## **Information Session (17 March 2021)**

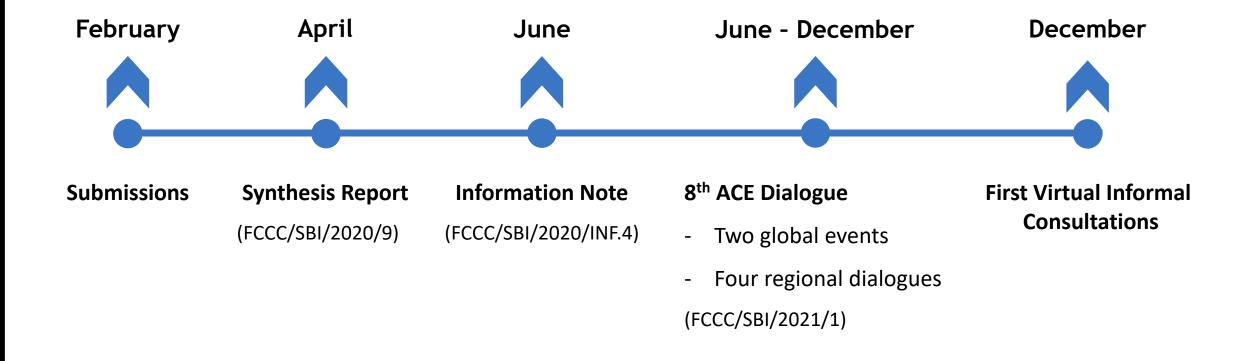
Options and ways for future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, following the review of the Doha work programme

Information note by the secretariat





## **2020** Recap







## **Action for Climate Empowerment**



**Education** 



**Training** 



**Public awareness** 



**Public access to information** 



**Public participation** 



**International cooperation** 





It is broadly agreed that ACE is fundamental to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

For enhanced climate ambition and action, Parties and non-Party stakeholders at all levels require a better

understanding of the climate emergency and the capacity and determination to contribute to climate solutions.





# **Gaps and needs for ACE**

• The **Synthesis Report** (FCCC/SBI/2020/9) and the **8**<sup>th</sup> **ACE Dialogue** both revealed some of the persistent gaps and needs for ACE implementation.



✓ Lack of financial resources



✓ Lack of capacity



✓ Need for stronger international cooperation



✓ Lack of commitment



✓ Lack of **engagement** 



✓ Lack of awareness



✓ Persistent gap in climate education

→ Information note and the discussions made at the 8<sup>th</sup> ACE Dialogue focused on **identifying options and** ways for overcoming these challenges.





## **Information Note**

- Following the terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme adopted at COP 25 (2019), the **information note** synthesizes the proposals made by Parties and non-Party stakeholders.
  - O <u>Information sources</u> include:

Submissions (by 22 MAY 2020)

Outcome of ACE Youth Forum & ACE Workshop (2018)

**Report on 7<sup>th</sup> ACE Dialogue (2019)** 

**Report on 8th ACE Dialogue (2020)** 

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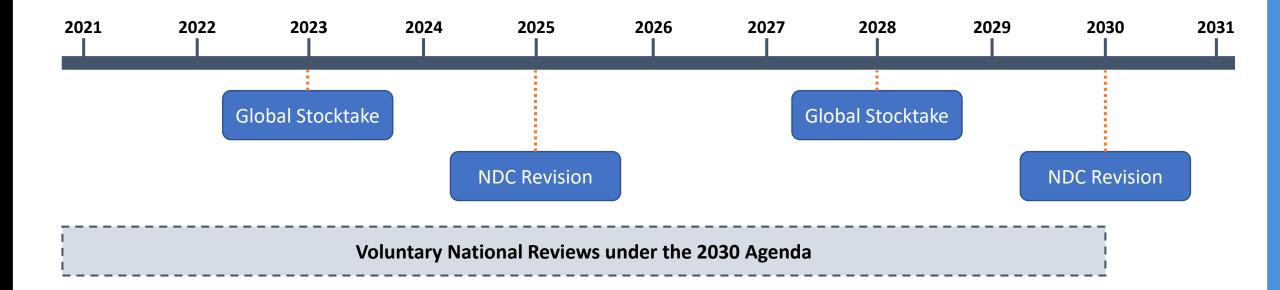
## **General observations**

- It is recognized that the review must catalyse *a quantum leap* in enhancing implementation of ACE and mainstreaming it in climate policy.
- In general, Parties and non-Party stakeholders suggested the following **options** for a successive work programme to enhance implementation of ACE:
  - (a) An updated Doha work programme that serves as a flexible framework with no time-bound activities for long-term engagement and implementation;
- (b) A new work programme with an action plan or road map that identifies common priority areas with key activities, targets and indicators.



## Time frame

Parties and non-Party stakeholders proposed a time frame of 5 or 10 years for a successive work programme,
 with either <u>annual</u> progress review or <u>periodic</u> reviews of progress aligned with:







## **Purpose and guiding principles**

#### **Purpose**

• A successive work programme could **continue to serve as a flexible framework for country-driven action** addressing the specific needs and circumstances of Parties and reflecting their national priorities and initiatives.

#### **Guiding Principles**

- A successive work programme could retain the guiding principles from the Doha work programme.
- Additional approaches, principles and target actions were also proposed:
  - ☐ **To strengthen** certain aspects of existing principles, such as gender mainstreaming, youth empowerment, and stronger engagement and collaboration with all actors;
  - **To add** new principles, including on human rights, indigenous peoples, just transition, addressing six ACE elements in a balanced manner, 'lifelong learning', and building a social mandate for climate action.





## **Scope and activities**

#### Scope

- The Doha work programme set out the scope of and provides the basis for action on activities related to ACE.
- Parties and non-Party stakeholders proposed that a successive work programme address the six ACE elements
  in a balanced manner and that each element be defined or described.

#### **Activities**

- Parties and non-Party stakeholders proposed a non-exhaustive list of specific activities that can be undertaken
  at different levels under a successive work programme.
- Multiple good practices are also recorded in the Synthesis Report as well as through the annual ACE Dialogues.





# **Priority areas (I)**

Successive work programme could include an action plan or road map as well as priority areas with key activities, annual targets and indicators for measuring progress using gender-disaggregated data.

#### <Potential priority areas and cross-cutting issues identified in previous ACE events>

Information Note	8 <sup>th</sup> ACE Dialogue (2020)	7 <sup>th</sup> ACE Dialogue (2019)	ACE Workshop (2018)
Policy Coherence	Policy Coherence	Policy Coherence	Policy Coherence
Coordinated Action	-	Role of ACE Focal Points	-
Coordinated Action	Role of Non-Party Stakeholders	Role of Non-Party Stakeholders	Role of Non-Party Stakeholders
Harmonized Reporting	Monitoring and Reporting	Tracking and Reporting	Assessing and Monitoring
Tools and Support	Tools and Support	Tools and Support	Partnerships and Funding,
<u>-</u>	International Cooperation	International Cooperation	International Cooperation





# **Priority areas (II)**

## **I. Policy Coherence**

#### At the international level

Enhance efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts by:

- (a) Mainstreaming ACE across the Convention and the Paris Agreement including in the work of technology, gender, local communities and indigenous peoples, adaptation and capacity-building;
- (b) Establishing linkages with international frameworks including 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and UNESCO framework on ESD for 2030.

#### At the national level

- (a) Integrating ACE as an essential component of national education and climate change policies (such as NDCs, NAPs, LT-LEDS), and sectoral strategies and plans;
- (b) Developing and implementing national ACE strategies with an action plan and evaluating them regularly through a participatory process.





# **Priority areas (III)**

#### II. Coordinated action

#### **Coordination & Collaboration**

- (a) Enhancing in-country coordination,
  between the education and environment sector,
  as well as with subnational and local governments;
- (b) **Decentralizing the leadership** of ACE projects to local governments and organizations;
- (c) Establishing effective multi-stakeholder

  partnerships at all levels for fostering
  implementation of ACE national strategies;

#### **Institutional arrangements**

- (a) Establishing a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder **national coordination platform** for ACE;
- (b) Establishing annual national ACE dialogues;

#### **ACE** national focal points

- (a) Appointing ACE focal points and providing them with adequate training, mandates and resources;
- (b) Strengthening national **institutional capacity beyond** the ACE national focal point;





# **Priority areas (IV)**

## **III. Harmonized reporting**

• It was proposed to develop a clear tracking, review and reporting, which could include:

# Robust indicators all Parties have the capacity to apply; in line with the action plan of the work programme; based on a multi-stakeholder, inclusive and participatory process.

# Specific guidelines and templates

- ☐ to track progress of and reporting on action on the six ACE elements;
- ☐ via communication and reporting by Parties under the UNFCCC.





## Reviewing progress and reporting

#### Monitoring

☐ With **common targets** and **measurable indicators** for the six elements, while ensuring country-driven action, accompanied by an **annually assessed action plan** that is linked to an **enhanced ACE Dialogue** as well as an overall **periodic monitoring and review** system.

#### Review

- ☐ SBI could review the implementation of the work programme annually or biennially;
- Outcome could inform global stocktake, NDC revision, and voluntary national reviews under the 2030 Agenda.

#### Targets and indicators

- ☐ Could be derived from **SDG indicators** and the UNESCO Education for SDGs **Learning Objectives**;
- ☐ Other specific indicators are also proposed for each ACE element.

#### Reporting

☐ Through national communications, biennial reporting and other relevant reports.





# **Priority areas (V)**

## IV. Tools and support

- (a) Strengthening individual and institutional capacity to foster ACE implementation;
- (b) Developing tailored materials, toolkits, guidelines and knowledge products;
- (c) Establishing knowledge management systems to identify and compile good practices and lessons learned;
- (d) Capacity-building and knowledge exchange activities using in-person and virtual tools;
- (e) Strengthening the **global and regional networks** of ACE national focal points;
- (f) Facilitating mobilization of resources, including by national investment plans, proposals or a marketplace.





# Means of implementation (I)

- A successive work programme needs to be accompanied by accessible, predictable and varied sources of funding from international, public and private sources, and technology and capacity-building support.
- Also, a successive work programme could:
  - ☐ Establish **new instruments** for finance and capacity-building:
    - an <u>ACE marketplace</u> to facilitate the provision of financial support;
    - an <u>ACE fund or seed fund</u> that would provide grants for ACE programmes and projects;
    - an ACE portal or platform to share experiences and good practices, track progress and foster cooperation.
  - Encourage dedicated financial support for standalone ACE programmes and projects in developing countries;(...)





# Means of implementation (II)

- ☐ Integrate ACE into existing financing mechanisms and frameworks:
  - Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanisms could include ACE elements as necessary components of funding proposals;
  - Other entities proposing and implementing climate finance projects could incorporate some ACE principles;
  - Invite Operating Entities and Party delegates on finance matters to participate in ACE workshops and meetings;
- ☐ Invite Parties and non-Party stakeholders to jointly explore blended finance strategies, multi-stakeholder investment strategies, and public-private partnerships to facilitate sustainable financing of ACE;
- ☐ Support **projects** and **scholarships for youth** to participate in climate change negotiations;
- ☐ Increase **secretariat's budget** for supporting ACE implementation.





# Other arrangements

- Parties and non-Party stakeholders highlighted the importance of an annual ACE Dialogue continuing under a successive work programme.
- Other proposals for arrangements include:
  - ☐ Developing **national ACE online platforms** for sharing materials and interacting with ACE national focal points;
  - Organizing regional, national and local ACE dialogues;
  - ☐ Establishing an **ACE task force or expert committee**, with members representing Parties and non-Party stakeholders, that could help to ensure effective and inclusive action and identify experience and good practices;
  - ☐ Establishing an international network of organizations working on ACE.





## Role of the secretariat

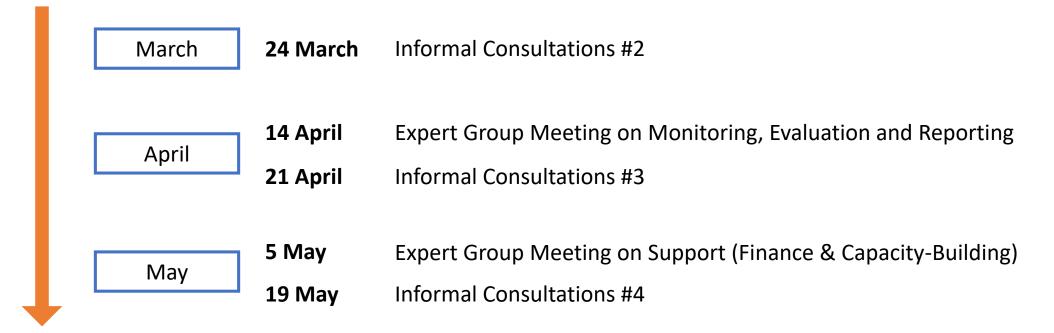
- The secretariat continues to carry out open-ended mandates under the Katowice decision (17/CMA.1).
- Parties and non-Party stakeholders further proposed that the secretariat:
  - ☐ Map opportunities for financial support and making support more accessible to Parties;
  - Develop guidelines for fostering ACE implementation and compiling good practices;
  - ☐ Identify entry points of ACE into other workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
  - ☐ Support global and regional awareness-raising;
  - Ensure that ACE workshops and activities are participatory;
  - ☐ **Produce reports** on the ACE Dialogue.





## **Next steps**

## 2021



For more information: bit.ly/ACEActivitySeries



