

LCIPP Activity 12 Survey Summary

A compilation of good practices for developing national and regional platforms

Background

The Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was tasked, as part of Activity 12 of the [initial two-year workplan of the LCIPP](#) to “promote the LCIPP at the national and regional level” through the “compilation of good practices for developing national and regional platforms with the aim of informing and inspiring the further development of such platforms”¹.

In its [5th meeting](#), the FWG decided to develop a survey to compile good practices for developing national and regional platforms with the aim of informing and inspiring the further development of such platforms. For that purpose, a multilingual survey in English, French, Spanish and Russian was designed and was available for completion by Parties to the UNFCCC, intergovernmental regional organizations, indigenous peoples, representatives of local communities, and others from August 6 to September 17, 2021. The survey obtained nineteen complete responses: three from Party representatives to the UNFCCC², four from Party agencies or departments³, a joint response from a Party agency and an indigenous peoples organization⁴, five responses from indigenous peoples organizations⁵, three from indigenous peoples representatives⁶, one from a representative of local communities⁷, and two from NGOs⁸. In addition to the survey, complementary information about case studies or examples presented in written, power point, photographic and/or video formats was received by email by one indigenous peoples organization to complement the information they shared through the survey⁹.

This compilation is organized in two sections. The first one consists of a summary of the data collected by the Secretariat, while a second one contains recommendations that aim at building on the experience shared to increase the LCIPP capacities to connect and strengthen communities of practice around indigenous peoples and local communities and climate change across the national and regional levels.

¹ The Concept Note of Activity 12 can be consulted at <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/lcipp-background/2020-2021-workplan?function=884>

² Canada, Peru, and Costa Rica.

³ Colombia (Ministry of Environment), Mexico (National Institute of Indigenous Peoples), Myanmar (Climate Change Division), and Peru (Cross-cutting Issues Coordination / Environment Ministry).

⁴ The Costa Rica National Commission for the Management of Biodiversity (CONAGEBIO), and the Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica.

⁵ Centre for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN from Russia), Indigenous Climate Action (Canada), Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC), Métis National Council (Canada), and PINGOs Forum (Tanzania). Some of the representatives of these organizations identified as members or representatives of indigenous peoples or local communities (members of the Maasai for PINGOs Forum, and members of the Selkup people for CSIPN).

⁶ Two replies from the Selkup people in Siberia, Russia, and one from the Rai people from Nepal. Some of the representatives of these peoples identified as well as representatives or members of indigenous peoples organizations: a representative of the Selkup people was also a member of CSIPN, while the member of the Rai people was a member of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, NEFIN.

⁷ A representative of 15 local communities in Antigua and Barbuda.

⁸ The Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) from Brazil, and The Resilience Institute from Canada.

⁹ Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC).

1. Summary of the data collected

The information gathered by the Secretariat under Activity 12 describes platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that, like the LCIPP, specifically bring together Parties, and local communities and/or indigenous peoples to address climate change. The practices described here fit or are close to fitting the spirit and structure of the LCIPP as, in line with [Decision 2/CP.23](#), they take into account the processes under the LCIPP, including its operationalization, the interests and views of local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as the principles that were proposed by indigenous peoples organizations, and that were incorporated into the structure of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP. Those principles include the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples; equal status of indigenous peoples and Parties, including in leadership roles; self-selection of indigenous peoples' representatives in accordance with indigenous peoples' own procedures; and adequate funding from the secretariat and voluntary contributions to enable the functions of the LCIPP. Furthermore, it becomes relevant to underscore, in the context of the regional and national actions and platforms, Decision 2/CP. 24 that emphasizes the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform involving indigenous peoples, which is also a core aspect that needs to be promoted in this context.

This summary is organized in four sub sections. Sub section one compiles submissions by Parties referring to existing platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities that, like the LCIPP, specifically bring together Parties, and local communities and indigenous peoples to work together in the field of climate change. Sub section two gathers submissions by indigenous peoples and local communities organizations, and representatives, that reflect the efforts that indigenous peoples and local communities' organizations have established, that have not necessarily involved governments. Sub section three includes information of initiatives led by non-governmental organizations. Finally, sub section number four includes an analysis of what the respondents identified as additional areas of synergy related to the three functions of the LCIPP, that they would be interested in exploring in the future.

1.1. Submissions by Parties referring to existing platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities

Canada

The representative of Canada to the UNFCCC reported in the submission that that country has three senior bilateral, distinctions-based tables with First Nations, Inuit, and the Métis Nation¹⁰. By bringing together senior government officials and Indigenous representatives, the tables have helped identify emerging opportunities for Indigenous peoples to find solutions to address the unique challenges they experience in relation to climate change.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives implemented in Canada have produced, climate change programmes or projects were highlighted. According to the information reported, those programmes and projects have been developed and carried out with the full participation and

¹⁰ <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pan-canadian-framework-reports/second-annual-report/section-8.html>

in collaboration with the indigenous peoples directly affected by climate change impacts, and have considered the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change, as well as their knowledge and practices. The rights of indigenous peoples in the context of climate action were also promoted by such programmes and projects. As a result of those programmes and projects, the participation of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership in programmes and projects has been strengthened.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, Canada also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, meetings have been organized in Canada to gather indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers to discuss the experiences of indigenous peoples in relation to climate change. The government has also supported projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples.

In the field of capacities to engage in climate change processes, representatives of indigenous peoples, including women, girls and youth, have been involved in relevant policymaking processes and received support to participate in climate change meetings and discussions.

The Canada representative to the UNFCCC also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation. The needs and concerns of Indigenous peoples were considered by the initiatives reported and identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples. They were mainstreamed in the climate change agenda and addressed by targeted projects. In terms of the rights of indigenous peoples within the climate change agenda, it was reported that they have been considered and have been part of the climate policy making process. The impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights has also been assessed. Finally, indigenous peoples representatives were involved in relevant policymaking processes. Consultative meetings have been organized with indigenous peoples to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies.

Colombia

The Colombian Ministry of Environment reported the existence of gatherings between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and NGOs as relevant initiatives that bring together Parties, and local communities and indigenous peoples to work together at the national level in the field of climate change. The work of the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management of the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development in facilitating the implementation of three international cooperation projects on the comprehensive climate change management was also mentioned as an initiative for which indigenous peoples and local communities are main contributors and active participants.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives implemented in Colombia have produced, the areas of policy making, programmes or projects, capacity building, and awareness raising among representatives of Parties were highlighted.

In relation to policymaking, it was reported that mitigation and adaptation measures, including the National Climate Change Policy, have been strengthened by the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in climate change management in their territories, and the contribution they have given through their local and ancestral knowledge.

The progress made in the field of programmes or projects was described as consisting in the creation of programmes or projects that target the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of climate change, as well as the development, and implementation of those initiatives with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples and local communities directly affected. The strengthened participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in such programmes and projects on climate change (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership) was also indicated as an important result. Furthermore, the agreements that were convened with representatives of ethnic groups in several areas relevant to climate change in the framework of the National Development Plan 2018-2022 were also underscored¹¹.

As for capacity building, it was stated that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders have built capacities to engage in climate change processes.

Finally, it was reported that awareness was raised among representatives from Parties and regional intergovernmental organizations about the specific situation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of climate change, including their needs and concerns, and the contributions that their knowledge and practices can make to strengthen climate change action.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported,, The Colombian Ministry of Environment also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous and local knowledge, the submission reported to have supported projects aiming to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

¹¹ The respondent provided the following reference:
<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PlanNacionaldeDesarrolloPactoporlasostenibilidad.pdf>

As for capacities to engage in climate change processes, the information received by the Secretariat highlighted that the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth has been supported. The progress made in climate policy was described as considering the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national and regional climate change agenda, as well as their rights. The knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are also considered in national climate change actions and policies.

The Ministry of Environment of Colombia also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

As reported in its submission, the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities are identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. Those needs and concerns are addressed by implementing targeted projects. For instance, the projects and agreements in which the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment participates consider Community Based Adaptation and Ecosystem Based Adaptation as central pillars. Empowered community organizations that manage investment resources in the territory and implement their own climate change adaptation and mitigation measures implement those projects together with partners and donors.

In relation to the rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities, it was highlighted that assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and local communities and their rights.

Finally, it was reported that indigenous peoples and/or local communities representatives are involved in relevant policymaking processes. Informative meetings with indigenous peoples and local communities are organized to share details and receive input on climate change actions and policies. For instance, indigenous peoples and local community representatives have been invited to participate in workshops and meetings to contribute to documents such as the “2050 Strategy” and the update of the Nationally Determined Contributions.

Costa Rica

The survey received two replies from Costa Rica, one submitted by a Party representative to the UNFCCC, and another one submitted jointly by the National Commission for Biodiversity Management, (CONAGEBIO) and Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica, an indigenous peoples organization representative.

Among the ongoing initiatives that bring together the Costa Rica government and indigenous peoples to work together in the field of climate change, the Party representative indicated the Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change. Other relevant initiatives include the Indigenous Forest Policy, the REDD+ Advisory Council, the National Forest Finance Fund, and other activities under the Ministry of Environment and Energy.

The joint submission by CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena reported the work developed in the framework of the Nacional Policy on Biodiversity and the Nacional Strategy on Biodiversity and

its specific goals on climate change and traditional knowledge. The ongoing elaboration of the Decrees for compliance with the Biodiversity Law has also led to relevant work on indigenous peoples and climate change, in particular in relation to the access of indigenous peoples to biodiversity. They further added that the initiative of a joint platform on climate change between CONAGEBIO, indigenous peoples and local communities was launched at the Pre COP 25 in Costa Rica. The process of resource allocation is under way, as well as the formulation of the decrees based on the Biodiversity Law, which are also relevant.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Both the Party representative from Costa Rica and the joint answer to the survey from CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena informed that, as a result of the initiatives implemented, relevant results and impacts were produced in relation to policymaking processes, as needs and concerns of indigenous peoples were mainstreamed into climate change policies, and the rights of these peoples were included in climate change policies. It was also reported by both replies that women, girls, and youth of indigenous peoples participated in policymaking processes.

In the area of policymaking, the Party representative added that participation was particularly important in the elaboration of a national forest policy specific to these groups and the definition of a gender strategy. The Joint submission by CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena highlighted that a specific policy/policies addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated, and that knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities were included as a contribution to national or regional climate change actions, and the participation of indigenous peoples at national institutions in charge of policymaking processes (design, implementation, and review of policies) related to issues affecting them. They added that an indigenous Commission on Climate Change was formed in the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE) and the Presidency.

Progress was also reported in relation to the creation of programmes or projects that target the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change. Both the Party representative, CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica reported that those initiatives were conceived, developed, and carried out with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples directly affected, and promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the framework of climate change action. The participation of indigenous peoples in such programmes and projects (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership) was considered as having been strengthened by both replies to the survey. The joint submission by CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena further added that programmes or projects targeting the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change were created, while the Party representative indicated that, in a context where an increasing participation of indigenous peoples in actions, policies and projects was mentioned can be considered as a general trend, the REDD+ Benefit Sharing and Payments for Environmental Services was highlighted as an initiative from which indigenous peoples receive sustained financial benefits.

In relation to capacity building, the representative of Costa Rica to UNFCCC considered that representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders have increased their organizational capacity and, in particular, in relation to access to resources.

Finally, it was communicated in the Party submission that initiatives also raised awareness among representatives of Parties, which has resulted in enabling accessing resources needed to ensure that actions that keep carbon stocks in indigenous peoples' forests are implemented. CONAGEBIO and the Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also added that institutions are becoming clearer about indigenous participation and institutional strategies for their inclusion. The inter-institutional alliance with the Boruca indigenous people in the protection of traditional knowledge can be cited as an example of this aspect.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, the Costa Rica representative to UNFCCC, CONAGEBIO and the Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies between those initiatives and the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica reported that meetings among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers were organized to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change. Projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples are supported, as part of the targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy.

In the field of capacities to engage in climate processes, the Party representative and CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica reported that the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples, including women, girls and youth, in climate change meetings and discussions has been supported, and that workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations have been promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. The Party representative mentioned that, in this sense, a comprehensive program of training and exchanges between indigenous peoples is underway. CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also added that workshops and training activities are promoted for national and regional intergovernmental organizations to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples, as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change. An example of this is the Plataforma [BioDataCR](#)¹², developed by CONAGEBIO.

The area of climate change policies and actions was also mentioned as having achieved relevant progress. Both replies from the representative to UNFCCC and from CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica reported that representatives of indigenous peoples have been involved in relevant policymaking processes, and that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights, are considered in the national and regional climate change agenda. CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica added that the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in national and regional are considered in the climate change actions and policies, and that national delegations have included indigenous representatives.

¹² The respondent provided the following reference: biodiversidad.go.cr

The Costa Rica representative to UNFCCC, CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was reported by both replies to the survey that those elements are identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples and considered in targeted projects. CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also added that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are addressed by implementing targeted projects and by mainstreaming them in the climate change agenda.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples, the Party representative communicated those assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights. In addition, programs and policies are developed with the full participation of indigenous peoples with their free prior and informed consent. CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica added that a generic human-rights approach is applied to the climate change agenda. Programs and policies are developed with the full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and with the free prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was reported in the submissions sent by the Party representative, CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena that informative meetings are organized with indigenous peoples to share details and receive input on climate change actions and policies, as well as consultative meetings to get their input on the needs, concerns. CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also reported that consultative meetings are organized with indigenous peoples to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies. They mentioned that participatory processes have been carried out in the framework of the Biodiversity Law which establishes mechanisms for the participation and decision-making of indigenous peoples in biodiversity matters. Climate change issues are also being discussed in the General Consultation Mechanism for all issues, including climate change. The Party representative mentioned that specific seats for indigenous peoples in policymaking processes are guaranteed.

The submission by the Party representative further added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, by being regularly in touch with the authorities and development organizations at different levels. More precise training and information on the LCIPP should be provided to all indigenous peoples to reinforce participation.

The submission of CONAGEBIO and Mesa nacional indígena de Costa Rica also mentioned that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, by participating at the consultation process that will be carried out in which the indigenous peoples will define the participation process of the platform. Another relevant area of engagement is the working commission for the elaboration of the Community Protocols in “Areas

de cuidado”, that is being jointly developed with the National System of Conservation Areas and the indigenous peoples, with the support of CONAGEBIO.

Mexico

The submission from the Mexican Directorate of International Affairs of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) reported the Program for the Integral Well-being of Indigenous Peoples as a relevant initiative being implemented at the national level in that country on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change. The Programme offers support on actions for mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change by improving carbon dioxide capture and risk reduction¹³. In addition, actions are also currently being carried out for the implementation of the Escazú Agreement, that recently entered into force.

The active role of indigenous peoples and organizations was mentioned as an important element to be considered in the activities existing in that country in the field of climate change¹⁴.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported in the submission have produced, the areas of policy making, programmes or projects, capacity building, and awareness raising among representatives of Parties were highlighted.

In the field of policymaking, a specific policy/policies addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated, while national climate change actions included contribution from the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples rights were as well included in national climate change actions, whereas the participation of women, girls, and youth of indigenous peoples in policymaking processes was reported.

The INPI shared in its submission that a General Law Initiative on Consultation on Indigenous Peoples is currently under review, which will contribute to having a normative framework for regulating the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent on issues including climate change.

As for the area on programmes or projects, Mexico reported the creation of programmes or projects that promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the framework of climate change action.

INPI added that it is preparing, in coordination with indigenous peoples, the Comprehensive Regional Development Plans of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples. The results of this initiative will support the execution of INPI's and other federal programs, including those on climate change, as well as the execution, follow-up, evaluation and community social control.

In relation to capacity-building, it was reported that the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities implemented have contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders, as well as to build capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations.

¹³ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://www.gob.mx/inpi/acciones-y-programas/probipi-fortalecimiento-de-las-economias-indigenas-y-medio-ambiente>

¹⁴ Red Indígena de Turismo de México Asociación Civil, Federación Indígena Empresarial y Comunidades Locales de México CIELO, Red de mujeres indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de América Latina y El Caribe, and Red de Jóvenes Indígenas del Abya Yala.

In terms of awareness raising among representatives of Parties, the INPI reported that the activities implemented facilitated linking the rights of indigenous peoples, both individual and collective, to environmental issues such as climate change, including cultural relevance and recognition of traditional knowledge, and more importantly, of the holders of such knowledge.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, the submission also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, the submission reported that projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples are supported, and that indigenous knowledge is promoted by educational curricula and materials promote. Those materials are developed with the full and effective participation of the holders of that knowledge.

The respondent added that the Justice Plan for the Yaqui People is being implemented by the Mexican federal government in response to the historical demands of the Yaqui tribe. The thematic axes of that programme include land and territory, right to water, education, culture, health and traditional medicine, and social and basic infrastructure. An educational curriculum plan is being developed in collaboration with the Yaqui indigenous people at the secondary and higher education levels.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate processes, the support given to the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth, was considered as an achievement. Workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples were also promoted, including women, girls, and youth, and were developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. Workshops and training activities for national and regional intergovernmental organizations were also facilitated to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was mentioned that the INPI seeks to promote, within its framework of competence, the needs and concerns, and the rights of indigenous peoples in Mexico's national and foreign climate policy.

The INPI also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, the existence of targeted projects that address those elements was highlighted. It was also mentioned that those needs and concerns are mainstreamed in the climate change agenda.

As for the rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities by the actions implemented, it was reported that a generic human-rights approach is applied to the national climate change agenda.

With respect to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was reported that consultative meetings are organized with indigenous peoples to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies. It was mentioned that INPI carried out a Consultation for the Constitutional and Legal Reform on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples in order to receive input, proposals and approaches from indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples on the principles and criteria that will underpin the Constitutional Reform Initiative and corresponding regulatory laws. The INPI added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, in the framework of the initiative for a General Law on Consultation on Indigenous Peoples which is currently in process of being adopted. Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of the INPI law, there will be a National Council of Indigenous Peoples as a body for participation, consultation and liaison with indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

Myanmar

The Climate Change Division of Myanmar reported the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance¹⁵ and the Myanmar Project Bank project “Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate”¹⁶ as climate change initiatives that, at the national level, work on issues related to indigenous peoples and impact or address indigenous peoples.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported by Myanmar have produced, the areas of policy making, programmes or projects, capacity building, and awareness raising among representatives of Parties were highlighted.

In relation to policymaking, it was mentioned that a specific policy/policies addressing local communities and climate change was elaborated.

Progress was also reported in relation to the creation of programmes or projects that were developed, carried out with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples and local communities directly affected.

As for the capacity-building area, the respondent informed that the activities implemented contributed to build capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations, as well as those of representatives of local communities, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders.

Finally, it was also reported that achievements were produced in the field of awareness raising among representatives of Parties. Reference was made in particular to the activities implemented by the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs¹⁷, the Myanmar Climate Change Alliance, and the Myanmar Project

¹⁵ The respondent provided the following reference:

https://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/projects/myanmar/detail10_en.html

¹⁶ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://projectbank.gov.mm/en/profiles/activity/PB-ID-1311/>

¹⁷ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://moea.gov.mm/>

Bank project “Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate”.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, Myanmar also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, the submission informed that meetings are organized among local communities and national and regional policymakers to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change. The knowledge of local communities is also promoted through developing educational curricula and materials with their full and effective participation. Materials showcasing good practices or lessons learned are elaborated from the experience and knowledge of local communities with their participation and agreement.

In the field of capacities to engage in climate processes, the respondent informed that support has been given to the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth. In addition, workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, girls, and youth, are promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. Workshops and training activities are also promoted for national and regional intergovernmental organizations to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change. Furthermore, the participation of representatives of local communities in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth, is supported¹⁸.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as their knowledge and practices are considered in the national and regional climate change agenda, while representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities are involved in relevant policymaking processes.

The submission also informed that the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples, and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, and/or local communities in the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities: the needs and concerns of local communities are considered by implementing targeted projects and are mainstreamed in the climate change agenda.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and or local communities by the actions implemented by the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities, it was mentioned that

¹⁸ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://moea.gov.mm/>

assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of local communities and their rights.

With respect to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was communicated that informative meetings are organized with local communities to share details and receive input on climate change actions and policies.

The representative of Myanmar added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, by coordinating and cooperating between ministries, NGOs, INGOS, etc. The respondent further added that mutual understanding and implementation is critical to promote the LCIPP at national and regional level.

Peru

The Coordination of transversal approaches of the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment reported that in Peru there is a specific platform working at the national level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change¹⁹. It was also reported that other activities, dialogues or projects existed at the regional level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change. Reference was also made to the Fund for the development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), in relation to known initiatives that are being implemented at the regional level.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives implemented in Peru have produced, the areas of policy making; programmes or projects; capacity building; and awareness raising among representatives of Parties were highlighted.

In the area of policymaking, a specific policy/policies addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated, while the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples were mainstreamed into climate change policies, and the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples were included as a contribution to national climate change actions. The rights of indigenous peoples were also included in climate change policies, and there was support for participation from indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, at national institutions in charge of policymaking processes (design, implementation, and review of policies) related to issues affecting them.

Progress was also reported in relation to the creation of programmes or projects on climate change that address indigenous peoples' issues, as well as in regard to the participation of indigenous peoples in such programmes and projects (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership). Capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations have also been built because of those initiatives.

In terms of capacity-building, the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities reported have contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders. The Coordination of transversal approaches of the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment added that, beyond strengthening

¹⁹ The following reference was provided in the submission:

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/campa%C3%B1as/5066-plataforma-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-para-enfrentar-el-cambio>

capacities, it is also crucial to enhance participation of indigenous peoples by providing them with the necessary equipment, as well as to facilitate face-to-face participation. In the area of raising awareness among representatives of Parties, it was referred that awareness has been raised among representatives from Parties and regional intergovernmental organizations about the specific situation of indigenous peoples and/or local communities in the context of climate change, including their needs and concerns, and the contributions that their knowledge and practices can make to strengthen climate change action.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, Peru also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, the information shared mentioned that meetings among indigenous peoples and national policymakers are organized to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, it was reported that representatives of indigenous peoples are given support to participate in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth. In addition, workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, are promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are considered in the national climate change agenda, as well as their knowledge and practices, and their rights. Representatives of indigenous peoples are also involved in relevant policymaking processes.

The Coordination of transversal approaches of the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was mentioned that those elements are considered through a generic framework that applies to "vulnerable populations", without distinction. Those needs and concerns are also addressed by targeted projects and being mainstreamed in the climate change agenda.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and or local communities by the actions implemented by the initiatives reported, it was mentioned that assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights. It was also reported that a generic human-rights approach is applied to their climate change agenda.

With respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was shared that specific seats for indigenous peoples are guaranteed in policymaking

processes. The respondent added that there is a need to strengthen national platforms, and that their participation in the COP and in the LCIPP virtual events needs to be guaranteed.

1.2. Submissions by indigenous peoples and local communities organizations and representatives

Local communities of Antigua and Barbuda

A representative of 15 local communities in Antigua and Barbuda²⁰ reported that in that country dialogues are organized by local community groups to inform the National Focal Points of their actions at the village and community level, to be able to have that into national reporting processes. In addition, local community groups sit in national committees so that their local knowledge and voices can be a part of the decision-making.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

The activities reported by local communities from Antigua and Barbuda were described as having produced results and impacts in terms of strengthening the participation of local communities in programmes and projects on climate change (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership). In particular, it was highlighted that local groups have pushed for national legislation to be passed in May 2015 and had a parliamentary consultation to make this possible.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, local communities from Antigua and Barbuda also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to local knowledge, case studies and knowledge management products have been prepared that show case community-based adaptation initiatives.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and or local communities by the actions implemented by the activities reported, the respondent considered that right-related issues are gaining traction in the framework of the Escazú Agreement, which opened the doors to right-based approaches in the environmental agenda. The agreement may give local communities greater visibility, greater decision making and greater voices in consultancy processes on our own terms and in our local communities. The respondent added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, by supporting strong

²⁰ Those 15 local communities are: West Indies Sail Heritage Foundation, Barnes Hill community Development organization, Sweetes Village Uncovered, Antigua and Barbuda Association of persons with Disabilities, Freetown Community Group, Christiam Charitable Ministries, Greengold training center, Clare Hall Christian union, Zero waste Antigua Barbuda, Wills Recycling\Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas, Precision Center, Sea view Farm Church, Antigua Barbuda Horticultural Society, Antigua Barbuda Pensioners Association, and Barbuda -Food for Life Group.

partnerships between the international climate change processes and local groups. Enhancing consultative processes was also pointed out as a relevant area of work. Finally, it was added that access to information is key for this to happen so measures to inclusive, and that the Escazu Agreement could bring greater visibility, greater decision making and greater voices in consultation processes in the own terms of the local communities.

Indigenous Climate Action (Canada)

Indigenous Climate Action (ICA) ²¹, an Indigenous peoples organization from Canada, reported that in that country exist national-level platforms, entities or bodies that work on climate change issues, policies and programs that impact or address indigenous peoples. Indigenous-led, but federally approved, conversations at the national level on issues related to climate change were also reported²².

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported by ICA have produced, the field of policy making processes was highlighted. A lot of work has been done in this area by numerous bodies and entities. This includes work by Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Metis National Council, Indigenous Climate Action and other small regional organizations to make policy interventions, conduct research and release reports and provide direct recommendations to the national government regarding the concerns and needs of Indigenous peoples. This has resulted in changes to the makeup of advisory bodies, policy development processes and visibility of Indigenous peoples within climate solutions. Despite this, Indigenous peoples remain largely relegated within the processes.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, ICA also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, ICA informed that meetings are organized among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change, and the knowledge of indigenous peoples is promoted through developing educational curricula and materials with their full and effective participation. Projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples are supported. Materials

²¹ The respondent provided the following reference: www.indigenousclimateaction.com

²² Those conversations include projects on Indigenous-led conservation initiatives (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/08/government-of-canada-announces-340-million-to-support-indigenous-led-conservation.html>), Investment in Indigenous Guardians Programs (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/06/government-of-canada-invests-in-10-first-nations-guardians-initiatives.html>), inclusion of the rights of Indigenous peoples in the Net Zero Accountability Act (Bill C-12) (<https://parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/43-2/bill/C-12/third-reading>), inclusion of Indigenous peoples within the language of Canada's climate plans and policies (<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/climate-plan-overview/actions-healthy-environment-economy.html>), development of the Climate Telling hub: (<http://www.climatetelling.info>)

showcasing good practices or lessons learned from the experience and knowledge of indigenous peoples are elaborated with their participation and agreement, and their free prior and informed consent. However, there is still ambiguity about how indigenous knowledge and practices will be adequately incorporated into actual policy and practices at the national level.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, it was highlighted that representatives of indigenous peoples, including women, girls and youth, are supported to participate in climate change meetings and discussions. Workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, are promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. In addition, workshops and training activities are held for national and regional intergovernmental organizations to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was communicated that the needs and concerns and rights of indigenous peoples in the national and regional climate change agenda are considered, as well as the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in national and regional climate change actions and policies.

ICA also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was mentioned that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples, addressed through targeted projects, and mainstreamed in the climate change agenda.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples, ICA referred that assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was mentioned that consultative meetings organized with indigenous peoples to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies. In addition, ICA added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, by having guaranteed seats and decision-making power in the development of policy at the regional and national levels. This would require the full actualization and implementation of Nation to Nation, Inuit and Crown and government to government process that uplift the self-determination of Indigenous communities.

Métis National Council (Canada)

The Métis National Council (MNC), an indigenous peoples organization from Canada, reported the following platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities bringing together State parties, and local communities and indigenous peoples to work together in the field of climate change at the national level: Métis Nation - Canada Joint Table on Climate Change, Pan Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, National Adaptation Strategy, and Canada's Climate Change Adaptation Platform.

MNC also reported to be aware of other activities, dialogues or projects working at the national level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change, including Indigenous Clean Energy, Indigenous Climate Action Network, Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources, Indigenous Climate Hub, Prairie Climate Atlas.

According to MNC, these activities provide opportunities to highlight Indigenous leadership in climate change, allow space for co-development, develop partnerships, and can hold governments accountable to ensure Indigenous rights are included in decision making.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported by MNC have produced, the areas of policymaking, programmes or projects, and raising awareness among representatives of Parties were highlighted.

In the area of policymaking, ICA reported that a specific policy addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated, while the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples were mainstreamed into climate change policies. Climate change actions and policies included the rights of indigenous peoples as well as the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples as a contribution to climate change action. Indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, have participated at national and regional institutions in charge of policymaking processes (design, implementation, and review of policies) related to issues affecting them. MNC esteemed that there have been many advancements in Canada to ensure indigenous voices are at the table influencing policy but much work is still to be done to ensure long term and sustainable support for Indigenous climate leadership and to address the many climate change priorities Indigenous peoples have.

Progress was also reported in relation to the creation of programmes or projects that target the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change and promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the framework of climate change action. The participation of indigenous peoples in such programmes and projects (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership) has been strengthened. Programmes or projects have been developed, carried out with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples directly affected. MNC added that, as these programs support Indigenous Peoples, they need to endure sustainability and that the needs of Indigenous Peoples are met equitably and ensure that the attention goes to truly hearing Indigenous voices and insights instead of fulfilling a task. MNC highlighted the key importance of ensuring Indigenous Peoples have equal voices in platforms, and programs.

In terms of capacity-building, capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders have been built, even if MNC deemed that much more is needed.

Finally, in the field of raising awareness among representatives of Parties, MNC highlighted the need of a willing to truly listen, as it is the basis of building real partnership that will drive real change.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, MNC also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of

the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, meetings among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers are organized to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change. Projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples are supported, and materials showcasing good practices or lessons learned from the experience and knowledge of indigenous peoples are promoted with their participation and agreement, and their free prior and informed consent. As there is work being done, there is lots more to do. Educational curricula is key and really strong examples of this in Canada are missing.

In terms of capacity building, it was mentioned that the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions is supported, including that of women, girls and youth. Workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, are supported and developed in conjunction with national organizations. Workshops and training activities for national and regional intergovernmental organizations are also supported to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are considered in the national and regional climate change agenda, as well as the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples. Rights of indigenous peoples are considered within the climate change agenda, and representatives of indigenous peoples are involved in relevant policymaking processes.

The respondent also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples, and support their participation. In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was mentioned that the initiatives they have contributed in a significant way to reflect specific needs of First Nation, Inuit and the Métis Nation in climate change actions and discussions at the national level. The needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples and addressed by targeted projects. However, much work is needed to ensure the full engagement and that partnership is equal across all priority areas.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and or local communities by the actions implemented by the initiatives reported, assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have about indigenous peoples and their rights.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was mentioned that Indigenous peoples are guaranteed specific seats in policymaking processes. MNC also highlighted that besides these important efforts, there are capacity constraints for many Indigenous governments, organizations, communities, and therefore it there is a need to make sure that these platforms, mechanisms, programs are truly going to meet indigenous peoples' needs and priorities. There is a need to make sure that Indigenous participation creates real long-term impacts for people.

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), an Indigenous Peoples' organization from Nepal²³, reported that there exist platforms, entities or bodies that work at the national level in that country on climate change issues, policies and programs that impact or address indigenous peoples.

Other activities, dialogues or projects at the national level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change were also reported.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported by NEFIN have produced, the areas of policy making, capacity building and awareness raising were highlighted.

In the area of policymaking, it was mentioned that there is some reference on indigenous peoples on the Nationally Determined Contribution²⁴ but many more policies and climate actions would be needed to respect indigenous peoples' rights.

In terms of capacity-building, NEFIN reported that the initiatives have contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders.

Finally, it was highlighted that awareness has been raised among indigenous peoples organizations in the country.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, NEFIN also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, it was mentioned that meetings among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers are organized to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change.

In terms of capacities for engagement in climate processes, NEFIN declared that workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations are promoted.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was reported that the needs and concerns, as well as the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are considered in the national climate change agenda.

²³ The respondent provided the following reference: www.nefinclimatechange.org

²⁴ Nepal Second National Determined Contribution, 2020.

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Nepal%20Second/Second%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20\(NDC\)%20-%202020.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Nepal%20Second/Second%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20(NDC)%20-%202020.pdf)

Furthermore, NEFIN also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation. In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are considered by implementing targeted projects and mainstreaming them in the climate change agenda.

With respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was said that it is done in very few cases.

Indigenous peoples from Russia

The survey received three replies from Russia: a first one from a representative of the Selkup people (Tomsk region, Siberia); a second one from a representative from both the Selkup people and representative of the Center for Assistance to Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN), an indigenous peoples organization; and a third one from member of the Selkup indigenous people and representative of the indigenous peoples organization Aboriginal Forum.

Among the platforms, entities or bodies that work at the national level in Russia on climate change issues, policies and programs that impact or address indigenous peoples, the three respondents referred to the work of the CSIPN²⁵. In addition, the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples' organization mentioned the existence of IP Climate which is an Indigenous Peoples' Platform on Traditional Knowledge and Climate Change Adaptation²⁶. The representative of the Selkup people made reference to the government institution Y.A. Izrael Institute for Global Climate and Ecology²⁷, the Aboriginal Forum Independent Experts Network, and Greenpeace. The representative of the Selkup indigenous people and CSIPN referred also to the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the North of Tomsk Oblast.

Other activities, dialogues or projects at the national level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change were also reported. The representative from the Selkup people and CSIPN, mentioned an initiative carried out by scientists from universities in Murmansk²⁸, a number of scientists from Yakutia.²⁹

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported have produced, the areas of policymaking, programmes or projects, and capacity-building were highlighted.

²⁵ The respondent provided the main website of the indigenous peoples organization (www.csipn.ru), as well as its dedicated page to the action that CSIPN does in the field of climate change (<https://csipn.ru/izmenenie-klimata>), and their publications (https://www.csipn.ru/publications#_YS39ht9n2Um).

²⁶ The respondent provided the following reference: www.ipclimate.org

²⁷ The Y.A. Izrael Institute for Global Climate and Ecology is the State academic institution under the Roshydromet (Russian Agency of Meteorology) that develops government initiative and research.

²⁸ The respondent provide the following references: https://inep.ksc.ru/documents/Book_screen.pdf

²⁹ The respondent provided the following reference: <http://igi.ysn.ru/?p=4227>;
https://economy.gov.ru/material/news/pravitelstvo_utverdilo_nacionalnyy_plan_meropriyatiy_pervogo_etapa_adaptacii_k_izmeneniyam_klimata_na_period_do_2022_goda.html

In the area of policymaking, the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization mentioned that a specific policy/policies addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated³⁰. The respondent also reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples were mainstreamed into climate change policies, and that knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples were included as a contribution to national or regional climate change actions³¹. Two respondents (the representative of the Selkup people (Tomsk region, Siberia) and the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization) highlighted that there was support for indigenous peoples to participate at national institutions in charge of policymaking processes (design, implementation, and review of policies) related to issues affecting them which, according to the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples' organization, included the participation of women, girls, and youth of indigenous peoples.

In relation to programmes or projects, a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN reported progress in relation to the creation of programmes or projects that target the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change. Together with the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization, the representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN found that programmes or projects were created and developed, carried out with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples directly affected. The representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN mentioned that programmes and projects were also created that promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the framework of climate change action. That respondent highlighted the role of the NGO initiatives, and grant work in this area³². Finally, the three respondents of the survey agreed that the participation of indigenous peoples in such programmes and projects on climate change (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership) was strengthened.

In terms of capacity-building, all respondents agreed that the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities reported have contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders. A representative of the Selkup people (Tomsk region, Siberia) and the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization also added that they have also contributed to build capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations.

In the field of awareness raising among representatives of Parties, the representative of the Selkup people mentioned that the initiatives have greatly increased the capacity of all participants, increased their knowledge, increased the importance of indigenous participation and traditional knowledge, in the context of climate change. However, the respondent considered that the government at the Federal level does not perceive this. As the government bases their programmes on economic benefits and profits, and not on the needs and necessities of indigenous peoples, as requested by the regional governments, this was interpreted as a sign that indigenous peoples needs and concerns are not well understood and that capacity-building and awareness raising would be needed. A representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN highlighted that a result

³⁰ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://meteoinfo.ru/climatedoctrine/>

³¹ The respondent provided the following reference: <http://www.csipn.ru/izmenenie-klimata/proekt-dm-1532/obshchij-itogovyj-otchet>

³² The respondent provided the following reference: <https://goarctic.ru/news/na-baze-lur-proshel-seminar-po-adaptatsii-k-izmeneniyam-v-arktike/>

was that indigenous peoples and their communities began to look more for causes in the problems associated with climate change. Finally, the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples' organization provided some material in relation to raising awareness among representatives of Parties³³.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, the respondents also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In terms of indigenous knowledge, two of the respondents (a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, and the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization) mentioned that meetings are organized among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change. Both respondents also added that projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are supported, and that materials are elaborated to showcase good practices or lessons learned from the experience and knowledge of indigenous peoples with their participation and agreement, and their free prior and informed consent. Finally, the indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization added that the knowledge of indigenous peoples is promoted through developing educational curricula and materials with their full and effective participation.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth are promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. The representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization reported that workshops and training activities are also promoted for national and regional intergovernmental organizations to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change³⁴.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions a representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization reported that there remains a huge gap between stated policies or programs on climate change and their implementation at all levels with the participation of indigenous peoples. As it was also stated by a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, most of the initiatives reported work with indigenous representatives, and the State works separately.

³³ The respondent provided the following reference: Assessment of vulnerability to climate change for the village of Krasny Yar and the National Park "Bikin" (Pozharsky District of Primorsky Krai) - <https://www.csipn.ru/images/stories/publications/Yar-Bikin.pdf> ;

"Lovozero, Murmansk region, climate adaptation strategy for rural residents" [https://www.csipn.ru/images/stories/publications/lovozero .pdf](https://www.csipn.ru/images/stories/publications/lovozero.pdf)

³⁴ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://www.csipn.ru/glavnaya/news/5517-korennye-malochislennye-narody-v-usloviyakh-sovremennykh-izmenenij-klimata#.YS3-ht9n2Uk>

The three respondents from Russia also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are addressed by the implementation of targeted projects.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and or local communities by the actions implemented by the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities, a representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization stated that the rights of indigenous peoples are not taken into account in national climate policies. Rather, a generic human-rights approach is applied to the climate change agenda, in which rights of indigenous peoples are considered through a generic framework that applies to “vulnerable populations”, without distinction. A representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, mentioned that assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities representatives in relevant policymaking processes, a representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN, mentioned that informative meetings are organized with local communities to share details and receive input on climate change actions and policies. According to the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization this, unfortunately, is not a priority for the various structures, as all discussions are held in Moscow, leading to the centralization of this issue. The representative from both the Selkup people and CSIPN added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, through changes in legislation, taking risks into account, while the representative of an indigenous people and an indigenous peoples organization added that the representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation by increasing their expertise and capacity, having access to financial resources. The respondent referred to the activities implemented by IP Climate.

PINGOs Forum (Tanzania)

The survey received two replies from members of the Maasai people representing PINGOs Forum³⁵. Both respondents reported that PINGOs Forum established in 2020 a Platform for Knowledge Holders on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples (who are referred to as local communities, pastoralists, or vulnerable groups in Tanzania). That initiative works at the national level bringing together both women and men Indigenous Peoples leaders, Indigenous Peoples youth groups, Indigenous Peoples knowledge experts, environmental Indigenous Peoples groups, Indigenous Peoples civil society organizations, and government representatives. Besides the platform, PINGOs Forum also undertakes a number of projects and activities that are focused on adaptation and mitigation strategies on climate change regarding indigenous peoples

³⁵ PINGOs Forum is a network/coalition of 55 members of Indigenous Organizations in Tanzania www.pingosforum.or.tz; PINGO's Youtube, www.flickr.com/photos/pingosforum

and local communities. In 2015 PINGO's Forum established, in collaboration with 30 indigenous peoples organizations, a network to address climate change related issues in Tanzania called "Tanzania Indigenous Peoples Network on Climate Change" (TIPNCC). The TIPNCC has been a key instrumental network to coordinate indigenous peoples across the country on climate change issues especially on capacity building, policy and advocacy engagement to influence policy change and decision making processes, and ensure full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples on climate dialogues at the national level.

Furthermore, PINGOs Forum has engaged for advocacy on climate issues and indigenous peoples rights with stakeholders and international institutions like the Green Climate Fund (GCF). PINGOs Forum also works at the regional level with regional Indigenous Peoples networks in East Africa and in the African continent as a whole.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

According to PINGOs Forum, among the main results and impacts that the initiatives reported have produced, the areas of policymaking, capacity-building and awareness-raising were highlighted.

In the area of policymaking, it was mentioned that the platform facilitated by PINGOs Forum has been an avenue to bring the government and other civil society organizations on board to discuss climate change and indigenous peoples. The initiative has enabled the participation of indigenous peoples at national institutions in charge of policymaking processes (design, implementation, and review of policies) related to issues affecting them has been possible. It has also resulted in the participation of women, girls, and youth of indigenous peoples in policymaking processes.

Through the networks referred to in the survey, knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples have been included as a contribution to national or regional climate change actions. Indigenous peoples have been participating at national policy processes, including the REDD+ strategies, the Climate Change Strategy Response, and currently the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

In terms of capacity-building, it was reported that capacities have been built among representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders, as well as to build capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations³⁶. PINGOs Forum and the network itself have provided capacity building to indigenous peoples leaders, women, girls, community practitioners and knowledge holders on climate change, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The organization is also working and building capacity of national and regional intergovernmental organizations, as well as to UN organizations. An example of this is that they have held, with UNESCO, dialogues on the best practices of indigenous peoples knowledge on climate change.

³⁶ Please consult for further information the following resources emerging from the Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples in East Africa: Program Policy Brief "Impacts of Climate Change Mitigation Strategies on Indigenous Peoples Livelihoods: A Case of Tanzania" (<https://pingosforum.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Impacts-of-Climate-Change-Mitigation-Strategy-to-IPs.pdf>). "Indigenous knowledge and coping mechanisms Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation of Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania: What Role Can Indigenous Knowledge Play?" (<https://pingosforum.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Indigenous-Knowledge-Coping-Mechanisms.pdf>), Study Report "Assessment of the situation of human rights violations in pastoralists, hunter-gatherers (indigenous) communities of Tanzania (Coverage of 2006-2012 period)" (<https://pingosforum.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Situational-Assesment-of-Human-Rights-Violations-in-IPs-in-Tanzania.pdf>).

PINGOs Forum also reported that the field of raising awareness among representatives of Parties and regional intergovernmental organizations is one of the key areas in which it works in East Africa, aiming at bringing all stakeholders into a common understanding on climate related matters and Indigenous Peoples rights. As the term "Indigenous Peoples" is a sensitive terminology for most African governments, PINGOs Forum is always advocating for recognition to these groups. As a result of their frequent engagement, some official documents, like the "National Climate Change Responses Strategy 2021-2026", have references to indigenous peoples and climate change.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, PINGOs Forum also shared information on ongoing initiatives that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, an area that was reported to be at the core of the work done by the platform facilitated by the PINGOs Forum, meetings have been organized among indigenous peoples and national and regional policymakers to discuss their experiences in relation to climate change; materials showcasing good practices or lessons learned from the experience and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities have been elaborated with their participation and agreement (and their free prior and informed consent, in the case of indigenous peoples). Indigenous peoples and local communities knowledge has been promoted through developing educational curricula and materials with their full and effective participation.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, the PINGOs Forum has promoted workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations. The network TIPNCC and its partners have been supporting the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth. This aspect has covered discussions at the national, regional and global levels and has enabled indigenous peoples' representatives to share their experience, lessons learned and information on the best knowledge on climate change. They also promote workshops and training activities for national and regional intergovernmental organizations to promote their understanding of the needs, knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples as well as appropriate protocols for engaging with them in the context of climate change. PINGOs Forum also provide workshops and trainings to the indigenous peoples fraternity across the countries.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are considered in the national climate change agenda, and that representatives of indigenous peoples have increasingly been involved in relevant policymaking processes.

The PINGOs Forum also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, PINGOs reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples or local communities are addressed by implementing targeted projects and are also considered through a generic framework that applies to "vulnerable populations", without distinction.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and of local communities by the actions implemented by the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities, assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of local communities and their rights. However, to the knowledge of PINGOs Forum, the rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities are not taken into account in national or regional climate policies. The approach is too general and that it does not pay attention to specific indigenous peoples rights.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples or local communities representatives in relevant policymaking processes, it was mentioned that informative meetings were organized with local communities to share details and receive input from on climate change actions and policies, while consultative meetings are organized with indigenous peoples to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies. The government involves indigenous peoples representatives to have their input when that a condition to apply for international funds. The respondent added that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions, through proper information systems and their involvement to share their views and ideas on the topic.

PINGOs Forum added that achieving the full and effective participation of both indigenous peoples and local communities in decision making processes and discussions needs strategic advocacy and coordination among indigenous peoples at the national and regional level. In addition, to ensure the successful promotion and implementation of the LCIPP activities at the national level, governments have to be brought to the table at the UNFCCC to get a common understanding of the importance of the work of the LCIPP at the national level.

1.3. Submissions by non-governmental organizations

The Amazon Environmental Research Institute (Brazil)

The Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)³⁷, an NGO from Brazil that works alongside with the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), reported the work it has done in developing the SOMAI platform for the Brazilian Indigenous Amazon³⁸, a web based tool that comprehends a series of spatial datasets for the Brazilian Amazon Indigenous lands to show the importance of these territories to mitigate climate change and maintain the environmental balance. Together with the Indigenous Climate Alert (ACI), an application co-designed with Indigenous organizations to collect local data in Indigenous Peoples' territories, the SOMAI empowers communities to create strategies to face climate change impacts.

³⁷ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://ipam.org.br/en/#>

³⁸ The respondent provided the following reference: <http://www.somai.org.br/plataforma/>

In addition, IPAM highlighted the interest to reactivate the currently unactive Indigenous Committee on Climate Change, which is an initiative of the indigenous movement of Brazil, supported by partner institutions. It aims to follow, and to increase the incidence of indigenous perspectives on the debates on climate change at the national and international levels³⁹.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives mentioned have produced in Brazil, the area of policymaking, and capacity building were highlighted. It was mentioned that a specific policy/policies addressing indigenous peoples and climate change was elaborated, while the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples were mainstreamed into climate change policies. IPAM added that the SOMAI platform was mentioned at the Brazilian Adaptation Plan, a document that recognizes that the consequences of climate change are felt by Indigenous Peoples well before other sectors of the society and in a more intense way, as an important tool to plan actions to face the climate change impacts within the Indigenous Lands of the Brazilian Amazon⁴⁰. The SOMAI platform became a good practice by providing scientific and technical data to support Indigenous Peoples' adaptation plans at the local level, some indigenous organizations, as the Indigenous Council of Roraima have already put into practice the combination of traditional and technical knowledge.

In terms of capacity-building, IPAM informed that SOMAI has contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders, as well as the capacities of representatives of national and regional intergovernmental organizations. The tool has been used in several capacity-building processes gathering representatives from indigenous peoples and the national government, from the Brazilian National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) and the Ministry of the Environment⁴¹.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, IPAM also shared information on ongoing initiatives in Brazil that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, projects that aim to strengthen, protect, and preserve indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices are supported. As knowledge governance is key to empower and strengthen Indigenous communities and organizations, IPAM has been working closely with Indigenous organizations to elaborate a common directive to safeguard the information collected by the SOMAI platform and the ACI app.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, IPAM informed that the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions, including

³⁹ The respondent provided the following references: CIMC - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=peHq9FsLkvU&ab_channel=IPAMAmaz%C3%B4nia

⁴⁰ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://bit.ly/3ED5hGv>

⁴¹ The respondent provided the following references: <http://adaptaclima.mma.gov.br/conteudos/8> -- <https://bit.ly/3nLQFW>

women, girls and youth is supported, as well as workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, developed in conjunction with national and international intergovernmental organizations. Through projects and coalitions with Indigenous peoples and organizations, IPAM has supported for more than a decade a technically qualified participation of Indigenous representatives in national and international events, as the COP⁴².

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was reported that the rights of indigenous peoples are considered within the climate change agenda, and that the representatives of indigenous peoples are involved in relevant policymaking processes.

IPAM also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation.

In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, IPAM considered that they are addressed by targeted projects. For instance, recently the coordination of the REDD+ program in Brazil has invited two Indigenous representatives to take part in the national meetings to debate REDD+ issues.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples and of local communities by the actions implemented by the platforms, entities, processes, mechanisms or activities, IPAM informed that assessments are made of the impacts that climate change policies or activities may have on the situation of indigenous peoples and their rights.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, IPAM mentioned that specific seats peoples are guaranteed for indigenous peoples in policymaking processes. Two Indigenous representatives have seats at the National REDD+ Council. The respondent added that representatives of indigenous peoples could strengthen their participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to national and regional climate change policies and actions by promoting participation in Indigenous organizations. Some of these organizations have support to implement their actions to face climate change, but others were recently established and need more support. IPAM aims to strengthen indigenous organizations as only with strong Indigenous organizations and representatives with technical knowledge to speak for themselves the true changes to secure indigenous peoples' rights will be achieved.

Supported by projects and alliances promoted by COICA, COIAB, and the Indigenous organizations which are part of this network, several actions are occurring simultaneously. IPAM is deeply involved in the promotion of workshops and capacity-building processes that intends to enhance the Indigenous knowledge aligned with scientific and technical knowledge using the SOMAI platform.

The Resilience Institute (Canada)

⁴² The respondent provided the following reference: <https://ipam.org.br/cop-15-side-event-da-coica-coordenadora-indigena-da-bacia-amazonica/>

The non-governmental organization The Resilience Institute⁴³ reported being aware of specific platforms, entities or bodies in Canada working at the national level on issues related to indigenous peoples and climate change, which included the work The Resilience Institute is doing, the First Nations Power Authority⁴⁴, and the Community Appropriate Sustainable Energy Security (CASES) Partnership⁴⁵. Other relevant platforms, entities or bodies reported are Suncor Energy Foundation⁴⁶.

Main results and impacts of the ongoing initiatives

Among the main results and impacts that the initiatives mentioned have produced in Brazil, the area of programmes and projects, capacity-building and awareness raising were highlighted. Progress was reported in relation to the creation of programmes or projects, which target the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change and promote their rights in the framework of climate change action. Those initiatives were created, developed, carried out with the full participation and in collaboration with the indigenous peoples directly affected. The participation of indigenous peoples in such programmes and projects on climate change (including in the design, implementation and/or revision as well as leadership) was strengthened.

In terms of capacity-building, activities reported have contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders. They have also contributed to build capacities of representatives of indigenous peoples, including elders, women, girls, youth, practitioners and knowledge holders.

In the field of raising awareness among representatives of Parties and regional intergovernmental organizations, The Resilience Institute informed that awareness has been raised about the specific situation of indigenous peoples in the context of climate change, including their needs and concerns, and the contributions that their knowledge and practices can make to strengthen climate change action. However, the impacts in this field are minimal, as it is hard for them to find who to connect with. It is even more difficult to connect a diverse number of Indigenous voices with the right people.

Enhancing further development and collaboration in relation to the functions of the LCIPP

As a complement to the information on the results and impacts produced by the initiatives reported, The Resilience Institute also shared information on ongoing initiatives in Canada that are relevant to the functions of the LCIPP, namely knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions. Those initiatives represent potential areas of collaboration, complementarity, and synergies with the LCIPP. That work also involves opportunities to enhance the further development of platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that bring together indigenous peoples and States to work together on climate change issues.

In relation to indigenous knowledge, The Resilience Institute reported that it is promoted through developing educational curricula and materials, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples. Materials showcasing good practices or lessons learned from the experience

⁴³ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://resilienceinstitute.ca/>

⁴⁴ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://fnpa.ca/>

⁴⁵ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://renewableenergy.usask.ca/Projects/CASES.php>

⁴⁶ See Theories of Change of the Suncor Energy Foundation: <https://www.suncor.com/en-ca/community-investment/funding-priorities>

and knowledge of indigenous peoples are elaborated with their participation and agreement, and their free prior and informed consent.

In terms of capacities to engage in climate change processes, the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in climate change meetings and discussions, including women, girls and youth is supported, while workshops and training activities for indigenous peoples, including women, girls, and youth, are promoted and developed in conjunction with national and regional intergovernmental organizations.

Finally, in the field of climate change policies and actions, it was reported that the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples are considered in the national and regional climate change agenda, as well as the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in national and regional climate change actions and policies. The rights of indigenous peoples are considered within the climate change agenda, and representatives of indigenous peoples are involved in relevant policymaking processes.

The Resilience Institute also shared information on how the initiatives implemented in the fields of knowledge, capacities to engage in climate processes, and climate change policies and actions, consider the needs, concerns and rights of indigenous peoples and support their participation. In relation to the needs and concerns of indigenous peoples, it was mentioned that those elements are addressed by targeted projects, and that they are also mainstreamed in the climate change agenda. Those needs and concerns are identified with the full engagement and in partnership with representatives of indigenous peoples.

As for the consideration of the rights of indigenous peoples, it was reported that programs and policies are developed with the full participation of indigenous peoples with their free prior and informed consent.

Finally, with respect to the participation of indigenous peoples representatives in relevant policymaking processes, consultative meetings are organized with them to get their input on the needs, concerns, knowledge and rights that may be relevant for climate change actions and policies.

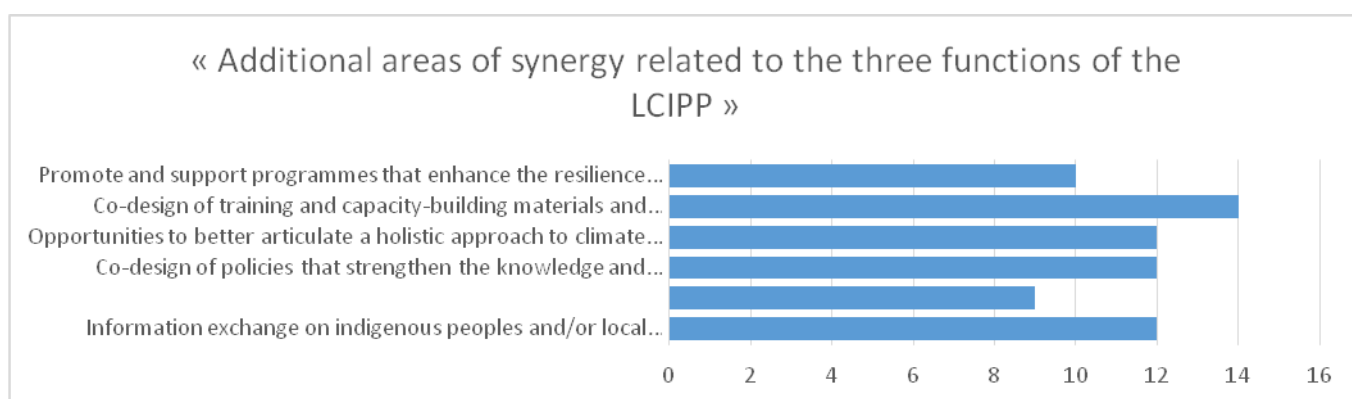
1.4. Additional areas of synergy related to the three functions of the LCIPP

Fourteen respondents provided information on the synergies they identified in their country or at the regional level for platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities, related to the three functions of the LCIPP. The six areas of synergies were the following:

1. Information exchange on the knowledge, practices, experiences and concerns of indigenous peoples and/or local communities in the context of climate change
2. Production of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data about the impacts, needs and responses of indigenous peoples and/or local communities, in the context of climate change developed with their full and effective participation, and in the case of Indigenous Peoples, their free, prior and informed consent
3. Co-design of policies that strengthen the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and/or local communities for climate change action
4. Opportunities to better articulate a holistic approach to climate change action at various levels

5. Co-design of training and capacity-building materials and workshops for both representatives of indigenous peoples and/or local communities, and Parties
6. Promote and support programmes that enhance the resilience of indigenous peoples and local communities

The chart below shows the preferences that were expressed by the respondents.



1.5. Binational initiatives and regional platforms

Binational initiative by the Mexico and Canada governments

The government of Mexico and the government of Canada co-organized in 2020 the “Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification”⁴⁷, the results of which are socialized in various international forums. The Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue, constitutes an essential element for the negotiations under UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Similarly, the government of Mexico co-organized with the government of Canada the Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification, held in September and October 2020, the results of which are shared in the various international forums.

Regional West Africa platform

In West Africa, a regional francophone platforms gathering indigenous peoples and government agencies were created as a result of an engagement coordinated by the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee ([IPACC](#))⁴⁸.

The regional platform gathers similar national platforms in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger. Members of indigenous peoples have met under that platform to exchange their experiences in relation to climate change, and gatherings have been organized between them and government representatives of those four countries to each promote the inclusion of indigenous knowledge in national strategies and adaptation plans. Additional resources are required to carry out the activities of these platforms.

⁴⁷ The respondent provided the following reference: <https://www.gob.mx/inpi/articulos/memoria-dialogo-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-sobre-el-cambio-climatico-biodiversidad-y-desertificacion-versiones-en-espanol-e-ingles>

⁴⁸ An indigenous peoples organization comprised of a network of 135 indigenous peoples' organisations in 21 African countries.

Among the most important results from the platform is that this regional francophone platform allows knowledge and experience to be shared and contributed to the international climate debate. Targeted support has also been provided to networks and organisations of nomadic herders and indigenous peoples. Through workshops that have strengthened indigenous peoples capacity to engage their knowledge in policy making processes related to climate change and scientific research from an approach that is respectful to indigenous peoples rights, and dialogues with the governments.

At the regional level in Africa, IPACC produced, in 2016, an introductory guidance document on integrating African indigenous and traditional knowledge in National Adaptation Plans, outlining the basis for this engagement with indigenous peoples and Parties across Africa.

The national platforms in Benin, and Burkina Faso gather indigenous peoples, government agencies, and climate data service providers were created as a result of an engagement coordinated by the IPACC.

In addition to that, in-service training courses provide the government staff with the know-how required to play an informed part in developing adaptation plans based on scientific findings. The aim of providing organisational and technical advice to the national authorities is to enable them to put what they have learned into practice. English and French versions of the training manuals will be launched during COP 26.

As a result of that, governments of the countries involved have not only worked with indigenous peoples to develop essential documents to combat climate change but also have welcomed the knowledge of indigenous peoples to inform these documents. From a policymaking point of view, this effort has resulted in the development of key climate policy documents, including the Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Both Benin⁴⁹ and Burkina Faso⁵⁰ have included indigenous knowledge as part of their national strategies.

Central Africa

At the regional level, Indigenous organizations participate in the Climate Working Group within the Working Group of the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), one of the sub-regional institutions that brings together the forest departments of 8 Central African countries⁵¹. The Climate Working Group brings together the various National Climate Change Focal Points. Indigenous organizations were represented by a delegate at COMIFAC, and developed a position note on REDD. This document is a means to channel indigenous peoples' voice in the commitments of Central African States to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. The position of indigenous organizations was developed at a sub-regional workshop organized in 2016, where the

⁴⁹ Benin's First Nationally Determined Contribution:

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN_BENIN_VERSION_ANGLAISE.pdf

⁵⁰ Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan :

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Burkina%20Faso%20NAP_English.pdf ; Burkina Faso

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution:

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Burkina%20Faso%20First/INDC%20Burkina_ENG.%20Version_finale.pdf

⁵¹ Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Centrafrican Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe.

Climate Change and Biodiversity focal points were invited to assess the consideration of concerns and knowledge at the country level.

The progress made in Central Africa is to be contextualized in a region where progress has been verified at the national level. Chad by the Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad (AFPAT), where spaces of convergence of indigenous peoples, scientists of climatic change and government.

Also, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, an indigenous peoples' organization, the Programme for the Integrated Development of the Pygmy People in Kivu, worked with national focal points for climate change and biodiversity within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. In particular with the Climate Change Focal Point, their engagement has fostered the inclusion of indigenous knowledge in national climate change strategies and plans.

The [NDC](#) of the Democratic Republic of Congo has integrated community forest management by indigenous peoples, similarly to what has been done with the biodiversity agenda⁵². This was the result of a workshop they held in February 2020, to which the National Focal Point for climate change and the National Focal Point for biodiversity were invited. There are currently ongoing discussions to include indigenous knowledge in the NAP and Adaptation Strategy of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which has been facilitated in the context of the recent adoption by that country of a law protecting the rights of indigenous Pygmy peoples.

The West and the Central African platforms suggested the LCIPP secretariat should have mechanisms in place to monitor countries' commitments to traditional knowledge in their national strategies.

2. Recommendations for further development of regional and national platforms in line with the LCIPP

The information contained in this document represents a first step in a dialogue that will hopefully be extended in the implementation of the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP. By so doing, it will increase the capacity of the LCIPP to upscale meaningful experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities to international climate change policies, and to further promote the national implementation of international standards on climate change in a manner that respects and promotes the knowledge, rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples, and facilitates the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities.

By identifying and collecting information about the platforms, entities, processes or mechanisms, or activities that, like the LCIPP, specifically bring together Parties, and local communities and/or indigenous peoples to work together in the field of climate change at the national and regional level, this activity has shown an important potential to enhance the strength of the LCIPP and inspire the

⁵² The National Biodiversity Strategy and the National Action Plan on biodiversity integrate the indigenous peoples traditional knowledge and show how this knowledge can also benefit from the State support. Several programmes also exist under REDD.

formation and implementation of similar entities, in line with the principles contained in [Decision 2/CP.23](#).

The scoping exercise of practices that are similar to the LCIPP constitutes progress achieved by Activity 12 that would need to be capitalized upon in the framework of the work to be developed by the platform in the future. Therefore, the co-leads would like to recommend the continuation of the work of Activity 12 in an appropriate form under the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP. Among other things, the LCIPP (including its FWG) may encourage Parties to the UNFCCC to consider establishing similar entities that enable States to making their climate change policies and actions in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities. The FWG may continue this activity in the actions that the LCIPP will implement in order to enable the LCIPP to further strengthen the actions that some Parties to the UNFCCC are starting to implement in the field of indigenous peoples and local communities and climate change⁵³.

⁵³ See, for example, the statement that the United States President Joe Biden announced this month about his will to start working with the tribes in his country to comprehensively incorporate Tribal Ecological Knowledge into the federal government's scientific approach to fight climate change: <https://www.azmirror.com/2021/11/16/indigenous-traditional-knowledge-to-be-included-in-us-efforts-against-climate-change-for-first-time/>