LCIPP Notes for RINGO COP25 28-30 November 2019

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General Notes Rosario Carmona

During these three days of work, a work plan has been discussed that aims to strengthen the involvement of indigenous peoples in climate decisions, as well as strengthen the capacities of both indigenous representatives and policy makers. There is consensus that indigenous knowledge is essential to address climate change, however, there is no clarity on how this knowledge will be considered when designing climate policies.

There is a lot of disappointment and frustration on the part of the indigenous representatives, since it is observed that the discussions around the platform have focused rather on formal and bureaucratic aspects, and not on concrete measures that can help them to adapt and / or strengthen the actions that are being carried out locally to face climate change. While it is emphasized that the preparation of reports, workshops and training are necessary to strengthen capacities and raise awareness, there is much distrust of how these processes will be carried out and who will really benefit with them.

Indigenous peoples have developed respectful methods of approach and communion with the environment, but they feel that the prevailing system demands great efforts and they are losing confidence.

Although there is an awareness that indigenous peoples protect a large part of the planet's biodiversity, if they do not have the governance of their territories, these contributions will be limited. Food and water security is prioritized as axes of action for this first year, however, indigenous representatives express their concern because in some contexts they cannot access resources to achieve sovereignty.
Indigenous representatives express their emotion and concern. A call is made to limit our energy consumption, and to reflect on how everyone can contribute from their own practices. The leaders call for a final halt to the economic system based on excessive consumption of energy (not only based on fossil fuels, but also on other sources, such as lithium).

One of the objectives of this platform is to bring together different experiences that indigenous peoples are developing, and many indigenous representatives have reported what they are doing, but it is still unclear how the platform will bring this knowledge together and the wise people who can transmit it. Especially considering that many communities and people do not have the capacity to attend the activities that this platform proposes, either because they do not speak national languages or because participation is constricted.

To ensure that the operationalization of the platform is maintained beyond the first two years of work, the FWG is expected to be configured as a permanent body. But there is big concern about the financing pathways for the activities of the platform, since the resources that the secretariat has provided are mainly to cover basic activities and biannual meetings. The different regional representatives of the FWG should look for funding to finance the platform activities, both at a general and regional level. This reinforces the disappointment of the meeting participants, who believe that indigenous issues are not sufficiently taken into consideration by the UNFCC and UN. However, different possibilities for collaboration among the attendees arise. And the willingness to organize activities at the regional level, in order to discuss in greater depth the implementation of the work plan, is proclaimed.

Regarding the development of the website many questions arise. It is emphasized that many of the wise and those who possess traditional knowledge do not access the internet. The need for an ethical committee to evaluate the content of the web is discussed. Indigenous leaders are quite suspicious about how information about traditional knowledge is going to be transmitted, as it is often disseminated by professionals and researchers, who extract and interpret it. Ethical protocols should consider that communities have different ways of managing their knowledge. It is suggested that those who share this knowledge have the possibility of living these practices empirically.

Despite the frustrations, members of the FWG point out that this platform and its incipient work is already a great advance over previous years, where the voices of the indigenous peoples were not even heard at the COP. This platform has already taken a step in demonstrating how other forms of negotiation are possible. And how not only the different knowledge should be considered, but also the different ways of conceiving this knowledge.

The interventions of indigenous representatives have made it clear that as long as the human rights of indigenous peoples are not addressed, mitigation and adaptation measures will not be effective. The work around this platform makes it clear that a change in the structure of thought is required to address climate change. This change must prioritize a more respectful relationship, both with the environment and among human beings.

Day 1 (28/11/2019)

Notes Ken Kitatani
Day 1

The event began with a ceremony offered by representatives of the Mapuche peoples of Chile. The Mapuche representative offered words of guidance to the audience and explained that the ceremony would be one of purification and cleansing. She then began a chant and song which lasted around 15 minutes. As the participants sat down, a representative of the Apanoi peoples of Polynesia offered a ceremonial dance.

A welcome greeting was given by Ms. Patricia Espinoza UNFCCC Executive Secretary. She emphasized the need for a cooperative approach and multilateralism and congratulated the LCIPP for making progress in fulfilling its mission. She reminded us of the importance of the role of LCIPP for its central and growing role in climate action as it can work with governmental parties and constituted bodies of UNFCCC. She asked for the counsel and input of the Indigenous Peoples.

Ms. Schmidt, President of COP25 offered a greeting and began by thanking and encouraging the Mapuche peoples of Chile. She spoke of the challenges in Climate Action and the absolute need of all Indigenous peoples-to learn from their ancient wisdom.

The Co-Chairs opened the meeting with a greeting and asked the FWG members to introduce themselves. This was followed by a voluntary self introduction by some of the attending observers.

The Secretariat offered a brief description of what has happened since the last LCIPP meeting and the goal of this one.

Co-chair Majid Shafiepour then asked for a vote on the Draft Agenda that was circulated and it was adopted with no objections. He also, announced that the LCIPP would be collaborating with KCI and said that there was an open invitation by KCI to attend their meeting.

Comments by FWG members:

Andrea:

- Meeting planned in Bonn. To work with IP major group
- 49 states, experts, FWG others doing climate work
- Rights based approach: 7 representatives of IP. Very important step that they accepted the language
- PreCOP 10/8-9 in Costa Rica. Costa Rica formed a national platform of IP

Hindoo: climate summit and FWG

- IP created their own work plan that aligns with the UN agenda
- how can the IP contribute to the 45% reduction of CO2 by 2020 and 0% by 2050
- we offered IP knowledge as solutions
- Civil society participated: IP and trade associations
- Biggest polluters did not take a step forward
- plan: highlighting FWG and LCIPP
- 173 endorsements; financial, education, IP etc

Pilar: reflection on **adaptation committee of UNFCCC**

- Sept in bonn. AC16
- made recommendations to SCF
- how we can become more mainstream to bring in IP
- joint event Platform of ? focusing on holistic understanding of how to utilize IP knowledge for adaption process and implementation
- This platform can develop something new. We see these 2 ideas to build something new and also invite you to help build together, including exiting work.
- Please come to 12/12 25 years of adaptation under the convention

Elvira:

- implement and include work of platform
- IP in adaptation eg water management, can really help
- IP relationship to climate change: land management, water, forest management
- Cultural dimension: territory govt.
- Forests are preserved
- topic covered in IP Resilience and adaptation
- Requested specific event.
- Direct financing of IP, process under convention
- going forwards, working with the adaptation committee is moving forward

Esteban

- communities have received info about us. The would like to see people explain themselves to the communities
- I was invited by the Mapuche people organized by conservation Int'l (including Aimara peoples)
- UNFCCC explanation made by Johnson
- how would you like to see the platform?
- Andrea and I presented our work, even though not adopted yet (hopefully by end of this COP25)
- question: june 2019 we were invited as FWG to attend the IP caucus.

Andrea

- national congress for American Indians has formed this year a tribal climate change task force
- year of IP languages —conference in Oklahoma. Human Rights council and 3d committee decided with UNESCO to create a decade of IP languages and adaption to climate change

- languages should be mainstreamed as part of our conferences in LCIPP
- adaptation using traditional knowledge and languages need to converge

Hindoo
- our work overlaps a lot. ie as FWG and own individual work
- Benin: 4 days workshop with govt of Benin.

Observer Comments:

Tom Goldtooth (Indigenous Environmental Network)
- protocols and process of developing the 2 year plan
- knowledge keepers and holders don't have emails or join calls-we cannot rush process. They are interested but etiquette requires we go visit them
- 380-390 M IP in world
- How do we address the capacity?

Chile (IP caucus)
- literacy process to keep us informed
- health of individual is liked to that of family, community and mother earth, so one way to look at the issue is that it is a health issue (wellness)

Kenneth Deer (Mohawk)
- convention of biodiversity in Montreal (going on now)
- Also facing similar situation WG 8J (language)coming to an end so exploring how to become a permanent body

Rajin (chile) Mapuche
- more than 52 languages in Chile, Ecuador etc.

Women council of IP Chile
- 2 councils of Ikarantai and Ikarantai woman's council
- chile has 9 IP. We live in a desert

NZ Maori
- Would be nice to have a website
- process has a language of its own so we need a literacy system

Response by FWG and CoChair
- Majid: Web portal we have plans and design will be presented Saturday morning
- Presence and engagement of youth and maybe fill the gap of sharing knowledge to the elders. Activities also should be practical by being designed by you IP.

Andrea
- appreciated Tom and other's comments
- over 400 elders gave us their comments

Valeriane Bernard Notes

During the **indigenous ceremony** was highlighted the fact things need to be solved from the heart….

Espinoza especially stressed the importance of the values of the Indigenous people and what they have kept. And also the importance of their role in working with governments.

Carolina Schmit/ Chilean presidency. Thank all of you and the chileans who are here today and for bringing Chile in through the spiritual ceremony. The crisis in Chile and the environment crisis happening in the whole world are the 2 sides of the same coins and indigenous communities are those who feel this the most. Climate change multiplies inequity and it is the people who are going without water and standing the heat who do the upholding of their dignity. We need to fight against climate change and inequity. It is your first year in this important body and it is important to bring your voice accross 80 % of the biodiversity is thanks to you even though you are only 5% of the population. Main problem is that climate change is not faire because it affects the most vulnerable people and the most vulnerable countries.. We are taking care of our common home... even though we are so many countries we all need to take care and work together this platform is this opportunity! Common concern for human kind, human rights, the human rights of women and intergenerational equity. We have the courage to stand and face this. This year was the driest of our country creating problems between poeple in our country because people feel that neighbors are robbing our water. We are here because we need to make change We will get your reports and make the biggest effort to take in the advise you will give.

Notes Panchali Saikia

Opening ceremony

- Representatives from Mapuche indigenous community in Chile graced the opening ceremony of the LCIPP FWG meeting on 28th afternoon. One of the women representatives from the community guided the gathering with a motivational speech, stating that we all need to connect through heart and speak through our soul, share our feelings today. We are all spiritually connected to each other and connected to nature. This was followed by a ritual and prayed led by the Mapuche representatives.
- A women indigenous representative from the Rapa Nui, an aboriginal Polynesian indigenous community of Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean presented a singing and dancing of survival. The dance represented the celebration of survival, when the indigenous community was near to extinction

Introductory speeches

- Followed to the ritual ceremonies by the indigenous representatives, the meeting commenced with introduction from the Co-chair of the FWG LCIPP Mr. Majid Shafiepour from the UN regional group of Asia-Pacific along with Co-Chair Ms. Pasang Dolma Sherpa, UN indigenous sociocultural region of Asia
- Chair introduced two esteemed guests for the introductory speeches for the meeting, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Ms. Patricia Espinosa and President-designate of COP 25 from Minister of Environment of Chile, Her Excellency Ms. Carolina Schmidt.
- Ms. Patricia Espinosa he her speech stated the following:
  - ✓ Thanked both the government of Chile and Spain for the collaborative efforts for COP25. This is a great success and victory of a multilateral approach, coming together to address the climate emergency.
  - ✓ Congratulated the LCIPP for the initiative-which is an inclusive, trusted space, working alongside to ensure wellbeing of all people, including local and indigenous communities. She urged to keep the momentum growing throughout the next two weeks in COP25 and beyond.
  - ✓ There is a clear and increasing danger of climate change. Indigenous voices are crucial. Action is needed. Not just big cities but for all people, no one should be left behind in the larger discussions around climate change and adaptation.

- ✓ Indigenous peoples represent only five percent of the total human population, but they are the ones protecting and safeguarding the world's remaining biodiversity. It is found that where people take care of their territories, climate change impact has been avoided.
- ✓ Need to transformative approach: From all levels of government and from all parts of the world i.e. from the rich or poor countries. It should not be limited to government alonge but representatives, public financial commitments, NDC, needs to take efforts
- ✓ Land and water, both are crucial components in regard to climate adaptation and mitigation. These components sustain us, and for indigenous communities particular they entail a spiritual connection and values.
- ✓ These values of indigenous people and their practices must be acknowledged, apply widely to help many communities and cities for long term resilience building.

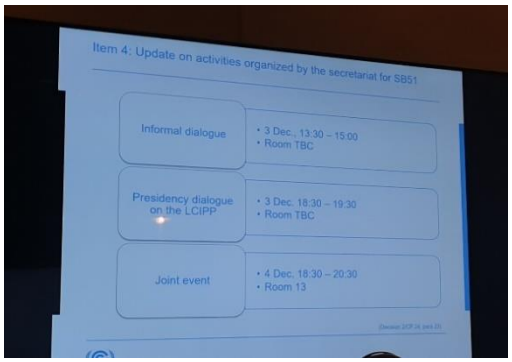
- Ms. Carolina Schmidt
  - ✓ Humanity faces the challenge of climate change. Chile has been experiencing this.
  - ✓ Also, environmental crisis. One cannot solve this without tacking the other
  - ✓ Additionally, there are inequalities that exist in our society and local communities and indigenous people are facing this in everyday life. Climate change exacerbates the inequalities. We must work together to find a way forward, fight climate change along with fighting against inequalities.
  - ✓ Indigenous communities represent five percent of the world's population, and 80 percent of biodiversity coverage is under their guidance and umbrella.
  - ✓ In terms of addressing climate and change and protecting our biodiversity, we haven't been able to do it right, we need to change, we need your advice in order to do it properly, many transformations are needed to be done. There is a common concern from humankind-towards climate action and therefore must promote human rights to local and indigenous communities and gender equality, intergenerational equity. There is an urgent need to is recognize indigenous knowledge around this and strengthen- the sectors of health, agriculture, fishers, among others.
  - ✓ In Chile-water is the main concern and issue today, drought affecting all the territories. Chile faced one of the driest years in history of the country, which affected people with water crisis. This created greated problems between the people, among the society, because of the crisis-conflicts among neighbours over water, among authorities and communities. Climate change is affecting -need to do something about that -need to raise the voice of the people- the voice of local communities and indigenous people.

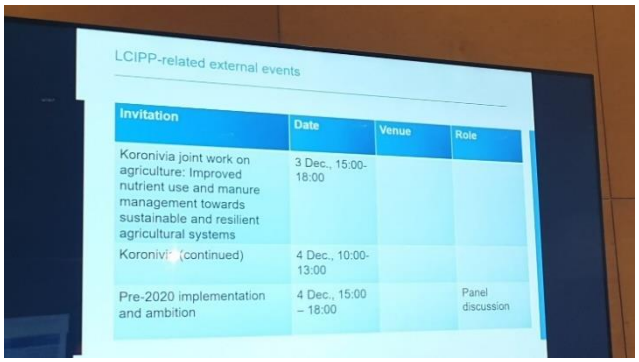
Adoption of the Agenda for the 2nd FWG meeting

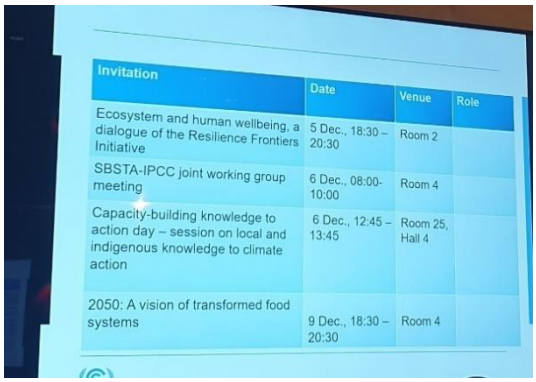
After the inspiring speeches from the two guests (the two guests could not join the discussion further and had to leave for other commitments), the Co-Chair requested the Observers representatives to introduce themselves. *The Observers of local and indigenous communities included, representatives from Nepal, Pacific, North America, New Zealand, Central and South America and Caribbean, small island development states, Bolivia, Africa, Chile, Mexico, Peru, indigenous youth-climate change*

- The Co-Chair then, highlighted on the agenda for the 2nd FWG meeting, which included items -update on the 2specific meetings during COP25, Efforts taken since last meeting-coherence LCIPP, Colleagues from gender team of Secretariat and working group will join for an afternoon session, discussion on the dedicated web portal-disseminate knowledge, Activities on FWG LCIPP action plan and activities -early 2020 implementation
- The Agenda was then declared adopted without any objections raised.

Update on activities and specific meetings of LCIPP during COP25
The co-chair invited the Secretariat to give an update to the FWG members and Observers an **Update on activities and specific meetings of LCIPP during COP25, what are the efforts taken since last FWG meeting.** The representative from Secretariat (Chad) presented on this.









Update on the meetings attended by FWG members

- Ms. Andrea Carmen, the UN indigenous sociocultural region: North America shared about the meetings she attended. The session from Costa Rica on behalf of FWG and preparatory meeting in Mexico held from 2nd-3rd sept). The UN General Assembly SDG meeting in New York- was fruitful not just developing our position but helped to bring out the coherence and collaboration between different bodies addressing climate change.
- Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, the UN indigenous sociocultural region: Africa talked about the NY summit. She highlighted on some of the key discussion points, how indigenous communities can contribute towards the endeavor and climate actions; indigenous knowledge needed to reduce emissions -to reduce the Carbon emission with the target of 0 by 2050; indigenous knowledge for climate and resilience-needs to reflected in work plan of LCIPP but also in other constituent bodies and in their work plan, in their policies and programmes, and not just at international levels but also at regional and national levels.
- Ms. Elvira Gutiérrez Barrón (Vice Co-Chair), UN regional group: Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) attendance in Bonn in September. She highlighted on the possibility to strengthen the collaboration between indigenous people and governance processes; In the conclusion of the Bonn meeting, recommendations were made-guidance to financial mechanisms, inputs to integrate and develop those recommendations etc. She highlighted on the need to bring some of these crucial issues at COP25 events where coherence building, informal dialogue next week related to the three functions of the platform, provide some inputs on how to mainstream local communities, indigenous knowledge in the work streams and work plan, secondly a joint event -focused on building a holistic understanding knowledge on indigenous in adaptation processes).

- Pilar: 16th meeting of the Adaptation committee. The key issues discussed included, territory governance and how forest are preserved by indigenous communities were covered; role of indigenous people regarding adaptation; other recommendation- adaptation committee conclude financing committee, including direct financing to indigenous people and including them in financing process under the conventions; Cultural values, reflection adaptation management of resources, water and ecosystem and how it can enhance adaptation programme; Climate change and resilience; welcoming building the synergies on joint efforts.
- Other interventions made by FWG members: Strong synergies is needed among UN constituent bodies to strengthen our joint efforts
- Other possible spaces where LCIPP could be promoted. Invited (to???) Secretariat to the next session in June of a joint panel consisting of govt. chair, Human Rights council chair to deliver the information on LCIPP. Expert seminar in Pretoria -where Secretariat (Chad) will be part of the seminar in regard to LCIPP progress and UNFCC

Agenda 5 Enhancing the coherence of the actions of the Platform

- Open for discussion on opportunities on coherences under and outside the conventions.
- Coherence and collaboration needed the IPCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNEP, etc. FWG member to collaborate on non-economic losses- Warsaw International Mechanism Loss and Damage working group.
- Exploration of these connection with other bodies and committees, communicate update regularly through email
- Enhancing coherence with these bodies is needed as some does not have adequate staff capacity and also would help to reduce duplications of efforts working within UN system,
- It was also highlighted in the discussion that the smooth adoption of LCIPP workplan, it is important and encouraged to speak with the key representatives to get it smooth and quick adoption to continue with the implementation
- Another intervention from a FWG member: working group IPCCC, CBD and similar scientific bodies, needs to represent small island-ocean related negotiations, highlight the work under LCIPP to them, institutional arrangement, models on similar approaches and other processes

Observers interventions:

- How indigenous people can support this working group? Observers shared interest to bring indigenous communities face to face and briefly discuss on the protocols and processes of adoption and developing this two year plan
- Indigenous representative from North America raised that a serious question of indigenous people and the knowledge holders is that they do not have access to emails, conference skype calls, neither do they participate in national indigenous platforms. How to generate indigenous knowledge in that case?
- Indigenous networks are traditional societies and they are not aware of the international mandates. Need to know more about the mandates and processe.
- Another point was raised around the central challenge of capacity. It is important that UNFCCC should not rush with the process of engagement with the knowledge holders.
- The importance of youth, the youth are engaging-where is the process of engaging with youth-how we address the capacity issue?
- Nature as capital- adaptation plan- need to have consultation from depth, nature based solutions-all sides perspectives-very critical-touches on spirituality -how to recognize ecosystem, oceans, and how do we protect that -these are critical discussions?

- Sharing and collaborations issues related to indigenous people: how can these indigenous experts collaborate and engage in different forums, and how can issues be addressed collectively
- Questions around Indigenous and HRBA in climate change process-implementation of Paris agreement article 6
- Complimentary, webportal how have you been thinking about complimentary of this work with other mechanism, knowledge and experiences, many of the knowledge is sacred and many knowledge holders are on the ground, how to ensure that all these are presented in the portal.
- Mexico Indigenous representative, representing network of community organization managing forest, different Latin American local communities. Understand much better the work of the secretariat, credited within this processes of LCIPP, possibility of presenting on the criteria that can be included.
- Panama representative: Facilitating group work is important-links are extremely important when we are talking about simultaneous elements, we must have a clear idea how this could be done. Communities are lacking behind, recovery of indigenous knowledge is important as it is getting lost, joint work -collective work is needed.
- Chile representative: Need more information and clarity on where we are, where do we stand on -how to participate, where to participate. The rights of the indigenous people in Chile are continuously breached. The discussion regarding representation and engagement of the communities is crucial, at international and national level.
- Mapuche representative shared that the health of ecosystem is linked to communities, health of surroundings, health of earth
- North America indigenous representative: It is utmost important step to make the FWG to something permanent. Raises the issue of reporting and sharing among the different constituent bodies and UN bodies -convention on biodiversity, indigenous communities as all these bodies are emphasizing on similar aspects- the pathway to climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Resolution to be passed in Montreal next week-biodiversity
- Chile indigenous representative shared that ' our forest has different types of trees- huge challenge of restoring these indigenous trees, many vanishing due to climate change
- People within state are in painful situation, aware of the pain that we have suffered
- Rapa Nui: Rapa Nui indigenous communities face hard challenges; they don't receive the prominence and importance in comparison to Mapuche indigenous communities. We are in a desert oasis, forest is getting lost, mining companies are increasing - mining of lithium which is polluting our drinking water. We need to be considered as an important stakeholder- the civil society, local and indigenous communities considered
- Māori indigenous communities in New Zealand. Website that have all process, structure, mechanism of decision making, minutes, reports should be developed. It is important that the languages of international processes and abbreviations used in such platform must be clarified to the observers and indigenous representatives, who are not familiar with some terminologies.
- The Co- Chair responded to some of the questions, on the webportal-planned the agenda will be discussed on the third day of the 2nd FWG meeting; acknowledge the issues raised by the observers that there is a huge gap and disconnect between the knowledge holders and people outside; need to engage youth, indigenous youth;

Notes Detmer Kremer

Opening: Mapuche ceremony emphasizing interconnectedness, that of spirit in all around us. Called to create new proposals and ideas. Cleansing ceremony to prepare for discussions. Followed by a Rapa Nui dance as a testimony to resistance, resilience, and survival.

Patricia Espinosa: Gratitude for changing plans, especially thank Chile and Spain to ensure we have a successful COP. Victory for multilateralism. Inclusive effort to ensure a climate-resilient world for all people. Since Paris platform operationalized. Ensure how to best to collaborate and coordinate with other bodies. Focus on web-portal and implementation of workplan. IP voices critical, esp due to majority of biodiversity on IPs and IP managed lands are faring better. Cannot be delayed, need action now from all parts of the world and from everyone. Ambition must be more on all fronts. Nation states may not share economic systems/cultures/etc but we need to share the planet to survive. This wisdom is what IPs hold. Important value of knowledge, essential to finding solutions today and in the future. World should follow your lead. Not everything can be reproduced around the world, but values certainly are. Central and growing role in climate discussions. Work with governments to ensure no one is left behind.

Carolina Schmidt: From Chilean gov/COP president. Biggest challenge we face. Current crisis in Chile and crisis around the world are the same. Can't face one without tackling the other. Both multiply inequalities in our societies that cause pain. LCIP feel this. Need to be together, need this understanding to move forward. CC multiplies existing inequalities. Need to fight climate change for people. Can't host in country but here to stand up and fight against climate change. First year has so much importance. Helps bringing this voice into the process, is needed. You take care of 80% biodiversity, we can't, you do it right and we need your knowledge and need you to do it. Climate change is not fair. Stresses importance of indigenous knowledge. This platform is the opportunity to work together. Stresses human rights need to be respected. Mentions Chilean drought and creating issues between communities, which are now fighting, our neighbors/authorities stealing water → described as feelings people have. Make biggest efforts to ensure that LCIPP voice is heard in changes, Chile promises to do so.

Introductions: Indigenous knowledge handed down to give forward. Important to collaborate and use indigenous knowledge.

Other events planned:
Specific events and other efforts/invitations will be discussed as a separate agenda item.
Workplan prime concern this meeting to ensure first few activities will start in early 2020.

No objections to adopting the agenda.

Agenda item 3 (webportal) moved to Saturday).
Now: agenda item 4: update on activities organized by the secretariat for SB51 focus on 3 pillars (capacity, knowledge, access).
Planned events 1st week of COP
1: informal dialogue between representatives of bodies – 3rd Dec 13:30-15:00 room TBC
2: Presidency dialogue on the LCIPP – 3rd Dec 18:30-19:30 room TBC
3: Joint event between number of constituted bodies – 4th Dec 18:30 – 20:30 room 13

Agenda item 5: enhancing the coherence of the actions of the LCIPP
Focus on collaboration with different bodies since June 2019 Bonn to have sessions. Collaborations are already taking place. Different constituted bodies (esp AC, LEG, NWP) to build on their synergies and focus on effective implementation of the platform.

Warsaw already nominated two indigenous people on their committee (?) and congratulate this indigenous presence.

Coherence building activities; other COP (side) events LCIPP is involved in.

KCI developed 6 year plans, and major focus is on financial and environmental impacts of measures taken. Majid approached by co-chair to share information/collaborate to ensure appropriate/relevant work is done. Asks if people can attend and can contribute to their 6 year work plan in areas especially important to LCIPP. Good opportunity to join forces and strengthen one another.

Andrea Carmen: Pre-COP sessions in Costa Rica/prep. Meeting in Mexico
3 different activities as facilitative working group members. Talks about working more closely with IPs and SDGs at preparatory meeting. Focus on writing statement for the summit. Helped in getting cohesion across indigenous communities. Also worked at human rights council to draw attention to rights-based approaches. Ensure to include recognition of indigenous work in the resolution of the HRC. Important step because states might be reluctant of rights-based approaches but 49 member states unanimously agreed on this language.

Hindou Ibrahim: New York climate summit: not behalf of FWG but global indigenous peoples. How can IPs contribute to working plans like SDGs and climate ones (2030 half emissions, 2050 no emissions). Highlight indigenous knowledge to achieve that. Offer traditional knowledge and shared it with civil society, private, unions, governments. Countries who committed to 0 by 2050 only account for 7% current emissions. Indigenous peoples to lead the way. Highlight the role of facilitative working group and will be partners with those activities. Happy to share workplan and strategy agenda and initiative. 173 endorsements (academia, countries, organizations, fin inst., I. institutions).

Day 2

Detmer Kremer
Bahamian delegate: representation from local communities and how they seem missing, especially from the perspective of her being from a small remote island community. → answer: local communities do not have a constituency yet so it is hard to get them (hence FWG 3 empty seats) but working on that, future concern regarding local communities participation.

Laying out actions with goal to integrate indigenous knowledge and decision making into processes by 2021: actions are to map out existing policies and practices of LCIP, annual thematic trainings to enhance coherence and participation, and map and report on existing funding.

Andrea Carmen: question about the adoption of LCIPP resolution/recommendations, assumption based on good knowledge. For example not mention explicit UNDRIP but mention in decisions and reference those decisions. Would like to know if things would be adopted, strategy to take this into COP? If there is pushback are there parts that are negotiable especially as rights language is non-negotiable. 1) will this working plan be adopted, because that will impact funding. 2) international meeting, what should theme be? AC proposes food and water sovereignty. Challenge would also be regional gathering; strategies of our own? → response is to challenge AC if she has heard any objection. Has checked with secretariat if there were opposing signals and said there were none, but if there are needs to be communicated. Other response: drafted it so carefully so no opposition in adoption. Also mapping activities are already happening, so that would not start from 0. Outcome of COP25: adoption of working plan. Other responder: AOSIS has received draft and got no

concerns/rejections, but some positive support. Certain SIDS members very interested in helping with activities, especially mapping organization and having some regional meetings especially in Pacific and Caribbean. Prioritizing activities 7, 4, and 11 makes sense.

Budget issues: similar to all constituted bodies: there is core funding but supplementary funding remains always questionable. Need further clarity regarding funding from secretariat. Also when doing thematic work ensure engagement with indigenous youth.

Implementing work-plan relies fully on supplementary funding as core funding is for FWG meetings. Can also be in kind (like hosting).

Hindou: expresses frustration: coming from communities already experiencing climate impacts. Cannot read these reports, do not resolve issues at home. If we take priorities need to move beyond the bureaucracy of the UNFCCC. Are indigenous peoples actually a member of negotiation. If priorities are not focusing on people back home, then it will not resolve it nor climate change realities. That is priority number 1. Doing workshop/cop fine, yes but for whom? Excited to talk about what she did at home with community, this group can help building capacity but no need for translation for reports etc, need to focus on urgent knowledge sharing and action.

Response (Pasang Sherpa): workplan must connect with aspiration of people on the ground who are contributing to climate solution for generations. Platform for action, and need to discuss how to make it action-orientated.

Need to ensure this platform is not only on a global level but also able to articulate the regional and local actions to connect with those communities. Ensure equal distribution of resources and that would also be the best way to ensure local knowledge can get to other layers. → currently focus on global level, and this space intended to translate indigenous communities into global level.

Michael Smith: Proposes a parallel process. An international internal one and a regional one. Two parallel system to ensure synergy. Need internal process to strengthen and process information and international system so they can use it. Funding: from places often with less money and things get done, but as money appears problem have previously as people fight over the money. Reminder that we should not fight. Maori will not take that money and redistribute that to people in need. Part of eternal love when possible.

Atacama indigenous woman: executive part is important but the most real part has to be done with people. Likan-antai people reforesting with indigenous people. Not dealing with cleaning seas the way Kanaka Maoli or Rapa Nui do. Tangible part and execution starts from the basis. Work from astronomical and agricultural calendar. Start with our calendars. Names lithium issues especially water shortage. We want something tangible. Andean butterfly indicating the world is suffering.

Need to say clearly how we are going to implement and articulate local and regional participation. Need to see what levels of participation will be. Will calm people here down, every single activity must be rooted in that.

Meso-american: Propose as a priority of the working group: should be participation of local communities, we are lagging behind. Not defined who local communities are. Capacity development and mapping activities should consider how we could integrate local communities representatives in this process. We offer the management to contribute resources in kind or other ways to promote these activities. If we propose activities if it would be possible to have the support for workshops for local communities in the structure of the platform.

Andrea: reiterate these needs. Needs for food and water and restoration of traditional food systems. Focus on workshops that exchange seeds and practices within communities. Priority on sharing it among communities. Not workshops but gatherings. Paris Agreement says exchange of knowledge, so exchange of knowledge with each other to ensure communities are fed. Integrate this into regional gatherings and such, but will probably have to raise funds themselves. Unless if states reduce emissions nothing is going to be effective. Those two issues most important: providing opportunity for indigenous people to exchange information with one another and reduce emissions. Support what Hindou said and be practical about it.

Juan Carlos with Shuar people. Out of solidarity have been thinking about access on territorial levels. That main principle of territory, would like to contribute and connect and keep that 1.5C. Work with all agencies and collaborate and articulate initiative in regions. Willing to help.

Theme for 2020 workshop: water and food. Priority of this as a focus/utmost importance also for the launch of workplan.

(North-American Indigenous elder) How to explain it? New initiative of UNFCCC to understand/value indigenous knowledge, how is it different from CPE and other things? It is not incorporating the flow/cycle the way indigenous people do things. Treaty making as a colonial process, indigenous people have their own, smoking pipe ceremony. It is not about booking tickets, they don't believe in this system. Two different cosmologies, can't comprehend each other. Hasn't changed much. Have to do things in a respectful way that also respect traditional way of doing things. May take longer. Water has a spirit, intellect to it. System does not recognize traditional knowledge. Need knowledge in order to survive (adaptation) but they do not want to work on mitigation issues with indigenous peoples. Make this a process that is respectful to indigenous peoples.

Michael Smith: we have 11 years. Optimistic timeframe is 4000 days. Does not make sense we are not addressing problem at its source. Spending time on how to deal with problems (adaptation). There is no adaptation to a certain degree of warming, and that is the trajectory we are on. Otherwise will come to sin deathsongs. Need to be practical and realistic.

Micronesia FWG member: SIDS interested in food and water and working on some of these things. Also must ensure these processes are respectful to the knowledge holders. SIDS support efforts for overall mitigation.

Mapuche woman: no doubt everyone wants to create change. Important element: development of industries. New ways of developing. Pines are necessary. Not same way as businessmen have developed these processes. Can really wish to reforest et cetera, but economy of our planet end up with absolenence (?) we want our earth to be healthy. But if businessman from x brand tells I will earn less money so as UN need to call on businessmen to create a new business model. We will have good practices on our lands but mines will continue and leave waste. Indigenous peoples have never been in governance of states and nations neither micro and macro, otherwise world would be different. When we cut a tree, we leave the roots. Need new economic system. We have lost humanization of people. We recognize each other here.

Mexican indigenous woman: LC and IP together at the platform, we have the same goals. Climate change will affect us all whether we are LC or IP. Knowledge and technique exchange for LC, IP, young people and exchange expertise on a global scale. We can't keep on thinking we need to act. It is time. No specific actions we will make nothing.

Colombia (black Colombians organization): many communities resisting economic pounding from big industries and states for example in Colombia. Today resisting mining projects that do not the different part of views no matter if LC or IP. Colombian law recognizes afro-descendant communities. Not about if we organize ourselves but a situation that acknowledges our groups and to resist in their territories. How to create a space to exchange knowledge to make different ways of seeing the world visible. Part of process is to guarantee points of agreement where we can generate a joint view related to climate change.

Elvira (FWG member): nothing is disconnected, everything is connected. Need to look at many things. Sometimes not capability/regulation of those resources. Food production has to do with access to land.

Mapuche man: concern: acknowledgment of rights of indigenous peoples. Sometimes start as if this conversation is solved. But how harmful people have been to climate and indigenous peoples. Become weaker: lost language, culture, and land. Cultural life of people is at stake. These events should encourage/tell them states climate change can't be solved without indigenous justice. We can't make a substantial contribution based on the limited part of land. They don't take IPs in consideration with finance. Advocate for inclusion, active subject, need to be there part of the decisions that are made. Ensure consistency with Paris Agreement. Important there will be consistency and ensure participation.

Andrea: ensure implementation article 35 where indigenous knowledge is respected.

Capacity of IPs to engage with implementation of PA and NDCs and how does this action plan support that? Time to use our vision and be ambitious. How do annual meetings help three purposes of LCIPP and implementation of PA. Sometimes risk being too specific like water and food too narrow?

Work on these activities bc multilateral space, can continue doing local activities but that is not here. Can start initiatives on our own also, to support these activities.

Elias Abourizk: speaking as a bureaucrat: this is a slow-moving machine, but it is moving. Like the ideas, workshops etc, but thematic workshop at Bonn before COP26. One way to build capacity is to focus that session on indigenous youth. Going to task CIEL to look at all the mandates IPs have in the convention.

Sami of Finland VP: include what are the actual policy recommendations you are providing and strategy to implement them. There is a mechanism also already currently CBD guidelines (Akwe: Kon guidelines?) Maybe a way out to transform some frustration to create action.

Bahamian Small Island representative: important to talk about water and food: if local community knowledge holders are not alive, they can't participate in these processes.

Odawa NCAI leader: everyone is having issues, and yes some more severe. Limited time we have here. Many tribes have successful economic enterprises, consumers of energy and traditional people. Reduce dependence within own communities. Develop our own NDCs.

Andrea: Raises organization mapping of those places we have already worked with/suggested to work with. She raises Scotland where Scotland Heritage is working with orgs like UNESCO and UN HABITAT and can work on culture and climate. Good opportunity to engage with culture and climate.

Maybe in Bonn have discussion about policy recommendations after there are some maps and can then discuss.
Response: IPCC: increasingly considers indigenous knowledge and other sources. For 6th assessment first drafts are coming up review. Encourage to sign up to be an expert reviewer.

Juan Carlos (Shuar): indigenous institutions should be respected. Need to convey and share information through our own channels. These considerations have to be taken in account, not from the outside, created ourselves. Communities in voluntary isolation, our brothers and sisters, should protect them. What would happen with Paris Agreement if US and Brazil are withdrawing. We think about continuity. Contribution should not be subtle, it should be deep. We contribute, we have information and scientific data. We should not hide.

Rapa Nui woman: Would have expected a different way of doing things. There are simple details such as starting with a prayer, have a deliverable income. Apply indigenous cosmo-vision. Sharing dreams, interpreting them together. This is what guides us. There was an issue, then action. It is now. Need to get outcomes now. Rapa Nui very remote, will suffer the impact like any island and intense weather events and erosion. Oceans used as landfills. Tackling a problem of plastic waste but it requires a lot to tackle a system that hurting us but waste of the world will continue to come. People under obligation to clean eternally? Don't know what to do. Knowledge exchange is very important but also states and government must take care of these issues.

Chilean caucus (Aymara): numerous discussions based on the knowledge we have, but political problems remain. Wealth located in indigenous lands, mining happens there and generates resources for Chile but it does not make indigenous people more visible. Contribute as much as we can but in the end it comes to nothing. Main thing is state strategy. It is dire, might need to relocate. Not just copper, also lithium. Lithium important for energy but leads to sacrifice of my people. Connected to what is happening in Bolivia. Youth need to return to villages otherwise knowledge lost. Knowledge is disappearing as elders die. Need to share knowledge across eco systems. Traditional management of land and seas is new for some but we have always been doing this and why it is so important.

Panamanian man: need to talk to governments because most come here and have no idea so need to talk to them. In CBD is entry point to have bigger impact on UNFCCC and climate change general. Regarding NDCs how do we contribute to those topics. Countries analyze and do not consider us, need a working group on our own principles and researchers and indigenous knowledge. Could provide support to have a bigger impact.

Mexican young indigenous woman: authorized to have own latin American regional meeting to start fundraising and sharing experienced.

Likan-antai woman: Chile only country in the world where water is a business element. Not the possibility of public water, in Chile it is not ours. How can we address that as indigenous people and move in.

Hindou: not acceptable that basic right becomes a business. Return to workplan 2020. Everything I am hearing is important. UN next year will be big for NDCs, for IPs NDCs will be a plan for new development for countries. Written down by experts and did not consider IPs. Important for NDCs revision as a priority for FWG. How has IPs caucus to develop a guideline within the next two months to deal with that. States do not understand what is traditional knowledge. That will help states understand what IK is and how to deal with it.

Estebacio: Priorities: indigenous participation in the NDCs.

Andrea: most important commitment to keep temperature warming below 2 degrees with 1.5 goal. Need NDCs. Some countries like Costa Rica have included IPs in the NDCs. Some states take it not serious like US but other layers of government are (as Frank, Odawa said). Unless we keep emission down we are threatened to be wiped out. Should be a goal: capacity building goal not just for IPs on how to participate in this process but ALSO capacity building for states to understand what we are talking about and incorporating indigenous knowledge into state policies. Establish thematic working group for states on ways of knowing and how to include indigenous peoples into their NDCs processes.

Clement Yow Mulalap: importance of looking at knowledge and incorporation. Scheduled for 2022 and that is too late. Plan for Bonn in 2020 should focus on capacity building of states to focus on capacity building and youth engagement. Keep facing the same resistance in ocean related processes as SIDS by scientists and policy makers who are not familiar with these processes.

Capacity building session: gender
Explanation of gender: defined as related to expectations, what is allowed, and values of male and female (remains within binary)
Particular ways women and men are impacted: incorporate a gender responsive analysis, project design, budgeting, implementation, evaluation.
No mention in convention, mentioned only in preamble of PA, gender only through decisions.

- ➔ Key decisions: Lima Working Plan on gender and Gender Action Plan.

Houria Djoudi (Amazigh) CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research). Women often presented as victims rather than agents of change. Failure to capture that women are not a homogenous group (intersectionality) – simplistic dichotomies fail to capture dynamics of vulnerability
Local traditional diverse landscape and systems deliver adaptation benefits while reducing carbon (ecosystem diversity and actors diversity).
REDD+ mention women but don't implement a lot, just focus on participation but inequalities largely unaddressed.

Harlem (ONAMIAP – Peruvian women's organization)
Initial resistance as it was seen that women's organizing would divide the movement, but shown that this is not the case and actually provides leadership.
Share the conceptual information to translate/affirm/understand how local communities are understanding/experiencing climate change.
Demarcation processes: when women not part of it IPs tend to lose some land esp land women tend to use.

During the break out conversations indigenous youth and women raised up the male/female binary is one that goes against indigenous notions of gender encapsulated by for example two-gender folk. A representative of afro-descendant communities from Colombia added inter-ethnic and intergenerational concerns when considering indigenous knowledge.

Valeriane Bernard

Majit: We have funding for the next 2 meetings through the secretariat. All different extra topics needs to depend on extra funding. What we would need to raise funding for? So which priority we feel is from now to lwg 2 to lwg 3? Of course if we got extra funding we might

focus on extra topics: Act 7: Mapping of LCIPP engagement, Act 11 Mapping of funding opportunities, Act 5: Thematic training materials

Hindou: I was hoping we could (our communities) could share we need to move forward from the UN bureaucracy. Do we accept indigenous peoples to participate to the negotiations because time is short. We need to solve issues back home: they need water, I want priorities that can help my people at local level. We need to revise this work plan I was hoping all the activities we would design here would help my people back home,

this was aplauded by all the indigenous people in emergency situation in the room

Mike smith, Maori, Aotearoa/New Zealand: I suggest we look at priorities independently from finance but according to the needs we identify.

Gustavo Sanchez: 10 paises mexico a panama org indigenas y comunitarias. Tomamos decisiones sobre nuestro territorio y vemos las amenazas una prioridad transversal: la participacion de las comunidades locales , queremos proponer que se aclare quienes son estas comunidades, para discutir como se pueden incluir. Oferecemos que se hagan actividades de integracion realisacion de actividades de talleres

Andrea Carmen (Yaqui): Sharing seeds. Sharing methods to gather water. Sharing exchange of knowledge with each other food and water sovereignty.. How will we use this right to land, territory and food within our and with other communities so this could be included within the regional activities. We have plans for one national gathering so we bring the traditional knowledge hoders to share what we could feed us. Of course discussion on policy is needed. Impacting the stateds to reduce emissions and providing opportunities for IP to share seeds and ways to save our lives. So we should see how this work plan could to that.

Importance of incorporating act 9 seems to speak om wg4 at the end of 2020 to feed back on NDCs. So the annual tematic workshop in Bonn in 2020 should incorporate indigenous knowledge youth indigenous participation in various oceean related conference we bring some know systems. States meeting to orient the states to our experience and let them know what prevents us to act. we have to keep in minf^d it is a complex process so we need to make an sässesment of what has been indigenous peoples contribution to NDCs… So how can they keep engaged at national level

What would be the impact of the platform at the COP 25. Who is designing the future of indigenous peoples… art 6… can we make a recpmmendation on how righ approach can… very importand article for us.

Day 3

Notes Panchali Saikia
Day 3, 2019-12-01
Agenda item 1: Web portal
David Ohman (??) representing the Secretariat presented the functionalities of the LCIPP Webportal.

- Based on the decision made to have a dedicated LCIPP web portal through an inclusive process, where decision was made through consultation with FWG members, through an open web based dialogue in different sessions, five meetings have been held so far (in English, French and Spanish).

- Based on the decision taken at the first meeting of the FWG, a subcommittee will be established to support the secretariat in its efforts to develop the webportal. The committee will consist of 7 members from diversed background and constitutencies, nominated by FWG and one expert nominated by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The subcommittee will finalize a draft concept note on ways of ensuring that the portal serves the three key functions of LCIPP. The working language of subcommittee will be English. A list of subcommittee members was presented.
- A mock-up of the webportal was presented but the prototype will be presented at the 3rd FWG meeting.
- Three components to ensure that the required content is captured in the websystems – i) making LCIPP works widely accessible ; ii)sharing the knowledge and resources between local and indigenous communities (**in the presentation the term local and indigenous communities was not used consistently, which was raised by one of the FWG members to keep a consistency of the terminologies throughout the webportal**) and between these communities and parties; iii) facilitating the exchange of knowledge i.e. by facilitating the sharing of contact
- Three components to facilitate accessibility, usability and free, prior and informed consent
- ✓ Making it accessible: The three functions, news, upcoming meeting, full meeting schedule
- ✓ A key functionality will be an event calendar with an enhanced functionality, filter it by region, types of event, etc.
- ✓ The news view functionality
- ✓ Information hub-relevant information pointing out respective places where there is knowledge. Within the info hub: feature, types of knowledge, socio-cultural events, languages
- Low bandwidth -The portal will be based on the UNFCCC portal and will ensure that a a low bandwidth is used and is also easily accessible
- Content will be in English and additional UN language
- Content in knowledge database -will have a feature where any languages including indigenous languages could be added.
- Ensuring that content is submitted and published on portal is shared with permission of the knowledge holder , in particular to FPIC : disclaimer before entering, submitting and approval process to be developed

Reflections and comments from FWG members on the proposed Webportal functionalities

- Questions were raised on the funding of the portal-if there is available funding to launch the webportal and maintain it; level of openness- opening it up for submissions might be challenging and not an appropriate medium therefore important to screen who should be allowed to contribute, who enters and submits what. Will this entail an established process-approving the content, but does not put undue burden on- responses
- Events page could be diverse, having post on cultural activities, what the indigenous people do on ground etc.
- Another FWG member (Hindu) raised that in Africa, indigenous people will not visit an website. It is important that the portal features twitter, facebook to reach to a wider audience. Through this portal, indigenous networks and organizations should get adequate visibility, where they can share the lessons learned. Each local and indigenous networks and organizations have their own website and if these could be linked up to the portal. On the

note of indigenous language, she mentioned that UNESCO could be approached for support with the languages of the indigenous people

- It is important to note that the term right holders should be used for indigenous people and not stakeholders, said one of the FWG members. How do one access to the regional, socio-cultural groups in different regions
- Members raised that co-production of knowledge is important but how does one do that needs to be discussed and clarified.
- Example from Australia was shared on a Database for the existing protocols and how media should engage with Australia aboriginal ethnic communities.
- Educational feature for those who are unfamiliar with genuine co-production of knowledge of indigenous communities
- Important to access to knowledge holders as knowledge is held collectively by the community, how to reach to these communities
- France representative from FWG: web portal is a great opportunity – availability of data, info on the website will be useful in many ways. But having an approval committee is not relevant in this case. FWG is representation from different region, but we are not competent enough to access the relevance of all the information that will be submitted. This could limit the knowledge that could be included to screen out and reject content.
- Endeavor to make a submission SB52, need to continue working on fast pace. There should be filter another FWG: enormous knowledge and millions of ind. Communities and a lot of information. How do you organize ?? and prioritize those
- Another intervention from the FWG was that the proposed webportal functionalities does not compliment the platform. It should be the platform itself and not just a database for indigenous knowledge. The key aspect is putting the protocols and have people understand protocols needed to engage with indigenous
- Do it a step-wise process, information accessible to platforms, address the indigenous knowledge issue

Reflection from observers on the webportal

- There is already a lot of information available in the internet around local and indigenous communities, but these are entered and submitted by professionals but not from the indigenous people themselves. There is a huge gap that needs to be reduced. How are we going to verify, knowledge being shared comes from communities, who is going to approve this? Who is managing the platform and access to information- to ensure whether or not it comes from traditional knowledge holders? All these must be clarified.
- Sustainability of the webportal: An example was shared of a similar webportal but it could not sustain for more than 3 years, given the funding got over. For LCIPP webportal– it is important to sustain funding to have a long term commitment
- How these things features across different social media channel-facebook, instagram, communities. What about the accessibility for the visually impaired? It is important that the prototype is run it from testing from all communities- including all.
- Co-Chair summarized and provided his final remarks. Acknaoedging what everyone shared,m Co-Chair Mr. Majid stated that it is critically important on knowledge sharing – having the traditional and indigenous knowledge collected and disseminated to all. But the knowledge itself but how is the knowledge used in relation to climate mitigation, could be used - understanding best practices, how that knowledge can be utilized for modern predicament , in order to respect the knowledge holders right.

- Reflection from David, the webportal presenter stated that perhaps developing some guidelines could be useful to ensure what goes and what does not

Other reflections from observers

- There needs to be clarity on programmatic and protocols. For instance, in North Canada, USA, Arctic the protocols are different among many different tribes. But how to have a consensus process- what needs to be put is the main challenge. Local communities and indigenous communities interaction platform, communication between local communities and indigenous people, communications with universities, research- what are the protocols for them to engage with the indigenous people, networks are crucial elements that must be considered.
- In Brazil suffering from open fire, Ecuador and Bolivia – facing discriminations. Now in the webportal, culture , traditions, all these aspects cannot be written down but these are conveyed through the knowledge holders in the field. and through morally. Moreover, like the previous observer mentioned it should be taken into account, there are people with disabilities – indigenous healers can promote their practices through webcam and website to communicate these to different people.
- In terms knowledge sharing- one has to be cautious that in many instances traditional knowledge has been misused and being weaponized against the indigenous. Sharing and promoting indigenous knowledge- needs to be cautioned but how does one do that?
- Collective domains: need to caution about the consistency in the terminologies used in the portal, ethical issues need an appraisal process
- Inclusion of local communities in this process, universities. An example from Mexico was stated where the indigenous network has collaborated with universities, National Institute of indigenous language in Mexico who helps in translating different documents and university provides different tools. University provide the tool.
- Declarations and guidelines can be hosted, Licensing the knowledge: what kind of regime they would be comfortable needs to be agreed on, some with compensation for the knowledge shared.
- Knowledge can be copied-legal framework to protect the knowledge is important to be established. The webportal is not the end, it is just a tool. The information dissemination challenges indigenous people are facing cannot be solved through this. Need to forward gradually. The website should help the LCIPP platform and have the clear objectives towards that.
- Best practices -integrate different knowledge. Delivering the knowledge without any support is impossible.
- In FWG 1 Meeting in Bonn in June agreed that some of the practices, experiences will be shared and not just the knowledge itself
- Space for policy makers get information, understand value of indigenous knowledge, important with local values -so that they are integrated in policies and strategies in regional, international and local level
- It was highlighted again that the UNFCCC Secretariat will host the portal.

Post-break
Funding and support:
Secretariat shared

- Funding is demand driven; fund raised
- Works in biannual basis-estimates goes into biannual budget
- SBI- ZMG + 5, for all constituent body gets core funding -moved to the supplement budget

- Need to be raised to the supplement requirement
- Adaptation programme, LDC, Executive – 4 million 100 thousand euro , extra for adaptation related data portals
- As workplan is evolving, need for fund raising. Most of the activities can be implemented but develop the activities first before assigning budget and take decisions based on those.

Reflections:

- Need to make the funding process more transparent. Information to be made clear to all the FWG members and Observers. For example, the estimated total amount of adaptation is 6 million and half, 3 other bodies and LCIPP. Some work plan, function, staffing around these how much is currently available will be good to be clarified.
- What is the currency estimated, USD or EURO? Needs to be clarities too
- 50,000 EURO pledge from Germany. Questions were raised what is happening with that funding. Answer from Secretariat: This needs to go through the UNFCCC process. Webportal is a mandated activity so contributed toi the webportal development but the work plan is not adopted yet, so no budget estimated for that
- When will be more substantial budget will be presented after approval of the work plan . After the approval of work plan, when will FGW wil have a detail substantial budget for review? response from chair: Budget will be adopted after the work plan is adopted. Within the secretariat there is a unit on fundraising. Response from secretariat: Two types of budget, one is core (secretariat to carry out the functions supporting negotiations), link is available -FWG members can attend two meeting per year. The second type of budget is supplementary -In the UNFCCC process decisions are made what is important, potential support then they come forward. Work plan is approved, then fundraising begins. This is demand driven. The donors can come forward for support. What is in the work plan and work backward what donors can support.
- The question was repeated: how much in a core budget is designated secretariat staff to support FWG ??
- FWG member: It is important to go step by step, what is the plan for next two years within the approved budget. There is a need to develop a Fund raising strategy to supplement the mapping of potential funding, donors etc.
- FWG member: 'More transparency needed'. Norway funded through UNDP for COP21 supporting Africa indigenous people to attend the COP. Having a presentation how much is the core budget is for LCIPP. Indigenous are not able to attend and participate in such processes because of lack of funding. There is no budget line to support others in the communities to come. Two meetings: COP or SBSTA . represent the region- ensuring the basic right to participate in fully and effectively in all negotiation processes. The state parties attending – if they are the focal point, they get the funding but not others. Have the strategy for fund raising to enable and ensure that the representatives of all indigenous communities are able to participate in the negotiation processes.
- GCF representative: Climate Policy Specialist, 7 billion USD to fund projects, capacity building,9.7 billion USD- money will be available to support developing countries on adaptation and mitigation 2020-2023 , strategic plan in programmatic manner and programmatic view. Readiness programme: resources for capacity building, each developing country have access to **upto 3 million USD for adaptation planning processes once for each developing country**. **Another pocket 1 million USD per year per developing country. In regard to Consultation stakeholders LCIP, Capacity building. Another one is Countries can access money for projects and programmes:** for example submitting proposals for funding

reforestation engaging LCIP etc. Where GCF does not have the potential to support the proposal, there are other partners who GCF has worked with that supports for instance, GEF, Adaptation fund. Are LCIP affected by that, what has been considered, beneoifts to mitigate those challenges. Second, are they considered as group of stakeholders in the consultation process? happen I the planning phase. GCF has an indigenous specialist and also plan to have an advisory body.

- Question raised: The modalities and process for LCIPP to access funding from GCF. If GCF wants to collaborate and help indigenous people represented in this.
- Question raised. GCF is access through NDA and entities. GCF is trying to include LCI and there is gender policy, GCF policy. Opportunity for indigenous people to access GCF. The process often is lengthy and complicated and through government and other accorded entities

Responses from GCF: Credited: developing countries only. It comes from the convention.
Specific activities around capacity building and not just projects.

- The way GCF works is project comes through a credited organization with the GCF. The org. has to the NDA – the letter mentioning is the activity is in line with the government objectives around adaptation and mitigation
- The fund has responsibilities of the money- trust entrusted by the govt. GCF is working widely, small secretariat, difficult to tackle.
- In the request: that activity for local community and indigenous people- how, when making it detail and clear.
- On the LCIPP- it cannot start from GCF. From 2020 will be multi-country, one or more entities credited to GCF proposal to the GCF.
- Generating finance mechanisms for indigenous people. It should be including in the recommendations. Finance committee Liaison with indigenous communities, direct mechanism for ind. People have access to, finance line for adaptation fund and green climate fund.
- How indigenous people can become world leaders- adaptation and mitigation efforts. NZ indigenous people were responsible for throwing out the fossil fuel industry and the country now stands as a prominent and forefront of mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- Conclusions: The Co-chair raised that the expression of interest to lead the work plan activities among FWG members is to be discussed and decided. This will be exchanged through email correspondence.
- The next FWG meeting i.e. FWG3 is to be scheduled at the Bonn SB52. The Bonn conference dates are from **1st -10th June**. The proposed dates for the 3rd FWG meeting is from 28th to 30th May. Thematic workshop: potential to take place on 27th May.
- There was an intervention from another FWG member on this proposal, stating two key points, I) to have the thematic workshop during the intersessional week of Bonn. Thematic working group should be during the session, have be formally recognized therefore capacity building for states, understanding indigenous knowledge integrated in the policies. Therefore, it should be in first week of the Bonn; ii) Recommended to have the meeting cut down to two days instead of three.
- The Co-Chair acknowledged the request made and stated that for the FWG3 meeting, the dates **28th to 30th May** will be blocked and the Secretariat will design and plan the agenda item and will explore the possibility to potentially reduced the meeting schedule to 2 days. The proposal on thematic workshop during the intersessional of the Bonn was well accepted.

- Reporting and Arrangements and Intersessional Work: Co-Chair requested and proposed to the Secretariat to prepare one report per FWG meetings i.e. pertaining to the two FWG meetings, there should be two reports produced every year.

The closing ceremony ended with closing words of wisdom by Grand Chief Wilton Littlechild, UN indigenous sociocultural region: North America.

Notes Detmer Kremer
Delegations largely absent: appear to be present is Malaysia, a Latin-American country (?)
Dedicated local communities and indigenous peoples platform web portal → to make accessible the work and processes of LCIPP. Facilitate exchange of knowledge and sharing contact.

The knowledge database should not include indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge but rather be an information hub directing to where the knowledge is and link to the knowledge holders. Checks and balances to ensure FPIC is respected.

Ensuring visibility/accessibility through developing low-bandwidth options. Also allows to subscribe for updates via email.
Framework content in English and additional UN languages. Knowledge database can be added in any language, including indigenous language and could allow for community translation.

Andrea: ensure inclusion of indigenous peoples alongside communities. Need some kind of screening to not have inappropriate posting. Also question about funding and if the portal comes from the core funding or not.
Contributor has come forward to fund to at least the prototype stage.
Indeed: who should be allowed to contribute and who should screen? Checklist for approval process? These questions will come up when opening up for submissions.

Ensure regional entry points and filters, which would also help maintain flexibility and accessibility to different constituencies.

Ensure the usage of the words rights, not principles. Also access to rights holders is a red flag as knowledge is held collectively and intergenerationally.

Agreed that there should be open submissions with some kind of filter. Grants it a degree of ownership and legitimacy. Ensure multilingualism. Some countries have 5G connections, and others do not (mentions Africa specifically). Social media approach? One that is accessible to others.

Knowledge holders: it is collective, not an individual decision but the community decides/provides, not only the knowledge holder. Support talking about existing protocols regarding indigenous knowledge systems. Most people who know how to use internet don't go on websites. How to make it used? What is the process to decide what is important enough to put on the website. If people submit, and it does not show up, how will communities feel when they do not see their information?

Webportal is NOT database for indigenous knowledge. Accessibility is determined by usability. What is the process and who is going to moderate? Ensure links to 7 regions. Protocols are good: not knowledge itself but how to go about it. Step-wise process: information should be relevant to what LCIPP does.

Can find much information on the internet but not from our people. People interpret indigenous knowledge but not indigenous people and no protocols there. Need work to preserve is indigenous

knowledge. How are we going to verify this knowledge is from those communities? Who is going to handle this portal so we know it is from LCIP?

Need to have funding to pay for server, but has to be a lot of resources to keep it going also if we are going to monitor it. Is a long-term commitment.

Social media will make or break whether this portal will be used or not. How will this work for members of the community who are visually impaired?

Knowledge database should have knowledge but not know-how but needs to be shared with others who are struggling with climate change predictions.

Reflections from designer: knowledge will not be there. Not contact of knowledge holder but contact to community to go to next steps. Needs to some type of guidelines regarding what goes on, and what does not. Sustainability of portal: do not over-promise things. Trying to be very mindful of resources to achieve maximum impact.

Comments from people:
Local communities membership still being developed, but for the portal ensure there is space for local communities alongside indigenous communities.

Protocols are very important, but different among all the different tribes. How do we have some sort of process to agree what needs to be put and shared. Portal to communicate and exchange between IPs and between LC, but how between IPs and LC. Also communication between universities and academic institutions. What are the rules for their engagement?

Express support of indigenous people in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and violence there. Good things are replicated. Zapatista communities in Mexico have a website for volunteering activities. Not written in a website, they are conveyed orally and requires you to be there. This creates space to learn. Proposal: disabled people also outside of indigenous communities. Maybe a webcam area? Very useful to communicate esp if elders are not able to travel due to visas/age/etc.

Nate (PNG): some traditional knowledge being weaponized against IPs. Be weary of making it accessible to just everyone. Add caution and take that in account when sharing information.

Terminology we use in portal and ensuring its consistency and also consistent with the three purposes of the platform and ethics of adding information.

Ensure publications come from the people and community and ensure there is no risk for them when the information goes online.

There is a legal framework to protect knowledge. Webportal is not an end, it is just a tool. It will not solve our problems, but can legitimate/disseminate activities. Not a database but it is going to disseminate the strategy of LCIPP.

Platform is going to disseminate best practices of IP integrate different knowledge from different peoples. Difference between delivering knowledge without support, our best practices help to mitigate climate change. Best practices should be shared with everyone. Many of us have suffered from cultural appropriation. Not scared that if we managed based on our indigenous knowledge we are taking care of it, only we know how we do things. If you are not indigenous you can’t do it.

Protect the integrity of knowledge: once it becomes monetized it loses its value: how can we protect it? Metaphor of teabag: add flavor to water but then discarded. Willing to participate but withhold knowledge until absolutely certain knowledge is safe.

Names the big gap of generations; younger people moving to cities for education/work. Webportal create a space that youth can get education and to understand the importance of knowledge. Also bringing LC and IP together in the same discourse.

Participation is voluntary, so ensure that if you do not want to share something then do not. Who owns this website? Right now of the working group but will involve a lot of work.

Matters related to funding and support
Funding for all the work of constitutive bodies is demand-driven. Based on previous funding and then funding is distributed accordingly. Budget approved at 0 growth plus 5%. Slight increase in in terms of funding meetings but otherwise some things moved to supplementary funding. Allocated 6.5 million euros in core budget. Everything else has to be raised in supplement. Budget line for activities imagined. Work of bodies combined is 4.1 million (FWG, Warsaw, LDC, etc). 634.000 allocated to portal building including LCIPP portal. Once workplan approved secretary embarks on fundraising. Most of activities in workplan can be funded.

Hindou: especially points out how current finance structure burdens especially indigenous peoples from developing countries. Their representation is jeopardized by lack of clarity in funding. Emphasizes importance of goal rather than procedures; if we end at 3 degrees my people will do, at 1.5 they will live.

Green Climate Fund representative: most of 10billion pledges materialized. Received about 7billion dollars. Projects and capacity building. First door: Each developing country has access to 3 million for building capacity regarding adaptation. Also up to 1 million per year per developing country. If country applies for funding also about capacity building regarding IPs (have someone on staff with IP expertise). Second door: money for projects in progress such as reforestation. GCF helps countries to strengthen proposals as it is a competitive place for limited money; 120 projects already. Has rights approaches/policies in place for projects to ensure IPs an LCs are considered.

GCF specifically targeting countries that are developing; funds must be available equally for IPs across regions. Can provide data that IPs should be treated as a special group and get access to that funding. Can that message be taken back from this group to GCF of a fund for IPs irrespective based on categories of who colonized us.

Meso-american: doubt about the 2 doors: funds requested by governments; this is a barrier for LCIP, especially if governments not sympathetic to LCIP. Could you speak about intermediary accredited organizations?

Hindou: GCF: you willing to collaborate with LCIPP? What is the modality for that collaboration? Can platform access the funding? If go through government it can be difficult.

GCF: proposals come to us through accredited organizations has to request a letter that it is in line with that the country understands it is good for the country. These entities sent the proposals. Before the entity has to apply to become accredited. The fund has responsibility for money they get. Need to prove ourselves as a company without risk. As we transfer $ no capability of managing project, we are organization that works in more than 100 countries. Projects need to receive greenlight for governments. GCF can't get to platform and fund, but from 2020 can be multi country

and could submit a proposal to GCF. Simplification of process yes but also be accountable to projects and countries.

New Zealand credited as frontrunner of climate action country, but this is on the backs of Maori people. This was achieved not through the UN systems or government but going outside of these systems. Appreciate systems but our world is on fire. Acidification means oceans are on fire. We are furious. Motivated to find solutions on speed and scale.
What a colossal waste of time: it is vital to do the work and NDCs and reports, but it is already happening. What is happening is permitted by nations. We are allowing the fever to raise and continue. We are not doing anything in this room to face that honestly. Do not dispute the work done but to follow a linear process is bound to fail. Ancestors have survived too much to see failure.

- ➔ Andrea responds by saying that the distinction between action here and on the ground is not mutually exclusive. Indigenous people are on the ground fighters. Hope we can contribute everywhere that we can.

Dates for FWG3: will be in Bonn (1st to 10th of intersession). 28th to 30th of May with workshop taking place on the 27th.
EMRIP in June, ensure to do it before. During the session especially if capacity building for states is a central part of it. → FWG meeting 28-30. Thematic workshop during the intersessional.

Valeriane Bernard

Presentation of the website design and possible content and discussions on who will take care of it who will be vigilant to the things uploaded. Some advocated for paying a lot of attention and some for sharing as much indigenous knowledge as possibble since a lot of it is anyway on the net. Many question were asked to the secretariat regarding actual funds and the way they could be used and the costs

strong recommendation supported by most people

Hindou was advocating for as much transparency as possible: How to include people from Africa and other indigenous communities that cant afford coming? As working groups we are not funded… Hindou is the only one here because no one else manages to get funding. As facilitating working group members COP and SEBSTA we get requests at the end of the week so how can we participate? Those who are bringing the solutions and who are building resilience back home need to be here.nAnd now, most of us will leave because we dont know how we can fund ourselves, we'll have to share rooms, taxis and meals... You should insure our basic right to participate as working group members We need to find a way to ensure these people can stay and participate

Emerson Green Climate Fund (GCF) On adaptation and mitigation are making a plan of how they will use the resources they are getting. Up to 1 milion dólar per year per developping country. Ive already done my adaptation plans here are all my activities and we have a specialist on indigenous so we can set up a plan to 2nd door. Country wants to do activities on reforestation with indigenous people and Im budgeting it will be 10 million dollars I can get some money via different. There is a competition in all the project so countries should help to strenghthen the projects. We also have many other partners: Climate funds and private sector. We received a mandate from the financing body of the convention to develop a policy for indigenous projects focused on local communities and Indigenous peoples affected by that. We are in the process to developp and advisory group for ind projects.