Key points from the FWG 12 of the Local Communities (LC) and Indigenous People (IP) Platform (LCIPP)

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05.11.2024

Agenda items:

1. Opening of the Meeting
    i. Opening Remarks
        a. UNFCCC Representative (TBD)
        b. Incoming COP 29 Presidency (TBC)
        c. Representative of Indigenous Peoples Organizations (TBC)
2. Organizational Matters
    a. Membership Changes and Appointments
    b. Adoption of the Meeting Agenda
3. Review of Progress on FWG 11 Decisions
    . Making the meetings of the FWG more participatory to promote interregional and intergenerational exchange
    a. Development of Common FWG Messages

Notes:

- Message of the opening invocation: climate change mitigation and adaptation should not intensify the harmful impact on Mother Earth and nature
- Indigenous knowledge systems, with their unique perspectives and insights, can significantly enrich climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. The COP 29 President, Mukhtar Babayev, recognized in his speech the critical role of LCIPP in the global effort for climate action
- Consensus building, culturally embedded in Indigenous groups rather than voting, is a crucial aspect of community-level action that ensures everyone feels included and part of the decision-making process. It's crucial to recognize that not all Indigenous Peoples are equally resourceful. Therefore, their representation in international platforms is now a requirement, making capacity building critical for the proper representation of Indigenous views. Different mediums of bringing in Indigenous voices can be explored in the UNCBD and UNFCCC COPs, like photo exhibitions, short films, etc., in order to increase representation of IP concerns, lifestyles, and the interconnections with nature
- LCIPP requires more integration in many other UNFCCC processes so that LCIPP has a place in the table in various negotiation tables so that their inputs are reflected in the outcomes in a more concrete manner

- The narrative needs to be shifted from the IPs are vulnerable to climate change to that of IPs being the stewards of nature and taking leadership roles in achieving climate solutions. This shift in narrative can inspire and motivate us all.
- Work needs to be done to improve the participation of a wide range of Indigenous knowledge holders and the development of common messages to be used in the engagement of IPs in international negotiations

06.11.2024

Agenda items:

4. Review of 2022-2024 LCIPP Workplan Implementation
    a. Review of workplan completion status
    b. Finalization of Remaining Tasks
    c. Impact Assessment on Relevant Mandates
    d. Lessons Learned

Notes

- The annual gatherings of Indigenous knowledge holders have been happening successfully every year for the last three years. However, it's crucial to ensure that these gatherings do not become echo chambers, as this could lead to a lack of diverse perspectives and potentially hinder the effectiveness of the knowledge shared. Merely sharing Indigenous knowledge with policymakers and others is not enough. It is crucial that the knowledge is deeply reflected upon and integrated into local policy decisions, as it carries significant weight and can greatly influence the outcomes. The participation of Party representatives in the LCIPP-mandated events is growing. However, for a more comprehensive inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' (IP) inputs in the negotiations, it's essential that this participation increases further.
- Indigenous curriculum development is ongoing. However, a gap exists in teaching indigenous knowledge in the university system. Formalizing all indigenous knowledge systems is difficult, as not all knowledge can be formalized, especially those based on oral traditions.
- It is urgent that university systems support the creation of special courses for Indigenous people and provide adequate resources to develop repositories of Indigenous knowledge. Many indigenous ways of life are already disappearing as IPs in many parts of the world are forced to abandon their traditional lifestyles due to climate change. The time to capture and preserve indigenous knowledge is now, before it is lost forever.
- Indigenous youth participation in leading Indigenous groups is increasing; youth events should have more participation of party representatives. Indigenous youth voices should be amplified in the UNFCCC processes.
- It is imperative that an ethical protocol is established for the respectful extraction and use of indigenous knowledge. While legal processes are in place to protect the state, it is equally important to ensure that the rights of IPs are respected in how their knowledge is extracted and used.Increasing the spaces for interaction between indigenous knowledge

holders and youths from the community can lead to a more robust preservation and transfer of traditional knowledge, thereby ensuring its continuity and relevance in the future.Western science interaction with Indigenous knowledge holders should be more respectful of the fact that IPs have a unique understanding of how to manage and protect their land historically, and scientists should respect and recognize Indigenous knowledge.

- A database of indigenous knowledge about local technologies used by IP needs to be created. Publication of documents where indigenous knowledge goes in tandem with scientific knowledge
- Enhanced synergies between the UNFCCC and the UNCBD are required
- Indigenous capacity building is required to participate in the carbon market and represent how carbon markets and biodiversity credits can violate human rights.

07.11. 2024

Agenda items:

- Agenda item 4 continued

5. Enhancing Coherence in Actions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
    a. Reports on Intersessional Engagements
    b. Collaboration with Relevant Bodies and Work Programmes Under the Convention
    c. Collaboration with Relevant Bodies and Processes External to the Convention

Notes:

- Sharing from Day 2 discussions in the Informal Collaborative Space in the form of Small Group Discussions on Activities 4, 5 and 7
    - *Annual Training workshops for IP:* There is room for improvement and meeting different groups who are yet not visible. The training programs are not always in a language that is understandable by the IP. There should also be alignment and coherence. There is also a need to incorporate different methods of learning. Capacity building should target indigenous people, but the methodologies must be improved. Information from the LCIPP meeting should be reported to the community as it is not reaching back. There is a need to improve communication strategy so that the work carried out by local communities and IP communicated from the communities at national and international levels. Some universities are implementing training programs on climate change. The annual training sessions for the IP give indigenous people opportunities to understand climate change and other UN processes and engage in them. It is necessary to increase the number of events to increase the participation of women and youth.
    - *Annual training workshops for parties, constituted bodies, and stakeholders:* Indigenous people are giving training, and members of all regions can represent them. The training materials should be compiled, and a debrief session should be held about the work done in the FWG. Also, reciprocity and sequencing are

required so that what is being discussed here is reported back to the community. Regional training sessions should also be organized to train the local communities and the Parties. All parties should be at the same level when making decisions. Engagement with the parties during the COP can be challenging, so outside the engagement outside COP should be undertaken. The state should also build capacity so that the bureaucrats are trained to take up indigenous issues in the negotiations. Some states lack total knowledge about the work carried out by LCIPP. LCIPP can be interlocutors to inform the states about Indigenous issues. Due to the training, there has been increased interaction with the state in some regions. The parties need to be encouraged to participate in LCIPP, and there needs to be a regional-level sharing of best practices. It depends on the parties if they recognize the IPs, but IPs make valuable contributions

- **Multistakeholder Dialogue:** There is a very little representation by Parties in nultistakeholder dialogues with IPs. However, due to this multistakeholder dialogues, many stakeholders have now become aware of IP. Climate funds can be attracted to fund dialogue and participation.

- Reflections on regional gatherings from different regions
    - Pacific regional gathering was very well received and provided a significant capacity-building opportunity. The Australian Government supported it. It also provided a space for a network. There was also awareness of legal action taking place in the Pacific on climate action. Loss and damage and local strategies were also discussed. A virtual indigenous caucus for the Pacific is also being developed. Capacity-building workshops were conducted with different communities in the Pacific so that the workshop participants could go back and develop the capacity of their communities. There is also a call for a second conference on climate change, and many activities are being planned for COP 30 and 31.
    - The Arctic regional gathering has also taken place. It is a brilliant way to bring the Indigenous Knowledge holder knowledge, inform and discuss in the regions, and bring that regional knowledge to the COP. The Arctic region is where the Innuit and Sami people cover all 8 countries. The Arctic Council aligns well with our work in the Arctic region, and they co-hosted the regional gathering. The IP organizations who are members of the Arctic Council were also invited. Many synergies could be made possible when the alignment was done between different parties. However, party representation was low due to the late invitation. However, parties who were present learned a lot about the messaging that the IP brings to the climate change negotiations. There will be a repetition of the Arctic regional gathering in 2026.
    - The Africa-Asia regional gathering was also organized, and around 50 organizations were present. Many experiences were shared and were context-specific. Party representation was low, and there should be a future focus on these regional gatherings. Many Indigenous people were engaged and beyond the COP.

The dialogue and sharing were also region-specific, which was shared and provided essential learning lessons. The Asia and African regions have very diverse people. It is not easy to make the gatherings highly diverse so that the message can be returned to the communities. Asia should have its regional gatherings so that they are more diverse.

- Activities number 6: Advance and enhance the contributions and participation of LCIPP in the work of constituted bodies under the Convention towards achieving the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
    - The report of the activities is provided on the LCIPP website
    - The Constituted Bodies are very welcoming of our input. There is a lack of capacity on the focal points to be able to include all indigenous voices. There is a need for LCIPP to be strategic in our engagement.

- Communications plans:
    - Communication is an exceptionally important part of the work of LCIPP
    - Oral tradition and cultural practices as a means of communication. The knowledge system is complex, and oral traditions are a big part.
    - Contributors are provided with an overview of the activities built in conjunction with training workshops.
    - The regional body's discussions need to be reflected in the LCIPP. The learning of the regional gathering should be brought back to the LCIPP.
    - The level of reciprocal communication from regional to LCIPP and from LCIPP to the community should be established. The barriers exist, and language is a big dominance. English is a noun-based language, and many IP languages are based on it. Therefore, English is not suited as the language for communications
    - The LCIPP Outreach and Dissemination Plan (ODP) has been developed with specific plans to increase communication between the communities and the parties. Identifying markers of success is essential to look ahead. There should be a list of what has worked and what has not worked. Communication plans (inputs from small group discussions)

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    - Bioregional meetings did not happen in Latin America or the Caribbean. Colombia is interested in the activities that can be carried out there. For the bioregional meeting, it's necessary to implement the communication strategy so that the voice of the indigenous people can be strengthened. The communication strategy should be internal and external. Therefore, we should be aware of what is done by the platform. All the communication should include back reporting to get back to the community. Regional communication should also be strengthened by forming a working group. The platform's website can be improved, and information needs to be updated regularly.

- If LCIPP wants to be coherent with the climate action of the Paris Agreement, then we have to take into the action of the local and regional groups. There needs to be a contribution to the local actions. Including Indigenous knowledge in climate action is required, especially at the regional level. Regional and gender balance is required. Intercultural composition in the Secretariat is also needed. Translations and interpretations of the efforts of the different organizations are required, significantly if they should be updated on the website.
- There needs to be a space for elderlies to interact with young people so that communication bridge can be established. We have to measure how the platform website is used by people in different countries; the communication channels need to diversified with more innovative ways

- Report of Intersessional Engagements

    - Engagement with the CBD and KMBP showed the institutional curriculum and learning from the LCIPP.
    - There is a lot of initiative in Latin America on the Amazon platform to gather Indigenous knowledge to reduce the fire in the Amazon region
    - Climate technologies should not just be technocratic solutions but also create spaces for local technologies by Indigenous people; the actions should benefit future generations and protect Indigenous cosmovision. There should be more respect towards the integrity of nature in finding climate solutions
    - NCQD and WIM and technological adaptation and the Indigenous communities: the interlinkages need to be thought about
    - The new cohort needs to take this work forward and build synergies with the Indigenous caucus and Indigenous knowledge holders
    - Intersessional engagement of LCIPP has increased, and that is very important

- Technical assistance and support to developing countries Parties in fulfilling their reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: Report from the Consultative Group of Experts

    - Best practices can be shared regarding how Indigenous knowledge is integrated into national climate actions
    - Collaboration with in-hand training sessions to integrate Indigenous knowledge

<u>08.11.2024</u>

Agenda items:

6. Transition to the 2025-2027 LCIPP Workplan: Building on Insights and Lessons Learned for Timely Implementation
    a. LCIPP Workplan for 2025-2027 (pending a decision from COP 29)
    b. Annual Priority-Setting Meeting (to determine the theme for 2025)
7. Coordination of FWG Engagements at SB 61 and COP 29

    a. Enriching the UNFCCC Process with the Diverse Experiences and Expertise of Indigenous Peoples and of Local Communities
8. Any Other Matters
9. Closing of the meeting
    a. Dates for FWG 13 (in conjunction with SB62) – and the start of the new FWG cohort
    b. Decision points for FWG 12
    c. Closing remarks

Notes:

- Transition to the 2015-2017 work plan discussed
- Review of the progress of GWG 11
- Discussion on future steps: COP 29, SB 61, FWG 13 in SB 62
- Decision points for FWG 12
- Closing remarks and invitation to COP 30 by the Minister of Indigenous People, Brazil