

Informal Summary Report

LCIPP Multi-stakeholder Dialogue

Weaving Diverse Worldviews and Wisdom to Holistically Address Climate Change

I. Background

The LCIPP Multi-stakeholder dialogue under Activity 7 of the second three -year workplan falls under the climate change policies and action function of the LCIPP. The deliverable under Activity 7 of the workplan includes convening in-session multi-stakeholder dialogues, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties and other relevant bodies and processes, to advance the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in designing and implementing holistic climate change policies and actions at all levels.

II. Overview of the dialogue

On 11 November 2024, over 100 participants including Indigenous knowledge holders, local community representatives, constituted body members, Parties and other relevant contributors engaged in a dialogue, in conjunction with COP 29. The theme of this LCIPP Multi-stakeholder dialogue at COP 29 was weaving diverse worldviews and wisdom to holistically address climate change.

Knowledge holders, regionally nominated from the UN Indigenous sociocultural regions, shared examples of effective participation and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local community representatives in the design and implementation of climate policies and actions from their communities and regions. This was followed by consultation circles, on the implementation of the FWG recommendations of the FWG of the LCIPP (See Annex I) on the engagement and input of Indigenous Peoples and local communities .

The detailed agenda of the dialogue can be found in Annex II.

III. Examples of effective participation and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local community representatives in climate policies and actions

Knowledge holders from the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions shared diverse good practices and experience from their communities to illustrate the weaving of diverse wisdom and worldviews into climate actions and policies.

Aii Shatu Ali shared insightful examples of how Indigenous knowledge and practices are being woven into climate actions and policies across Africa, emphasizing their deep connection to nature and the importance of inclusive climate adaptation strategies.

Indigenous communities have developed sustainable practices over centuries, rooted in living harmoniously with nature. These practices offer valuable solutions for adapting to climate change, particularly in vulnerable regions.

Recognizing the value of Indigenous knowledge, countries like Cameroon, Kenya, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of Congo are incorporating it into national adaptation plans (NAPs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

In Cameroon, traditional ecological knowledge is being integrated with scientific data to create context-specific, effective solutions for climate challenges. In Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indigenous knowledge holders have been involved in jointly developing NAPs, weaving in traditional knowledge and practices.

In Kenya and Cameroon, Indigenous Peoples have been included in national policy-making processes through consultation and dialogues. Indigenous representatives have participated in national task forces and multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure Indigenous voices are heard and that policies reflect their needs, experiences, and ways of life.

Another best practice from Cameroon is the alignment of national policies with international frameworks that protect Indigenous rights, such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Joint annual celebrations of Indigenous Peoples Day serve as a platform to advance Indigenous Peoples rights in context of sustainable self-determined development including climate change.

Amina Akhapasheva highlighted the efforts to adapt to rapid climate changes through a blend of traditional knowledge and collaborative modern approaches in the Altai region of Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia, and Transcaucasia.

The Altai region holds significant historical importance as a centre for Turkic-speaking nations and is imbued with the spirit of ancestors who left a wealth of traditional knowledge. This knowledge has shaped sustainable living practices aimed at preserving the environment for future generations. The relationship between the people and their land is fundamental, rooted in ceremonies and traditions that honor the spirits of water, air, and earth, ensuring balance and harmony with nature.

The ancestors of the Acacia people developed advanced systems of cultivation and irrigation dating back to the 8th century BCE. These include intricate irrigation channels near the Suki River, some of which remain functional or have been restored. These systems highlight a long history of sustainable land use and a deep understanding of natural resource management. Such practices have historically enabled the community to thrive while maintaining respect for the environment.

However, the modern era has brought significant challenges. Industrial activities, such as coal and gold mining, have disrupted traditional lifestyles and displaced many Indigenous communities. Access to potable water has become scarce, making it difficult for people to carry out traditional household and agricultural activities.

Additionally, hydrocarbon extraction and other forms of industrialization have contributed to environmental degradation, forcing migration, and threatening the delicate balance between the people and their lands. Climate change and global industrialization have compounded these challenges, creating a critical need for action.

It is vital to revisit and incorporate traditional knowledge into modern approaches to addressing climate and ecological crises. This Indigenous wisdom, honed over centuries, offers invaluable insights for sustainable solutions to today's pressing environmental issues. Indigenous Peoples hold a vital bond to nature, that is not only cultural, but also essential for survival in the face of industrialization and climate change. Greater respect and integration of traditional practices into global strategies is needed to foster resilience and ensure a sustainable future for all.

Joe Baxter shared impactful examples of how renewable energy initiatives in Asia have integrated diverse worldviews to address climate change challenges while fostering community empowerment and sustainable development.

Over the past 20 years, renewable energy systems have been introduced to remote villages in Malaysia (Borneo) and expanded to other parts of Asia, including the Philippines, North Kalimantan (Indonesia), and Nepal. These systems, which utilize hybrid technologies combining solar, hydro, and wind energy, are specifically designed to enhance climate resilience by providing reliable energy despite extreme weather conditions.

A key aspect of the initiative is its emphasis on capacity building within local communities. Villagers are trained in the operation and maintenance of renewable energy systems, enabling them to manage their energy needs independently. This approach fosters self-sufficiency while preserving local culture and traditions.

The initiative recognizes the interconnectedness of renewable energy adoption with cultural preservation, forest protection, and sustainable land use practices. By empowering communities to integrate environmental stewardship with renewable energy, the project strengthens the bond between people, their environment, and their cultural heritage.

Reliable energy access has improved socio-economic conditions in remote areas, enabling communities to engage in entrepreneurial activities such as processing and selling agricultural products and homemade foods. The project prioritizes women's empowerment, fostering economic resilience by increasing household incomes and promoting financial independence, which directly supports SDG 1 (No Poverty).

Nils Per Olof Nutti shared powerful insights into the practices of the Sami People in the Arctic region, highlighting how their cultural traditions and ecological stewardship have helped them adapt to changing climate.

Central to Sami culture and livelihoods are reindeer, which have thrived in the harsh Arctic environment for centuries. The herding communities that depend on these animals have developed sophisticated knowledge systems, passed down through generations, to manage and protect their herds. However, recent and significant climate changes have disrupted these traditional systems.

Since the early 2000s, reindeer herders have observed dramatic shifts in the climate, including sudden heavy rains, unpredictable snowfalls, and warmer autumns and winters. These changes have replaced the long, stable cold periods that once characterized the region, making it difficult for elders to reconcile their ancestral knowledge with the new realities of the climate. As a result, the herders' ability to manage their reindeer and maintain their traditional practices has been severely impacted. In addition, competing land use, legislation, and policies often overlook the specific needs of herding communities, creating further challenges.

Despite these obstacles, Sami reindeer herders in Sweden have proactively responded by conducting climate vulnerability assessments and developing localized action plans. With support from the Sami Parliament, local administrative boards, and expert guidance from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, the communities have been able to interpret climate data and design tailored strategies to address their unique challenges. These efforts underscore the importance of a collaborative approach between Indigenous communities and relevant authorities to safeguard traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage.

The work of these herding communities shows the importance of context-specific solutions to climate change. Rather than applying a "one-size-fits-all" approach, the Sami have emphasized the need for localized, flexible strategies that are responsive to the distinct geographic and climatic conditions of each community. Their proactive engagement in addressing climate vulnerability has led to clear, actionable goals that demonstrate the potential of Indigenous knowledge and collaboration in building resilience.

A key takeaway from this approach is the recognition of Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in decision-making processes. Transforming current governance systems to allow for full participation of Indigenous communities in climate policy development is crucial for achieving sustainable solutions. For the Sami, effective climate action must go beyond environmental and economic considerations; it must also be culturally and socially sustainable. Indigenous knowledge must be valued and integrated into adaptation strategies, ensuring that policies are respectful of traditional ways of life while addressing climate challenges.

Patrick Pate shared critical insights into the environmental challenges and climate resilience efforts of communities in the Pacific, particularly in Papua New Guinea. He highlighted the integration of traditional knowledge and community-led initiatives in addressing environmental degradation and climate-induced disasters.

Local landowners have established conservation programs, supported by community resource centers that combine traditional knowledge with environmental preservation practices. These centers empower communities to manage conservation areas while fostering a deep connection to cultural heritage and the environment. Partnerships with organizations like the WWF and local community-based organizations strengthen these efforts, ensuring sustainable, community-led environmental stewardship.

In the face of logging, mining, and oil extraction, which have caused widespread environmental destruction, local communities have been advocating for their land rights since 1994. These activities undermine traditional livelihoods and intensify vulnerabilities to climate change. Community conservation areas are a direct response, aimed at preserving the land for future generations.

Limited infrastructure and communication tools, such as internet access, hinder efforts to mobilize support and implement climate resilience strategies. Despite these obstacles, community development workers and local leaders are working alongside international organizations to identify solutions that mitigate climate impacts.

Sunshine Dunstan-Moore shared impactful practices and reflections from Indigenous communities in Canada, emphasizing the integration of traditional knowledge and advocacy for equitable climate policies. Her insights underscored the need for systemic change to address climate challenges and historical injustices.

Indigenous knowledge, traditional practices, and cultural wisdom play a crucial role in climate action. This generational knowledge, passed down through families over centuries, provides a unique and invaluable perspective on the environment and sustainable living. For example, Sunshine is the fifth generation in their family to learn fishing techniques—a tradition that has spanned over 100 years. This deep connection to nature, passed from generation to generation, forms the backbone of Indigenous communities' resilience and adaptability in the face of climate change. However, due to rising environmental crises such as warming rivers and declining fish populations, this essential knowledge risks being lost unless actionable steps are taken to address the underlying environmental threats.

Canada has made progress in integrating Indigenous knowledge into national legislation and climate strategies. In 2023, Canada published its first National Adaptation Strategy, acknowledging the disproportionate impacts climate change has on First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities, and recognizing the intersectional challenges created by historical trauma and colonization. In addition, a bill was passed in June 2023 aimed at addressing environmental racism and advancing environmental justice for Indigenous communities. These policy efforts represent significant steps toward recognizing the importance of Indigenous knowledge and the ongoing struggle against systemic injustices that exacerbate climate impacts.

Indigenous Peoples, including youth, are also actively involved in climate policymaking. By acknowledging the colonial history and its ongoing effects, space is created for Indigenous communities to heal, contribute meaningfully to policy development, and work toward achieving equitable climate action. The First Nations Joint Committee on Climate Action and Environment and Climate Change Canada's Youth Council are examples of meaningful collaboration between Indigenous communities and government institutions on policy development. These bodies provide space for Indigenous youth to influence high-level policy discussions and ensure their perspectives are integrated into national climate strategies.

Indigenous communities are stewards of much of the world's biodiversity, protecting ecosystems, clean air, water, and land. These communities are at the forefront of environmental defense, actively preserving vital resources and serving as frontline defenders against environmental degradation. This knowledge must be integrated into global climate solutions to ensure a just and sustainable future for all.

Ramiro Batzin Chojoj illustrated the importance of traditional agricultural and food sovereignty practices in advancing resilience and adaptation to climate change in his region of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

The practice of harvesting and planting corn is far more than a means of sustenance—it is the very foundation of families, culture, and way of life. Corn is at the heart of daily meals, such as tortillas, and its cultivation is a tradition passed down through generations, from elders to younger generations. This continuous cycle of knowledge transfer ensures the survival of food sovereignty practices, even in the face of climate challenge.

Part of this tradition involves a ritual performed before planting, in which the community seeks permission from the four cardinal directions — Earth, sky, and the natural world. This ritual is essential, as it ensures the corn will be protected once it enters the soil and asks for a successful harvest. The community believes in the interdependence of all elements of nature: animals, plants, the forest, and the Earth. They view corn as a gift not just for humans but for all beings and pray for the well-being of the entire ecosystem.

Once the corn is harvested, the first batch is never consumed by the family but is instead shared with the wider community. This practice of solidarity ensures that everyone can benefit from the harvest, reinforcing the value of shared resources and sustainability. The emphasis is not only on sustaining the environment but also on sustaining each other, recognizing that community well-being is tied to the health of the land.

However, pollution, deforestation and climate change are increasingly making these traditional practices more difficult. Contaminated rivers, damaged forests and climate-induced extreme weather events like flooding and droughts threaten food sovereignty practices, risking livelihoods and culture. Despite these challenges, the community is actively engaged in protecting their forests and advocating for sustainable living practices. They strive to maintain a balance with the environment through constant communication with the natural world, reinforcing the deep spiritual connection they have with the land.

This holistic approach emphasizes that protecting the Earth is not just a matter of preserving natural resources but also a matter of upholding human rights. The community's efforts to sustain their traditions and maintain food sovereignty highlight the vital importance of integrating Indigenous wisdom into climate action, demonstrating the need for deep respect, and understanding of the environment in shaping a sustainable future.

IV. Key takeaways on implementation of FWG recommendations and areas of focus to strengthen implementation moving forward

The consultation circles provided a dedicated space for dialogue among diverse stakeholders to evaluate the implementation of the FWG's recommendations (see Annex I) and explore ways to improve their integration in climate actions and policies. These discussions aimed to foster exchange of insights and examples among Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as between Parties, relevant bodies and financial institutions to support and shape the work of the LCIPP. Consultation circles were designed as follows:

- **Representatives from Parties, relevant bodies, and financial institutions** engaged in discussions on how the 2021 FWG recommendations are being implemented within their contexts. They explored challenges, successes, and actionable steps to strengthen these efforts moving forward.
- **Indigenous Peoples and local communities** reflected on the progress related to the FWG recommendations and identified key areas of focus for the FWG's future work. These discussions highlighted opportunities to enhance the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge and address barriers to participation in climate processes.

Insights from Parties, Relevant Bodies, and Financial Institutions

1. Recognition of Indigenous Knowledge in Climate Finance

Some financial institutions, like the Green Climate Fund, have begun acknowledging the importance of Indigenous knowledge in climate adaptation. However, there is a need for more systematic tracking and monitoring of the integration of these knowledge systems into funding processes. Financial mechanisms must better document and facilitate the ethical weaving of Indigenous knowledge in climate solutions.

2. Engagement in Climate Governance

The involvement of Indigenous Peoples, such as the Saami Council members joining the Swedish and Finnish delegations, reflects a growing recognition of Indigenous voices in climate governance. Continued efforts are required to ensure Indigenous Peoples have a central role in climate policy discussions and decision-making processes starting at the national and international levels.

3. Strengthened Indigenous Participation in Climate Policy

Parties highlighted examples of successfully engaging Indigenous Peoples and integrating traditional knowledge into climate policies, particularly in NAPs. Chad developed its NAP

by blending Western scientific approaches with Indigenous knowledge systems, while Fiji's NAP includes specific provisions for the engagement of Indigenous Peoples.

4. Ethical Incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge

To foster stronger partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, Parties, intergovernmental bodies, and academia need clear protocols for the ethical integration of traditional knowledge into climate policies, actions, and research. The UNFCCC and FWG can play a pivotal role by providing directives and guidance on ethically incorporating Indigenous knowledge, values, and worldviews while ensuring their protection.

Insights from Indigenous Peoples and from Local Community Representatives

1. Addressing Barriers to Engagement in Climate Governance

Indigenous Peoples encounter challenges in participating in both national and international climate governance due to procedural barriers. The country-driven nature of national climate policy development may limit Indigenous involvement, while language barriers further hinder their full and effective participation. With increased visibility, the FWG and LCIPP can enhance the capacity of Parties to engage with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

2. Upholding the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the principle of FPIC, are often not fully implemented. To ensure effective and equitable engagement and the integration of traditional knowledge into broader climate solutions, greater awareness, and respect for Indigenous rights—pertaining to land ownership and the protection of traditional knowledge—are essential.

3. Innovative Methods for Sharing Indigenous Knowledge

As much Indigenous knowledge is oral and experiential, new methods for inclusion in formal climate strategies are needed. Using multimedia platforms, such as storytelling and cultural expressions, will allow Indigenous Peoples to share their traditional knowledge, values and worldviews more broadly and ensure that it is preserved and respected in policy discussions. The FWG can provide a platform to elevate traditional knowledge in accessible formats to ensure their visibility, recognition, and impact on national and international climate agendas.

4. Strengthening Partnerships for Scaling Solutions

To ensure Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge is embedded in climate adaptation and policy frameworks, Parties, financial institutions, relevant bodies and academia must foster stronger partnerships with Indigenous communities. This includes facilitating collaboration between academic institutions and Indigenous groups to apply traditional knowledge and Western science approaches in scaling contemporary climate strategies

5. Enhancing Access to Finance

Access to financing is crucial for the equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate action. While examples of carbon markets that include FPIC and integrity standards on Indigenous Peoples were shared, barriers persist, such as restricted access to direct public funding, limited understanding of cultural norms and reliance on intermediaries, which can exclude Indigenous voices in funding decisions. Streamlining processes to enable direct access and involvement of Indigenous Peoples in climate finance is essential for more inclusive and effective outcomes.

6. Accountability in National Climate Strategies

National governments have often failed to provide regular updates on the progress of climate strategies involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities, leading to a lack of accountability. For successful implementation of the FWG recommendations, governments must establish mechanisms for transparent reporting on their commitments to engage Indigenous communities in climate actions and adaptation plans.

Insights from Constituted Body - Adaptation Committee

Representative from the Adaptation Committee (AC) reflected on the integration of Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems into climate adaptation strategies. The AC and the NAP Task Force released a policy brief on incorporating traditional knowledge into NAPs which emphasizes the value of this knowledge in crafting context-specific, culturally appropriate adaptation solutions. The brief calls for continued engagement with Indigenous groups and highlights the need for additional resources and capacity-building to ensure that Indigenous knowledge is adequately reflected in national adaptation efforts. The AC's support for these inclusive processes is critical in advancing climate justice and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Annex I

Recommendations of the FWG of the LCIPP on the engagement and input of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Recommendations of the FWG of the LCIPP on the engagement and input of Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process

1



The Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP through the diverse activities under the LCIPP workplan for 2020-2021 and 2022-2024 collated several recommendations. The overall recommendations to SBSTA, Parties, relevant bodies and entities under and outside the Convention are summarized below:

- ➔ Transform the global approach to climate change by integrating diverse values, worldviews, and knowledge systems into the UNFCCC process, inspired by the inclusion of 'Mother Earth' in the Paris Agreement.¹
- ➔ Uphold the principle of free, prior, and informed consent, as outlined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, when engaging Indigenous knowledge systems.^{1,2}
- ➔ Acknowledge that Indigenous knowledge is distinct from knowledge of local communities, encompassing identity, values, spirituality, and worldviews, and must be woven into climate policies to maintain its integrity.¹
- ➔ Create a space for ethical and equitable dialogue on diverse knowledge systems and perspectives as part of collective climate action.^{1,2}
- ➔ Shift the narrative from vulnerability to nature stewardship and climate leadership by recognizing the cultural values, practices, and knowledge systems cultivated over generations of sustainable interaction with nature.¹
- ➔ Leverage the institutional arrangements of the LCIPP, including the FWG, to develop mechanisms and ethical protocols for the engagement of Indigenous knowledge systems.^{1,2}
- ➔ Adopt a rights-based approach to addressing climate change, ensuring ethical and equitable application of Indigenous knowledge and values into climate policies.^{1,2}

1. See report of FWG of the LCIPP here: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>
2. See Activity 6 from initial 2020-2021 workplan of LCIPP here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>



Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

Recommendations of the FWG of the LCIPP to the SBSTA on the Engagement and Input of Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process

2

Recommends that Parties



- Increase engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities at the national level, ensuring their formal and ongoing participation in the development and implementation of NDCs, NAFs, and all types of climate action, programmes, and policies.²
- Strengthen the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the design and implementation of climate policies, actions, and communications under the Convention.²
- Build capacity for effective, respectful, and consistent collaboration with Indigenous peoples in developing and implementing national policies and climate actions.²
- Include representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as members of Party delegations without compromising their independent standing in the UNFCCC process.²
- Diversify the modalities for submitting contributions under the UNFCCC process, allowing photos, music, and other media to represent Indigenous values and knowledge systems, as restricting contributions to written submissions limits the richness of cultural knowledge passed through verbal communication.¹
- Explore further ways to support the engagement of local communities in the UNFCCC process, building on activities under the LCIPP, including future workshops aimed at enhancing local community participation.¹



United Nations
Climate Change

Recommends that relevant bodies and entities under the Convention:



- Consider how decisions and activities under the UNFCCC affect the rights, knowledge systems, practices, and ways of life of Indigenous peoples and local communities.²
- Provide opportunities for consistent and ongoing participation of Indigenous Peoples, including translation and interpretation during meetings into the six official UN languages.²
- Increase time allocation for Indigenous Peoples' participation during UNFCCC sessions, providing opportunities for Indigenous sociocultural regions to speak.²
- Collaborate with bodies and processes outside the Convention to exchange experiences and good practices in engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate policies and actions.²
- Encourage collaboration between relevant constituted bodies and work programs, including the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the global goal on adaptation, and the just transition work program, to align Indigenous knowledge systems with key milestones and reporting timelines in the UNFCCC process.¹

Recommends that all relevant bodies, financial institutions under and outside the Convention and Parties



- Enhance financial support for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate processes.²
- Provide targeted training sessions (e-learning and in-person) to facilitate access to funding opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.²
- Strengthen Parties' engagement in work under the LCIPP, including with their representative in the FWG.¹

1. See report of FWG of the LCIPP here: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>
2. See Activity 6 from initial 2020-2021 workplan of LCIPP here: <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

Annex II

Agenda

13:00-13:15	<p>Opening Indigenous Invocation by <i>Jhajayra Machoa Mendua , A'i Kofan Dureno millennium community, Ecuador</i></p> <p>Opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome remarks by <i>Asmar Yusifzada, Head of UN Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan</i> ▪ Remarks from <i>Clement Yow Mulalap, Former FWG member and co-chair (Federated States of Micronesia)</i> ▪ Overview presentation of the recommendations on the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities, outlined in Annex V of the 2021 FWG report by Activity 7 Co-leads, Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP
13:15-13:50	<p>Highlighting Existing Good Practices</p> <p>Knowledge Holders, regionally nominated from the UN Indigenous sociocultural regions, will reflect on the recommendations shared in Annex V, and share positive examples of effective participation and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and of local community representatives in the design and implementation of climate policies and actions in their communities and regions. This could focus on national policymaking, the preparation and implementation of NDCs/ NAPs, and the consideration of these processes on how activities and decisions may affect the rights, knowledge systems, practices and ways of life of Indigenous Peoples and the practices and interests of local communities. Each participant would have 5 minutes to respond in anticipation of the break-out discussion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Aii Shatu Ali (Africa)</i> 2. <i>Nils Per Olof Nutti (the Arctic)</i> 3. <i>Joe Baxter (Asia)</i> 4. <i>Ramiro Batzin Chojoj (Central and South America and the Caribbean)</i> 5. <i>Amina Akhapasheva (Central Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia)</i> 6. <i>Sunshine Dunstan-Moore (North America)</i> 7. <i>Patrick Pate (the Pacific)</i>

13:45–
14:30

Consultation Circles

Building on the discussion introduced by the knowledge holders, we now invite participants to join consultation circles to reflect on the previous dialogues and respond to further questions.

There will be 5 roundtables, each moderated by FWG members.

- *Representatives from Parties, relevant bodies and processes, and financial institutions:*
 - *Participants will discuss how the FWG recommendations on engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process are being implemented.*
 - *They will explore ways to strengthen and advance their implementation moving forward.*
- *Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities:*
 - *Participants will reflect on the progress related to the FWG recommendations.*
 - *They will propose focus areas for the FWG in the coming year to support their implementation.*

Guiding Questions:

- Reflecting on the FWG recommendations, have you observed progress on their implementation within your area of work?
 - If yes: What actions have been taken to achieve such progress? How can such progress be further strengthened in the coming year?
 - If no: What action could be taken to improve their implementation?
- Question based on consultation circle:

Parties	Bodies and entities under the Convention	Financial institutions, implementing agencies and other entities
How has your country strengthened engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities at the national level?	How is your body engaging with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and weaving their values, worldviews and knowledge systems in its activities and workplans?	What is your institution doing to make climate finance accessible to Indigenous Peoples and local communities?
How are you ensuring their equitable participation in the development of NDCs,	How can this engagement be further strengthened?	

	and implementation of NAPs and climate actions?		
14:30-15:00	<p>Report Back from Consultation Circles</p> <p>Each consultation circle is requested to appoint a rapporteur, selected from among the participants. The rapporteur will be responsible for reporting back in the plenary, summarizing the key messages, examples of good practices, and recommendations that emerged from their group's discussions.</p> <p>To ensure an accurate and comprehensive reflection of the discussions, rapporteurs are also invited to share their notes with the secretariat by emailing them to lcipp@unfccc.int.</p>		
15:35-16:00	<p>Next Steps and Closing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Next steps on possible ways of incorporation of outcomes of the discussions during the dialogue into the deliverables under the current workplan and the next workplan of the LCIPP ▪ Closing remarks by <i>Walter Gutierrez, Co-Chair, Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP</i> <p>Closing Indigenous Invocation by <i>Metui Ailo Ole Shaudo, a Maasai Chief from Tanzania</i>.</p>		