dietmar Mirkes
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education - Yes	In Luxembourg we give lectures and organize conferences on climate change. These events are mainly attended by members of the local councils. (± one lecture per two months).		These activities will be continued as and when requested.	
2. Training: Occasionally	We organize workshops on climate issues (e.g. on CDM).			
3. Public Awareness - Yes	We coordinate the Luxembourg Climate Alliance (35% of the country's Population) in cooperation with the Luxembourg section of Friends of the Earth. With them we co-publish information leaflets on energy questions (e.g. how to reduce CO2 emissions). We issue press releases on climate issues.		Regular, ongoing activities	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: Yes	In spring 2001 we organized a national conference with Prof. Hi. Grassl (± 250 auditors), and a press conference with a speaker of the indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change. We write and edit articles on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> IPCC Report with special regard to the consequences for the developing countries.		We intend to explain man-made influence on "natural disasters" by means of press statements.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	We have an influence on public opinion in the periods preceding the summits. We participate in summits and co-finance NGOs from the developing countries.		We plan to publish a small manual that should make the Working Group II contribution more comprehensible to the general public	

Organization: The Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI)		City: Arlington VA	Country: USA	Contact person: Deborah E. Miller
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education -	<p>Our industry fundamentally believes that the maximum energy efficiency potential of our products can not be realized without proper installation and maintenance.</p> <p>HVAC/R Accreditation. ARI is a founding member of the Partnership For Air-Conditioning, Heating And Refrigeration Accreditation. (PAHRA). The purpose of this program is to improve the quality of training offered at all levels by meeting or exceeding established industry standards in the heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC/R) industry.</p> <p>Product Certification. ARI's certification seal on equipment affirms that a unit's actual output matches its claimed performance- thus providing consumers with verified information about the energy efficiency of the products they are purchasing.</p> <p>Consumer Education. ARI publishes several brochures and details "cool tips" on our website to educate consumers on how to reduce their energy bills and subsequently decrease their energy usage.</p> <p>Curriculum Guide. ARI's curriculum guide for entry-level technicians includes a section on how to increase the energy efficiency of HVAC/R products upon installation and maintenance.</p>	<p>ARI understands that increasing energy efficiency is a major factor in decreasing emissions that contribute to climate change. Therefore, ARI shall continue to provide educational outreach to HVAC/R schools and consumers in order to maximize the efficiency of our products.</p>
2...Training:	<p>In addition to our HVAC/R school accreditation program, ARI provides technical certification to industry professionals regarding refrigerant use, recovery, safety and how to comply with the corresponding national and international laws and regulations.</p> <p>Industry Competency Exams (ICE). Over 300 schools nationwide require one of the ICE exams in order to graduate. These tests, developed and administered by ARI, are targeted at entry-level technicians and supported by seven industry associations.</p> <p>North American Technician Excellence (NATE). As a founding member of NATE, ARI strengthened its training program for industry professionals. NATE-certified technicians are skilled in the proper installation and service of HVAC equipment, which</p>	<p>ARI's training programs shall continue to be the standard of excellence in HVAC/R technician certification. By encouraging the proper installation and maintenance of our products by industry technicians, ARI proactively is managing the climate change risks associated with improperly installed and maintained HVAC products.</p>



	means equipment that operates at peak efficiency. The success of this program has yielded important endorsements, including the U.S. Department of Energy.	
3. Public Awareness -	<p>ARI has focused on domestic and international policy circles as its target audiences for the industry's contribution to climate change public awareness.</p> <p>Domestic. In July 2001, then- ARI President Ted Rees testified before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. In his remarks, he noted that our industry has increased the energy efficiency in our products by more than 40% in the past twenty years and continues to make a seamless transition to non-CFC refrigerants.</p> <p>International. ARI's public awareness efforts are initiated through membership of the Alliance for a Responsible Atmospheric Policy and the European Partnership for Energy and the Environment.</p>	ARI shall continue to educate the public through domestic and international policymaking of the industry's past contributions to reducing the emissions that affect climate change and how the transition to non-CFC refrigerants will continue to decrease emissions through greater energy efficiency.
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	As a member organization of air conditioning and refrigeration manufacturer's, our dissemination efforts are focused on our membership. Each member company received periodic UNFCCC updates via our website and monthly government affairs publication. Frequently representatives from the manufacturers discuss UNFCCC activities at our government affairs and international committee meetings.	ARI shall continue to provide its membership with UNFCCC developments, as these policies affect the products that our manufacturers sell around the world.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	<p>Innovation. ARI's main contribution to the UNFCCC process is linked to our industry's efforts to increase energy efficiency and transition to non-CFC refrigerants. These efforts have directly supported Parties in implementing the Convention. In addition to increasing the energy efficiency of our products by 40% over the past twenty years, ARI has supported tax incentives for the purchase of energy efficient products.</p> <p>Research and Development. ARI provides funding for the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute- a private-public sector research collaboration of the heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC/R) industry, with the</p>	ARI shall continue to support the Parties in implementing the Convention by encouraging greater efficiency and the complete transition to non-CFC refrigerants. ARI supports the U.S. Department of Energy's proposed 20% increase in minimum efficiency standards for central air conditioners and heat pumps as well as the minimum efficiencies listed in ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2001: <i>Energy Standard for Buildings</i>

	mission to identify, prioritize, and undertake pre-competitive research that focuses on decreasing energy consumption, increasing indoor environmental quality, and safeguarding the environment.	<i>Except: Low-Rise Residential Buildings.</i> ARI has also advocated for a change in the chiller depreciation schedule to expedite the phase-out of remaining large, inefficient CFC products still in use.
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Organization: Asian Development Bank	City: Manila	Country: Philippines	Contact person: Dr. Anil Huq
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education - Yes	The major activity of the Asian Development Bank is to assist projects and programmes through technical assistance grants and loans. Education (with respect to Climate Change related issues) is not a separate activity. It is an integrated element of its overall activities.		
2. Training: Occasionally	Not directly. There is no structural training program.		Training in the form of workshops related to climate change issues will be given in the framework of the present and future programmes aimed at promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas abatement. The Government of the Netherlands, Canada and Denmark fund present programmes
3. Public Awareness - Yes	Climate change issues are directly brought to the public (grass roots) through the Environment programme and Sustainable Development programme. Higher level groups are addressed through the projects and programmes. Also climate change issues are explained and discussed during workshops/conferences participated by ADB staff		Future activities are not scheduled. ADB staff and consultants conducting climate change related programmes/projects would be involved in upcoming special reports.

4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	Not directly. However, the knoweldge and latest insights collated in the TAR reports are used in the above mentioned activities. ADB staff involved in climate change related programmes have been involved in the realisation of one of the TAR reports.	Future activities are not scheduled. ADB staff and consultants conducting climate change related programmes/projects would be involved in upcoming special reports.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	The Asian Development Bank has always (when possible) participated in events and workshops (co)-organised by the UNFCCC, when the subject is related to the ADB regional outreach and when a substantial contribution by ADB to the event was anticipated. Since the ADB was formally admitted to COP with observer status during COP3 in Kyoto, it has participated in the succeeding COPs and when applicable, the SBI and SBSTA sessions. Side events on particular issues were organised	ADB will continue to support the UNFCCC process in general. Within the climate change programmes and projects, ADB will incorporate (if applicable) elements related to the SBSTA work program on Article 6.

Organization: Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	City: Pathumthani	Country: Thailand	Contact person: Mr. Jean-Louis Armand
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
<p>Education -</p> <p>Masters and Doctoral program on Energy, specializing in Energy Technology, Energy Economics and Planning and Electric Power System Management.</p> <p>Contact: Prof. Jean Louis Armand President , AIT P O Box 4, Klong Luong Pathumthani 12120, Thailand</p>	<p>Initiated in 1979, so far more than 600 students from 24 countries have graduated in Energy studies.</p> <p>Carry out training to officials from energy agencies, utilities, private sector and educational insitutions.</p>		Resources are available to continue the teaching and research.

<p>Training:</p> <p>A Regional Research and Dissemination Programme on Energy Environment and Climate (ARRPEEC) is being coordinated by AIT since 1994 and funded by Sida.</p> <p>Ctc: Prof S. C. Bhattacharya Coordinator, ARRPEEC Energy Program, AIT P O Box 4, Klong Luong Pathumthani 12120, Thailand</p>	<p>Research on greenhouse gasses emissions reduction from the power, urban transport, small and medium sized industries and through the use of biomass resources is carried out in 8 Asian countries. 23 institutions participate in the programme.</p> <p>Capacity enhancement, joint research, fellowships are the major activities.</p> <p>Results are disseminated through seminars in each country to policy makers</p> <p>Publication in journals, conferences, newsletters, etc</p>	<p>A third phase of the programme for a further 2 year period is planned.</p>
<p>Public Awareness -</p> <p>Certificate program on Cleaner production</p> <p>Research training: fellowship of ARRPEEC – 16 persons in Phase I, 57 persons in Phase II</p>	<p>A three month program has been organised twice since 1999.</p> <p>Participants from pollution agencies, consulting organisation, educational institutions, etc</p> <p>Program includes lectures, assignments, case studies, etc</p> <p>A total of 101 man months of training has been completed till December 2001</p>	<p>This activity will be continued this year during Sep 3 – Nov 29, 2002.</p> <p>Fellowship programme will continue</p> <p>Proposed.</p>
<p>4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:</p>		
<p>Relationship to the UNFCCC process</p> <p>In the ARRPEEC programme, representatives from national</p>	<p>Activities of the programme are disseminated to the policy makers during the workshop</p>	<p>We would very much like to participate in the future special events during the UNFCCC conventions.</p>

climate change focal points from the participating countries are invited to attend the review workshops every year		
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Organization: The Australia Institute	City: Canberra	Country: Australia	Contact person: Dr Clive Hamilton
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education -	Climate change policy research and publication relating to: Per capita emissions and emission allowance allocation Growth in emissions and emissions projections Sectoral emissions Impact of domestic policies on greenhouse gas emissions. Environmental tax reform and emissions trading	Climate change policy research to continue, with continuing focus on areas of existing activities, with additional work on long term emissions projections and abatement target allocation	
2. Training:	N/A	N/A	
3. Public Awareness -	Stemming from our education activities, the presentation of research findings fosters improved public awareness.	No specific future activities planned	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No formal involvement in dissemination of IPCC TAR. However, climate change policy research activities often lead indirectly to the dissemination and citation of IPCC Assessment Reports.	No specific future activities planned	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Accredited NGO status and attendance at COPs. Participation in Australian Government consultation process for draft reports from UNFCCC	Expect to maintain existing relationship with UNFCCC process.	

Organization: Building Research Establishment Ltd (BRE)	City: Watford	Country: UK	Contact person: Julian E. Salt
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

1. Education -	)	Bid to the Managing Agency of the Environment, Education and Community Group on Energy Efficiency Advice for SME's
2...Training:	FCO's Climate Change Fund in China- BRECSU Energy Efficiency Programme  Housing Best Practice Events – Building Regulations	SAIC-UNUESCO training programme on disaster mitigation/management procedures.  Certification Scheme (BRE Certification) for Carbon Trading..
3. Public Awareness -	Promotion of sustainable construction (educate planning, procurement and asset managers on issues related to transport to/from buildings and their energy implications.  Energy Best practice programme – Carbon Trust (understanding public awareness of energy use and climate change)	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No	no
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Member of the LPC centre for Risk Scinence (formaerly Loss Prevention Council) has been an observer at the UNFCCC since 1996.	

Organization: California Institute of Public Affairs (CIPA)	City: California	Country: US	Contact persons: Ted Trzyna
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education -	Climate change issues and programs are emphasized in successive		We are exploring related projects.

	editions of the WORLD DIRECTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, a standard reference book we co-publish with Earthscan (London) in cooperation with IUCN. Kevin Grose of the UNFCCC Secretariat has long been familiar with this project.	
2. Training: NO	Not applicable	Not applicable
Public Awareness -	We arrange for visitors from other countries and international organizations to meet with decision-makers in the California state government to discuss issues related to climate change.	We are developing a project with a major U.S. NGO in the social sector and officials of the California state government.  (b) Climate change issues will be included in high-level discussions of The Public Policy Roundtables, a new program we conduct for the University of Southern California.
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No	No
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	(a) Meetings. CIPA was represented at UNFCCC COP 4 in Buenos Aires. CIPA participated in climate change-related meetings at IUCN's 2nd World Conservation Congress in Amman, 2001.  (b) CIPA has been cooperating on climate change matters since 1995 with a counterpart NGO in Brazil, the Fundacao Brasileira para a Conservacao da Natureza (FBCN), in consultation with officials in the Brazilian and United States governments and state and local authorities in both countries. This cooperation was initiated under IUCN auspices.	The above-mentioned activities will continue, and we plan to explore ways of expanding them at the WSSD in Johannesburg and possibly at UNFCCC COP 8 in New Delhi.

Organization: CarbonFix e.V.		City: Münstertal	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Manfred Vohrer, Konstantin Technau, Moriz Vohrer
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education - YES	Workshops on forestry aspects of Carbon Sink		Continuing with the existing activities	
2. Training: YES	Our organisation invites companies interested in Carbon Sink engagements to discussions at our headquarters		Continuing with the existing activities	
3. Public Awareness -	We published several press articles		Continuing with the existing activities	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: NOT YET	Not yet		Not yet	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	We support the Kyoto Protocol as well the decisions taken in Marrakech concerning Carbon Sink		We would like to increase these activities, but we need more information and if possible publications in German language	

Organization: Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V. (CDG)		City: Berlin	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Klaus Knecht
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education -				
2. Training:	CDG is a non-profit organization dedicated to international training and personnel development. Founded in 1949. Since COP1 in Berlin CDG has been accredited to the conferences as an NGO,. CDG has invited and sponsored participants from Latin			



	<p>American countries to enable them to participate as observers to the COP1. In Buenos Aires and later again in Bonn, CDG was co-organizer of side events, reporting on training activities in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency.</p> <p>CDG's energy group in Berlin is conducting training and dialog measures round the world for all stakeholders in the field of renewable energies on technical and managerial level to contribute to a more sustainable energy future.</p>	
3. Public Awareness -	<p>CDG will conduct a CDM workshop in Beijing from May 27 to 29. Our partner in Beijing is the head of the Chinese delegation, Mr. Xu Luedu. The objective of this workshop is to inform interested managers from private and public Chinese industries about the methods, mechanisms and possibilities of CDM and bring them together with representatives from German industries to discuss possibilities of common CDM projects. It is at the same time our objective to bring together official delegates from both countries with managers from the industries of both countries for a dialogue about necessary steps to be taken to make CDM projects work.</p>	<p>We would like to undertake additional steps to cooperate in and promote at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies for the development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries (article 6, b, ii). Here we could offer not only to design and conduct those programmes but also to co-finance those programmes.</p>
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:		
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process		

Organization: Center for Clean Air Policy	City: Washington	Country: USA	Contact persons: Catherine Leining
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

<p>1. Education - YES</p>	<p>We package our educational activities under the rubric “capacity building.” Our capacity building work is targeted at national and local government policy makers, industry stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations around the world, including on-going efforts in the US, Latin America, the Caribbean, the EU, Eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, and China. Our local capacity building programs generally involve analysis of inter-related climate change, air quality, energy, and transportation problems of interest to the local partners and recommendations for managing those problems in an environmentally effective and economically efficient fashion. We conduct technical and policy analyses and formulate recommendations. The products of our work generally include white papers and stakeholder workshops. Our projects range in size from involving one local partner to involving partners from numerous localities or government agencies. Our work reaches high-level decision makers and has been used in the formulation of local, national, and international climate change policy. Our international capacity building work has consisted of formulating policy options and facilitating informal dialogues between UNFCCC negotiators to discuss the design of rules for implementing the Kyoto Mechanisms and other elements of the Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Over the forthcoming years, climate change policies will be enacted and international flexibility mechanisms will become operational. The successful operation of climate change policies and mechanisms is dependent on the development of capacity among government policy makers, industrial stakeholders and NGOs. Our future activities will involve further climate change capacity building efforts related to the actual implementation of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The most pressing need in the near term is the development of capacity in the realm of data collection, reporting, and monitoring systems as well as the preparation of government institutions to participate in the Kyoto Mechanisms. Without sound data systems, the Kyoto Mechanisms will be unworkable. Other capacity building efforts involve educating stakeholders about the details of, and opportunities presented by, the Kyoto Mechanisms. Our organization has a strong professional staff, partners around the globe, and satellite offices in key locales (Prague, Warsaw, and Kiev). Political and economic conditions presently limit the availability of financial resources to support our work but we feel that the value of our contribution to climate change education will continue to be</p>
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		recognized by key funding institutions. Our primary funders are likely to remain government agencies from multiple countries as well as foundations.
2. Training: YES	Through our “capacity building” efforts we work with stakeholders to provide training on the key tools and mechanisms of climate policy; e.g., monitoring, reporting and verification systems, emissions trading, joint implementation, and the Clean Development Mechanism. We also conduct a lot of policy development and educational outreach activities on renewable energy and energy efficiency options, as well as on the development of national climate change mitigation strategies for developing countries beyond their participation in the Kyoto Mechanisms. Our work has resulted in the dissemination of knowledge on these mechanisms to key stakeholders who will put them into practice. The true benefits of our training efforts will materialize when the Kyoto Mechanisms become operational.	Our training efforts will continue to be directed toward policy makers, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs who will be players in the flexibility mechanisms. By increasing their knowledge about the operational details of flexibility mechanisms, these stakeholders will be better equipped for informed and effective participation in international climate change mitigation efforts. As mentioned above, our human resources are plentiful while our financial resources wax and wane with the political and economic tides that drive the priorities of government agencies and foundations supporting educational activities on climate change.
3. Public Awareness - NO	Our work is directed toward policy makers, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs. We do not work on outreach to the general public.	While our current efforts are not geared toward the general public, we would consider such undertakings as conditions warrant.
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: YES	In general, our climate change activities are informed by the work of the IPCC. While our projects are not focused on dissemination of IPCC TAR, some dissemination occurs indirectly through the effect of the TAR ideas on our policy recommendations.	Our work will continue to be informed by the findings of the esteemed scientific panel that produced the IPCC TAR. Dissemination of IPCC TAR related insights and information will occur through our capacity building and policy development efforts.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC	The Center for Clean Air Policy has been involved in the	We will continue our engagement with the

process	UNFCCC Process since the early 1990s. We have participated as an accredited observer at the Conference of the Parties (COP) and Subsidiary Body (SB) meetings. We have held side-event briefings at COP and SB meetings to disseminate our findings on climate change policy, and distributed educational literature. Outside of the UNFCCC negotiations, we have facilitated informal working group meetings of negotiators to discuss technical options for the design of the Kyoto Protocol rules. We are working with various countries to help them enact the necessary measures to take part in Kyoto Mechanisms.	UNFCCC Process by participating in conferences and contributing our work to the climate change policy discussion. We could support SBSTA directly through a consulting framework or we can continue to support SBSTA indirectly through our stakeholder dialogues and other policy research and development activities. Currently, we do not have specific financial resources available to provide direct support to SBSTA.
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Organization Centre for Global Environment Research, TERI	City: New Delhi	Country: India	Contact persons: Ms Ulka Kelkar, Research Associate and Area Convener,
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education:	<p>Yes, TERI has an educational programme on climate change. Some of its activities are:</p> <p><b>GREEN OLYMPIAD:</b> Green Olympiad is a part of TERI's activities to spread ecological awareness among school children. It is an annual examination for school children conducted by TERI across the nation as well as some from neighboring countries. Green Olympiad 2001 focussed on agriculture, forestry and biodiversity, atmosphere and climate change, energy, solid waste, environment, water and health. Over 60,000 students from 2500 schools participated in the Olympiad.</p> <p><b>TERRA QUIZ:</b> Terraquiz is the next step of Green Olympiad. Once the Green Olympiad examination is over, the results are collated and 64 students from the top 32 schools are invited to participate in <b>TERRAQUIZ</b>, a televised quiz show on energy, environment and</p>		<p>TERI will continue all its ongoing activities.</p> <p>A book on climate change was written for IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies), Japan. This book targets high school children in the 13-16 age group. It will be published and distributed widely in schools with feedback forms in April. If it is well received, it will be used in other countries also.</p> <p>TERI is also setting up web-based</p>

	<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>EDUGREEN: It is a web site maintained by TERI for school children where they can enrich their knowledge about environmental issues. The website has a section on climate change, and targets schoolchildren in the 10-15 age group. The website has quizzes, stories, maps and other such interactive and creative activities.</p> <p>CAMPS: (Community Adoption and Monitoring Programme for Schools) involves 10 communities and the students from adjoining schools to improve the local environmental conditions. Creating these 10 'islands of excellence' where the environment would be improved would mean building environmental awareness among schoolchildren and community residents. It is a 'people-centered' project and largely activity-oriented comprising environmental testing, workshops, seminars, and special events with a thrust to provide technical know-how to students in assessing environmental status of their localities. The project allows students to work in close association with TERI.</p> <p>TREAT (TERI's Repository of Environmental Activities) Among other activities, various workshops are organised targeting the corporate sector with the objective of creating awareness, discussion on AIJ/CDM related opportunities and generation of specific project ideas in sectors like petroleum, industries, power, renewable energy etc.</p>	<p>environment clubs to promote networking among schools on environmental issues. The focus will be on urban environment, climate change, etc. This initiative will begin in April 2002.</p>
<p>2. Training</p>	<p>Yes, TERI provides training on climate change to National government officials          Officials and representatives of other countries in the region          Private sector, NGOs etc.</p> <p>Major activities undertaken recently by TERI are:          Capacity building workshop on Developing CDM Projects in Asia</p>	

	<p>held in Delhi on 4-5 October 2001 supported by Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. 20 Participants from all over Asia attended the workshop to discuss the policy issues, which need to be addressed to develop CDM projects. Some case studies as well as experiences from similar activities were also put forth.</p> <p>TERI organizes various training programmes for Indian policy makers to generate awareness about climate change issues. State and national level government officials, IAS, IFS and MNES officials, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and public sector bodies officials have been trained in recent workshops.</p> <p>TERI has provided technical assistance to the governments of Bhutan, Lao PDR, and DPR Korea in preparing their first National Communications to the UNFCCC. This involved extensive training on climate change issues, models and data management to officials and representatives of these countries.</p>	
<p>3. Public awareness:</p>	<p>TERI's website: TERI's website contains comprehensive information about climate change. A section of the website is dedicated to climate change, negotiations and clean development mechanism with special reference to India.</p> <p>Climate Change in ASIA website: TERI hosts a website <a href="http://www.ccasia.teri.res.in">www.ccasia.teri.res.in</a> on Climate Change in Asia, providing information on national GHG inventories, mitigation options, climate change impacts, GEF and AIJ projects and contact details related to 10 Asian countries.</p> <p>CoRE: TERI has developed a set of very meaningful services to assist the corporate sector in achieving its objectives of social responsibility while also sustaining its profitability. TERI has set up CoRE (Corporate Roundtable on development of strategies for the Environment), a forum that facilitates interaction and brainstorming</p>	<p>In the next year, TERI's activities will include capacity building on CDM (identification, development, and promotion of mitigation opportunities in India). Some of this work will be undertaken as part of TERI's ongoing project on Energy Efficiency funded by the Canadian International Development Agency.</p>

among environmentally conscious corporates and provides information resources, guidance, and networking for them to realize their sustainability agenda(s). 27 leading corporates from India are enrolled as members to this pioneering forum. Functional experts from these corporates identify and conceptualize projects. A team of industry members and TERI researchers then work to develop appropriate solutions/ strategies for use by the industry.

In the light of the present negotiations and activities with respect to Climate change, the industrial sectors are being sensitized to be proactive in this front and to take lead and opportunities to avail the many benefits present through the mechanisms in place to cut down emissions. In this light a number of seminars and presentations under CoRE have addressed these issues relating to the CDM mechanism, the international climate policy regime and the challenges present for the Indian industry. These detail out the key concepts relating to CDM like project identification, the steps involved for a CDM project like monitoring, verification and certification thus enabling the industry to put forth projects that satisfy the sustainable development criteria along with emissions reductions and that can bring in technology from developed countries.

GHG Protocol for Indian Industries: TERI along with World Business Council for sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resource Institute (WRI) worked on a unique initiative called the GHG reporting protocol for Indian industry to address the issue of GHG emissions, monitoring, measurement and reporting. The purpose of the project were to Contribute to the development of TERI's capacity and knowledge in implementing GHG Protocol, to road test the core operations module guidelines and sector guidelines at the facilities of 2 Indian companies and to organize GHG Protocol Workshop in India. As part of this project TERI tested the GHG Protocol guidelines at two plants one each in fertilizer and aluminum sectors for estimating

	<p>their GHG emissions. As part of this process various guidelines that were tested are stationary combustion guidelines, mobile combustion guidelines and sector specific guidelines (for estimating process-related emissions). The feedback comments were discussed with industry participants in an end of project workshop. The objective of the workshop was to encourage the industry to undertake voluntary estimation of their business GHG emissions in the context of international initiatives to reduce global GHG emissions. TERI is interacting with various industries to explore the possibility of preparing corporate level GHG emission estimation and reporting system.</p> <p>TREAT (TERI's Repository of Environmental Activities and Technologies): TERI has set up this corporate initiative to address and sensitize the corporate sector on Climate change. Under TREAT, TERI organizes workshops, undertakes case studies, builds capacity and brings greater awareness about cost-effective actions that will reduce GHG emissions in Indian industry. In an attempt to determine benchmarks in key Indian sectors, TREAT undertook a series of case studies. Specific case studies for key sectors like solar thermal, industry, clean coal technology, bio fuels, solar PV and cogeneration have been developed. The case studies specifically looked at baselines, CO<sub>2</sub> abatement costs, and potential for replicability of new technology under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).</p> <p>Capacity building under UNDP-GEF Projects: TERI has developed a shelf of projects under UNDP-GEF programme for coal, power, renewables and forestry sector for various organizations like Brick kiln enterprises, IICT, CPCL, GEB and FRI. (Future Activities)</p>	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination:	TERI professionals contributed to the preparation of TAR in working groups II and III, and the special reports on LULUCF and Technology	TERI is organizing a IPCC working group III outreach workshop for



	<p>Transfer. Dr. R.K.Pachauri, Director General, TERI is the Vice-Chairman of IPCC</p>	<p>policymakers, NGOs and academia. The main goal of the proposed outreach activity is to disseminate and generate understanding of the main findings of the IPCC's technical assessment reports. This would help sensitize and strengthen the capacity of the targeted stakeholders to contribute towards global efforts to address the challenge of climate change. The time scheduled for organising this outreach program is in the month of June. This program would reach out to 25-40 participants drawn from different parts of the country and from varied groups including government departments and ministries, NGOs, academia and research institutes and the corporate. The workshop experience and outputs (feedback of the participants) would be posted on the TERI website. Apart from this a copy of the proceedings will be circulated among the participants.</p>
<p>5. Relationship to UNFCCC:</p>	<p>TERI is an accredited NGO with UNFCCC. It not only tracks and analyses issues emerging from the climate change negotiations but also raises key concerns from the perspective of developing countries and suggests solutions. TERI has organised well-attended side events and brought out publications at several COP and SBSTA sessions. These publications are available on the TERI website <a href="http://www.teriin.org/climate/climate.htm">www.teriin.org/climate/climate.htm</a></p> <p>At the same time, TERI continues to provide inputs to the</p>	<p>In the run-up to COP-8, which is to be held in New Delhi during 23 October – 9 November, TERI is planning to increase its public awareness activities. It will highlight key issues for India, both in the short term, as well as the long term through side events and exhibitions at COP-8.</p>

	policymaking process on climate change in India, by participating in the advisory groups on Kyoto Protocol issues that are convened by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources.	
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Organization: Clean Air Foundation (CAF)	City: Warsaw	Country: Poland	Contact persons: Ms Ludmila van der Marel
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - YES	<p>Members of CAF are the large power generation plants, heat powerstations, petro-chemical industries and chemical plants in Poland. Initially CAF provides information for technical management, staff of power plants, mines, industrial and municipal facilities about climate exchange programmes and Kyoto Protocol issues. The information goes nation wide and CAF is the only institute in Poland distributing UNFCCC data.</p> <p>CAF arranges every year the All Polish Competition on for the best achievements within the field of the air protection and waste treatment and energy conservation. All the projects concern the atmospheric air protection on the scale of industrial plants and the energy and fuel conservation in towns or regions.</p> <p>Importance; - this competition stimulates the participants in the activities of environmental protection</p> <p>CAF organizes every two years a competition for children to design posters with their visions about the environment at the places where their parents work.</p> <p>Importance; - to force parents to improve the environment around their respective plants.</p>	CAF has plans to continue aforementioned activities but how to finance them is every year a source of frustration.	
2. Training: YES	CAF arranged conferences and training programmes incorporated with the National Found for Environmental and Water Management with the Executive office for the Climate Convention	CAF has plans to continue aforementioned activities. Participants paid an entrance fee however these	

	<p>and Ministry of Trade. Topics of the training and conferences; Realization of JI Projects in Poland; criteria, rules and opportunities.</p> <p>Effective Realization of International Air Protection Obligations /Kyoto, Gothenborg - together or separately?</p> <p>Problems of Greenhouse Gases Emission Inventory</p> <p>Air Protection Politics in The Netherlands: International Cooperation and Consequences for Energy Industry</p> <p>Issues related with the Realization of Common Greenhouse Gases Emission Reduction Projects (JI)</p> <p>Experiences in JI Project in The Netherlands</p> <p>Greenhouse Gases Emission Monitoring in Poland</p> <p>Measuring Systems for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Industry</p> <p>The results of the training programmes are shown in recent request for ERUPT programme in The Netherlands and more are expected. Interest for CarbonTrading is developing.</p>	<p>incomes were not enough to cover the costs. How long CAF can continue to promote training and education will be answered by the future.</p>
<p>3. Public Awareness -</p>	<p>CAF prepares annually a publication of the All-Polish Competition for the best achievements within the field of the air protection and waste treatment and energy conservation. Also annually a publication is made about new technologies of air protection. Essential reports in magazines, national and international, technical periodicals are distributed among the members of CAF .</p> <p>CAF reports to the NGO's in Poland about progress made with the Kyoto Protocols, by means of a monthly bulletin, published by the Ministry of Environment. CAF develops and distributes every year a calendar, poster size, showing environmental issues.</p>	<p>CAF has plans to continue aforementioned activities</p>
<p>4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:</p>	<p>CAF collects and provides information from power stations to Ministry Of Environment for data base of greenhouse gases emission monitoring. During workshops CAF popularised the IPCC Third Assesment Report Dissemination.</p>	<p>CAF has plans to continue aforementioned activities</p>

<p>5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process</p>	<p>Clean Air Foundation has been adopted as a Non Governmental organization and took part as an observer in UNFCCC process.</p> <p>CAF took part in all the events organized by the 'Environment Defense' during the COP 6 and took part in Climate Action Network activities during the COP 7 in Marakesh.</p> <p>CAF is active in a global coalition of non-governmental organizations concerned by the climate change. Together with Russian non-governmental Ecological Vernadsky Foundation, CAF on the project 'Blue Corridor'.</p> <p>This project has been approved by the UN European Commission in Geneva and supported by the World Energy Council, European Natural Gas Vehicle Association, Eurogas, World Business Council for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The purpose of the project is to design and to establish one of the several traffic corridors for cargo and passenger transportation (mainly by natural gas vehicles) in Europe.</p> <p>CAF is member of the Kyoto Mechanisms Expert Network.</p> <p>CAF takes part in the workshops organized by the Dutch Governmental Organization SENTER. The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs initiated Senter as an organization to handle subsidies. One of their programs is to implement JI by means of the ERUPT program. CAF together with the Executive Office for the Climate Convention in Poland, supports Polish companies preparing documentation for the ERUPT program</p>	<p>All the activities made by CAF are supporting SBSTA under the workprogramme on article 6 up till now, have been paid by CAF from their own resources. Because of the success of their achievements CAF will foresee that the costs will increase and become unbearable. Support either from the Government or other international organizations will be most welcome as well as other kind of support.</p> <p>We trust to have served you. If you need any clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.</p>

<p>Organization: CLIMATE NETWORK AFRICA (CNA)</p>	<p>City: Nairobi</p>	<p>Country: Kenya</p>	<p>Contact persons: Grace Akumu, Ms</p>
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education -	-	-
2. Training: YES	Climate Network has undertaken training on Computer Conferencing for Information Exchange for Country Teams Participating in the GHG Emissions Inventory in Africa	None
3. Public Awareness - Yes. Climate Network Africa has a public awareness programme	<p>Awareness for policymakers, private sector, NGOs, and Community Based Organizations. Supporting Products:</p> <p>“IMPACT” quarterly magazine on climate change, production four times/year. Copies available.</p> <p>Publication on: “Potential Impacts Of Climate Change in Kenya”, 1997. Copies available.</p> <p>“Open Letter to African Governments” on climate, 1994. Copies available</p> <p>“Introductory Guide to the Climate Change Convention,” 1994. Copies available</p> <p>Study on the IPCC Greenhouse Gas Inventory Methodology Applied to Land Use Change and Forestry in Kenya, 1993 Publication Available</p> <p>African Working Group Meeting on Climate Change and Global Ethics 1994. Report Available.</p> <p>Workshop on: Political and Practical Constraints to the Acceptability of Joint Implementation Under the UNFCCC: The Kenya Country Study on Joint implementation 1995. Report available.</p> <p>Workshop on Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for Private Sector - Eastern and Southern Africa, 1997, Workshop Report Available.</p> <p>Workshop on the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto</p>	Outreach and widespread dissemination of the publication in Africa. However, no financial resources available.

	<p>Protocol to the UNFCCC for Eastern and Southern Africa 1999. Briefing Document on: Clean Development Mechanism, 1999 – Workshop Report available.</p> <p>11) “Clean Development Mechanism in Africa – A framework for the Design of Sustainable Development Projects”, 2001</p>	
<p>4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: Yes. Climate Network Africa developed two Project Proposals which were not funded by the IPCC – Technical Support Unit, TSU, due to lack of adequate resources</p>	<p>Proposal I. Socio-Economic Implications of Climate Change in Africa According to TAR Findings.</p> <p>Target group: Academic Institutions, Universities, Colleges, Research Institutions, Civil Service and NGOs from Eastern/Southern Africa. The proposals have since been modified to target same institutions in the Eastern and Horn of Africa for more effectiveness.</p> <p>Proposal II – Implications of Climate Change Technology Transfer. Target Group: Energy Ministers, Industrial Research Institutions, Universities – especially Law schools, councils of Science and Technology, Ministries of Environment, Science and Technology</p>	<p>Still fundraising for the activities</p>
<p>5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process:</p> <p>Public awareness Training Capacity building</p>	<p>Yes. Climate Network Africa has been involved in the past in special events, e.g workshops and/or side events directly supporting Parties in the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>Climate Network Africa would like to continue work on public awareness, education, training and capacity building as we consider these areas to be of priority to Africa in the implementation of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Apparently, due to lack of financial resources, CNA is unable to do more.</p>
<p>NOTE: Climate Network Africa can assist SBSTA in similar and other relevant activities especially in Eastern and the Horn of Africa</p>		

Organization: Ecological Projects Consulting Institute	City:	Country: Russia	Contact persons: Natalia Davydova
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education -	Unfortunately, no special programmes dealings with children and students at the time	We would like to get information about the similar programmes in the other countries
2. Training:		
3. Public Awareness -	<p>1. We organized special Conference “The participation of Russia in the global market mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol” together with Russian Union of the manufacturers and employers. The participants were: the representatives of the federal authorities, NGOs, large Russian companies and enterprises like GAZPROM, RAO UES (United Energetic Systems), oil companies etc. It was established Permanent Steering Committee of The Conference for the constant monitoring, assessment and reacting to the situation.</p> <p>2. We published special issue of the journal “Ecotechnologies: Supply and Demand in Russian Regions”. The title of the issue is “Climate change: institutional and technological basis”. We spread the journal in all Russia regions.</p> <p>3. Constantly REC appeal to federal authority and Russian business with some kinds of suggestions towards Kyoto Protocol ratification.</p>	<p>1. This year in March we are going to organize the conference in Ekaterinburg Region (The Urals) for the representatives of the industrial companies and local authorities to inform them about the problem of greenhouses gases, including Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, quotas trade market, Joint Implementation Projects</p> <p>The resources: companies` foundation</p> <p>2. We suggested to establish Association of the carbon market participants among Russian companies and enterprises. The proposals are under consideration.</p>
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	I am very sorry, but I am not aware of abbreviation IPCC TAR. Could you e-mail me some information?	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	The representatives of the REC` members were involved in the activity of the Hague, Bonn and Marrakesh Conferences.	Please inform me about additional possibilities for NGOs to take part in UNFCCC activities in future.

Organization: Energy & Development Research Centre (EDRC)	City: Rhodes Gift	Country: South Africa	Contact persons: Prof O R Davidson
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

<p>1. Education - YES</p>	<p>Masters course on “Energy &amp; Climate Change”, approx 18-20 students per year, from a range of African countries. See the attached extract from 2001 Faculty of Engineering &amp; Built Environment Student Handbook (note Prof Eberhard was the previous co-ordinator of the Postgraduate Programme in Energy &amp; Development Studies).  PhD programme in energy studies, with several students focusing on climate change mitigation; Course coordinator: Prof O R Davidson  EDRC staff teach in other UCT programmes – lectures on climate change in Environmental &amp; Geographical Sciences and Architectural Planning and Engineering Department.</p>	<p>The Masters and PhD programmes are continuing activities.  Currently there is very limited funding from the University of Cape Town for the post-graduate programme. Additional resources are required to extend and improve the programme. To become more regional , since most of our students are from Southern Africa.</p>
<p>2. Training: NO</p>	<p>EDRC provides technical input to various training initiatives, both for government officials and project developers:  NORAD capacity-building project – workshops, training and <i>ad hoc</i> support to government officials on climate change policy, particularly CDM / AIJ (1998-2000)  Developed training materials on the Economics of the CDM (Joint Centre / USAID / Forum for Economics and Environment project, 2001), downloadable from <a href="http://www.edrc.uct.ac.za">www.edrc.uct.ac.za</a>, go to Research Activities, under Energy &amp; Climate Change.  Minerals &amp; Energy Policy Centre (MEPC) Business Roundtable – capacity building for project developers, Johannesburg, 23 January 2001, EDRC presentation: Climate change economics: Opportunities in South Africa (Harald Winkler)  MEPC Training course on Economics of Climate Change Project Implementation, Training for government officials, 27 June 2001, EDRC presentation and written module on (1) CDM baselines (Harald Winkler) and (2) Macro-economics of climate change (Randall Spalding-Fecher)</p>	<p>EDRC plans to develop short courses, drawing on the experience developed in the Masters and PhD programmes. Such courses would target government officials from SA and SADC countries, as well as business people seeking intensive training on climate change issues.  Developing CDM Guidebook for project developers, funded by Shell Foundation (MEPC, 2001- ongoing)  Developing a course on negotiating skills for negotiators on climate change.  Training courses for countries in developing national communications, technology needs assessments and climate change strategies.</p>



<p>3. Public Awareness -</p>	<p>EDRC does not run large-scale public awareness programmes, but disseminates its policy research in the public interest. Such advocacy work includes:  Briefings to government departments  Presentations to parliamentary portfolio committees  Symposia and conferences open to the public  EDRC seminar series</p>	<p>EDRC will continue to disseminate information based on its policy research. Resources for this work are typically part of individual project budgets. There is no funding for public awareness as a core activity.</p>
<p>4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:</p>	<p>EDRC has run several IPCC dissemination meetings and symposia:  Cape Town, 10th August 2001 at UCT; approximately 70 people in audience, from university and beyond  Pretoria, 14th August 2001, approximately 30 people primarily from government and business  Briefing on IPCC results to National Committee on Climate Change (3<sup>rd</sup> September 2001, Prof Davidson)  Briefing on IPCC results to African Centre for Energy and Environment meeting preparing for COP-7, Eskom, Midrand (16 October 2001, Harald Winkler)  Symposium with IPCC experts, August 23, 2000, EDRC, UCT, using the occasion of an IPCC meeting in Cape Town to publicise the work towards the TAR, approximately 100 participants from university, government, NGOs, business  Dissemination of Working Group III report to key climate change opinion-makers in SA (January 2002)</p>	<p>EDRC intends continuing dissemination of IPCC reports.  EDRC would be interested in providing the services of a Technical Support Centre, disseminating information within Africa.  This would require resources beyond EDRC's own funds which have been used thus far.</p>
<p>5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process</p>	<p>EDRC as part of UCT is an accredited observer organisation to the UNFCCC process.  The EDRC director and several staff members have been attending COPs for several years. EDRC participates in side-events, presenting research. At COP-7, EDRC co-hosted a side event on capacity building in Africa with ENDA and KITE.  EDRC provides support to the South African delegation to the negotiations on request.</p>	<p>EDRC plans to continue attending COPs and related meetings. The level of participation and contribution to Article 6 work is limited by the availability of resources.  EDRC plans to provide support to African countries on negotiations in the UNFCCC process.</p>

	EDRC also attends expert workshops considering technical issues relevant to the negotiations (e.g. technology transfer, CDM baselines, climate change and sustainable development, etc). EDRC is a member of the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC). Prof Davidson is frequently called upon to give technical input to the committee and to facilitate meetings.	
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Organization: SEVEN - The Energy Efficiency Center	City: Prague	Country: Czech Republic	Contact persons: Jana Szomolanyiova
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education -	Occasionally, as a part of more specific energy-related educational programmes, for example our energy efficiency financing training programme.	Nothing has been firmly planned so far, but we are prepared and would like to work on a public awareness programme on climate change in the area of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.	
2. Training:	None	Nothing has been firmly planned so far, but we are prepared and would like to work on a training programme on climate change in the area of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.	
3. Public Awareness -	Occasionally, as part of more specific energy efficiency and renewable energy campaigns, for example our efficient lighting initiative.	Nothing has been firmly planned so far, but we are prepared and would like to work on a public awareness programme on climate change in the area of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	None	None	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	SEVEN prepared The Czech Republic's First Communication and cooperated on conducting the Second Communication to the UNFCCC. In 1999 a Climate Change Strategy for the Czech	We are prepared to work on the issues according to future actual needs.	

	Republic has been approved which was based on the measures proposed in a study by SEVEN.	
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Organization: Environmental Change Institute	City: London	Country: United Kingdom	Contact person:
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - Yes	The MSc has 30 international students each year - with alumni progressing to senior positions in environmental organizations. Climate change is one of the core themes of the MSc Environmental education and the public understanding of science are also taught	Development of further postgraduate courses at Oxford University with similar themes to the existing course.	
Training: Yes  Dr. John Boardman, Course Director, Environmental Change Institute  Dr. Richenda Connell, Senior Scientist, UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP)	Presentations at workshops and converences about climate change impacts and the context for UKCIP work.	UKCIP plans to provide training to regional and sectoral on the use of its climate scenarios and other research tools, and on the UKCIP research methodology to regional contacts to enable them to provide information locally and for their sector, and to assist with requests for speakers.	
Public Awareness - Yes  Mr. Asher Minns, Public Affairs Officer, Environmental Change Institute  Ms. Catherine Cook, Communications Manager, UK	Media dissemination Public debates and forums  Media dissemination Non-technical reports of research summaries	Communicating climate change workshops 17 May 2002. It aims to bring together communicators, science sociologists, journalists and stakeholders (Contact is Asher Minns)	

Climate Impacts Programme	Presentations at conferences Development of website, <a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk">www.ukcip.org.uk</a> Events to engage stakeholders and raise awareness	The UKCIP web site will be further developed, with animation to show climate change in the UK (temps and rainfall initially).
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:		
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	UKCIP hosted a workshop at COP (Marrakech), has had exhibition and distributed reports at COP meetings.  UKCIP head visited Caribbean countries at the invitation of Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change.  The ECI has observer status at IPCC meetings.  Dr. Tom Downing has contributed to IPCC reports.	We plan to publish a small manual that should make the Working Group II contribution more comprehensible to the general public

Organization: Environmental Defense	City: Washington	Country: USA	Contact persons: Alina Averchenkova
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - YES	MUSEUM EXHIBITION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (USA): <i>'Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast'</i> (1996-to present) Environmental Defense and the American Museum of Natural History in New York jointly developed the 6000-square-foot traveling museum exhibition <i>'Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast'</i> . During its five-year national tour, the exhibition was displayed at museums in New York, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Diego, Denver, St. Louis, and Oakland, California. Columbia University acquired the exhibition after its Oakland appearance, collaborated with Environmental Defense in updating it, and,	RACE TO STOP GLOBAL WARMING (2002) Environmental Defense is sponsoring a series of running races throughout the US intended to educate people about the issue of climate change. The event is organized by the Portland, OR-based Greenhouse Network. The race website is under development at <a href="http://www.racetostopglobalwarming.org">http://www.racetostopglobalwarming.org</a> .	

during the summer of 1997, loaned it to the National Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution of the United States, in Washington, D.C. The National Museum of Natural History is part of the Smithsonian Institution. During its stay at the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum, the exhibition had a significant impact at a time of critical importance for the issue of global warming. In the months leading up to the Kyoto Third Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-3), it was particularly urgent that the science of global warming be understood by the public and by Washington policy makers. The exhibition effectively communicated to key audiences in the nation's capital the causes of global warming, the likely impacts, and the steps that are needed to stave off those impacts.

Since the exhibition's New York opening, it has been viewed by more than 2.5 million people. The exhibition is displayed at its permanent home at Columbia University's Biosphere 2 campus in Arizona.

The web version of the exhibition, entitled *Global Warming: Focus on the Future*, covers three topics: Global Warming is Happening, Global Warming is a Problem, and You Can Help. Links to the online version of the exhibition are accessible from the Smithsonian web site ([www.nmnh.si.edu/museum/online.html](http://www.nmnh.si.edu/museum/online.html)) as well as from the web sites of Environmental Defense ([www.environmentaldefense.org](http://www.environmentaldefense.org)), Biosphere 2 Center ([www.bio2.edu](http://www.bio2.edu)), and the Envirolink Network ([www.envirolink.org](http://www.envirolink.org)).

The exhibition includes a teacher's manual with background information on global warming, lesson plans, and suggestions for classroom experiments that can be used by elementary and secondary school teachers. The Manual is also available on our web site as an Adobe Acrobat document.

<http://www2.environmentaldefense.org/pdf.cfm?ContentID=395&>

In 2002, Races are scheduled for:

Denver – April 14<sup>th</sup>

Seattle – April 21

Portland – April 28

Minneapolis - May 18

Boston – Sept. 29th or 30th

Additional Races are being planned in Austin, Texas, and New York.

Environmental Defense is working with Race organizers to develop educational booklets on climate change to be distributed to participants and spectators.

Environmental Defense will work with the organizers to distribute climate change materials at Race events (set up booth, offer speakers, distribute fact sheets, etc).

	<a href="#">FileName=gwtrm.pdf</a>	
	<p><b>EMISSION TRADING EDUCATION INITIATIVE (ETEI)</b>  The Emission Trading Education Initiative (ETEI) is a joint project of Environmental Defense in partnership with the Emissions Marketing Association. With support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, ETEI has developed a set of user-friendly informational materials on emission trading for environmental protection. ETEI, while not specifically focused on climate change, provides easily accessible materials on the theory and practice of emissions trading. It thus can serve as an educational tool for understanding the framework that undergirds the flexibility mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. ETEI includes:</p> <p>A brochure that explains the basics of emission trading. The brochure provides information for the general public and can be used for broad audiences.</p> <p>A video on emission trading that is applicable for the broad range of audiences, starting from school students to policy makers. The video has been translated into Russian and Chinese, and is available in Chinese on DVD.</p> <p>The Emission Trading Handbook. Designed as practitioner’s guide, the Handbook includes materials on the History of Emissions Trading, Applying Emissions Trading to Other Environmental Markets, Basics of Trading, Portfolio Management, Risk Management, Advanced Transaction Structures, and a Glossary. The handbook is available in Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. The handbook can be ordered from the ETEI web-site.</p> <p>ETEI’s web-site is <a href="http://www.etei.org/">http://www.etei.org/</a>.</p>	<p><b>EDUCATION AROUND CLIMATE CHANGE TO VARIOUS AUDIENCES IN NEW ENGLAND</b>  In 1999, building on the Seasons of Change Report and the heightened awareness of and concern about global warming, Environmental Defense initiated an ongoing partnership with the New England Science Center Collaborative (NESCC) to undertake education on climate change to various audiences in New England. The NESCC is a partnership of research scientists, informal science educators and environmental leaders formed to educate the public about the possible effects of climate change on the communities and ecosystems of New England. The products include:</p> <p>Climate Change Backpack containing curriculum guide, props, games and other materials for education - especially useful for informal, outdoor education. The backpack is continuously distributed to New England Science and Nature Centers and to U.S. National Parks.</p> <p>Computer Interactive Exhibit – There are 10 rotating exhibits in science nature centers around New England. Total visitor audience is approximately 1,000,000/year</p> <p>More information and materials can be</p>

		ordered from New England Science Center Collaborative (Mary Lou Krambeer, <a href="mailto:mlk@connriver.net">mlk@connriver.net</a> )
	<p>WALL MAP: '<i>GLOBAL WARMING: EARLY WARNING SIGNS</i>' (2'X3')</p> <p>Environmental Defense in partnership with the Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club, the Union of Concerned Scientists, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, World Resources Institute and World Wildlife Fund in December 1999 released a color Map of the World with areas showing signs of a warming earth highlighted. The Global Warming World Map illustrates nearly 100 trends and weather occurrences that are believed to be related to or indicative of a warming world. The Map was peer-reviewed and is fully referenced from the peer-reviewed literature.</p> <p>90,000 copies of the Global Warming Map of the World were distributed to classrooms around the United States as well as to key stakeholders and decision makers. The Map was also reprinted in a special Global Warming Issue of TIME Magazine. The map is available on a dedicated web site: <a href="http://www.climatehotmap.org">http://www.climatehotmap.org</a>. Hard copies of the Global Warming Map of the World can be ordered on the web site and from Environmental Defense.</p>	<p>RADIO SHOWS: <i>Weather Notebook Climate Change series</i>: In 2002, Environmental Defense in partnership with the Weather Notebook and Mount Washington Observatory will conduct short radio shows on climate change. The broadcasts begin in April 2002. The Weather Notebook show is aired daily, Monday through Friday on more than 180 US radio stations nationally--150 public radio stations and 30 commercial stations, and on more than 40 overseas stations on the Armed Forces Radio Network. Coverage extends from Europe, across the United States, to an Alaskan island in the Bering Sea. Episodes are available on the Mount Washington Observatory Website <a href="http://www.weathernotebook.org/">http://www.weathernotebook.org/</a>. This 52 part series on climate change will be produced by The Weather Notebooks for broadcast once a week for one year. Each episode is 2-3 minutes long.</p>
	<p>BROCHURE: '<i>GROWING CARBON: A NEW CROP THAT HELPS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS AND THE CLIMATE TOO</i>'(2000): In June 2000, in partnership with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Soil and Water Conservation Society of the United States, Environmental Defense produced a 7 page, full-color brochure for farmers describing what climate change is, how it could affect agriculture, and what actions farmers can take</p>	<p>AWARENESS THROUGH ACTION: <i>Demonstration project on improved farming methods</i>: In 2002 and ensuing years, Environmental Defense, the Pacific Northwest Direct Seed Association (PNDSA), and the electricity company Entergy, will demonstrate farming methods that help mitigate global</p>

	<p>to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and/or store additional carbon. Resulting co-benefits of these activities, including biodiversity and water quality benefits, are also described. 300,000 copies have been distributed to farmers through all Natural Resource Conservation District Offices in the United States. The brochure has helped contribute to a much greater level of awareness about climate change impacts and carbon sequestration opportunities among farmers, resource managers including forest and water resource managers, and agricultural products companies. The brochure is available at <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org">www.environmentaldefense.org</a>, at <a href="http://www.swcs.org">http://www.swcs.org</a>, and by telephone at +1-888-526-3227 (Soil and Water Conservation Society). It is also available in hard copy from Environmental Defense.</p>	<p>warming. PNDSA and Environmental Defense have launched a cooperative agreement to investigate and encourage the adoption of environmentally beneficial farming practices.</p> <p>The Entergy/PNDSA agreement begins a long-term project to quantify soil carbon and greenhouse gas reduction credits resulting from the adoption of direct seed practices by participating growers. The project provides an example of how, building on the kinds of information presented to farmers in the “Growing Carbon” brochure, a next step in increasing awareness can be the learning-by-doing associated with real and measurable actions to increase carbon sequestration in soils and reduce agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>
	<p>FACT SHEETS: <i>GLOBAL WARMING: MYTH VS FACT</i>; <i>GLOBAL WARMING: HISTORY OF A SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS</i>; <i>MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT THE KYOTO PROTOCOL</i>: These concise documents provide <i>information for general audiences</i>, presenting and correcting common misconceptions about global warming, climate science, and the Kyoto Protocol. The documents are updated continually and are available at:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/382_myths%2Ehtm">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/382_myths%2Ehtm</a></p>	<p>STUDY: <i>IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CROP YIELD</i>: In collaboration with researchers at Columbia University, Environmental Defense is completing a peer-reviewed, fully-referenced scientific study on the effects of increased flooding with climate change on crop yield. It is anticipated that the study will be released later in 2002.</p>
	<p>FACT SHEET: <i>20 SIMPLE STEPS TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING</i></p>	



	<p>This very popular simple <i>fact sheet about steps individuals can take to reduce global warming</i> is available on the Environmental Defense website at:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/392_20%20Simple%20Steps%2Ehtm">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/392_20%20Simple%20Steps%2Ehtm</a></p>	
	<p>TEXTBOOK: “<i>Market-Based Methods Of Environmental Management</i>” (Higher School Of Economics, 2001).  Environmental Defense in partnership with the Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, has developed a Textbook on Emission Trading in Russian language. The targeted audience is University students, policy-makers, industry and professional NGOs in the Newly Independent States (NIS). The textbook is currently being published and will be available for distribution from Environmental Defense and the Higher School of Economics.</p>	<p>TEXTBOOK: “<i>Market-Based Methods Of Environmental Management</i>”  Potentially translation of the textbook into other languages (Spanish, English).</p>
	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS UNIVERSITY (EMU) IN CHINA, RUSSIA</p> <p>Environmental Defense has developed a curriculum and accompanying materials for a week-long Environmental Markets University Programme. The ‘EMU’ Programme provides students with a basic overview of the theory of market-based instruments for environmental protection, exercises in practical implementation, methodologies for adapting environmental market instruments for application to particular media (air, water, natural resource protection), and for application in particular circumstances (e.g., at local, regional, national levels). EMU contains modules on the institutional and legal components of market mechanisms and on ways in which market mechanisms can be utilized to achieve measurable environmental and health co-benefits in terms of improved air and water quality. Environmental Defense has conducted two sessions of EMU to date.</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL MARKETS UNIVERSITY IN INDIA</p> <p>India  The next sessions of the EMU is anticipated in 2002 in India.  Regional EMU sessions in Russia  Additional tailored EMU sessions are planned in selected regions of Russia (e.g. Novgorod).</p>

	<p><b>China</b>  In China, the Environmental Markets University program focused on the application of market-based policy instruments to tackle a local environmental problem of great concern: acid rain. The program was held in three sessions, each with a different mix of constituents and each with a focus tailored to engage the concerns and perspectives of the particular participant group. Approximately 100 persons participated in the three sessions.</p> <p><b>Russia</b>  In the Russian Federation, Environmental Markets University focused on the application of market-based environmental policy tools to achieve direct and indirect benefits (co-benefits) in a transparent and measurable fashion. The EMU was held in a single 4-day session in Moscow in late August 2001. Participants were drawn from government agencies, NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions, and local and regional governmental and energy efficiency constituencies. In an interactive setting, participants engaged in analysis of the theoretical basis for market-based environmental policy; examination of the US SO<sub>2</sub> program as a case study; theoretical introduction to the tool of co-benefits analysis as an instrument for examining direct and indirect costs and benefits of market-based and other environmental regulation; and opportunities and options for applying market-based environmental policy frameworks at national and regional levels. The technical, legal, and institutional elements of market-based instruments, such as emissions measurement, allowance creation, development and use of registries, the role of the regulator, interactions and linkages with energy efficiency programs, and related topics were also examined. A key feature of the Russia EMU was an examination of the relationship between and among local, regional, and federal level application of market-based environmental policy instruments.</p> <p>Supporting information products include topical reports produced</p>	
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	<p>by Environmental Defense (as described above), emission trading textbook, video on emission trading, and etc.</p>	
	<p><b>TRANSATLANTIC DIALOGUE ON MARKET MECHANISMS:</b> <i>“Realizing The Global Potential Of Market-Based Policies For Environmental Protection: Building Awareness And Understanding In Europe:</i></p> <p>The Trans-Atlantic Dialogue on Market Mechanisms was launched in 1998 jointly by the Environmental Defense, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. It was developed to create a forum for exchange of information about market-based environmental policies in general and in the context of efforts to combat global climate change. Nearly 100 representatives of German, French, and American NGOs, businesses, research institutes, and governments participated in the preparatory and working sessions of the Dialogue, held in June, September, and October 1998. A Dialogue paper outlined the elements of market mechanisms, key issues in their development, and the contexts for their consideration in Europe and the United States.</p> <p>One of the important products for the dialogue was the Report, "Market Mechanisms and Global Climate Change: An Analysis of Policy Instruments," that Environmental Defense prepared in cooperation with GMF and the Pew Center, and that was published by the Pew Center in late 1998. The Report reviewed experience with market mechanisms to date, of which the largest example is the sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions trading program established by the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Report also identified other experiences with market mechanisms, and highlighted the democracy features of these programs as the provide data and results to government regulators, regulated entities, NGOs, and local communities. A Report prepared by</p>	

	<p>Environmental Defense, Market Mechanisms &amp; Global Climate Change: An Analysis of Policy Instruments, (available at <a href="http://www.pewclimate.org">www.pewclimate.org</a>), presents a comparative analysis of various policy instruments, including emissions trading, for addressing climate change, is one of the Pew Center's most-requested publication.</p>	
	<p><b>PARTNERSHIP FOR CLIMATE ACTION (PCA)</b></p> <p>In October of 2000, some of the world's largest corporations joined forces with Environmental Defense to form the Partnership for Climate Action (PCA). The purpose of this innovative partnership to combat climate change using efficient, cost-effective market-based mechanisms. PCA partner companies span a range of industry sectors - electricity, oil and gas, and metals - and include BP, Shell International, DuPont, Entergy, Suncor Energy Inc., Ontario Power Generation, Alcan, and Pechiney — a group of corporations whose total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are roughly comparable to those of Spain or Australia. The primary purpose of the Partnership is to champion market-based mechanisms as a means of achieving early and credible action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions that is efficient and cost-effective.</p> <p>Each company in the Partnership for Climate Action has already set a firm target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The targets will result in an annual reduction of at least 80 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2010. Further, each company agrees to measure and publicly report its emissions. More information is available at our website and from Environmental Defense by request.</p>	
	<p><b>SEMINAR: THE FIRST NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY SEMINAR ON BRAZILIAN ECOSYSTEMS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (1998):</b> Environmental Defense acted as co-organizer</p>	

	of the first National Civil Society Seminar on Brazilian Ecosystems and Climate Change, October 1998, sponsored by Social Issues Committee of the Senate	
	ESTABLISHMENT OF CLIMATE PROGRAM IN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE AMAZON (IPAM, 1999): Environmental Defense supported establishment of climate program in Institute for Environmental Research in the Amazon (IPAM), 1999. The major focus of our joint work with IPAM is raising public awareness on the linkages between the climate change mitigation measures and protection of natural ecosystems, especially tropical forests. An important part of this effort is work with the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin. Environmental Defense has published a number of joint publications with the IPAM, and has organized several seminars and forums on the above issues that are mentioned in detail throughout the document.	
	THE FIRST AMAZON REGIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY SEMINAR ON CLIMATE CHANGE, BRAZIL: Environmental Defense acted as co-organizer of Belém seminar, October 2000, the First Amazon regional civil society seminar on Climate Change.	
	INDIGENOUS FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE, MANAUS, OCTOBER 2001: Environmental Defense supported Indigenous Forum on Climate Change, Manaus, October 2001, organized by Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of Brazilian Amazon, and Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin.	
	REPORT: <i>'From Obstacle To Opportunity: How Acid Rain Emissions Trading Is Delivering Cleaner Air'</i> (2000) Environmental Defense's report analyzing the key elements of the U.S. Sulfur Dioxide Acid Rain Emissions Trading Program and the lessons learned for climate change policy has been widely read among air pollution and climate change policy-makers in many	

	<p>countries. This fully illustrated report is available in hardcopy from Environmental Defense and is posted electronically on our website at:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/645_SO2.pdf">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/645_SO2.pdf</a></p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>Clean Development Mechanism Rules Of Procedure: Standards For The Executive Board And Operational Entities (2002)</i>: This Report analyzes the potential for conflicts of interest that could undermine the market integrity of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, and provides a concise set of recommendations for avoiding these conflicts of interest. 8 pages long, aimed at the CDM Executive Board members, media, advocacy organizations, investors. This report, which recommends adoption of a rule prohibiting firms that audit CDM projects from also undertaking consulting and brokering for those projects, is particularly relevant in the wake of Enron-Andersen and related events in the accounting profession. Released in January 2002. The report is available from the Environmental Defense website or in hard copy by request.  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/606_CDM_ethics.PDF">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/606_CDM_ethics.PDF</a></p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>'Building A Market-Based Framework To Spur Capital Investments In Environmental Protection, Infrastructure Modernization, And Technical Innovation And Transfer In The Newly Independent States'(2000)</i>: In partnership with the Higher School of Economics, Environmental Defense has prepared and published in English and Russian the report 'Building A Market-Based Framework To Spur Capital Investments in Environmental Protection, Infrastructure Modernization, and Technical Innovation and Transfer in the Newly Independent States', May 2000. The report provides the background on building blocks of the market-based environmental policies and their application to the climate change mitigation issues with case-studies on the Russian Federation and other newly independent states. The report further</p>	

	<p>analyzed the role of macroeconomic forecasting, as well as institutional mechanisms for investments in projects and activities, and management systems for financial flows in the Russian Federation, identifying options in a concrete and practical manner with a view to engaging private sector actors in a transparent way. It is targeted for policy-makers, NGOs, as well as for general public. The report has been disseminated at several thematic workshops and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COPs). The report is available from Environmental Defense in hard copy. It will be soon available from our web-site in Russian and English.</p>	
	<p>STUDY: <i>“Independent Expert Review Of The Russian Joint Stock Company- Unified Energy System Of Russia: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Methodology” (2001):</i>  Environmental Defense in partnership with the Center for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI) and with RAO UESR, undertook a study and published a report “Independent Expert Review of the Russian Joint Stock company- Unified Energy System of Russia: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Methodology”, July 2001. The experts have undertaken an independent examination of the emissions inventories prepared by RAO UESR, the largest electric power generation company in Russia. In undertaking the study, experts examined the estimates of the greenhouse gas emissions by RAO UESR and the inventory methodology, taking into account various methodologies or practices for GHG emissions inventory preparation in the electric power sector. This report is available in Russian and English.  Report is available by request from Environmental Defense. It will be soon posted on the website.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>Economies In Transition: Pathways For Sustainable Economic Development And Climate Protection (2000):</i>  This 36-page report, published in November 2000, discusses</p>	

	<p>salient features of countries with economies in transition (EITs) that are considering participation in emission trading. It is available in hard copy in English and Russian by request from Environmental Defense. It will be shortly accessible from our website. The report has been distributed at the Conferences of the Parties to the UNFCCC, at the climate-change related workshops and seminars in Russia and the US, as well as at the sessions of the Emissions Markets University. It is targeted to specialists and policy-makers in the field of energy policy and environmental protection, as well as to the general public.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>Aviation And Global Warming</i> (1994): This peer-reviewed report was aimed at increasing public and policy-maker awareness about the contribution of the aviation sector to global warming. The report's publication and subsequent international meetings in which Environmental Defense presented the report helped lead to the development of the IPCC Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere (2000). Available in hard copy from Environmental Defense.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: "<i>Tracking The Skies: An Airline-Based System For Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions From International Civil Aviation</i>", 6 <i>The Environmental Lawyer</i> 763 (June 2000): This peer-reviewed legal study proposed an economic and legal framework to provide market incentives for limiting emissions from the aviation sector. It has spurred development of further analytical work on integrating the aviation sector into the global market for emissions reductions under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and other organizations. Available on request from Environmental Defense.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>Ancillary Benefits Of GHG Emission Reduction And Emission Trading</i> (2002): This paper describes collateral benefits of GHG reduction with main focus on human health risk reduction and the issues of multi-benefit, non-timber products and</p>	



	carbon sequestration applied to the case of Russia. It analyzes health benefits from conventional pollution reduction as a result of GHG limitation and economic benefits of fuel saving. The report is targeted to decision-makers and specialists dealing with the multi-benefit studies. The report is available from Environmental Defense.	
	REPORT: <i>"Cooperative Mechanisms Under The Kyoto Protocol: The Path Forward</i> (June, 1998): After careful review of the Kyoto Protocol and based on experience with emissions trading programs both in the United States and abroad, Environmental Defense has developed this paper to explain how flexibility, emissions trading and the closely-related Protocol mechanisms of joint implementation, collective targets or "bubbles," and the Clean Development Mechanism provide a viable and useful implementation strategy for nations. Available on Environmental Defense website at: <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/747_PathForward.pdf">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/747_PathForward.pdf</a>	
	BOOK: <i>As Mudanças Climáticas Globais E Os Ecossistemas Brasileiros</i> (2000): Environmental Defense co-edited the book, <i>As Mudanças Climáticas Globais e os Ecossistemas Brasileiros</i> , IPAM, Woods Hole, Environmental Defense. Brasília DF 2000.	
	REPORT: <i>Study Of Potential Impacts Of Climate Change On New Hampshire</i> (1997): Environmental Defense's 1997 study, "Seasons of Change: Global Warming and New England's White Mountains," undertaken in partnership with academic and government scientists from Brown University, the University of New Hampshire, and other institutions, is a 33 page, peer-reviewed, fully referenced, illustrated report detailing the potential impacts of climate change on the north-east part of United States known as New England. The report identifies impacts on ecosystems and industries that are critical to the sustainability of	WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE FOR BROADCAST METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNITY  Scheduled for June 2002, Environmental Defense and the American Meteorological Society will conduct a half a day seminar with invited academic, government and NGO speakers at the annual meeting of broadcast meteorologists.

	<p>the New England economy, including Forest Ecosystems, Tourism and Recreation (skiing, fall foliage, hiking, fishing), Maple Syrup Industry, and Timber Industry. The report has been widely reproduced and has spurred a series of outreach efforts by state and local governments and industries. Increased understanding of potential impacts of climate change have contributed to momentum at state and local levels in New England for mandatory controls on greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>“Seasons of Change” is available on the Environmental Defense web site:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/396_GWWhtMtns.pdf">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/396_GWWhtMtns.pdf</a></p> <p>The Study is also available in hard copy from Environmental Defense.</p>	
	<p>STUDY: <i>‘Hot Prospects: The Potential Impacts Of Global Warming On Los Angeles And The Southland’</i>(2001)</p> <p>In June 2001, Environmental Defense together with scientists from Columbia University and the U.S. National Atmospheric and Space Administration’s Goddard Institute of Space Studies produced an 84 page, illustrated, fully referenced, peer-reviewed report on the potential impacts of climate change on Los Angeles, California and surrounding areas. The study examines the interaction between global warming and El Niño and the impact of climate change on coastal infrastructure and beaches, marine and coastal ecosystems, human health, and freshwater resources. It was released in June 2001, with more than 3000 copies distributed. The study received an extensive coverage in Los Angeles Times, Local TV, Local Radio and Local Newspapers. The report is available on Environmental Defense web site:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/494_HotProspects.pdf">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/494_HotProspects.pdf</a></p> <p>Available in hard copy from Environmental Defense</p>	
	<p>REPORT: <i>‘A Time To Reap: Global Warming And Iowa’</i>(2000):</p>	

	<p>In January 2000, scientists from Environmental Defense, Columbia University and NASA/Goddard Institute of Space Studies released a study, “A Time to Reap: Global Warming and Iowa.” This illustrated, fully referenced, peer-reviewed summary of the potential impacts of climate change on the US State of Iowa focuses on the risks of floods, heat waves, pests, and possible farmer responses. More than 1,000 copies have been distributed. The report received local coverage in newspapers, distribution to the State House and Senate and key stakeholders. Available on Environmental Defense web site:  <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/686_GWIowa_timereap.PDF">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/686_GWIowa_timereap.PDF</a> Available in hard copy from Environmental Defense.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: ‘<i>Global Warming: Our Nation's Capital At Risk</i>’(1997). In 1997, Environmental Defense published an illustrated, peer-reviewed summary of potential impacts of climate change on the Washington, DC area. The report, “Global Warming: Our Nation’s Capital At Risk,” examines potential impacts of climate change focusing on flooding, human disease, heat stress, damage to the legendary cherry trees whose blossoms are celebrated in a national festival every spring, beach erosion, and risks to the nation’s largest estuary, the Chesapeake Bay and its wetlands and islands. The report is available on the Environmental Defense web site:<a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/495_Global%20Warming%20Nations%20Capital%2Ehtm">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/495_Global%20Warming%20Nations%20Capital%2Ehtm</a> Available in hard copy from Environmental Defense</p>	
	<p>STUDY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON NEW YORK CITY: ‘<i>Hot Nights in the City: Global Warming, Sea Level Rise and the New York Metropolitan Region</i>’(1997): In June 1999, Environmental Defense in partnership with Columbia University and the U.S. National Atmospheric and Space Administration’s Goddard Institute of Space Studies produced a report on the potential impacts of climate change on</p>	

	<p>New York City. “Hot Nights in the City: Global Warming, Sea Level Rise and the New York Metropolitan Region’ is a 36 page, peer-reviewed, fully referenced, illustrated report on the New York Metropolitan region focusing on Human Health (heat, ozone, mosquito-borne disease), Transportation, Water Supply Infrastructure, Beaches on Long Island, Wetlands, and Water Supply. More than 3,000 printed copies have been distributed, with much greater distribution available via the Web. The Report has received extensive and repeated coverage in New York Times, Local TV, National TV, Local Radio and Local Newspapers. It is available in hard copy from Environmental Defense or our website at <a href="http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/493_HotNY.pdf">http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/493_HotNY.pdf</a></p> <p>Follow-up activities include outreach to stakeholders in the New York Metropolitan region through lectures, workshops and small meetings with key stakeholders. The report helped spur the launch of a state-wide Governor’s Task Force on Climate Change, in which Environmental Defense participates.</p>	
	<p>REPORT: “HIGH WATER BLUES: IMPACTS OF SEA LEVEL RISE ON SELECTED COASTS AND ISLANDS” (1997):</p> <p>This 34-page report discusses the impacts of the sea level rise on selected coastlines and islands. Available from our website at: <a href="http://www2.environmentaldefense.org/documents/394_HighWaterBlues.pdf">http://www2.environmentaldefense.org/documents/394_HighWaterBlues.pdf</a></p>	
<p>2. Training:</p>	<p><b>STUDY TOURS</b></p> <p>Environmental Defense organized and participated in the program of several study tours on climate change mitigation policies for policy-makers, NGOs and business community from the Newly Independent States in Washington DC.</p> <p><b>CLIMATE CHANGE INTERNSHIPS :</b> Environmental Defense offers limited number of internships related to climate change science and mitigation policies to undergraduate and graduate</p>	

	students. Available internships are posted on our web-site.	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	Several of Environmental Defense staff members have been involved in the preparation of the IPCC TAR as leading and contributing authors. We will continue to be involved in the ongoing IPCC work.	
<p>Relationship to the UNFCCC process:</p> <p>WORK ON GENERAL LEGAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE FLEXIBILITY INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>WORK ON AVIATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>SELECTED SIDE EVENTS AT THE SESSIONS OF THE COP</p>	<p>Environmental Defense over the years has been directly involved in a number of the UNFCCC activities. In early 1996, Environmental Defense gave a presentation at the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (UNFCCC AGBM) meeting in Geneva, outlining the essential elements for an emissions and budget trading framework for a protocol or another legal instrument that could be adopted at Kyoto. We subsequently published papers detailing our presentation "<i>Emissions Budgets: Building An Effective International Greenhouse Gas Control System</i>," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (January, 1997)," and "<i>Cooperative Mechanisms Under the Kyoto Protocol: The Path Forward</i>," Environmental Defense (June, 1998). Most of the elements of our proposal subsequently were adopted in the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change and the structural elements of the Marrakech Accords.</p> <p>The work on contribution of aviation to the climate change and potential economic and legal framework to provide market incentives for limiting emissions from the aviation sector (as described above) is directly relevant to the UNFCCC COP decision on bunker fuels.</p> <p>At the fourth Conference of the Parties (COP-4) in Buenos Aires Environmental Defense organized a side event that presented the legislation introduced to the US Congress by the Senator . J.</p>	<p>Our organization continues to pursue scientific and policy work relevant to work underway within the UNFCCC process. We would like to continue to be involved in the UNFCCC activities. In particular, our work on the minimum elements for effective participation in market mechanisms could be supportive of work on Article 6, subject to availability of funds.</p>

	<p>Lieberman and Senator J. Chafee’s on “Credit for Early Action”. The legislation would ensure credit against future obligations for voluntary reductions of GHG emissions. The panel headed by Senator J. Lieberman included representatives of several industry actors taking measures on GHG emission reduction. Representatives of American Electric Power, United Technology, BP and Shell presented their view on the proposal. This side event has been one of the most attended at COP 4. It has also received extensive media coverage.</p>	
	<p>At the Thirteenth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB13) in Lyon (2000) Environmental Defense jointly with the Center for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI) and with RAO UESR organized a side event presenting results of the project “Independent Expert Review of the Russian Joint Stock company- Unified Energy System of Russia: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Methodology”. The side event has received significant interest from policy makers, private sector and academics.</p>	
	<p>At the Thirteenth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB13) in Lyon (2000) Environmental Defense organized a side event on the key elements of the U.S. Sulfur Dioxide Acid Rain Emissions Trading Program and the lessons learned for climate change policy. Report: <i>‘From Obstacle To Opportunity: How Acid Rain Emissions Trading Is Delivering Cleaner Air’ (2000)</i>, has been released at the s</p>	
	<p>A side event jointly organized by Environmental Defense and the other members of the Partnership for Climate Action (PCA) at the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 6) in the Hague was one of the best-attended events of that COP. The Partners presented an overview of the PCA, the commitments of the companies, and the learning and real environmental benefits that will be achieved..</p>	

Organization: EPOTEC, Inc		City: Santa Fe	Country: USA	Contact persons: James Bradbury
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education -	Demonstrating the software and its uses at UN conferences and to selected gov't officials in the EU, FSU, and Africa.		Continue this program although resources are very limited.	
2. Training:	Same as above with emphasis on training staff to use software and utilize its main features and options.		Same as above.	
3. Public Awareness -	not directly			
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No			
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Software will be demonstrated at UNFCCC headquarters sometime in the spring of 2002.			

Organization: Union of the Electricity Industry - EURELECTRIC		City Brussels – :	Country: Belgium	Contact persons: John F. Scowcroft, Head of Unit, Environment and Sustainable Development Tel : +32 2 515 1041, E-mail : <a href="mailto:jscowcroft@eurelectric.org">jscowcroft@eurelectric.org</a> Vasco de Oliveira Janeiro, Adviser, Environment and Sustainable Development Tel : +32 2 515 1044, E-mail : <a href="mailto:vjaneyro@eurelectric.org">vjaneyro@eurelectric.org</a>
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
Education - Training	EURELECTRIC recognises that society will face a carbon constrained future, and, under these conditions, it is important that			

<p>Public Awareness</p>	<p>policies and measures are to be introduced at the lowest cost for society as a whole including industrial sectors. The recent outcome of the international negotiations in Bonn (COP-6 bis - July 2001) and in Marrakech (COP-7 – November 2001) has opened the door for a future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, EURELECTRIC has studied extensively the Kyoto mechanisms especially emissions trading. In particular, it initiated the Greenhouse Gas and Energy Trading Simulations – GETS1 (in 1999) and GETS2 (in 2000), these simulations have shown the technical feasibility of using such a mechanism as part of any greenhouse gas emission reduction obligation. EURELECTRIC is at present, through GETS3 (in 2001/2002), gaining valuable information on the appropriate implementation conditions for an emissions trading scheme at European level. The objectives of the Simulations were the following: to explore the advantages of electricity and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading; learning-by-doing: how trading can be integrated in companies' activities; contribute to the design of emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol and within the EU. 19 electricity companies in 14 European countries took part in GETS1; in GETS2 26 energy producers and 12 energy consumers, representing 6 sectors participated in the Simulations and 23 major companies (mainly from the electricity sector) sponsored GETS3 – the final report is expected to be published in March.</p> <p>The main results of the simulations are the following: most companies traded CO<sub>2</sub> actively and learnt quickly how to include the price signal into their strategies; trading per se was not a problem; investment not trading delivered compliance at the end; emissions trading helped to lower the cost of compliance; emissions trading market allows them to integrate fully environmental goals into business strategies and decision making; constraining participation in the trading system has a significant impact on overall cost; a flexible start to trading, together with</p>	
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	<p>early knowledge of requirements and reward for early action, reduces overall compliance costs.</p> <p>EURELECTRIC believes that these three rounds of simulations had, and continue to have, a tremendous impact, in its members, in education, training and awareness terms and in other stakeholders, notably in the EU institutions (e.g. European Commission and European Parliament).</p> <p>All information (including final reports can be obtained in EURELECTRIC's website: <a href="http://www.eurelectric.org">www.eurelectric.org</a>).</p> <p>EURELECTRIC has also a programme of co-operation with the European Commission on sustainable development. One of the components of this co-operation is the efficient light bulbs initiative, which resulted in a major campaign to promote compact fluorescent light bulbs addressed to the residential sector, that reached nearly 25 million EU citizens.</p>	
<p>4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:</p>	<p>EURELECTRIC has discussed internally within its structure of expertise, in the « Climate Change Working Group », comprising environmental experts from the European electricity industry, the IPCC's Thrid Assessment Report Dissemination and the meaning of its results.</p>	
<p>5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process</p>	<p>EURELECTRIC is a recognised business NGO in the UNFCCC's process. EURELECTRIC has been active in the climate change negotiations since before Rio de Janeiro's Earth Summit (in 1992) and has consistently adopted a proactive approach in developing policies and measures that are market oriented. We have organised several side bar events with Edison Electric Institute (US), Federation of Electric Power Companies (FEPC) on electric technologies, and with the European Commission, International Energy Agency (IEA) on greenhouse gas emissions trading and on the GETS experiments. EURELECTRIC remains committed to the climate change issue and involved in the UNFCCC's process.</p>	

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Organization: Euroheat & Power (EHP)	City: Brussels	Country: Belgium	Contact persons: Norela Constantinescu
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - NO	Not applicable	Not applicable	
2. Training: NO	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Public Awareness -  Yes, due to the contribution of CHP to reducing CO2 emissions Euroheat and Power (EHP) as the international association for district heating, cooling and combined heat and power (CHP) contributes to the public awareness on climate change.	EHP supports actively political and technical measures promoting sustainable development t. Specific activities are undertaken aimed to increase the share of cogeneration (CHP) and district heating and therefore contributing to CO2 emissions reductions. EHP has recently completed a study regarding the “CO2 reductions by CHP in the European Union”. Dissemination activities such as press release, interviews, debates at political and decisional level involving MEPs, EU Commission and other governmental and non governmental organisation officials as well as Member States representatives followed. EHP magazine and electronic newsletter were used as additional channels for informing about the findings/results of the study.	Promoting and supporting CHP legislative/regulatory initiatives (e.g. certification of origin, EU Commission Directive) with the aim to increase the role of CHP in achieving the Kyoto targets. In this sense, projects, world wide congress and other events are proposed and will be organised using both internal and EU programmes financial sources	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	EHP is not directly involved in activities related to IPCC	Not applicable	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	EHP does not have a direct relationship to work undergoing within the UNFCCC process but is following up as a complementary activity the developments and the achievements in UNFCCC negotiations	Not applicable	

Organization : European Atomic Forum (FORATOM)	City: Brussels –	Country: Belgium	Contact persons: Karen Daifuku, Communications Director,
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education -	–	–
2. Training:	–	–
3. Public Awareness -	<p>Internet and print media publications, focusing on the important role of nuclear power in avoiding GHG emissions. These documents (mainly position papers) are made available to the public. They draw attention to the climate change issue and the UNFCCC Process, as well as highlighting the position adopted by the nuclear industry in Europe.</p> <p>Dissemination of this material to member companies and associations, so they can use it in their own public information work.</p>	<p>Publication of a revised and update version of our highly successful booklet on the theme ‘Nuclear Power and Climate Change’.</p> <p>Further development of website content. Same level of public availability for both of the above.</p> <p>Greater emphasis to be placed on the energy/climate change issue in the context of sustainable development.</p>
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	FORATOM participated in the expert review. The report was disseminated mainly to the nuclear industry and selected media.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	<p>Representation of the European nuclear industry at COP meetings and meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies (in collaboration with other industry NGOs).</p> <p>Attending briefings given by various delegations during COP meetings.</p> <p>Participation in, and organisation of, related workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Informal discussions with national delegates before and during COP meetings.</p> <p>Contacts with news media representatives covering COP meetings.</p>	Continuation of existing activities.

Organization : FAO	City: Rome	Country: Italy	Contact persons: Killmann, Wulf
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

1. Education -	<p>The following websites cover climate change issues:</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/sd/epdirect/EPre0035.htm">http://www.fao.org/sd/epdirect/EPre0035.htm</a> (overall FAO) (Gustavo Best)</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/montes/fop/fopw/climate/climate.stm">http://www.fao.org/montes/fop/fopw/climate/climate.stm</a> (forests) (Dieter Schoene)</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/fop/foph/energy/cont-e.stm">http://www.fao.org/forestry/fop/foph/energy/cont-e.stm</a> (wood energy) (Miguel Trossero)</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/magazine/0110sp.htm">http://www.fao.org/ag/magazine/0110sp.htm</a> (Conservation agriculture) (Theodor Friedrich)</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/oldocsl.asp">http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/oldocsl.asp</a> (Carbon sequestration in soils) (Jacques Antoine)</p> <p>Electronic Newsletter on forests and climate Change: <a href="mailto:CLIM-FO-L@mailserv.fao.org">CLIM-FO-L@mailserv.fao.org</a> (Dieter Schoene)</p> <p>CLIMAGRI Project - Geo-spatial environmental information infrastructure and services. Real (static or dynamic) georeferenced data and information on environmental and natural resources. (Rene Gomme; Michele Bernardi)</p>	<p>Regular update of the websites indicated in order to provide access to new FAO publications and other information.</p> <p>Booklet on Forests and Climate Change</p> <p>Papers to assist member states in the use and implementation of the CDM and JI.</p>
2. Training:	<p>Training of foresters on climate change issues and CDM opportunities is the core of an FAO project in Central America. (Olman Serrano)</p>	<p>Guidelines are being prepared on the use of the CDM in agricultural-related projects and on the application of renewable energies in rural productive activities. (Gustavo Best)</p> <p>Training on Conservation Agriculture as related to climate change: Workshops for policy decision makers, training workshops for extension staff, field</p>

		<p>training through TCP projects (Latin America, Africa, Asia) (Theodore Friedrich)</p> <p>Workshops planned in developing countries for forestry officials (Dieter Schoene)</p>
3. Public Awareness -	The Web sites cited above also apply to this field.	New diffusion materials will be prepared for distribution among varied stakeholders, including farmers' organizations and other NGOs; press bulletins will follow any main event or important occasion in relation to climate change findings, effects, negotiations or agreements.
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:		
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process		

Organization : Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente	City: Milan	Country: Italy	Contact persons: Prof. Antonio Ballarin_Denti
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education -	<p><i>Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente</i> has supported post-lauream grants for research and management projects to be carried out at the following Hosting Institutions: Polytechnic of Milan, University of Milano, CNR (National Research Council), JRC Ispra, University of Pavia, Acquafin - Aartselaar (Belgium ), MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Cambridge (USA),</p>		<p><i>Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente</i> in collaboration with Lombardy Region, the Italian Ministry of Environment and the Italian Ministry of Industry is starting a new research program titled <i>Kyoto Project</i> (duration two years, 6 research institutions</p>

	<p>Institute of Environmental Medicine “Karolinska Institutet” - Stockholm (Sweden), Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment - RIZA di Lelystad (Olanda), Nederlands Meetinstituut - NMi (Dutch Institute for Metrology and Technology), MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - Pesticides Safety Directorate - York (UK), Euratex – Bruxelles, OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Grants duration: 3 or 2 or 1 year(s) each</p> <p>HIGHER EDUCATION          Researchers of <i>Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente</i> are teachers involved in environmental courses at State University of Milan, Polytechnic of Milan, Catholic University of Milan.          A scientific text book for students of Lombardy secondary schools (80.000 copies) was produced and distributed out of charge by <i>Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente</i> in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>involved, 2.000.000,00 EURO budget) for collecting information concerning actions performed according to Kyoto Protocol. Both scientific data and management information are from private and public organizations at regional level. Grants and fellowships will be supported within this program.</p>
<p>2. Training:</p>	<p><i>Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente</i> is supporting training activity for young researchers within the framework of its activity on Air Quality Research projects in collaboration with Lombardy Region, University groups, National Research Council, Mario Negri Institute, JRC (Ispra)</p>	<p>Depending on agreement with Lombardy Region and/or the Italian Ministry of Science and Education a specific training program could be managed by our Foundation.</p>
<p>3. Public Awareness -</p>	<p><i>Fondazione Lombardia per l’Ambiente</i> is publisher of books, newsletter and promotes conferences on Climate Change at local and national level in collaboration with government institutions. Opinions on this topic are published on national Italian newspapers (<i>La Repubblica, Il Corriere della Sera, Il Sole 24 Ore</i>) all year long. Several local Conferences and meetings for disseminating Kyoto issues were held for public debates.</p>	<p>A web site will be published on internet and all data and information will be accessed free of charge. A Forum will be also available for FAQ. This internet domain will be the information help-desk for public and private organizations and companies of Italy</p> <p>Information on newspapers and publishing activity will still remain.</p>

		Several local Conferences and meetings for disseminating Global Change issues are planned within Kyoto Project for the dissemination of results.
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	Researchers of <i>Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente</i> have given classes and lectures concerning TAR at State University of Milan, Polytechnic of Milan, Catholic University of Milan	Courses, seminars will be held at academic level and new focused actions will be performed for the general audience.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	<i>Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente</i> was accredited as NGO by UN-FCCC. It has not been directly involved in UNFCCC activity, it participated as observer at the international conference on Climate Change held in Bonn (July 2001) and Marrakech (October-November 2001)	Aims of Kyoto Project are:  to establish a good and necessary collaboration with UNFCCC for development of the research project activities. to elaborate regional environmental policies according to the Italian national laws and regulations system. to design the focal point for the other regions in adopting effective Climate Change actions of Italy as requested by the Italian Ministry of Environment. to improve a better relationships with environmental NGOs involved in Climate Change activities.

Organization Foundation Joint Implementation Network	City: Paterswolde	Country: The Netherlands	Contact persons: : Prof. Dr. C. J. Jepma
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

1. Education	N/a	N/a
2. Training	N/a	N/a
3. Public awareness	Publication Joint Implementation Quarterly (JIQ) on Kyoto mechanism Participation in climate-related information exchange and research. Climate change discussion on Internet <a href="http://www.jiqweb.org">www.jiqweb.org</a>	Continuation
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	Prof. Dr C.J. Jepma was co-ordinating lead author of Chapter 6 of the Working Group III Report of IPCC TAR: He participated in several international workshops where he presented papers related to his work for the IPCC.	This process will be continued
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	JIN assists the Dutch Government in implementing the Kyoto mechanisms and in interpreting the outcome of COP negotiations. In 1998, JIN (Jepma & Eisma) conducted an analysis for the UNFCCC on the status of the Activities Implemented Jointly pilot phase (contact UNFCCC: Tahar Hadj-Sadok and Kai-Uwe Schmidt). JIN coordinates a research project on climate change issues carried out on behalf of the European Commission (V Framework Programme).	Assisting the Dutch government will continue PROBASE will be finished by the end of December 2002

Organization : France Nature Environment (F.N.E) Energy and Climate Network (French Federation of Environmental Protection Associations)	City: Montreuil	Country: France	Contact persons: Edouard Toulouse
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education -	We do not propose educational programmes. But we are drawing up a list of all environmental education materials in French local associations; we also participate in capacity building on environmental education in France. In 2001 we informed our members and the public on the european campaign "The Bet against climate change" which took place in	Same.	



	schools and was organised by CAN France (a network in which we actively participate).	
2. Training:	We provide free training/information on energy and climate related matters to our members (local NGOs). In 2001 we organised 2 seminars on energy and environment.	We will organise new seminars on energy, environment and climate change.
3. Public Awareness -	In 2001 we co-organised the public awareness campaign « SOS Climate » with CAN France, Detente and CLER (French NGOs). A web site was opened and a booklet created and disseminated (10 000 copies). It is related to climate change issues and individuals behaviours. Several meetings were organised. Visit : <a href="http://www.sosclimat.org/">http://www.sosclimat.org/</a> We also try to raise public awareness through our daily activities, such as : articles in our monthly publications; participation in studies and conferences on climate change; etc. In 2001 we sent to 400 people a guide on energy savings at home.	We want to go on with the « SOS Climate » campaign and print and disseminate 10 times more copies of our booklet.  We look for a financial contribution from ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management).
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	Our monthly bulletin « Info-Energie » included a presentation of IPCC TAR in its November issue. It is available on our web site. We disseminate the report by e-mail on demand.	No activity planned.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Our NGO is accredited to the UNFCCC process. We participated in COP6, SB13 and COP7. As part of CAN France, we are involved in lobbying to make sure the Convention is implemented in France and its environmental integrity is preserved.	We want to work on the following issues : public awareness and participation in decision process public access to information in CDM and sinks projects information dissemination on energy related issues and adequate responses

Organization: Germanwatch	City: Bonn	Country: Germany	Contact person: Manfred Treber
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

1. Education -	Members of our office give presentations (upon invitation) on the science of climate change, on the UNFCCC negotiations on PAMS	
Training:	We offer internships in our office so that students get more insights in climate change.	
Public Awareness -	<p>GERMWATCH has edited for more than 2 years a flyer Klima Kompakt, (8times a year) 3 pages with text on progress in science, business, national policies with respect to climate issues and on the UN negotiations. This flyer is dense because it is directed to decision makers in Germany with scarce time, i.e. politicians, government, business and media. It is sent out in paper version (250 times) and is distributed by an email list to 2000 addresses.</p> <p>Three times a year we publish a Briefing Paper with background information on UNFCCC and IPCC work.</p> <p>Furthermore, we have 3 issues yearly of our newspaper (one on climate every year) which is normally distributed with the German newspaper Die Tageszeitung (70000 copies)</p>	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	Yes we have published two Briefing Papers on the IPCC work, the last one was a translation of selected parts of the summaries for policy makers of WG I, II and III for TAR into German. These Briefing papers are also on our homepage and show quite good demand.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	GERMANWATCH has followed the UNFCCC process since 1995(on place), has organised several special events at COPs and meetings of SBs. We also regularly write comments on the national climate policy often in cooperation with the German NGO Forum on Environment and Development.	

Organization : Global Environment And Energy In The 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (GEE-21)	City: Honolulu	Country: United States of America	Contact persons: Taufiq A. Siddiqi
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education -	Reports and discussion papers dealing with global climate change prepared and distributed in over 20 countries.	Continuation of ongoing work.
2. Training:	Co-sponsorship of training workshops, in cooperation with other international and local organizations.	Planned training on the use of climate change models for assessing impact on future water availability in south Asia. Funding being sought at present.
3. Public Awareness -	Occasional workshops. No formal program at present.	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No related activities at present.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	President of GEE-21 was a lead author of the IPCC Special Report on Technology Transfer, and reviewer for other IPCC Reports. Organization has recently been accredited to participate in Meetings of SBSTA.	GEE-21 would be glad to contribute to the SBSTA work program on Article 6, particularly in Asian countries where it has an extensive network. Present resources are modest, but additional funding is being sought.

Organization : Global Environment Forum-Kansai(GEF-Kansai)	City: Osaka	Country: Japan	Contact persons: T.Masuya
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education -	No	No	
2. Training:	No	No	
3. Public Awareness - YES	We are going to have explanation meetings for our committee members, seminars and symposiums for general public in our area, on climate change.  Information Products are materials and homepages.	Future activities are the same as mentioned in existing activities.  Resources are mainly membership fee.	

4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: Not decided but probably yes	We could have a dicussion meeting for our committee members and we could have semiar and symposiums for general public on IPCC TAR	Future activities are the same as mentioned in existing activities.  Resources are mainly membership fee.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process: Yes in the past	We had a workshop at COP3	Future activities are not sure now. In the future, we would like to take same action as of COP3 if we could have a chance.

Organization : GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTRE (GEC)		City: Selangor	Country: Indonesia	Contact persons: Mr. Faizal Parish And Mr. David Lee
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education -	Not at present		Planned for future	
2. Training:	Organising workshops and seminars		Training related to land use and climate change	
3. Public Awareness -	Networking and information exchange Web-based (SEA-Peat) Workshop and events Press release		Indonesian Peat awareness China peat and climate change awareness	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	No			
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Input to Workshop on wetlands and climate change COP 4 Supporting development of GEF-Capacity Development initiative for Asia Input to workshop UNFCCC on October 2001 Organized seminar in the 17 <sup>th</sup> January 2002 on Wetlands, biodiversity and climate change		Peat, forest and climate change works in Indonesia, Malaysia and China Funds from GEF/CCCDF	

Organization: Greenpeace International		City: Amsterdam	Country: The Netherlands	Contact person: Emma Williams?
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education - Yes, Greenpeace educates the public on key climate change issues including impacts, solutions (actions by governments and citizens) and the international UNFCCC/KP negotiations	Greenpeace disseminates this information via its national and international websites, as well as through national campaigns encouraging citizens to take action to curb global warming  Greenpeace Climate site : - <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/~climate/climatecountdown">www.greenpeace.org/~climate/climatecountdown</a>		Greenpeace will continue to educate that public on the threats of climate change and the policy changes needed to avoid dangerous climate change.	
Training: Yes Greenpeace trains US students as well as running programmes for students in Germany, Sweden and other countries.	Greenpeace USA trains students throughout the country to educate the public on climate change issues and inform them of the actions they can take to reduce their GHG impact on the atmosphere.		Greenpeace will continue to raise public awareness on the threats and solutions to climate change worldwide	
Public Awareness - Yes  Creating public awareness is Greenpeace's primary <i>raison d'être</i> and climate change issues are an important part of that work.	Greenpeace raises public awareness on climate change through information dissemination and direct action throughout the world		Greenpeace will continue to raise public awareness on the threats and solutions to climate change worldwide.	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: Scientific experts on Greenpeace staff have contributed comments to the drafting process of the IPCC assessment reports.	Greenpeace released summaries of the findings to the press which were posted to the Greenpeace website and distributed at the international climate negotiations  Greenpeace TAR : - <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/~climate/climatecountdown/documents/ipcc.pdf">www.greenpeace.org/~climate/climatecountdown/documents/ipcc.pdf</a>		Greenpeace will continue to make IPCC findings available and understandable to the public.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process  Greenpeace closely tracks the	Greenpeace has convened numerous special events during the SB and COP sessions and participated in many technical workshops convened by the UNFCCC secretariat.		Greenpeace will continue to play an active role to the SB and COP sessions, and to participate in special events and technical workshops.	

work of the UNFCCC and engages directly when opportunities for NGO input are made available.		
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<i>Organization : Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement (GERERE)</i>	City: Rabat	Country: Morocco	Contact persons: Mme Jamila Buret
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education		Potential for educational programmes on CC, energy, renewables and CC.	
2. Training Yes	some members of our NGO have training activities related to CC in their academic institutions such as EHTP Casablanca, Faculté des Sciences, ENIM and IAV Hassan II, Rabat	Availability of human resources	
3. Public awareness Yes	1- Gerere is currently producing supporting information materials in French and Arabic on RE applications in rural area (solar pumping, drying, maintenance of equipment, ...) 2- on a non regular basis, Gerere organizes seminars on issues related to Renewables, SD and CC.	Availability of human resources	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination Yes		A seminar is scheduled to be held on April 5th on RE and CC. The main results of the IPCC TAR are to be presented to a large number of representatives of NGO, Industry, academia, administration, ...	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC Yes	- Gerere has been appointed by the Moroccan D.E. for the elaboration of * the first national GHG inventory * the Initial national Communication presented in a side event at COP 7 - Gerere is involved in the preparation of the CDM projects		

	portfolio.	
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Organization : Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA)	City: Hamburg	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Dr. Axel Michaelowa
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	Non	Lectures within the “International Max-Planck-Research-School on Earth System Modelling”	
2. Training	Capacity building within industry regarding use of flexible mechanism (Hamburg Competition for most cost-effective CO2-Reduction in industry)	2 Ph-D students from developing countries working on the CDM	
3. Public awareness	News paper articles on climate policy; Website	Continued	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	Numerous workshops, presentations and papers on climate policy that reflect the TAR to show necessity for action; target group: all stakeholders.	See existing activities and point 5	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	Accredited observer at UNFCCC Dr. A. Michaelowa: Roster of experts, studies and consulting for UNFCCC, PCF, +C13 Federal Government and private sector with a focus on flexible mechanisms. Scientific evaluation of climate negotiations. Numerous presentations and papers on climate policy: participation and organisation of workshops	Continuing the work done so far. Institute’s resources are quite scarce due to general financial situation of public authorities. Intensive fund raising will be needed.	

Organization : HELIO International	City: Paris	Country: France	Contact persons: Dr. Helene CONNOR
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	

1. Education	HELIO has developed a set of criteria and indicators to assess if a CDM project is conducive to sustainable development in the host country. This methodology is applied to 4 non-A1 countries within the South-South-North Project (SSN) headed by Steve Thorne, Emilio La Rovere and Stefan Raubenheimer in South Africa. Information/reports available on the website	HELIO is innovating in a new type of technology transfer by having Southern countries exchange techniques before turning to Northern countries interested in emissions reductions credits. This type of TT is more promising than the North-South transfers and we want to improve this approach so that we can be sure that this TT is compatible with sustainable development of the host country.
2. Training Yes	Within the SSN Project are given various training sessions on designing CDM projects, through facilitation and monitoring courses	We will train local teams able to design and monitor CDM projects in these four countries and suggest the adoption of a similar approach in other countries.
3. Public awareness Yes	Most information is available on the website of HELIO ( <a href="http://www.helio-international.org">www.helio-international.org</a> ) and of the South-South-North Project ( <a href="http://www.southsouthnorth.org">www.southsouthnorth.org</a> ).	The SSN Project will last several years with Dutch funding and more products will become available as the project progresses.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination Yes	Several members of HELIO are authors and lead authors of the IPCC team and work actively in the climate field, giving classes, conferences, papers	We are an NGO and financial resources are limited, but we have accumulated a great deal of expertise in the field since COP1.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC Yes		

Organization : Industrial Technology Research Institute ( ITRI )	City: Chutung, Hsinchu	Country: China	Contact persons: Jhy-ming Lu
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	No	We have no planned future activities for education on climate change, since they are being implemented by	



		another organization.
2. Training	<p>ITRI has two kinds of training courses related to climate change issues.</p> <p>Training courses of MARKAL-MACRO model for government officials and the researchers of ITRI: They help them to learn how the model works and how to use the information from the model, etc..</p> <p>2.Training courses on energy saving and energy management for the industrial sector: They help the industrial sector to implement energy saving and work well.</p>	ITRI will continue to provide the training courses in the future.
3. Public awareness	<p>We make some efforts to raise public awareness by three ways:</p> <p>1.ITRI issues periodicals, such as “<i>UNFCCC Information Newsletter</i>” (a bimonthly in traditional Chinese), publications, and brochures about promoting energy saving and renewable energy, etc.</p> <p>2.ITRI helps the government to produce brochures and TV advertisement for promoting energy saving.</p> <p>3.ITRI has three web sites offering the public information about climate change and activities in the region in response to the UNFCCC:</p> <p>(1).“<i>UNFCCC Information Network</i>” at <a href="http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc">http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc</a> in traditional Chinese and at <a href="http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc/en/index.html">http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc/en/index.html</a> in English.</p> <p>(2).“<i>Energy Park</i>” at <a href="http://www.energypark.org.tw">http://www.energypark.org.tw</a> in traditional Chinese.</p> <p>(3).<a href="http://www.erl.itri.org.tw/energy_policy/main_e.htm">http://www.erl.itri.org.tw/energy_policy/main_e.htm</a> in English.</p>	ITRI will continue to issue “ <i>UNFCCC Information Newsletter</i> ” and maintain three web sites. The copies and Information of “ <i>UNFCCC Information Newsletter</i> ” could be download at “ <i>UNFCCC Information Network</i> ” at <a href="http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc">http://sd.erl.itri.org.tw/fccc</a> in traditional Chinese.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	We published many papers introducing the IPCC TAR on <i>UNFCCC Information Newsletter</i> . They	ITRI plans to translate summaries of IPCC TAR into traditional Chinese and provide them for government

	help the public understand what IPCC TAR is and what the new developments on climate change issues are.	agents.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	ITRI has not been directly involved in special events or workshops, but has attended many. As a NGO, ITRI acted as an observer in the past COP and SBI / SBSTA meetings. ITRI also helps the government to address climate change.	ITRI plans to become more actively involved in the UNFCCC process, in particular through cooperation with other NGOs and government resources, to assist developing countries in capacity building via events such as workshops at regional and international levels.

Organization Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy (IER)	City: Stuttgart,	Country: Germany	Contact persons: : Ms. Felicity C. Thomas and Ms. Simone Ullrich
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	<p>IER currently offers a Masters Diploma in Environmental Clean Technologies which incorporates modules that assess how GHG emissions from technologies can be reduced. Additional modules provide training on how to price externalities including GHG and other pollutants.</p> <p>Supports PhD research in the Climate Change field: i.e. Understanding how the Mechanisms (JI/IET/CDM) will support sustainable energy systems and the development of policy tools to assist in the resolution of baseline calculations and unresolved questions relevant in the LULUCF debate.</p>		<p>Offer module on CDM/JI/IET to include assessment of modelling approaches related to baseline development and effectiveness of emission trading schemes</p> <p>Masters program on Adaptation</p> <p>More climate change related PhD programs (for example: on LULUCF or evaluation of least cost approaches for industry to reduce GHG emissions etc.)</p>
2. Training	<p>Energy planning training provided to assist countries identify the least GHG intensive and least expensive development path possible.</p> <p>Forestry energy project modelling training provided to evaluate use of sinks to reduce GHG emissions.</p>		<p>Training on LULUCF issues (assessing permanence, evaluating usefulness of forests for energy generation in off grid and on grid</p>

	<p>Training provided on how to calculate baselines for JI and CDM.</p> <p>Understanding the CDM project cycle</p> <p>Project Identification process: Ensuring CDM projects meet national sustainable development criteria.</p> <p>Training provided to developing countries regarding the importance of understanding investor risk and how to present an attractive CDM portfolio to an international investor.</p> <p>Use of models for baseline development and IET.</p>	<p>applications)</p> <p>Implementation of small scale CDM/JI projects</p> <p>Training on different tools to develop IET schemes</p> <p>Training on evaluating risks and legal issues associated with ownership of credits generated from CDM/JI</p> <p>Training on defining good project boundaries for CDM and JI projects, determining leakage and handling ownership issues of emission reduction credits</p>
3. Public awareness	<p>Workshops</p> <p>Information dissemination regarding activities in the field co-ordinated through a Forum focusing on the issues of Energy, Climate and Development</p> <p>Conferences</p> <p>Lobbying</p> <p>Websites</p>	<p>Develop networks with international academic organisations to promote awareness</p> <p>Website development with self learn pages for interested attendees</p> <p>More publications in field</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Seminary</p> <p>Conferences</p>
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	<p>IER has participated in fundamental EC and German funded research programmes such as the EC funded IKARUS project. The results of research undertaken by IER has been used in TAR dissemination, albeit indirectly. .</p>	<p>Assist the UNFCCC with TAR dissemination</p>

5. Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>Through project work and educational activities, IER promotes greater understanding amongst both Annex I (students, companies and governments) and non Annex I (students, companies, and governments) countries of possible ways to reduce GHG emissions generated from energy use/demand/transmission.</p> <p>Through the implementation of practical on the ground pilot projects, IER is able to feed back focused real criticisms of policy developments within the COP/MOP based on real experience and not simply academic analysis.</p> <p>IER participates in the COP meetings in order to reveal results from the work undertaken to better inform policy makers and observers of our findings.</p>	<p>Continue as existing but hopefully strengthen these activities          Provide input into the IPCC reports          Based on the experience we accrue as an institute, IER is able to support the UNFCCC undertake research in technical workgroups to identify plausible and practical solutions to some of the technical issues that remain unresolved</p>
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Organization: IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia	City: Belem	Country: Brazil	Contact persons: Paulo R.S. Moutinho (Research and Activities Coordinator) Márcio Santilli (Research and Activities Coordinator)
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	IPAM offers a field course on Ecology (15-days/year, 15 students) and another one on Sustainable Development for the Tropic (20-days/year, 20 students), where the climate change issue is discussed and analyzed in modules specifically designed for this purpose.		A specific course on climate change, directed towards policy-makers and focused on the Amazon, will be conducted by IPAM with support from USAID and the Institute of International Education (IIE). For this course IPAM's Climate Change Project counts with approximately US\$ 15.000
2. Training	Not at the moment.		A proposal on this matter will be submitted to the Brazilian Environmental Fund (FNMA) and other Foundations on 2002. We are proposing a series of

		training courses to local leaders in Amazonia. The final objective of this initiative will be for each leader to create a local committee to discuss climate change issues. At the moment IPAM does not count with financial resources to carry these activities.
3. Public awareness	Yes. Under IPAM's Climate Change Project the Institute currently publishes a bi-monthly electronic newsletter in Portuguese on Climate Change issues entitled "Clima em Revista: Informe sobre Mudanças Climáticas". This bi-monthly publication, distributed via internet (www.ipam.org.br), is directed towards the general society, as well as government representatives and members of the civil society. The first edition was published in April 2001, and currently has 350 subscribers, of which 60 are Senators and Congressmen. In October of 2000 IPAM promoted an NGO workshop on the CDM and Forests, occasion in which the "Belém Manifesto" was adopted. Also, in October 2001 IPAM promoted another workshop on Climate Change, CDM and Forests for the Amazon population. This activity counted with a strong participation of representatives from the Amazon Working Group (GTA), the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organization of the Amazon Basin (COICA), and the National Council of Rubber Tappers (CNS). A "Resolution of the Amazonian Indigenous Forum on Climate Change" was approved and signed by the various organizations.	Besides continuing publication of the newsletter the Climate Change Project is in the process of constructing an online library on climate change within the Institute's website. For these activities the project currently counts with US\$20.000  On March 2002, IPAM, in association with other Brazilian NGOs, will promote a Workshop on Climate Change, Forests and CDM to discuss the Brazilian Government's policy in this sector. IPAM currently counts with US\$8.000, which represent 20% of the total estimated costs of the workshop
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	No.	Though we do not currently carry out activities regarding this issue, IPAM is open to receive invitations on this matter.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	Since 2000 IPAM has participated of UNFCCC	During 2002 we pretend to participate of COP-8 and

	<p>COP-6, COP-6bis, and COP-7. At COP-6 an outside side event entitled “<i>The Benefits of Avoided Deforestation for Amazonia and Climate</i>” was promoted by IPAM. The “Belém Manifesto” was presented at this event. During COP-7 IPAM organized an official side event entitled “<i>Tropical Deforestation: Can it undo Kyoto’s gains?</i>”. The “Resolution of the Amazonian Indigenous Forum on Climate Change” was presented and distributed at this event. At both events other Brazilian NGOs and representatives from the Amazon population were invited to present their views on the matter. Also, representatives from various official delegations, including Brazil’s, were present at both events, as well as representatives from various NGOs.</p>	<p>organize a side event to further discuss the relationship between forests, climate change, and the negotiation process. Also, we will discuss the relevance of reforestation projects within the CDM and the guidelines to ensure a sustainable development in the Tropics. In addition, the Institute is getting prepared to send a delegation to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which will take place in Johannesburg. For this conference IPAM is also planning to organize a side event in partnership with other Brazilian NGOs. For both of these activities, IPAM recently submitted financing proposals to the Ford Foundation, which if approved would cover part of the estimated costs.</p> <p>In terms of an SBSTA work program on Article 6, IPAM’s Climate Change Project and team, as shown above, carries out, or pretends to carry out, various activities that would possibly fit that work programme. Non-the less, our current funding is already committed towards the activities above. In order to conduct other activities for a work programme additional financial resources would be required.</p>
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Organization: International Air Transport Association	City: Geneva/Montreal	Country: Switzerland/Canada	Contact person: Leonie Dobbie/Martin Eran-Tasker and Andreas Harderman
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - Yes	IATA has produced a number of publications which cover the subject of climate change. The "Environmental Review 2000" provides a policy overview. The "Flight Path to Environmental Excellence" publication looks at various initiatives	The development of a public web site is in progress, which will include details of IATA's activities in the field of aviation and climate change.	

	<p>being taken by the airline industry to enhance environmental performance. Two-page information flyers are also produced to highlight key issues.</p> <p>These documents have been made available to airlines and other industry stakeholders, including governments, at high level industry events such as conferences, colloquiums and workshops. They are freely available to the general public.</p> <p>IATA staff regularly speak at international conferences on the subject of aviation and climate change.</p> <p>IATA contributed to the IPCC report on aviation and the global atmosphere</p> <p>IATA contributes articles on climate change to a number of reviews.</p> <p>IATA has employed consultants to carry out studies on specific issues, such as improving fuel efficiency and reducing emissions; and emissions trading.</p> <p>Contact: Léonie Dobbie</p>	<p>Contact: Martin Eran-Tasker</p>
<p>2. Training: Yes</p>	<p>Student placements are available in IATA's aviation environment department.</p> <p>IATA staff give guest lectures at universities, on the subject of aviation and climate change</p> <p>IATA has organised regional briefings to increase awareness amongst airlines of environmental issues</p> <p>Contact: Léonie Dobbie</p>	<p>A training course on aviation and the environment is currently being developed.</p> <p>Contact: Léonie Dobbie</p>
<p>3. Public Awareness - Yes</p>	<p>IATA has previously carried out an environmental awareness campaign. This included printing environmental messages on the back of airline tickets, and developing a series of posters designed to draw the public's attention to the efforts the airline industry is making to reduce its impact on the environment. A survey was carried on passengers at a London airport, to gauge public</p>	

	<p>awareness to aviation environmental issues. As detailed under section one, IATA has produced a number of publications, which are freely available.</p> <p>Contact: Andreas Harderman</p>	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: No		
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	In the past, IATA attended several COP meetings as a member of the ICC delegation	<p>IATA will continue to participate in the UNFCCC process in its own capacity as observer organisation to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Contact: Andreas HARRdeman</p>

Organization: International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	City: London	Country: UK	Contact persons: : Robert J. Chase
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	<p>The Institute regularly briefs the leadership of the Industry on current developments with regard to the Kyoto Process and on the progress achieved by the aluminium industry globally in its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Industry's annual emission data survey reports are available to the public as publications or on the IAI Website.</p> <p>A company limited by guarantee Registered in London, no. 1052007 Registered office New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TE, United Kingdom. The Kyoto process has added importance to the need for accurate emissions data as national assigned amounts of</p>		



	<p>emissions are passed down to industrial sectors and, in turn, to individual companies. The aluminium industry has made good progress in reducing PFC emissions over the past decade as demonstrated by the three PFC surveys conducted by the IAI. Analysis of the worldwide data from 1990 through 2000 using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology and applying estimates for those facilities not reporting detailed anode effect data indicates a reduction from some 86 million metric tonne equivalents carbon dioxide (MMTE-CO<sub>2</sub>) to 53 MMTE- CO<sub>2</sub>, a reduction of 39%. Not directly, but in the sense of Technology Transfer to developing countries IGU is stepping up its activities. As an example, IGU participated in a national China Gas Seminar on Safety Management in Chongqing, P.R.C. in November 2001 mainly attended by Chinese delegates</p>	
<p>2. Training</p>	<p>The industrial processes of the primary aluminium industry in 1997 emitted 110 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. 50 million tonnes (45%) of which originated from two perfluorocarbon compounds (PFCs). Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are produced during brief upset conditions of the electrolysis process and the Institute carries out annual surveys of these emissions. It also sends out benchmarking reports, so that individual plants can compare their performance with other de-identified plants using the same technology. The data from the 63% of world aluminium production that participated in these surveys shows that the emission rate (per tonne of aluminium) for CF<sub>4</sub> reduced by 60% over the 1990 to 2000 time period while the emission rate for C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub> (per tonne of aluminium) reduced by 62% over the same period. PFCs have the greenhouse gas warming potential of 6,500 and 9,200 times that of CO<sub>2</sub> for CF<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, respectively. Worldwide estimates of PFC emissions have been based on an extrapolation of the IAI survey data using knowledge of the reduction technologies at those facilities, which have not reported anode effect data. Those estimated results show that while worldwide aluminium production has increased by around 24% since 1990 there has still been an overall reduction in the total annual emissions of both PFC compounds to the atmosphere of about 39% as carbon</p>	

dioxide equivalent emissions, amounting to 34 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. This is one of the few examples of where the global emissions of a greenhouse gas from an industry sector are actually in decline. The Industry has also appointed a PFC Consultant to hold seminars and carry out measurement programmes to encourage the wider adoption of good operating practices. The Surveys show that smelters in the developing world are performing as well, if not better than some plants in Europe or North America.

The PFC Surveys have highlighted the considerable variation in performance between smelters using different types of technology and even between smelters using the same technology, so there is a need to encourage further improvement. The reduction in the frequency and duration of anode effects, which gives rise to most PFC emissions has dual benefits, not only does it reduce emissions, but it also helps to optimise process efficiency. The IAI's PFC Reduction Initiative involves:

Surveying producers for anode effect frequency and duration data;  
Publishing reports that serve as a data source on PFCs from aluminium production;  
Providing advice on good practices for PFC measurement procedures;  
Conducting workshops for benchmarking and good practices for reduction of Anode effects;

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4TE, United Kingdom

Collaborating with national regulatory agencies, international business groups and member companies to develop better PFC inventories;  
Sponsoring fundamental atmospheric research to understand better how PFCs affect climate change;  
Sponsoring measurements of PFCs in historical air samples to establish

	<p>the relationship with aluminium production. Drawing up a Greenhouse Gases Protocol for the Aluminium Sector to ensure similar methodologies for measuring and calculating the greenhouse gas emissions for all the production processes.</p> <p>The IAI has introduced a benchmarking programme. Each reporting smelter receives a performance graph showing where it ranks in relation to the performance of other de-identified plants with similar technology. A series of regional workshops are being organised to promote the spread of good practice throughout the industry. Companies are being encouraged and where appropriate assisted to carry out actual sample measurements from the potroom ducts. These can then be used to verify the results achieved through using the slope factor calculations. Same as for 1)</p>	
3. Public awareness	The IAI Website <a href="http://www.world-aluminium.org">www.world-aluminium.org</a> publishes information on climate change and the aluminium industry's response.	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	The IAI does not have any activities directly related to the IPCC Third Assessment Report Dissemination.	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>The IAI sends a delegation representing the global aluminium industry as an NGO to COP Meetings and organises workshops for participants during the COP sessions. It is important to continue to work toward improving the IPCC Tier 2 emission factors for calculating PFC emissions based on average measurement data for each type of reduction technology. Toward this end IAI staff have had several meetings with IPCC aimed at making needed revisions in Tier 2 calculation coefficients. These proposed revisions are based on the additional measurement data that has been published by the IAI in recent years.</p> <p>By 1 March the IAI is due to provide its latest PFC Survey Report to the Chairman of SBSTA and we will send copies to the UNFCCC Secretariat.</p>	

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Organization: International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles	City: Auckland	Country: New Zealand	Contact person: Dr. Garth Harris
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - No			
2. Training: No			
3. Public Awareness - YES	Availability of information on the benefits of natural gas vehicles. On webiste	Greatly increased public awareness program	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: No			
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	Representation at COP6	We could direct information fro our website to UNFCCC sites and vice versa	

Organization Internaitonal Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	City: The Hague, Netherlands	Country: Netherlands	Contact persons: Mr. Dane Ratliff
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
Education: Yes, Research is geared towards role of Dispute Settlement in the Climate Change regime	The PCA employs research fellows on specific areas of study relating to environment such as climate change	Continuation of research fellow program	

Training - No		
3. Public Awareness - Yes	Organizing and participating in conferences, posting of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation Rules on the PCA Website, communication with stakeholders such as NGO and Industry which might have a legal interest in dispute settlement of climate change related activities, i.e. emissions trading, transfer of technology, capacity building, interpretation of obligations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, etc.	Continuation and Expansion of existing activities, yet with limited resources.
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	No	No
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	The PCA participate sin UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties to promote awareness of the Environmental Arbitration Rules and its dispute settlement services in the context of climate change, having held special events in Bonn and Marrakesh to note that they could be integrated into the UNFCCC as the procedures for arbitration foreseen, but not yet adopted, under UNFCCC Article 14 (2) (b). Parties are also made aware that the Rules could be used pursuant to UNFCCC Article 14 (1) if they so agree.	The PCA will continue these activities at future COPs and with interested Parties and non-state actors. The PCA could support a SBSTA work program on Article 6 as it relates to dispute settlement in the context of the climate change regime.

Organization : International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)	City: Mie	Country: Japan	Contact persons: Mr. Takashi Narukawa, Director
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	We do not have an educational program on climate change.	We do not have any future activities at present.	
2. Training	Entrusted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), we have been conducting the	We will continue to conduct this training program as long as we receive the requests from the target countries	

	<p>training courses related to climate change one course a year since 1999.  The results are as follows.  Training title: Technology for G.H.G.s Emission Mitigation  1st: Jan. 25 - Feb. 26, 1999 for 13 overseas participants  2nd: Jan 31 - Mar. 4, 2000, for 9 overseas participants  3rd: Feb. 5 - Mar. 10, 2001, for 10 overseas participants</p>	and JICA (funding organization).
3. Public awareness	We do not have a public awareness program on climate change.	We do not have any future activities at present.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	We do not have any activities related to IPCC TAR dissemination.	We do not have any future activities at present.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>Since 1997, entrusted by the Japanese governmental organization, we conduct the survey on "The Possibility of International Cooperation on Technology for the Purpose of Promoting Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) related Projects" and held the international workshops on climate technology in Japan. Since COP4, we have been participated in the COP as the observer and disseminated the results of the above-mentioned workshops.</p>	<p>Since we do not have enough resources at our disposal, our future activities will be promoted, followed by the guidance of our competent authorities.</p>

Organization International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	City: Stuttgart,	Country: Germany	Contact persons: : Ms. Felicity C. Thomas and Ms. Simone Ullrich
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

1. Education		
2. Training	<p><i>ICAO held a Colloquium on the Environmental Aspects of Aviation in April 2001, to familiarise States and the aviation community with environmental issues such as the impact of aircraft engine emissions.</i></p> <p><i>ICAO is preparing guidance material on industry best practices for reducing fuel consumption.</i></p>	<p>The guidance material will be published shortly as an ICAO Circular, entitled "Operational Opportunities to Minimize Fuel Use and Reduce Emissions".</p> <p>Workshops will be convened to disseminate this information, the first one taking place in May 2002 (Madrid, Spain).</p>
3. Public awareness	<p><i>ICAO's web site includes a description of ICAO's activities to address the environmental impact of aircraft engine emissions (go to <a href="http://www.icao.int">www.icao.int</a> and click on "Environment").</i></p> <p><i>The ICAO Secretariat also promotes awareness of ICAO's emission-related activities through articles in the ICAO Journal and other media, and through presentations to aviation community events.</i></p>	<p><i>Activities 1) and 2) under Question 2 may also have relevance in promoting public awareness.</i></p>
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	<p><i>While ICAO has not taken steps to disseminate the TAR, it disseminated the IPCC Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere widely within the aviation community. For this target audience, this IPCC Special Report is of more specific interest.</i></p>	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC		

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Organization: International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)	City: Bonn	Country: Germany	Contact persons: : Wolfgang E. Burhenne Executive Governor
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	No	No	
2. Training	No	No	
3. Public awareness	We indirectly contribute to awareness raising through detailed coverage on meetings related to the UNFCCC in our journal "Environmental Policy and Law"		
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	See No. 3		
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	We attempt whenever possible to send representatives of our organisation to meetings related to the UNFCCC, including COPs. In addition, we seek to ensure that the results of the UNFCCC process are integrated into the national environmental legislation. To this end, many of our members offer their legal expertise to governments world-wide.  For example, ICEL is currently co-sponsoring (together with IUCN) legal experts to assist in the on-going Revision process of the 1968 African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (a.k.a.		



	Algiers Convention). This Revision has been deemed necessary in order to integrate recent developments in multilateral environmental law, including the UNFCCC and associated agreements.	
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Organization : International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)	City: Geneva	Country: Switzerland	Contact persons: Robert Dornau
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	No	<p>Journalist Workshop- Educating Opinion Leaders Successful Communication of Corporate Action towards Climate Change. Public knowledge of emissions trading differs a lot between the countries in which IETA Members are active. In some countries it is still seen as a negative tool.</p> <p>Educating the public on emissions trading and the development of private initiatives is very important for the establishment of liquid GHG Markets. We observe today that some companies are reluctant to participate in trading regimes because they fear to evoke a negative image, others conduct private trades under confidentiality agreements. IETA Members should share their experiences in communicating their GHG strategies. Success stories in emissions reduction projects and ET should be shared with the media in IETA Journalist Workshops.</p> <p>An IETA Member in a country where ET still has a negative image would host the event. Other IETA Members and external experts would educate the participating journalists and report early success stories.</p>	

<p>2. Training</p>	<p>IETA organized a series of workshops/conferences on:  Linking of domestic and regional Emissions Trading Schemes  Financial accounting for GHG credits  International contracts  CDM audit protocols and methods  Accreditation of operational entities  Registries  Compliance  Between 20 and 100 people participate in the workshops/conferences.  Participants usually are representatives of Industry, Governments, ENGOS and other stakeholders.  In the organisation of these events IETA sometimes cooperates with other international Institutions such as OECD, IEA, UNCTAD, WBCSD, EPRI or the Pew Center on Global Climate Change</p>	<p>For 2002 IETA plans the following  Workshops/conferences  Standardisation of contracts: London and Chicago  Capacity Building in EIT: Hungary (with OECD and IEA)  Financial Accounting: Paris, Toronto, Tokyo  Risk in GHG Markets: New York, Zuerich</p>
<p>3. Public awareness</p>	<p>See training.</p>	<p>We plan to publish a background paper on the basic issues of market mechanisms.</p>
<p>4. IPCC TAR dissemination</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>5. Relationship to UNFCCC</p>	<p>Organizer of special events in Lyon, The Hague, Bonn and Marrakech on different subjects:  Linking of domestic and regional Emissions Trading Schemes  Financial accounting for GHG credits  International contracts  CDM audit protocols and methods  Accreditation of operational entities  Registries  Compliance</p>	<p>We will go on to organize side events.</p>

	Some events were conducted in cooperation with WWF or WBCSD	
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Organization: International Gas Union,	City: DK-Hoersholm	Country: Denmark	Contact persons: : Mr. Peter K. Storm
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	Not directly, but in the sense of Technology Transfer to developing countries IGU is stepping up its activities. As an example, IGU participated in a national China Gas Seminar on Safety Management in Chongqing, P.R.C. in November 2001 mainly attended by Chinese delegates	IGU has the intention of promoting future events with focus on (Gas) Transfer of Technology	
2. Training	Same as for 1)	Same as for 1)	
3. Public awareness	IGU recently published a new Brochure on Sustainable Development (and on IGU's position in this respect) which was distributed to a broad number of public and private bodies in the field of energy and gas worldwide. The IGU web site is updated, on a continuous basis, with the latest news on IGU Related Events connected to Climate Change/Sustainable Development.	Realising the need for increased public awareness in order to "get the messages through", IGU intends to step up communication with public authorities/bodies within the global energy sector. Not just by supplying information on IGU activities but also by - to a greater extent - getting speakers and decisions makers to attend IGU related events.	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	No.	No.	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	As a non-governmental organisation, IGU has participated in the COP meetings (incl. preparatory meetings) over a number of years promoting Natural Gas as part of the solution to Climate Change due to the relatively low carbon emissions from Natural Gas as compared to other fossil fuels. IGU has had	IGU plans to attend the coming COP meetings. Through its "Observer Status" within International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and participation in BASD (Business Action for Sustainable Development) IGU will be present at the UN "Rio-10" Summit in Johannesburg 26 Aug.-6 Sep. 2002 e.g. by joining the "Business Day" to	

	booths at display, has organised Special Events, and during COP 6 furthermore addressed the official Plenary Session.	underline its readiness to work towards environmental efficiencies in both production and consumption of Natural Gas.
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Organization: I.G.C.I - The International Global Change Institute	City: Hamilton	Country: New Zealand	Contact persons: : Claire Gibson Information and Publications Officer
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	<p>IGCI offers a higher degrees (MPhil &amp; PhD) programme. Student theses draw on our main theme of managing environmental change, of which climate change is a significant component.</p> <p>Recent theses with a climate change focus include:</p> <p>Tran, Thuy Duong. <i>Climate change, extreme temperature events and the implications for mangroves in Northern Vietnam</i>. MPhil Thesis</p> <p>Mirza, Monirul Qader. <i>Modelling the effects of climate change on flooding in Bangladesh</i>. PhD Thesis.</p> <p>Santoso, Heru. <i>Towards an integrated model for assessing the effects of land use patterns on the quantity and variability of river flow in Indonesia</i>. PhD Thesis (in progress).</p> <p>Shameem, Aly. <i>The role of small island developing states (SIDS) in global change</i>. PhD Thesis (in progress).</p>	<p>IGCI has openings for post-graduate level students. Currently the New Zealand Official Development Assistance (NZODA) programme is making available a limited number scholarships on a competitive basis for MPhil degrees to persons from developing countries (especially within the South Pacific and Asian regions).</p> <p>In addition, other sources of funding are being sought, in particular to fund students at the PhD level.</p>	

	<p>Contact person: Dr John F. Smith, Higher Degrees Programme Director</p>	
<p>2. Training</p>	<p>Training Programmes          In the areas of Climate Change, Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, Integrated Assessment, and Technology Assessment, IGCI offers a range of training packages and courses that are adapted to the needs of individual countries and regions.          Some examples of the types of course formats we offer include:          a 2 week professional training course          a 2 week 'train-the-trainers' course          a 1 week briefing and seminar series          a 2 month coursework and seminar professional training course.          Recent training activities include:</p> <p>For the Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP), IGCI developed a training course in Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation (CCV&amp;A) assessment for Pacific Island countries. The aim of the course is to develop in-country capacity to assess climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The course was transferred to the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Fiji and is now held annually.</p> <p>A two week course for Caribbean countries on Climate Change and Adaptation was held in Trinidad and Tobago (a NCSP-UNDP workshop), in July 1999.</p>	<p>Planned future training activities include:</p> <p>IGCI, in collaboration with the University of the South Pacific (USP), has begun an AIACC project funded by GEF (implemented by UNEP, executed jointly by START-TWAS) which includes the development/strengthening of the USP training course on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment. The project also includes development and delivery of training in integrated assessment model applications for decision makers in Pacific Island countries. Additional collateral support is being sought.</p> <p>In addition, as part of the overall AIACC programme, IGCI will contribute directly to a two week multi-country training workshop to be held in Trieste, Italy in June 2002.</p>

	<p>A two day intensive training for Asia-Pacific countries, Kuala Lumpur (a NCSP-UNDP workshop), 26-29 September 2000.</p> <p>A three day intensive Training Institute for Climate and Society for Asia Pacific countries, Hawaii (Feb 2001). Funded by East-West Centre, APN, START.</p> <p>A two week training course on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment in the Maldives, under UNDP-GEF enabling activities, March 2001.</p> <p>A 10 day climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation training workshop in Palau (GEF-UNDP enabling activity), 4-12 October 2001.</p> <p>Training Materials:</p> <p>IGCI has developed a number of tools to assist in V&amp;A training, including:</p> <p>VANDACLIM (continental version) – a software training tool based on the imaginary continental country of “Vanda”. (Available on CD-ROM.)</p> <p>VANDACLIM (island version) – a software training tool based on the imaginary island country of “Vanda Islands.” This tool is applicable to the Pacific (and other) island environments. (Available on CD-ROM.)</p> <p>PACCLIM – a tool for generating scenarios of climate change and examining effects on agriculture, coasts, health, and water resources. (Available on</p>	
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	<p>CD-ROM.) Course structures and training modules.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>IGCI also has activities in the identification, assessment, transfer and uptake of environmentally sound technologies to address climate change issues. These activities include the development of methodologies, training and outreach materials, and training courses.</p> <p>Contact person: Prof John Hay, Professional Training Programme Director.</p>	
<p>3. Public awareness</p>	<p>IGCI does not have a specific public awareness programme, however, public awareness is an integral part the IGCI work programme, and in particular is a component built into the training activities mentioned above.</p> <p>IGCI staff regularly attend local, national and international climate change forums at which displays of relevant IGCI material are presented.</p> <p>Staff frequently give presentations to community groups (e.g. Rotary) on climate change issues. Public lectures are also given on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>Staff willingly respond to requests to comment on climate change issues in various media including television, radio, newspapers (national and local). Over the past year around 10 media interviews have been given by IGCI staff.</p>	

	Contact person: Wanda Ieremia-Allan, Support Services/IT Manager.	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	<p>IGCI's training, education and outreach activities (as detailed above) all make extensive use of the recent findings of the IPCC.</p> <p>In particular, IPCC TAR scenarios have been incorporated into the CLIMPACTS integrated assessment model for New Zealand, as well as various derivations of this model developed internationally.</p> <p>Two IGCI staff members (Dr Richard Warrick, Prof John Hay) have been involved as lead authors (Warrick, Chapter 2 - Methods and Tools; Hay, Chapter 17 – Small Island States) for the recent IPCC report <i>Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability</i>.</p> <p>Contact people: Dr Richard Warrick, IGCI Deputy Director; Prof John Hay, Professional Training Programme Director.</p>	Integrated assessment models: future applications and model refinements are one way of disseminating and using IPCC findings (funding: New Zealand Government and other international sources).
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>IGCI is represented at the COPs as an accredited observer and has participated actively in these since COP4.</p> <p>IGCI has also made a significant contribution in building the capacity of nations to prepare their National Communications under the UNFCCC. In addition to developing and implementing training courses (as outlined under “Training” above), IGCI has provided technical assistance to various Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean island nations.</p>	<p>Enhancing V&amp;A assessment: experience shows that V&amp;A assessment does not only cover biophysical processes, but also includes human and social dimensions. Future activities will revolve around integration of the physical and human dimensions of climate change, in collaboration with key partners and country stakeholders.</p> <p>Strengthening programmatic approaches: a flexible, holistic framework approach meets the needs and priorities of many stakeholders. Programmatic emphasis ensures long term, catalytic processes that build upon</p>



	Contact person: Wayne King, International Business Manager.	successful climate change outputs and lessons learned. Focusing on vulnerability, and in particular adaptation in this context assists in the application of the developed frameworks.
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Organization : International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	City: Geneva	Country: Switzerland	Contact persons: Lawrence D. Eicher, Secretary-General
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	Presentation of ISO activities on environmental management to Universities and interested associations on invitation		Idem
2. Training	<p>ISO and many of its members organize training in both developed and developing countries concerning the use of the ISO 14000 series of standards as well as the standards and guides developed by its Conformity Assessment committee (CASCO).</p> <p>From 1996 to 2001, 44 two-day regional seminars were delivered in all regions of the world on Environmental Management Systems and the ISO 14000 series of standards (average 100 participants). Examples of such training events during 2001 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 10 one-week training courses on the implementation of Environmental Management Systems in Indonesia and Philippines;</li> <li>– 3 one-week training courses for ISO 14001 auditors in India;</li> </ul>		<p>Programme in preparation for regional seminars concerning training of trainers on ISO 14001 and Life Cycle Assessment according to ISO 14040.</p> <p>Contact: Dr Anwar El-Tawil, Director, Developing Country Programme</p>

	<p>– 2 two-day training courses on Environmental Management and ISO 14000;</p> <p>– 3 two-day training courses on Environmental Management and ISO 14000 in Africa and one in Mongolia.</p>	
<p>3. Public awareness</p>	<p>Many ISO committees (e.g. those on solar energy and hydrogen energy technologies) are developing standards to promote the adoption of climate and environmentally friendly technologies. The work of these committees is publicized through articles in the <i>ISO Bulletin</i>, which is widely read in the standardization community, and through ISO's public website, <i>ISO Online</i>.</p> <p>More generally, the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB) has chartered a special group (AHGCC) to provide advice and guidance on how ISO might best be able to contribute more directly to support international agreements relevant to climate change (e.g. the Kyoto Protocol). This group is expected to submit its final report and recommendations for consideration by the TMB at its meeting in April 2002.</p> <p>The work of the group has, again, been publicized through the <i>ISO Bulletin</i> ISSN 0303-805X, in particular <i>The state of play</i> [32 N°10 (2001) 13] and <i>ISO and climate change: identifying opportunities</i> [32 N°1 (2001) 5]; also available from <i>ISO Online</i>. News is also available in <i>ISO Management Systems</i> ISSN1680-8096 [e.g. 2 N°1 (2002) 45].</p> <p>Public open sessions on the subject of climate</p>	<p>The results and conclusions of the work of the AHGCC will be publicized through the <i>ISO Bulletin</i> and <i>ISO Online</i> as well as other standards and initiatives developed within ISO that are relevant to the subject of climate change.</p> <p>Contacts:  Michael Smith, Director, Standards Department</p> <p>Roger Frost  Press and Communication Manager Public Relations Services  Tel+41 22 749 01 11  Fax +41 22 733 34 30  e-mail frost@iso.org</p>

	change were held during each of the last two ISO General Assemblies, in Milan (2000) and in Sydney (2001).	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	No, but the IPCC TAR was taken into consideration by the AHGCC.	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	ISO has regularly been represented at COP meetings in recent years as well as participating in and organizing side events. In particular, ISO has sought to demonstrate the contribution that standards such as ISO 14000 and the conformity assessment and accreditation standards developed by CASCO could make (possibly with some revision) to support the Kyoto Protocol and related international agreements.	<p>It is expected that ISO will continue to be represented at future COP meetings, special events etc.</p> <p>The annual meetings of ISO/TC 207 (the environmental management committee) attract over 500 experts and it may be estimated that several thousand experts participate in the national mirror committees of ISO/TC 207. These experts represent a broad range of expertise in different disciplines relevant to environmental management and a good number of them participate in training and consultancy in third countries. It is also worth noting that ISO has established a special fund to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in the work of ISO/TC 207. This represents a large body of expertise that could potentially be drawn upon to support a SBSTA work programme on article 6.</p> <p>Much of the training mentioned above is intended to provide capacity building in developing countries. ISO's publications, including its public relations materials, can be disseminated through the total ISO membership, which currently comprises one member in each of 140 countries. This would constitute a considerable network through which materials supporting the SBSTA could be disseminated.</p>

Organization: International Society of Biometeorology (ISB)	City: Munich	Country: Germany	Contact person: Dr. Paul Beggs
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education - Yes	ISB has some educational programme on climate change in form of Commissions and Study Groups Comm1. Vegetation dynamics, climate and biodiversity, Comm2. Climate and Human health. Comm 4. Biometeorological requirements for adaptation in the context of biodiversity and climate change		
2. Training: No	ISB by now does not provide training related to climate change issues		
3. Public Awareness -	ISB by now has not developed a special public awareness programme on climate change.  Comm 2. Has developed and is implementing a Heat/health watch/Warning system		
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: No			
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	ISB facilitates research and contributes to the IPCC process. Individual members of ISB participate in side events at COP meetings and do this in their individual capacity. ISB is sometimes represented at UNFCCC process meetings as a scientific NGO		

Organization : IUCN – The World Conservation Union	City: Gland	Country: Switzerland	Contact persons: Wendy Goldstein and Brett M. Orlando
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
1. Education	<p>IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) is a network of communicators and educators around the world. These experts work in government, NGO, media, universities, institutes, international agencies and corporations. The work of these experts ranges from developing policy and strategy to implementation at the field level. The network is a source of information and action on climate change education, awareness and communication fields. It is also an important network for disseminating materials. IUCN CEC is one of the key institutions in the Convention on Biological Diversity, and is helping to plan and implement the Convention's work programme on communication, education and public awareness</p>	<p>In 2002, IUCN will continue to assist the UNFCCC with Article 6 implementation. The IUCN CEC can bring advice on effectively planning a work programme, to contributing expertise in implementation, to acting as a conduit of information. The network could also be deployed to stimulate national or regional action. IUCN CEC could provide further advice and know-how to UNFCCC Parties on the use of communication as a policy tool.</p>
2. Training	<p>IUCN CEC is a network of communication and education know-how. In Brazil, IUCN CEC Members are supporting the development of a communication strategy for the Ministry of Environment. This involves providing assistance to authorities in strategic planning and implementation; and bringing in experts from Europe and Canada to share experience. Implementation of the strategy will begin 2002. The strategy will be the basis for the future work plan on communicating on climate change, pollution, energy consumption, and quality of life issues. In Central Europe, IUCN CEC undertakes training in communication for government and NGO staff in Central Europe. This</p>	<p>IUCN CEC is prepared to assist in training government and NGO in effective use of communication as a policy tool in relation to UNFCCC. In Central Europe, for example, IUCN CEC is helping with the fourth phase of a project on communication planning and institutionalising communication in the organisations. This project could spin off to the use of communication for climate change issues.</p>

	<p>training is linked to using communication as a policy tool. The project has been operational for some 3 years. The principles learnt can be applied to any topic though IUCN has focused on biodiversity until now. In Asia and South America, IUCN CEC undertakes training on communication for biodiversity action plan managers. Follow up is desired to assist these managers to mainstream biodiversity in other sectors</p>	
<p>3. Public awareness</p>	<p>IUCN and CEC actively contribute to raising public awareness to climate change. IUCN maintains web site with daily stories. Over 1.4 million users visit the site monthly.</p> <p>Climate change issues and the relation to biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods are featured. IUCN produces press releases to an international press list on climate change issues. A media briefing is available on climate change. Climate Change is linked to IUCN articles in the magazine "World Conservation" distributed in French, Spanish and English to IUCN members – over 1000 environmental institutions globally.</p> <p>At the regional level IUCN has communication outputs that link climate change to biodiversity conservation issues.</p> <p>IUCN has a Reuters IUCN media award that for the last 4 years has encouraged environmental journalism globally and supported the ECOMove</p>	<p>IUCN and CEC will continue to actively contribute to awareness raising on climate change. We are in the process of developing a state of art web-based platform for climate change. The IUCN e-Atlas will provide easy access to information and communication on climate change in relation to forests, water/wetlands, protected and species.</p> <p>IUCN CEC could be mobilised to participate in a broad-based effort to raise public awareness to climate change with other international partners. Our network of communicators has significant reach into different regions of the world. The UNFCCC may wish to consider facilitating the development of a global strategy for raising public awareness to climate change as well as helping to form new and global and regional partnerships for this purpose with IUCN.</p>

	Environmental Film Festival of Festivals in Berlin 2001.	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	IUCN technical and regional programmes disseminate the IPCC Third Assessment Report and use it as a basis for informing IUCN Members and partners on climate change issues.	IUCN will continue its dissemination efforts of the IPCC report to our network of 10,000 experts worldwide and Members in 140 countries. This network includes expertise in species survival, ecosystem management, protected areas, environmental law, and economic, environment and social policy. The IUCN CEC is prepared to participate in a global dissemination strategy - aimed at regional and national audiences of decision-makers and interest groups. The IUCN CEC could work with other institutions to maximise the reach and publicity of the report. Web-based platforms could be further developed to use the information available in the IPCC reports to improve their accessibility to decision-makers and other interest groups outside the climate change field.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	IUCN actively participates in subsidiary bodies meetings and conferences of the parties to the UNFCCC. IUCN organises side events on key policy topics such as carbon sequestration and climate change adaptation. IUCN has held two sessions of the Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF) coincident with UNFCCC high level meetings. The GBF serves an independent, open and mechanism for fostering dialogue and debate. The sessions held at UNFCCC have attracted new constituencies to the climate change process. Other GBF sessions held at meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands have addressed climate change. These sessions have all helped to	IUCN will continue to be an active player in the UNFCCC process by organising side events to stimulate debate on key policy issues in the climate change agenda. IUCN CEC can be a particularly influential force in bringing new constituencies to the UNFCCC process through its network of communicators and know-how. The UNFCCC may wish to consider how IUCN and CEC may use the GBF, the World Conservation Congress, Regional Conservation Forums and regional preparatory meetings to strengthen implementation of the Convention, and helps to facilitate linkages with other Conventions such as Biodiversity, Desertification, and Wetlands at the national and regional level.

	place climate change in a broader sustainable development agenda. IUCN has also organised regional preparatory sessions on climate change; for example with the Southern African Development Community. The IUCN World Conservation Congress and Regional Conservation Forums have addressed climate change and have provided key opportunities for NGOs and governments to debate climate change policy.	
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Organization Japan Centre for Climate Change Actions (JCCCA)	City: Tokyo	Country: Japan	Contact persons: Mr. Harumi Suda
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
Education:	Yes, JCCCA have an educational programme called "Chikyu no Gakko"(School of the Earth). In the year 2000, we have developed programme to teach climate change and lifestyles. Anyone can reach us to see and use manual of the programme through our web site. We also rent visual tools for the programme through our website. In the year 2001, JCCCA was trying to collect more information to develop a series of educational programme on climate change. They asked several NGOs to plan attractive programmes on climate change and ecological life, energy (solar energy, biomass etc) and actually run the programmes.	JCCCA is trying to develop a series of programmes with useful tools that everybody could use to teach climate change.	
Training	None		
3. Public Awareness	As a national information centre on climate change, JCCCA collects international and national information related to climate change issues and disseminate them through internet. Picture panels on climate change are also made and are posted	Most of information related to climate change could be reached at the Centre. However, updated information on best practices to combat climate change in the community and	



	<p>on the website          Campaigns to address the importance of ratification of Kyoto Protocol in 2000.          Symposium in more than 20 prefectures          Publications are distributed to public communities, NGOs and Industries          Fact sheets pack on climate change          Series of leaflets on ITAR &amp; KP, Let's choose CO<sub>2</sub> emission vehicles and how to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> at home.</p>	at home are needed to be collected.
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	JCCCA have made news report on the results of IPPC meeting. JCCCA invited Scientists to talk about TAR at symposiums mentioned above where leaflets and picture panels were made.	JCCCA hopes to collect and make visual and graphic tools on the science of climate change such as impacts and emissions for copyright free use.
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	JCCCA is accredited to NGO to UNFCCC. They sent a representative to COP-7. The representative wrote daily news of the negotiation, which is posted on their website.	Planning to send their representative to future SB and COP.

Organization Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN)	City: Tokyo	Country: Japan	Contact persons: : Ms. Naoko TSUCHIDA
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education	-	-	
2. Training	-	-	
3. Public awareness	-	-	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	-	-	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	Keidanren has held workshops and distributed its Reports at COP meetings since 1997 to publicize the efforts of Japanese industry tackling	Keidanren will continue to actively participate in COP and other	

	global warming.	international conferences by holding special events in cooperation with partners within and outside of Japan.
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Organization Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center (JIFPRO)	City: Tokyo	Country: Japan	Contact persons: Mr. Yusuhiko Nisawa
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	<p>Fund for the international symposium and publications for education is subsidized by Forestry Agency, Japan, every fiscal year</p> <p>1) Symposium related to CDM, on 19 Feb. 2002, at Olympic Center, Tokyo Audience: NGO, Company, Officials, University students and Public about 150 person Subject: Measuring and monitoring forest-based carbon project - By Dr. Sandra Brown, Winrock International Carbon credits from forestry projects under Clean Development Mechanism -By Dr. John Kadyszewski, Winrock International Methods of carbon measurement in plantations - By Prof. Yasushi Morikawa, Waseda University</p> <p>2) Publications:</p> <p>Pamphlet related to Global Warming and Forests Text books(latest editions published in 2001) *Social forestry—idea and practice (in Japanese) by Mr. N. Noda *Diagnostic manual for tree diseases in the tropic — with some diseases of agroforestry crops — by Dr. T. Kobayashi</p>		The similar symposium and publications are planned every year.

<p>Training</p>	<p>NGO training courses for forestry (with some suggestion to climate change)  Fund comes from Forestry Agency, Japan, every year. But not enough!  1) oversea training operated in Oct., 2001 in Vietnam cooperated by Vietnamese Government  trainees: 20, from Japanese NGOs, Universities, Companies &amp; others - duration: 11 days</p> <p>2) usual training operated in Jan., 2002 at Tokyo</p> <p>trainees: 16, from NGOs, Universities, Companies &amp; others - duration: 8 days</p>	<p>Similar to the activities in this fiscal year</p>
<p>3. Public Awareness</p>	<p>Publication of pamphlets and magazines  Pamphlets;  *Global warming and forests  *Activities of JIFPRQ  Magazines;  *“Nettai Ringyo” Tropical Forestry — quaternary technological magazine —~“Midori-no-Chikyu” Green Earth —monthly magazine to the public</p> <p>2. Seminars to public  *Semhar titled “Forestation activities based on Kyoto-protocol after COP6.5”</p> <p>Presented by Mr. M. Inoue, delegation member of Japanese Government toUNFCCC  Date: 27 Aug. 2001</p> <p>*Seminar titled “Report of COP7” -Presented by Mr. M. Inoue,</p>	<p>Similar to the activities in this fiscal year, probably more intensively.</p>

	delegate member of Japanese Government to UNFCCC	
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	<p>Targets as follows are NGO, Company, University and public</p> <p>*Various workshops, seminars, training courses and others described above.</p> <p>*Project on methodology of biomass measurement in plantations related to CDM funded by Japanese Government</p> <p>*Distribution of Japanese version of Chap. 5, TAR translated into Japanese</p>	<p>Similar to the activities in this fiscal year. And we are planning to start a test CDM-sink project for companies funded by Ministry of Environment, Japan, if negotiation with Indonesian Government would be completed.</p> <p>Project site: Lombok Island, Indonesia</p> <p>Proposed area: 500ha afforestation to the degraded land in 5 years.</p>
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	<p>*As a NGO member, we sent our member to COPs.</p> <p>*JIFPRO was registered as an observer organization member of UNFCCC on 20 July 2001.</p> <p>*Some committee members of JIFPRO are authors and supporters of TAR, and supporting the members of SBSTA through Japanese Delegation to the meeting.</p>	<p>Similar to the activities in this fiscal year but more intensively</p>

Organization	Kiko Network	City: Tokyo	Country: Japan	Contact persons: : Kimiko Hirata Coordinator
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:	
1. Education	<p>YES.</p> <p>-“Letter Workshop for Kids”</p> <p>Kiko Network’s volunteers visit elementary schools to talk about climate change then let students write letters to the earth. Later, Network’s</p>		<p>-continues “Letter Workshop for Kids”</p> <p>This is volunteer’s activities and doesn’t specifically need resources.</p>	

	volunteers replies to each letter. -on daily basis; Network's staff visits junior high or high school to give a talk to Students Kiko Network to learn about climate change.	It also gives opportunities university student's volunteers to learn.
2. Training	YES. "Renewable Energy School in Kyoto" The school aims to train leaders and technicians who take a lead to disseminate renewable energy (solar, biomass, small-hydro and wind)	- Continues Green Energy School resource availability: Foundation in Kyoto
3. Public awareness	YES. -"Ratification Campaign" Domestic campaign for public awareness and KP's entry into force. -Events Organize symposiums, seminars and events in region.	-continues events resource availability: several funds -publish Climate Change Guides as a material for public awareness resource availability: looking for funds
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	YES. -Leaflet on Japan's impact Published full-colour leaflets on climate change impact in Japan, which describes the occurring impacts in various areas as well as TAR information. -Organized seminars on TAR -Invite IPCC lead author for symposium	-Continues to disseminate related information through leaflet. Resource availability: Leaflet itself was funded by WWF-Nikko investors funds  Organize events or seminars Resource availability: several funds
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	Continuing to be involved in UNFCCC process as CAN. Organized special events, and exhibition in the past Publishes Kiko, Japanese conference news, to disseminate information to Japanese people.	- Continues to be involved in the process but after KP's entry into force, it will be at minimum level. It highly depends on resource and currently its resource is scarce.

Organization Landvernd	City: Reykjavik	Country: Iceland	Contact persons: : Tryggvi Felixson
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

1. Education	Landvernd has no specific educational programme on climate change. Climate change issues are included in number of activities Seminars, 1 - 3 annually on climate changes Articles on climate change in Landvernd's newsletter, Articles on climate change in Landvernd's home page Included in eco-household programme	No particular plans for new activities.
2. Training	No	No
3. Public awareness	No	Creating more awareness about eco-driving. Promoting electric motor heaters.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	no	no
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	Landvernd has had observers at 2 COPs. Landvernd is frequent user of www.unfccc.int.	

Organization Macquarie University	City: Sydney	Country: Australia	Contact persons: : Professor Andy Pitman
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	<p>We run an undergraduate program in Atmospheric Science with a focus on climate change. This includes courses at all undergraduate levels including a specialist unit in Climate Change at 200-level and 300-; level. The 300-level unit uses the IPCC reports as the basic text.</p> <p>At 200-level we have ~100 students, and at 300-level we have ~20 students.</p> <p>We run an Honors program where students choose their research topic and this is often within the field of climate change.</p> <p>We have Masters and PhD students working in this field.</p>		All these activities are on going and are expected to continue into the future.

	We also offer a Graduate Diploma in Atmospheric Science, which is closely focussed on climate change.	
2. Training	Our training contribution is largely included above.	
3. Public awareness	Public lectures are given on demand and we also contribute to high school education via occasional lectures on greenhouse. We have regular media exchanges on this issue.	We aim to maintain this role into the future
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	Pitman was a lead author on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> assessment report. He uses this background in media interviews and in teaching.	We aim to maintain this role into the future, although this would require continued financial support from the Australian government
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	We have played a minimal role in the UNFCCC process bar via Pitman's role in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> assessment.	

Organization Met Office	City: Berkshire	Country: UK	Contact persons: see specific topics
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education - Jacquie Syvret Tel. 44 1344 855474 Fax 44 1344 855985 Email jacquie.syvret@metoffice.com	Material on climate change included in meteorological education packs for schools, etc		There are plans to produce specific climate related educational material if resources allow.
2. Training David Bennetts Tel. 44 1344 855201 Fax 44 1344 855410 Email	The Met Office runs a wide range of training courses in meteorology with a climate component.		Existing activities will continue as funding allows.

david.bennets@metoffice.com		
3. Public awareness Gordon Lupton Tel. 44 1344 856643 Fax 44 1344 854898 Email: gordon.lupton@metoffice.com	Presentations are given by Met Office, Hadley Centre scientists to a wide range of audiences.  A range of brochures has been produced and widely distributed on various aspects of climate change from general summary material to brochures highlighting recent scientific findings.	Existing activities will continue as funding allows.  Existing activities will continue as funding allows.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination Paul van der Linden Tel. 44 1344 854666 Fax 44 1344 856912 Email: paul.vanderlinden@metoffice.com	The Met Office, Hadley Centre hosts the IPCC Working Group I Technical Support Unit, and hence produces and distributes the WGI report and associated material  Met Office, Hadley Centre scientists give presentations of IPCC findings to a wide range of audiences from policymakers to the public	From April 2002 the location of the IPCC WGI TSU will be dependent on a decision of the IPCC Plenary.  Existing activities will continue as funding allows.
5. Relationship to UNFCCC Geoff Jenkins Tel. 44 1344 856653 Fax 44 1344 854898 Email: geoff.jenkins@metoffice.com	The Met Office Hadley Centre has a display stand and organises side events at SBSTA.COP meetings to highlight recent scientific findings.,	Existing activities will continue as funding allows.

Organization METRO Institute for Transnational Legal Research, Maastricht University	City: Maastricht	Country: The Netherlands	Contact persons: : David Grimeaud
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education			
2. Training			



3. Public awareness		
4. IPCC TAR dissemination		
5. Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>- Firstly, METRO was asked, along with other academic institutes, by the Dutch National Programme on Global Air Pollution and Climate Change [NOP] To conduct research on the relationship between trade and climate change policies. More specifically, METRO has investigated what could the limits imposed on national authorities in terms of designing climate change policies in the light of the need for compliance with European and international trade law.</p> <p>The outcome of this research has been compiled in a NOP Report [No. 410 200 098 (2001)]: available on request.</p> <p>Please note that a supplementary outcome is an academic publication on climate change:          "An Overview of the Policy and Legal Aspects of the International Climate Change Regime" in Environmental Liability, April 2001, Vol. 9, Issue 2, pp. 39-52 and June 2001, Vol. 9, Issue 3, pp. 95-126, Lawtext Publishing.</p> <p>- Secondly, METRO organised on 21-22 June 2001 in Maastricht, The Netherlands a Conference on "Institutions and Instruments to Control Global Environmental Change" where the primary focus and presentations addressed climate change instruments. The Conference was sponsored by the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences and the Dutch National Programme on Global Air Pollution and Climate Change.</p> <p>The proceedings of this conference will be edited and assembled in a book: shall be available on request</p> <p>- Thirdly, METRO was asked by the Dutch CO2 Commission to investigate the legal framework within which Dutch authorities could set up a national emission trading scheme. The purpose of this research focused in particular on trade and</p>	

	<p>competition aspects.</p> <p>The outcome/report of this research is available on request.</p> <p>- Fourthly, D. Grimeaud [Research Associate at METRO], O. Kuik and R.Tol published an article "Linkages between the climate change regime and the international trade regime": publication forthcoming: shall be available on request.</p>	
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Organization Mineral and Energy Policy Centre	City: Johannesburg	Country: South Africa	Contact persons: Shomenthree Modley
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	Training programme for educating South African government, civil society and private sector		Training for South African government, civil society and private sector. Organization has capacity and resources as a result of previous work
Training	Training courses together with course material provided for South African government and private sector		Training courses together with course material provided for South African government and private sector. Organization has capacity and resources as a result of past projects.
3. Public Awareness	Public awareness programme targeting South African civil society.		Public awareness programme targeting South African civil society. Organization has capacity and resources as a result of past projects.
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	No		No

5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	No	Future plans include more involvement with UNFCCC, especially on the implementation of the Convention.
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Organization Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory (MRI/NREL)	City: Golden. CO	Country: USA	Contact persons: : Ron Benioff
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	NREL provides training on use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and training on implementation of technology transfer under the UNFCCC, on the development of carbon offset projects and evaluation of air pollution health benefits of climate change clean energy measures.		Future training is planned in the U.S. and several developing countries. Resources are provided primarily by the U.S. Government.
2. Training			
3. Public awareness			
4. IPCC TAR dissemination			
Relationship to UNFCCC  NREL provides technical support for programs implemented by the U.S. Government and by the Climate Technology Initiative in support of the UNFCCC. NREL also serves as Acting Chair of the Climate Technology Initiative Working Group on Technology Assessment and Capacity	Yes NREL has conducted workshops and events for parties on technology transfer issues (article 4.5), on the air pollution health benefits, and on carbon offset projects and has participated in events organized by the UNFCCC secretariat on these topics.		NREL will conduct and participate in workshops on technology transfer, carbon offset, and air pollution health benefit issues. We could support Article 6 if so directed by the U.S. Government by linking these activities with other related activities.

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Organization : New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization	City: Tokyo	Country: Japan	Contact persons: Tomei TAKEKAWA, Director Tomohisa HOSOKAWA, Project Coordinator
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education -	None	None	
2. Training:	Two weeks training for 15 persons including policymakers and working level personnel in businesses in Asian countries, on technologies that contribute to global warming mitigation (energy efficiency technology, for example) as one of the CTI(Climate Technology Initiative) technology transfer activities.	Same as in the left, in 2002. Details have yet to be developed.	
3. Public Awareness - YES	Operation of APEC Virtual Center for Environmental Technology Exchange that promotes information exchange in the APEC area through the opening of a homepage on the Internet. (URL: <a href="http://www.apec-vc.or.jp/index.asp#index">http://www.apec-vc.or.jp/index.asp#index</a> )	Same as in the left.	
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report: Not decided but probably yes	A symposium for citizens in general, on the current status and tasks of each IPCC working group and assessment reports, on July 1 <sup>st</sup> in 1999 in Japan.	A workshop on TAR for citizens in general, in Japan in March.	
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process: Yes in the past	Co-hosting of a COP side event on the baseline calculation with IGES. A COP side event for reporting the R&D activities under the CTI Introduction of NEDO's technology developments that contribute to global warming mitigation, including R&D on renewable energy and development of CO2 fixation and utilization at COP exhibition.. 4. Exhibition at the Climatetech.2000.	Side events and exhibitions at COP 8. Details have yet to be developed.	

Organization The Open University	City: Milton Keynes	Country: UK	Contact persons: Linda Jones
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	<p>T172 Working with our Environment. Explicit discussion in about 1/10 though of course but present as theme throughout the whole course in students evaluation of their own lifestlye.</p> <p>T265 Renewable Energy (currently being rewritten as 60 point T206) includes study of the sustainability problems associated with the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, and how they might be mitigated in the short to medium term.</p> <p>S190: Global Warming – the Science behind the headlines, 10pt course (100% on subject).</p> <p>S280: Changing Climate, 282 pages, approx 0.33 of a 30pt course.</p> <p>S269: Earth and Life, 30 pt course, difficult to give a % as climate change is all pervasive.</p> <p>S369, 30pt course, similar to S269, but contrasting ‘icehouse’ and ‘greenhouse’ climate models.</p> <p>U216 Environment (chaired in social sciences) has both introductory science (Roger Blackmore and Rod Barrat: Technology Faculty and politics of climate change chapters (Stephen Peake, Technology Faculty), and reference to it in other chapters.</p> <p>U316 The Environment Web (chaired in sciences) 8 week block on science, policy (Stephen Peake) and poliltics of climate change, linking these to issues of globalisation, governance, citizenship and legitimacy (Joe Smith, Social Sciences) (The course is about resources for environmental debate and participation on the web, so legitimacy and claims making is a strand)</p> <p>D832 Environmental Negotiation and Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Climate change has a small role, but for static printed distance learning</p>		<p>Prof. Bob Spicer in our Science faculty has proposed a short course on climate modelling associated with his NERC project to “perform the world’s first probablilistic forecast of antropogenic climate change.” 100% global warming focussed. Based partly on S190</p>

	<p>materials maybe a sensible precaution against dating in a fast moving field. But this course would equip people with understanding of the range of conflicts and efforts at resolution across scales from local to global. Written by now retired John Blunden, the course is satisfying students expectations and tutors feel it is well put together (with one observing that climate change is a puzzling omission). NOTE: this course is available under the special scheme as DXX832. The special scheme must be an opportunity for several relevant courses in the context of the Uns capacity building goals, esp. some of the Technology Masters courses in environmental decision making.</p> <p>D836 Exploring Sustainability - Dissertation module, A number of submissions of research proposals explicitly or implicitly refer to climate change. It is one of the main drivers of interest in the concept of sustainable development. Several of the guided readings make extensive reference to this issue.</p>	
2. Training	No, except training in some skills within the courses noted above.	
3. Public awareness	<p>There will be climate change related materials in this manner on an environmet wetsite being constructed around a BBC1 primetime TV programme on environmental change and communities due out autumn 2002 that the OU is supporting as part of the prime time deal (contact Peggotty Graham, Social Sciences). This is a big opportunity for the OU to confribute to public understanding of environmental change issues. A nubur cautioned against short course linked to this only a couple of pates will be specific to the programme – other entries to the site will be more generic, and serving the range of OU environment needs and interests/ marketing opportunites. I can see possibilities for seeking UN support for the site and assistance with marketing it if it could evolve to respond to mutual needs.</p> <p>S190 Global Warming and Prf. Bob Spicer’s proposal are positioned in this way. Indded Bon’s grant is contingent on a public awareness agenda.</p>	Versioning of materials as non-assessed tasters courses is under consideration.

4. IPCC TAR dissemination	<p>We have a number of academics who are active in research and scholarship in this area. In our Faculty of Technology these include:  Dr. Godfrey Boyle (<a href="mailto:g.a.boyle@open.ac.uk">g.a.boyle@open.ac.uk</a>)  Dr. Stephen Peake (<a href="mailto:s.r.peake@open.ac.uk">s.r.peake@open.ac.uk</a>)  Dr Robin Roy (<a href="mailto:r.roy@open.ac.uk">r.roy@open.ac.uk</a>)</p> <p>Faculty of Social Sciences:</p> <p>Dr Joe Smith (<a href="mailto:j.f.smith@open.ac.uk">j.f.smith@open.ac.uk</a>)</p> <p>Science Faculty  Prof Bob Spicer (<a href="mailto:r.a.spicer@open.ac.uk">r.a.spicer@open.ac.uk</a>)</p> <p>All can be found at  The Open University, Walton Hall Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA</p>	Prof. Spicer's short course will certainly be disseminating and discussing IPCC and documents/recommendations and IPCC outputs will be specifically highlighted.
Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>No not yet involved: Article 6 is very vague: no clear ideas about how they should proceed, though unlike the rest of the document, universal support for it. There could be an opportunity for the Open University to be proactive, but we would need a clear sense of what our role is, and it would fit need to with the University's mission</p>	There may be potential for our SSCs to collaborate with this.

Organization Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	City: Paris	Country: France	Contact persons: : Jane Ellis
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	<p>No - Although our website gathers much information and analysis relevant to the climate change policy context, it is aimed more at the specialist than at the general public. However, the ongoing work with government delegates through the Annex I Expert Group (AIXG, see below) could be considered as educational or specialised training - especially since it</p>		<p>No explicit educational activities are planned. AIXG activities are on-going and may be relevant.</p>

	includes countries with economies in transition as well as OECD countries. Both groups of countries learn from each other in this process.	
2. Training	No - not explicitly.	No specific training activities are planned. AIXG activities are on-going and may be relevant.
3. Public awareness	None that is aimed at the general public. However, our analytical papers are freely available on our website: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/">http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/</a>	No general public awareness activities are planned.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	Some of our reports or events draw on the results of the TAR to provide a basis for discussions among OECD policy-makers about the future. They are not intended to be a means to disseminate results of the TAR, but rather to build on and extend those results for policy-making purposes. Four reports came out in 2001 that may be relevant in this respect - Sustainable Development: Critical Issues; Policies to Enhance Sustainable Development; OECD Environmental Outlook; and Background Report on Energy and Climate.	Follow-up to work completed in 2001 is planned for 2002.
Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>The OECD and the IEA jointly support analysis and events overseen by the AIXG. The analytical work of the Group targets technical negotiating issues, so the main audience is the negotiators. The work programme has been running since the mid-1990s; it has included workshops and produced a range of analytical work on key issues. From time to time, this work results in specific recommendations that have influenced decisions of the COP.</p> <p>The UNFCCC Secretariat is regularly invited to, and gives presentations at OECD workshops. OECD and IEA also regularly attend and present at UNFCCC workshops.</p>	The annual work programme for the AIXG is funded mainly through direct government grants. The budgeted amount for 2002 totals about 1 million Euro, of which approximately 400,000 Euro is budgeted for workshops. These workshops could be considered a means for public outreach, dissemination and “education” for governments and stakeholders engaged in the UNFCCC process. Specific themes for the workshops include: emission trading; project-based mechanisms; policies and measures to mitigate emissions; support to EIT countries to



		implement the Convention; and evolution of mitigation commitments.
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Organization: Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	City: Vienna	Country: Austria	Contact persons: : Dr. Ali Rodriguez Araque
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education	-		-
2. Training	-		-
3. Public awareness	-		-
4. IPCC TAR dissemination	-		-
Relationship to UNFCCC	<p>Attending UNFCCC meetings as an observer.</p> <p>Attending and making presentations at workshops, and organising workshops and seminars, particularly as they relate to adverse effects of mitigation measures on countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon the export of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Preparation and publication of technical material, particularly relating to adverse effects of mitigation measures on countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon the export of fossil fuels. Indeed, OPEC Secretariat analysis has been included in the Third Assessment Report.</p>		-

Organization The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)	City: Gland	Country: Switzerland	Contact persons: : Sandra Hails, Senior Communications Assistant
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

1. Education: Not Specifically		
2. Training		Under the Ramsar Training Service, organised by Wetlands International (one of our International Organisation Partners), a number of training modules will be developed; one of the modules will be on wetlands and climate change
3. Public awareness: In certain respect yes.	Climate change issues have potentially great impacts on the World's wetlands. In a publication entitled "Wetland Values & Functions", produced by the Ramsar Bureau for World Wetlands Day 2002, one of the 11 fact sheets was dedicated to climate change issues as they relate to wetlands. This publication was widely used for WWD celebrations around the world and is still in demand.	We are about to re-print this publication for the third time so it continues to be widely disseminated.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination: Yes	The Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel's (STRP) report on climate change and wetlands draws extensively on the IPCC 3 <sup>rd</sup> Report and was undertaken jointly with IPCC members. The report will be presented at our COP8 in November 2002 and thus will be disseminated to our Contracting Parties. The report will soon be available on the Convention's Web site.	The Contracting Parties at Ramsar's COP8 will probably make further calls for collaboration with IPCC and CCD and for further work to be undertaken on wetlands and carbon sequestration; further resources will be required for this.
Relationship to UNFCCC: Collaborative on certain areas	Discussions between the two Secretariats have been initiated. Representation and presentations at CCD COPs and at Subsidiary Body meetings have taken place. The Focal Points for Ramsar Contracting Parties have been encouraged to work jointly with CCD Focal Points.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is intended that additional joint activities will be identified between the Ramsar Convention and other MEAs, including CCD.</li> <li>2. Ramsar will make available its materials on the importance of wetlands in climate change and encourage their dissemination through CCD's Subsidiary Body.</li> </ol>

		3. Any relevant material from CCD that is made available on wetlands and climate could be disseminated by the Ramsar Secretariat to the Contracting Parties.
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Organization The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe	City: Szentendre	Country: Hungary	Contact persons: : Zsuzsa Ivanyi
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education:	No		No
2. Training	No		No
3. Public awareness:	<p>Under the Climate Change Program the public awareness raising has been tackled in two ways:</p> <p>Fact sheet entitled with “How can the public be involved into the climate decisions” had been published in seven languages (Bulgarian, Estonian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Sloven, Rumanian) and widely distributed in the countries.</p> <p>Providing grants for NGOs in some selected CEE countries. Task for the NGOs was to prepare case studies on specific topics and in addition to organize country meetings to present the results for local people.</p> <p>Country meetings were supported by brochures, pamphlets, reports in national languages. The specific topics were as follows: AIJ experiences Climate policy</p>		Based on the present NGO grant activity on public participation in climate related decisions case studies will be published both in English and national language.

	<p>Good practices in PAMs Public participation in climate decisions</p> <p>For more information see the REC climate website <a href="http://www.rec.org/Climate/index.html">http://www.rec.org/Climate/index.html</a></p>	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination: Yes	<p>Results of IPCC TAR are known and often referred to at workshops, seminars. Also, it is included into the survey being made related to assess the access of public information about climate change.</p>	
Relationship to UNFCCC: Collaborative on certain areas	<p>The REC participate on COPs and SBSTA meetings since 1999. Special events were organized as follows: During COP5 in Bonn, October 1999 a special event was held on AIJ experiences in CEE countries During 12<sup>th</sup> SBSTA meeting in Bonn, June 2000 an exhibit was held disseminating reports, documents related to climate issues in the CEE countries. During 13<sup>th</sup> SBSTA meeting in Lyon, September 2000 an informal consultation was organized among Annex I delegates to improve an understanding of different perspectives on JI and related capacity needs of the CEE countries. During COP6 in The Hague, November 2001 a second consultation was held among the Annex I delegates to discuss the capacity needs of the CEEs to meet the obligations under the Articles 5,7,and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. During COP6b in Bonn, July 2001 documents had been widely distributed on capacity needs of the CEE countries to implement the Kyoto Protocol A CEE roundtable was organized during the UNFCCC workshop on PAMs held in Copenhagen, October 2001 During COP7 in Marrakech reports, case studies prepared for some selected CEE countries including regional summaries had been widely</p>	<p>Side event is planned to organize during the next SBSTA meeting to be held in Bonn, June 2002 and in COP8 focusing on the results achieved in the filed of the assessment of the public participation in the climate related decisions and policies in the CEE countries.</p> <p>Publications are planned in national language to assess public participation and public access to information on climate change and its effects. Education and training programs are to be developed to raise public awareness in climate related issues</p> <p>Regional cooperation is to be promoted by developing and exchanging materials related to climate change.</p> <p>Keep on providing grant for NGOs in</p>

	distributed	the CEEs to support their climate related activities.
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Organization Réseau Action Climat-France (RAC-F),	City: Montreuil	Country: France	Contact persons: : Raphaëlle Gauthier ,
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education:	<p>In collaboration with 2 others associations (Amis de la Terre-France (FoE) and Chiche!), we had lead a one-year campaign, called “LE PARI CONTRE L’EFFET DE SERRE” (The Bet), which aimed at reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Schools, and in pupils’ everyday life. This programme was also European.</p> <p>Nearly 20 000 documents were sent to Schools, particulars and local associations over France during the school year 2000/2001.</p> <p>See website: <a href="http://www.rac-f.org/lepari/index_pari.htm">http://www.rac-f.org/lepari/index_pari.htm</a></p> <p>More than 300 pupils had participated actively in this campaign.</p> <p>We had large support from the media, newspapers, radio and national TV included.</p> <p>This campaign was mainly financed by public found and volunteers’ activities.</p>		None.
2. Training	<p>We organised 2 trainings with local &amp; national associations.</p> <p>The first one was on the link between Climate change and development (June 2001) . 10 different associations on development did attend the training. 1 day long.</p> <p>The second one was for preparing COP7. (October 2001). A bit less than 10 associations on environment &amp; renewable energies did participate. 4 days long.</p> <p>Both training were mainly financed by public found and volunteers’ activities.</p>		<p>We plan to organise a new training on Climate change for associations on development, in order to settle a better partnership.</p> <p>Wait for funds.</p> <p>We also plan to create a handbook on Climate change under both scientific and politic overviews. This handbook (if any) aims at giving all information need to do training by other local</p>

		environmental associations and bodies. Wait for funds.
3. Public awareness:	<p>One campaign called “SOS Climat”, in partnership with 3 other French associations. This campaign aims at informing a large public on what is climate change, and at explaining them how to reduce their emissions in everyday life. This document (10 000 copies) was largely spread over France. A web site was also made (<a href="http://rac-f.org/sosclimat">http://rac-f.org/sosclimat</a>). Public Fund.</p> <p>At the same time, we did some large public conferences on Climate change all over France (about 15 conferences for 2001). The materials used were mainly slides, and paper documents as “SOS climat” or “le pari contre l’effet de serre”, or official documents from governmental bodies. Private Fund.</p>	We plan to keep on with the campaign Sos climat, and to do several conferences during 2002.
4. IPCC TAR dissemination: Yes	<p>A bit. We mainly disseminate summaries for policymakers, especially the one from the WGI. We have used this information through interviews ( radio, newspapers) and large public conferences on Climate change.</p>	We plan to keep on using this precious document in the same manner than we did during 2001. Mainly through interviews, conferences, and training.
Relationship to UNFCCC: Collaborative on certain areas	Not really. Only observer, but also active member of the CAN during the COP.	Do not have a special budget for that ! But we still keep on trying to inform French people and local associations on the Climate change issues.

Organization The Royal Institute of International Affairs	City: London	Country: UK	Contact persons: : Kate Kinsman and Ruth Tatton-Kelly
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

1. Education:	No educational programme	No educational programme foreseen
2. Training	No training programme	No training programme foreseen
3. Public awareness:	<p>The Royal Institute of International Affairs is an independent research and membership organisation working to promote the understanding of key international issues. The Sustainable Development Programme is the largest of the research programmes at the <a href="#">The Royal Institute of International Affairs</a>. The programme works with business, government, academic and NGO experts to carry out and publish research on key energy, environment, climate change and corporate responsibility issues with international implications, particularly those just emerging into the consciousness of policy-makers. The Programme's authoritative research aims to stimulate debate on the political, strategic, and economic aspects of domestic and international energy and environmental policy issues.</p> <p>The activities of the Programme build on a unique combination of strengths:  The intellectual credibility of our research, recognised throughout the world.  Independence from any vested interest, whether national, corporate or pressure group.  The convening power of Chatham House, internationally known as a neutral forum for meeting and debate.  The integration of energy and environmental issues with international implications.</p> <p>The Programme regularly holds meetings, study groups, workshops and conferences which bring together experts from differing perspectives who would not often meet in any other forum. Academics and industry, government and NGO representatives benefit from the Programme's neutral and non-confrontational forum for</p>	<p>We aim to continue the research activities of the programme, including the wide distribution of our research to our members and the wider public through our publications, meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Our future work on climate change includes, depending on available funding:</p> <p><i>Carbon trading: building a new market (Autumn 2002)</i>  <i>Chatham House climate change conference (Autumn 2002)</i>  <i>The economic impact of the Kyoto Protocol on fossil fuel dependent developing countries</i>  <i>Non-Parties to the Kyoto Protocol: implications, experience from other MEAs and solutions</i>  <i>Long-term climate co-operation: bridging the transatlantic &amp; North-South divides</i></p> <p>For the most up to date list of current and upcoming projects and publications, see <a href="http://www.riia.org/Research/eep/eep.ht">http://www.riia.org/Research/eep/eep.ht</a></p>

debate and networking that helps promote understanding of different approaches to key international issues. Meetings are often held under the Chatham House Rule of Confidentiality to encourage a more open exchange of views.

The format in which our research is published varies from substantial books to shorter reports and concise briefing papers on topical issues - all of which are publicly available. All our publications go through an extensive process of peer review both at the Institute and externally. The Programme collaborates with the environmental publishers Earthscan, and with the Brookings Institution in the US to produce and distribute our books. Many of our publications are now available on our website.

Recent projects & publications include:

*A New Interpretation of the Kyoto Protocol: The Hague, Bonn and Marrakesh*, Briefing Paper, and its annex *The Marrakesh Accords: A brief point-by-point description and comments*

*Climate change and power: economic instruments for European electricity*, book

*Climate change in focus: The IPCC Third Assessment Report*, Briefing Paper

*Delivering Kyoto: Can Europe do it?*, Chatham House conference

*Emissions trading: an update of the issues*, Briefing Paper

*Energy and climate: Russian–European partnership*, workshop and report

*High-level workshop on options for progressing technology transfer, co-operation and development at the WSSD*, workshop and report

*Is Kyoto dead?*, meeting and report

*Quantifying Kyoto: How will COP-6 decisions affect the market?*, workshop, papers and report

*Ratifying the Kyoto Protocol: the case for Russian-Japanese joint implementation*, briefing paper

[ml](#)



	<p><i>Technology transfer for renewable energy: overcoming barriers in developing countries</i>, book</p> <p><i>Technology transfer under the Kyoto mechanisms</i>, KEEN Briefing paper</p> <p><i>The Bonn Agreement: the World decides to leave the US on the side line</i>, meeting and report</p> <p><i>The outcome of COP-7: The Marrakesh Accords</i>, meeting and report</p> <p><i>The scale of Land Use, Land-use change and forestry</i>, Briefing paper for The Nature Conservancy</p> <p><i>Trading surplus</i>, KEEN Briefing Paper</p> <p>For our full list of publications, see:  <a href="http://www.riia.org/Research/eep/publications.html">http://www.riia.org/Research/eep/publications.html</a></p>	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination: Yes	<p>The Programme has published a briefing paper summarising the Third Assessment Report, giving background information and an analysis of the IPCC process. The briefing paper is available for download and has been send around the climate-L email-list, potentially reaching thousands of interested people. <i>Climate change in focus: the IPCC Third Assessment Report</i>, by Joanna Depledge, Briefing Paper New Series No. 29, February 2002.</p>	<p>We aim to update the scientific information in our textbook <i>The Kyoto Protocol: A Guide and Assessment</i>, by Michael Grubb with Chrtistiaan Vrolijk and Duncan Brack, to include the results of the IPCC's TAR in the second edition.</p>
Relationship to UNFCCC: Collaborative on certain areas	<p>Our work strongly relates to the ongoing UNFCCC process. The climate change researcher(s) attend most meetings. At many of the meetings the RIIA has organised side events, also often jointly with other organisations. The Sustainable Development Programme follows and analyses the international negotiations, and holds "debriefing" meetings after the UNFCCC sessions that are open to the public. The Programme aims to carry out projects and publish reports that are of relevance to the UNFCCC process, by having strong links to key negotiators and organisations within the process.</p>	<p>The programme aims to continue this work, with the emphasis potentially shifting to building a meaningful co-operation with Parties that do not yet have emission reduction targets or that are outside the Kyoto process.</p>

Organization Sociedad Argentina Para El Derecho Y La Administracion Del Ambiente Y De Los Recursos Naturales (SADARN)	City: Bueno Aires	Country: Argentina	Contact persons: Graciela Dolores Berra Estrada
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Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:
Education: Yes	a Posgrade course in Bueno Aires	NO
Training NO	NO	NO
Public awareness: NO	NO	NO
4. IPCC TAR dissemination: NO	No	NO
5. Relationship to UNFCCC:	NO	NO

Organization: Southern Centre for Energy and Environment	City: Harare,	Country: Zimbabwe	Contact persons: Norbert Nziramasanga
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
1. Education: The role of school going age groups is often under estimated. Southern centre sees this as one of the vehicles for information transfer to the general public.	The Centre has hosted renewable energy displays by High school Students and has also put articles in student magazines and newspapers. The Centre has also hosted student interns to participate in surveys, research analysis as well as editing reports.  The target group has been high school and university students.	The Centre would like to develop an information sheet on climate change and daily life for use by students as a reference for environmental studies as well as a reference sheet on climate change.	
2. Training Southern Centre has in	CDM.  The Centre in collaboration with the UNEP collaborating centre	The tool needs to be developed into a format that can be applied by potential CDM investors either as a computer model or as a	

partnership with several bilateral and multilateral agencies and UN bodies like GEF, UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, carried out a number of projects to create local capacity to adapt to climate change effects.	<p>on energy and environment have developed a tool aimed at educating people on climate change issues and help identify the CDM opportunities in the process.</p> <p><b>CCTRAIN:</b> The Centre has in collaboration with ENDA and UNITAR developed a training package for climate change mitigation. This package has been published for use internationally.</p>	<p>simple form.</p> <p><b>EU-Synergy</b> This project is underway to develop a methodological guide for identification and design o CDM projects by the private sector.</p> <p><b>CBLA – Canadian Climate Change Development Fund.</b> Activities under this program are soon to start where industrial participants will be given training on identification of CDM and non-CDM opportunities for GHG emission reduction.</p>
3. Public Awareness	<p>Despite of inviting targeted guests to our workshops and seminars, members of the public are also invited to take part thereby promoting a general understanding of climate change issues among the public. The Centre has on numerous occasions conducted public debates on national television and radio pertaining to climate change.</p> <p>Workshops to create awareness on climate change issues <b>Energy efficiency and energy management</b></p>	<p>The Centre will continue to write newspaper articles on climate change and environment issues. However some work is planned on bringing to the forefront climate change issues as a decision making criteria by the rural communities.</p>
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	<p>Southern Centre participated in review of the TAR</p>	<p>The Centre plans to implement a project on assessing energy needs for food security under climate change and also assessing potential for renewable energy in urban centres as a climate change mitigation option as well as waste treatment.</p>
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	-	-

Organization State and Territorial Air Program Administrators and Association of	City: Washington D.C	Country: U.S.A	Contact persons: Amy Royden
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Local Air Pollution Control Officials (STAPPA/ALAPCO)			
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
Education:	<p>STRAPPA/ALAPCO has a Global Warming Committee that educates its members on climate change activities, including policy developments. The Committee holds monthly conference calls.</p> <p>STAPPA/ALAPCO published <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gases &amp; Air Pollution: A Menu of Harmonized Options</i>, which serves as an educational resource to reducing both emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and air pollutants. This is a major publication that we have disseminated broadly.</p> <p>STRAPPA/ALAPCO is developing a strategic planning software tool that would access the benefits of using harmonized multi-pollutant reduction strategies. This tool will educate users about how to reduce GHGs and air pollutants in a harmonized manner.</p>	<p>STRAPPA/ALAPCO's Global Warming Committee will continue to hold monthly conference calls. (No additional resources required to support this).</p> <p>STRAPPA/ALAPCO will continue to distribute <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gases &amp; Air Pollution: A Menu of Harmonized Options</i> (No additional resources required to support this).</p> <p>STRAPPA/ALAPCO will complete development of the strategic planning software tool and use the software as the focus for an extended program of education and training of its members in the development of harmonized strategies. (Existing grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will fund this activity).</p>	
Training	None	As noted above, STRAPPA/ALAPCO plans to use a strategic planning software tool it is developing as a way to train its members on developing harmonized strategies for reducing GHGs and air pollutants. (Availability of resources dependent upon receipt of grants or other federal funding).	
3. Public Awareness	Public awareness programme targeting South African civil society.	Public awareness programme targeting South African civil society. Organization has	

		capacity and resources as a result of past projects.
4. IPCC Third Assessment Report	No	No
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC Process	No	Future plans include more involvement with UNFCCC, especially on the implementation of the Convention.

Organization Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, Institut für Politikwissenschaft	City: Darmstadt	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Dr. Klaus Dieter Wolf/Dr. Ingo Take
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	<p>The following publications Educational information products on international climate policy namely:-</p> <p>Albert, Mathia/Brock, Lothar/Wolf, Klaus Dieter (Hrsg.) 2000: Civilizing World Politics, Society and Community Beyond the State, Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford:Rowman &amp; littlefield.</p> <p>Schmidt, Hilmar 1996: Konfliktlinien der internationalen Klimapolitik. Des Klimaspiel und die USA als Sp~lverderber, in: Brauch, Hans-Günter (Hrsg.): Klimapolitik. Natuiwissenschaftliche Grundlagen, Internationale Regimebildung und Konflikte, ökonomische Analysen sowie nationale Problemerkennung und Politikumsetzung. Berlin/Heidelberg/New York, 129- 140.</p> <p>Schmidt Hilmar 1998: Sustainable societies and the participation of non-state actors: chances, problems and impossibilities, Paper prepared for the 26th ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, 22-25 March 1998, Warwick.</p> <p>Schmidt, Hilmar 2000: Time to Change: States as Problems or Problem-</p>		

Solvers in World Society? in: Albert, Mathias/Brock, Lather/Wolf, Klaus Dieter (Hrsg.): *Civilizing World Politics. Society and Community Beyond the State*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield, 169-178.

Schmidt, Hilmar 2000: Nachhaltige Entwicklung. Die Glokalisierung eines Leitbildes, in: Heinelt, Hubert/Mohlich, Eberhard (Hrsg.): *Lokale ‚Agenda 21‘ Prozesse*, Opladen: Leske + Sudrich, 67-79

Schmidt, Hilmar 2000: Problemlösungsorientierte Außenpolitik in der Weltgesellschaft. Ein Vergleich der politischen Netzwerke der Klimaaußenpolitik zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, den Niederlanden, Großbritannien und den USA, Dissertation, Darmstadt.

Schmidt, Hilmar/Take, Ingo 2000: Democratization without Representation, in: Albert, Mathias/Brock, Lothar/Wolf, Klaus Dieter (Hrsg.): *Civilizing World Politics. Society and Community Beyond the State*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield, 169-178.

Take, Ingo 1997: NONGOs: Protagonists of World Society? Strategies and Levels of NGO influence on International Relations (World Society Research Group Working Paper No. 8), Darmstadt/Frankfurt.

Take, Ingo 1999: NGOs as Strategic Actors in International Politics. Factors Influencing NGOs' Strategic Performance on Different Levels of Polity (World Society Research Group Working Paper No. 10.), Darmstadt/Frankfurt.

Take, Ingo 2000: The Better Half of World Society, in: Albert, Mathias/Brock, Lather/Wolf, Klaus Dieter (Hrsg.): *Civilizing World Politics. Society and Community Beyond the State*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield, 199-214.

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	diplomatische Parkett, Westdeutscher Verlag. Zürn, Michael/Take, ingo 1996: Weltrisikogesellschaft und öffentliche Wahrnehmung globaler Gefährdungen, in: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte, 824-25/96, 3-12.	
2. Training		
3. Public awareness:	Periodical Lecture on international Climate Policy: Internationale Umweltpolitik” (Vortrag im Rahmen der Ringvorlesung< Modeliversuch ökologischje Bildung” Technische Hochschule Darmstadt) Lecture on “NGOs in the Field of International Climate Policy” held in 1999 at the 7 <sup>th</sup> World Business Dialogue, University of Cologne. Expert opinion delivered 2001 by Prof Dr. Klaus Dieter Wolf to the Inquiry Commission of the German Bundestag: “globalisierung der Weltwirtschaft – Herausforderungen und Antworten” titled: Globalisierung, Global Governance und Demokratie” (WWW..bundestag.de/gremien/welt/gutachten/vg10.pdf)	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination:		
5. Relationship to UNFCCC:		

Organization Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia	City: Norwich	Country: UK	Contact persons:
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
Education:	The Tyndall Centre offers a Programme of Research Studentships with the aim of promoting and supporting	The existing Research Studentships and Visiting Fellowships Programmes will continue in future.	

<p>Ms Gillian Watson Activities &amp; Web Manager</p>	<p>research students working on inter-disciplinary research topics related to climate change. The Tyndall Centre is currently contributing towards the funding for six research students working towards a PhD in a trans-disciplinary research topic related to climate change. A further eight young research students are affiliated to the Tyndall Programme.</p> <p>The Tyndall Visiting Fellowships Programme offers a small number of competitive Fellowships each year that allow international (non-UK based) researchers to work with the Tyndall Centre on trans-disciplinary research projects related to climate change for periods of between 2 - 12 months duration. These Fellowships are intended to allow outstanding international researchers to work alongside Tyndall Centre teams encouraging intellectual and institutional collaboration.</p> <p>The MAGICC/SCENGEN climate scenario generator CD-ROM and workbook is available free of charge. To date it is being used in over 40 countries and by over 100 scientists.</p>	
<p>Training</p> <p>Ms Gillian Watson Activities &amp; Web Manager</p>	<p>No current training activities.</p>	<p>Two-week training course: Development and Application of Scenarios in Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessments (15-26 April 2002). The United Nations Environment Programme's project 'Assessments of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors' (AIACC) seeks to develop adaptation options for 20 of the most vulnerable regions of the globe, particularly those regions and sectors representing gaps in current assessments. Within the AIACC context, the Tyndall Centre is running an intensive training</p>



		<p>course on the development and use of integrated scenarios (especially climate scenarios) for impact, vulnerability and adaptation analyses. The course will be attended by about 20 researchers from developing countries.</p> <p>One-week training course: Climate Change: Science, Impacts and Policy Responses (15-19 April 2002). Organised by: Imperial College, Oxford University and the Tyndall Centre, this training workshop is intended for professionals, particularly in government and industry, who are seeking a more in-depth understanding of the issues surrounding climate change. The course will give an overall grounding in the main issues of science, impacts and policy responses suitable for those with professional responsibility for understanding the climate change issues within their organisation.</p> <p>Two-day training course: Tyndall Integrated Research Skills Workshop (August 2002). The Tyndall Centre will be running a training workshop for its research students funded by and affiliated to the Tyndall Research Studentships Programme. Participants will focus on research methodologies and techniques which are particularly valuable for trans-disciplinary research topics related to climate change.</p> <p>Four-week training course: Integrated Approaches to Climate Change Management (7 October – 1 November 2002). This course</p>
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		<p>provides a comprehensive introduction to the concepts, techniques, and tools available for integrated assessment of the challenges presented by global climate change and its management in the short, medium and long-term. The course is designed for middle to senior level professional and research staff from relevant government agencies, research institutes, and NGOs who want to learn how to integrate climate change management into development planning, projects and policy. It is particularly relevant for those from and involved with the so-called “non-Annex 1” (developing and transitional) countries and those engaged in contributing to National Communications under the terms of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>The total budget for training and education for the coming financial year is in the order of £150 000.</p>
<p>Public awareness:  Dr Simon Torok External Communications Manager</p>	<p>Tyndall Centre staff provide visits and presentations to Rotary clubs, community groups and clubs, local government councils and associations, and scientific conferences. The Tyndall Centre also hosts visits on request from politicians, political advisors, scientists, journalists, and others.</p> <p>The Tyndall Centre has appointed an artist to produce work about future climate change, in collaboration with the Norwich School of Art and funding from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. The project aims to use art depicting future climate to reach audiences who may not otherwise discuss the issue, influencing opinions about the threats and</p>	<p>The existing general awareness activities will be continued, specifically public talks and events, visits, newsletters and media liaison.</p> <p>An updated summary brochure of the Centre’s aims and work will be produced, as well as a new series of brochures to detail the Centre’s new round of research projects.</p> <p>The first of an annual series of magazine-style newsletters will be produced and mailed to those interested in the work of the Tyndall Centre.</p> <p>The budget committed to communication</p>

	<p>urgency of climate change in order to change behaviour and tackle its causes.</p> <p>A series of scientific seminars is open to researchers and the general public. The Tyndall Centre has been involved in numerous public events to raise the profile of climate change, including a British Association Forum in London on climate change, the Norwich leg of a public roadshow hosted by New Scientist magazine, the British Association's Festival of Science in Glasgow, a UEA Christmas Lecture for children, and events at local venues in the East Anglian countryside to discuss environmental issues with the general public in an informal setting.</p> <p>The dissemination of research results to the community is facilitated through media releases and prompt answering of media enquiries, a programme of media training for staff, and sponsorship of a programme to improve the relationship/understanding between environmental scientists and journalists. Staff have also offered advice for the accuracy of climate change projects at other organisations, including television documentaries, a public exhibition on climate change at the London Science Museum, and a drama series focussing on climate change.</p> <p>A series of brochures has been produced, including fact sheets detailing each of the Tyndall Centre's projects, a general brochure summarising the Centre's work, and an advertisement in a technology guide provided to attendees of the COP6.5 (Bonn) and COP7 (Marrakech) meetings.</p> <p>A quarterly external electronic newsletter is sent to stakeholders who have registered at the Tyndall Centre</p>	<p>products and activities (excluding salaries) is in the order of £40 000.</p>
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	Website (www.tyndall.ac.uk).	
4. IPCC TAR dissemination:	Tyndall staff contributed presentations to a Royal Society Climate Change meeting in December in central London, examining the conclusions of the IPCC's Third Assessment Report.	
5. Relationship to UNFCCC:	<p>The Tyndall Centre currently has a special working group tasked with examining the contribution that the centre can make to the ongoing UNFCCC process, and future contributions will be informed by the findings of this working group.</p> <p>The Tyndall Centre has observer status at COP events.</p>	Depending on the success of the 4-week training course – Integrated Approaches to Climate Change Management – planned for October 2002 (see item 2. Training), the Tyndall Centre would consider running such a course on a regular basis. We would be prepared to make our intellectual expertise available to SBSTA if there were mutually beneficial options for education and training, especially amongst developing countries.

Organization UNEP	City: Geneva/Nairobi	Country: Switzerland/Kenya	Contact persons: Michael Williams, IUCDEC, /Megumi Seki, Atm Unit/DEC
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:			
Training	Training courses and training manual on ozone-friendly and energy-efficient refrigerators.		Complementary training on good practice for responsible use of HFCs. In addition, UNEP will shortly launch a \$10 million CDM capacity building project that will include training on a range of CDM issues. Two other projects are also about to start on improving energy efficiency in industrial settings and will both include training components.

Public awareness:	Information materials. UNEP produces and disseminates a variety of information materials, including Vital Climate Graphics, an Information Kit, a Beginner's Guide to the Convention, <a href="http://www.unep.net">www.unep.net</a> web site, inter-linkages report (with MIT and UNU) and Win-win technology case study booklet (climate change and ozone).	The above activities will continue and be supplemented by the IPCC Outreach project described below.
IPCC TAR dissemination:	<p>Press outreach. UNEP, in collaboration with WMO, promotes and facilitates efforts by journalists to report on IPCC reports. Intensive efforts were made to support the launch of the various volumes of the TAR. Continuing support is provided to all new IPCC papers and reports. (Contact: Michael Williams, IUC).</p> <p>* Dissemination of IPCC TAR graphics. UNEP supported the publication of the TAR by designing and producing graphics to accompany the texts. These graphics are now disseminated on CDROMS and via <a href="http://www.grida.no">www.grida.no</a>. (Contact: Svein Tveitdal, GRID-Arendal.)</p> <p>* Popularized publication. <i>Managing Technological Change</i> provides an explanatory summary of the IPCC Working Group III Special Report 'Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer', or SRTT. (Contact: Mark Radka, Division for Technology, Industry and Economics.)</p> <p>* Support to IPCC web site. UNEP hosts the server for the <a href="http://www.ipcc.ch">www.ipcc.ch</a> site and offers technical support. (Contact: Michael Williams, IUC).</p>	“Outreach Campaign for the IPCC Findings, 2002 – 2005” is a UNEP-led, interagency project that aims to disseminate the TAR's messages and information to key target groups through popularized materials. These global group campaigns will focus on parliamentarians, journalists, youth and business. In addition, the project will help build capacity in developing countries for raising awareness of climate change according to their Article 6 commitments. In addition to the existing materials described above, the project will generate new materials as required and rely as well on Internet, workshops, and other channels. A detailed proposal is available. (Contacts: Svein Tveitdal, GRID-Arendal, and Michael Williams, IUC).
Relationship to UNFCCC:	* Support to UNFCCC secretariat. UNEP collaborates with the Climate Change Secretariat on press outreach, Article 6, and other public information activities.	

Organization UNEP GRID Arendal	City: Arendal	Country: Norway	Contact persons: Svein Tveitdal
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:

<p>Education: We are making information products targeted for teachers and students</p>	<p>Vital Climate Graphics (VCG) is targeted for teachers and students. VCG was launched at COP 6 in den Hague.</p> <p>Available on the web: <a href="http://www.grida.no/climate/vital/index.htm">http://www.grida.no/climate/vital/index.htm</a></p> <p>Hardcopy including overheads and CD ROM available from Earthprint Ltd:  <a href="http://www.earthprint.com/show.htm?url=http://www.earthprint.com/cgi-bin/ncommerce3/ProductDisplay?prfnbr=33916&amp;prmenbr=27973&amp;cgrfnbr=">http://www.earthprint.com/show.htm?url=http://www.earthprint.com/cgi-bin/ncommerce3/ProductDisplay?prfnbr=33916&amp;prmenbr=27973&amp;cgrfnbr=</a></p> <p>We are currently preparing Vital Climate Graphics for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Launch planned for WSSD/COP8</p>	<p>GRID-Arendal in co-operation with UNEP/DEC (Michael Williams) is currently planning a 4 year outreach campaign on Article 6. This proposed program led by UNEP will be guided by an Interagency Steering Group established during UNFCCC COP 7 in Marrakech. The Group consists of representatives from the secretariats for IPCC, UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, and WMO. Other likely partners – IUCN, the World Bank, WBCSD, GLOBE, etc. – will also be contacted, as will the IPCC’s Technical Support Units. Existing outreach processes and activities will be identified and the project will coordinate with these activities or partner with them. A draft project document is attached. Currently contacts are made with 4 target groups: Young people, Business, Parliamentarians and Journalists. A more detailed program proposal will be finished end May.</p> <p>GRID-Arendal has recently entered into an MoU with UNFCCC. Within this joint project, UNEP/GRID will act as focal point to update Vital Climate Graphics, as well as consider the production of the second series of graphics based on information and data from IPCC (TAR), as well as information related to the Marrakech Accords.</p>
<p>Training</p>		<p>The planned Article 6 program described above will also include training activities</p>

<p>Public awareness:</p> <p>Most of our activities within Climate Change are related to Public Awareness and Information for Decision Making.</p> <p>We serve the public and policy makers with easily understandable information about climate change, primarily based on the reports from IPCC. (Maps and graphics, press releases, web products)</p>	<p>In cooperation with UNFCCC GRID-Arendal made emission graphics for COP6 and updated them for COP7. The green house gas emission graphics show the Kyoto targets, current emissions and projected emissions for all Annex 1 countries.</p> <p>Have a look at <a href="http://www.grida.no/db/maps/collection/climate6/index.htm">http://www.grida.no/db/maps/collection/climate6/index.htm</a></p> <p>The same information is available through an interactive GIS map: <a href="http://maps.grida.no/kyoto/">http://maps.grida.no/kyoto/</a></p> <p>This site is a 3rd place <a href="#">winner</a> in the worldwide <a href="#">Geography Network Challenge</a> 2001</p> <p>The UNEP.Net climate portal provided by UNEP/DEWA containing all the above information and more was launched at the COP 7 in Marrakech.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://climatechange.unep.net/">http://climatechange.unep.net/</a></p> <p>This new portal contains up to date and authoritative information on climate change for decision makers and the public.</p> <p>Another GRID-Arendal product based on the newest IPCC scenarios, peer reviewed by a number of IPCC scientists, and launched at the COP 7 is an interactive web model where users can play with climate model parameters and create their own scenarios. It is hoped that this model, currently most suitable for people with basic scientific understanding of climate modelling,</p>	<p>The planned Article 6 program described above will also include comprehensive public awareness activities.</p> <p>Under the MoU with UNFCCC described above GRID-Arendal will prepare an updated set of emission graphics for COP8. This set will consist of the newest emission data revived by the UNFCCC. The new set will be presenting GHG emissions and projection of data by country (74 countries, both Annex 1 and non-Annex 1), as well as illustrations that show the share of each country by gas in CO2 equivalent and share by sector. Consideration of a simple thematic map for each country will also be produced to provide comparison of industrial production, population concentration, economic indicator, land area, as well as aviation and marine data where applicable.</p> <p>“Editions Autrement” in Paris plan to publish a book on Climate Change based on an updated version of our Vital Climate Graphics</p>

	<p>will be further developed as a tool to enhance the understanding of the general public on climate change issues.</p> <p>You can try it at:  <a href="http://chooseclimate.org/jcm">http://chooseclimate.org/jcm</a></p>	
<p>IPCC TAR dissemination:</p> <p>Under a MoU with the IPCC, GRID-Arendal is preparing different products that will disseminate the IPCC TAR information.</p>	<p>Preparation of 40 colour graphics for the Synthesis Report launched in London in September 2001  Layout and printing of preliminary version of the SYR for COP 7 in Marrakech  Preparation of electronic version (web site/CD-ROM - 4500 p) of reports from Working Groups I-III in English and the SYR in all 6 UN languages.</p> <p>The web versions of the reports from the Working Groups and the SYR SPM are already available on the UNEP.Net climate portal:  <a href="http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/index.htm">http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/index.htm</a> and at the IPCC server.</p> <p>Most of the graphics can be seen in the SYR SPM on the net address above.</p> <p>We are also under the same agreement translating the SYR into 5 UN languages including translation of all graphics. In addition, we are responsible for layout and printing of the TAR in these 5 languages.</p>	<p>The planned Article 6 program described above is primarily aimed at dissemination of TAR through tailor making information products based on TAR to specific target groups.</p>
Relationship to UNFCCC:	No	No



Organization UNESCO	City: Paris	Country: France	Contact persons: Salvatore Arico
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education: Depends on possible cooperation with UNFCCC	Paper publications (educational material and some technical reports that are also utilized for training purposes)		Depending on possible cooperation with UNFCCC and on decisions by the governing bodies of UNESCO and its intergovernmental programmes
Training  Only indirectly	For example, some of the training activities of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.		As above
Public awareness:  Not as such	Several products exist (CD-ROMS, paper publications, etc.) that are relevant		As Above
IPCC TAR dissemination:	No		No
Relationship to UNFCCC:	No		No

Organization University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences,	City: Norwich	Country: UK	Contact persons: Mr. Trevor Davies
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:  - Ms Lisa Shipman - Dr Andrea Blanchflower	The School of Environmental Sciences has a full programme of educational activities at undergraduate and postgraduate level relevant to the aims of the UNFCCC. Programmes of particular relevance are listed below.		

<p>Training</p> <p>- Dr Mick Kelly</p>	<p>The MSc in Climate Change is a ten-month course providing training in the core concepts, analysis techniques and current understanding of natural and anthropogenic climate change, covering both science and policy. Intake 5-10 students a year. For further information see <a href="http://www.uea.ac.uk/~f030/msc/">http://www.uea.ac.uk/~f030/msc/</a></p> <p>PhD training opportunities in climate research are available based in the Climatic Research Unit, the Tyndall Centre and other research groupings within the department.</p>	<p>The MSc programme is funded by fee income and will continue in its current form.</p> <p>An integrated four-year MSc/PhD programme in climate change will be offered from September 2002, again funded by fee income. There are currently no studentships for overseas students.</p>
<p>Public awareness:</p> <p>- Dr Mick Kelly</p>	<p>With the Stockholm Environment Institute (Stockholm, Sweden, and York, UK) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (London, UK), the School of Environmental Sciences produces a quarterly bulletin, Tiempo, covering climate and development issues. The audience for this bulletin is global and includes scientists, policymakers, politicians, teachers, students, NGO workers, etc. The bulletin is distributed free and each issue is read by c. 15-20,000 individuals. The bulletin is accompanied by a web site, the Tiempo Climate Cylerlibrary, at <a href="http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/tiempo/">http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/tiempo/</a></p> <p>The project is supported by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency.</p>	<p>The bulletin and related web site are currently funded to March 2003.</p>
<p>4. IPCC TAR dissemination:</p>	<p>The work of the IPCC is covered regularly in the bulletin Tiempo described above..</p>	
<p>5. Relationship to UNFCCC:</p>	<p>Staff of the School of Environmental Sciences, and in particular its research groups including the Climatic Research Unit, the Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment, and the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, have been actively involved in a number of UNFCCC activities in the past: organising training workshops; advising Parties on implementation issues; and so on. For example, technical assistance is being provided to the Indochina Global</p>	<p>It is envisaged that engagement with the UNFCCC process will continue to the current level. It is envisaged that engagement with the UNFCCC process will continue to the current level.</p>

	Change Network which aims to strengthen the capacity of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam to respond to global environmental change. The School has observer status at UNFCCC events.	
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Organization	Universitat Stuttgart Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy	City: Stuttgart	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Felicity C. Thomas
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:		
Education:	IER currently offers a Masters Diploma in Environmental Clean Technologies which incorporates modules that assess how GHG emissions from technologies can be reduced. Additional modules provide training on how to price externalities including GHG and other pollutants. Supports PhD research in the Climate Change field: i.e. understanding how the mechanisms will support sustainable energy systems and the development of policy tools to assist in the resolution of baseline calculations and unresolved questions relevant in the LULUCF debate.	Offer module on CDM/JI/IET to include assessment of modelling approaches related to baseline development and effectiveness of emission trading schemes. Masters program on Adaptation More climate change related PhD programs (for example: on LULUCF or evaluation of least cost approaches for industry to reduce GHG emissions etc)		
Training	Energy planning training provided to assist countries identify the least GHG intensive and least expensive development path possible. Forestry energy project modelling training provided to evaluate use of sinks to reduce GHG emissions. Training provided on how to calculate baselines for JI and CDM. Understanding the CDM project cycle. Project identification process: Ensuring CDM projects meet national sustainable development criteria. Training provided to developing countries regarding the	Training on LULUCF issues (assessing permanence, evaluating usefulness of forests for energy generation in off grid and on grid applications) Implementation of small scale CDM/JI projects Training on different tools to develop IET schemes. Training on evaluating risks and legal issues associated with ownership of credits		

	<p>importance of understanding investor risk and how to present an attractive CDM portfolio o an international investor. Use of models for baseline development and IET.</p>	<p>generated from CDM/JI Training on defining good project boundaries for CDM and JI projects, determining leakage and handling ownership issues of emission reduction credits.</p>
Public awareness:	<p>Workshops Information dissemination regarding activities in the field co-ordinated through a Forum focusing on the issues of Energy, Climate and Development. Conferences. Lobbying Websites</p>	<p>Develop networks with international academic organisations to promote awareness. Website development with self learn pages for interested attendees. More publications in field. Workshops. Seminary Conferences</p>
4. IPCC TAR dissemination:	<p>IER has participated in fundamental EC and German funded research programmes such as the EC funded IKARUS project. The results of research undertaken by IER has been used in TAR dissemination, albeit indirectly</p>	<p>Assist the UNFCCC with TAR dissemination</p>
5. Relationship to UNFCCC:	<p>Through project work and educational activities, IER promotes greater understanding amongst both Annex 1 (students, companies and goernments) and Non Annex 1 (students, Companies, Governments) countrries of possible ways to reduce GHG emissions generated from energy use/demand/transmission. Through the implementation of practical on the ground pilot projects, IER is able to feed back focused real criticisms of policy developments within the COP/MOP based on real experience and not simply academic analysis. IER participates in the COP meetings in order to reveal results from the work undertaken to better inform policy makers and observers of our findings.</p>	<p>Continue as existing but hopefully strengthen these activities. Provide inpute into the IPCC reports. Based on the experience we accrue as an institute, IER is able to support the UNFCCC undertake research in technical workgroups to identify plausible and practical solutions to some of the technical issues that remain unresolved.</p>

Organization Verification Research, Training and Information Centre	City: London	Country: UK	Contact persons: Molly Anderson
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	N/a		N/a
Training	N/a		N/a
Public awareness:	Broad dissemination of articles in our in-house periodical 'Trust and Verify', published bi-monthly. These articles relate primarily to the outcomes of the UNFCCC process.		Existing work will continue, subject to successful funding applications.
IPCC TAR dissemination:	N/A		N/A
Relationship to UNFCCC:	<p>VERTIC has attended all the UNFCCC sessions and those workshops and special events relating to reporting, review and compliance. Our involvement at these meetings includes briefing delegations, providing information in the form of briefing papers and organising side-events.</p> <p>Between sessions, VERTIC has worked directly with national experts and the UNFCCC secretariat in the preparation of the reporting and review guidelines and methodologies. This has included facilitating discussion at VERTIC workshops.</p>		<p>VERTIC will continue to follow the UNFCCC negotiating process and in particular the continuing development of the reporting and review guidelines and their implementation.</p> <p>In the light of the Marrakech Accords, VERTIC's programme will expand to include the implementation of the terms of Kyoto Protocol, including the provisions under articles 5, 7 and 8, the flexible mechanisms and monitoring compliance.</p> <p>There is currently one member of staff and specific projects are subject to successful funding applications.</p>

Organization WWF, on behalf of a coalition of UNEP, UNFCCC, Greenpeace, FOE,	City: Zeist	Country: The Netherlands	Contact persons: Alexander Quarles van Ufford
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Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment and Electrolux. NB this survey is NOT completed on behalf of WWF's own communications work!			
Area:	Existing activities:	Future activities:	
Education:	N/a	N/a	
Training	N/a	N/A	
Public awareness:	<p>Currently all participating organisations raise public awareness in their own ways, using various strategies, different terminology and differences in tone of voice. Their activities range from raising public awareness about climate change and it's impacts to society and nature, to calling for action in campaigns for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to selling products which contribute to curbing climate change. Participating organisation are now exploring how their communications activities can be made more coherent and more effective while maintaining their own identities</p>	<p>Once the participating organisations have agreed on a joint communications strategy, each of them will start implementing this strategy in their own outreach activities and also promote it to other major senders of climate and energy communications. The result of this will be that in the eyes of the public the issue of climate change will have a clear identity; it will be perceived as a problem that can, in principle, be tackled by existing know-how and currently available consumer products. Through this coherent communications strategy, climate change is more likely to become top of mind with the general public.</p> <p>Participating organisations consider whether an international climate symbol could be logic and feasible first step in aligning their communications strategies. Financial resources for these activities include current budgets for public awareness that will be spend in a more consistent manner.</p>	
IPCC TAR dissemination:	The organisations use the conclusions of the TAR in several ways: in some cases indirectly and in other	The agreed joint strategy (possibly to be implemented through a climate symbol) will be promoted to all	

	explicitly. For example WWF co-operates with scientific institutes, which are members of the IPCC , to create a Dutch website to service intermediary organisations that communicate on climate change, its impacts and its solutions. The website will provide communication tools such as slides, facts and figures, short summaries, etc.	parties that communicate about climate change, including those who disseminate the IPCC results. This will enable senders of climate and energy communications to more fully exploit the momentum of increased consensus by scientists and increased media attention on impacts.
Relationship to UNFCCC:	Yes, all parties took part in various activities.	The alignment of communications strategies would be a first step. The introduction of a climate change symbol can be a second step. A third step would be to promote the joint communications strategy to all relevant communicators worldwide, including governments, NGOs and businesses.

Organization World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD),	City: Geneva	Country: Switzerland	Contact persons: Mr. Bjorn Stigson, President Dr. Kjell Oren, Director, Climate & Energy
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	- General information packages on climate change issues, especially related to policy instruments		Will strengthen our program on education and training, as business needs efficient ways of updating and developing their employees on climate change, operationally and strategically Co-operation with leading business schools and technical universities
Training	The WBCSD is involved in several “learning by doing” exercises as part of our work program: Development of emission trading systems, further development of the Clean Development Mechanism through practical implementation in Brazil		Deliver according to ongoing program. The GHG Protocol processes are multi-stakeholder based, including more than 350 persons representing a diversity of organizations and interests.

	Developed CDM-Connect (web-based Knowledge Management System) Development of the GHG Accounting and Reporting Protocol, now including a structured feed-back process, and modules on project based accounting (reduction projects, sinks) and value chain accounting	The CDM work is in collaboration with the UNF together with UNIDO, UNEP and UNCTAD (and the UNFCCC was initially part of this). Further improve and populate CDM-Connect
Public awareness:	Provide members with general information on climate change, especially by Linking information from different sources A global outreach programme on the GHG protocol	No specific programs on public awareness, but as an integral part of the program
IPCC TAR dissemination:	General information about climate change available for our members	Have been asked by the IPCC if interested in creating a closer relationship to develop and disseminate material relevant for business
Relationship to UNFCCC:	Involved in the Kyoto process, especially on the flexible mechanisms Spokesman for business at COPs Side events at COPs, also in co-operation with UNFCCC Hosted dialogues on the Kyoto process	Share member experiences, especially on the transatlantic divide and inclusion of the developing countries Contribute to providing a business platform for the longer term solutions on climate change after the first commitment period

Organization World Resources Institute	City: Washington	Country: US	Contact persons: Nancy Kete
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	Yes, in that we assist other NGOs in developing country to provide educational materials for the public in their countries. In addition, we identify and partner with NGOs that are poised to be leaders on climate issues in their countries and through our joint projects, we help to build their capacity.		We plan to continue providing technical/educational assistance to our partner NGOs.



Training	WRI and the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) have collaborated for the past three years on a project aimed at increasing regional capacity for climate protection. Initially, the aim of this project was to build capacity at the REC for climate policy work, and to increase regional awareness of climate issues. Currently, the Capacity for Climate Protection in CEE project is working to assess public participation and access to decision-making regarding climate change and national-level climate policy. By training and working with local NGOs to apply our indicator framework, we are compiling measurement and analysis of public access to information, decision-making and participation in the national climate arena.	Depending on funding, we are likely to continue to work with the REC to build regional capacity.
Public awareness:	We have several initiatives through which we promote public awareness on climate change. 1) Safeclimate.net is a website where users can learn how to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions, as well as learn more about climate change, climate-friendly products, and the latest science and policy news. 2) The Capacity for Climate Protection in CEE project detailed above aims to develop public awareness programs by encouraging the grass-roots campaigns of local partners. 3) WRI is working in partnership with several other groups to promote global warming awareness at the Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City in February and March of 2002. This included a media campaign (including briefings for journalists) and a public exhibit for the millions of people who will be attending and following the Games.	We are developing a website called Global Climate Watch that will track and map energy-related private investments that institutional investors, individual investors, and capital markets—and the public institutions that provide financing support—in developed countries have made and will continue to make worldwide, and the carbon footprints they leave behind. The site will help engage the private sector, governments, and civil society in acknowledging their contributions to GHG emissions and identify alternative investments and economic development strategies.
IPCC TAR dissemination:	We are promoting the work of the IPCC by disseminating the results of the TAR to environmental NGOs and selected communities and community leaders of Trinidad and Tobago, to help them create community-driven adaptation strategies in response to the impacts of climate change reported in the TAR.	Have been asked by the IPCC if interested in creating a closer relationship to develop and disseminate material relevant for business
Relationship to UNFCCC:	We are an accredited observer and have been involved in	Share member experiences, especially on the

	<p>numerous special events, including activities held at COPs and SBSTAs. For example, WRI and the REC presented research findings—Assessing Good Practices in Policies and Measures to Mitigate Climate Change in Central and Eastern Europe—at a special session of the UNFCCC Workshop on Best Practices in Policies and Measures, 8-10 October 2001 in Copenhagen.</p>	<p>transatlantic divide and inclusion of the developing countries Contribute to providing a business platform for the longer term solutions on climate change after the first commitment period</p>
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Organization: Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	City: Chittagong,	Country: Bangladesh	Contact Persons: Prof. A.M.M.Toha
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
1. Education - YES	<p>Formal education: Inclusion of environment issue in the curriculum. Informal education: Both Children and adult included in extra curricular activities on climate change and environment issue.</p>		<p>We are continuing our activities regionally with our limited resources and expertise. We need more skill and resources for expansion especially in the coastal and Hill tract areas of Bangladesh.</p>
2. Training: NO			
3. Public Awareness -	<p>Conduct regular courtyard meeting, group discussion. Through poster, leaflets billboards. Conduct seminar, symposium, and workshop.</p>		<p>We are going to develop some IEC materials. We need more expertise and resources for conduct regular public awareness programme in the grassroots area of Bangladesh.</p>
4. IPCC Third Ass. Report:	-		<p>We are very interested to dissemination of IPCC TAR in the GO- NGO- CSO's in Bangladesh in future.</p>
5. Relationship to the UNFCCC process	<p>YPSA already accredited by UNFCCC. We have planned to participate all UNFCCC programme in home and abroad as active practioner organisation from Bangladesh.</p>		<p>We need assistance for organizational and Human Resource capacity building,</p>

Organization: Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability - Europe e.V. (YOIS Europe)	City: Dortmund	Country: Germany	Contact persons: Martin G. Viehoever, President
Area:	Existing activities:		Future activities:
Education:	No specific programmes, but the Youth Climate Summit did have an educational part.		
Training	No		
Public awareness:	Yes: the international "Youth Climate Summit 2001", 60 young people from all over the world (including: Kenya, USA, Australia, Nepal). Documentation is available digitally ( <a href="http://www.yois.org">www.yois.org</a> ) and also printed.		There exists an interest to organise another Youth Climate Summit at the next COP, but no concrete plans available yet.
IPCC TAR dissemination:			
Relationship to UNFCCC:	We were accredited to the COP 6.2 and are in the application process to the UN DPI. The mentioned YCS did take place parallel to the COP 6.2 in Bonn.		see above. In general do we have the resources to do the future activities, but the financial support for that is limited at this time.