Submission on the Midterm Review of the Glasgow Work Programme on ACE

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Ajor (Digital Journalism Association), Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and FALA – Impact Studio welcome the informal note by the co-facilitators on SBI 64 agenda item 15 and the opportunity to contribute to the new action plan under the Glasgow Work Programme on ACE. Our proposals are grounded in a central premise: information integrity depends not only on addressing misinformation and disinformation, but also on ensuring that reliable public-interest information can be produced, verified, circulated and accessed. We therefore treat information integrity as a cross-cutting condition for implementing the six ACE elements — climate change education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation.[1]

This broader understanding is already reflected in international frameworks on information integrity. The United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity identify five principles: Societal Trust and Resilience; Healthy Incentives; Public Empowerment; Independent, Free and Pluralistic Media; and Transparency and Research. The Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change further recognizes resilient and plural information ecosystems, media sustainability, reliable journalism, freedom of expression, transparency of public data, literacy, and protection for those reporting on and researching climate issues. Together, these frameworks reflect an understanding of information integrity that encompasses the conditions under which reliable information is produced, circulated and accessed. The proposed changes to C.4 draw on these dimensions, which encompass responses to misleading content as well as the conditions for producing, circulating and accessing reliable information.[2]

Independent and trustworthy journalism plays an essential role in this information ecosystem by producing, verifying, contextualizing and circulating reliable information. The 2026 ACE process recognized that strengthening information integrity on climate change includes supporting science-based communication and independent journalism. Research and experience from the proposing organizations point in the same direction from complementary angles: Ajor documents the diversity and financial vulnerabilities of digital journalism; RSF identifies sustainability, pluralism, journalistic methods, cooperation and media literacy among the conditions for a healthy information environment; and FALA addresses climate information integrity through public policies, media literacy, climate engagement and knowledge production.[3]

Best available science remains an essential reference for climate action and for reporting on scientific claims. At the same time, the climate information people need for informed public participation extends beyond scientific findings. It includes reporting on policy implementation, climate finance, conflicts of interest, local impacts, rights violations, government responses and economic value chains. Such reporting relies on public documents and databases, interviews, investigations and local knowledge, alongside scientific evidence where relevant. Recognizing this broader information base is important to ensure that ACE supports access to reliable, verifiable information needed for informed public participation. This distinction informs three proposals in the table: in A.1.6, we prefer “quality climate information”; in C.2.5, we propose “robust

climate information informed by the best available science"; and in C.4.3, "reliable and accurate climate information, informed by the best available science". These formulations preserve science as a reference while recognizing other verifiable sources of public-interest information.[4]

The ability of independent and trustworthy journalism to contribute to information integrity also depends on safe and enabling conditions for journalists to carry out their work. Journalists covering environmental issues face significant risks in many parts of the world, including threats, obstruction of their work, physical attacks and, in some cases, killings, amid persistent gaps in protection and accountability. According to RSF, since 2015, nearly 30 journalists have been killed for covering environmental issues, including 13 in India. These killings are highly concentrated geographically: South and Southeast Asia account for nearly 90 per cent of recorded killings of environmental journalists worldwide. In the Brazilian Amazon, RSF recorded 85 press freedom violations between 30 June 2022 and July 2024, illustrating the risks faced by journalists covering environmental issues in a region where British journalist Dom Phillips was murdered in 2022. RSF also documents online smear campaigns aimed at discrediting and intimidating environmental journalists.[5]

Besides safety, we understand press freedom, pluralism and the financial sustainability of journalism to be among the components of an enabling environment for information integrity. The United Nations has already warned about the impact of the shift of advertising revenue to digital platforms and artificial intelligence dynamics on the viability of independent and trustworthy journalism. When the conditions for such journalism deteriorate, so can the availability, diversity and continuity of reliable information in the public interest. This challenge also has a territorial dimension: where news deserts overlap with territories particularly exposed or vulnerable to climate impacts, weakened local information ecosystems can reduce access to relevant information, public accountability and community preparedness. Based on this evidence, we support retaining C.2.5 and adding a new deliverable under C.4 on the resilience, plurality and sustainability of information ecosystems.[6]

Media literacy also benefits from the participation of journalism organizations. UNESCO has been developing a Media and Information Literacy approach "by and through media", in which media organizations integrate literacy into editorial practices, content, transparency about reporting and verification methods, and audience engagement. In a recent foresight study, RSF also recommends partnerships with schools and universities to strengthen understanding of journalistic methods and recognition of credible and reliable sources. In C.4.4, our proposal to provide training for journalists and other media professionals has a complementary focus: expanding training on climate change and information integrity to strengthen coverage of climate science, policies and impacts.[7]

The amendments below focus on six points: (i) retaining analysis of gaps and needs in policy coherence activities; (ii) linking information integrity to national policies; (iii) retaining protection for journalists and other actors; (iv) giving C.4 a consistent information integrity framing; (v) including in C.4.4 training opportunities for journalists and other media professionals on climate change and information integrity; and (vi) adding a verifiable deliverable on resilient, plural and sustainable information ecosystems.

Proposed amendments/additions to the SB64 co-facilitators' informal note are shown in the table below in blue, and suggested deletions in red, along with accompanying rationale.

Table 1 — Priority area A: policy coherence

Activity	Responsible entity or entities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation	Comments by the co-facilitators
A.1 Strengthening coordination of ACE work under the UNFCCC	Secretariat	[Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)] [2027 2030]	A.1.1 Mapping ~~[~~and analysing~~]~~ ACE work~~[~~, gaps, needs and good practices in order to enhance coherence,~~]~~ under the UNFCCC constituted bodies and work programmes as input to other relevant activities under the action plan under the Glasgow work programme	International	There is a view to merge A.1 with A.3, and to merge A.1.1 with A.3.1
Rationale: We support retaining "analysing", "gaps", "needs" and "good practices" so that this exercise goes beyond mapping existing ACE activities and can assess where ACE work remains incomplete or fragmented and where greater coherence may be required. This is particularly relevant to information integrity, which cuts across the six ACE elements and may involve work across different UNFCCC bodies and work programmes. If A.1/A.1.1 are merged with A.3/A.3.1, we recommend preserving identifiable and disaggregated outputs for work within the UNFCCC and for synergies with external processes.[8]					
A.1 Strengthening coordination of ACE work under the UNFCCC	Leading: COP Presidency Contributing: secretariat[, Parties, subnational actors, relevant organizations]	COP 32 (November 2027)	A.1.6 Organizing ~~[a high-level event on strengthening the climate resilience of education systems]~~[an in-session high-level event on education systems as a vehicle for climate action, including climate curricula, access to ~~[~~quality climate information~~]~~~~[robust climate information, based on the best available science]~~ by children and youth [and persons with disabilities], community engagement, and green climate resilience school infrastructure~~]~~[and the enhancement of the resilience and adaptive capacity of school infrastructure and learning environments][considering traditional and ancestral knowledge systems]	International	Additional responsible entities have been suggested based on inputs
Rationale: The broader formulation treats education systems as part of climate action and includes access to information, another formal ACE element, alongside curricula and infrastructure. To qualify that information, we propose "quality climate information".[9]					
A.2 Strengthening integration of ACE into the development and implementation of national climate policies, plans, strategies and action	~~[~~Parties,~~]~~ Relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)	A.2.3 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 policies, ~~[~~including developing policy frameworks that support information integrity, and align with ACE objectives,~~]~~ such as national ACE strategies, according to national circumstances	International, regional	
Rationale: The 2026 process links information integrity to implementation of the six ACE elements. Retaining this language in A.2.3 would help translate that commitment into national policy frameworks and enable national ACE focal points to exchange experience on how such frameworks can support ACE objectives in practice. Including Parties among the responsible entities reinforces government responsibility while retaining the contribution of relevant organizations. Such frameworks should uphold freedom of expression, access to information and the independence of information actors.[10]					

Table 3 — Priority area C: tools and support

Activity	Responsible entity or entities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation	Comments by the co-facilitators
C.2 Facilitating the inclusive [and safe] participation of, inter alia, children, youth, women [and girls in all their diversity], [local communities,] Indigenous Peoples[, people of African descent][, African people][, environmental human rights defenders] and persons with disabilities in climate action, according to national circumstances	~~[~~Parties~~]~~	~~[~~Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)~~]~~	~~[~~C.2.5 Inviting Parties to include in their regular reporting steps taken towards the protection of scientists, journalists, teachers and environmental human rights defenders, including the development and strengthening, as appropriate, of relevant policies and institutional arrangements, in the context of these actors' importance to ensure access to robust climate information ~~based on~~ informed by the best available science~~]~~	~~[~~National~~]~~	Level of implementation has been suggested based on inputs
Rationale: We support retaining and strengthening C.2.5, with Parties as the responsible entity, national implementation and an ongoing timeline to COP 36. The proposed wording recognizes that protecting journalists, scientists, teachers and environmental human rights defenders require not only reporting on measures taken, but also appropriate policy and institutional arrangements. National implementation reflects the role of Parties in establishing and strengthening such arrangements, while continued reporting through 2031 would allow progress to be tracked over time. We also propose replacing "based on" with "informed by" the best available science, preserving science as an essential reference while recognizing other verifiable forms of public-interest climate information produced and communicated by these actors.[11]					
C.4 Ensuring that the public has access to reliable and accurate information through strengthening resilient and plural information ecosystems and is equipped with adequate climate, media and digital literacy skills, promoting information integrity on climate change, and engaging relevant stakeholders to address misinformation and disinformation ~~[to [promote information integrity and] respond to][and engaging other stakeholders in addressing] misinformation and disinformation in relation to climate change~~					
Rationale: We propose that C.4 reflect a comprehensive understanding of information integrity. In addition to Public Empowerment and media literacy, the United Nations Global Principles include Independent, Free and Pluralistic Media, Healthy Incentives, and Transparency and Research. The Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change also recognizes the importance of resilient and plural information ecosystems. The proposed wording retains addressing misinformation and disinformation as a relevant strand of C.4, alongside the conditions required for the production, circulation and access to reliable climate information. [12]					
	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations[, IPCC]	Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)	C.4.1 Strengthening the evidence base~~[~~, policies and institutional arrangements~~]~~ for countering misinformation and disinformation in relation to climate change and promoting information integrity by supporting independent, free and pluralistic journalism ~~[~~based on~~]~~ best available science, and developing and applying tools and strategies for enhancing climate, media and digital literacy ~~[and promoting information integrity]~~	National	
Rationale: We propose that the policies and institutional arrangements in C.4.1 explicitly aim to promote information integrity alongside countering misinformation and disinformation. The phrase "independent, free and pluralistic media" have precedent in the United Nations Global Principles. The official ACE Activity Series 2026 summary also includes support for independent journalism among the needs associated with strengthening information integrity on climate change. Removing the repetition at the end of the activity avoids duplication without introducing wording that would subordinate information integrity to countering misinformation and disinformation.[13]					

Activity	Responsible entity or entities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation	Comments by the co-facilitators
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: [Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change,] Parties, relevant organizations [and initiatives]	[Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)] [2027 2029]	C.4.2 Mapping and disseminating initiatives, [the evidence base,] tools and good practices for addressing misinformation and disinformation ~~[[and promoting information integrity]~~, including by strengthening independent, free and pluralistic media, in relation to climate change in the context of ACE, as inputs to relevant activities under the action plan under the Glasgow work programme, including activity ~~[~~C.4.1 and~~]~~ C.4.3~~[~~, and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme~~]][and promoting accurate, trusted and science-based information and communication]~~	International	
Rationale: The scope of C.4.2 should reflect the understanding of information integrity adopted for this block. The mapping should include practices relating to independent and pluralistic media and other initiatives that strengthen the information ecosystem, as well as tools addressing misinformation and disinformation. The wording also connects the output to C.4.1 and C.4.3 and provides for its inclusion in the annual summary report.[14]					
	Parties, secretariat, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 36 (2031) SB 72 (2030)	C.4.3 Organizing workshops at all levels, including at the ACE Dialogue in 2030, to exchange and promote use of good practices, tools [and guidelines] for reinforcing information integrity, including by countering misinformation and disinformation in relation to climate change, expanding access to reliable and accurate climate information, informed by the best available science, and strengthening societal resilience to misinformation and disinformation, considering the impacts on ambition, public awareness, and perception of climate policies~~[, reinforcing information integrity, access to robust climate information based on best available science and societal resilience to misinformation and disinformation, considering the impacts on ambition, public awareness, and perception of climate policies]~~	International, regional, national	
Rationale: In C.4.3, we propose that information integrity be the purpose of the workshops. Addressing misinformation and disinformation, expanding access to reliable information and strengthening societal resilience appear as strands of work linked to that objective. The formulation "informed by the best available science" retains science as a reference while allowing other verifiable forms of public-interest climate information to be covered. The wording follows the approach of the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change.[15]					

Activity	Responsible entity or entities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation	Comments by the co-facilitators
	~~[~~Parties, relevant organizations~~]~~	~~[~~Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)~~]~~	~~[~~C.4.4 Encouraging Parties to develop accessible, multilingual learning materials, including easy language formats, for different age groups and promote training that support interdisciplinary and action-oriented approaches to climate education, and provide professional development opportunities for teachers on climate education and education for sustainable development and relevant training opportunities for journalists and other media professionals on climate change and information integrity with special consideration given to gender equality and inclusion of persons with disabilities~~]~~	~~[~~National, subnational~~]~~	Level of implementation has been suggested based on inputs
Rationale: Journalists and other media professionals translate scientific evidence, track public policies, interpret data and connect climate impacts to local realities. The quality of this coverage depends on continued training on climate science, uncertainty, climate policies, data sources and information integrity standards. The Global Initiative non-paper on ACE and information integrity, prepared by its co-chairs, includes media professionals and communicators among the relevant audiences for education and training, while experiences presented in the ACE Activity Series 2026 include training for journalists on climate reporting, fact-checking and data journalism (see footnotes 1 and 3). The proposed addition to C.4.4 extends the professional development logic already envisaged for teachers to professionals who also mediate public access to climate information.					
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations and initiatives	SB 70 (2029)	C.4.4bis Identifying and disseminating good practices, models and approaches to strengthen resilient, plural and sustainable information ecosystems that support public access to reliable and accurate climate information and information integrity, including by supporting media sustainability while safeguarding their editorial and institutional independence.	International	
Rationale: C.4 still lacks a specific deliverable on the viability conditions of actors that produce and disseminate public-interest information. The new proposal uses the concept of information ecosystems to encompass journalism and other independent actors and to focus the activity on resilience, plurality and sustainability. The United Nations links revenue loss and changes in the digital environment to the viability of independent and public interest journalism; studies by Ajor, RSF and FALA also treat sustainability, pluralism and resilience as structural dimensions of this ecosystem. Recommendations developed by the Brazilian Partner Network for Information Integrity on Climate Change also identify a territorial dimension to this problem: the overlap between news deserts and climate-critical territories can weaken access to information, preparedness for extreme events and community mobilization. Secretariat leadership and the international level are appropriate for an identification and dissemination deliverable, and the 2029 milestone would allow its results to inform the workshop envisaged under C.4.3 in 2030.[16]					

Table 4 — Priority area D: monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Activity	Responsible entity or entities	Timeline	Deliverables/outputs	Level of implementation	Comments by the co-facilitators
D.1 Strengthening monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting of the implementation of all six ACE elements	Parties	Ongoing to COP 36 (2031)	D.1.2bis Inviting Parties to include, as appropriate and on a voluntary basis, in relevant reports and communications under the UNFCCC process, information on measures taken to promote information integrity in relation to climate change, including measures to support independent, free and pluralistic media and public interest journalism and to expand public access to reliable and accurate climate information.	National	
Rationale: If information integrity is to function as a cross-cutting enabler of the six ACE elements, its implementation should also be visible in ACE monitoring and reporting. D.1.2bis would encourage Parties, on a voluntary basis and through existing reports and communications, to provide information on measures taken in this area, without creating a separate reporting mechanism. Greater visibility would strengthen the evidence base for assessing progress, identifying gaps and good practices, and supporting peer learning and policy coherence among Parties over the duration of the action plan.					

Broader recommendations for consideration within ACE

In addition to the specific textual proposals above, the signatory organizations offer the following broader recommendations to inform the implementation of ACE and the development of the new action plan. They draw, inter alia, on the work of the Forum on Information and Democracy and its Workstream on Information Integrity on Climate Change and the Environment, co-chaired by the governments of Brazil and Armenia[17], as well as on research and experience from the signatory organizations. The recommendations focus on climate change education, public access to information, public awareness, training, public participation and international cooperation, as well as the enabling conditions needed for these elements to be effectively implemented.

1. Recognise public access to reliable climate information as integral to public awareness, informed public participation and effective climate action.
2. Develop or strengthen, according to national circumstances, protection and rapid-response mechanisms for journalists, communicators and other actors whose work contributes to public access to climate information.
3. Support the coverage of climate and environmental issues by independent and trustworthy news media, including by strengthening the conditions for its sustainability, while safeguarding editorial freedom and independence.
4. Expand climate, media and digital literacy and capacity-building, including relevant training opportunities for journalists and communicators, educators, public officials and communities.
5. Expand support for research and evidence-building on climate information integrity, particularly in under-researched regions and languages, and ensure that relevant findings can inform ACE-related policies and activities, as well as monitoring and evaluation.
6. Strengthen international cooperation and coordination on information integrity and climate change, including among Parties, United Nations organizations, international organizations and relevant initiatives, and promote the exchange of good practices through ACE.

References

[1] UNFCCC, “SBI 64 agenda item 15: Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment”, informal note by the co-facilitators, version 16 June 2026, and FCCC/SBI/2026/L.4. https://docs.unfccc.int/documents/10000182. See also Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change, “Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and information integrity: A non-paper by the co-chairs to contribute to the debate on ACE in 2026”, March 2026. https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2026/03/ACE_2026_review_and_information_integrity_Non_paper.pdf; and “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, COP30, 12 November 2025. https://www.unesco.org/en/information-integrity-climate-change/cop30declaration.

[2] United Nations, “United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity”, 2024. The five principles are Societal Trust and Resilience; Healthy Incentives; Public Empowerment; Independent, Free and Pluralistic Media; and Transparency and Research. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un-global-principles-for-information-integrity-en.pdf. See also UNESCO/Global Initiative, “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025.

[3] UNFCCC, “ACE Activity Series 2026 — Webinar 3 Summary: Public Participation and Public Access to Information”, 7 June 2026, which identifies strengthening information integrity as an emerging need, including by supporting science-based communication and independent journalism. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ACE%20Activity%20Series%202026_3_Summary.pdf. Ajor, “Relatório Project Oasis Brasil 2024”, 2025. https://ajor.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/AJOR-project_oasis-relatorio_V5.pdf. Reporters Without Borders and Lab-GEOPI/Unicamp, “Futuros do jornalismo: cenários e implicações para o jornalismo íntegro e de confiança para os próximos 10 anos”, 2026. https://rsf.org/sites/default/files/medias/file/2026/03/Futuros%20do%20jornalismo%20DIGITAL.pdf. FALA, “Climate Information Integrity”, November 2025. https://mentiratempreco.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Climate-Information-Integrity.pdf.

[4] The “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change” combines the centrality of consistent, reliable, accurate and evidence-based information with access to public data, resilient and plural information ecosystems, media, journalism, and protection of those reporting on and researching climate issues. UNESCO/Global Initiative, 2025. https://www.unesco.org/en/information-integrity-climate-change/cop30declaration. See also Global Initiative, “Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and information integrity”, 2026.

[5] Reporters Without Borders (RSF), “Earth Day: protecting reliable journalism, a pillar in the fight against global warming”, 22 April 2025. https://rsf.org/en/earth-day-protecting-reliable-journalism-pillar-fight-against-global-warming. See also RSF, “30 journalists embody struggle for freely reported environmental coverage”, 27 October 2025. https://rsf.org/en/30-journalists-embody-struggle-freely-reported-environmental-coverage.

[6] Reporters Without Borders, “Marco Normativo e Políticas Públicas sobre a Atividade Jornalística no Brasil”, 2024, which organizes its analysis around protection, sustainability, access to and integrity of information, and the regulatory environment. https://rsf.org/sites/default/files/medias/file/2024/02/Marco%20Normativo.pdf. United Nations Department of Global Communications, “Strengthening Information Integrity — Issue Brief 2: Advertising, Artificial Intelligence and the Global Information Crisis”, April 2026, which addresses the weakening of the financial viability of independent and public interest journalism. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un-information-integrity-issue-brief-02.pdf. See also Ajor, “Relatório Project Oasis Brasil 2024”.

[7] UNESCO, “Media and Information Literacy: A Multimedia Toolkit for Media”, 2025, which promotes MIL by and through media, integrated into content, editorial practices, organizational strategies and audience engagement. https://www.unesco.org/mil4teachers/en/toolkit-media. Reporters Without Borders and Lab-GEOPI/Unicamp, “Futuros do jornalismo”, 2026, especially the strategy summary, pp. 6–7, which recommends media literacy in partnership with schools and universities and understanding of journalistic methods.

[8] Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change, “Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and information integrity”, 2026, which proposes recognizing information integrity as a potential lever for implementing the six ACE elements. https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2026/03/ACE_2026_review_and_information_integrity_Non_paper.pdf.

[9] UNESCO/Global Initiative, “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025, which links informed climate action to access to accurate, consistent, evidence-based and understandable information while recognizing plural information ecosystems, media and journalism. https://www.unesco.org/en/information-integrity-climate-change/cop30declaration.

[10] Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change, “Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and information integrity”, 2026; and “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025, which calls for the inclusion of information integrity commitments and measures in the ACE agenda and for national frameworks compatible with international freedom of expression standards.

[11] Reporters Without Borders, “Marco Normativo e Políticas Públicas sobre a Atividade Jornalística no Brasil”, 2024, which examines protection, sustainability, access to and integrity of information, and the regulatory environment for journalism in Brazil. https://rsf.org/sites/default/files/medias/file/2024/02/Marco%20Normativo.pdf. Ajor, “Panorama do Jornalismo Digital no Matopiba e Amazônia Legal”, 2024. https://ajor.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Panorama-do-Jornalismo-Digital-no-Matopiba-e-Amazonia-Legal.pdf. See also “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025, which calls on governments to create and implement policies and legal frameworks that promote information integrity on climate change and ensure the safety of environmental journalists, defenders, scientists, researchers and other public voices.

[12] United Nations, “United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity”, 2024. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un-global-principles-for-information-integrity-en.pdf. UNESCO/Global Initiative, “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025. https://www.unesco.org/en/information-integrity-climate-change/cop30declaration.

[13] United Nations, “United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity”, 2024, especially the principle “Independent, Free and Pluralistic Media”, which states that information integrity is achievable only with independent, free and pluralistic media and calls for responses to support public interest journalism. UNFCCC, “ACE Activity Series 2026 — Webinar 3 Summary”, 2026, which includes independent journalism in the climate information integrity agenda.

[14] United Nations, “United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity”, 2024; UNFCCC, “ACE Activity Series 2026 — Webinar 3 Summary”, 2026; and UNESCO/Global Initiative, “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025. Together, these documents support an approach to information integrity that extends beyond misinformation/disinformation and includes media, journalism, transparency, access to information and societal resilience.

[15] UNESCO/Global Initiative, “Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change”, 2025, which combines addressing threats to information integrity with resilient and plural information ecosystems, access to accurate and evidence-based information, protection of those reporting on and researching climate issues, and strengthened trust in climate science and science-based policies.

[16] United Nations Department of Global Communications, “Strengthening Information Integrity — Issue Brief 2: Advertising, Artificial Intelligence and the Global Information Crisis”, April 2026. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un-information-integrity-issue-brief-02.pdf. Reporters Without Borders and Lab-GEOPI/Unicamp, “Futuros do jornalismo”, 2026, which proposes policies for sustainability and pluralism, diversification of funding models, transparency and media literacy. Ajor, “Relatório Project Oasis Brasil 2024”, 2025, and “Mapeamento de políticas públicas de fomento ao jornalismo digital”, 2024. https://ajor.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/AJOR-mapeamento_politicas_publicas-relatorio_final-V4.pdf. These sources converge on the importance of sustainability, pluralism and resilience for information ecosystems that uphold information integrity. Rede de Parceiros pela Integridade da Informação sobre Mudança do Clima, “Recomendações para promover a integridade da informação sobre a mudança do clima por meio da sustentabilidade do jornalismo e da proteção de jornalistas, comunicadores e ambientalistas” [in Portuguese], 2025. https://integridadeclima.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Eixo-3-Recomendacoes-Sustentabilidade-web-Atualizado.pdf. The report highlights the overlap between news deserts and climate-critical territories as a specific information vulnerability, affecting access to reliable climate information, preparedness for extreme events and community mobilization. FALA, “Climate Information Integrity”, 2025.

[17] Forum on Information and Democracy, Strengthening Information Integrity on Climate Change and Environmental Issues: Report of the Workstream of the Partnership for Information and Democracy, co-chaired by Armenia and Brazil, February 2026. https://informationdemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Report-FID-%E2%80%93-Strengthening-Information-Integrity-on-Climate-Change-and-Environmental-Issues-.pdf