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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

**Forty-seventh session**

**Bonn, 6–15 November 2017**

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

**Local communities and indigenous peoples platform**

**Local communities and indigenous peoples platform:  
proposals on operationalization based on the open multi-  
stakeholder dialogue and submissions**

**Report by the secretariat**

*Summary*

Decision 1/CP.21 established a local communities and indigenous peoples platform for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. This report provides an overview of proposals on the purpose, content and structure of the platform from submissions and a two-day multi-stakeholder dialogue that was held during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). The submissions and the dialogue acknowledged that the platform should have three main interlinked functions: (1) knowledge: the platform should provide a space for documenting and sharing experience and best practices, respecting the unique nature of and need to safeguard indigenous and local community knowledge systems; (2) climate change policies and actions: the platform should facilitate the integration of indigenous and local knowledge systems as well as the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in relevant climate change related actions, programmes and policies; and (3) capacity for engagement: the platform should help to build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to help enable their engagement in and support the UNFCCC process, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and other climate-related processes. The report concludes with a summary on and next steps for the operationalization of the platform for consideration at SBSTA 47.



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## I. Introduction

### A. Background and scope

1. This report presents proposals on the operationalization of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform made during the open multi-stakeholder dialogue<sup>1</sup> held during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on 16 and 17 May 2017 and in submissions from Parties,<sup>2</sup> indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs) and other relevant organizations.<sup>3</sup> The report was requested by the Conference of the Parties (COP), at its twenty-second session, in order to inform discussions on the operationalization of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform at SBSTA 47, with a view to the SBSTA forwarding recommendations to COP 23.<sup>4</sup>

2. The remainder of chapter I of the report focuses on the internationally recognized role of indigenous peoples and local communities in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, the mandates related to the local communities and indigenous peoples platform, and the first steps taken towards its operationalization. Chapter II offers an overview of proposals on the purpose and value, function, content and structure of the platform. Chapter III summarizes the key points and considers next steps.

### B. Context: the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in mitigating and adapting to climate change

3. Climate change will disproportionately affect local communities and indigenous peoples that live in and rely on fragile ecosystems, threatening their homes, livelihoods and cultural survival. Recent research suggests that about a quarter of the carbon stored in the world's tropical forests is found in the collectively managed territories of indigenous peoples and local communities.<sup>5</sup> Indigenous peoples' territories coincide with pockets of remaining biodiversity, offering unique insights into the possibilities for balancing priorities like viable livelihoods, indigenous peoples' traditional practices and pristine environment.

4. For indigenous peoples, resilience to climate change is rooted in traditional knowledge – in an in-depth understanding of the ecosystems they live in. As climate change increasingly affects the landscapes they inhabit, they are responding and adapting in unique ways. The knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities can contribute to advancing effective nature-based solutions that both mitigate climate change and address its impacts, thereby enhancing resilience.

5. According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), “indigenous, local and traditional knowledge systems and practices, including indigenous peoples' holistic view of community and environment, are a major resource for adapting to climate change”. A challenge that many organizations that work with indigenous peoples face is connecting rich local experience to international processes that shape climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

<sup>1</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/10151>.

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=SBSTA>.

<sup>3</sup> Available at <http://unfccc.int/7482>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/CP/2016/10, paragraphs 165–169.

<sup>5</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. p.87. Available at <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>.

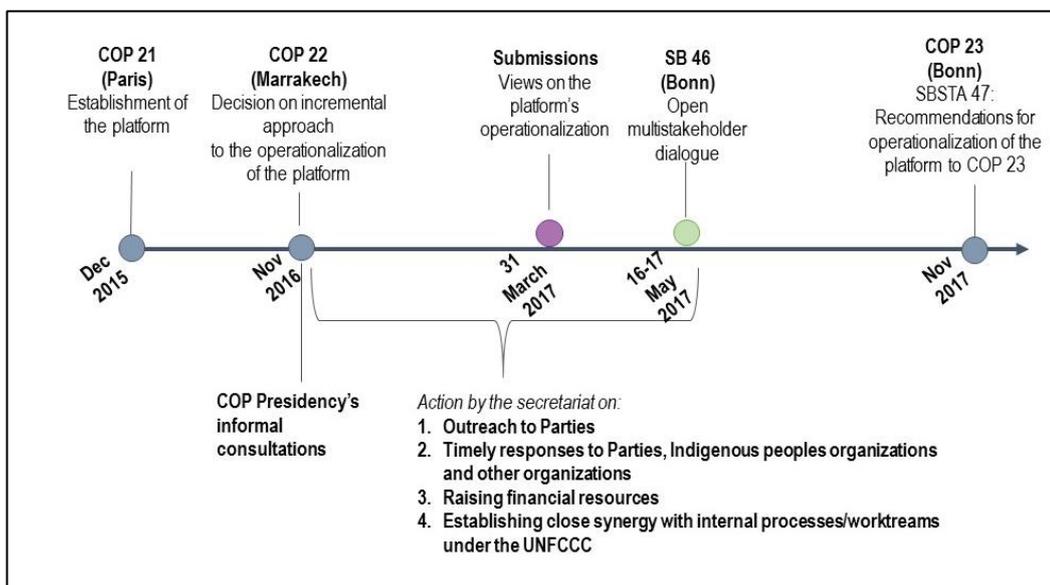
### C. Mandates: towards the operationalization of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform

6. The Paris Agreement recognizes the role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in building a world that is resilient in the face of climate impacts. COP 21 recognized the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and established a platform for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.<sup>6</sup>

7. COP 22 agreed to adopt an incremental approach to developing the platform referred to in paragraph 6 above (hereinafter referred to as the local communities and indigenous peoples platform, or the platform) with a view to ensuring its effective operationalization.<sup>7</sup> The different steps of that incremental approach are captured in figure 1 and described below.

Figure 1

#### Different steps towards the operationalization of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform



*Abbreviations:* COP = Conference of the Parties, SB = subsidiary bodies.

8. The following steps as part of the incremental approach have been completed:

(a) Parties and other stakeholders submitted their views on the purpose, content and structure of the platform, in order to inform the multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph 1 above;

(b) The Chair of the SBSTA convened an open multi-stakeholder dialogue at SBSTA 46 on the operationalization of the platform, co-moderated by the Chair of the SBSTA and a representative of IPOs.

9. As the next step to be undertaken as part of the incremental approach, the SBSTA will consider this report at SBSTA 47 under a new agenda item, “Local communities and indigenous peoples platform”, and conclude its consideration at SBSTA 47 by forwarding recommendations for the operationalization of the platform to COP 23.<sup>8</sup>

10. The COP President requested developed country Parties and other Parties and non-Party stakeholders in a position to do so to provide financial resources for operationalizing

<sup>6</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 135.

<sup>7</sup> As footnote 4 above.

<sup>8</sup> As footnote 4 above.

the platform, in particular to enable representatives of IPOs to participate in the multi-stakeholder dialogue.<sup>9</sup>

## D. Progress: first steps taken towards the operationalization of the platform

### 1. Collecting and analysing information on the purpose, content and structure of the platform

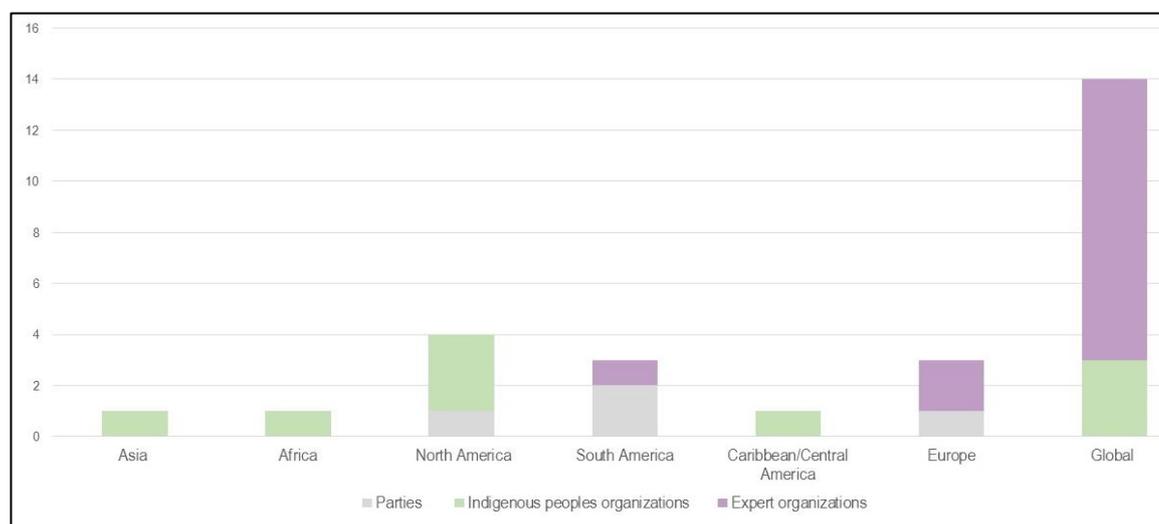
11. Since COP 22, the secretariat has been reaching out to Parties and organizations (including all IPOs that participated in consultations at COP 22) with information related to the platform, including the call for submissions.

12. IPOs communicated regularly with the secretariat, informing it about their own outreach, such as organizing side events to gather ideas for the multi-stakeholder dialogue at IPO forums and meetings in New York, Geneva and Rome and at regional meetings. IPOs circulated information about the platform and dialogue to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development and International Labour Organization constituencies, as well as to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (which serves as an advisory body to the United Nations Economic and Social Council). Moreover, several Parties, IPOs and other relevant organizations have organized technical meetings and an informal dialogue in the 2016–2017 period to facilitate discussion on the operationalization of the platform.

13. A total of 29 submissions (see para. 1 above) were received: 5 from Parties, 1 from a group of Parties, 9 from IPOs, 1 from a local community, 12 from organizations and 1 from a group of organizations (hereinafter referred to as the submissions). The full, web-linked list of submissions is available in annex I.

Figure 2

#### Distribution of submissions by region and type of submitter



### 2. Organization of the open multi-stakeholder dialogue

14. On 16 and 17 May 2017, during SBSTA 46, the Chair of the SBSTA convened the open multi-stakeholder dialogue between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including IPOs, on the purpose, content and structure of the platform, which was informed by the submissions (hereinafter referred to as the dialogue; see annex II for an overview of the proceedings and annex III<sup>10</sup> for the agenda). The dialogue was co-moderated by the Chair

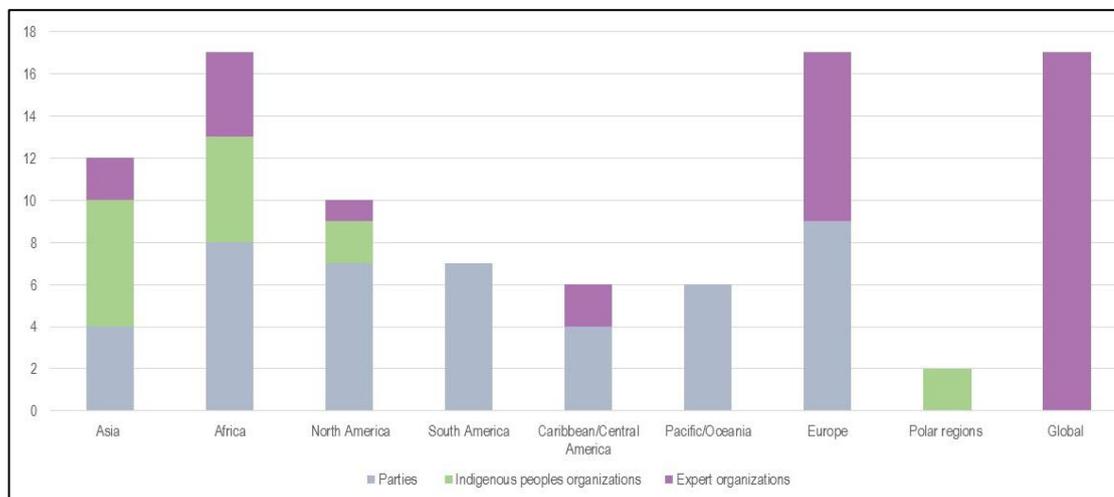
<sup>9</sup> FCCC/CP/2016/10, paragraph 168.

<sup>10</sup> An audio recording of the proceedings is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dXxuWQ6vJXo> (first part) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTXZUGDRHsk> (second part).

of the SBSTA and a representative of IPOs. It was attended by 96 participants (see annex IV for a full list of the Parties, IPOs and organizations that were represented at the dialogue). Figure 3 highlights the distribution of the dialogue participants between Parties, IPOs and other relevant organizations within each of the regions they represented.

Figure 3

**Distribution of participants by region and type of submitter**



15. Ms. Patricia Espinosa, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, participated in the opening and the closing of the dialogue, for which a number of Parties and observer organizations expressed appreciation at the SBSTA 46 closing plenary.

## II. Overview of proposals

### A. Purpose and values guiding the operationalization of the platform

16. Proposals on the purpose for the platform (including on its target audience, added value and desired outcomes) drew on decision 1/CP.21 (see para. 6 above). The following objectives for the platform emerged from the submissions and the dialogue:

(a) To help to promote the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices of indigenous peoples and local communities on mitigation and adaptation in such a way as to respect the unique nature of indigenous and traditional knowledge;

(b) To foster dialogue among indigenous peoples and local communities, Parties, and non-Party stakeholders and promote their understanding of indigenous knowledge and other knowledge systems in informing climate change policies and actions;

(c) To facilitate indigenous peoples' engagement in climate-resilient actions.

#### 1. Cultivate exchange that respects the unique nature of indigenous and traditional knowledge

17. Scientific knowledge is based on open data sources and shared publicly through peer-reviewed papers and other means. Traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems, on the other hand:

(a) Include various types of technologies, practices and ritual ceremonies relating to ecological relationships, fishing, hunting, gathering, agriculture, ethnobotany and medicines, which are based on intergenerational accumulation of knowledge of communities, gained through interactions with the local environment;

(b) Are an integral part of indigenous cultural heritage and of a way of life in relation with lands, waters and living beings;

(c) Have spiritual origins and characteristics;

(d) Rely on means of access, transfer and use determined by the customary and traditional laws of indigenous peoples and their collective systems of governance, and therefore their products are not always suitable for inclusion in electronic databases;

(e) Are generally shared orally and through demonstration, at the discretion of their keepers, who determine if individuals can be trusted to protect and use the wisdom imparted;

(f) Cannot be isolated, extracted or used indiscriminately, which needs to be taken into account when referring to “good practices”.

18. Safeguards and measures are needed in documenting and sharing knowledge through the platform in order to respect indigenous peoples’ rights, including their intellectual property rights, and avoid misuse of shared information.

19. In terms of safeguards, submissions underline the importance of free, prior and informed consent based on the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples, and of the respect of cultural norms associated with such knowledge. The collective right to free, prior and informed consent is recognized in article 19 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)<sup>11</sup> and the right to self-determination in its article 3. Its article 31 stipulates that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. Other United Nations treaties, such as CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing, address the issues of access to traditional knowledge and of the sharing of benefits arising from its use.

20. To ensure transparency in the process and free, prior and informed consent, indigenous peoples and local communities from all the regions of the world could participate in the operationalization of the platform, including in decision-making, in line with article 18 of UNDRIP<sup>12</sup> and General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/232. Their full and effective participation would help not only to achieve the goals of the platform, but also to strengthen the role of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

## **2. Foster dialogue and understanding in informing climate change policies and actions**

21. The platform should help Parties and non-Party stakeholders to learn more about the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and to gain from the exchange of information and the sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. Key proposals from the dialogue and the submissions include:

(a) The platform should accord importance to traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems and scientific knowledge in informing policies on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

(b) The platform should foster dialogue and understanding and promote partnerships, serving as an interface among relevant institutions representing indigenous peoples, local communities and Parties, and bodies and processes under and outside the Convention;

(c) The exchange of experience and sharing of best practices should address indigenous peoples’ own priorities. In this light, exchanges of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge among indigenous peoples and local communities should be facilitated;

(d) The platform should facilitate the integration of indigenous peoples’ diverse knowledge systems, practices, innovations, experience and perspectives into relevant

<sup>11</sup> “States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them”.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> “Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions”.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf)

climate change related decisions and interventions, actions, programmes and policies, and enable better informed and more effective, efficient, inclusive and equitable climate-related decisions and actions at the local, national and international levels. This would contribute to strengthening the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities related to addressing climate change.

**3. Facilitate indigenous peoples’ engagement in climate-resilient actions**

22. In addition to implementing the safeguards referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above, additional measures are needed to empower indigenous peoples and local communities to address the challenges inherent in strengthening their knowledge, technologies and practices so that they can engage in the UNFCCC process, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and other climate change related processes. The platform could cater to the knowledge and capacity needs of indigenous peoples and local communities and reinforce their ability to address and respond to climate change given the threats it poses to their livelihoods and survival.

**B. Functions and content of the platform**

23. The submissions and the discussions at the dialogue generally acknowledged that the platform should have three main functions, which would be interlinked and inform the content of the platform (see also figure 4):

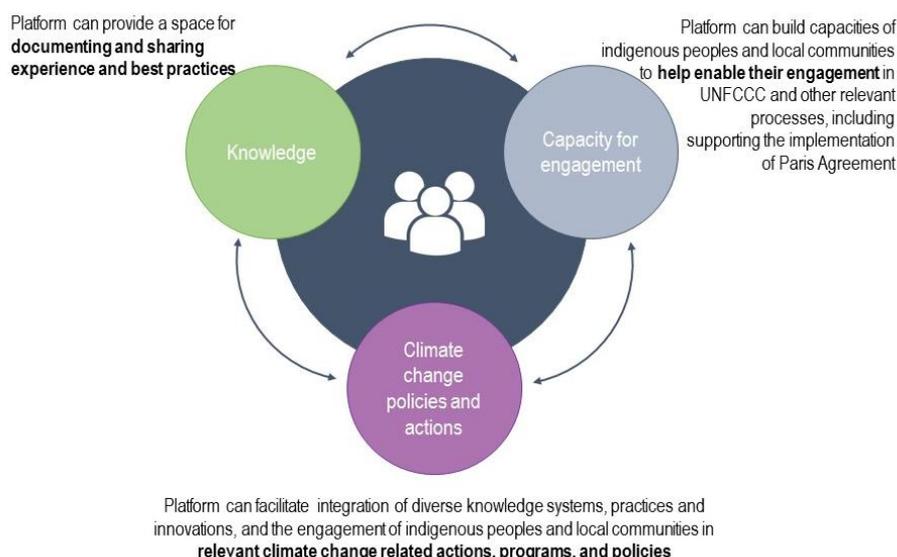
(a) **Knowledge:** the platform should focus on documenting and sharing experience and best practices, respecting the unique nature of and need to safeguard indigenous and local community knowledge systems;

(b) **Climate change policies and actions:** the platform should facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in relevant climate change related actions, programmes and policies, and engage indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) **Capacity for engagement:** the platform should build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and other climate change related processes.

Figure 4

**Three core functions of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform**



**1. Knowledge**

24. The knowledge function has three main aspects:

(a) Promoting holistic approaches to mitigation and adaptation to climate change to indigenous peoples and local communities. The platform could facilitate the exchange of information, within a framework of mutual respect and good faith, among indigenous peoples, local communities, Parties and other knowledge stakeholders to build capacities, promote shared understanding and foster better informed policies at all levels of governance. A suggestion was made that such exchange could be particularly valuable between indigenous peoples living in similar ecosystems at both the regional and national levels. Examples of facilitating exchange include: designing modes of exchange with cultural respect and sensitivity in order to build mutual trust; providing opportunities for dialogue between scientists and traditional knowledge holders; acknowledging and providing the time needed for decision-making by new and traditional institutions; respecting diverse and interactive styles of engagement; facilitating and empowering participatory dialogue; and recognizing, strengthening and promoting the conservation of knowledge systems of indigenous peoples in situ;<sup>13</sup>

(b) Addressing knowledge gaps for policymakers and advancing innovation through the co-production of knowledge from scientists and traditional knowledge holders. Co-production of knowledge could involve, for example, developing the understanding of knowledge, science and technologies of indigenous peoples, or facilitating their access to climate technology development and transfer so as to enable research, development and demonstration projects. The platform, as part of national and international initiatives, could create ways of exchanging best practices and approaches for working with traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems that safeguard them. A registry of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge holders willing to be listed on the platform could be made;

(c) Sharing guidelines and providing advice upon request for the, documentation and sharing of traditional knowledge based on free, prior and informed consent, as well as equitable and respectful benefit-sharing agreements. The development of transparent processes for, documentation and sharing of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems is proposed as part of the platform.

## 2. Climate change policies and actions

25. The following ideas relate to facilitating the integration of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems and the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in relevant climate change related decisions and interventions, actions, programmes and policies in countries, at multiple levels of governance:

(a) The platform could provide support to Parties for integrating traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems into, as well as engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in, where appropriate, mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable development policies at the national and subnational levels, including when designing and implementing nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, REDD-plus<sup>14</sup> and other relevant policies;

(b) The platform should support regional efforts, and promote traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems within local communities themselves, where appropriate.

## 3. Capacity for engagement

26. The platform could strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and other climate change related processes. The

<sup>13</sup> Relevant good practices were developed by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services task force on procedures, approaches and participatory processes for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems. See <http://www.ipbes.net/work-programme/indigenous-and-local-knowledge>.

<sup>14</sup> In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the COP encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

capacities of Parties and other relevant stakeholders would also need to be built in order for them to interact with indigenous peoples and local communities as well as with traditional, indigenous and local knowledge holders.

27. The following considerations relate to the documentation and sharing of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems:

(a) Given the prevalence of the oral tradition among indigenous peoples, the capacity for documenting their traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems would need to be built;

(b) Indigenous peoples could be trained in accordance with relevant guidelines for the sharing of knowledge and in equitable benefit-sharing arrangements that they could develop and implement;

(c) Capacity-building for Party and other stakeholder recipients of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge could contribute to overcoming discriminatory attitudes towards indigenous peoples, especially those who wish to maintain their traditional livelihoods or natural resource management systems. Scientists involved in the co-production of knowledge with indigenous peoples could benefit from training to enhance their understanding of the holistic and qualitative nature of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems.

28. The following considerations relate to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities with climate change policies and action:

(a) Indigenous peoples would require capacity-building for documenting and sharing their experience and knowledge with Parties and other stakeholders so as to be able to inform decision-making, policies and actions on climate change, including at the national level. The capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities would need to be enhanced to enable them to acquire a thorough understanding of the architecture of the UNFCCC, and identify opportunities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and provide inputs to workstreams, constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC. Such capacity-building efforts could also facilitate their involvement in mitigation and adaptation policies, plans, programmes and projects at the national level;

(b) The platform would need to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples to secure from various sources, including the Green Climate Fund, the financial and technical assistance necessary for the implementation of local mitigation and adaptation actions;

(c) Complementary financing arrangements could be established under the platform in order to complement existing mechanisms (such as the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility managed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development) and provide access to financial and technical support directly to indigenous peoples and local communities. In addition, partnerships with non-state actors could be developed to support the planning and implementation of activities under the platform.

## **C. Structure of the platform**

### **1. Overarching considerations**

29. The overarching considerations, which could provide the basis on which the platform would be developed, are that the platform should:

(a) Be flexible and follow an incremental approach, allowing it to evolve over time as experience from the initial stages guides how the content and structure can be enhanced;

(b) Be conducive to a constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue between Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) Enhance the participation and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change policies and actions at multiple levels;

(d) Be inclusive, taking into account the organization of indigenous peoples and local communities in representative institutions and regions, and strive to ensure regional representation and gender balance for indigenous peoples, as well as represent the interests of indigenous youth;

(e) Focus on ways to develop strategic linkages, synergies and coordination with stakeholders, entities and mechanisms both under and outside the UNFCCC process;

(f) Take into account resource implications in its operationalization.

30. Other considerations include:

(a) The provision of translation and interpretation services in United Nations and indigenous languages, when possible, in order to strengthen the participation of non-English speaking indigenous peoples and local communities in activities under the platform;

(b) The design of activities that take into account gender considerations, differentiated roles in the local governance structure and intergenerational dynamics, including recognition of the importance of the effective transmission of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems through young people;

(c) Addressing the specific capacity needs of rural communities and indigenous women so that they can effectively participate in activities under the platform.

## 2. Elements of the platform structure

31. The proposals covered elements of the platform structure, including its governance, the modalities through which it would perform its functions, the possible role of the secretariat in supporting its operationalization, and the process to review progress in its operationalization.

### (a) Governance

32. The platform should be supported by advisory and technical functions. Two ideas with which to archive this emerged from the discussions at the dialogue: a single-level governance structure combining advisory and technical functions; and a multi-level structure, with one level delivering advisory and one technical functions.

33. **Advisory functions** primarily involve the provision of **policy recommendations for workstreams, constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC**. They include:

(a) High-level advice for enhanced action on climate change and to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the rights of indigenous peoples;

(b) Coordination of the UNFCCC process between the global level and the regional, national and subnational levels so as to define priorities for climate change action on the basis of the input of traditional knowledge holders and practitioners;

(c) Guidance for the operational work of the platform; for example, instructions to guide the work of expert task teams that include or draw on the knowledge of experts from scientific institutions such as the IPCC as well as from United Nations organizations, other relevant organizations and traditional knowledge holders.

34. **Technical functions** primarily involve the development, implementation and monitoring of the platform's work programme. They include:

(a) Developing and implementing activities for the platform, fostering synergies with relevant United Nations organizations, scientific institutions and other organizations as well as with processes under the UNFCCC;

(b) Developing provisions for continuous monitoring of the activities of the platform and of the implementation of the recommendations of the platform.

35. Proposed ideas for the **participation of indigenous peoples in the governance structure** of the platform include balanced representation of the seven global regions from

which indigenous peoples come (i.e. Africa, the Arctic, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, the Pacific, the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe) in addition to Party representatives. Representatives could also come from recognized institutions; for example, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

36. While the effective and balanced participation of Parties, IPOs and other relevant organizations is recognized as a core feature of the platform, some participants at the dialogue noted that any innovations should not infringe upon the rules and procedures of the UNFCCC. In particular, the governance structure should respect the roles of Parties and observers within the UNFCCC process. The design and operationalization of the platform should take into account the context of indigenous peoples and local communities and hence a tailor-made approach is preferred. Such an approach, however, should not set a precedent in terms of the general approach applied in relation to observer organizations under the UNFCCC.

**(b) Working modalities**

37. Various modalities were suggested to enable the three core functions of the platform to be performed. Given that the design and operationalization of the platform should take into account the context of indigenous peoples and local communities, a combination of modalities would be optimal for the platform to effectively perform its core functions.

38. A proposal on **expert meetings and workshops** includes several ideas. Meetings could take place at the global, regional, national and subnational levels to ensure the engagement of traditional knowledge holders from all seven regions and different subnational contexts (see para. 35 above). Global-level meetings could be informed by the outcomes of meetings at the lower levels. The purpose of global meetings could be to define the content of the platform, select experts and traditional knowledge holders who would participate in various activities under the platform, and make policy recommendations. These meetings could focus on thematic areas. Regional meetings could take place on a rotational basis, while the global meetings could be held on an annual basis, possibly as part of regular regional meetings of indigenous organizations.

39. **A periodic global event** could be held in conjunction with the sessions of the COP or the meetings of the subsidiary bodies to facilitate the sharing of information and a dialogue among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders. The focus for such global events could be defined with inputs from Parties and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. The design and execution of such events could be informed by lessons learned from other UNFCCC events such as the NAP Expo, the Durban Forum on capacity-building and the Global Climate Action Agenda.

40. **An interactive web-based platform** could help deliver the knowledge and capacity for engagement functions of the platform by facilitating the exchange of experience, best practices and other information, and by providing access to information to help build the technical and financial capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities. Furthermore:

(a) A web-based platform could be open to contributions from Parties, accredited organizations that represent indigenous peoples and local communities, and observer organizations;

(b) A web-based platform could be particularly convenient for the registry of traditional knowledge holders and for providing ready access to published research, and provide relevant information on financial and technical assistance available for the planning and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects;

(c) The content of a web-based platform could be translated into all United Nations languages, as well as into indigenous languages, to the extent possible, to facilitate access by indigenous peoples and local communities from all regions;

(d) Other means of communication such as newsletters, bulletins and radio services in local languages could complement a web-based platform and facilitate the dissemination of information.

**(c) Role of the secretariat**

41. In discussing the role of the secretariat in supporting the operationalization of the platform, the ideas put forward were that it could:

- (a) Act as a focal point for indigenous peoples within the UNFCCC process;
- (b) Support the overall operationalization of the platform by supporting the governing body of the platform and by facilitating and promoting the coordination of the work of the platform within and outside the UNFCCC process;
- (c) Support exchanges at the national, regional and global levels and ensure that reports from these exchanges are effectively transmitted to relevant workstreams, constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC so as to inform their deliberations;
- (d) Document and disseminate the outcomes of the meetings, workshops and global events under the platform to promote awareness of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems within the UNFCCC and among governments and the public;
- (e) Support the organization of global events;
- (f) Support the systematic follow-up and implementation of recommendations arising from the platform.

**(d) Review process**

42. The progress in the operationalization of the platform should be reviewed periodically to ensure that it serves the purpose it was set up for. If development of the platform follows an incremental approach, periodic review would help the platform evolve over time and allow improvements to be made.

**3. Suggestions for strategic linkages, synergies and coordination**

43. Strategic linkages and synergies between the platform and relevant workstreams, constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC, as well as relevant processes and entities outside the UNFCCC, could be developed. Within the UNFCCC, activities under the platform could be coordinated with, for example, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (e.g. possible role under the platform as a knowledge clearing house), the Global Climate Action Agenda, the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation and the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA portal), and with constituted bodies such as the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, and the Technology Executive Committee.

44. Entities and processes outside the UNFCCC working on traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems that present an opportunity for the platform to learn from or coordinate with include the following:

- (a) CBD, which has developed the Nagoya Protocol and applies full and effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the working group on article 8(j) (traditional knowledge, innovations and practices);<sup>15</sup>
- (b) The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services task force on procedures, approaches and participatory processes for working with indigenous and local knowledge systems;<sup>16</sup>
- (c) The Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;<sup>17</sup>
- (d) The IPCC, which recognized the importance of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems in the preparation of its Sixth Assessment Report.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.ipbes.net/work-programme/indigenous-and-local-knowledge>.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/priority-areas/links/related-information/about-us/>.

45. Specific to facilitating the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, the following entities are relevant examples to learn from:

(a) The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,<sup>19</sup> which addresses indigenous issues related to the environment, economic and social development, culture, education, health and human rights;

(b) The Arctic Council,<sup>20</sup> in which IPOs have the official status of permanent participants, conferring on them the same decision-making rights as Arctic State representatives up to the ministerial level;

(c) The Sami Parliament,<sup>21</sup> which provides for the constitutional self-government of the Sami homeland in the spheres of language and culture and in other matters that may directly and specifically affect the status of the Sami as an indigenous people.

#### 4. Resource implications

46. Resources are critical to supporting the operationalization of the platform in general, and specifically for the following proposed activities that enable the performance of the three functions of the platform:

(a) Training and capacity-building;

(b) Participation and regional representation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the governance and operational bodies of the platform at global events and in any other activity of the platform;

(c) Organization of global and regional meetings and events, including registration, moderation, and translation and interpretation;

(d) Development and maintenance of a web-based platform and additional activities for the dissemination of information;

(e) Supporting the execution of the secretariat's proposed role in the operationalization of the platform.

47. With regard to **sources of funding for the operationalization of the platform**, proposals include:

(a) The regular budget of the UNFCCC;

(b) Partnerships with non-state actors to secure innovative sources of financing;

(c) Party support for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in relevant meetings, workshops and events under the platform.

### III. Summary

48. Climate change will disproportionately affect local communities and indigenous peoples that live in and rely on fragile ecosystems, threatening their homes, livelihoods and cultural survival.

49. For indigenous peoples, resilience to climate change is rooted in traditional knowledge and their in-depth understanding of the ecosystems they live in. As climate change increasingly affects the landscapes they inhabit, they are responding and adapting in unique ways. The knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities can contribute to advancing effective nature-based solutions that both mitigate climate change and address its impacts, thereby enhancing resilience.

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.ipcc.ch/activities/activities.shtml>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/>.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/>.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.sametinget.se/english>.

50. COP 21 recognized the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and established a platform for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.

51. COP 22 agreed to adopt an incremental approach to developing the platform, with a view to ensuring its effective operationalization.

52. As one of the initial steps towards the operationalization of the platform, the Chair of the SBSTA convened an open multi-stakeholder dialogue, co-moderated by the Chair of the SBSTA and a representative of IPOs, to articulate the functions and structure of the platform. The dialogue provided an opportunity for an in-depth knowledge and experience exchange among stakeholders.

53. The submissions and the dialogue acknowledged that the platform should have three main interlinked functions:

(a) Knowledge: the platform should provide a space for documenting and sharing experience and best practices, respecting the unique nature of and need to safeguard indigenous and local community knowledge systems;

(b) Climate change policies and actions: the platform should facilitate the integration of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge systems as well as the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in relevant climate change related decisions and interventions, actions, programmes and policies in countries at multiple levels of governance;

(c) Capacity for engagement: the platform should build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and other climate change related processes.

54. The overarching considerations, which could provide the basis on which the platform would be developed, are that the platform should:

(a) Be flexible and follow an incremental approach, allowing it to evolve over time as experience from the initial stages guides how the content and structure can be enhanced;

(b) Be conducive to a constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue between Parties and local communities and indigenous peoples;

(c) Enhance the participation and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change policies and actions at multiple levels;

(d) Be inclusive, taking into account the organization of indigenous peoples and local communities in representative institutions and regions, and strive to ensure regional representation and gender balance for indigenous peoples, as well as represent the interests of indigenous youth;

(e) Focus on ways to develop strategic linkages, synergies and coordination with stakeholders, entities and mechanisms both under and outside the UNFCCC process;

(f) Take into account resource implications in its operationalization.

55. The proposals covered elements of the platform structure, including its governance, the modalities through which it would perform its functions, the possible role of the secretariat in supporting its operationalization, and the process to review progress in its operationalization.

56. The platform structure should be supported by advisory and technical functions. These could be executed by a single-level governance structure combining advisory and technical functions, or a multi-level structure, with one level delivering advisory and one technical functions.

57. Various modalities, such as workshops and meetings at multiple levels, global events and a web-based portal, were suggested to enable the three core functions of the platform to be performed. Given that the design and operationalization of the platform should take into account the context of indigenous peoples and local communities, a combination of modalities could be optimal for the platform to effectively perform its core functions.

58. Strategic linkages and synergies between the platform and relevant workstreams, constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC, as well as relevant processes and entities outside the UNFCCC, could be developed, and would foster learning and coordination for effective operationalization of the platform.

59. Resources are critical to supporting the operationalization of the platform, including the proposed activities that enable the performance of the three functions of the platform, as well as to support execution of the secretariat's proposed role in the operationalization of the platform.

## Annex I

### List of submissions

[English only]

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Submissions</i>
Australia	<a href="#">Australia's submission on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform</a>
Brazil	<a href="#">Views of Brazil on the local communities and indigenous peoples platform referred to in paragraph 135 of 1/CP.21</a>
Canada	<a href="#">Local communities and indigenous peoples' platform</a>
Ecuador	<a href="#">Ecuador's submission on local communities and indigenous people's platform referred to in paragraph 135 of 1/CP.21</a>
European Union – Malta and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States	<a href="#">Submission by the republic of Malta and the European commission on behalf of European union and its member states</a>
New Zealand	<a href="#">New Zealand Submission on the IPP</a>
<i>Indigenous peoples organizations and local communities</i>	<i>Submissions</i>
Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians	<a href="#">Views regarding the purpose, content and the structure of the indigenous peoples' platform under 1/CP.21 paragraph 135</a>
Assembly of First Nations	<a href="#">Submission of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) on the Purpose, Content and Structure for the Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge platform, 1/CP.21 paragraph 135 of the Paris Decision.</a>
Comunidade do Monte Vecinal en Man Común de Froxan	<a href="#">SUBMISSION FROM THE «COMUNIDADE DO MONTE VECIÑAL EN MAN COMÚN DE FROXÁN» ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PLATFORM</a>
Global Forest Coalition	<a href="#">Submission of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) on the Purpose, Content and Structure for the Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge platform, 1/CP.21 paragraph 135 of the Paris Decision.</a>
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee	<a href="#">Submission of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee on the proposed UNFCCC Knowledge Platform for Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Climate Action</a>
Indigenous regions of the Arctic, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific	<a href="#">The indigenous regions of Arctic, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific submit the following comments and proposals combined in this joint submission to the UNFCCC, with regards to the purpose, content and structure for the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples platform established by decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 135 of the Paris agreement</a>
International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change	<a href="#">Submission of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) on the Purpose, Content and Structure for the Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge platform, 1/CP.21 paragraph 135 of the Paris Decision.</a>
Metareila and Aquaverde Association	<a href="#">Call for submissions on indigenous peoples' and local communities platform</a>
Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and	<a href="#">Submission of Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education), with the</a>

Education), with the Indigenous Peoples' Global Partnership on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development

[Indigenous Peoples' Global Partnership on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development](#)

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*Expert organizations*

*Submissions*

Active Remedy Ltd.

[Submission by Active Remedy Ltd. provided in response to the call for submissions on purpose, content and structure of 'the local communities and indigenous peoples platform'](#)

Conservation International

[Local communities and Indigenous People's Platform under UNFCCC submission by Conservation International](#)

Cynefin Centre for Applied Complexity and associated research partners

[SUBMISSION BY THE CYNEFIN CENTRE FOR APPLIED COMPLEXITY AND ASSOCIATED RESEARCH PARTNERS](#)

Environmental non-governmental organizations, farmers, trade union non-governmental organizations, women and gender constituency and youth non-governmental organizations

[UNFCCC Constituencies Joint submission on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[Views on the purpose, content and structure of the local communities and indigenous peoples' platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner](#)

International Fund for Agricultural Development

[Views on the purpose, content and structure of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

International Labour Organization

[ILO Submission to the UNFCCC in relation to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform](#)

International Union for Conservation of Nature

[Views on the purpose, content and structure of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Submission by the International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\) to UNFCCC](#)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

[Response to the UNFCCC Secretariat request for submissions on: possible elements of A Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Knowledge Platform, Decision 1/CP.21, FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, paragraph135.](#)

The Rockies Institute Ltd.

[Views on the Purpose, Content, and Structure of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

[On the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform: A submission to the UNFCCC](#)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

[UNHCR submission on the purpose, content and structure of the local communities and indigenous people's platform, referred to in decision 1/CP.21 paragraph135.](#)

Women's Environment & Development Organization

[Views on the purpose, content and structure of the Indigenous People's Platform](#)

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## Annex II

### Proceedings of the open multi-stakeholder dialogue<sup>1</sup>

[English only]

1. The open multi-stakeholder dialogue took place over two half days on 16 and 17 May 2017 during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). It was co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller, Chair of the SBSTA, and Ms. Grace Balawag, a representative of indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs).

#### 1. Session 1: opening

2. During the opening session, Mr. Fuller highlighted that the establishment of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform (see para. 6 of this document) at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) confirmed that Parties recognize the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples to address and respond to climate change. He welcomed the opportunity provided during the dialogue to implement the incremental approach to developing the platform agreed at COP 22, and opened a discussion on the results of the submissions called for. He highlighted that the submissions had framed the agenda of the dialogue with a view to identifying clear options for the purpose, content and structure of the platform. Ms. Balawag welcomed the dialogue as an historic event for the contribution of IPOs and other non-Party stakeholders. She encouraged a rich exchange of ideas and experience to facilitate a transformational move for the inclusion of indigenous peoples and other non-Party stakeholders.

3. In a keynote address, Ms. **Patricia Espinosa**, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, said that local communities and indigenous peoples are stakeholders who directly experience and understand the impacts of climate change and can be a force for “transformative change”. She highlighted that the platform should serve the needs of indigenous peoples and can be a bridge between indigenous peoples and other groups. She thanked indigenous peoples for their participation in the dialogue and encouraged them to contribute actively and be engaged in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

4. The dialogue was then opened with a prayer led by Mr. **Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa**, from the Ligue Nationale des Associations Pygmées du Congo.

#### 2. Session 2: framing

5. The following panel discussion was moderated by the representative of the Center for International Forestry Research, during which participants discussed existing experience with the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples and with the use of traditional knowledge.

6. The representative of the International Indigenous Peoples’ Forum on Climate Change highlighted that indigenous peoples are already actively participating in the work of numerous United Nations bodies. She provided the examples of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the working group on article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. She underscored that the platform should be participatory and open to all indigenous peoples, as they are willing to collaborate in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

7. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization introduced the 15-year Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme. This transdisciplinary programme brings together natural and social scientists to cross the border between scientific and indigenous peoples’ knowledge and contributes to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). He highlighted

<sup>1</sup> The proceedings also integrate the Earth Negotiation Bulletin coverage of the event, which is available at <http://enb.iisd.org/climate/sb46/enbots/16may.html> (day one) and <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12700e.html> (day two).

that IPBES is currently developing approaches and procedures to include indigenous peoples' knowledge in its assessment reports. He suggested that numerous challenges remain for modern scientists and indigenous knowledge holders to work together but underscored the numerous potential benefits of co-produced knowledge for decision makers.

8. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shared the 25 years of experience of UNDP in collaborating with indigenous peoples through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP). She stressed that 15 per cent of the GEF small grants support indigenous peoples, and that efforts are ongoing to facilitate access to SGP by indigenous peoples, including through videos in local language and the SGP for indigenous fellows. UNDP also supports indigenous peoples platforms in countries implementing REDD-plus<sup>2</sup> strategies or action plans, and supports countries in developing REDD-plus safeguards that respect the rights of indigenous peoples and communities.

### 3. Session 3: functions and content of the platform (dialogue)

9. A representative of the secretariat presented the key findings of the submissions with a focus on the purpose, content and structure of the platform, concentrating on three possible interconnected functions: providing a space for exchange of experience and sharing of best practices; building capacities of local communities and indigenous peoples to effectively engage in the UNFCCC and other relevant processes, including supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement; and facilitating the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations, and the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in relevant climate change related actions, programmes and policies.

10. Participants collectively discussed the possible functions and content of the platform.

### 4. Session 4: nature and structure of the platform (dialogue)

11. **Mr. Fuller** opened the second day of the dialogue by thanking the participants for their constructive deliberations on the first day and highlighted that the views expressed coalesced around the three functions identified for the platform; that is, facilitating knowledge exchange, building capacity for engagement, and facilitating the engagement of indigenous peoples and their knowledge systems in climate change policies and action. He also acknowledged the financial contributions of Belgium and New Zealand to supporting the participation of IPO representatives in the dialogue. Ms. **Balawag** recapitulated the three functions of the platform and opened the discussion on the specific modalities, processes and structures to implement them.

12. A representative of the secretariat provided an overview of the possible nature and structure of the platform that emerged from the analysis of the submissions. Then participants collectively discussed the structure of the platform.

### 5. Session 5: conclusion

13. **Mr. Fuller** highlighted that the multi-stakeholder dialogue had contributed to a better understanding of what the platform should look like to best serve the needs of the indigenous peoples and local communities and to build bridges between them and other groups working on climate change. He announced that the outcomes of the dialogue would be captured in a report to be prepared by the secretariat and considered at SBSTA 47 under the new agenda item "Local communities and indigenous peoples platform". SBSTA 47 should conclude consideration of the item by forwarding a recommendation for the operationalization of the platform to COP 23.

14. The dialogue was closed with a prayer led by **Mr. Francois Paulette**.

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<sup>2</sup> In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the COP encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

## Annex III

## Agenda for the open multi-stakeholder dialogue

[English only]

**Open multi-stakeholder dialogue on the operationalization of the  
local communities and indigenous peoples platform**  
World Conference Center Bonn, Room Genf, Bonn, Germany, 16–17 May 2017  
Agenda

DAY 1: Tuesday, 16 May 2017	
<b>SESSION 1: OPENING</b>	
10~10.30 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Mr. Carlos Fuller</b>, Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, co-moderator of the dialogue</li> <li>○ <b>Ms. Grace Balawag</b>, International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change, co-moderator of the dialogue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Keynote statement: <b>Ms. Patricia Espinosa</b>, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC</li> </ul>
<b>SESSION 2: FRAMING</b>	
10.30~11 a.m.	<p><b>Panel discussion:</b> The session will set the scene on existing experience with the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples and with the use of traditional knowledge (<b>panellists: Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim</b>, International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change, <b>Mr. Douglas Nakashima</b>, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and <b>Ms. Jyoti Mathur-Filipp</b>, United Nations Development Programme)</p>
<b>SESSION 3: FUNCTIONS/CONTENT OF THE PLATFORM (DIALOGUE)</b>	
11 a.m~12.50 p.m.	<p><b>Dialogue:</b> Participants will discuss and identify the possible functions/content of the platform</p> <p>Background: <b>The Paris Agreement (decision 1/CP.21, para. 135) lays out the overall purpose of the platform</b> (i.e. recognizes the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and establishes a platform for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner)</p> <p>The secretariat will provide an overview of the submissions, focusing on <b>three clusters of functions</b> that emerged from the analysis. Then participants will address the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How to facilitate effective exchange of experience and sharing of best practices, including through creating avenues, and with the use of safeguards, among and between indigenous peoples of the world, and also between indigenous peoples, Parties and other knowledge systems/stakeholders?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Climate change policies and actions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How can the platform facilitate the integration of local communities and indigenous peoples' diverse knowledge systems, practices, innovations and experiences, and the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples into relevant climate change related decisions and interventions, actions, programmes and policies, subject to local communities and indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Capacity for engagement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How to build capacities of local communities and indigenous peoples to effectively engage in relevant UNFCCC and other climate-related processes on relevant issues, including supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Cross-cutting:</b> What resource implications are associated with the operationalization of the platform?</p>
12.50~1 p.m.	<b>Preview of day 2 and closing of day 1</b>

<b>DAY 2: Wednesday, 17 May 2017</b>	
3~4.15 p.m.	Dialogue: Participants will continue discussion on the functions/content of the platform
<b>SESSION 4: NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF THE PLATFORM (DIALOGUE)</b>	
4.15~5.45 p.m.	<p>The secretariat will provide an overview of the possible nature and structure of the platform that emerged from the analysis of the submissions. Then participants will address the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What structure will allow a constructive interaction/interface between Parties and local communities and indigenous peoples and take into account the specific way local communities and indigenous peoples are organized in representative institutions?</li> <li>• How can the structure evolve in a transparent manner, with experience from the initial stages used to develop the platform?</li> <li>• How can the secretariat best support the operationalization of the platform?</li> </ul>
<b>SESSION 5: CONCLUSIONS</b>	
5.45~6 p.m.	Summary of discussions and closing by Mr. Fuller

## Annex IV

### Parties and organizations represented at the multi-stakeholder dialogue

[English only]

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Organizations representing indigenous peoples and local communities</i>	<i>Other relevant organizations</i>
Antigua and Bermuda	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	Care About Climate
Australia	Assembly of First Nations	Center for International Forestry Research
Bangladesh	Congress of Aboriginal Peoples	Climate Action Network
Belgium	Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners	CliMates
Benin	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education	Conservation International
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity
Burkina Faso	Native American Rights Fund	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
Canada	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities	Forum Norway
Chile	Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organization Forum	Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
Cook Islands	Saami Council	GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice
Costa Rica		Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research
Ecuador		Inesc Instituto de Estudios Socioeconómicos
Estonia		International Federation of Medical Students' Association
Finland		International Institute of Sustainable Development
France		International Union for Conservation of Nature
Germany		Italian Climate Network
Guatemala		Kenya Climate Change Working Group
Holy See		ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
Honduras		Mainyuito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization
Indonesia		Maleya Foundation
Kenya		Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Morocco		PINGO's Forum Tanzania

Nepal	Plant for the Planet
New Zealand	PUSH Sweden
Norway	Réseau Français des Etudiants pour le Développement Durable
Peru	UK Youth Climate Coalition
Sweden	United Nations Development Programme
Tuvalu	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United States of America	United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples University of Arizona Uppsala University Women in Europe for a Common Future

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