

Multi-stakeholder in-session workshop report

Activity 8 under the LCIPP initial two-year workplan

version 25 February 2022

I. Key take-aways

The multi-stakeholder in-session workshop, through bringing together diverse LCIPP contributors from across the UN system, indigenous knowledge holders, Party representatives, and other relevant entities, highlighted opportunities for:

- i. Enhancing recognition of the valuable role indigenous and local knowledge can play in informing climate policies and actions;
- ii. Building the capacity of Parties and multilateral bodies and processes to ethically engage with indigenous peoples and local communities in the design and implementation of climate policies and actions;
- iii. Increasing direct engagement with representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities and knowledge holders, with and climate policy makers at the national, regional, and international level, through designing and integrating specific leadership roles for indigenous and local representatives to share their expertise, on all levels (i.e. indigenous fellowships, indigenous-led advisory bodies and panels).

II. Introduction

The multi-stakeholder in-session workshop held during the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) is the third annual workshop held under the LCIPP. The workshop was part of activity 8 of the LCIPP's initial two-year workplan and falls under the LCIPP function "climate policies and actions". The platform brings together diverse ways of knowing for designing and implementing climate policies and actions, through this function, to support Parties in achieving the objective of the Paris Agreement. The workshop aimed to enhance synergy and interaction with climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention and highlight existing policies and good practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities related to climate change.

Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa and Mr. Rodion Sulyandziga, members of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG), co-led the implementation of this workshop. This workshop built a constructive dialogue between diverse LCIPP contributors to assess the progress made and gaps yet to be filled across the UN system, through bringing together diverse LCIPP contributors, including UN bodies, financial institutions, Parties, indigenous knowledge holders, and representatives from local communities, The following summary report provides a synopsis of the experiences, lessons learned, and ways forward shared by panelists, indigenous knowledge holders, and LCIPP contributors. Ms. Lydia Birtwistle-Sawyer, representative of COP 26 Presidency, and Ms. Victoria Tauli Corpuz, former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples opened the event with their remarks. Ms. Birtwistle-Sawyer underscored the Presidency's commitment to amplifying the voices of indigenous peoples and local communities throughout its Presidency year.

Ms. Victoria Tauli Corpuz highlighted work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. She highlighted that a strong connection between Parties, UN bodies and other multilateral bodies would foster further respect for indigenous rights and ensure concerns of local communities and indigenous

peoples are taken into account in climate policies and actions. She noted the vital importance of the participation of indigenous peoples, stewards of 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity, in climate policymaking and actions, including how indigenous management of natural resources has heightened the climate resilience of ecosystems and the indigenous communities which depend on them. Ms. Tauli Corpuz also recalled the deep connection between language, culture, and stewarding biodiversity, as indigenous languages hold knowledge of ecosystems that may be otherwise intangible.

III. Summary of panel discussion: Existing policies and practices to strengthen the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the design and implementation of climate

The first panel discussion featured the expertise of the indigenous knowledge holders who joined the workshop from the seven indigenous sociocultural regions of the world, and experts from agencies and Parties.

A. Policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) lead author, Dr. Martin Sommerkorn

Activity 7 mapped policies and practices for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities under and outside the convention.¹ One of the bodies mapped was the IPCC, which had recent examples of increasing references to indigenous knowledge in the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC).² Dr. Martin Sommerkorn, a lead author for several Arctic Council assessments and coordinating lead author for the IPCC's SROCC, shared his views on some of the current practices and gaps for the participation of indigenous knowledge holders and inclusion of indigenous knowledge in IPCC publications based on his experience. For example, he noted that the SROCC chapter on polar ecosystems referenced indigenous knowledge, one of the first instances where the IPCC has referenced indigenous knowledge within its reports. While the participation of indigenous peoples and engagement with indigenous knowledge under the IPCC remains in its infancy, the progress in SROCC illustrates a step forward. Throughout the IPCC's sixth Assessment Report cycle, Indigenous knowledge holders and Indigenous Peoples Organizations such as the Inuit Circumpolar Council have been increasingly active as expert reviewers, contributing authors, and participants at the IPCC plenary approval sessions. In these capacities, indigenous peoples have shared their insights for utilizing indigenous knowledge in assessment reports and desired next steps. Those reflections include working with indigenous peoples on scoping and methodology for assessments and supporting inclusion of indigenous experts in writing, research analysis, and results dissemination. In his comments, Dr. Sommerkorn acknowledged this step forward in recognizing the importance of diverse knowledge systems to inform climate policies and actions. He also acknowledged that there are still many structural barriers for enhanced inclusion of indigenous peoples within the IPCC publication process. He noted one major gap is that the IPCC's current rules and procedures do not allow for acknowledgment of sources like primary indigenous knowledge holders as reference material is restricted to peer-reviewed research and some grey literature. To enhance the participation of indigenous peoples in the future, Dr. Sommerkorn expressed that from his view as an author there may be a need for more lead time and capacity on behalf of IPCC authors, and broader scope of reference material, to better engage the knowledge of indigenous peoples in IPCC reports. Finally, he suggested that social ecological resilience is an example of a strong entry point for the inclusion of indigenous knowledge

¹ LCIPP Activity 7 Technical Paper can be found here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/information-hub/information-record-detail?source=896&typeresource=918&id=425>

² See <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>

in IPCC assessments. Engaging indigenous peoples in climate policies and actions: Ms. Taru Savolainen and Mr. Tuomas Aslak Juuso

Ms. Taru Savolainen shared experiences from Finland on engaging indigenous peoples in climate policies and actions through cooperation between the Finnish government and Sámi Parliament. These good practices in Finland were referenced in the activity 10 summary of submissions under the LCIPP initial two-year workplan,³ related to engaging indigenous peoples in national climate policy. The Sámi Parliament in Finland is the self-government body of the Sámi indigenous people; the body represents the Sámi in national and international spaces. The Finnish authorities have a legal obligation to negotiate with the Sámi Parliament in designing climate policies, as it is enacted in the Act of the Sámi Parliament in the Finnish legislation. This legal obligation applies to all far-reaching and important measures that made directly or indirectly affect the Sámi status as an indigenous people. Ms. Savolainen shared that several years ago, the Ministry of Environment began to reform the Finnish Climate Change Act, a piece of legislation that governs climate policy planning. It includes national strategies and policy measures to reduce emissions and implement a target for increasing carbon sinks. Ms. Savolainen explained that while developing the law, one of the targets of the Finnish ministry was to strengthen of the protection of Sámi rights under the act. Sámi were identified as a stakeholder group in that process. Finnish government has conducted public hearings with Sámi to make sure that there are all the also technical requirements available for enabling an open dialogue. The new law may be submitted to the Parliament early next year, and includes a proposal to establish a Sámi climate council or panel that would identify matters relevant in developing climate policy from a Sámi perspective. This council or panel would contribute to producing research that is relevant for promoting Sámi rights within Finland's climate policies, including support the preparation of more inclusive climate policy, and the role of traditional knowledge in research and in climate policy design. Ms. Savolainen was hopeful that a new kind of instrument will institutionalize the cooperation further and will help the Finnish government conduct the consultations in a more effective manner.

The President of the Finnish Sámi Council, Mr. Tuomas Aslak Juuso, complemented these remarks by adding that the Sámi Parliament and the government of Finland had found a consensus on how the climate law should be reformed. One of the key elements in the vision of the Sámi Parliament has been that traditional knowledge holders would have equal status with academic researchers producing more knowledge and studying traditional livelihoods. In addition, the body would gather precise knowledge and data with the Sámi people, alongside the majority of Finnish society, while also providing concrete proposals on adaptation actions. Mr. Juuso stated that these are major elements for the future of Sámi people, whose traditional practices like reindeer herding, fishing, hunting are critical to sustaining indigenous culture and livelihoods in the future. Dr. Sherpa, moderator of the discussion and co-lead of the activity, welcomed the Finnish example on cooperation between the Finnish government and Sámi Parliament. She indicated that the Finnish example may serve as a model for other countries in their efforts to include knowledge of indigenous peoples in the design and implementation of climate policies and actions.

B. Existing funding within the United Nations system for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities: Ms. Antonella Cordone, representing International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD)

³ LCIPP Activity 10 Summary of Submissions can be found here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/information-hub/information-record-detail?source=896&typeresource=918&id=418>

Ms. Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist, Nutrition and Social Inclusion at International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD) shared IFAD's experience and history in engaging indigenous peoples through IFAD's unique Indigenous Peoples Forum and Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF). The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) at IFAD is referenced in the synthesis document as part of the activity 11 of the LCIPP initial two-year workplan,⁴ on existing funding within the United Nations system for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities from all regions related to climate change.

Ms. Cordone shared that through continued dialogue with indigenous representatives, IFAD leadership realized that the fund was working frequently with indigenous peoples without any formal recognition. Indigenous representatives supported the institution throughout the process of building mechanisms to ensure that indigenous peoples rights were integrating into the criteria of approval for the design and approval of each IFAD project. Ms. Cordone explained that over the course of one decade, IFAD moved from not being aware of their direct engagement with indigenous peoples to building a structure to properly align this work, including the approval of IFAD's policy on engagement with indigenous peoples. Through support of the UN Permanent Forum members who came to IFAD to speak directly with management, IFAD became the first international finance institution to have a policy and integrate Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a mandatory principle for any financing project. IFAD then established the multi-country Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), a dedicated facility to financing small projects directly to indigenous communities and indigenous peoples organizations. Through IPAF, IFAD has approved 160 projects which are designed and implemented by indigenous peoples. A new call for proposals to be issued next year that will focus on climate change. IFAD later launched the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, a unique platform which institutionalized IFAD's dialogue with indigenous peoples. The Indigenous Peoples' Forum has a board composed of indigenous representatives from the regions where IFAD works. Through the forum, IFAD developed a "How to do Note" on seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in IFAD-funded projects.⁵

Ms. Cordone added that the results which Dr. Sommerkorn shared on the IPCC are crucial for organizations like IFAD, and for key stakeholders to recognize the important contributions indigenous peoples, their knowledge, and sustainable practices have in the world. She explained that although IFAD currently has some expertise to work on adaptation, institutions must think holistically. She stated, "We need to integrate and put the people at the center of those mechanisms, and it is very important to work in alliance with the LCIPP, the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN organizations that are doing good work with indigenous peoples." She reiterated that these alliances between multilateral bodies and agencies are important and must be fostered at all levels. To conclude the panel, moderator Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa highlighted the importance of the experience at IFAD and emphasized the need to strengthen collaboration, recognizing that one of the work of the LCIPP fosters collaboration with bodies both under and outside the Convention.

C. Open dialogue

⁴ LCIPP Activity 11 Technical Paper can be found here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/information-hub/information-record-detail?source=896&typeresource=918&id=419>

⁵ IFAD (2021) "How to do note on seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects" Available here: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/43977762/FPIC_HTDN_Final+EN.pdf/d6d4123e-6b9e-5c08-6b40-89f512ef0b8d?t=1634568016406

The open dialogue following the first panel featured a discussion between panelists, indigenous knowledge holders, and LCIPP contributors. Anna Sinkevich, indigenous fellow at the Traditional Knowledge Division of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) submitted a statement highlighting WIPO's practices for engaging indigenous peoples and local communities. These practices include a WIPO indigenous fellowship programme and the development of WIPO's Traditional Knowledge Division (TKD). WIPO's TKD carries out WIPO's work on the intersection of intellectual property and genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions through seven service areas. One of the areas is facilitating multilateral negotiations on international instruments with objective of protecting genetic resources, traditional cultural expressions and traditional knowledge, which includes knowledge related to climate change. Indigenous peoples and local communities actively participate in this process as observers. Furthermore, TKD provides intellectual property advice on the documentation of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. Anna Sinkevich stated that WIPO recognizes there are many initiatives about documenting traditional knowledge relating to climate change and being aware about intellectual property aspect of the documentation process can help to minimize possible risks related to intellectual property rights. Finally, the statement highlighted the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities is another area of WIPO's work. This consists of a range of general and specific information, services and programs to assist indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in and benefit from WIPO's activities with a view to better protect indigenous knowledge.

During the live open dialogue, Mr. Stanley Riamit Kimaren from Kenya shared reflections from his region. He highlighted examples of how Parties across the African continent are engaging with traditional knowledge, and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities. He utilized the example of Kenya to illustrate that in the region, there is an increasingly growing trend towards a positive environment for indigenous communities, including recognition in the national constitution. The Kenyan constitution of 2010 defines indigenous communities and enabled legislation to give effect to these constitutional principles, including the Kenyan Cultural Expression and Traditional Knowledge Act of 2016.⁶ Mr. Kimaren also shared that with respect to representation and participation in decision making, the National Climate change Act of Kenya establishes a National Climate Change Council of which is the highest space of decision making on climate change in the country. He also shared that Kenya has a climate change strategy that speaks about traditional knowledge in its National Adaptation Plan. Kenya's most recent Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), however, is less articulative on issues related to indigenous peoples. Mr. Kimaren further noted that there is increase recognition and promotion of indigenous knowledge; however, there are gaps between this national level recognition and subnational actions and community actions. The framework is not yet informing actions on the ground. He added that there are also minimal resources to translate legislation into application and documentation of traditional knowledge, and a low capacity among the policy makers that promote the utilization of these indigenous knowledge systems. There is a policy, yet there are gaps in the understanding of policymakers for what that means and how it can be enacted. Finally, Mr. Kimaren emphasized the importance of direct engagement and dialogue between policymakers and indigenous knowledge holders. At present there is very little collaboration between indigenous knowledge holders and policymakers in Kenya, which explains the weakness of implementation.

⁶ Kenyan "Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act", 2016 available here: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC160885/#:~:text=Protection%20of%20Traditional%20Knowledge%20and,Constitution%3B%20and%20for%20connected%20purposes>

Knowledge holder Dr. Virginia Marshall, from the Pacific, highlighted that indigenous knowledge should be at the forefront of informing climate change policies and action. This knowledge should be celebrated and also recompensed and incorporated into any other government policies and laws. She underscored that self-determination is critical within this area of sharing knowledge. From the point of view of indigenous scholars, Dr. Marshall shared that indigenous knowledge and research must be led and written by indigenous peoples, with the authority from elders and knowledge holders.

Mr. Raja Devasish Roy, a knowledge holder from Bangladesh, contributed to the discussion by further highlighting that there have been numerous challenges of utilizing indigenous knowledge within international scientific bodies and UN processes. He highlighted that indigenous peoples historically have been adversely affected by projects funded by financial institutions, underscoring the need to promote and implement safeguard protocol across all international institutions. Mr. Áslat Holmberg, a Sámi knowledge holder from the Arctic region, joined into the discussion highlighting the imperative of not only racing to lower emissions in climate policies and actions, but also a “race to adaptation” to help indigenous communities build resilience against pending climate impacts. He echoed what had been discussed in the example of Finland, stating that the Sámi Climate Council hopefully will be a good example on how to navigate this race to adaptation. He further reinstated that indigenous knowledge must be at the center of the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples. Next, African knowledge holder Mr. Gakemotho Satau stated the importance of the formal recognition of indigenous peoples in order to sufficiently engage them as knowledge holders to inform climate change policies and actions.

Providing a concrete example of indigenous engagement in climate policies and actions, knowledge holder Aïssatou Dicko shared an example from the African region. She highlighted the work of a platform she is involved with, created to involve indigenous peoples in the Sahel region of Africa (including Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Benin) to integrate indigenous knowledge in national adaptation plans.⁷ This platform enables constant exchange and sharing of experiences in the countries involved and with the organizations, through the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC) that supports and coordinate the project.

Finally, from the Asia region, knowledge holder Mr. Nima Lama shared experiences of indigenous communities in his region on the frontlines of climate change, facing increasingly adverse climate impacts each year. Moderator Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa noted that for the Asia region, access to international climate policy making spaces for indigenous peoples could be improved through increasing access to translation, as there are over 100 official languages in Asia alone. To summarize and close the session, Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz reiterated the need for legislation that protects and respects indigenous knowledge so that indigenous knowledge can inform climate policies and actions appropriately. In addition to the implementation of legislation, she reinforced the need to provide sufficient access to funds for indigenous peoples and local communities to be able to maintain their customary governance systems over how the forests, water, and soil systems of indigenous communities are managed to build climate resilience.

IV. Summary of opportunities to enhance synergy and interaction through implementing the second-three workplan of the LCIPP

The second panel of the workshop was designed to explore ways to engage in the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP, which was welcomed by Parties during COP 26 in Glasgow. The workplan

⁷ Read more about the platform’s work through the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC) here: <https://www.ipacc.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/English.pdf>

presents multiple avenues for increased collaboration and synergies under and outside the convention, including a new activity for an indigenous youth roundtable (activity 8) and an activity to enhance collaboration with other constituted bodies under the Convention (activity 6).⁸

The speakers highlighted their perspectives on opportunities to engaged with the second three-year workplan. The first speaker, Mr. Graeme Reed, co-chair of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) expressed the urgency of focusing on concrete action on mitigating and adapting to climate change. He referenced the need for increased ambition which was underscored in the recent UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Synthesis Report.⁹ He suggested that a terms of reference between the LCIPP and IIPFCC could be helpful to outline engagement with the next workplan. Mr. Reed encouraged event organizers to ensure that indigenous peoples are engaged as speakers on panels. He recommended that indigenous peoples have the ability to speak directly for themselves or on behalf of the experiences of their communities, when engaged with UN bodies and other multilateral agencies.

Ms. Nikita Shiel-Rolle from the Bahamas shared her perspective as a representative of local communities. Ms. Shiel-Rolle stated the importance of identifying how the voices of local communities can become more engaged with the LCIPP. She highlighted the importance of addressing how local communities can access international funding to build climate resilience and the capacities of local communities to advocate for their own needs.

Mr. Michael Vartanyan, a member of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)¹⁰ spoke about opportunities to enhance collaboration with the FWG and constituted bodies under the Convention. Mr. Vartanyan explained that the CGE provides technical support and assistance to developing country Parties on climate change related reporting, such as the national communications. Under the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP, the CGE is invited to collaborate on scoping documents and explore opportunities to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in national reporting frameworks and in enhancing transparency frameworks under the Paris Agreement.

Ms. Andrea Carmen, FWG member and North American indigenous representative, highlighted the ways forward to enhance work under the LCIPP. She stated that the FWG has made momentous progress in enhancing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process. Yet, she noted that there is still considerable amount of work to be done in the next three years to increase the recognition of indigenous knowledge and developing regional capacity for engagement for integrating indigenous knowledge into regional and national climate policies and actions.

V. Lessons learned and ways forward

Through the contributions of a diverse array of stakeholders, representatives, and knowledge holders, key lessons and themes emerged from the workshop include:

- a) Increase recognition of the role of indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems to inform climate policies and actions at all levels;

⁸ The second three-year workplan of the LCIPP can be found in FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1, annex IV.

⁹ UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report, September 2021: <https://unfccc.int/documents/306848>

¹⁰ More information on the CGE can be found here: <https://unfccc.int/CGE>

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- b) Foster direct and meaningful dialogue between holders of indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems and policymakers is vital, for climate policies and actions to be appropriately informed by such diverse knowledge systems;
- c) Enhance the capacity of climate policymakers to ethically engage with indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of climate policies and actions;
- d) Design advisory bodies and leadership roles within Party governments, and multi-lateral agencies for indigenous peoples and local communities representatives to inform climate policies and actions;
- e) There is also the need to enhance capacity of bodies across the UN system to exchange knowledge on best practices related to climate change policies and actions, and to work together to stabilize the global climate system.

Annexes

Annex I: Relevant mandates

1. In the LCIPP initial two-year workplan,¹¹ under the function of "climate change policies and actions", activity 8 mandated the LCIPP to hold a multi-stakeholder in-session workshop on enhancing synergy and interaction with climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention.

Annex II: The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

1. Functions
 - a. The three functions of the LCIPP are knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate policies and actions.
 - i. *Knowledge*: The platform promotes the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
 - ii. *Capacity for Engagement*: The platform builds the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process as well as the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes;
 - iii. *Climate change policies and actions*: The platform facilitates the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples. The platform also facilitates the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contribution of the Parties concerned.

¹¹ LCIPP initial two-year workplan can be found here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/lcipp-background/2020-2021-workplan>

2. Facilitative Working Group (FWG)

- a. Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) is a constituted body that was established at COP 24 in Katowice, December 2018. The body was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its three functions related to knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions (see decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 6 for more detail on the functions). In so doing, the FWG collaborates with other bodies under and outside the Convention, as appropriate, to enhance the coherence of the actions of the Platform under the Convention. The UNFCCC secretariat supports and facilitates the work of the body. FWG is comprised of 14 representatives, half of which are representatives of Parties, and half of which are representatives from indigenous peoples organizations. The addition of three representatives of local communities and three additional Party representatives will be considered in 2024, as part of a broader review of the FWG. More information on the "membership" is available on the LCIPP web portal.¹²
- b. Two FWG indigenous members, Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa and Rodion Sulyandziga served as co-leads for activity 8.

Annex III: Agenda

SESSION I: Opening	
15:00-15:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opening ceremony by Mr. Vyacheslav Shadrin, Yukagir Elder and indigenous knowledge holder ○ Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa, FWG member and Executive Director of Center for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRED) - Ms. Lydia Birtwistle-Sawyer, representative of United Kingdom COP 26 Presidency - Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, <i>former</i> United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
SESSION II: Setting the scene	
15:20-16:00	<p>Moderation by FWG member and activity co-lead, Dr. Pasang Dolma Sherpa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Panel discussion: Existing policies and practices to strengthen the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the design and implementation of climate policies and actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Martin Sommerkorn, IPCC (speaker from LCIPP activity 7 mapping result) - Ms. Taru Savolainen, Finland (speaker from LCIPP activity 10 mapping result) - Ms. Antonella Cordone, IFAD (Speaker from LCIPP activity 11 mapping result)

¹² More information on FWG membership can be found here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/facilitative-working-group-fwg/facilitative-working-group>

SESSION III: Open dialogue	
16:00 – 16:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open dialogue with contribution from knowledge holders from each region
SESSION IV: Enhancing synergy and interaction with climate change related bodies and processes under and outside the Convention	
16:30 – 17:45	<p>Moderation by FWG member and activity co-lead, Mr. Rodion Sulyandziga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Panel discussion: Opportunities to enhance synergy and interaction through implementing the second-three workplan of the LCIPP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the second three-year workplan - IIPFCC co-chair, Mr. Graeme Reed - Representative of local communities, Ms. Nikita Shiel-Rolle - Representative of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), Mr. Michael Vartanyan - Ms. Andrea Carmen, FWG indigenous representative, North America
SESSION V: Conclusion	
17:45 – 18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Summary of discussions and closing by FWG member and co-lead Mr. Rodion Sulyandziga ○ Closing ceremony by Ms. Jhanira Sensu, Shuar, Morona Santiago indigenous knowledge holder

Annex IV: Proceedings

1. The opening invocation of the workshop was led by Mr. Vyacheslav Shadrin, a Yukagir elder, together with indigenous knowledge holders from the UN indigenous sociocultural region of Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia an initial invocation of the event.
2. The closing invocation was led by Ms. Jhanira Sensu, Shuar, Morona Santiago youth indigenous knowledge holder from Central and South America and the Caribbean region.

Annex V: Parties and organizations represented at the multi-stakeholder workshop

1. UN agencies and bodies
 - a. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - b. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 - c. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
2. Parties
 - a. Finland
 - b. United Kingdom (UK COP Presidency representative)
3. Other stakeholder groups
 - a. International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCCC)

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- b. Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA), Kenya-based indigenous peoples organization