

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

Activity 7 of the initial two-year workplan (2020–2021) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Technical paper

Summary

Indigenous peoples and local communities have distinct knowledge systems accumulated through generations of close contact with the nature. The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities is essential to meet the objectives of the Paris climate goals and build a climate-resilient world for all.

This technical paper maps existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes under and outside of the Convention. It also identifies opportunities and gaps to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at both individual and institutional levels.

Recognizing the evolving nature of existing policies and practices, this technical paper also proposes possible ways forward in continuing and enhancing the mapping effort in the future.

A comprehensive overview of the relevant policies and practices fosters collaborative opportunities and strengthens respectful engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes under and outside of Convention.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CIEL	Center for International Environmental Law
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FWG	Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
RIPO	Regional indigenous peoples organization
SCCF	GEF Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGP	GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN Women	United Nations Women
WIM ExCom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

1. Indigenous peoples and local communities play an important role in finding climate solutions.^{1,2} COP 21 recognized the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and established the LCIPP for exchanging experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.³
2. COP 23 operationalized the LCIPP and decided that the platform would perform three functions to promote the exchange of experiences and good practices, build capacity for engagement, and bring together diverse knowledge systems and practices to inform climate change policies and actions.⁴
3. FWG facilitates the implementation of LCIPP's three functions as referred to in paragraph 2 above. The FWG was tasked with proposing an initial two-year workplan of the LCIPP for the period 2020-2021.⁵ Parties welcomed the workplan at SBSTA 51 in December 2019.⁶
4. This technical paper is part of the workplan activity number 7. It aims to 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. It has been drafted by the secretariat of the UNFCCC, under the overall guidance of the FWG. The FWG nominated two members to co-lead the implementation of this activity.⁷

II. Objectives

5. This mapping effort aimed to address four objectives as follow:
 - (a) Identify and summarize existing mandates, policies, and practices that provide for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention;
 - (b) Identify opportunities for increased collaboration between the FWG and other climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention;
 - (c) Identify and summarize any gaps in mandates, policies, and practices concerning the engagement and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in international climate change-related efforts;
 - (d) Identify good practices and make recommendations on mandates, policies, and practices to increase the respectful engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Convention and other climate change related processes; and make recommendations on how traditional knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous peoples and local communities can be part of the solution to climate change.

¹ IPCC report (2019): ipcc.ch/srccl/.

² IPBES global assessment (2019): ipbes.net/global-assessment.

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 135.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 6.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4, annex I.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/5, paragraph 46

⁷ Mr. Clement Yow Mulalap, representing Small Island Developing States; and Mr. Thomas Cameron and his predecessor Elias Abourizk, representing the Western Europe and Others Group.

III. Approach

6. Under the overall guidance of the co-leads, the secretariat collaborated with the Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL) to review and compile relevant policies and practices under the Convention. The results were formulated into factsheets by body or process, and have gone through further consultation with relevant support teams at the UNFCCC.

7. The secretariat also issued a call for submissions in March 2020,⁸ as the workplan mandates, to invite views from Parties, indigenous peoples organizations, observers and other stakeholders on such policies and practices, as mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

8. In the following pages of this paper, section IV presents the results of the mapping effort. Section V analyses the opportunities and gaps concerning the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention. Section VI shares possible way forward for continuing and enhancing the mapping effort under the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP.

IV. Results

A. Bodies and processes under the Convention

9. The secretariat and CIEL reviewed existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities of relevant bodies and processes under the UNFCCC, consistent with the respective functions of bodies, processes, mandates and modalities of work. Table 1 summarizes the relevant policies and practices under the Convention, as identified through this mapping.⁹

Table 1

Existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in bodies and processes under the UNFCCC

Body/Process under the Convention	Existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities
LCIPP	<p>LCIPP was established to enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process.</p> <p>The dedicated web portal of the LCIPP makes the work under the platform widely accessible.^a The web portal also strengthens the effort to bring together people and their experiences to build a climate-resilient world for all.^b</p> <p>LCIPP contributors can exchange experience and good practices to help inform climate policies and actions, using the dedicated web portal.</p> <p>Open dialogues under the LCIPP brought together representatives of bodies and processes under the Convention to explore collaborative opportunities to enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process.¹⁰</p>
FWG	<p>FWG facilitates the implementation of the LCIPP three functions: promote exchange of experience and best practices, build capacity for</p>

⁸ UNFCCC submission portal, see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>. To view the relevant calls for submissions, please search for LCIPP.

⁹ Note: The compilation of existing policies and practices in this technical paper is not meant to be exhaustive and the LCIPP assumes no responsibility for any omissions as part of this mapping exercise.

¹⁰ Informal dialogues between representatives of constituted bodies on the three functions of the LCIPP: <https://unfccc.int/LCIPP-activities#eq-1>

	<p>engagement, and integrate diverse knowledge systems into the design and implementation of climate change policies and actions.</p> <p>FWG meets twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the SBs and the session of the COP, and the meetings are open to Parties and observers under the Convention.^{c,d}</p> <p>Parties encouraged the FWG “to collaborate with other bodies under and outside the Convention, as appropriate, aiming at enhancing the coherence of the actions of the LCIPP”.^e</p>
The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM Excom) for Loss and Damage	<p>WIM Excom has engaged an indigenous expert as part of its expert group on non-economic losses (NELs).</p> <p>NELs, in this context, refer to a broad range of losses that are not in financial terms and not commonly traded in markets. They may impact individuals (e.g. loss of life, health, mobility), society (e.g. loss of territory, cultural heritage, indigenous or local knowledge, societal and cultural identity) or the environment (e.g. loss of biodiversity, ecosystem services).</p>
Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)	<p>NWP is the UNFCCC’s knowledge to-action hub for climate adaptation and resilience. As part of its thematic work on biodiversity and ecosystems, NWP has engaged two indigenous experts in its expert group on biodiversity.</p> <p>The NWP also collaborates with a network of over 400 partner organizations, including many IPOs such as the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC) and Centre for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS). The NWP network remains open for interested IPOs to join.^f</p>
Adaptation Committee (AC)	<p>The AC, as part of its three-year workplan for the period 2012-2014, convened a joint workshop with the NWP^g The workshop focused on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation.</p> <p>The COP encouraged Parties to apply a participatory approach to adaptation planning and implantation to make use of stakeholder input, including from indigenous peoples and local communities.^h</p>
Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)	<p>The environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund states that “the Fund shall not support projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples”.ⁱ</p>
The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	<p>The COP requested the LEG to engage a wide range of organizations to support the implementation of its work programme.^j The COP also encouraged the LEG to invite representatives of regional centres and network to its meetings as observers, as appropriate.^k</p> <p>LEG invites relevant bodies under the Convention to contribute to its work in support of the national adaptation plan (NAP) process.^l The LEG also invites national and regional centres and networks to engage in support of the NAP process in least developed country Parties.</p> <p>For example, the LEG engaged with representatives from the IPACC in its 2014 workshop for African francophone developing countries.^d</p>
The Technology Executive Committee (TEC)	<p>One of the key themes for the technology framework is “enabling environment and capacity-building”. An action under this theme focuses on “catalysing the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities for climate-related technologies and harnessing indigenous knowledge”.^m</p> <p>The TEC recommended that the COP 23 to encourage Parties “to acknowledge and protect indigenous and local knowledge and technologies and incorporate them in their national innovation systems,” to enhance the implementation of NDCs, NAPs and mid-century strategies.</p>

^a A dedicated web portal of the LCIPP: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/>

^b Decision 2/CP.24, paragraph 21

^c Decision 2/CP.24, paragraph 17

^d Meetings of the FWG, see <https://unfccc.int/topics/local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform/the-big-picture/lcipp/events-meetings-and-workshops-lcipp>.

^e Decision 2/CP.24, paragraph 20

^f To join the NWP network, visit <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Join.aspx>.

^g The AC and the NWP joint workshop 2014:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/inf11.pdf>

^h Decision 9/CP.24, paragraph 8

ⁱ Environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund (approved in 2013; revised in 2016)

^j Decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 5

^k Decision 19/CP.21, paragraph 9

^l Per Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 19

^m FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2, paragraph 16(h)

10. In addition to the policies and practices summarized in Table 1 above, relevant bodies and processes also engage indigenous peoples and local communities through the LCIPP and the FWG. Constituted bodies under the Convention have invited FWG to participate in their respective meetings. They have also sent representatives to take part in the meetings of the FWG. Indigenous experts are also invited to participate in relevant workshops and meetings, including Durban Forum on capacity-building,¹¹ the workshops of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture,¹² and events of the PCCB.¹³ The implementation of various workplans and mandates of these bodies and processes also considers the perspectives of local communities and indigenous peoples.¹⁴

B. Bodies and processes outside of the Convention

11. In response to the call for submissions as mentioned in paragraph 7 above, the secretariat received a total of 12 submissions (see Annex III for a complete list of submissions). The results and the analysis presented in this technical paper also take into consideration an additional 9 submissions on good practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in national climate policy under activity 10 of the LCIPP initial two-year workplan (see Annex II).

12. Table 2 presents existing policies for engaging with indigenous peoples, as stated in these submissions from indigenous peoples organizations, Parties, UN and intergovernmental agencies, and other relevant contributors. The policies are shown in the table in chronological order, and additionally presented in a visual graphic in Annex IV. The existence of such policies, however, does not necessarily mean that these policies are fully implemented.

Table 2

Existing policies on engagement with indigenous peoples

<i>Year</i>	<i>Body/process</i>	<i>Policy</i>
2009	IFAD	Policy on engagement with indigenous peoples
2012	GEF	Principles and guidelines for engagement with indigenous peoples

¹¹ Annual in-session Durban Forum on capacity building: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/13e.pdf>

¹² Six workshops of the Koronivia Road Map: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/101_2.pdf

¹³ PCCB event during the 2020 climate dialogue invited Andrea Carmen and Comlan Médard Ouinakonhan of the LCIPP FWG to participate, <https://unfccc.int/event/capacity-building-for-enhancing-resilience-at-the-local-level>.

¹⁴ For example, decision 4/CP.25

2012	UNEP	UNEP and indigenous peoples: A partnership in caring for the environment: policy guidance
2015	UNDP	UNDP and indigenous peoples: A policy of engagement
2015	ILO	Strategy on indigenous peoples rights for inclusive and sustainable development
2015	IFAD	Seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects
2016	UN Women	Strategy for inclusion and visibility of indigenous women
2017	FAO	Policy on indigenous and tribal peoples
2018	GCF	Indigenous peoples policy
2019	IFAD	Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs
2019	UNESCO	Policy on engaging with indigenous peoples
2021	WFP	Guidance note on free, prior and informed consent

13. In addition to the policies shown in Table 2 above, this technical paper also maps existing practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes outside of the UNFCCC (as shown in Table 3).

Table 3

Existing practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in bodies and processes outside of the UNFCCC

Relevant bodies and processes outside the UNFCCC	Existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities
Arctic Council	<p>Ottawa Declaration (1996),^a the Council’s founding document, welcomed three IPOs as permanent participants to the Arctic Council. Additional three IPOs have become permanent participants in the Council, since 1996. The six IPOs are Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich’in Council International, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Saami Council, and Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North.</p> <p>Reykjavik Declaration 2021 “recognize[s] the rights and the special circumstances of indigenous peoples and the unique role of the Permanent Participants within the Arctic Council and not[es] the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.”^b</p> <p>The Arctic Council Strategic Plan 2021 to 2030 “envision[s] the Arctic to remain a region of peace, stability and constructive cooperation, that is a vibrant, prosperous, sustainable and secure home for all its inhabitants, including indigenous peoples, where their rights and wellbeing are respected.” The Arctic Council will “strengthen cooperation that improves the health, safety and long-term well-being of Arctic inhabitants in general and of its Indigenous Peoples in particular, and integrate social considerations into all relevant activities,” according to the Council’s Strategic Plan.^c</p>
CBD	<p>The Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions (WG8J) under CBD, which address issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties to the CBD established a voluntary funding mechanism to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities;^d</p>
UNESCO	<p>Global Task Force for making a decade of action for indigenous languages;</p> <p>The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on World Heritage was created at the 41st session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Krakow, Poland, in July 2017. The forum promotes full respect for indigenous rights within World Heritage Conventions and processes.</p>
ILO	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989);

	Strategy on indigenous people's rights for inclusive and sustainable development (2015);
IFAD	The global meeting of the indigenous peoples forum, which IFAD convenes every second February in connection with the Governing Council; Policy brief: Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs (2019); Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility; How to do: Seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects (2015);
FAO	FAO's Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger; Internship for indigenous youth;
OHCHR	Fellowship for indigenous peoples; Voluntary fund for indigenous peoples;
GEF	The Small Grant Programme of the GEF; Indigenous peoples advisory group (2012);
GCF	Indigenous peoples specialist; Indigenous peoples advisory group (to be established), per GCF indigenous peoples policy 2018;
IUCN	IUCN adopted a landmark decision in 2016 to create a new category of IUCN membership for indigenous peoples organizations, strengthening the recognition of their rights, participation, voice and role in the organization;
UNEP	UNEP and indigenous peoples: A partnership in caring for the environment. Policy guidance (2012);
UNDP	UNDP Small Grant Programme;
UN Women	Strategy for inclusion and visibility of indigenous women (2016);
WHO	Policy on Ethnicity and Health (2017); Strategy and Plan of Action on Ethnicity and Health (2019-2025).

^a Ottawa Declaration (1996), see <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/85>

^b Reykjavik declaration (2021), see <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/2600>

^c Arctic Council Strategic Plan (2021-2030), see <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/2601>

^d UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/16, paragraph 10

14. The submissions also highlight several existing policies and practices at the national level that facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities related to climate change.

15. Mexico published the law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (2016), recognizing indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples as fundamental actors in public decision-making processes, particularly addressing the relationship between indigenous peoples and the State.¹⁵

16. Peru passed its framework law on climate change, which acknowledges the role of indigenous peoples in responding to climate change.¹⁶ Peru has also ratified the ILO Convention No. 169, and has a dedicated vice-ministry responsible for indigenous peoples affairs and a working group on indigenous policies.¹⁷

¹⁵ Per submission from Mexico

¹⁶ See: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/cultura/noticias/11957-ministerio-de-cultura-inicia-el-fortalecimiento-del-grupo-de-trabajo-de-politicas-indigenas>

¹⁷ Per submission from ILO, see also <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/cultura/noticias/11957-ministerio-de-cultura-inicia-el-fortalecimiento-del-grupo-de-trabajo-de-politicas-indigenas>

17. Brazil created a national policy for territorial and environmental management of indigenous land. The Brazilian policy was developed for “ensuring and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous territories and lands.”¹⁸

18. In Sweden, the government circulated “consultation on matters concerning the Sami People” for comment and a draft bill is under preparation. The government aims to put a Government Bill before the Swedish Parliament (the Riksdag), proposing a new Consultation Act during 2020.¹⁹

19. Parties, including Mexico, Canada, and Sweden, also engage indigenous peoples in their respective national delegation to the UNFCCC and the CBD. These Parties consult with indigenous peoples and local communities on issues that affect their lives, according to the submissions from Mexico, Canada and the EU.²⁰

V. Opportunities and Gaps

20. The mapping results as detailed in the section above present several opportunities to increase the respectful engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention. These opportunities exist both at the individual and institutional levels, and include the development of dedicated spaces and policies, international indigenous peoples forums, indigenous peoples advisory groups, expert group membership, fellowship initiatives, regional collaborations and resource mobilization. A visual depiction of the opportunities is shown in Annex V.

(i) *Opportunities at the institutional level*

21. **Dedicated space** such as the LCIPP at UNFCCC and Working Group on Article 8(j) under the CBD present an opportunity for indigenous peoples, Parties and local communities to exchange experiences and help inform the design and implementation of climate policies and actions.

22. **International indigenous peoples forums** present an opportunity to amplify the voices and promotes the diverse perspectives, as well as positive values of indigenous peoples around the world. The LCIPP at UNFCCC has convened annual multi-stakeholder dialogues since 2017.²¹ IFAD and UNESCO also organize international indigenous forums as referred to in table 3 above.

23. The implementation of **existing policies**, as detailed in Table 1, also presents unique opportunity for inter-body collaboration to move from policies to practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

24. The creation of institution-specific **indigenous peoples advisory groups**, such as the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group, also presents an avenue to further enhance the institutional engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities.

25. **Visioning and strategic planning documents** of relevant bodies and processes, such as the Arctic Council Strategic Plan 2021 to 2030, as shown in table 3, also present opportunity to envision and plan for concrete ways to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities across the relevant bodies and processes.

¹⁸ Per submission from Amazonian Cooperation Network, see also <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/arquivos/conteudo/cggam/pdf/2017/decreto-pngati-versao-em-ingles.pdf>

¹⁹ Per submission from EU, see also

²⁰ According to submissions from Mexico, EU, and Canada, see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>

²¹ LCIPP multi-stakeholder dialogues: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/calendar-of-events>

(ii) *Opportunities at the individual level*

26. Invitations or nominations to serve as an expert group member or co-author provide direct mechanisms for the participation of knowledge holders to help address climate change in bodies both under and outside the convention. For example, as shown in Table 1, **expert groups** like the WIM Excom non-economic losses (NELs) expert group and NWP biodiversity expert groups under the UNFCCC engage indigenous experts and helps weave together knowledge from diverse ways of knowing. Outside the convention, the IPCC has engaged indigenous experts in the IPCC Special Report on the Oceans and Cryosphere chapter on polar regions.²²

27. **Indigenous fellowship programmes** such as initiatives at the GEF Small Grant Programme and the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme foster the direct engagement of indigenous peoples. Such fellowships also offer an example of how other bodies and processes may consider engaging indigenous peoples and local communities.

(iii) *Opportunities across multiple levels*

28. **Regional organizations and networks** present an avenue to enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, when carrying out climate actions at the regional level. The LEG engaged representatives from the IPACC in its 2014 workshop for African francophone developing countries, as mentioned in Table 1. The UNFCCC 2019 regional climate week in Asia engaged indigenous peoples representatives from the region through organizations including the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). Such existing practice can serve as examples for relevant bodies and processes under and outside of the Convention to increase the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

29. FWG has seven indigenous members and represents the seven UN indigenous sociocultural regions. The group also presents an entry points for relevant bodies and processes to increase the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at the regional level.

30. **Resource mobilization** is another opportunity to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at both institutional and individual levels. Existing practices around provision of support, including financial support as detailed in the LCIPP activity 11 synthesis document,²³ can facilitate and strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

31. The opportunities mentioned above also represent potential gaps in the effort to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes, if not adequately addressed. The effectiveness of the dedicated spaces, as referred to in paragraph 21 above, depends on the level of engagement from indigenous peoples, Parties, local communities and other stakeholders. The impact of the existing policies as listed in table 2 also depends on their level of implementation and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate.

32. Gaps also exist in the understanding of what constitutes participation and whether such participation is at the individual or institutional level. Clarity on such understanding can help safeguard principles of free, prior and informed consent when engaging with indigenous peoples and local communities at all levels, as

²² IPCC (2019), "Chapter 3: Polar Regions" *Special Report on the Oceans and Cryosphere* available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/chapter/chapter-3-2/>

²³ See: <https://unfccc.int/topics/local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform/the-big-picture/lcipp/initial-workplan-2020-2021-of-the-local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform#eq-11>

stated in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.²⁴ Clarity on the distinctions between different forms of participation also helps align resource mobilization needs with existing funding opportunities, and strengthen resource mobilization.

VI. Moving forward

33. The landscape of existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities evolves over time, as new policies and practices emerge and being implemented (as shown in tables 1-3). The FWG may consider continuing this mapping effort under the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP. A future extension of this mapping effort could include the following deliverables:

(a) Organizing an informal policy dialogue to engage the entities listed in table 2, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. Such a dialogue aligns well with existing mandate for the FWG to collaborate with other bodies under and outside of the Convention to enhance coherence of the actions under the LCIPP.²⁵

(b) Continuing and enhancing this mapping effort to report on the implementation statuses of existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) Informing relevant activities under the LCIPP second three-year workplan with outputs from this mapping (e.g. highlighting the implementation of existing policies and good practices at all levels).

34. This mapping effort provides an overview of the landscape of existing policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change-related bodies and processes. It also contributes to efforts of relevant bodies and processes to come together to promote and enhance the effectiveness of such policies and practices and realize the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the international climate policy process.

²⁴ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) see: https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

²⁵ Decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 20

Annex I

List of relevant bodies and processes under the Convention that were referenced for this technical paper

Constituted Bodies:

- Adaptation Committee (AC)
- Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)
- Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
- Committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Art. 15 para 2 of the Paris Agreement (PAIIC)
- Compliance Committee (CC)
- Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)
- Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM EB)
- Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom)
- Facilitative Working Group (FWG)
- Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)
- Katowice Committee on Experts on Impact of Implementation of Response Measures
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)
- Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB)
- Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)
- Technology Executive Committee (TEC)

Processes:

- Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)
- Durban Forum on Capacity Building
- Ex-ante Climate Finance information post-2020 (Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement) & Long-Term Climate Finance
- Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
- Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)
- Structured Expert Dialogue (SED)
- Technical Examination Process on Adaptation (TEP-A)
- Technical Examination Process on Mitigation (TEP-M)

Annex II

List of relevant bodies and processes outside of the Convention referenced in this technical paper

- Arctic Council
- CBD
- FAO
- OHCHR
- IPBES
- IPCC
- IPMG
- ILO
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNEP
- UNPFII
- UN Women
- WFP
- WHO

Annex III

List of submissions under activities 7 and 10 of the LCIPP initial two-year workplan

- Belize on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States
- Canada
- Colombia
- EU
- Climate Heritage Network
- FAO
- ILO
- IUCN
- Mexico
- Native Women's Association of Canada
- The Resilience Institute
- UNESCO
- Tuvalu Climate Action Network
- Amazonian Cooperation Network

Existing policies on engaging with indigenous peoples and local communities outside the convention

EXISTING POLICIES ON ENGAGING WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

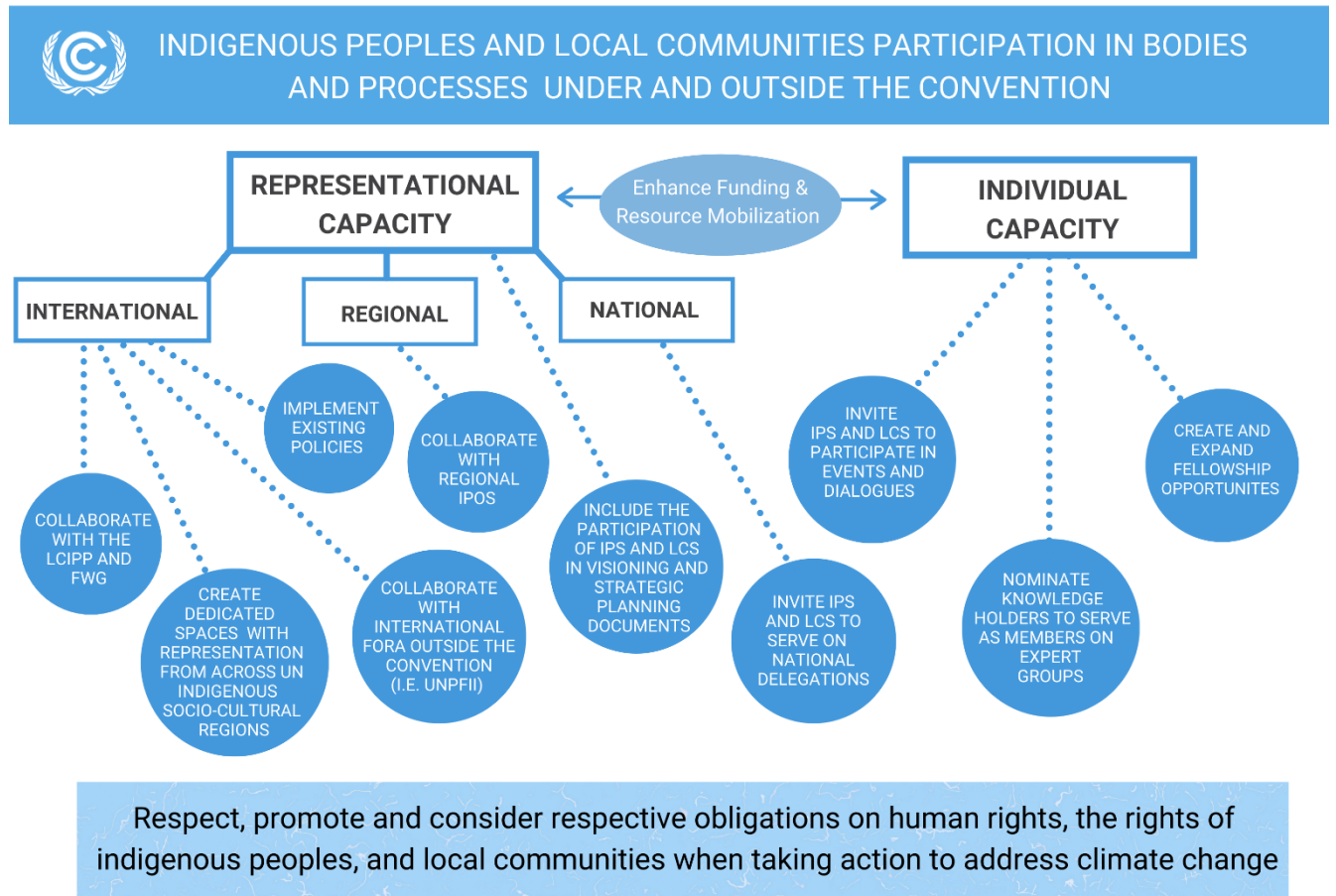
Figure 1



This timeline may not be all inclusive of every existing policy and the LCIPP assumes no responsibility for any omissions in the content of this timeline.

Annex V

Opportunities to increase the respectful engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change related bodies and processes under and outside of the Convention



Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) 2021