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## Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

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Santiago, 2–7 December 2019\*

Item X of the provisional agenda

### **The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

#### **Report by the secretariat**

##### *Summary*

The Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform was established at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties. This report provides a summary of its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, held from 14 to 16 June 2019, in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, at which a draft initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform was prepared. The report also contains organizational and procedural information, including on membership and on co-chairing and working arrangements, and a synthesis of the discussions that took place at the meeting. Discussion topics included the dedicated Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform web portal, an update on activities organized by the secretariat for the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and enhancing the coherence of actions under the Platform. Annex I contains the proposed initial two-year workplan for 2020–2021 for operationalizing the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

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\* Session dates are tentative.

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

COP	Conference of the Parties
FWG	Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
IPMG	Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development
IPO	indigenous peoples organization
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Mandate**

1. Recognizing the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, COP 21 established the LCIPP for exchanging experience and sharing best practices in mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 24 established the FWG to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of its functions,<sup>2</sup> and the FWG was tasked, under the incremental approach, with proposing an initial two-year workplan for 2020–2021 for implementing the functions of the LCIPP for consideration at SBSTA 51.<sup>3</sup>

### **B. Scope of the report**

3. This report provides a summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the FWG,<sup>4</sup> held from 14 to 16 June 2019 in conjunction with SB 50, where the FWG drafted its initial two-year workplan. The proposed initial workplan for operationalizing the LCIPP for 2020–2021 is contained in annex I.
4. Chapter II covers organizational and procedural matters, including the opening ceremony, FWG membership and co-chairing as well as working and reporting arrangements. Chapter III provides a synthesis of the discussions, including on the development of a dedicated LCIPP web portal, LCIPP activities at SB 50 and the development of a draft initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the LCIPP. Chapter IV concludes the report with information on the dates of the next FWG meeting and the closing ceremony. The annexes contain the proposed initial two-year workplan and information on the membership of the FWG and the LCIPP web portal subcommittee.

### **C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

5. The SBSTA may wish to consider this report and, contained therein, the initial two-year workplan for operationalizing the LCIPP proposed by the FWG.

## **II. Organizational and procedural matters**

### **A. Opening of the meeting**

6. The meeting was opened by Howard Thompson, Mohawk Nation Council Chief, with a spiritual ceremony. Mr. Thompson gave the Haudenosaunee Thanksgiving Address in the Mohawk language and then explained in English the meaning of the address, in which he gave greetings to the natural world and thanks to “the People, the Earth Mother, the Waters, the Fish, the Plants, the Food Plants, the Medicine Herbs, the Animals, the Trees, the Birds, the Four Winds, the Thunderers, the Sun, Grandmother Moon, the Stars, the Enlightened Teachers and the Creator”. He explained that the address was intended to bring the minds of the meeting participants together as one.
7. Tomasz Chruszczow, Special Envoy for Climate Change and high-level champion from Poland, facilitated the opening of the meeting on behalf of the President of COP 24,

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, para. 135.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.24, paras. 1–2.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.24, para. 18.

<sup>4</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/node/194669>.

Michał Kurtyka. He thanked Mr. Thompson, noting that it was an honour to take part in the spiritual opening ceremony of the meeting. He congratulated the new members of the FWG and highlighted the new constituted body under the Convention as an unprecedented partnership between Parties and indigenous peoples. The LCIPP is a unique platform and a model for others, and the Polish COP 24 Presidency is proud that the FWG was established in Katowice and confident that governments, indigenous peoples and local communities are able to work together in pursuit of a sustainable and climate-resilient world that leaves no one behind.

8. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, focal point for the indigenous peoples constituency, also made opening remarks, noting that it was a special day, the result of hard work and focus. He recalled examples of indigenous peoples engaging in United Nations processes in the past, and mentioned that, with the FWG comprising an equal number of representatives of indigenous peoples and of Parties, the UNFCCC has established itself as a leader in this area and represents a model for other similar processes. He highlighted that, thanks to indigenous peoples' long-standing values and knowledge, their lands shelter 80 per cent of the planet's remaining biodiversity and 25 per cent of its carbon stocks.

9. Patricia Espinosa, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, also congratulated the FWG members, noting they are now officially part of the climate change negotiation process, which is a major accomplishment and the result of hard work and determination. She emphasized the importance of the voices of indigenous peoples and local communities at this critical juncture in climate action, when ambition urgently needs to be scaled up. The global community is learning from the long-standing knowledge of indigenous peoples that we are part of the natural world, rather than the planet being something we can use and abuse with impunity. She stressed that countries running out of time to turn things around; hence the urgent need for enhanced ambition to reduce emissions today. Indigenous peoples and local communities must be part of any solutions. She concluded that, in many ways, the FWG embodies the climate hopes and aspirations of indigenous peoples and local communities all over the world, and it will rise to the challenge of representing them.

10. The Chair of the SBSTA, Paul Watkinson, concluded the opening. He outlined the progress of work under the LCIPP since COP 21: in incremental steps the Platform's purposes and functions are being operationalized. He recalled the attention that the LCIPP received at SBSTA 49. During the closing ceremony at that session, in Katowice, Elder François Paulette Dene Nation Elder from the Assembly of First Nations spoke of the "urgency of the climate change crisis", and numerous Parties reiterated their dedication to the full operationalization of the LCIPP through the work of the FWG. He stressed that constituted bodies play an invaluable role in the UNFCCC process in advancing work and maintaining momentum in crucial areas, thanks to the hard work and commitment of their members. He mentioned that he was looking forward to SBSTA 51 receiving the proposed initial workplan for operationalizing the LCIPP, and thanked indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties, as well as the wide array of organizations that support them, for their commitment to the LCIPP and FWG. He concluded by noting the need to mobilize the collective experience of the FWG members.

## **B. Membership and co-chairing arrangements**

11. Pursuant to decision 2/CP.24, the FWG comprises seven representatives of Parties, nominated by their respective regional group or constituency, and seven representatives of IPOs, nominated by the indigenous peoples through their focal points. The FWG operates on the basis of consensus, including when electing its members. A list of the FWG members as at 14 June 2019 is provided in annex II.

12. The procedural aspects of the co-chairing arrangements for the FWG were clarified at the meeting, including that two Co-Chairs and two Vice-Co-Chairs are to be elected annually from among the FWG members to serve for a term of one year. One Co-chair and one Vice-Co-Chair represent Parties, and the other Co-Chair and Vice-Co-Chair represent indigenous peoples and, as appropriate (referring to the review of the FWG to take place at SBSTA 54),

local communities. The election and rotation of the Co-Chairs and Vice-Co-Chairs among the regional groups aims to achieve regional balance and gender balance.

13. The roles and responsibilities of the Co-Chairs were also clarified at the meeting prior to their election to inform the decision-making thereon. Pasang Dolma Sherpa (representing United Nations indigenous sociocultural region Asia) and Majid Shafiepour (representing United Nations regional group Asia-Pacific States) were elected by consensus as the Co-Chairs of the FWG; Rodion Sulyandziga (representing United Nations indigenous sociocultural region Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia) and Elvira Gutiérrez Barrón (representing United Nations regional group Latin American and Caribbean States) were elected as the Vice-Co-Chairs.

### **C. Working arrangements**

14. At the meeting, under the incremental approach, the FWG proposed an initial two-year (2020–2021) workplan for operationalizing the LCIPP for consideration at SBSTA 51 (see annex I). The workplan takes into account experience from previous activities under the LCIPP (including workshops) and includes annual in-session events to be held in conjunction with sessions of the COP and the SBSTA. The FWG worked intersessionally for five days after the meeting, in person and remotely, to finalize the draft workplan.

15. The FWG has developed a working routine whereby it regularly seeks input from contributors, including indigenous peoples. In this context, the FWG promotes active observer participation in its meetings. Such engagement and the potential for additional experience and expertise to inform its discussions were deemed to be beneficial to the FWG in undertaking its work and pursuing its objectives of maintaining transparency, being representative and collaborative, and enhancing indigenous peoples' voices.

16. The meeting, which was open to Parties, observers and contributors, was webcast live, and on-demand coverage is available on the UNFCCC website.

### **D. Reporting arrangements**

17. The FWG discussed reporting arrangements, deadlines and intersessional work.

18. The FWG agreed that the web portal subcommittee will work intersessionally, via teleconferencing, to finalize the concept for and create a mock-up of the web portal for consideration at the next meeting of the FWG (see para. 23 below).

## **III. Synthesis of discussions**

### **A. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform web portal**

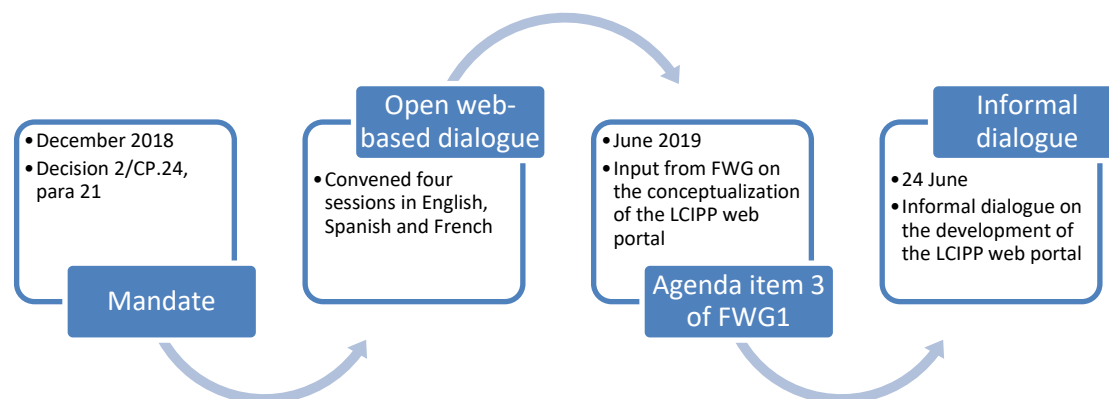
19. An update was provided on action taken thus far to facilitate the development of the dedicated LCIPP web portal on the UNFCCC website.<sup>5</sup> An informal dialogue on the development of the portal took place on 23 June 2019 after the meeting<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> See decision 2/CP.24, para. 21.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/node/195373>.

## Conceptualization of the dedicated Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform web portal



20. The web portal is in the conceptualization phase, illustrated in the figure above. To refine the concept for the portal, the FWG provided feedback guided by the following questions:

- (a) **Knowledge-sharing:** “What type of knowledge would you like to see shared on the portal?”
- (b) **Usability:** “How can the portal be made fit for purpose? What would your constituency mainly use the portal for?”
- (c) **Accessibility:** “How would your community prefer to access the portal – via mobile phone, tablet or desktop computer? Would offline access to content be important?”
- (d) **Free, prior and informed consent:** “What good practices and lessons learned can be applied to ensure the principles of free, prior and informed consent are applied to the portal? How can knowledge shared via the portal be safeguarded?”

21. A number of recurring themes could be identified in the discussions, including safeguards for indigenous knowledge; synergy and collaboration; engagement of indigenous and traditional knowledge holders; complementarities between indigenous ways of knowing and other knowledge systems; translation and the use of different languages (including indigenous languages); gender considerations; and youth engagement.

22. The FWG noted that the main purpose of the web portal is to make information on the work under the LCIPP widely accessible. To provide intersessional support to the secretariat in its efforts to develop the web portal, the FWG agreed to establish a subcommittee, which, kept small to ensure impactful and focused discussions, should comprise a minimum of two members of the FWG; six experts nominated by the FWG; and up to three additional experts from international organizations nominated by the secretariat after consultation with the FWG, if necessary. The subcommittee will in turn be supported by the secretariat.

23. The FWG also agreed on the following aspects of the subcommittee’s mode of work:

- (a) The subcommittee will finalize a draft concept note on ways of ensuring that the web portal serves the functions of the LCIPP;
- (b) The subcommittee will support the secretariat in its efforts to ensure that the web portal is inclusive and functional, and takes into account specific issues related to conveying indigenous peoples knowledge related to climate change;
- (c) The subcommittee will support the secretariat in consulting with the FWG on a monthly basis and in presenting a mock-up of the web portal at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting and a functional prototype at its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting;
- (d) The subcommittee will start its consultations in July 2019. Owing to capacity and funding limitations, the working language of the subcommittee will be English.

24. A list of the members of the LCIPP web portal subcommittee is contained in annex III.

## **B. Activities at the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

### **1. Thematic workshop on enhancing the participation of local communities**

25. The FWG heard an update on preparations for the in-session workshop on enhancing the participation of local communities under the LCIPP at SBSTA 50.<sup>7</sup> Participants recalled that at COP 24 Parties shared different views on what the term “local communities” means, noting that there is no constituency established for local communities. The importance of self-mobilization was discussed, as was the need to avoid defining groups.

26. The FWG discussed its potential input to the workshop. Noting that the SBSTA Chair had invited the FWG to nominate an indigenous peoples representative to co-moderate the workshop, it nominated FWG member Andrea Carmen to do so.

### **2. Implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

27. An update was also provided at the meeting on the submissions received and activities planned in relation to the mandated<sup>8</sup> development of activities related to the implementation of the three functions of the LCIPP<sup>9</sup> under the incremental approach to operationalizing it.<sup>10</sup> The FWG had the opportunity to engage in three separate but interlinked dialogues, including by chairing them if it so wished:

(a) An informal open dialogue between representatives of constituted bodies on the three functions of the LCIPP;

(b) A partnership-building dialogue on LCIPP-relevant work outside the Convention;

(c) An informal dialogue on the development of the dedicated LCIPP web portal.

28. In their discussions on the dialogues, some members referred to the challenges faced by indigenous peoples under Rio Convention processes since 1992, and how the challenges affect how they can proceed in terms of strategic engagement, partnerships and participation. It was noted that the dialogues would all be opened with an indigenous ceremony or blessing, to be determined by the indigenous peoples themselves. The FWG Co-Chairs agreed to facilitate the first two dialogues, and it was decided that the IPO focal points would inform the secretariat about the indigenous ceremonial openings prior to the dialogues.

29. The FWG thanked the secretariat for organizing these events, which helped to maintain the momentum of work under the LCIPP.

## **C. Initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

30. A summary was presented of the submissions received on possible activities related to the implementation of all three functions of the LCIPP as well as of potential activities proposed at the multi-stakeholder workshop held in May 2018.<sup>11</sup> A diverse range of activities at the local, national, regional and international level had been suggested.

31. The FWG divided into three breakout discussion groups on the functions of the LCIPP. The groups made significant progress in identifying activities for the first draft of the workplan and benefited greatly from the input of contributors representing indigenous peoples, civil society, constituted bodies, communities and constituencies, and Parties.

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<sup>7</sup> Pursuant to decision 2/CP.24, para. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 2/CP.24, para. 23.

<sup>9</sup> The three functions relate to knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions.

<sup>10</sup> For details of the activities, see <https://unfccc.int/LCIPP-activities>.

<sup>11</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/documents/195142>.



32. In the final draft of the proposed workplan, completed on 25 June 2019, the FWG took into account the need to prioritize activities for the first workplan vis-à-vis the second (a three-year workplan for 2022–2024). It noted the relevant mandates for the workplan, including that it should include annual events and take into account experience from previous activities under the LCIPP. It recognized the significance of the LCIPP being a platform for exchanging experience and sharing best practices in mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner for indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, the FWG made great efforts to integrate relevant mandates arising from decisions 2/CP.23 and 2/CP.24 in the development of the workplan.

33. The FWG developed the workplan with a view to mobilizing stronger and more ambitious climate action by all. When drafting it, the FWG discussed its vision for the LCIPP and mentioned that it should inform the activities selected for the workplan, include short-, medium- and long-term goals, and include ways of enhancing the role of indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process

34. The proposed workplan comprises an introduction and three sections reflecting the three functions of the LCIPP. The FWG emphasized that the workplan should be read in the context of its introduction and the following elements of the vision for the LCIPP identified in the above-mentioned discussion:

(a) Understanding, respecting, transmitting and safeguarding traditional knowledge, the knowledge of indigenous peoples (and their associated rights) and local knowledge systems;

(b) Strengthening traditional knowledge-based solutions among indigenous peoples;

(c) Incorporating indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge into climate policies and programmes at the tribal, intertribal, regional, national and international level with the aim of, inter alia, reducing emissions and policy obstacles that threaten traditional practices and traditionally used ecosystems;

(d) Developing and strengthening indigenous networks and trade relations for bolstering, sharing and transmitting knowledge, practices and resources on the basis of the principle of free, prior and informed consent;

(e) Engaging, including and partnering with indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, youth and knowledge holders, in the UNFCCC and other processes in a manner that recognizes traditional knowledge, the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as the practices and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(f) Implementing the workplan with a view to building the capacity of indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties to adhere to the long-term global goal of the Paris Agreement (to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels), including through policies and actions based on traditional knowledge, the knowledge of indigenous peoples, local knowledge systems, indigenous peoples' values and practices, and enhanced stewardship;

(g) Including traditional knowledge-based solutions, including sustainable resource use, in NDCs;

(h) Raising NDC ambition through the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in national policies and programmes, including developing indicators for assessing the impacts of climate change mitigation programmes on indigenous communities and for guidelines, frameworks and criteria for incorporating indigenous peoples' knowledge into NDCs;

(i) Recognizing that, in the context of the Paris Agreement, there is a need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change at the local,

<sup>12</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, para.135.

national, regional and international level, and that the LCIPP was established for exchanging experience and sharing best practices in mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner;

(j) Inviting indigenous peoples, local communities, Parties and others to implement good practices related to indigenous peoples' and local communities' participation in national climate policy.

35. The workplan groups activities by function of the LCIPP but also includes many cross-cutting activities in order to advance more than one function with each activity. The activities are intended to have impacts from the local to international level.

36. Consistently with its mandate, the FWG will strive to conduct the activities in the workplan in collaboration with other bodies under and outside the Convention to enhance the coherence and impact of the LCIPP (see chap. IV.D below) and will ensure that gender considerations are mainstreamed in the activities.

37. The FWG noted that, once adopted, the workplan could be a model for collaborative work between Parties and indigenous peoples.

#### **D. Enhancing coherence of actions under the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

38. The FWG discussed how to enhance the coherence of LCIPP activities with those of other bodies under and outside the Convention.<sup>13</sup> Contributors at the meeting gave their views on potential synergies and collaborative opportunities with the FWG.

39. The dialogues referred to in paragraph 27(a) and (b) above were identified as helpful incremental steps in enhancing collaboration between the FWG and partners.

40. Invitations received from other bodies and related to other processes under the Convention for FWG members to participate in or speak at events were discussed. These include the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the PCCB; the technical workshop on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action, jointly organized by the PCCB and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the SBSTA research dialogue on science for transformation; the SBSTA special event on the global assessment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; the in-session workshop on the impact of the gender action plan in the context of the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan; and the Koronivia road map workshop on methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience. The FWG Co-Chairs, or other FWG members on their behalf, were able to participate in many of the events and meetings.

41. It was noted that the practice of inviting engagement and participation by the IPO constituency and the IIPFCC Caucus in the UNFCCC process should continue, in a complementary manner and in parallel with the FWG process. The FWG was not established to supersede engagement with indigenous peoples through the IPO constituency.

#### **E. Other matters**

##### **1. Funding for the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

42. The importance of adequate funding for the LCIPP and FWG was raised, and key funding needs were highlighted, including for participation of members in FWG meetings and other events, interpretation services for FWG meetings, and secretariat support.

43. It was noted that interpreting of meetings could enhance engagement in them, including of indigenous peoples and local communities, and that, since the working language of constituted bodies is English, the FWG could consider making a recommendation to the SBSTA if it wanted to pursue this.

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<sup>13</sup> Pursuant to decision 2/CP.24, para. 20.

44. An update was provided on the status of funding for the LCIPP for 2019, noting that all activities are to be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources. The estimated budget for the LCIPP for 2019 was EUR 800,000, consistent with that for constituted bodies, to cover two FWG meetings per year, secretariat support, the web portal, a mandated thematic workshop, other mandated activities and administrative overheads. As at 14 June 2019, less than 10 per cent of the funding requirements had been received as supplementary funding. Pledges had been made by some Parties, which, if actually contributed, would amount to approximately 30 per cent of the estimated budget for 2019.

## **2. Support for the participation of members, alternates and indigenous peoples in meetings**

45. It was mentioned that, since FWG alternate members might need to replace members at some meetings, it would be helpful for them to attend all FWG meetings so that they would be better prepared to fulfil this function. One member proposed a dedicated voluntary fund for the participation of alternate members in meetings so that they could stay abreast of progress and contribute effectively to discussions. Another member highlighted the example of the Green Climate Fund, where Board members and alternates participate in all meetings. It was noted that the participation of alternates in meetings could help the FWG to undertake more work. The FWG initiated consideration of making a recommendation on this matter to the SBSTA, and agreed to continue discussion thereon at its next meeting.

46. Funding for FWG members to attend sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP was also discussed. It was noted that work might need to be done by the FWG outside its meetings, and that members are invited to events and meetings during the negotiations at sessions. Many members also follow LCIPP and other related negotiations to inform their work.

47. Members of constituted bodies are typically funded only for the duration of the body's meeting. Co-Chairs of constituted bodies, or the members nominated to take their place, who are invited to speak at or attend meetings or events during sessions can receive funding for that participation (subject to the availability of financial resources). Such funding could not be provided for SB 50 because the FWG Co-Chairs were not nominated until the FWG meeting that took place in conjunction.

48. It was noted that funding for indigenous peoples as contributors to the FWG could enhance their engagement in the LCIPP and its overall effectiveness.

## **3. Focal point**

49. At and following the meeting, the FWG discussed inviting the Executive Secretary to designate a focal point at the secretariat to support the implementation of activities related to the LCIPP and the workplan. No consensus was reached on the subject.

50. In relation to establishing new posts at the secretariat, it was clarified that the secretariat assesses existing capacities upon new mandates from the COP or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and makes decisions on allocation of funding on the basis of such analyses. It retains sole responsibility for all human resource processes, including recruitment and determining the terms of reference for staff. Vacancy announcements are transparent, competency-based and related to the needs of the mandated work. The recruitment process is under the authority of the Executive Secretary. Any new post related to the LCIPP would be for supporting the implementation of activities under the LCIPP and the workplan. Some members noted that any recommendation regarding secretariat staffing by the FWG as a constituted body would create a precedent, which not all members were in favour of. Other members suggested that the focal point post could be created without prejudice to the possible creation of other such posts in the future.

51. During the discussion about a focal point, some members noted that LCIPP decisions have so far maintained a careful balance in relation to the functions of the LCIPP as well as in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties. There was no agreement on what the focal point would be called, but ideas included "focal point", "indigenous peoples focal point" and "LCIPP focal point".

52. Possible tasks of a focal point were discussed, such as supporting the implementation of the LCIPP, its functions and the two-year workplan; and promoting awareness of indigenous knowledge and participation of indigenous peoples under and outside the Convention. Some members noted that the tasks should not prejudice future tasks related to the role of the LCIPP to enhance the engagement and participation of local communities in a similar manner.

53. The offer made by the Government of Canada in December 2018 to fund an indigenous peoples' focal point at the secretariat (USD 612,800 over four years) was appreciated, but the FWG could not agree on whether it should be involved in the matter. Some members mentioned that, although any financial support from Parties is welcome, such support should be used to strengthen the LCIPP and its functions in general rather than being allocated for a specific purpose.

54. The FWG agreed to continue discussing the matter of a focal point at its next meeting.

## **IV. Conclusion of the meeting**

### **A. Dates of the next meeting**

55. It was agreed to hold the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the FWG from 28 to 30 November 2019 in conjunction with COP 25, and that the meeting would be between two and a half and three days in duration, to be determined on the basis of the agenda. The draft agenda will be cleared by the FWG Co-Chairs intersessionally, and the draft schedule based on the agenda disseminated prior to the meeting. Some members reemphasized that interpreting should be provided at FWG meetings owing to the unique membership and functions of the body (see paras. 42 and 43 above).

### **B. Closing ceremony**

56. The closing ceremony, including a Thanksgiving Address, was conducted by Mr. Thompson, who concluded that much indigenous experience and knowledge needs to be shared in a rapidly changing world.

57. Sinéia Bezerra do Vale (Coordinator of Environmental and Territorial Management at the Roraima Indigenous Council and member of the Amazonian Cooperation Network) and Valéria Paye (member of the Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon) also gave thanks by means of a ceremony. They acknowledged the indigenous and non-indigenous women and organizations that have supported them. They closed the meeting with an indigenous song.

## Annex I

### Proposed initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2020–2021)

#### I. Purposes of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

1. To strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned related to mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process (decision 2/CP.23, para. 5).

##### 2. Functions:

(a) **Knowledge:** Promoting the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(b) **Capacity for engagement:** Building the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process as well as the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the Platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes;

(c) **Climate change policies and actions:** Facilitating the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples. The Platform also facilitates the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the NDC of the Parties concerned.

#### II. Introduction to the proposed initial two-year workplan

##### A. Context and background

3. The FWG presents this draft two-year LCIPP workplan. The FWG developed the workplan in accordance with the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, in the context of taking collective action to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all, including indigenous peoples and local communities.

4. The FWG recognizes the significance of the decision at COP 21 to establish a platform for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner for indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties. It noted decisions 2/CP.23 and 2/CP.24 in developing the proposed workplan.

##### B. Overarching outcomes

5. The FWG underscores its determination to operationalize the activities under the LCIPP in order to strengthen:

(a) The knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change at the local, national, regional and international level;

(b) The capacity of indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties to reach the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through policies and actions based on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, local knowledge systems, indigenous values and practices, and enhanced stewardship;

(c) The engagement, inclusion and partnership of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, youth and knowledge holders, in the UNFCCC and other processes in a manner that recognizes traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems, as well as the practices and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(d) The understanding, respect, transmission and safeguarding of traditional knowledge, the knowledge of indigenous peoples (and the associated rights) and local knowledge systems.

6. In accordance with decision 2/CP.24, direct involvement of indigenous peoples and Parties has successfully led to the development of this flexible workplan under the incremental approach to operationalizing the LCIPP. The workplan activities are grouped according to the specific functions set out in decision 2/CP.23, broadly referred to as knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions. Furthermore, while the activities are grouped by function, the workplan includes many activities that are cross-cutting, with the intention of addressing more than one function with each activity. The activities are also intended to have multi-level impacts at the local/tribal/community, national, regional and international level. In accordance with its mandate in decision 2/CP.24, the FWG will strive to conduct the activities in collaboration with other bodies under and outside the Convention to enhance the coherence and impact of the LCIPP. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed in the activities in coherence with the UNFCCC gender action plan.

### Proposed activities for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2020–2021)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Primary implementer(s)/ supporter(s)</i>	<i>Potential partnership(s)</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
<i>Knowledge</i>					
1	Organize annual meetings in conjunction with the sessions of the COP, with the participation of indigenous peoples, on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems on cross-cutting themes related to addressing and responding to climate change	<p>Compilation of information on existing rights of indigenous peoples related to the exchange and safeguarding of traditional knowledge, and on indigenous peoples' protocols, in the context of the LCIPP, to inform the 1<sup>st</sup> annual meeting</p> <p>Compilation of information on the use of local knowledge systems, to inform the 1<sup>st</sup> annual meeting</p> <p>One meeting per year</p> <p>Summary reports on the meetings, which could include recommendations to the FWG on good practices, obstacles and proposed solutions</p>	FWG Indigenous peoples from the seven United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions, IIPFCC	Indigenous peoples, knowledge holders and other relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	In conjunction with COP 26 and 27

<i>No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Primary implementer(s)/ supporter(s)</i>	<i>Potential partnership(s)</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
2	Organize regional gatherings with the participation of indigenous peoples, Parties and local communities, as appropriate, focused on threats to and impacts on specific ecosystems from climate change, and on sustaining livelihoods	At least one regional workshop per year for and in a different United Nations sociocultural indigenous region or United Nations regional group  Input to the FWG meetings in the form of summary reports, which could include recommendations  Tool on the dedicated LCIPP web portal for highlighting the work and recommendations of indigenous peoples, and indigenous-led gatherings and conferences	FWG members from designated regions  States in designated regions, indigenous peoples, organizations, IIPFCC  IIPFCC, IPMG, others	Regional indigenous peoples' networks and relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	2020–2021
3	Identify and disseminate information about the development and use of indigenous peoples' curricula and materials that incorporate indigenous knowledge and languages in formal and informal education systems, and/or incorporate traditional and local knowledge systems, related to addressing and responding to climate change	Identification of examples of curricula that can be replicated in other areas  Communication and dissemination of model curricula and materials via the web portal, the activities in this workplan, as appropriate, and through other channels	FWG  Indigenous peoples	Indigenous educators  Institutions of indigenous education  UNESCO  Relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	2020–2021
<i>Capacity for engagement</i>					
4	Organize annual thematic training workshops to build capacity for engaging indigenous peoples, and local communities in the relevant work under and outside the UNFCCC process	One thematic training workshop per year with indigenous peoples, local communities, Parties and other relevant stakeholders	FWG, IPOs, United Nations agencies	United Nations Institute for Training and Research, WMO, multilateral development banks (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc.)  Other relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	In conjunction with FWG 3 and FWG 5
5	Develop an outreach/dissemination plan and thematic training materials	Outreach/dissemination plan  Thematic training materials	FWG	All relevant stakeholders	In 2020

<i>No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Primary implementer(s)/ supporter(s)</i>	<i>Potential partnership(s)</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
6	Develop recommendations for consideration at SBSTA 54 on the engagement and input of indigenous peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process	Set of recommendations Guidance document or toolkit to complement the recommendations	FWG	IPOs, other organizations whose work is relevant to climate change (such as the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IPMG SDGs, UNESCO, WMO, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the PCCB, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)	At FWG 4
<i>Climate change policies and actions</i>					
7	Map existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention	Call for submissions Technical paper	FWG	IPOs Center for International Environmental Law Other relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	For FWG 3 and 4
8	Hold a multi-stakeholder in-session workshop on enhancing synergy and interaction with climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention	In-session workshop Workshop report	FWG	Relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	At COP 26
9	Map existing policies, actions and communications, including NDCs, national adaptation plans and other relevant policies and communications under the Convention, with respect to whether and how they incorporate consideration and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities	Call for submissions, open to all Technical paper on analysis of gaps Set of recommendations by the FWG to Parties	Secretariat	FWG	For FWG 4



<i>No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Primary implementer(s)/ supporter(s)</i>	<i>Potential partnership(s)</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
10	Call for Parties, indigenous peoples, local communities and others to report annually, through submissions, on the implementation of good practices for indigenous peoples' and local communities' participation in national climate policy	Call for submissions, open to all Summary document compiling information from the submissions In-session dialogue	FWG	IP Caucus IPOs UNESCO and other relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	For FWG 3 and FWG 5
11	Map and report on existing funding within the United Nations system, and identify additional funding opportunities for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities from all regions related to climate change	Synthesis document Online tool specifically on funding, on the LCIPP dedicated web portal	FWG	Green Climate Fund and other relevant bodies under and outside the Convention	2020
12	Promote the LCIPP at the national and regional level	Compilation of good practices for developing national and regional platforms with the aim of informing and inspiring the further development of such platforms Briefing note on the LCIPP, to be disseminated to indigenous peoples, local communities, Parties and other relevant stakeholders	FWG	All relevant stakeholders	For FWG 5

## Annex II

## Members of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform as at 14 June 2019

<i>Representative</i>	<i>Alternate representative<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Region/regional group</i>
Elias Abourizk <sup>b</sup>	Henna Haapala <sup>b</sup>	United Nations regional group: Western European and other States
Andrea Carmen <sup>b</sup>	Wilton Littlechild	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: North America
Estebancio Castro Diaz <sup>b</sup>	Tuntiak Katan <sup>b</sup>	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: Central and South America and the Caribbean
Dalee Sambo Dorough <sup>b</sup>	Kuupik Kleist	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: the Arctic
Elvira Gutiérrez Barrón <sup>b</sup> (Vice-Co-Chair)	Irina Barba <sup>b</sup>	United Nations regional group: Latin American and Caribbean States
Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu <sup>b</sup>	Alick Bulala Muvundika	United Nations regional group: African States
Clement Yow Mulalap <sup>b</sup>	Froyla Tzalam	Small island developing States
Comlan Médard Ouinakonhan <sup>b</sup>	Elhadj Birama Diarra	Least developed countries
Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim <sup>b</sup>	Edna Kaptoyo <sup>b</sup>	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: Africa
Majid Shafiepour <sup>b</sup> (Co-Chair)	Pending	United Nations regional group: Asia-Pacific States
Pasang Dolma Sherpa <sup>b</sup> (Co-Chair)	Mina Setra	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: Asia
Rodion Sulyandziga <sup>b</sup> (Vice-Co-Chair)	Polina Shulbaeva	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia
Samson Viulu	Jane Au <sup>b</sup>	United Nations indigenous sociocultural region: the Pacific
Pending	Pending	United Nations regional group: Eastern European States

<sup>a</sup> Attends meetings when the representative is unavailable.

<sup>b</sup> Present at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the FWG.

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**Annex III****Members of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples  
Platform web portal subcommittee as at 14 August 2019**

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Nominated by</i>
Thomas Cameron	FWG member Elias Abourizk
Kenneth Deer	FWG member Andrea Carmen
Rebecka Forsgren	Expert from the World Intellectual Property Organization nominated by the secretariat
Joanna McDonald	FWG member Dalee Sambo Dorough
Fany Ramos Quispe	FWG member Elvira Gutiérrez Barrón
Lakpa Nuri Sherpa	FWG member Pasang Dolma Sherpa
Elijah Toirai	FWG member Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim

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