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Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment

Progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Annual summary report by the secretariat

Summary

This fifth annual summary report under the 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment summarizes the progress of Parties, the secretariat and other stakeholders in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme and its action plan between August 2025 and July 2026.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
YOUNGO constituency	constituency of children and youth non-governmental organizations

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 26 and CMA 3 reaffirmed the importance of all six ACE elements – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on climate change – to achieving the objective of the Convention and the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement and adopted the 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.¹
2. The Glasgow work programme,² which sets out the scope of and provides the basis for implementing ACE in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, comprises activities under four action-oriented priority areas³ and the six ACE elements that Parties, taking into account national circumstances, and non-Party stakeholders may carry out to enhance implementation of ACE, including through cooperation, collaboration and partnerships.
3. COP 26 and CMA 3 requested the secretariat to prepare an annual summary report on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme for consideration by the SBI at its second regular session of each year.⁴
4. COP 27 and CMA 4 also requested the secretariat to include in each annual summary report information on materials, resources and findings as set out in the action plan under the Glasgow work programme,⁵ such as information on progress in implementing activities A.1, A.2, B.1, C.2, C.3 and D.1.⁶

B. Scope and structure

5. This fifth annual summary report contains information on the progress of Parties, the secretariat and other stakeholders in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme and its action plan between August 2025 and July 2026. The information was gathered from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including through the 2026 ACE Dialogue and relevant activities of the secretariat.
6. Chapter II below covers mandated ACE-related events held during the reporting period; chapter III below presents an overview of practices and resources for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of ACE implementation; chapter VI below presents information on national ACE focal points; chapter V below provides relevant information from Party communications and reports submitted to the UNFCCC; chapter VI below presents information on ACE implementation by UNFCCC constituted bodies; chapter VII below discuss the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment; chapter VIII below addresses relevant action by non-Party stakeholders; chapters IX–X below provide information on awareness-raising and communication and on youth engagement and capacity-building respectively by the secretariat in relation to ACE; and chapter XI below concludes with next steps.
7. Annexes I and II identify where in this report information is provided on the mandated activities under the Glasgow work programme and its action plan respectively. Annex III contains a non-exhaustive list of practices and resources for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of ACE implementation.

¹ Preamble to and para. 4 of decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

² Annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

³ Policy coherence; coordinated action; tools and support; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

⁴ Para. 12(a) of decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

⁵ Annex to decisions [23/CP.27](#) and [22/CMA.4](#).

⁶ Para. 7 of decisions [23/CP.27](#) and [22/CMA.4](#).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

8. The SBI may wish to use the information in this report in:
- (a) Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of ACE and the Glasgow work programme and its action plan;
 - (b) Providing guidance to the secretariat on preparing future annual summary reports on progress in implementing activities under the work programme.

II. Mandated events

A. Event at the session of the Conference of the Parties

9. Under the Glasgow work programme, the Presidencies of each session of the COP and the CMA are invited to convene, with the support of the secretariat, an in-session event focused on a thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence and strengthen coordination of work on ACE undertaken by constituted bodies and other United Nations entities and under other United Nations processes.⁷

10. The ACE event at COP 30, entitled “Empowering an informed and engaged society for effective climate action”, was co-moderated by the COP 30 Presidency youth climate champion and a representative of Futerra.⁸

11. In their opening remarks, representatives of the COP 30 Presidency and the secretariat emphasized the critical role that ACE plays in fostering informed, engaged and resilient societies. They highlighted the importance of ACE implementation for enhancing public access to reliable, science-based information and strengthening information integrity in order to counter climate mis- and disinformation, build public trust in climate policy and action, and support the implementation of inclusive and effective climate action. In addition, the Chair of the Group of 77 and China underscored the importance of strengthening implementation across all six elements of ACE as a cross-cutting enabler of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

12. In their keynote presentation, representatives of Brazil and the United Nations set the scene for the event by introducing information integrity – described as an ecosystem in which accurate and trustworthy information is accessible to all, enabling informed and meaningful public participation in climate-related decision-making – as an emerging global policy priority that cuts across all six ACE elements. The representatives discussed how the effectiveness of climate action is being increasingly undermined owing to harassment of scientists and relevant civil society actors leading to them not communicating about their work, declining press freedom, and the misuse of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, for spreading climate mis- and disinformation, in turn eroding societal trust in climate policy and action. They showcased the work under the Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change,⁹ aimed at mitigating such challenges by strengthening research into climate disinformation and thereby supporting the development of evidence-based climate action and solutions.

13. The subsequent panel discussion explored the six ACE elements as essential tools for informing societies about and engaging them in climate action, and how addressing mis- and disinformation on climate change is a prerequisite for effective ACE implementation:

- (a) A representative of the Dominican Republic emphasized that the effectiveness and inclusivity of climate action depends on the public having access to accurate, science-based and locally relevant information, while noting challenges faced, particularly by developing countries, in this regard, including limited Internet connectivity, low reliance on

⁷ Para. 6(b) of the annex to decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3.

⁸ The agenda and webcast are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/ace-presidency-event-empowering-an-informed-and-engaged-society-for-effective-climate-action>.

⁹ See <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/information-integrity>.

information provided by government institutions, and constraints in terms of financial and technical resources. The representative shared examples from the country of government-funded research and climate education and communication initiatives aimed at enabling informed and empowered public engagement in climate policymaking and action;

(b) A representative of Global Optimism highlighted the erosion of public trust in climate information, driven by the proliferation of mis- and disinformation and declining confidence in traditional sources of information, which can hinder informed public participation in climate decision-making and action. The representative stressed the need to enhance climate education and literacy in order to strengthen people's critical thinking skills, help them to navigate complex information environments and build their resilience to mis- and disinformation;

(c) A representative of Internews' Earth Journalism Network underscored the role of independent journalism in enhancing public understanding of climate change, while noting persistent challenges in this context, such as journalists feeling the need to self-censor on account of receiving threats, and the spread of mis- and disinformation through social media. The representative emphasized the need for greater support for local media to accurately report on climate change, including through increased investment by governments and philanthropies, and stronger collaboration between journalists and digital content creators to expand access to accurate, fact-based and engaging climate information;

(d) A representative of Iswe Foundation stressed that strong public support for ambitious climate action is often not reflected in decision-making processes, owing in part to the effects of mis- and disinformation and declining public trust in climate information. The representative emphasized the value of participatory governance in enabling citizens to share relevant experience in order to contribute to climate decision-making, and highlighted the Global Citizens' Assembly as an initiative that fosters public participation and community-based dialogue to support effective implementation of climate policy and action.

14. The following world café session facilitated interaction on practical solutions for fostering collaboration in order to inform and empower society in relation to climate action. In the course of the discussions, co-facilitated by Nigeria's ACE focal point and representatives of the ACE Observatory, Alana Institute, Cambridge University Press and Assessment, the Global Covenant of Mayors, the University of Helsinki, the World Benchmarking Alliance and the YOUNGO constituency, participants highlighted:

(a) The importance of climate and digital literacy and critical thinking skills for strengthening people's resilience to mis- and disinformation. They stressed the role of educators, youth, families, communities and trusted messengers in fostering informed engagement in climate decision-making and action, and underscored the need for stronger capacity-building support for educators to teach climate change, the application of place-based and interdisciplinary learning approaches, and the integration of Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge into climate change education;

(b) The need to improve the accessibility and reliability of climate information through use of locally relevant communication strategies and stronger collaboration among governments, academia, the media and civil society. They highlighted challenges in this regard related to language barriers, unequal access to information among the public, declining public trust in climate information and the spread of misleading narratives, and emphasized the importance of promoting open data, independent media, community engagement and diverse communication channels in broadening access to climate information;

(c) The importance of equipping children and youth with the knowledge, skills and opportunities needed to participate meaningfully in climate-related decision-making and action, such as through intergenerational learning initiatives, youth advisory mechanisms and educational activities combining culture, creativity and community engagement. They stressed the role of educators, parents, and children and youth organizations in fostering critical thinking, climate leadership and inclusive participation in climate decision-making and action, while addressing climate anxiety, among young people;

(d) The need to strengthen enabling conditions for ACE implementation by addressing relevant financial constraints, limited public trust in government institutions and

unequal access to climate information among the public. They underscored the importance of locally tailored communication, supportive legal and policy frameworks, open-source tools and capacity-building initiatives for enhancing public access to information, and highlighted the value of multilevel and multi-stakeholder partnerships in mobilizing resources for addressing climate mis- and disinformation, integrating diverse knowledge systems into climate information environments and strengthening societal resilience to climate mis- and disinformation.

B. Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment

15. COP 26 and CMA 3 requested the SBI to hold an annual in-session ACE Dialogue at its first regular session of each year with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant constituted bodies, and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders that focuses on the progress of implementation of the Glasgow work programme and on its four priority areas.¹⁰

16. COP 30 and CMA 7 decided that the 2026 ACE Dialogue should facilitate inputs to inform the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme, mandated for SBI 64, by focusing on the effectiveness of the work programme and any emerging gaps and needs relating to its implementation, and to inform any discussions on improving the work programme, as appropriate.¹¹ They requested the SBI to organize an interactive technical workshop, to be held at the 2026 ACE Dialogue, to discuss potential elements for a new action plan under the work programme.¹²

17. The 2026 ACE Dialogue and the requested workshop took place at SBI 64.¹³ Their agenda and format were informed by submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.¹⁴

18. In addition, the secretariat created space in the agenda for the 2026 ACE Dialogue, including through the ACE Gallery, for implementation of the following mandated activities under the action plan:

(a) Parties and relevant organizations were invited to share experience and good practices at regional dialogues, workshops and consultations and present the outcomes at the ACE Dialogue (activity B.1);

(b) The secretariat was requested to increase peer-to-peer exchange among national ACE focal points about ACE activities at the national level through, among others, the ACE Dialogue (activity B.2);

(c) The secretariat and relevant organizations were requested to provide opportunities for youth to present at ACE Dialogues to highlight the leadership role that youth play in climate action (activity C.2).

1. Dialogue

19. The 2026 ACE Dialogue was moderated by representatives of the secretariat. In opening remarks, the SBI Chair highlighted the role of ACE in advancing inclusive, equitable and effective climate action, and encouraged the Dialogue participants to engage openly and collaboratively to provide inputs to the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme and inform discussions on future ACE implementation, including through a new action plan.

20. Following a presentation by a representative of the secretariat on the submissions received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders to inform the Dialogue and workshop,¹⁵ a

¹⁰ Para. 11(b) of decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

¹¹ Para. 11(g) of decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

¹² Paras. 4–5 of decisions [17/CP.30](#) and [27/CMA.7](#).

¹³ The agenda, webcasts, templates for the exercises and outputs are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-action-for-climate-empowerment-ace-dialogue-2026>.

¹⁴ All such submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders referred to in this report are available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> (in the search field, type “Action for Climate Empowerment”).

¹⁵ Para. 6 of decisions [17/CP.30](#) and [27/CMA.7](#).

panel shared experience of the Glasgow work programme and its action plan helping to advance ACE implementation:

(a) Trinidad and Tobago's ACE focal point highlighted that the work programme has helped to broaden government engagement in the country in ACE beyond formal education and foster collaboration among government institutions, youth, the private sector and other stakeholders in fostering inclusive climate policy and action. The representative called for the strengthening of linkages between ACE and other UNFCCC workstreams and the enhancement of peer and intergenerational learning among ACE actors;

(b) A representative of the Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change noted the close linkages between ACE and efforts to promote integrity of information on climate change, which include enhancing climate and media literacy among the public and improving public access to accurate and trustworthy information. The representative called for recognition of the importance of information integrity under the work programme and for improved capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and dissemination of tools and good practices for addressing climate mis- and disinformation;

(c) A representative of the Latin American Network of Non-governmental Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and their Families underscored the importance of the ACE elements in addressing barriers faced by persons with disabilities in order to advance inclusive climate action. The representative called for consideration of accessibility of persons with disabilities to be embedded across ACE activities, the strengthening of relevant participation in climate decision-making and action, and enhancement of the provision of financial and technical support for establishing and operating inclusive early warning systems;

(d) A representative of Québec, Canada, emphasized the value of the work programme in recognizing the role of subnational and local governments in implementing ACE and supporting public engagement, climate communication and peer learning on ACE at the subnational level. The representative called for greater financial and technical support for ACE implementation and enhanced monitoring and evaluation of ACE impacts at the subnational level, and greater attention to addressing mis- and disinformation and building public trust in climate action;

(e) A representative of the United Nations Children's Fund stressed the progress under the work programme in advancing child-responsive ACE implementation and strengthening the integration of children's rights, such as to education, access to information and participation, within climate policy and action. The representative called for a stronger focus on children in any future ACE activities, including through enhancement of climate education, greater coherence of climate policies, increased financing of child-responsive climate action and enhanced monitoring of outcomes for children.

21. The subsequent world café session was focused on the effectiveness of the Glasgow work programme and its action plan and emerging gaps and needs related to their implementation. In the course of the discussions, which were co-facilitated by representatives of the ACE Observatory, Curating Tomorrow, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNESCO and its International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, and the University of Leeds, participants:

(a) Noted that the work programme has helped to increase the visibility of ACE and supported its integration into national climate policies and action. At the same time, they identified a need for stronger linkages between ACE and other UNFCCC workstreams, and greater political recognition of ACE as a cross-cutting enabler of climate ambition and implementation, and enhanced coherence of climate policies across sectors and levels of governance;

(b) Highlighted progress in strengthening collaboration on ACE among government institutions, national ACE focal points, civil society, children and youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders, while noting gaps in this regard such as insufficient coordination on ACE across ministries, sectors and governance levels, limited engagement of some stakeholder groups in climate decision-making and action, and

lack of sustained financial and technical support for maintaining partnerships and collaborative initiatives for ACE implementation over time;

(c) Emphasized the value of capacity-building activities, peer learning, technical workshops and platforms for exchanging experience and good practices for national ACE focal points, children and youth, and the broader ACE community. They identified a need to improve access to financial resources for ACE implementation by the ACE community, practical ACE implementation tools and guidance, including on integrating ACE into climate policies and plans, and technical support for ACE implementation tailored to national and local circumstances;

(d) Recognized the annual summary report under the work programme and existing reporting processes under the UNFCCC as useful mechanisms for sharing experience and tracking progress in relation to ACE. However, they highlighted challenges in measuring outcomes and impacts of ACE activities, such as the limited reporting capacities of governments and other stakeholders, and insufficient data on and common indicators for monitoring progress in relation to ACE, as well as the need for greater visibility for ACE activities and their outcomes and impacts.

22. In preparation for the interactive technical workshop, a representative of the secretariat and Panama's ACE focal point shared experience in developing the Belém gender action plan, and the ACE Dialogue moderators introduced the methodology for the workshop and discussed key considerations for developing effective, impactful and implementable activities and deliverables for a new action plan under the Glasgow work programme.

2. Interactive technical workshop

23. The workshop was moderated by an expert on ACE. Two lightning talks, delivered by representatives of Westmill Energy and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as a visioning exercise, facilitated by a representative of the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, provided inspiration for the workshop participants in discussing potential elements for a new action plan under the Glasgow work programme.

24. The world café session, co-facilitated by representatives of the ACE Observatory, Alana Institute, Curating Tomorrow, the Entertainment + Culture Pavilion, Indalo Inclusive, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, the University of Leeds and Westmill Energy, included reflection on existing activities in the action plan under the Glasgow work programme and ways to strengthen or improve them taking into consideration the discussions at the preceding Dialogue on effectiveness and gaps and needs in relation to the work programme and its action plan.

25. The workshop participants proposed potential activities to be considered for inclusion in a new action plan. Topics linked to activities included strengthening the coordination of work on ACE within and outside the UNFCCC process; enhancing institutional arrangements at the national level for multi-sectoral and multilevel coordination of such work; ensuring inclusive participation in ACE implementation; improving access to finance for ACE implementation; addressing mis- and disinformation on climate change; developing frameworks and indicators for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of ACE implementation; raising the profile of ACE through communication and information exchange; and topics for and the format of mandated ACE events, such as the ACE Dialogue. Discussions focused on identifying concrete activities and deliverables, as well as corresponding responsible entities, timelines and levels of implementation, for a new action plan.¹⁶

3. Closing

26. In closing the Dialogue and workshop, the SBI Chair thanked participants for their active engagement and emphasized the value of the diverse perspectives and reflections

¹⁶ Upon request by Parties, the co-facilitators for the SBI 64 agenda item on matters relating to ACE produced an informal note reflecting the discussions at the technical workshop on existing and new elements for a new action plan. The latest iteration of the informal note, which includes additional inputs from Parties, is available at <https://docs.unfccc.int/documents/10000182>.

shared for informing the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme and future work on ACE. Encouraging Parties to carry the momentum and insights from the discussions into negotiations, the Chair underscored the importance of continued collaboration in advancing ACE implementation.

4. Action for Climate Empowerment Gallery

27. The fourth edition of the poster session on ACE, children and youth, the ACE Gallery, took place at SB 64 to showcase multilevel and multi-stakeholder ACE activities and foster further engagement and collaboration within the ACE community, including through in-person interaction between the poster submitters and session participants.

28. On the occasion of the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme, the secretariat invited past exhibitors to update and showcase their posters. In total, 26 posters were showcased by Parties, constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, civil society organizations, academia, and youth-led organizations.¹⁷

III. Practices and resources for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment

29. The action plan under the Glasgow work programme includes a request for the secretariat to compile information on monitoring, evaluation and reporting of best practices and resources and make such information available to Parties for use for their reporting on ACE activities on a voluntary basis (activity D.1).

30. A non-exhaustive list of practices and resources, which are additional to those contained in the previous annual summary reports on progress in implementing activities under the work programme,¹⁸ is contained in annex III. This list is based on a desk review of relevant information by the secretariat as well as inputs from relevant submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

IV. National Action for Climate Empowerment focal points

A. Number of focal points

31. Under the Glasgow work programme, Parties are encouraged to continue designating, assigning responsibilities to and providing support, including technical and financial support, and access to information and materials to national ACE focal points.¹⁹

32. As at 31 July 2026, 148 Parties had appointed one or more national ACE focal points, 28 Parties of which during the reporting period. Of the focal points appointed during the reporting period, 4 were the first such focal point and 24 were appointed to replace an existing focal point. Some Parties had appointed two national ACE focal points, one being the main focal point and the other an alternate.²⁰

B. Capacity-building and networking

33. Under the Glasgow work programme, the secretariat is requested to strengthen the network of national ACE focal points at the international and regional level, including by

¹⁷ All posters are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/events-meetings/ace-dialogues/about-the-ace-dialogues/ace-gallery/2026-ace-gallery>.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2023/16, FCCC/SBI/2024/20 and FCCC/SBI/2025/14.

¹⁹ Para. 8 of the annex to decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3.

²⁰ A list of the national ACE focal points is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/national-ace-focal-points>.

facilitating regular exchanges of views, good practices and lessons learned to build and strengthen capacity and skills, and by facilitating peer support for ACE implementation.²¹

34. In addition, the action plan under the work programme includes requests to the secretariat to provide capacity-building opportunities for national ACE focal points (activity C.1) and increase peer-to-peer exchange among national ACE focal points about ACE activities at the national level through, inter alia, the ACE Dialogues and informal virtual networking meetings (activity B.2).

1. Focal points academy

35. The ACE focal points academy under the ACE Hub²² provides hands-on and interactive training modules, the topics of which are based on needs identified by national ACE focal points and negotiators. It also provides a forum for showcasing good practices for ACE implementation at the national level and for peers and experts in relevant fields to interact. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized one session of the academy, which was held in hybrid format during SB 64 and focused on, inter alia, reflection on the role of national ACE focal points, applying a whole-of-society approach to ACE implementation and using behavioural science for effective ACE implementation.²³ The session was attended by 29 national ACE focal points who represented 28 countries.

2. Action for Climate Empowerment activity series

36. Under the guidance of the SBI Chair, the secretariat organized a series of activities ahead of the midterm review of the Glasgow work programme to enable a deeper assessment of ACE implementation since the adoption of the work programme and its action plan, and initiate discussions on the way forward:²⁴

(a) Four webinars were held between March and May 2026, of which the first three focused on progress in the implementation of each ACE element since the adoption of the Glasgow work programme and its action plan, and good practices for ACE implementation at the international, regional, national and local level, while the fourth served as the information session for SB 64 (see para. 60 below);

(b) Two informal virtual networking meetings for national ACE focal points and negotiators were held in March and May 2026 respectively (see para. 37 below);

(c) An event was held at the Climate Week in April 2026 in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, that focused on how cities and regions can advance climate ambition and implementation by integrating the six ACE elements into their efforts to deliver just and inclusive transitions.

3. Informal networking events

37. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized one in-person networking event, held at COP 30, and two virtual networking events as part of the ACE activity series (see para. 36 above). These events provided opportunities for national ACE focal points to share good practices and innovative ideas for implementing ACE at the national level.

C. Support for participation in international meetings

38. The action plan under the Glasgow work programme includes a request for the secretariat to report on the provision of support, including financial support, for the participation of national ACE focal points in international meetings such as the ACE

²¹ Para. 11(a)(i) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

²² See <https://unfccc.int/ace-hub>.

²³ The agenda and presentations are available at https://unfccc.int/ace-hub/national-ace-focal-points-academy/#_26-ACE-Focal-Points-Academy.

²⁴ The agendas, webcasts, presentations and informal summaries are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/events-meetings/ace-activity-series-2026>.

Dialogues and the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP (activity C.3). Nine national ACE focal points or their nominated representatives received financial support from the secretariat to participate in the ACE Dialogue and ACE focal points academy held at SB 64.

V. Relevant information from Party communications and reports submitted to the UNFCCC

39. Under the Glasgow work programme, Parties are encouraged to strengthen integration of ACE into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, and invited to provide information in national communications and other reports on activities and policies involving ACE implementation, including accomplishments, lessons learned, experience, and challenges and opportunities.²⁵

40. According to the 2025 NDC synthesis report,²⁶ the Parties that submitted new NDCs provided clearer and more detailed information on ACE than previously. All of those Parties provided information on using at least one ACE element to promote implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities, generally communicating more clearly, and in more detail, than in their previous NDCs on general principles, past achievements, future commitments, and needs and gaps in relation to ACE.

41. As at 31 July 2026, 88 Parties had submitted new NDCs since the publication of the 2025 NDC synthesis report. The secretariat will prepare the next iteration of the synthesis report, for consideration at CMA 8, on the basis of its analysis of those NDCs.

42. In relevant submissions received from Parties during the reporting period:

(a) Brazil reported that it has advanced national ACE implementation through a combination of legislative reforms, public policies, institutional coordination, education initiatives, scientific research, public participation mechanisms and international cooperation. For example, the Steering Committee for the Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change, established in 2025, brings together 12 ministries to coordinate policies on information integrity, education, research and public engagement, with the support of over 130 civil society organizations and academic institutions;

(b) The European Union and its member States provided an overview of regional, national and subnational activities that support the advancement of ACE implementation. For example, Belgium launched the Environmental Information Barometer in 2026 to assess the coverage of climate and environmental issues in the media and examine the prevalence and characteristics of mis- and disinformation, to provide recommendations to address related challenges. In 2025, Czechia adopted the State Programme for Environmental Education, Training and Public Awareness for 2026–2035, which serves as a long-term policy framework supporting the national implementation of ACE. Romania's National Pact for the Environment, signed in 2026, aims to strengthen the dialogue and exchange between public administration and academia, support the training of specialists and allow scientific research to directly contribute to climate policymaking;

(c) Liberia shared information on progress as well as challenges and lessons learned in implementing ACE initiatives, including developing and validating a national climate change learning strategy, which provides a national framework for strengthening climate literacy, developing institutional capacity for ACE implementation and enhancing coordinated, multi-stakeholder ACE implementation across sectors;

(d) Panama introduced various national projects and initiatives that are advancing ACE implementation in the four priority areas of the Glasgow work programme, including the Azuero Verde project, which promotes environmental education and community-based

²⁵ Paras. 7 and 15(a) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

²⁶ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#), paras. 70–76. Published on 28 October 2025, the report synthesizes information from the 64 new NDCs, representing 64 Parties to the Paris Agreement, recorded in the NDC registry between 1 January 2024 and 30 September 2025.

climate action, and highlighted progress in addressing gaps and challenges previously identified to be limiting the effectiveness of ACE implementation in the country;

(e) Zimbabwe reported on achievements and challenges associated with efforts to strengthen climate education and youth leadership through the national mentorship programme, enhance stakeholder participation in the development of the new NDC and the climate change management bill, and improve community access to climate information through community information centres.

43. The action plan under the Glasgow work programme includes a request for the secretariat to identify good practices for integrating the ACE elements into national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including the considerations reflected in the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement in the context of ACE (activity A.2).

44. A section on children and youth was featured in the NDC synthesis report for the first time in the iteration of the report referred to in paragraph 40 above. In total, 52 per cent of the Parties referred in their NDCs to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children and youth, with 27 per cent highlighting the heightened vulnerabilities of girls in this context in particular. It was noted that children and youth face higher risks from the direct and indirect impacts of climate change as a result of their limited adaptive capacity as well as limited access to information, resources and decision-making processes, with 30 per cent of Parties mentioning specific measures for strengthening the climate resilience of and promoting a just transition for children and youth, particularly through targeted action in the areas of health, education, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, disaster risk reduction and social protection.

45. A total of 88 per cent of the Parties in their NDCs included information, generally more clearly and in more detail than previously, reflecting a stronger commitment to meaningful inclusion, on how children and youth have been or will be considered in NDC development and implementation, with enhanced recognition of the role of children and youth as agents of change. Of those Parties, 79 per cent set out their vision and priorities for engaging and empowering children and youth to contribute to climate action, 77 per cent put forward specific measures for involving them in the implementation of climate policies and action (e.g. awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, support for youth-led initiatives and innovations, inclusion of children and youth in decision-making processes, and collection of age-disaggregated data in relation to climate change) and 57 per cent explicitly mentioned that they engaged children and youth in developing their NDCs.²⁷

VI. Implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment by UNFCCC constituted bodies

46. Under the Glasgow work programme, all constituted bodies are invited to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams.²⁸

47. The 10 constituted bodies²⁹ that submitted their regular reports during the reporting period included information on the implementation of ACE and its elements.

48. In addition, the action plan under the work programme includes a request for the secretariat to identify good practices for integrating the six ACE elements into the work of the constituted bodies (activity A.1). In this regard:

²⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#), paras. 63–64.

²⁸ Para. 6(a) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

²⁹ Adaptation Committee, Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee, Paris Committee on Capacity-building, Standing Committee on Finance, Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and Technology Executive Committee.

(a) The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts conducted a survey to assess the uptake of its knowledge products and identify the extent to which the products respond to the needs of developing countries. The survey was issued in September 2025 and its results will inform the Committee's future efforts to increase the usefulness and relevance of its knowledge products to policymakers and practitioners working in the area of loss and damage;

(b) The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures reported that it contributed to the implementation of ACE elements by, inter alia, holding meetings that are open to observers, obtaining written inputs from stakeholders in developing its knowledge products, making its knowledge products publicly available and collaborating with various organizations as a way to encourage cooperation;

(c) CMA 6 requested the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to ensure that adequate technical and scientific expertise is available, including through engagement with independent experts, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, to support work on methodologies, removals and related operational elements under the mechanism.³⁰ In response, the Supervisory Body held two webinars in 2025, one of which organized in collaboration with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

VII. United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment

49. Under the Glasgow work programme, the secretariat and other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations are encouraged to strengthen their collaboration with a view to ensuring the provision of coordinated support to Parties for their activities related to ACE and avoiding duplication of work.³¹

50. The secretariat prepares an annual summary of its collaborative activities, initiatives and programmes with United Nations organizations, convention secretariats and international organizations. The latest report provides information on such activities between May 2025 and April 2026.³²

51. The United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment is an informal network of United Nations entities that aims to support Parties in designing, initiating and undertaking activities related to climate change education and public awareness, training, public participation and access to information. During the reporting period, UNESCO reported to the secretariat its contributions through the Greening Education Partnership³³ and the Climate-Smart Education Systems Initiative³⁴ to promoting transformative education through the Education for Sustainable Development for 2030 framework and supporting countries in equipping learners with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed for sustainable development and the transition towards green economies.

52. During the reporting period, the secretariat:

- (a) Convened one virtual informal meeting of the Alliance;
- (b) Co-organized with UNESCO a series of three webinars on climate change education for social transformation as part of the ACE Hub;³⁵
- (c) Continued work under the Greening Education Partnership as a member of its advisory group;
- (d) Updated the self-paced e-learning course with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, entitled "Mastering international climate negotiations: all you need

³⁰ Decision [6/CMA.6](#), paras. 1–2.

³¹ Para. 6(c) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

³² [FCCC/SBSTA/2026/INF.1](#).

³³ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future>.

³⁴ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/climate-start-systems>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/unesco-unfccc-webinar-series>.

to know” and available on the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership e-learning platform.³⁶

VIII. Action for Climate Empowerment by non-Party stakeholders

53. Under the Glasgow work programme, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and other non-Party stakeholders are invited to submit information to the secretariat on ACE implementation at all levels.³⁷ In the submissions and information communicated to the secretariat during the reporting period:

(a) Aksyon Klima Pilipinas reported its activities related to advancing ACE implementation in the Philippines, such as providing inputs to the draft national ACE strategy, preparing civil society perspectives to inform the development of the NDC and the national just transition framework, and engaging with government agencies and other civil society organizations on integrating ACE elements into climate-related decision-making and action;

(b) Alana Institute presented the MiniCOP initiative, launched in June 2025 in partnership with the COP 30 Presidency to foster children’s participation in climate governance through simulations of United Nations climate change conferences, and work relating to nature-based education, including the practical guidance published in 2025 for building greener and more resilient learning environments;³⁸

(c) The Office for Climate Education introduced various projects and programmes delivered in Africa, France and Latin America that combine translating climate science into accessible and locally adapted educational resources, strengthening teachers’ capacities for climate change education through training and communities of practice, supporting monitoring and evaluation of educational outcomes, and enhancing institutional cooperation on climate change education.

54. Regarding the request referred to in paragraph 38 above, but in relation to the participation of non-Party stakeholders, no relevant information was communicated to the secretariat during the reporting period.

IX. Awareness-raising and communication

55. Under the Glasgow work programme, the secretariat is requested to enhance communication and information-sharing about ACE and its six elements through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities.³⁹

56. A total of nine ACE newsletters were published during the reporting period, providing updates on events, activities and knowledge projects on behalf of the secretariat, Parties, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

57. The secretariat maintained the ACE LinkedIn group as a community of professionals, practitioners and learners to share good practices, resources and knowledge in relation to ACE. As at 31 July 2026, the group had over 3,600 members.

58. The secretariat held events during the 2025 United Nations Climate Change Global Innovation Hub Innovation Forum⁴⁰ and the 2026 London Climate Action Week⁴¹ as part of the ACE Hub that focused on how public engagement and empowerment can advance just transitions and the role of local and subnational leadership in ACE implementation.

³⁶ See <https://uncclearn.org/course/view.php?id=206&page=overview>.

³⁷ Para. 15(b) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

³⁸ Alana Institute. 2025. *Nature-based education: A guide for greener and more resilient schools*. Sao Paulo, Brazil: Alana Institute. Available at https://escolamaismatureza.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2025_Guia_EBN_EN.pdf.

³⁹ Para. 11(a)(iii) of the annex to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

⁴⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/un-climate-change-global-innovation-hub>.

⁴¹ See <https://luma.com/h4uhi3xg>.

59. The action plan under the Glasgow work programme includes a request for the secretariat to hold information sessions prior to sessions of the COP to present progress in implementing activities under the work programme as reported in the annual summary report (activity D.3).

60. In response, two information sessions during the reporting period served to update national ACE focal points and other stakeholders on matters relating to ACE and relevant mandated and side events taking place at COP 30 and SB 64.⁴²

X. Youth engagement and capacity-building

61. CMA 1 requested the secretariat to continue organizing awareness-raising campaigns and training activities to empower children and youth to support and lead climate action.⁴³

62. COP 26 and CMA 3 acknowledged the growing interest and engagement of youth in climate action and the critical role of youth as agents of change and called for further enhancement of youth participation in climate change processes and in unleashing the potential of ACE.⁴⁴

63. During the reporting period, the secretariat engaged closely with the YOUNGO constituency, in particular through biweekly meetings with the global co-focal points of the constituency. Programmatic teams in the secretariat also collaborated with various YOUNGO constituency working groups. Youth engagement activities undertaken by the secretariat were organized in coordination with the YOUNGO constituency to enhance the effective participation and meaningful engagement of youth in UNFCCC activities.

A. Support for Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties

64. COP 26 invited the future COP Presidencies to facilitate the organization of an annual youth-led climate forum for dialogue between Parties and youth with the support of the secretariat and in collaboration with the YOUNGO constituency and other youth organizations.⁴⁵ The 2025 forum was convened at COP 30, at which the YOUNGO constituency presented the Global Youth Statement. Participants engaged in conversation with Party delegates on the matters of just transition, climate finance, energy, food and agriculture, adaptation, biodiversity and climate justice.⁴⁶

65. COP 28 and CMA 5 decided that a youth climate champion will be appointed to act on behalf of the Presidency of the COP and the CMA to facilitate the enhancement of the meaningful, inclusive engagement of youth in climate action, including within the UNFCCC process, and requested the secretariat to provide support, as appropriate, to each Presidency youth climate champion on matters related to children and youth in the UNFCCC process.⁴⁷ During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the COP 30 and 31 Presidency youth climate champions in developing and delivering their workplans for 2025 and 2026 respectively.⁴⁸

A. Action for Climate Empowerment Hub

66. At the ACE Hub youth event held during SB 64, 30 international and local young people from the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia participated in capacity-building, collaboration and networking sessions to build the necessary skills for leading and participating in the development and implementation of effective, equitable, innovative and

⁴² Recordings are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-and-outreach/the-big-picture/education-and-outreach-in-the-negotiations>.

⁴³ Decision [17/CMA.1](#), para. 12(c).

⁴⁴ Preamble to decisions [18/CP.26](#) and [22/CMA.3](#).

⁴⁵ Decision [1/CP.26](#), para. 65.

⁴⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/ace/cop30>.

⁴⁷ Paras. 6 and 9 of decisions [16/CP.28](#) and [21/CMA.5](#).

⁴⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/PYCC>.

just climate action, solutions and initiatives. The event's interactive modules covered youth participation in climate policymaking, coalition-building, and the role of culture, sports, entrepreneurship and vocational training as pathways for youth-led climate action. Participants also had the opportunity to observe climate action at the subnational level through a visit to the city of Düsseldorf, where they learned about climate initiatives and activities organized and supported by the municipal and State governments.⁴⁹

B. Youth4Capacity programme

67. The Youth4Capacity programme, supported by the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, is aimed at developing the climate-related capacity and knowledge of young people to support, develop and implement integrated and complementary approaches to climate action in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Rio Conventions. During the reporting period:

(a) Four webinars were held under the Youth4Capacity "Becoming..." series to equip young people with the knowledge, skills and confidence needed for climate action. The sessions focused on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, mental health, journalism and urban resilience in the context of climate change and youth leadership;⁵⁰

(b) At COP 30, the secretariat hosted a series of capacity-building events on futures literacy, nature-based and culture-driven climate solutions and understanding the UNFCCC process, while fostering exchange of information on experience and tools in relation to driving youth-led climate action;⁵¹

(c) The Climate Catalysts Mentorship Programme continued in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme Youth4Climate initiative. Interactive online workshops and forums focused on, among others, enhancing green skills, designing climate projects and building climate movements.⁵²

C. Regional collaboration centres

68. The Regional Collaboration Centre for Asia and the Pacific continued its engagement under the Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform in 2025–2026. For example, it held a webinar on 29 August 2025 on meaningful youth engagement in Asia to reflect on the critical role of young people in advancing NAPs and strengthening climate governance.⁵³ It organized the second edition of the Climate Policy Innovators Youth Camp, held in Bangkok in March 2026, bringing together 25 youth leaders from the region to strengthen their ability to meaningfully engage in climate policymaking and implementation at the national, regional and international level.⁵⁴

69. The Regional Collaboration Centre for West and Central Africa continued its youth climate action webinar series to provide a platform for young people across the region to showcase their climate initiatives, ranging from policy advocacy to project implementation. The session on 9 October 2025 focused on unlocking finance for scaling up youth-led climate action in the region.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ See https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-hub-youth-event#_026.

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/youth4capacity-becoming-series>.

⁵¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/youth4capacity-cop30>.

⁵² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/the-climate-catalysts-mentorship-programme>.

⁵³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/strengthening-youth-participation-and-impact-in-national-adaptation-plans-and-climate-governance>.

⁵⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/climate-policy-innovators-youth-camp-20>.

⁵⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/youth-and-climate-finance-unlocking-finance-for-youth-led-climate-action-in-west-and-central-africa>.

70. The Regional Collaboration Centre for East and Southern Africa hosted a webinar entitled “Building climate-resilient education systems for children and youth in East and Southern Africa” on 6 May 2026 with Save the Children and the NAP Global Network to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in the region to effectively integrate education into the NAP process.⁵⁶

D. Other youth-focused activities

71. The secretariat hosted orientation sessions for youth at COP 30 and SB 64, which provided young delegates, especially those attending a UNFCCC conference for the first time, with information on the negotiation process and youth-related events taking place at the sessions and allowed young delegates to connect with each other.⁵⁷

XI. Next steps

72. Parties and other stakeholders may wish to use the information in this report in planning, designing and implementing ACE and activities under the Glasgow work programme and its action plan.

⁵⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/building-climate-resilient-education-systems-for-children-and-youth-in-east-and-southern-africa>.

⁵⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/youth/youth-events/orientation-session>.

Annex I

References to information in this report on mandated activities under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment*

[English only]

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Reference in decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3</i>	<i>Mandated activity</i>	<i>Relevant paragraph(s) of this report</i>
Policy coherence	annex, paragraph 6(a)	All constituted bodies invited to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams	46–47
	annex, paragraph 6(b)	Presidencies of the COP and the CMA invited to convene an in-session event at each of their sessions focused on a thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence and strengthen coordination of work on ACE undertaken by constituted bodies and other United Nations entities and under other United Nations processes	9–14
	annex, paragraph 6(c)	The secretariat and other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations encouraged to strengthen their collaboration with a view to ensuring provision of coordinated support to Parties for activities related to ACE and avoiding duplication of work	49–52
	annex, paragraph 7	Parties encouraged to strengthen integration of ACE into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, including by developing and implementing a national strategy that covers all six ACE elements and facilitates broad cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration	39–45
	annex, paragraph 8	Parties encouraged to continue designating, assigning responsibilities to, and providing support, including technical and financial support, and access to information and materials to national ACE focal points	31–32
Coordinated action	paragraph 11(b) and annex, paragraph 9(a)	The SBI requested to hold an annual in-session ACE Dialogue at its first regular session of each year with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant constituted bodies and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders that focuses on progress of implementation of the Glasgow work programme and on its four priority areas	15–28
	annex, paragraph 9(b)	Annual youth forum organized in collaboration with children and youth organizations, including the YOUNGO constituency and other youth non-governmental organizations	64
	annex, paragraph 9(c)	Parties and non-Party stakeholders invited to develop international, regional and national programmes and activities, including preparing training and education materials and tools, using local languages where applicable and practical	42, 51, 53
	annex, paragraph 10(a)	Parties encouraged to prepare assessments of needs specific to national circumstances in the area of ACE implementation, including use of social research methods and other instruments to determine target audiences and partnerships	42
	annex, paragraph 10(b)	Parties encouraged to strengthen in-country coordination and institutional arrangements at different levels to avoid duplication of efforts, promote knowledge-sharing, foster local networks and enhance collaboration among stakeholders in relation to ACE implementation	42

* Not formally edited or formatted.

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Reference in decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3</i>	<i>Mandated activity</i>	<i>Relevant paragraph(s) of this report</i>
Tools and support	annex, paragraph 11(a)(i)	The secretariat requested to strengthen the network of national ACE focal points at the international and regional level, including by facilitating regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned to build and strengthen capacity and skills, and by facilitating peer support for ACE implementation	27–28, 33–37
	annex, paragraph 11(a)(ii)	The secretariat requested to raise awareness of and promote bilateral and multilateral initiatives and programmes related to ACE implementation	27–28, 36, 55–60
	annex, paragraph 11(a)(iii)	The secretariat requested to enhance communication and information-sharing about ACE and its six elements through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and relevant activities	55–60
	annex, paragraph 11(b)(i)	Relevant international organizations, including United Nations organizations, and other non-Party stakeholders invited to, inter alia, support implementation of ACE activities through their work programmes and through specific programmes focused on climate change, including, as appropriate, by providing and disseminating information and resources, such as visual materials that could be easily translated and adapted, and by providing financial and technical support	51, 53
	annex, paragraph 12	Parties encouraged to determine the most efficient and cost-effective way to implement ACE activities, and to develop funding instruments at the national level, where appropriate, to support such activities, in particular at the subnational and local level	42
	annex, paragraph 13	Parties encouraged to establish partnerships with other Parties, as well as with intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to facilitate ACE implementation	42
	annex, paragraph 14	Parties encouraged to build the capacity of youth to embark on and lead ACE implementation and promote youth participation in relevant climate processes at the national and international level, such as by including youth in national delegations at UNFCCC meetings	42
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	annex, paragraph 15(a)	Parties invited to provide information in their national communications, where possible, and in other reports on activities and policies involving ACE implementation, including on accomplishments, lessons learned, experience, and challenges and opportunities, noting that the six ACE elements provide a useful guide for this reporting	39–45
	annex, paragraph 15(b)	United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and other non-Party stakeholders invited to submit information to the secretariat on ACE implementation at all levels for inclusion in the annual summary report on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme	51, 53
	annex, paragraph 16	Parties encouraged to share with the public and stakeholders the findings contained in their national communications and national action plans or domestic programmes on climate change regarding ACE implementation, using tools such as social media to reach and engage multiple stakeholders, as appropriate; and to promote greater involvement of non-Party stakeholders to support them in monitoring, evaluating and reporting ACE activities	42

References to information in this report on mandated activities under the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment*

[English only]

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Activity^a</i>	<i>Responsible entity/entities</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Relevant paragraph(s) of this report</i>
Policy coherence	A.1 Strengthening coordination of ACE work under the UNFCCC	Secretariat	Identifying good practices for integrating the six ACE elements into the work of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme	48
	A.2 Strengthening integration of ACE into the development and implementation of national climate policies, plans, strategies and action	Secretariat	Identifying good practices for integrating the ACE elements into national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including the considerations reflected in the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement – which, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, states that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity – in the context of ACE, and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme	39–45
		Secretariat	Holding an interactive workshop at the ACE Dialogue in 2025 and also at the regional level prior to COP 31 on developing and implementing national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action under a clear, inclusive, intergenerational and gender-responsive approach	36
		Relevant organizations	Facilitating voluntary peer-to-peer exchanges that serve to provide technical and substantive guidance to national ACE focal points for engaging in relevant national processes and	42, 51, 53

* Not formally edited or formatted.

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Activity^a</i>	<i>Responsible entity/entities</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Relevant paragraph(s) of this report</i>
			policies, such as national ACE strategies, according to national circumstances	
Coordinated action	B.1 Enhancing regional cooperation through virtual and in-person regional dialogues, workshops and consultations, prior to the ACE Dialogues, taking advantage of existing forums, such as the regional collaboration centres and regional climate weeks, as appropriate, to enhance implementation of the Glasgow work programme at the regional level as well as local ACE hubs building on local initiatives	Leading: relevant organizations, Parties Contributing: secretariat	Sharing experience and good practices from virtual and in-person regional dialogues, workshops and consultations prior to the ACE Dialogues, as appropriate Presenting the outcomes of regional activities at the ACE Dialogues and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme and in ACE newsletters	27–28, 36
	B.2 Promoting the development of regional and local networks and platforms that support ACE activities at the regional, national and local level, encouraging the involvement of youth, women, academia, children, traditional leaders and Indigenous Peoples in developing and implementing ACE activities and providing capacity-building in this regard	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, national ACE focal points, relevant organizations	Increasing peer-to-peer exchange among national ACE focal points about ACE activities carried out at the national level through, inter alia, the ACE Dialogues, the regional climate weeks and informal virtual networking meetings organized by the secretariat	27–28, 33–37
Tools and support	C.1 Building and strengthening the capacity and skills of national ACE focal points	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, national ACE focal points, relevant organizations	Providing capacity-building opportunities for national ACE focal points, including at the ACE Dialogues and the regional climate weeks	33–37
	C.2 Meaningfully including youth in and engaging with them on climate action at all levels and facilitating the inclusive participation of, inter alia, children, women, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities in climate action, according to national circumstances	Relevant organizations, Parties	Providing capacity-building opportunities for youth with a focus on decision-making and implementing climate action at the national and international level according to national circumstances	42, 51, 53
		Leading: secretariat, relevant organizations Contributing: youth and youth organizations	Providing opportunities for youth to present at ACE Dialogues and regional climate weeks to highlight the leadership role that youth play in climate action Allowing youth to participate in networking sessions and capacity-building workshops for national ACE focal points	27–28, 35
	C.3 Enhancing multilevel action by national ACE focal points and non-Party stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations, youth-led and youth-inclusive	Leading: secretariat Providing input: Parties, relevant organizations,	Reporting in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme on the provision of support, including financial support, for the participation of national ACE focal points and non-Party stakeholders, including representatives	38, 54

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Activity^a</i>	<i>Responsible entity/entities</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Relevant paragraph(s) of this report</i>
	organizations, community-based organizations, local communities and Indigenous Peoples	multilateral and bilateral financial institutions	of civil society organizations and community-based organizations, in international meetings such as the ACE Dialogues and the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP	
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	D.1 Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of all six ACE elements	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations, research community	Compiling monitoring, evaluation and reporting best practices and resources and making such information available to Parties for use for their reporting on ACE activities on a voluntary basis, and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme	29–30, annex III
	D.2 Enhancing understanding of what constitutes high-quality and effective evaluation of ACE activities, according to national circumstances	Secretariat, Parties, national ACE focal points, relevant organizations, research community	Organizing interactive workshops at all levels, including at the ACE Dialogue in 2023, with experts, national ACE focal points, youth leaders and other stakeholders to discuss ways of assessing the effectiveness of ACE implementation	–
	D.3 Supporting the consideration by the SBI of the annual summary report to be prepared by the secretariat on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme	Secretariat	Holding information sessions prior to the sessions of the COP to present progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme as reported in the annual summary report	59–60

^a See the annex to decisions [23/CP.27](#) and [22/CMA.4](#).

Annex III

Practices and resources for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment

Category	Level	Organization	Details
Indicator/ metric/ scoreboard	International	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	The climate literacy assessment integrated into the 2029 Programme for International Student Assessment will generate international data on students' capacity to apply knowledge, skills, attitudes and values across disciplines in order to understand and address climate change, thus helping to identify how education systems are preparing students for climate challenges ^a
Survey/ mapping/ inventory/ platform	International	Institute for Development Impact	The Climate Change and Education Dashboard provides a visualization of the intersection of climate hazards, such as drought, storms, floods and temperature change, with education-related indicators, thus enabling comparison between occurrence of disasters and impacts on education ^b
	International	Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector	The findings of the global policy survey on comprehensive school safety, representing over 330 million school-aged children, conducted in 2024 are available in country profiles and regional and global reports ^c
	International	Lloyd's Register Foundation	The report on the 2026 World Risk Poll details the findings from the first such survey conducted of more than 143,000 people across the world and explores public perceptions of the threat of climate change, and respondents' perceptions of their fellow citizens' level of concern in this regard ^d
	National	Climate Barometer	The biannual survey of the opinions on climate change of the public and members of Parliament in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland tracks trends, changes in sentiment and narratives over time ^e
Case study/ report	Regional	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters submit national reports on their implementation of the Convention, which should be prepared in a timely manner through a transparent and consultative process involving the public; the most recent reporting cycle was in 2025 ^f

^a See <https://www.oecd.org/en/about/projects/PISA-2029-Climate-Literacy.html>.

^b See <https://i4di.org/climate-change-and-education-dashboard/>.

^c See <https://gadrres.net/global-status-of-school-safety>.

^d See <https://www.lrfoundation.org.uk/publications/alone-together-the-hidden-consensus-on-climate-change>.

^e See <https://climatebarometer.org/climate-barometer-trackers/>.

^f See <https://aarhusclearinghouse.unece.org/national-reports/reports>.