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I. Introduction

1. Indigenous Peoples and local communities use diverse oral and non-written communication traditions to exchange experiences and knowledge. Since its establishment in 2018, the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) has implemented dedicated activities under successive LCIPP workplans to facilitate meaningful and equitable engagement of such knowledge systems and lived experiences in efforts to address climate change and restore the integrity of nature.
2. Under the initial workplan of the LCIPP, FWG members developed an Outreach and Dissemination Plan (ODP). The Plan is designed as a living document that is updated to reflect evolving priorities and activities under the LCIPP workplans, and to align with key timelines and milestones of relevant processes under and outside the Convention, while remaining consistent in its objectives.
3. The second three-year workplan of the LCIPP (2022-2024) dedicated one of its nine activities to identifying “diverse communication channels, in addition to the LCIPP web portal as a shared space, to exchange experiences and good practices in relation to addressing climate change in a holistic way.” Under this activity, the FWG was tasked with utilizing and refining the Plan to communicate and disseminate information on LCIPP workplan activities and broader work under the LCIPP to target audiences, including Indigenous youth and youth from local communities. This included responding to audience needs, such as providing information in all United Nations official languages and using diverse communication channels.
4. Building on this foundation, the Plan will continue to be reviewed and updated annually under Collective Approach 6 of the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP (2025-2027), reflecting progress and priorities in communications and outreach efforts, and ensuring the Plan remains fit for purpose.

II. Objectives

5. The Outreach and Dissemination Plan serves as:
 - a. a strategic document to support timely and effective communication and meaningful engagement,
 - b. a practical resource to strengthen collaborations, and
 - c. a plan to facilitate the incorporation of the values, worldviews, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local experiences and knowledge systems

into the UNFCCC process, in line with the functions of the LCIPP¹ and the FWG vision and strategy statement.²

6. The Plan should reflect and advance the overarching objectives of the LCIPP workplans, supporting collective effort to strengthen and increase ambition in climate action by all, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities. As LCIPP workplans evolve and the broader context develops, and intermediate results become available, the objectives and approaches set out in this document will be updated accordingly, as workplans change and the wider context evolves. For this reason, the objectives are intentionally flexible.

Objectives

- a. **Facilitate meaningful and equitable engagement** of Indigenous Peoples and local communities by sharing experiences to shape climate policies and actions toward achieving collective resilience.
- b. **Raise awareness** about the associated sensitivities, including the impact of language choices.
- c. **Foster a shared understanding** of the values, worldviews, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems and promote the equitable application of such values and wisdom toward collective and transformational climate action.
- d. **Ensure communication strategies respect and incorporate oral traditions and cultural practices of Indigenous Peoples and that of local communities**, promoting diverse formats and channels of communication that recognize and respect their rich knowledge systems and traditions.
- e. **Make the work of the LCIPP widely participatory and accessible.**

III. Care Principles

7. At its 14th meeting, the FWG adopted a set of Care Principles.³ Building on the UNFCCC Code of Conduct, the Care Principles are essential for effective and ethical communication and outreach and are shared with contributors as part of housekeeping at the start of all mandated LCIPP events.
 - a. **Speak with care:** Share from lived experience and welcome all voices with openness, humility and respect.

¹ As per decision 2/CP.23

² See Annex I.

³ See Annex II.

- b. **Listen with Care:** Engage in active, respectful listening to understand, connect, and build mutual trust.
- c. **Practice Awareness and Humility:** Be mindful of our presence and influence in discussions, creating space for others to contribute and be acknowledged.
- d. **Ensure Inclusive and Accessible Participation:** Foster an environment where everyone can participate meaningfully by providing interpretation, cultural understanding, and other accessibility measures, as appropriate.
- e. **Value and Bridge Diverse Knowledge Systems:** Recognize that addressing climate change requires collective wisdom and all forms of knowledge.

IV. Target Audience

- 8. Effective communication and outreach require the identification and engagement of relevant target audiences. By recognizing individuals and groups who are likely to be impacted by or involved in the LCIPP workplan, the FWG can tailor its communications for relevance, access and impact. Grouping these stakeholders by interest and influence helps ensure that their perspectives are addressed in the Plan. Targeted internal and external communication should ultimately support alignment, trust-building and active participation in the work of the LCIPP.
 - a. Internal Communication:
 - b. COP Presidencies
 - c. FWG members and alternates
 - d. Subsidiary bodies, constituted bodies, and work programmes under the UNFCCC process
 - e. UNFCCC constituencies and informal groups
 - f. Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs)
 - g. External Communication:
 - i. Parties, including national focal points and contact points (e.g., loss and damage contact points)
 - ii. Indigenous Peoples organizations (IPOs), including regional IPOs⁴
 - iii. Local communities and local community networks
 - iv. Expert and advisory groups

⁴ Regional IPOs present a valuable avenue to enhance the shared understanding and appreciation of the values, knowledge and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions. IPO partners include, but are not limited to [Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact \(AIPP\)](#), [Arctic Council](#), [Rede de Cooperação Amazônica \(RCA\)](#), [Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee \(IPACC\)](#)

v. UN agencies

V. Annual theme(s) selection

9. Under Collective Approach 6 of the Baku Workplan for 2025-2027, the FWG selects annual theme(s) during an annual priority-setting meeting. The selection of annual theme(s) presents a strategic avenue for incorporating the perspectives and priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process and can inform a unifying narrative to integrate across communications and outreach channels of the LCIPP.
10. For 2025, the FWG chose the theme “Ambitious and just climate action rooted in holistic stewardship.” This theme calls for climate action that is:
 - a. Ambitious – aligned with the urgency and scale of the climate crisis, with a commitment to restoring balance
 - b. Just – ensuring equity, rights and resilience
 - c. Holistic – embracing oneness, bridging climate, nature, culture and wellbeing
 - d. Stewardship-based – centering care, reciprocity and responsibility across all scales
11. The 2025 annual theme permeated through the work of LCIPP, shaping the design of mandated LCIPP events and communications materials such as the LCIPP info card. For example, the Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders held in conjunction with COP 30, consisted of four sharing circles designed in alignment with the annual theme to inspire the exchange of stories and experiences among knowledge holders.
12. The annual theme(s) for 2026 will be selected following the annual priority-setting meeting of the FWG.

VI. Existing and Emerging Engagement Avenues**a. Engagement through constituted bodies and work programmes**

13. Active participation in the meetings, events, development and implementation of workplans, and knowledge products of constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process serves as an effective communication channel to weave the values, worldviews, and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the UNFCCC process.
14. An increasing number of bodies and workstreams under and outside the UNFCCC process collaborate with the FWG of the LCIPP. The FWG has collaborated with 11 of the 16 constituted bodies, or 68.8 per cent, as of 2024⁵ The FWG has also engaged with

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>

external entities, including United Nations agencies, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), regional IPOs and financial institutions.

15. At the global level, these collaborations have facilitated the direct involvement of regionally nominated Indigenous knowledge holders from all seven United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions in in mandated LCIPP events and other relevant forums at sessions of the COP, supporting the inclusion of diverse perspectives, worldviews and knowledge systems
16. Examples of such engagements include:
 - a. Indigenous knowledge holders and FWG members participated in the fifth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation,⁶ where the knowledge holders highlighted the importance of placing a healthy and regenerative nature at the core of the global goal on adaptation. They further stated that, to ensure the resilience and well-being of people and the planet, the global community needs to think of systems beyond human-centric and human-made systems.
 - b. In 2025, three regionally nominated knowledge holders engaged at events of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, and UAE Just Transition Work Programme at the Global Climate Week in Panama.
 - c. Six knowledge holders, including Indigenous youth and youth from local communities, engaged at events under Action for Climate Empowerment at SB 62.⁷
 - d. In 2026, 34 regionally nominated knowledge holders attending the LCIPP Biregional Gathering for Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia at Climate Week-3 in Korea. Knowledge holders also participated thirteen climate week events organized by other bodies and workstreams, including the Nairobi work programme, Action for Climate Empowerment, LEG, UAE Just Transition work programme, and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism.
17. The development and implementation of workplans provides direct and effective entry points for sustained engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The FWG plays a critical facilitative role in weaving the diverse values, worldviews and lived experiences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the workplans of relevant constituted bodies and work programmes under the UNFCCC process, creating

⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/5th-workshop-glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-wp-gga>

⁷ In line with decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 8, the nomination of knowledge holders adheres to the principle of self-selection

continued opportunities for their engagement. Examples of opportunities for engagement, including through workplans, include:

- a. WIM ExCom (2023-2027 rolling workplan): activities on engaging those at the forefront of climate change, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and strengthening the role of traditional knowledge in averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses.⁸
- b. LEG (work programme for 2025-2026): activity dedicated to continued engagement with stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including in addressing areas emerging from the targets under the global goal on adaptation.⁹
- c. Adaptation Committee (2025-2027 flexible workplan): strengthened linkages with all relevant work programmes, bodies and institutions and networks, within and outside the Convention, in pursuing its mandate to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner.¹⁰ The workplan also notes cross-cutting mandates received by the Parties, including for relevant bodies under the Convention to take into account the recommendations of the FWG on the engagement and input of Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process.¹¹
- d. Technology Executive Committee (2023-2027 rolling workplan): engagement with the FWG of the LCIPP on Indigenous technologies, sciences, and innovations for climate resiliency.¹²
- e. Nairobi Work Programme (NWP): integration of Indigenous and traditional knowledge into its activities on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change under decision 17/CP.19.¹³

b. Engagement through expert and advisory groups

18. Expert and advisory groups of relevant bodies present another avenue to ethically and equitably involve knowledge holders from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC processes.

⁸ FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2. See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second_5yrRWP_edited.pdf

⁹ See

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/The%2047th%20meeting%20of%20the%20Least%20Developed%20Countries%20Expert%20Group%20%28LEG%29.%20Report%20by%20the%20secretariat.pdf>

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, para 94. See

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>

¹¹ Decision 16/CP.26

¹² See

https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_Documents_doc/c2a95cdec952495ab58e5a6c6f85c4cd/926a5b4797874915aa42be4e6c48ab41.pdf

¹³ FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.2/Rev.1. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/8387#beg>

19. Experts representing Indigenous Peoples and those from local communities are increasingly taking on leadership roles in thematic expert groups, advisory groups, and working groups under the UNFCCC process, including:
- a. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Taskforce,
 - b. Advisory group of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG),
 - c. Expert group on non-economic losses (NELs) of the WIM Executive Committee, and
 - d. CTCN Advisory Board¹⁴
20. The FWG may nominate representatives to serve in expert and advisory groups, bringing diverse perspectives, knowledge and worldviews to adaptation initiatives. Current FWG members serve on the WIM Executive Committee Non-Economic Losses (NELs) Expert Group¹⁵ and contribute to the work of the NAP taskforce.¹⁶ Other bodies under the UNFCCC process, such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Advisory Group, include members of IPOs and have engaged with the LCIPP through events and collaboration.¹⁷

VII. Mandated LCIPP Events

a. Annual gatherings and regional (or biregional) gatherings

21. The annual gatherings of knowledge holders, often convened in conjunction with sessions of the COP, have increasingly become formal inclusive spaces for engaging with diverse perspectives and knowledge systems, upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and promoting the leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
22. Annual gatherings of knowledge holders are designed to be inclusive and participatory, both in their programmatic content and in the physical layout of the venue. For example, during the first part of the annual gatherings, knowledge holders are provided with an inclusive space to exchange knowledge and share good practices for addressing climate change while respecting cultural protocols and knowledge safeguards. The second part of the gatherings features an interactive dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties and other LCIPP contributors. The insights garnered from these dialogues are channeled into the broader climate discussions through informal summary reports and the contributors' engagement in other relevant events, thereby enriching the discussions at sessions of the COP by involving diverse perspectives, values and knowledge systems.

¹⁴ See [AB 2025 26 12.1 CTCN Advisory Board composition and nomination process for the Advisory Board of the CTCN.pdf](#), and please note the representative is not nominated through the LCIPP work

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/NELs/membership>

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF>

¹⁷ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/advisory-board>

23. At the regional level, the FWG facilitated the organization of the LCIPP regional and biregional gatherings that brought together Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties and other LCIPP contributors to share their experience with and insights into climate change impacts and their approach to addressing climate change. Reflecting on the regional gathering held for the Pacific,¹⁸ participants expressed their views on the cultural immersions and community visits planned during the gathering, and the interactive activities and cultural experiences led to a deeper understanding of the critical climate issues faced by Indigenous Peoples throughout the Pacific region.
24. Four gatherings have been organized for Asia-Africa, the Arctic, the Pacific and Asia-Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia regions. These regional and biregional gatherings provide structured spaces for exchange of experiences and perspectives, and dialogues between Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties, and other relevant stakeholders on impacts, strategies and building of collective climate resilience.
25. The regional gatherings, with the direct involvement of IPOs, have facilitated knowledge exchange and multidirectional capacity-building. They have provided Indigenous Peoples and local communities with an in-depth understanding of the LCIPP and the broader UNFCCC process, while Parties and other LCIPP contributors have gained a deeper appreciation for the perspectives, values and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
26. In line with decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 8, which outlines the functions of the LCIPP, the nomination of knowledge holders for LCIPP annual and regional gatherings adheres to the principle of self-selection. This principle ensures the ability of Indigenous Peoples to select their representatives following their own procedures. Indigenous knowledge holders for LCIPP gatherings are nominated regionally by the FWG members representing IPOs from all seven UN socio-cultural regions.
27. Regionally nominated local knowledge holders and local practitioners participated for the first time in mandated LCIPP events and engagements at COP 30 in Belém, Brazil. In the absence of an existing nomination process for local communities, and in line with the FWG 2024 report recommendation to further strengthen Parties' engagement in work under the LCIPP, nominations were conducted by FWG Party representatives in coordination with regional groups and FWG members, upholding the rights and interests of all peoples and communities involved.¹⁹

b. Seventh-generation round table

¹⁸ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering>

¹⁹ See Annex III.

28. The annual seventh-generation round table, previously referred to as the annual youth round table, provides a dedicated space for Indigenous youth and youth from local communities to exchange experiences, share community-led practices, and co-create solutions that reflect long-term stewardship for the well-being of present and future generations. These events seek to uplift the voices of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities within the UNFCCC process and promote their leadership in global climate action.
29. Similar to the annual gathering of knowledge holders, the seventh-generation round tables are designed in two parts to ensure meaningful engagement and exchange among youth. During the first part of the round table consists of an intergenerational dialogue among Indigenous Peoples and local communities centered on responsibilities to future generations and highlighting youth leadership. The second part of the round table consists of an interactive dialogue with Parties, constituted bodies, workstreams and other stakeholders to translate recommendations from Indigenous youth and youth from local communities into concrete policies and action.
30. In preparation the round tables, the FWG convenes two virtual consultation meetings with Indigenous youth and youth from local communities across the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions. These sessions gather insightful inputs on intergenerational concepts and values across different contexts as well as thematic and format priorities for the round table to directly shape the structure, focus, and spirit of the annual seventh-generation round table.
31. Outcomes from these dialogues, including recommendations and opportunities for further engagement, are captured in a summary report and shared with relevant constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC. Case stories from the round table are also documented, highlighting youth-led and community-based initiatives that inform and enrich ongoing work under the UNFCCC.
- VIII. Participation and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in key processes and frameworks, including the Global Stocktake (GST) process and UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience
32. The active participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in key processes and frameworks provides opportunities to integrate their traditional knowledge, values, and worldviews into the UNFCCC process. For example, during the Global Stocktake (GST) to assess collective progress towards the Paris Agreement goals, the FWG contributed insights on the climate change impacts affecting the ecosystems and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.²⁰ In 2023, FWG members also participated in

²⁰ Input from the FWG to the technical assessment of the global stocktake is available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/202206/FWG%20input%20to%20the%20GST%20process_version%20M%20arch%202022_final.pdf

interactive discussions held at the "World Café" sessions during the third technical dialogue meeting of the first GST, offering perspectives rooted in their knowledge systems and experiences.²¹

33. Similarly, decision 3/CMA.6 on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) emphasizes the importance of including traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in the work under the UAE–Belém work programme.²² This decision underscores the importance of the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices, including through the work of the FWG.

IX. Engagement of knowledge holders in relevant events and fora under the UNFCCC process

34. Several COP and CMA decisions further highlight opportunities for enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate processes and frameworks. Examples include, but are not limited to:
- a. Under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes non-market approaches, decision 7/CMA.6²³ requests for the Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches to continue inviting representatives of the LCIPP to each in-session workshop.²⁴
 - b. CMA 7 requests WIM ExCom to enhance the meaningful involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the development and dissemination of knowledge products.²⁵ CMA 7 also decided to prepare regular reports for the purpose of synthesizing information from Parties and other stakeholders on critical issues and lessons learned and providing best practices, solutions and policy advice in relation to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, informed by the knowledge of Indigenous peoples and knowledge systems of local communities.²⁶
 - c. CMA 7 welcomed the continued collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on addressing cross-cutting matters in the context of climate change, including those related to Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local communities through the PCCB Network, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the

²¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/gst-td-world-cafe>

²² See <https://unfccc.int/documents/644937>

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/644937>

²⁴ Decision 8/CMA.4, para. 10(a). See <https://unfccc.int/documents/626570>

²⁵ Decision -/CMA.7, para 30. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/655092>

²⁶ Decision -/CMA.7, para 20 and 21c. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/655092>

Convention and the Paris Agreement, the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Capacity-building Hub, and communication and outreach.²⁷

- d. On the UAE just transition work programme, CMA 7 recognizes the importance of broad and meaningful participation involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities to enable effective, inclusive and participatory just transition pathways. This decision also recognizes this importance of rights of Indigenous Peoples and obtaining free, prior and informed consent in accordance with UNDRIP, and that adaptation and climate resilience should be inclusive and empower Indigenous Peoples and local communities.²⁸
- e. On national adaptation plans, COP 30 notes the importance of involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities in developing and implementing adaptation action and of incorporating traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, and ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions into national adaptation plans, as appropriate.²⁹

X. Calls for submissions

- 35. [Calls for submissions](#) are a key mechanism to solicit input under the UNFCCC process, weaving the values, worldviews, and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the work of bodies and work programmes across the UNFCCC. These calls, by LCIPP and other UNFCCC bodies and work programmes, serve as a critical entry point for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to contribute their experience and expertise in shaping the global response to climate change. Submissions can take diverse formats, such as photos, videos and other creative contributions, and do not need to be formal written documents.
- 36. The FWG has launched two calls for submission from Parties, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and stakeholders in 2026. The first call will be dedicated to submissions on the workplan of the LCIPP for 2028-2031 with a deadline of September 30th 2026, for consideration at FWG 16. The second call will focus on submissions related to the impacts of the work under the LCIPP, with a deadline of November 1st 2026, to inform the review of the FWG in 2027.³⁰

XI. Regional communication and outreach

- 37. Building on the experiences and insights from LCIPP regional gatherings, including the use of a framework approach as shown in Annex I, communications at the regional level

²⁷ Decision .../CMA.7, para 6. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/654905>

²⁸ Decision -/CMA.7, para 12 d, i, j. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/655048>

²⁹ Decision -/CP.30, para 8. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/655079>

³⁰ Decision 14/CP.29, para 19

can further highlight the values, knowledge and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and local communities across the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions. A concerted outreach effort in the regional context will elevate the leadership and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in averting, minimizing, and addressing climate impacts, and help weave diverse perspectives and knowledge into the UNFCCC process.

a. Regional gatherings

38. Regional and biregional gatherings include sessions to brief Indigenous knowledge holders and local community representatives on topics related to the UNFCCC process and opportunities for engagement therein. Some of the Indigenous knowledge holders who have participated in the gatherings have been able to participate in mandated events held at subsequent sessions of the COP, showing that the capacity-building at the gatherings facilitated their participation in the UNFCCC process. The gatherings also enable Parties to acquire a deeper appreciation of the intricate ways in which climate change affects Indigenous Peoples and local communities – both directly, from extreme and slow onset events, and indirectly, from the implementation of response measures. The gatherings enrich the global effort to build resilience and safeguard nature against climate change by engaging with the practices, values and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

b. NAP expo

39. The [NAP Expo](#), organized by the LEG, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations, promotes exchange of experiences and fosters partnerships between diverse stakeholders to advance NAPs.
40. At the 2024 NAP Expo, the AC and the LEG conducted training sessions on NAP implementation targeting vulnerable groups and communities, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. These sessions tackled challenges, needs, and gaps in NAP implementation, using a ‘training-of-trainers’ approach. Participants were introduced to available materials and guidance, equipping them to deliver similar training in their own countries through further self-study.
41. At the 2025 NAP Expo in Zambia, the LCIPP session *Indigenous and Local Pathways to Living, Multidimensional Adaptation* explored how the diverse knowledge systems, experiences, and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities can both shape, and be advanced by, NAP 3.0. Discussions highlighted the multidimensional impacts of climate change across physical, cultural, economic, and spiritual domains and featured Indigenous- and local community-led adaptation plans and actions from Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific, including an Indigenous Adaptation Plan from Brazil.

c. Regional climate weeks

42. The [Regional Climate Weeks](#) (RCWs) inspire individuals and organizations to contribute to the momentum of the Paris Agreement, by providing a unique collaborative platform for governments and non-governmental organizations stakeholders to address critical climate issues collectively.
43. RCWs facilitate grassroots exchanges of knowledge and best practices on key topics, including the implementation of NDCs, NAPs, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Global Climate Action (GCA).
44. Held annually in regions such as Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, and the Middle East and North Africa, RCWs serve as vital forums for regional climate cooperation and present opportunities for engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
45. While paused in 2024, RCWs returned in 2025 with the first climate week in Panama in May and the second in Ethiopia in September. At Global Climate Week in Panama, three regionally nominated knowledge holders engaged at events of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, and UAE Just Transition Work Programme. At Global Climate Week-3 in Korea, 34 regionally nominated knowledge holders took part in the LCIPP Biregional Gathering for Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia and engaged in events at Climate Week.

d. RCC

46. The [Regional Collaboration Centres](#) (RCCs) support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and strategic networking - leveraging expertise and resources to drive clean development.
47. The RCCs were established to spread the benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which spurs investment in sustainable development by rewarding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the RCCs have the broad task of supporting the implementation of NDCs, Article 6, adaptation, climate finance, and stakeholder engagement.
48. The RCCs publish regular regional and global newsletters, offering an opportunity to contribute content to promote mandated LCIPP events, FWG meetings, and other engagement opportunities.

VII. Communication Formats

- a. Written Communication
 - i. Reports

49. The FWG prepares mandated reports, every two to three years, often depending on the duration of the LCIPP workplan,³¹ detailing outcomes, activities, and a draft LCIPP workplan for the coming years for the consideration by the COP. The most recent report in 2024 included a draft third three-year workplan of the LCIPP (2025–2027). COP 29 welcomed the workplan and decided to refer to it as the Baku Workplan, named after the COP 29 host city.³²
50. The LCIPP prepares informal summary reports following its mandated events, such as annual and regional gatherings, to document experiences and wisdom shared by Indigenous Peoples and local communities on holistic approaches to climate action.
- b. Newsroom articles
51. Articles published on the UNFCCC news platform help share key updates and outcomes from the FWG of the LCIPP with the broader public, strengthening recognition of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to global climate action. For example, a newsroom article was published to highlight the [adoption of the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP at COP 29](#).
- c. Common narratives
52. The FWG developed a set of [common narratives](#), including key messages and standardized language to ensure consistency in communication about the platform. These narratives cover the background of the LCIPP, the vision and functions of the FWG and relevant recommendations and decisions, providing members with unified messaging for use across engagements.
- b. Visual and audio
 - i. Invocations
53. Knowledge holders open and close meetings of the FWG and mandated LCIPP events with an invocation or ceremony grounded in diverse values, worldviews, and knowledge systems. Invocations helps participants ground themselves, listen with care, recognize one another, and foster a sense of community and shared purpose.
- ii. Photo slides during FWG meetings and LCIPP events
54. Photos representing diverse values, worldviews and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems from across the UN regions are displayed during FWG meetings and at mandated LCIPP events. A slide show of photos is projected before the start of events as participants enter the room, as well as during coffee and lunch breaks. These photos are meant to set the tone for the event and create a safe and welcoming space for the exchange of knowledge, perspectives and experiences on climate change.

³¹ Decision 16/CP.26, para. 11. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/460955>

³² FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>

iii. Cultural music playlist

55. A music playlist of culturally relevant songs from the UN Indigenous sociocultural regions accompanies the photo slide show at the start of FWG meetings and mandated LCIPP events and during breaks to create an inviting atmosphere.

C. Posters

56. Posters serve as an impactful visual tool for disseminating the work of the LCIPP to a broader audience. Displaying posters at FWG meetings and mandated LCIPP events, as well as at other events and engagements of UNFCCC bodies and workstreams, can foster cross-cutting dialogues and promote the integration of diverse perspectives and values into global climate policy and action. For example, three posters on the LCIPP and outcomes of work on Indigenous curricula and engagement of Indigenous youth and youth from local communities under the second two-year workplan were displayed at the Action for Climate Empowerment poster session at SB 62.

d. Videos

57. Videos frequently accompany the interventions of knowledge holders during mandated LCIPP events to provide visual representation of the climate leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in action. Videos can also be uploaded on the LCIPP resource hub to reach a broader audience.

iv. Digital platforms

a. LCIPP web portal

58. The [LCIPP web portal](#) is the main communication tool to share and make accessible the work under the LCIPP. The portal promotes the understanding and appreciation of multifaceted climate impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It also provides a space to share the insights, experiences, and expertise of Indigenous Peoples and local communities by promoting relevant materials and organizations on the respective regional pages. The portal includes a resource hub where materials in diverse formats, including photo stories, audio files, videos, and written materials, can be uploaded. Submissions to the resource hub are tracked to provide updates to the FWG on regionality and the diversity of knowledge systems represented.

59. The webportal also hosts webstories from mandated LCIPP events and FWG meetings, as well as written case stories spotlighting examples of the leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in addressing climate change and stewarding nature.

b. Other partner webpages and portals: IPOs, UNFCCC portals, UN agencies

60. In addition to the LCIPP web portal, the work under the LCIPP can be disseminated via partner webpages to reach a wider audience. This includes the Nairobi Work Programme's [Adaptation Knowledge Portal](#), the [capacity building portal](#) of the Paris

Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB), [tech clear portal](#) of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the [NAP Central](#), and the UNESCO [Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems \(LINKS\) Programme](#). Beyond UN portals, regional IPO webpages present another opportunity to raise awareness of the LCIPP's activities.

c. Social media

61. Social media can be used to disseminate LCIPP events and outcomes, promote discussions, and engage diverse contributors. Expanding social media use for LCIPP communications could broaden outreach, promote upcoming engagement opportunities, and more widely share diverse experiences, knowledge and practices on holistic climate action.

d. Outreach emails

62. Outreach emails are designed to inform LCIPP contributors of relevant engagement opportunities, including calls for submissions, upcoming FWG meetings or LCIPP mandated events, and other invitations for contributions from Indigenous Peoples and local communities under the UNFCCC process.

e. Newsletters/mailer

63. Mailers highlight upcoming engagement opportunities, such as FWG meetings, mandated LCIPP events, calls for submissions, and relevant nomination processes. Mailers are prepared and distributed to the LCIPP mailing list, which is updated regularly, on an as-needed basis.

64. The LCIPP can also include its updates in other newsletters, notably from the NWP and the RCC. The RCC Coordination Team launches calls for contributions to select regional newsletters monthly, with intermittent opportunities to contribute to global newsletters.

iv. Informal Contributors' Briefings

65. To facilitate the active participation of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in its meetings and relevant sessions under the UNFCCC process, the FWG organizes informal virtual pre-meeting contributors briefings. These briefings are delivered in partnership with other units of the UNFCCC, including Communications and Engagement and Conference Affairs

66. At COP 28, the FWG extended this modality of work to support knowledge holders, offering in-person briefings prior to mandated LCIPP events and other relevant events. In subsequent years, virtual informal contributors briefing have been held to share information regarding logistics at COP and opportunities for engagement as an observer.

a. Community Board

67. The Community Board was created in 2025 to provide a virtual space for inputs from LCIPP contributors. Participants can share photos, audio files, stories, testimonials and

resources to deepen our collective understanding of the diverse values and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The Community Board is also used as a tool to engage virtual participants at FWG meetings and mandated LCIPP events.

VIII. Good Practices

a. Impact of Language Choices

i. Capitalization of Indigenous Peoples

68. In 2022, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/77/460 on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, requiring the use of capital letters in official documents when referring to 'Indigenous Peoples'. Capitalization applies not only to the collective term, but also in reference to Indigenous persons, Indigenous children, Indigenous women as well as to Indigenous cultures, communities, lands, and languages. The capitalization of Indigenous Peoples reflects the recognition of Indigenous Peoples as distinct entities under international law and affirms their inherent rights, including right to self-determination.

69. However, the consistent application of this principle remains a challenge. Despite the guidance in the UN Editorial Manual, many official documents and publications do not fully adhere to the rules of capitalization of Indigenous Peoples, either omitting it entirely or applying it inconsistently. This oversight undermines efforts to uphold the status of Indigenous Peoples and highlights the need for stronger compliance within the UN system to ensure accurate representation and respect for Indigenous Peoples.

b. Distinguishing knowledge types

70. Indigenous Peoples and local communities are often mistakenly viewed as homogeneous groups, overlooking the rich diversity within and between them. A 2019 report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 476.6 million Indigenous Peoples worldwide, constituting 6.2% of the global population.³³ These populations represent a vast array of cultures, traditions, and ways of life rooted in close relationships with nature. With over 5,000 distinct Indigenous groups and an estimated 7,000 Indigenous languages spoken globally, their knowledge systems and worldviews are as varied as they are profound.³⁴

³³ International Labour Organization (ILO). 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive and sustainable and just future. Geneva: ILO. p.32. Available at https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_735607/lang--en/index.htm.

³⁴ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/international-day-worlds-indigenous-peoples>

71. A key challenge lies in ensuring respect for the distinct knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, which are fundamentally different from those of local communities. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples themselves are not a monolithic group; knowledge systems, cultural values, and traditions differ widely among the various Indigenous groups.
72. Despite this diversity, the allocation of time and space for the engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC process often overlooks their unique lifestyles, knowledge systems, cultural values and worldviews, as well as distinct status and rights. The 2021 FWG report highlighted the diversity of Indigenous Peoples and recommended that increased time be allocated for their participation in sessions of the COP and that opportunities for meaningful engagement in the UNFCCC process be promoted for representatives of different United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions.³⁵
- a. Language barriers beyond translation
73. In its 2024 report, the FWG highlighted that language barriers extend beyond translation and that reliance on dominant languages can inadvertently oversimplify complex ecological knowledge and cultural values.³⁶ Oversimplification reduces nuanced Indigenous terminologies to basic English equivalents, diluting the depth of the knowledge and wisdom being conveyed. Such dilution not only affects the comprehension of climate impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods but also risks losing vital concepts and terminologies intrinsic to the values and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems.
74. For instance, terms such as the Māori '*kaitiakitanga*' and the Anishinaabe '*mino-bimaadiziwin*', which respectively refer to guardianship and stewardship of nature and 'living the good life', encapsulate deep connection with the environment. Concepts crucial for understanding Indigenous perspectives and their reciprocal relationship with nature often fail to translate fully, highlighting the need for a nuanced approach to fostering shared understanding and communicating diverse values, worldviews and knowledge systems.
75. The predominant use of English as the operational language of the UNFCCC process Presents ongoing challenges to Indigenous Peoples and local communities in conveying the multifaceted nature of their understanding of climate change and its impacts to other stakeholders.
- a. Free, prior and informed consent
76. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a distinct right afforded to Indigenous Peoples, as acknowledged by the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#). FPIC is critical to the protection of Indigenous human

³⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1, Annex IV. See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2021_01E.pdf

³⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1. See <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>

rights, including their right to self-determination. UNDRIP also affirms the right of Indigenous Peoples to develop and protect their traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. This knowledge, built over generations, embodies the wisdom, practices, and beliefs deeply connected to their cultural traditions and close relationship with the natural environment. It is central to the identity of Indigenous Peoples and plays a crucial role in their daily lives, as well as in addressing pressing global challenges like climate change.

77. FPIC is also a best practice in engaging with local communities and their knowledge systems, lived realities and local practices. The FWG developed the rights, safeguards, and protocols for the LCIPP web portal to ensure ethical engagement with the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.³⁷ All content on the web portal must respect FPIC and avoid sharing protected information. If any content misuses knowledge, a reporting button is available to any user to trigger its removal. Learn more about the rights, safeguards, and protocols for the LCIPP web portal here.
 - b. Fostering a shared understanding of the values, worldviews and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems
78. Deepening collective understanding of the values, worldviews, and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples through direct engagement of Indigenous experts and wisdom holders
79. Indigenous Peoples embody a holistic and reciprocal relationship with nature, grounded in respect and care for the collective well-being. Their deeply rooted values, such as humility and kinship with nature, offer profound insights into sustainable stewardship and resilience. Indigenous Peoples hold a deep, nuanced knowledge of the environment that captures not only physical aspects of nature but also its spiritual, cultural and social dimensions.
80. The FWG prioritizes deepening collective understanding and appreciation of traditional knowledge, values and worldviews through engagement of Indigenous experts and wisdom holders. Regionally nominated Indigenous knowledge holders, including youth from the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions, receive support to attend sessions of COP and contribute their perspectives in mandated LCIPP events and engagements with other UNFCCC bodies and work programmes.
 - a. Engaging experts from local communities to foster a shared appreciation of local knowledge systems
81. Local knowledge systems are shaped by generations of interaction with the environment, reflecting time-tested practices and cultural traditions. They encompass

³⁷ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/rights-safeguards-and-protocols>

sustainable resource management and adaptation strategies tailored to specific ecosystems.

82. The work of the LCIPP created opportunities for local experts to share experiences, perspectives, and knowledge that enrich the collective understanding of local knowledge systems. In 2018, the secretariat organized an in-session thematic workshop focused on enhancing local community participation in the LCIPP. The workshop addressed the concept of local communities, their self-representation and self-mobilization within international climate change processes. Participants also discussed increasing participation from local communities, alongside Indigenous Peoples, in the LCIPP.
83. Building on the work of the LCIPP, under decision 14/CP.29, the incoming COP 30 Presidency convened two dialogues and a thematic workshop in conjunction with COP 30 focused on the engagement of local communities in the UNFCCC. Local community representatives and practitioners shared lived realities and place-based knowledge and identified concrete pathways to further engage local communities across the UNFCCC process. Under decision 16/CP.30, the secretariat will prepare an informal report of the two dialogues and thematic workshop, as well as an in-session workshop at SB 64 with an informal report to serve as input to the FWG review in 2027.
- a. Creating case stories to make knowledge systems accessible in an equitable way
84. Case stories showcase the leadership and nature stewardship of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, rooted in the rich and diverse values, worldviews and knowledge systems. Under the Baku Workplan, the LCIPP compiles case stories in diverse formats to deepen collective understanding and appreciation of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to transformative climate action.
85. Case stories provide insight into the multifaceted impacts of climate change on Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including effects on their lifestyles, ecosystems, and cultural, spiritual, and material well-being. They highlight the unique practices and perspectives in addressing climate change and restoring ecological integrity to inspire the global community. Voices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are central to case stories and sharing knowledge and experiences in an accessible and equitable way.
86. All case stories compiled by the LCIPP adhere to FWG rights safeguards and protocols,³⁸ respecting ethical engagement of knowledge and the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). Indigenous Peoples and local community members can share case stories through the LCIPP Resource Hub and LCIPP Community Board as well as at FWG meetings and mandated LCIPP events, including regional gatherings. Case stories

³⁸ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/rights-safeguards-and-protocols>

are compiled into a database, with some further developed into written pieces in collaboration with knowledge holders. Written case stories are published on the LCIPP web portal with the consent of knowledge holders.

87. Three of the six collective approaches under the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP for 2025-2027 include deliverables on the compilation of case stories in diverse formats.³⁹ These stories support the work of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and workstreams, as appropriate, and in alignment with their respective mandates.
- iii. Facilitating Meaningful Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the UNFCCC Process
 - iv. Framework approach to the LCIPP regional gatherings
88. Under the overall guidance of the FWG, the regional gatherings under the LCIPP adopted a framework approach.³⁹ This conceptual model, depicted as a circular figure divided into four interlocking segments, serves as a shared framework approach to the design of these gatherings:
- a. Identifying the multifaceted climate impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods, ensuring holistic and integrated approach to addressing climate change.
 - b. Highlighting practices and approaches of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in responding to climate change, intricately linked to the rich and diverse values, worldviews, and knowledge systems cultivated through generations of close observation and interaction with the land and water.
 - c. Weaving diverse values, worldviews, and knowledge systems into developing and implementing climate policies and actions.
 - d. Thereby, guiding the collective progress toward restoring the integrity of nature, and achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as detailed in Articles 2 of the Paris Agreement and the Convention.
 - v. Indigenous Decision Making
 - a. Appointment of Regional Representative to the FWG membership
89. In accordance with decision 2/CP.24, the FWG is comprised of 14 representatives, including:
- a. One representative of a Party from each of the five United Nations regional groups
 - b. One representative of a Party from a small island developing State
 - c. One representative of a least developed country Party
 - d. Seven representatives from Indigenous Peoples organizations, one from each of the seven United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions.⁴⁰

³⁹ See Annex V.

⁴⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/193360>

90. The process for appointment of members to the FWG varies for Party and Indigenous representatives.⁴¹ Party representatives are appointed by their respective regional groups and constituencies. Indigenous Peoples representatives are selected by Indigenous Peoples Organizations from the seven UN Indigenous sociocultural regions in accordance with their own procedures. The IPOs then inform the UNFCCC IPO constituency focal points of their selected representative. All Party and Indigenous appointments to the FWG are communicated to the UNFCCC Elections team to then be sent to the Presidency team and, once noted at COP, to the SBSTA Chair.
91. Along with each representative, one alternate may be designated, in accordance with the appointment process. The alternate representative will participate in meetings when the representative is unable to attend, and will replace the representative for the remainder of the term if the representative cannot complete the functions of the assigned office.
92. Gender balance is a priority in the appointment processes of FWG representatives in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7, 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.23;
- a. Nomination of Knowledge Holders for LCIPP gatherings
93. In line with decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 8, which outlines the functions of the LCIPP, the nomination of knowledge holders for LCIPP annual and regional gatherings adheres to the principle of self-selection.⁴² This principle ensures the ability of Indigenous Peoples to select their representatives following their own procedures. Knowledge holders for LCIPP gatherings are nominated regionally by the FWG members representing IPOs from all seven UN socio-cultural regions.
94. Regionally nominated local knowledge holders and local practitioners participated for the first time in mandated LCIPP events and engagements at COP 30 in Belém, Brazil. In the absence of an existing nomination process for local communities, and in line with the FWG 2024 report recommendation to further strengthen Parties' engagement in work under the LCIPP, nominations were conducted by FWG Party representatives in coordination with regional groups and FWG members, upholding the rights and interests of all peoples and communities involved.

Monitoring and Evaluation

95. A robust monitoring and evaluation strategy is an essential component of the ODP of the LCIPP. Understanding the reach and impact of these activities enhances the coherence of LCIPP initiatives and ensures the successful implementation of the workplan. Continuous evaluation is crucial to assess effectiveness and maintain quality.

⁴¹ See Annex VI.

⁴² See <https://unfccc.int/documents/65126>

96. Qualitative indicators provide essential information on the quality of the communication and outreach activities. These indicators can be gathered through tools such as websites, in-session surveys during LCIPP informal contributors' briefings and events, and dedicated dialogues. Website analytics can reveal content relevance and visitor engagement. Similarly, event feedback can provide insights into organization quality, thematic relevance, and participant satisfaction.
97. Instruments like questionnaires or immediate verbal feedback during events can be used to collect necessary feedback. Additionally, national and regional platforms may serve as valuable sources of information for effective monitoring and evaluation and should be engaged when appropriate.
98. In addition, the annual update of the Plan, as mandated under the Baku Workplan, provides an opportunity for evaluation and reflection on communications and outreach activities under the LCIPP. Regularly updating communications strategies, lessons learned, and templates will help ensure that communications and outreach under the LCIPP remain relevant and fit for purpose.

I. Annexes

- i. Annex I: [FWG vision and strategy statement](#)
- ii. Annex II: [Care Principles as adopted at FWG 14](#)
- iii. Annex III: List of regionally nominated Knowledge holders to attend mandated LCIPP events at COP
 - [Africa](#)
 - [Asia](#)
 - [Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia](#)
 - [Central and South America and the Caribbean](#)
 - [North America](#)
 - [The Arctic](#)
 - [The Pacific](#)
- iv. Annex IV: Recommendations [2024 FWG report](#) and [2021 FWG report](#)
- v. Annex V: [Framework approach to the LCIPP regional and biregional gatherings](#)
- vi. Annex VI: [Process to appoint representatives to the FWG of the LCIPP](#)
- vii. Annex VII: [Communications templates](#)
- viii. Annex VIII: [Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process](#)