

# UNFCCC Process and the LCIPP

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10 minutes



United Nations  
Climate Change

Local Communities and Indigenous  
Peoples Platform (LCIPP)



# History

1992

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

a framework for **international cooperation** to **combat climate change** by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and coping with impacts that were, by then, inevitable.

1997

The Kyoto Protocol

Legally binds developed country Parties to emission reduction targets

First commitment period: 2008 - 2012.  
Second commitment period: 2013 - 2020.

2015

The Paris Agreement

Top down goals and “bottom up” actions (nationally determined contributions)

Does not have mandatory quantified GHG reduction commitments like the Kyoto Protocol.

Countries are obligated to report on their contributions and implementation in order for the world to monitor progress towards the Paris goals



# Paris Agreement objectives

**Article 2:** This Agreement ... aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

*\* See, e.g., the recent NDC Synthesis Report by UNFCCC (published 26 Feb.2021)*



**Holding the increase in the global average temperature** to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;



Current NDCs do not yet lead to such paths\*



**Increasing the ability to adapt** to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and



Adaptation is not adequate, also because of lagging support



**Making finance flows consistent** with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.



Climate finance is not sufficient

# The Paris Agreement



**UNFCCC  
Ultimate Objective**



**PA Goal  
1.5°/2° Limit**



**Periodic Review**



**Global Stocktake**



**Support to  
Developing Country  
Parties**



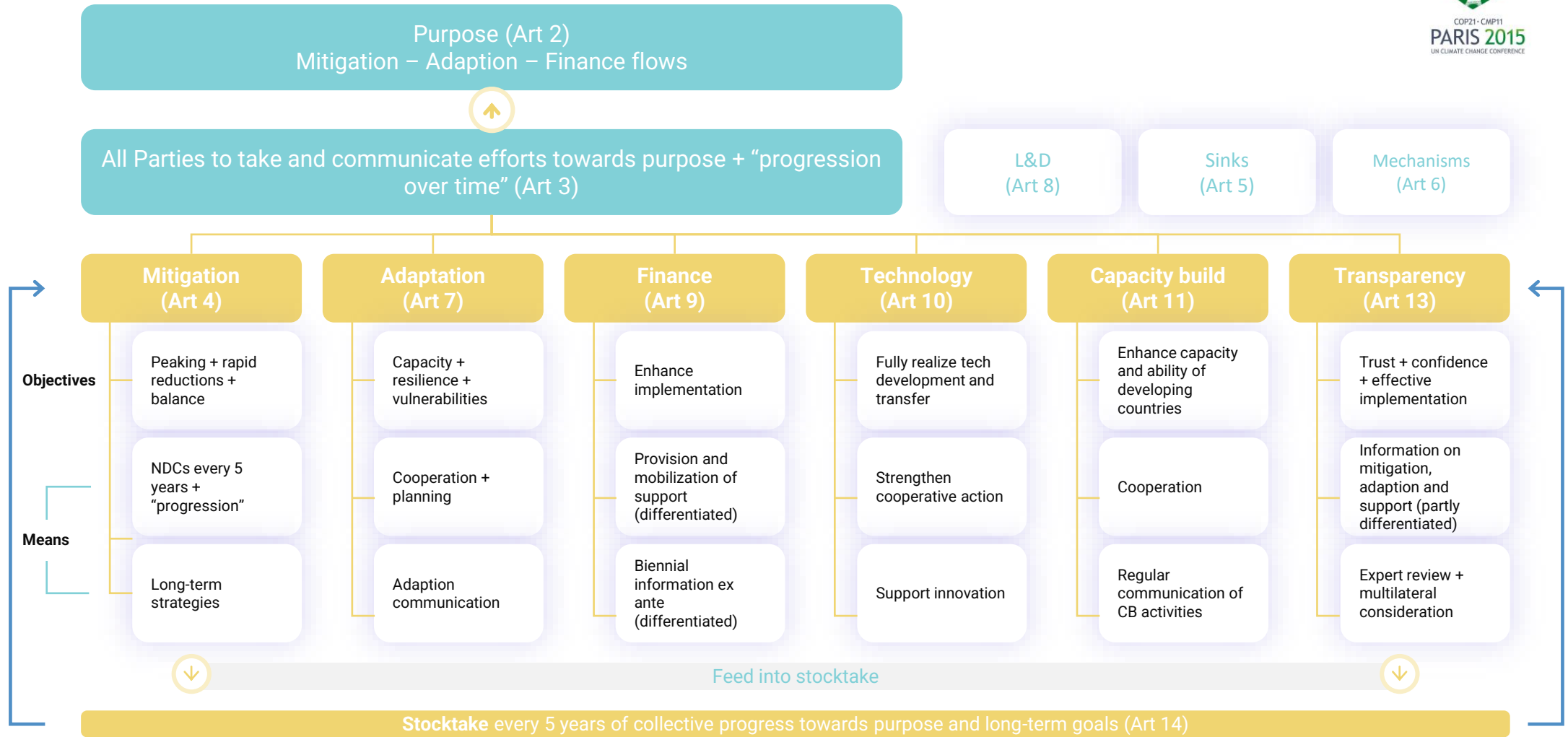
**National Ambition  
& Action**



**Reporting/  
Transparency**



# Paris Agreement | Anatomy



# Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Established the **Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)** for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner

*(Decision 1/CP.21)*



# Facilitative Working Group (FWG)

Unique Feature: Co-Chairs from Party and IPO Representative

**The FWG facilitates the implementation of the LCIPP's three functions**



5

One Party representative from each of the five UN regional groups

1

One SIDS Party representative

1

One LDC Party representative

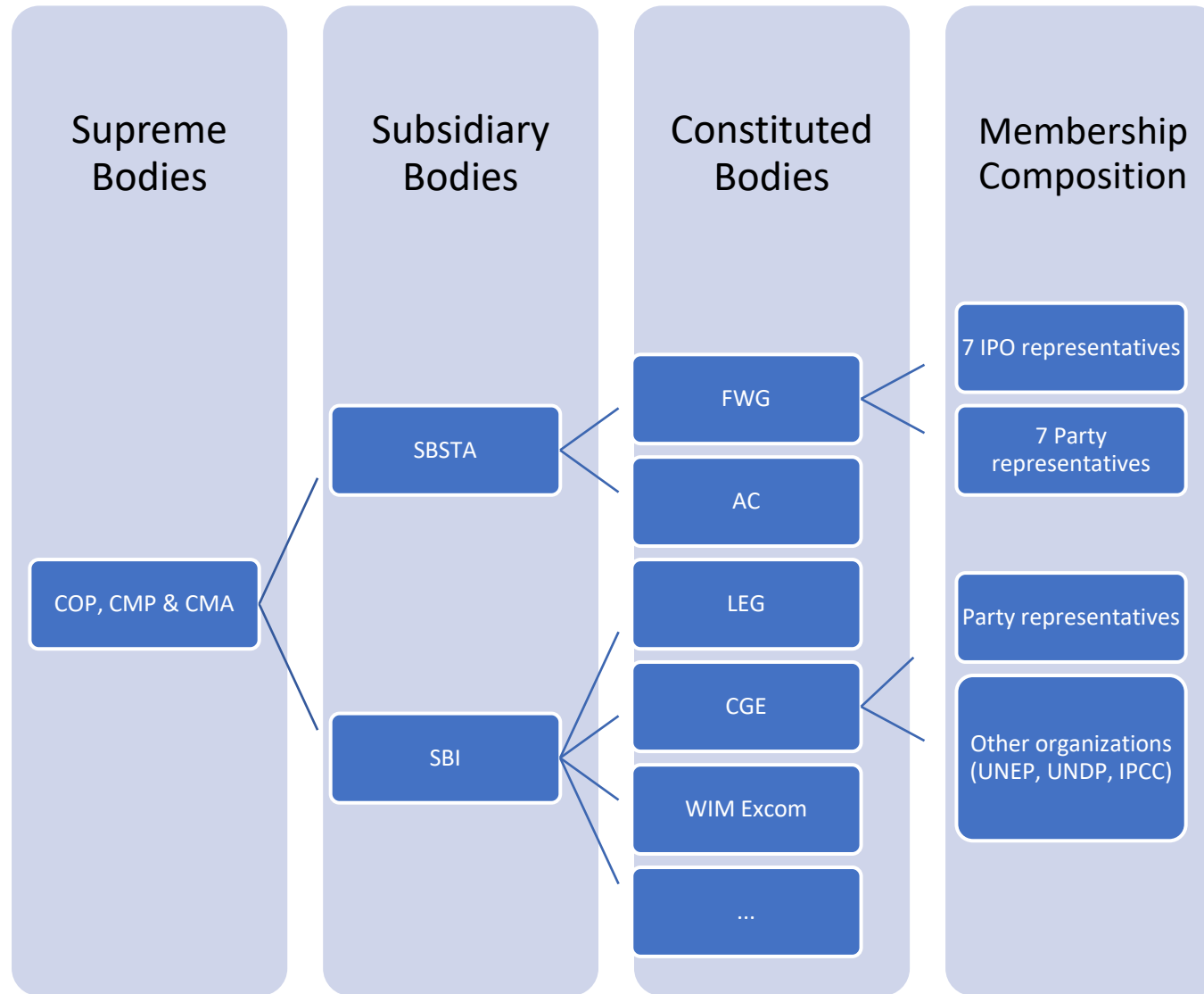
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One representative from each of the seven UN indigenous sociocultural regions

*(Decision 2/CP.24, para 3)*

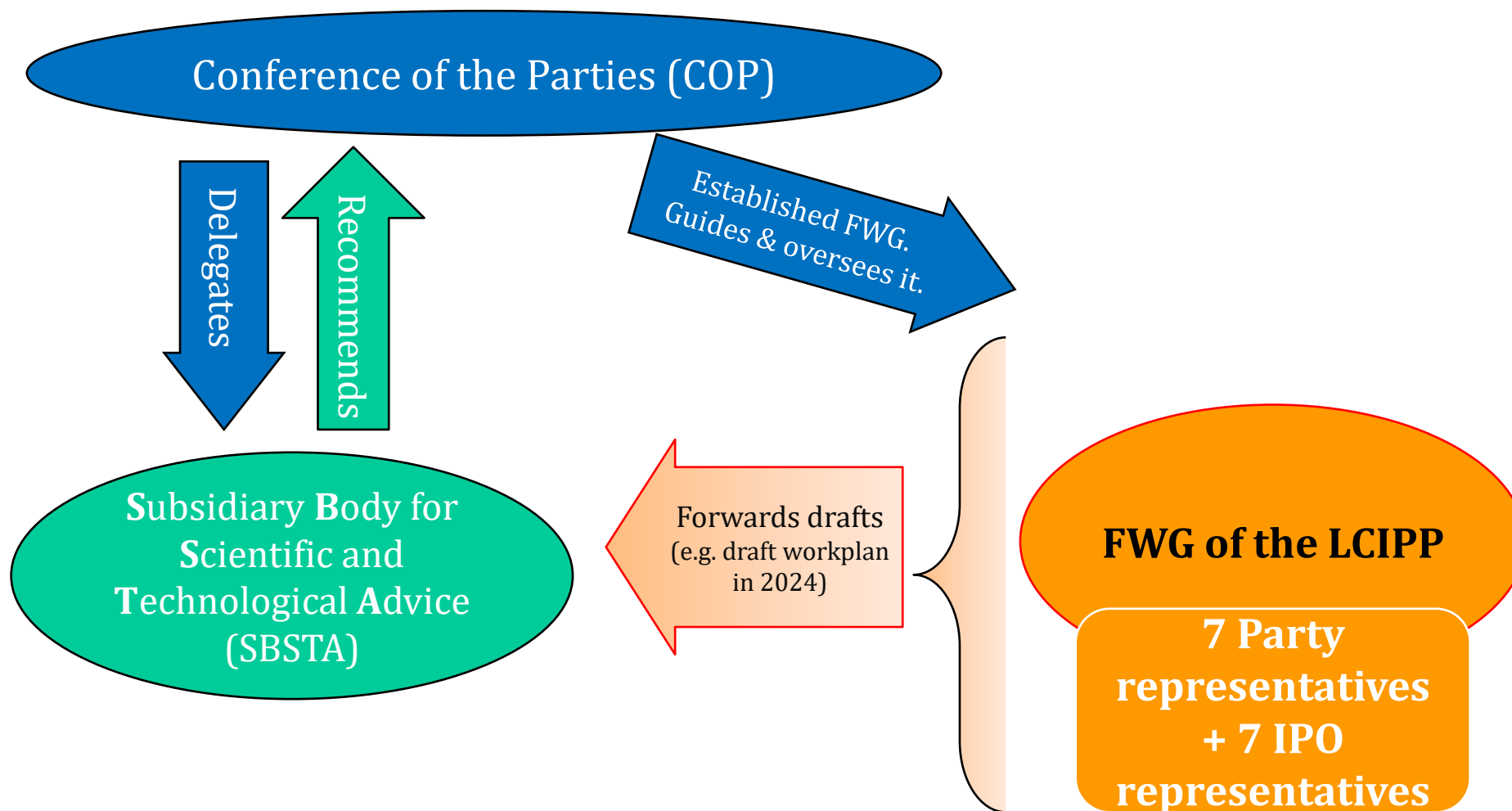


# What are governing, subsidiary and constituted bodies?



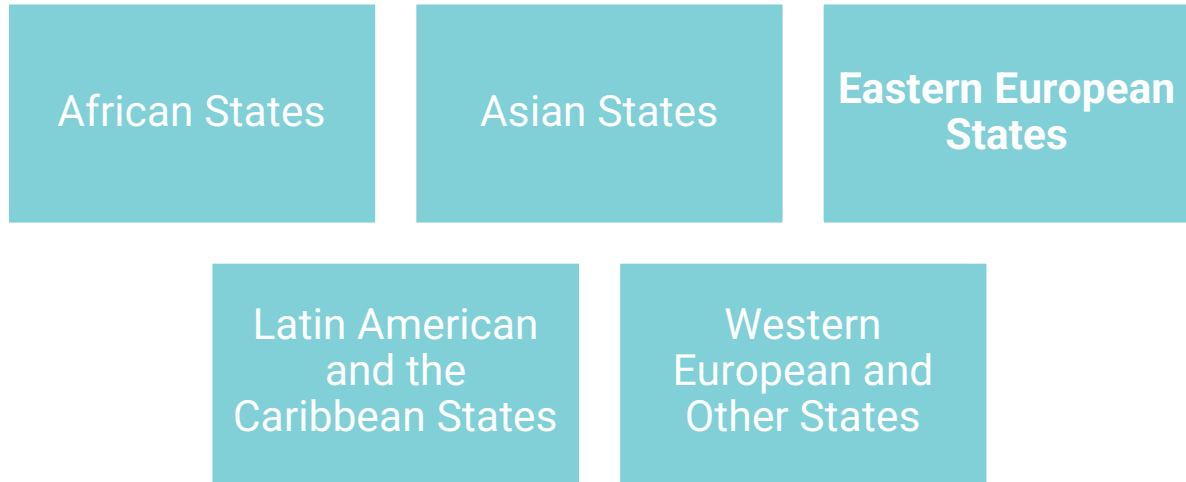


# How do COP, SBSTA and the LCIPP FWG work?

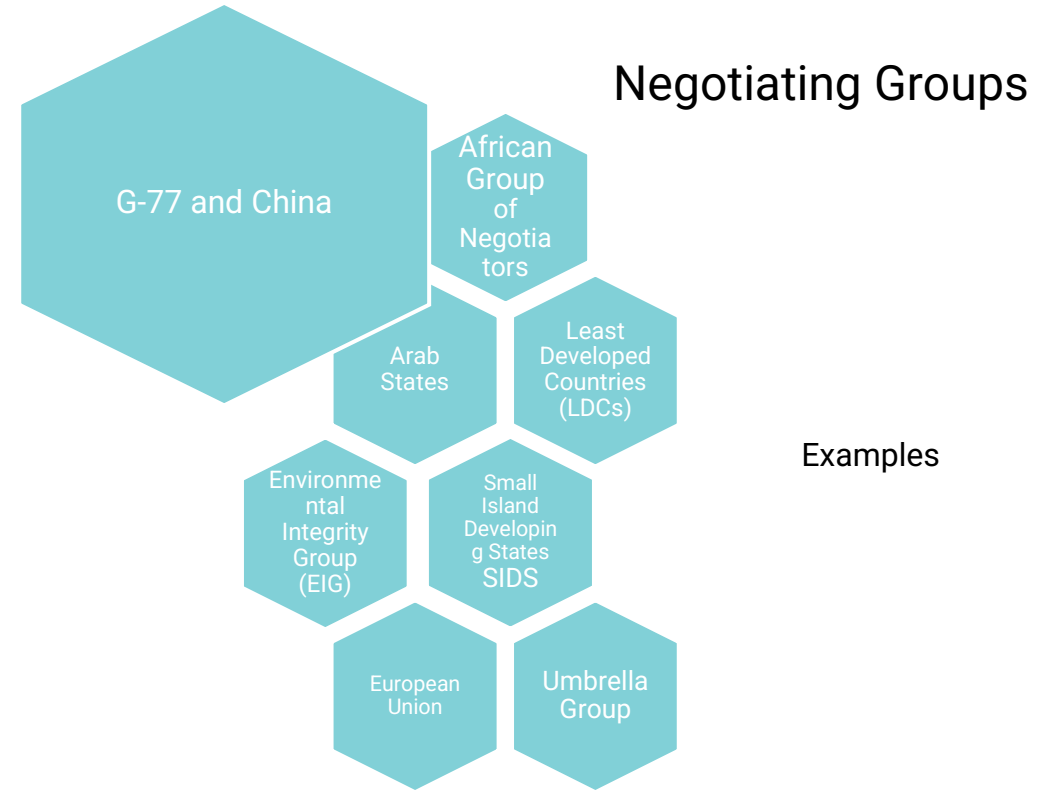


# Intervening as a Party or Party Groupings in Climate Negotiations

Based on the tradition of the United Nations, Parties are organized into five regional groupings...



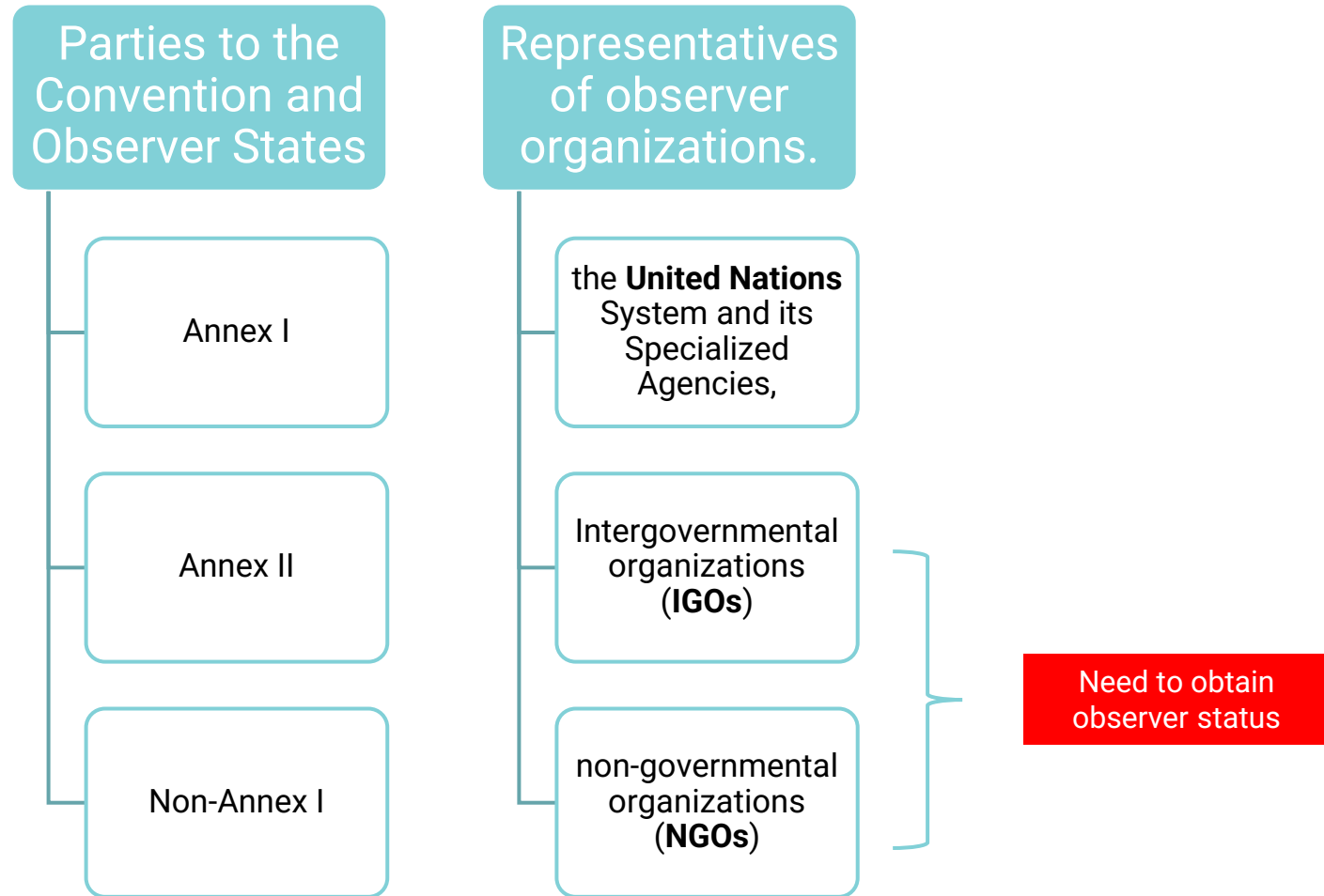
The five regional groups, however, are not usually used to present the substantive interests of Parties and several other groupings are more important for climate negotiations....



The above groups are examples. – Further negotiating groups include: The Group of Like-Minded Developing Countries (**LMDC**), the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (**AILAC**), the **BASIC** Group (Brazil, South Africa, China India), the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (**CfRN**), and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (**ALBA** in Spanish).



# Participating and Organizing at UNFCCC sessions



# Intervening as non-governmental organization

## 9 NGO Constituencies

Business and industry non-governmental organizations.

Environmental non-governmental organizations.

Farmers non-governmental organizations.

Indigenous Peoples organizations.

Local government and municipal authorities.

Research and independent non-governmental organizations.

Trade unions non-governmental organizations.

Women and gender non-governmental organizations.

Youth non-governmental organizations.



# IPO Constituency Focal Points

## Indigenous peoples organizations (IPO)

Association des Femmes Peules et Peuples  
Autochtones du Tchad (AFPAT)

Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim

Coordinator

E-mail: [hindououmar@gmail.com](mailto:hindououmar@gmail.com)

Climate and Biodiversity Program under Tebtebba

Ms. Grace Balawag

Assistant Program Coordinator

E-mail: [grace@tebtebba.org](mailto:grace@tebtebba.org)

Saami Council

Ms. Susanna Israelson

Advisor - Arctic and Environment Unit

Phone: +46 73 046 32 71

Email: [susanna.israelsson@saamicouncil.net](mailto:susanna.israelsson@saamicouncil.net)

Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los  
Pueblos Indígenas - CADPI

Ms. Eileen Mairena Cunningham

Director of External Affairs

Casa Museo Judith Kain

Bilwi, RACCN, Nicaragua



# Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process

## Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) Constituency

## Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

## Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP



What is it?

An informal loose group of NGOs admitted by the COP to the UNFCCC process as observer organizations with diverse but broadly clustered interests or perspectives. It has an internal oversight and coordination mechanism

A platform created by the Conference of the Parties (COP)

A constituted body in the UNFCCC process



Who created it and when?

Admitted Indigenous Peoples NGOs at COP 7 in 2001

In 2015, the COP, through Decision 1/CP.21

In 2018, at COP 24 in Katowice, Decision 2/CP.24 created the Facilitative Working Group (FWG)

135. Recognizes the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and establishes a platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner



What are its functions?

For the secretariat, the functions are effective communication between the large number of admitted NGOs and the secretariat on engagement opportunities in various aspects in the UNFCCC process. The interaction between the secretariat and the IPO is through the focal points who:

- Provide a conduit for the exchange of official information between their Constituency and the secretariat;

In 2017, at COP 23, Decision 2/CP.23 outlined the three functions of the LCIPP

**a. Knowledge:** the platform should promote 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

FWG was established to “further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its functions.”



# Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process



## What are its functions?

### Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) Constituency

- Assist the secretariat in ensuring an effective participation appropriate to an intergovernmental meeting;
- Coordinate NGO interactions at sessions including convening constituency meetings, organizing meetings with officials, providing names for the speakers list and representation at official functions;
- Provide logistical support to their constituents during sessions;
- Assist the secretariat in realizing representative observer participation at workshops and other limited-access meetings

For the IPO members, the functions are effective engagement in the UNFCCC process and capacity building of the members who are relatively new to the process. This includes:

- Information sharing on engagement opportunities in the UNFCCC process both intersessionally and in-sessionally.
- Development of constituency-wide positions and statements at Plenary meetings, the high-level segment and/or contact groups of various agenda items.



### Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

- 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;
- Capacity for engagement:** the platform should build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and 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;
  - Climate change policies and actions:** the platform should facilitate 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 should also

### Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP



# Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process

	Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) Constituency	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)	Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP
 <p><b>What are its functions?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nomination of representatives to various engagement opportunities in a way that is fair and well-coordinated across the seven socio-cultural regions</li> <li>Channeling the feedback from the Constituency members to the COP Presidency, the secretariat, and other presiding officers.</li> </ul>	<p>facilitate 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 contributions of the Parties concerned;</p>	<p>A constituted body in the UNFCCC process</p>
 <p><b>How does it operate?</b></p>	<p>Through the co-chairs who are nominated periodically with internal governance and oversight established over decades.</p>	<p>The LCIPP mandate is realized by implementing the activities under its workplan.</p> <p>The Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of LCIPP, implements the LCIPP workplan</p> <p>The FWG is currently implementing the 2022-2024 LCIPP workplan</p> <p>The draft LCIPP workplan 2025-2027 was included in the FWG report that will be discussed at SB 60 under SBSTA agenda item 7.</p>	<p>The FWG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operates on the basis of consensus, per decision 2/CP.24, para 15.</li> <li>Meets twice per year in conjunction with the sessions of the SBs and the session of the COP</li> <li>Comprises 14 members:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One representative of a Party from each of the UN regional groups</li> <li>One representative of a Party from a SIDS</li> <li>One representative of a least-developed country Party</li> <li>Seven representatives from IPOs, one from each of the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



# Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the process



**How does it engage Indigenous Peoples and local communities in its activities?**

## Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO) Constituency

For information on how the IPO Constituency engages Indigenous Peoples and local communities in its activities, please contact the IPO Constituency Focal Points listed on slide 20.

## Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

## Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP

- Through
- Its membership
  - Facilitating the implementation of LCIPP workplan activities, including annual and regional gatherings
  - Collaborating with relevant bodies and processes under and outside the Convention
  - Engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in its biannual meeting



**Who is providing secretariat support?**

The Observer Relations Team under the Climate Action Engagement Unit in the Communications and Engagement Division of the UNFCCC secretariat

The LCIPP Unit under the Adaptation Division of the UNFCCC Secretariat