

### **FWG 13 - Small Group Discussions Notes**

Nairobi 1-3 WCCB, Bonn, Germany

11 June 2025

#### **Agenda Item 3b: Strategic Implementation of the Baku Workplan**

##### ***Collective Approach 1: Gathering of Knowledge Holders***

This approach creates an annual cycle that begins by convening knowledge holders to exchange experiences, worldviews, stories and practices. The outcomes of these gatherings feed into inclusive dialogues with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties, constituted bodies and other LCIPP contributors. An informal briefing is also organized to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for meaningful engagement at COP sessions. Key deliverables include a summary report that documents discussions, recommendations, and engagement opportunities, as well as case studies compiled in various formats. Outputs, including case stories and recommendations, will be woven into the relevant workstreams across the UNFCCC, guided by the annual LCIPP theme(s).

##### ***Collective Approach 2: Regional Engagement***

This approach brings the Baku Workplan to the regional level. Each year, at least two gatherings will take place in different UN regions, with the direct involvement of elders, practitioners, knowledge holders, women and youth in the planning and implementation of these gatherings. Outcomes from these gatherings feed into regional dialogues that also involve Parties, constituted bodies and other LCIPP partners. The FWG also facilitates the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in existing regional activities, such as the NAP Expo, to widen the reach and impact. Summary reports and case stories from regional engagements inform relevant workstreams across the UNFCCC, amplifying the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and supporting the repositioning of regional climate narratives in line with the FWG's vision and strategy.

##### ***Collective Approach 3: Seventh-Generation Roundtable***

This approach centres on an annual Seventh-Generation Round Table, grounded in the principle of safeguarding the well-being of the seventh generation and elevating intergenerational perspectives. Preparations for the Round Table include virtual meetings to engage Indigenous youth and youth from local communities in designing a regionally balanced agenda and building their capacity for meaningful engagement in COP sessions. Outcomes, including summary reports, recommendations and case stories, enrich the UNFCCC process by amplifying the voices of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities and reinforcing intergenerational and global commitments to climate action and the restoration of nature.

**Time:** 11:00-12:30 CEST

#### **Notes**

<b>Name of the group: Latin America and Caribbean</b>
Moderators: Ricardo and Gasparini
Note takers: Beatriz and Martha

## Guiding questions:

### Collective Approach 1: Gathering of Knowledge Holders

1. What topic(s) should guide the Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders, in alignment with the LCIPP functions and annual theme?
2. How can the gathering format be improved to ensure meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities?

### Collective Approach 2: Regional Engagement

1. How can bi/regional gatherings better reflect the priorities and lived experiences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities?
2. What regional-level processes, platforms, or initiatives exist in your regions that can benefit from engaging with the LCIPP?

### Collective Approach 3: Seventh-Generation Round table

1. What values and cultural concepts from your region best communicate intergenerational considerations and/or collective well-being?
2. What sub-topics (in alignment with the LCIPP annual theme and functions) could be included in the roundtable agenda to reflect intergenerational considerations?
3. How can the roundtable format be improved to ensure meaningful participation of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities?

### Running Notes: Collective Approach 1

Focus on this year's annual theme: Ambition and Action for Climate Justice rooted in a holistic vision.

A good practice for the future is to have access to what was done in previous bi-regional meetings before the working groups begin.

Suggestion: Climate justice and just transition in negotiations should focus on just transition through the Indigenous perspective.

Water and food security are not widely discussed; we need to boost this topic, especially considering that COP will be held in Brazil, a country heavily impacted by agribusiness.

Just transition through our cosmovision.

The platform must serve as a space for political advocacy, a space to demand from our states, which are impacting Indigenous Peoples and communities. Indigenous authorities are being criminalized for protecting territories. They are knowledge holders — we must discuss the

### Key Messages for reporting back:

- Relating to topics:

- Climate justice through the lens of Indigenous Peoples. Just transition through the Indigenous lens
- Water and Food security
- Violence against Indigenous knowledge holders and land protectors
- Criminalization of Indigenous leaders
- Inclusion of discussions about Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation
- There is no climate justice without territorial justice. Dialogue between Just Transition and Demarcation, titling, and the right to our lands
- Intergenerational transfer of languages. Ensuring the preservation of mother tongues

<p>violence. States do not listen to us, and we must demand based on territorial realities. There is an impact from the criminalization and assassinations that happen daily in the territories.</p> <p>Indigenous leaders are threatened and criminalized for defending territories. Illegal mining, guerrillas, drug cartels are invading our lands — we must include the issue of protecting Indigenous environmental defenders.</p> <p>The inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation.</p> <p>Elders (abuelos): How do we continue our culture, ways of life? Culture, dances — in Peru there is a law that prohibits us from being near small rivers (if they are over 100 meters away), but we've always lived there.</p> <p>Importance of marked, homologated, and titled territories: The right to our lands is fundamental so we can access all other rights and talk about climate justice.</p> <p>The issue of climate justice must be linked to Water, Energy, Life systems, Land demarcation and titling</p> <p>Direct funding to Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Exchange of territorial rights practices, learning from international practices, climate change frameworks, and territorial rights. Implement at regional and national levels. Create transboundary corridors for species protection.</p> <p>If we want to preserve the knowledge of our ancestors, we must care for and transmit Indigenous languages. This is essential, as practices, knowledge, and relationships with nature are all in the language.</p> <p>There is no climate justice without territorial justice: demarcated and titled territories. In Brazil, only Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities have the right to land — not traditional (local) communities. But they are also holders of traditional knowledge, and their role must be taken into account.</p> <p>Question 2</p> <p>Language is important. Translation into Portuguese is a barrier for participation of Brazilian Indigenous Peoples. Taily's suggestion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transboundary corridors for species conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to gathering format:</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Importance of language: Brazil, specifically, translation into Portuguese</li> <li>- Proposal for a different experience: instead of plenaries, have working groups with country representatives (e.g., Talanoa Dialogues), with high-level country representatives listening to civil society. Demand that countries participate in the platform and that, afterward, they present proposals based on what they heard in these working groups.</li> <li>- Proposal for the platform to have general guidance for the selection of knowledge holders. More transparency.</li> <li>- It is important to incorporate the terms intercultural, intergenerational, and interscientific dialogue.</li> <li>- The LCIPP should be a space of greater political advocacy. Often the demands do not reach the parties.</li> </ul>
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<p>to unify Latin American peoples through both Portuguese and Spanish is a good one. Gender parity.</p> <p>Taily: I had the opportunity to participate as a knowledge holder in Dubai. I received an invitation from the secretariat — within the Platform’s Working Group, there is an internal process on this. But when Platform activities take place, there is no translation. We need exchange among ourselves, age parity (an elder and a youth). Youth do not recognize themselves as knowledge holders; we participate to learn from our elders. We have conversations about themes we choose. There is a moment when countries listen — but it is insufficient and ineffective; it does not effectively influence negotiations.</p> <p>Recommendation: Let’s try a different experience. Instead of plenaries, let’s have working groups with country representatives (like the Talanoa Dialogues). Countries at a high level should listen to civil society, and afterward, be required to present proposals based on that interaction.</p> <p>The platform should have general guidelines for selecting knowledge holders. We're talking about deep knowledge that could contribute to saving the planet. How do they recognize that Indigenous Peoples are known for this? There must be transparency before these meetings happen.</p> <p>It is important to incorporate terms such as: Intercultural dialogue Intergenerational dialogue Inter-scientific dialogue The science of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	
<p>Running Notes: Collective Approach 2</p> <p>Question 1 + Question 2:</p> <p>We need unity among Indigenous Peoples of Latin America at the global level. Often, we speak separately and are creating too many groups. The Caucus should be strengthened. There is the National Council for Indigenous Policy in Brazil, composed equally of government agencies and Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Key Messages for reporting back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to reflecting priorities and lived experiences at bi/regional gatherings:</li> </ul> <p>- Translation into Portuguese, also uniting Portuguese and Spanish speakers to unite the region</p>

<p>from Brazil's different regions. This should be linked to the platform.</p> <p>Our region was the only one that did not have the experience (of holding a meeting).</p> <p>Suggestion: how can we guarantee a meeting in our region? We have work plans up to 2027. There's a plan for 2027 about where to hold the meeting. Colombia is available to host, perhaps as a post-COP event — that would give governments enough time to negotiate.</p> <p>A similar question was asked last year. I'm not sure how that was reflected in the reports, and I'm concerned that we're repeating the same processes.</p> <p>There is a lack of communication and transparency. It seems like information only reaches a few groups. It feels like only friends of friends have access to resources. There must be transparency and communication.</p> <p>We must demand concrete actions from national governments. The key question is: how do we translate this into concrete actions? That was our experience.</p> <p>In Brazil, there is CGEN, the Council for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Traditional Knowledge. It has regulatory terms, benefit-sharing rules. We need to advance a constructive dialogue between the two conventions. How can we learn from the CBD experience, especially Article 8(j), to address these issues? We need to bring that dialogue closer and draw from the accumulated experience under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</p> <p>At COP24 in Colombia, there was an invitation to create regional and local platforms based on the experience of multilateral spaces. However, there are still no regional platforms. There should be platforms with Indigenous participation, as Brazil has progressed in developing. It is still difficult to convince countries to build a joint Indigenous Peoples' body in the Amazon. There is a plan to launch the initiative during COP30.</p> <p>In Brazil, there is also the Indigenous Committee on Climate Change lead by the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB), with representatives from the seven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Our region was the only one that did not have the experience. Suggestion: We have work plans until 2027, a plan for 2027 regarding where we will hold the meeting. We have the availability to hold it in Colombia, perhaps as a post-COP event. This way, there is enough time for governments to negotiate diplomatically.</li> <li>- It is important to have gender parity between men and women.</li> <li>-More transparency and communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to regional-level processes, platforms and initiatives:</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Brazil: National Council of Indigenous Policy, equally composed of government bodies and Indigenous Peoples of Brazil with their regional representatives.</li> <li>- CGEN in Brazil: Council for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Traditional Knowledge. It has regulatory terms, benefit-sharing. Advance in a constructive dialogue for the two conventions. How to draw from the experience of the CBD, Article 8J, to address these issues. Bringing the dialogue closer with the accumulated experience from the CBD.</li> <li>- Brazil: Indigenous Committee on Climate Change. Representatives from the seven biomes, seven regions. Had preparatory for these UN spaces and preparation of Brazilian Indigenous leaders</li> <li>- During the CBD, platforms were formed to discuss the issues, but there is a lack of regional platforms. Even OTCA faces difficulties including Indigenous Peoples in the process.</li> </ul>
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<p>biomes, seven regions. a preparatory space for UN processes.</p>	
<p>Running Notes: Collective Approach 3</p> <p>Question 1, 2, 3:</p> <p>Our people were affected by patrones — over 100,000 of our ancestors. We are reconnecting with our youth. We built our maloca (traditional house). Elders are present. There are gatherings between elders and youth. Young people are dancing now according to our traditions and not only reggaeton.</p> <p>At the International Indigenous Youth Forum on Climate Change, there is a facilitating group that coordinates with the caucus, seeks funding, and builds capacity for negotiation. But there needs to be more listening from the FWG (Facilitative Working Group) to the caucus. We understand they are different spaces, but youth participation opportunities are limited, so greater dialogue is important. Responsibility cannot fall solely on youth. It must be intergenerational, responsibilities must be shared. There is a spiritual dimension, and our leaders, including spiritual leaders, are being criminalized. Churches persecute our pajés. We need to strengthen the spiritual side of our youth and build intergenerational connections.</p> <p>Mental health among youth is a concern. Many elders don't understand it, but the realities are different today. There's the issue of youth migration, sometimes due to persecution or in search of opportunities, and they often become detached from their culture. We need to improve this situation through capacity building, political advocacy, and funding for youth.</p> <p>There was a climate change course involving women's associations and young women. There is a need for more information about climate change, combining ancestral and non-ancestral knowledge. In many cases, what's happening in the territories is not being translated.</p>	<p>Key Messages for reporting back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to values and cultural concepts:</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bringing the IIPCCF group and the Youth Forum closer together would create a space to facilitate coordination between youth and the Platform.</li> <li>- Strengthen spirituality among youth. Also, take care of mental health, considering that young people have been migrating to the cities. How to access funds to bring youth in a qualified way to the Conventions.</li> <li>- Combine ancestral and academic knowledge, so that youth can bring the knowledge from here back to their territories.</li> <li>- Youth migration to the cities should be looked at more carefully, including the involvement in illegal activities.</li> <li>- Discuss more about the development of territories and income generation for youth.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to sub-topics:</li> <li>• Relating to roundtable format:</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage youth so they can bring the information discussed at the COPs back to their territories.</li> <li>- An example that has been applied in the Brazilian Amazon is providing scholarships to Indigenous, quilombola, and extractive youth so they can develop their community</li> </ul>

<p>Governments make many policies, but they don't reach the communities. We need youth exchange programs to share experiences. In Brazil, there's an engagement format involving fellowships to support community climate action plans, building a bridge between academia and traditional knowledge. There's also the issue of territorial development. Youth are migrating to cities looking for work. We need more debate about development of territories and income generation for youth. Young people are drawn to consumerism or illegal activities, which lead to criminalization within the territories, they end up being seen as criminals by law. Regarding the platform's operation, we need to make it more attractive for youth. The platform should be a space of real influence. Sometimes the Secretariat limits participation with bureaucracy. We need a more engaging space, with more dialogue, so that young people can return and share the knowledge.</p>	<p>adaptation plans, linking academic sciences and traditional sciences.</p>
<p><b>Additional Important Information Shared:</b></p> <p>Important case stories (e.g. specific practices, values, worldviews and policies related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities), opportunities for collaboration, recommendations, challenges, etc.</p>	

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