



FAO submission on Intermediate Review of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention *Education, Training, Awareness Raising, Public Participation, Access to Information, International Cooperation*

FAO welcomes the opportunity to provide information on the steps taken to implement the Doha Work Programme towards the Intermediate Review of the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention, as invited in FCCC/SBI/2015/L.11, paragraph 6.

Education, training, public awareness, access to information, public participation and international cooperation are not only fundamental mechanisms to ensure food security and ending hunger in a changing climate but are also essential to ensure sustainable development and instil sustainable behaviours in communities and individuals.

It is for this reason that FAO has always shown an active interest in Article 6 of the Convention, and is a founding member of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness (launched in 2012). FAO welcomed the Doha Work Programme (2012) and the adoption of the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness Raising (2014). In particular, FAO is encouraged by Parties' confirmed commitment for Article 6 of the Convention, as shown in Articles 11 and 12 of the Paris Agreement and in the creation of a Paris Committee on Capacity-building in decision CP.21. Furthermore, many Parties' INDCs acknowledge the need to enhance climate education and public participation in clear recognition of the importance of such mechanisms for achieving the goals of the Convention.

FAO therefore supports the continuation and further strengthening of the Doha Work Programme. FAO proposes that the second phase of the Programme:

1. Provides guidance on enhancing the effectiveness of measures and interventions. Achieving the objectives of the Convention requires considerable investment and commitment. Optimal use of resources and interventions is therefore paramount. For example, although current generations are more aware of sustainability issues than previous generations, many communities are not yet living sustainable lifestyles. Education and public awareness campaigns need to be structured so as to ensure effective and long lasting behavioural change. In addition, a greater emphasis needs to be placed on monitoring and reporting to build a better knowledge and understanding of effective interventions. FAO has undertaken some research and analysis in this regard which has been summarized in the document "*Making it count, increasing the impact of climate change and food security education programmes*".¹ FAO recommends that the Doha Work Programme supports the further development of guidance materials, compilations of case studies and the mobilization of different stakeholders (including the research communities) to allow Parties to better assess and understand the effectiveness of different Article 6 interventions and to optimize them.

¹ FAO, 2015: *Making it count, increasing the impact of climate change and food security education programmes*. www.fao.org/3/a-i4629e.pdf

2. **Advocates the use of Article 6 measures towards the realization of the wider objectives of the Convention.** Education, training, public awareness, access to information, public participation and international cooperation provide the foundation on which the effective implementation and achievement of the wider objectives of the Convention rely. However, the full potential of these interventions are often not fully understood. It is therefore recommended that greater emphasis is placed on integrating these interventions across the other core areas of work of the Convention, and that opportunities are created to showcase good examples.

3. **Facilitates effective partnerships and initiatives which create action and impacts on the ground.** FAO is a founding member of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness. The Alliance has shown the added value of joint interventions, joint resource development and joint advocacy of common principles and objectives. Through the Youth and United National Global Alliance (YUNGA), FAO has built a broad partnership to develop action-oriented behavioral change resources and programmes. In 2015, YUNGA launched the second edition of the YUNGA Climate Change Challenge Badge¹, developed with and in support of the mandate of the UN Alliance. The resource is already being used in both formal and non-formal education settings. Partners such as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), with a total membership of over 40 million individuals, ensure wide dissemination and usage of all YUNGA resources. Based on this success, it is recommended that the Doha Work Programme facilitates similar initiatives with the participation of actors from diverse backgrounds, areas of expertise and mandates to ensure coordinated responses with a larger impact.

4. **Increases regional and national actions.** FAO considers the network of Article 6 Focal Points to be an effective mechanism to support national and regional actions. It is therefore hoped that all Parties will nominate Focal Points to ensure increased engagement in Article 6. In this regard, the Doha Work Programme should actively engage and inform Focal Points on progress made, as well as opportunities, case studies and other materials to assist them in formulating Article 6 related interventions both at national and regional scales. The Programme should also facilitate the creation of a network of expertise, including other stakeholders who can assist and support the formulation and implementation of activities. Achievements and success stories should be widely disseminated to provide guidance and inspiration to other Focal Points and stakeholders.

5. **Promotes Article 6 to different funding streams.** The Doha Work Programme should include mechanisms to advocate the importance of well-tailored Article 6 interventions within all funding proposals and projects under the Convention. Guidance materials should be prepared and consultations undertaken with donors and funds to raise awareness of the benefits of integrating the six elements of Article 6 into their activities, and to encourage them to consider the full integration of Article 6 into funding calls and priority areas to be financed.

6. **Increases the visibility of Article 6 in UNFCCC events and Dialogues:** The Doha Work Programme should continue with its in-session dialogues and, where possible, create other opportunities to give a wider visibility to the objectives and achievements of the Programme. Ultimately, the success of the Programme can only be achieved with the active participation of a broad and diverse set of stakeholders, including children and youth, women and indigenous people, many of whom may not be involved UNFCCC processes. It is therefore encouraged that the Doha Work Programme creates innovative mechanisms for their inclusion, as well as for the distribution of messaging, resources and initiatives.

¹ FAO 2016: *Climate Change Challenge Badge, YUNGA Learning and Action Series*, www.fao.org/3/a-i5216e.pdf

Additional information

Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA): www.fao.org/yunga/home/en

FAO 2016: *Climate Change Challenge Badge, YUNGA Learning and Action Series*, www.fao.org/3/a-i5216e.pdf

FAO 2015: *Making it count, increasing the impact of climate change and food security education programmes*. www.fao.org/3/a-i4629e.pdf

FAO 2015: *Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools: Module on Climate Change - Facilitator's Guide*, www.fao.org/3/a-i4320e.pdf

FAO, CTA, IFAD 2014: *Youth and Agriculture: Key Challenges and Concrete Solutions*, www.fao.org/3/a-i3947e.pdf