

08/11/2018

**Report of the multi-stakeholder
workshop: Implementing the
functions of the Local Communities
and Indigenous Peoples Platform**



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I. Executive summary

The first activity of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) focused on implementing the three functions of the Platform: *knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions*. During this day-long multi-stakeholder workshop, a group of more than one hundred participants convened and converged on the need to collaborate and commit to enabling the full operationalization of the Platform and the implementation of its functions. The workshop participants acknowledged the important role local communities (LCs) and indigenous peoples (IPs) play in addressing global climate challenges in a holistic and integrated manner.

The complexity and urgency of the global climate challenge demands the best available knowledge. Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in her keynote address, emphasized that the world is running out of time in the fight against climate change. She invited everyone to bring their voices forward, and help mobilize others to contribute towards the collective effort to increase climate ambition, action and investment. It was stressed throughout the day that climate change impacts are already happening. Action needs to happen now, to fully operationalize the Platform without delay.

LCs and IPs' holistic view and cumulative knowledge of the environment complement other knowledge systems with local observations and insight. Workshop participants underlined that LCs and IPs hold tailored, granular knowledge and expertise in practices that stem from generations of on-the-ground climate observations and interactions with the environment. Such knowledge enables better understanding of the environment at a much finer spatial-scale and a greater temporal-depth.

It was emphasized that the engagement of LCs and IPs in the international climate policy processes should be effective, inclusive and balanced. Participants stressed that LCs and IPs participation in the UNFCCC process should be guided by the principles¹ proposed by the indigenous peoples organizations. Participants also referred to important instruments such as the Paris Agreement², the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)³, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴. The latter emphasizes the promise to “leave no one behind”, which is foundational to the LCIPP. It was also emphasized that it should also be gender responsive, and facilitate the engagement of youth, key local knowledge holders, and indigenous experts on climate science.

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, paragraph 8.

² Paris Agreement, 2015, available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf>.

³ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007, available at <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf>.

⁴ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, available at <<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>>.

Many participants re-iterated the right and need for full and effective LCs and IPs participation. Participants also noted that the Platform is only as effective as the level of participation from Parties, LCs, IPs and relevant organizations. As a result, they called on everyone to leverage the Platform to make their voice heard, and to contribute towards implementing the functions of the Platform not only for the present, but also for future generations.

Participants view the Platform as a potential vehicle for participatory, cohesive and integrated collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders (e.g. LCs and IPs). It was also stressed throughout the day that building the capacity of LCs and IPs, and that of Parties, will facilitate effective and long-term engagement and sharing of knowledge on topics of relevance to the LCIPP and the Paris Agreement. Workshop participants suggested to explore synergies with existing initiatives including the Durban Forum on Capacity Building and the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB).

Participants noted that adequate financial and technical support are essential for the full and successful operationalization of the Platform. Representatives of LCs and IPs called on all Parties and non-state actors to support the implementation of the Platform's functions. They expressed confidence and commitment in fully operationalizing the Platform to meaningfully engage LCs and IPs in the UNFCCC process, and raise visibility of the communities on the frontline of climate impacts.

II. Introduction

This is a summary report of the first activity of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform (LCIPP), which was established at COP 21 and fully operationalised at COP 23 in November 2017. Figure 1 provides an overview of the LCIPP timeline. The first activity of the platform was a multi-stakeholder workshop, which took place on 1 May, 2018. The report has been prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat under the guidance of the co-moderators of the workshop. It is intended for information; to capture, as well as possible, the rich exchanges that took place during the workshop; and to provide a written record of the proceedings.

The day-long multi-stakeholder workshop focused on implementing the three functions of the Platform, namely: knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions. LCs and IPs are the vanguard of climate change. They hold vital insights into addressing climate change that stem from their close contact with, and holistic view of, the environment. This knowledge has grown through generations of resource-based livelihoods and sustainable natural resource-management practices.

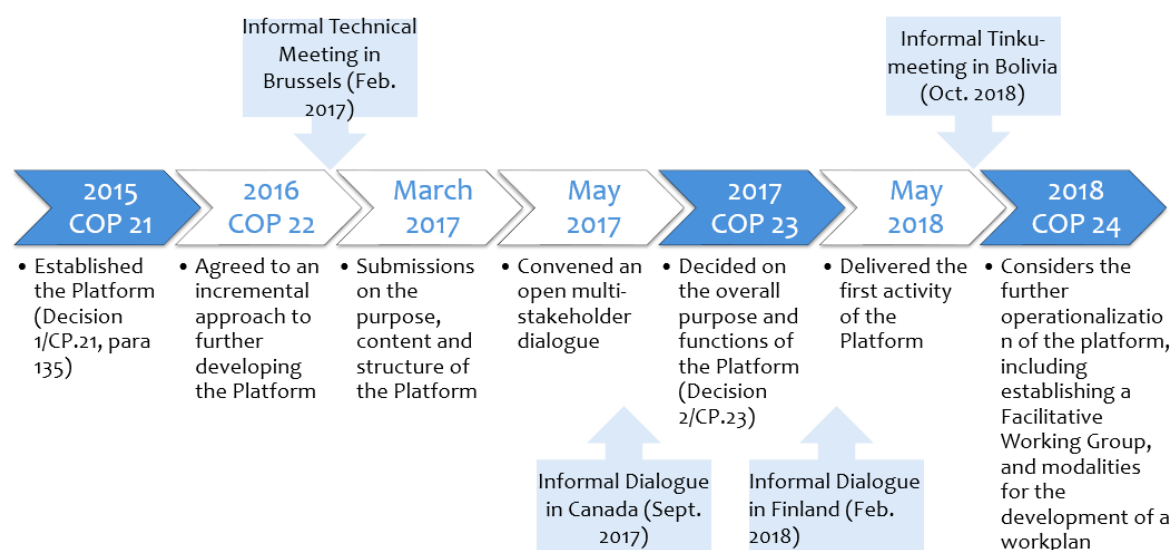
In accordance with the COP 23 decision, the design and delivery of the multi-stakeholder workshop received equal contributions from the co-moderators—Mr. Paul Watkinson (Chair of SBSTA) and Mr. Roberto Múkaró Borrero of the Taíno people (International Indian Treaty Council). The selection of a co-moderator for the workshop was also in accordance with indigenous peoples' own procedure.

The next and main section of the report details the multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the LCIPP through the three dialogue sessions, concluding by briefly discussing what is on the horizon for Parties, LC and IP representatives, and relevant organizations under the LCIPP. These open dialogues enabled workshop participants with diverse background to come together and commit, converge, and collaborate for enhancing their participation in the UNFCCC process, and to ensure climate change policies and actions leave no one behind.

Maximizing the inclusiveness and accessibility of the multi-stakeholder workshop, the session was broadcasted. Recordings of the workshop are available on the UNFCCC website.⁵ Further background information is also provided in the annexes.

⁵ Available at: <<https://unfccc.int/topics/local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform/events-and-meetings/workshops-meetings/multi-stakeholder-workshop-on-the-local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform>>.

FIGURE 1 TIMELINE OF LCIPP THUS FAR (2015 – 2018)



Parties recognized the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of LCs and IPs related to addressing and responding to climate change. As part of this recognition, COP 21 established the LCIPP (as a timeline of the Platform in Figure 1),⁶ and Parties acknowledged that adaptation action should be based on and guided by the best available science and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.⁷

Subsequently, COP 22 agreed to adopt an incremental approach to developing the Platform,⁸ which included the co-convening of an open multi-stakeholder dialogue on the operationalization of the Platform by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and a representative of indigenous peoples organizations.⁹ This event took place on 16-17 May, 2017. Through the incremental approach, Parties and other stakeholders were also invited to share their views¹⁰ on the purpose, content and structure of the Platform to help inform the multi-stakeholder dialogue.

In November 2017, Parties and LCIPP representatives reached a milestone by agreeing on the overall purposes¹¹ and functions of the Platform (see more details in Annex II). COP 23 mandated a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the Platform, the subject of this report, to be co-designed and co-moderated by the Chair of the SBSTA and a representative of local communities and indigenous peoples organizations.¹² COP 23 also requested that the SBSTA consider further operationalization of the Platform, including the establishment of a facilitative working group, which would not be a negotiating body under the Convention, and the modalities for the development of a workplan for the full implementation of the functions.¹³

⁶ FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, paragraph 135.

⁷ FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, Article 7, paragraph 5.

III. Discussions during the multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the Platform

Opening and setting the scene

“Water, we love you, respect you. Water, we thank you.”



The workshop was opened by Chief Frank Ettawageshik, an indigenous elder representing the National Congress of American Indians, with a ceremonial song composed by an indigenous woman. “As we sing this song, the good thoughts will go into the water. As you take a sip of the water, the good thoughts are also internalized,” he added. The participants took a sip of water from their glasses and bottles, as a symbol of creating a community with a shared goal to engage in the workshop to further operationalize the LCIPP. Chief Ettawageshik emphasized the diversity amongst the workshop participants, noting that the workshop was designed to bring together diverse backgrounds to come together and collaborate in exchanging experiences, learning, and finding solutions for climate change.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2016/10, paragraph 167.

⁹ Available at: <<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/bonn-climate-change-conference-may-2017/events-and-programme/mandated-events/multi-stakeholder-dialogue-on-the-operationalization-of-the-local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples/lcipp-side-event-multi>>.

¹⁰ Submissions are available at: <<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionPortal/Pages/Home.aspx>>.


¹¹ Decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 5.

¹² FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, paragraph 9.

¹³ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, paragraph 10.

He gave thanks to the ancestors, highlighting the inter-generational aspect of climate change and need for inter-generational equity. He concluded the opening ceremony with a song about the importance of water, the link with climate change and the connection of LCs and IPs to the nature.

Mr. Watkinson, Chair of the SBSTA and co-moderator of the workshop, recalled the adoption of the Paris Agreement and stated that “the Paris Agreement recognized the role local communities and indigenous peoples in building a world that is resilient in the face of climate impacts.” He added that the Parties’ commitment to enhance engagement of LCs and IPs is cemented “by operationalizing the Platform and paving the way forward.” Mr. Watkinson expressed appreciation to Parties, local communities and indigenous peoples representatives, and other relevant entities, for their support and active participation in the ongoing effort to further operationalize the Platform. He pointed out that “active participation in these dialogues will help amplify our collective effort in facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices on climate change mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.” To that end, he encouraged everyone, attending in person or watching the event online, to use this open dialogue to make their voices heard.



“The Paris Climate Agreement recognized the role local communities and indigenous peoples in building a world that is resilient in the face of climate impacts.”

Paul Watkinson, Chair of the SBSTA and Co-moderator of the workshop

Mr. Borrero, of the Taíno people (International Indian Treaty Council) and co-moderator of the workshop on behalf of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), greeted the workshop participants in his ancestral language, noting the important linkage between ancestral languages and traditional and indigenous knowledge. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity to co-moderate this “historic event in the company of so many inspiring indigenous leaders from the seven socio-cultural regions of the world.” Reflecting on this opportunity to more meaningfully engage in the UNFCCC process and raise awareness about the experiences these communities have with climate change, Mr. Borrero paid tribute to visionary indigenous peoples’ leaders who understood the needs of having a seat at the global table on issues that affect them.

He also pointed out that the Platform was operationalized at COP 23 in the spirit of “Talanoa”, a traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific, representing a process of inclusion, participation and transparent dialogue. The COP 23 Fijian Presidency used storytelling to build consensus and inform global climate decision making. Mr. Borrero explained that the purpose of Talanoa is “to share stories, build empathy, and to make wise decisions, which works for the collective good.” As the participants of the workshop move forward in the day-long dialogue, he invited everyone to embrace the spirit of Talanoa not only for present, but also for future generations.

“While raising the visibility of indigenous peoples, who are at the frontline of climate change, I would be remiss if I did not recall those visionary leaders, who understood the need to demand our seat at the global table...we are a part of this vision.”

Mr. Roberto Múkaró Borrero, of the Taíno people (International Indian Treaty Council), and Co-moderator of the workshop on behalf of the IIPFCC.

Ms. Patricia Espinosa, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, expressed her appreciation to the SBSTA Chair and his predecessor, Mr. Carlos Fuller, for their leadership on the LCIPP. She thanked Ms. Grace Balawag, Deputy Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development, and Mr. Borrero for their time and dedication on enhancing the engagement of LCs and IPs in the UNFCCC process. She pointed out that the Paris Agreement recognizes the IPs of the world and leaders of the LCs as a big part of climate solutions today and in the future. She noted that the COP 23 decision, just two years after the establishment of the Platform, is an indication of the group’s commitment, dedication and ability to transform ideas and aspirations into reality. She expressed her commitment to keep the momentum going, and to make real progress in making the LCIPP fully operational.

Ms. Espinosa mentioned that the Platform is established to engage LCs and IPs to contribute to learning and actions on climate change. She noted that “with indigenous peoples and local communities’ voices, we will be able to ensure that the Paris Agreement not only works properly but that it serves all people and protects all lives and livelihoods.” She also urged everyone to bring their voices forward, and help mobilize others to embark on the journey to increase our collective climate ambition, action and investment.

“I am sure that with indigenous peoples and local communities’ voices, we will be able to ensure that the Paris Agreement not only works properly but that it serves all people and protects all lives and livelihoods.”

Ms. Patricia Espinosa, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary

Ms. Grace Balawag from the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education provided an overview of IPOs active involvement in the climate change processes over time. She emphasized the need to integrate the principles of the Platform, and to recognize the significant roles of IPs in reaching the targets and goals of the Convention, the Paris Agreement¹⁴ and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development¹⁵. Ms. Balawag noted that the multi-stakeholder workshop presents a two-way knowledge sharing and learning opportunity through an open and inclusive dialogue

¹⁴ Paris Agreement, 2015, available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf>.

¹⁵ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, available at: <<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>>.

between LCs, IPs and Parties. Recalling the previous global dialogues held in Brussel (February 2017), Canada (September 2017), and Finland (February 2018), Ms. Balawag also noted that an additional outcome of these dialogues and consultations is dynamic friendships and partnerships. She expressed commitment in continuing to protect natural resources and traditional knowledge systems, which are the basis of IPs' way of life. She called on everyone to continue this partnership in the effort to fully operationalize the Platform and implement its functions.

“As we continue to engage with our governments in these processes...we continue to nurture, defend and protect our lands, territories and resources, which are the very basis of our lives.”

Ms. Grace Balawag, the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education

Moving on from the keynote interventions, a panel discussion was held to set the scene for the workshop. Ms. Joanna McDonald of the Inuit Circumpolar Council talked about the importance of the principles included in the COP 23 decision¹⁶ for implementing the functions of the LCIPP. She noted that these principles are based on the UNDRIP¹⁷: full and effective participation of IPs; equal status and representation of IPs and Parties, including in leadership roles; self-selection of indigenous representatives in accordance with IPs' own procedures; and adequate funding and voluntary contributions to enable the implementation of functions.

Mr. Walter Schuldt, representing Ecuador, discussed the mandate of developing a facilitative working group (FWG) and modalities for the development of a workplan for the LCIPP. He emphasized that the FWG should make recommendations and inform the negotiations by preparing reports and by meeting in conjunction with the Subsidiary Body sessions. In terms of the workplan, he stressed that it should cover a variety of topics including the principles established by the IIPFCC, and should follow a rights-based approach.

Ms. Karoliina Anttonen from the Nordic Council of Ministers reported on the outcome of an informal meeting held in Helsinki (February 2018),¹⁸ where ideas were presented on the potential role and actions of the facilitative working group, possible expert groups and workshops under the Platform. She also mentioned that the participants discussed the different capacity building needed, the methods of knowledge exchange, and how the Platform can help strengthen the recognition of the rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples. Ms. Anttonen also conveyed Minister Kimmo Tiilikainen's commitment to the operationalization of the Platform.

¹⁶ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, paragraph 8.

¹⁷ Ibid 13.

¹⁸ Available at:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5627862ce4b07be93cfb9461/t/5ae7079288251bd2b303a1f5/1525090195641/Indigenous+peoples+and+friendly+states+meeting+Helsinki+%281%29.pdf>.

Mr. Ghazali Ohorella, the Pacific Regional Representative, spoke about the integral role of traditional knowledge in indigenous peoples' societies and cultures. Consequently, he pointed out the rights of indigenous peoples to manage their traditional knowledge, and that such rights extend to all climate change actions. To that end, Mr. Ohorella cited Alta Outcome Document (2013)¹⁹, in which that the indigenous peoples and nations "recommend[ed] that States implement a comprehensive human rights and ecosystem based approach into all climate change measures and initiatives recognizing and valuing Indigenous world views including knowledge systems, technologies, innovations and practices, customary institutions and Indigenous governance, lands and resources, with enforceable safeguards in all climate agreements."

Mr. Ohorella also discussed two UN recommendations that underline indigenous peoples' rights to participate in decision-making that affect them, and the need to enhance the engagement of indigenous peoples. First, the tenth session of the Permanent Forum "calls upon the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and States parties thereto to develop mechanisms to promote the participation of indigenous peoples in all aspects of the international dialogue on climate change."²⁰ Second, he noted that the General Assembly, at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, "confirms that indigenous peoples' knowledge and strategies to sustain their environment should be respected and taken into account when we develop national and international approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation."²¹

Mr. Ohorella added that the Platform should inspire the UNFCCC to continue to increase partnerships between indigenous peoples and Parties related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and aspire to engage indigenous peoples' meaningful participation in its decision-making. He expressed appreciation for the group's commitment to the full operationalization of the platform, and confidence in the collective effort to secure the full enjoyment of human rights of indigenous peoples as well as their meaningful participation in decision-making under UNFCCC.

During the discussion, a Party delegate re-iterated the importance of traditional knowledge and its connection with nature. Humanity's interface with Mother Nature, she added, should not be commercialized. Coherence is key, including policy-coherence and coherence with indigenous peoples' holistic view of the environment.

¹⁹ Available at: <<http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/data/Alta-outcome-document-june-2013.pdf>>.

²⁰ Available at: <<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/mandated-areas1/environment/recs-environment.html>>.

²¹ Available at: <<http://undocs.org/en/A/RES/69/2>>.

IV. Dialogue session I: Knowledge

“The Platform should promote the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices” (Decision 2/CP.23, paragraph 6a).

Ms. Jennifer Rubis from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) Programme highlighted the complementarity of traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems through a series of examples from Chad, Uganda and Ethiopia. Examples included that the Mbororo people in Chad and Karamajong in Uganda divide the annual cycle into six and four seasons respectively, to demarcate weather patterns. The Afar people in Ethiopia have names for seven types of rain differentiated by the quality, duration and character of precipitation.

Ms. Rubis pointed out²² that indigenous knowledge and other knowledge systems are complementary and reinforce each other in their application. She added that LCs and IPs have centuries of in-depth observation-based understanding of their surrounding ecosystems and natural events, acting as tools to aid their resilience to climate change. Their traditional knowledge allows an understanding at a much finer spatial-scale and a greater-temporal depth, offering insights that can complement other climate research and actions.

Other participants also stressed the importance of bringing together and harnessing the power of diverse knowledge systems to address climate issues. Ms. Rubis also cited key documents such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report summary for policymakers,²³ which states:

“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...integrating such forms of knowledge with existing practices increases the effectiveness of adaptation.” (IPCC, 2014).

Traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems can complement one another. The workshop participants put forward many examples, where integrated approaches harness the strengths of different knowledge systems to enhance the dissemination and application of the collective wisdom. The Arctic Council of Indigenous Peoples’ online mapping programme enables communities to share

²² Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNESCO-LINKS_for%20webposting.pdf>.

²³ Available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full_wcover.pdf>.

their experiences of the land from the elders and ensure that this vital knowledge is not lost, but shared between generations. Another example is the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) collars on reindeers. The Sami indigenous peoples use the collars to track the seasonal mobility of their herds, which helps inform land-use and planning.²⁴ A participant from Ecuador pointed out the use of traditional knowledge in early-warning systems, where IPs have the ability to read and interpret environmental changes through observing changes in the behaviours of animals, wind types, and rain patterns.

As shown in these examples, participants highlighted that this renewed functional value of traditional knowledge both contributes to sustainable development and climate actions, and also helps conserve and strengthen such knowledge. They suggested that the Platform should aim to safeguard traditional knowledge and recognise its importance in adapting to, and mitigating, climate change. Participants also noted that the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples should be shared appropriately, taking into account free, prior and informed consent.

In relation to effective management of traditional knowledge, throughout the discussion, it was mentioned that traditional knowledge can manifest in many forms such as local weather observations, knowledge of water catchments or knowledge of agricultural techniques. The discussion brought out the importance of managing traditional knowledge in a timely and culturally-appropriate manner. Maasai communities in Tanzania ensure that traditional knowledge is passed on from generation-to-generation through oral traditions, rituals, family education and integration of modern technology such as topographical and three-dimensional mapping. Pastoralist communities also hold vital traditional knowledge related to their rotational grazing practices, which provide insights into sustainable land management. Their mobility provides them with a deep awareness of their surroundings and the changing landscapes. Another example came from Chad, where traditional knowledge equips IPs with the ability to forecast and prepare for future changes by reading bio-indicators. Such understanding of the signals of plants and animals to changing climatic conditions can also help other communities across the world to better prepare and adapt to the changing climate.

There is a large amount of valuable traditional knowledge but the lack of effective application and management of it remains a challenge. In Kenya, it was mentioned that there is a Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expression Act²⁵ to ensure that traditional knowledge is safeguarded. However, some participants pointed out the lack of implementation. They stressed that legislative measures are only valuable when put into use. As Chief Ettawageshik stated “traditional knowledge is not just about what is catalogued or documented. That is only reflection of the knowledge.

²⁴ Wing, T, Climate Change, Green Development, and the Indigenous Struggle for Cultural Preservation in Arctic Norway, Climate Institute, 2017, available at: <<http://climate.org/climate-change-green-development-and-the-indigenous-struggle-for-cultural-preservation-in-arctic-norway/>>.

²⁵ Kenya Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expression Act, available at: <<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ke/ke030en.pdf>>

It is about the application of that knowledge.” Mr. Ohorella pointed out that IPs have the right to manage their own traditional knowledge as they participate in the LCIPP.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY TABLE ON THE FUNCTION OF KNOWLEDGE

<i>Opportunity</i>	<i>Potential activities mentioned during the discussion, related to knowledge</i>
<i>Effective application and management of traditional knowledge</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and documenting the scope of traditional knowledge for climate change assessment processes; • Creating an inclusive space for holders of traditional knowledge to share it, whether it is through a media platform or another mechanism. As one example, UNESCO’s LINKS,²⁶ an interdisciplinary initiative to enhance the transmission and inclusion of traditional knowledge; • Facilitating linkages between indigenous languages and traditional knowledge (noting that UNESCO will dedicate 2019 as the year of indigenous languages. • Documenting indigenous oral knowledge (e.g. community practices, rituals) to protect traditional knowledge, with culturally appropriate safe guards; • Facilitating the exchange of climate-related experiences and local practices, especially in relation to indigenous women.
<i>Greater integration of traditional knowledge across international, national and local levels</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding global conferences to share traditional knowledge across regions and to bridge the divide between the international, national and local level. (E.g. a delegate announced that in Spring 2019, France plans to host an international summit on indigenous peoples’ contributions to fighting climate change and protection of biodiversity), and basing conferences and knowledge exchange on similar ecosystems or socio-cultural regions; • Providing participatory platforms for engaging with decision makers at different levels, e.g. national, sub-national; • Creating national databases of traditional knowledge, which collectively forms and updates a global confluence of traditional knowledge, with full and effective participation of IPs as well as appropriate safeguards; • Developing educational materials to demonstrate how IPs are engaging in the UNFCCC process.
<i>Greater collaboration and integration of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing open dialogues and workshops to facilitate knowledge exchange between LCs, IPs and other climate knowledge holders (e.g. western climate scientists) as well as co-production of knowledge in response to the emerging climate challenges;

²⁶ UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems, available at: <<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/priority-areas/links/>>.

<p><i>scientific and traditional knowledge</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating further engagement between the IPCC and LCs and IPs, including through the LCIPP; • Exploring synergy between LCs and IPs’ best climate observation practices and activities undertaken by the Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS)²⁷ to better inform global climate mitigation and adaptation efforts; • Fostering collaboration between transdisciplinary observatories and LCs and IPs to co-produce knowledge products; • Integrating traditional knowledge into early-warning systems; • Facilitating engagement with pastoralists to utilize their mobility to inform land-use planning; • Developing traditional knowledge curricula;
<p><i>Greater integration between Parties, IPs and LCs in UNFCCC processes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering partnerships across communities, parties, IGOs, and the UNFCCC process (e.g. national adaptation planning processes); • Cultivating ideas that are action-oriented to engage and feed into climate negotiations; • Engaging LCs and IPs in existing initiatives (e.g. UNFCCC-UN University Early Career Climate Fellowship Programme); • Producing educational materials to demonstrate how LCs and IPs are engaging in the UNFCCC process; • Designating LCIPP staff members within the secretariat.

²⁷ Available at: <<https://public.wmo.int/en/programmes/global-climate-observing-system>>.

V. Dialogue session II: how to implement the function on capacity for engagement

“The Platform should build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the Platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes.” (Decision 2/CP.23, para 6b).

With regards to balanced representation, workshop participants stressed that the LCIPP must consider balanced representation and the full participation of women and youth. Women are essential holders of traditional knowledge. In Tanzania, it was noted that women hold important knowledge about local water catchment and medicines. Indigenous women also play a role in food-security by managing the traditional varieties of seeds, and by being aware of the impacts of climate change on their communities’ food-security. Additionally, the engagement of the youth, as the next generation, is essential for the long-term sustainability of the Platform. Representatives from LCs and IPs should be chosen with respect to their self-selection processes, utilizing the relevant procedures applicable to each community.

In relation to full and effective participation of LCs and IPs, many participants noted that the operationalization and subsequent implementation of the functions of the Platform should adopt a participatory approach and implement its work following the principles included in the COP23 decision. Indigenous peoples organizations mentioned that indigenous peoples should have full and effective participation in decision-making.

Building the capacity of LCs, IPs, Parties and other relevant organizations can help facilitate the full and effective participation of LCs and IPs in international climate policy processes. Ms. Rita Mishaan, Co-Chair of PCCB, shared in her presentation that the Durban Forum on Capacity Building is looking to integrate cross-cutting issues such as indigenous knowledge. This could be one of many ways to implement this LCIPP function. Generally-speaking, it was noted that a wider engagement at and across different levels from the local to the international levels is required and that capacity is not only about the engagement of indigenous peoples, but also about the capacity of others to engage with indigenous peoples. Participants added that it is imperative that Parties’ capacities to engage in the Platform are also enhanced. Table 2 provides a summary of the opportunities and potential activities related to building capacity of LCs and IPs, Parties, and others to collectively and collaboratively respond to emerging climate challenges.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY TABLE ON THE FUNCTION OF CAPACITY FOR ENGAGEMENT

<i>Opportunity</i>	<i>Potential activities mentioned during the discussion related to capacity for engagement</i>
<i>Provide support for the full engagement of LCs and IPs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring adequate financial support, through voluntary contributions provided by Parties and non-Party stakeholders, to ensure successful implementation of the functions and full engagement of LCs and IPs; • Facilitating local, in-person engagement, to ensure inclusion of indigenous peoples without internet and travel access;
<i>Minimise gap between global, national and local levels</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating indigenous knowledge into other processes beyond the Platform; • Creating a continued multi-stakeholder dialogue process that reaches out to all levels.
<i>Increase the engagement of LCs and IPs with UNFCCC and Parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring synergy with other programmes and structures within the UN system (e.g. GCOS); • Engaging IPs in other research undertaken related to climate change to ensure that IPs can feed into the processes; • Creating dynamic partnerships between the Platform and other UNFCCC processes/constituted bodies/mechanisms to ensure that capacity building is always a two-way process (not only capacity building for IPs, but also that of Parties and UN entities); • Facilitating annual dialogue between Parties, LCs and IPs; • Leveraging existing initiatives such as the UNFCCC-UNU early career climate fellowship to engage LCs and IPs;
<i>Increase the coordination between IPs and national governments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building dynamic partnerships between national and local governments and indigenous peoples; • Developing national legislation (e.g. climate frameworks from Peru²⁸ and Canada²⁹) that facilitate the involvement of LCs and IPs in national climate measures; • Creating an LCIPP focal point within the national governments;
<i>Build the capacity of LCs and IPs, and that of other entities looking to engage with LCs and IPs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity for cross-cutting issues such as traditional knowledge in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);

²⁸ Peru Climate Bill, available at: <<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-marco-sobre-cambio-climatico-ley-n-30754-1638161-1/>>.

²⁹ Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, available at: <http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/eccc/En4-294-2016-eng.pdf>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveraging existing platforms/mechanisms such as the PCCB and the Durban Forum on Capacity building and identifying best practices as input to the LCIPP; • Organizing regional workshops to ensure wider access; • Creating a knowledge repository to enhance access to knowledge across regions (e.g. national database of traditional knowledge for each country); • Convening workshops amongst diverse knowledge holders to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and building capacity for engagement; • Developing traditional knowledge learning materials, including songs, posters, and plays in a variety of languages, and making them accessible to all; • Hosting workshops to build the capacity of Party representatives and decision-makers for better understanding and integrating traditional knowledge; • Strengthening indigenous peoples’ ability to research, develop and apply knowledge; • Building the capacity of existing local and indigenous customary institutions; • Establishing community-learning centers to build indigenous capacity, specifically for building capacity of indigenous youth;
<p><i>Balanced representation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a balanced representation of indigenous and local women, other traditional knowledge holders, and youth within the Platform and during climate negotiations; • Facilitating the exchange of indigenous women’s experiences; • Adopting creative avenues such as plays and media to facilitate the engagement of indigenous youth.

VI. Dialogue session III: How to implement the function on climate change policies and actions

“The Platform should facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples. The Platform should also facilitate the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the

achievement of the nationally determined contributions of the Parties concerned” (Decision 2/CP.23, para 6c).

On the topic of implementing this function in a manner that is culturally appropriate, it was discussed that LCIPP activities should benefit LCs and IPs in a culturally-appropriate manner. The Platform should also allow for dynamic intercultural perspectives. International and national policy processes concerning climate change should consult with LCs and IPs. Peru, for example, has a National Climate Change Bill³⁰ that takes a right-based and participatory approach to reduce climate vulnerability of its people. Similarly, Canada has a Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change³¹ that aims to engage IPs and encourage two-way learning. Another example that was given is the Green Climate Fund (GCF) IP policy³² that was created to ensure the consideration of IPs in all GCF’s activities in a culturally-appropriate manner.

Promoting gender balance and making the platform gender-responsive were also discussed. It was mentioned that the FWG should be gender-balanced and specifically address the engagement of women, and that it should take into account the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan³³. There should be special measures to ensure the sharing of indigenous women’s experiences. It was discussed that indigenous women experience and address climate change differently than non-indigenous peoples and men, and as a result, their voices need to be heard, their experiences shared, and their capacity to engage ameliorated. Table 3 below provides a summary of the opportunities and potential activities to implement the function on climate policies and actions.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY TABLE ON THE FUNCTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND ACTIONS

<i>Opportunity</i>	<i>Potential activities mentioned during the discussion related to climate policies and actions</i>
<i>Create greater coordination and support across different bodies under the UNFCCC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an indigenous advisory group to facilitate and ensure enhanced engagement of LCs and IPs in the UNFCCC process; • Institutionalizing the exchange of knowledge to ensure its sustainability; • Exploring ways to collaborate with the GCF, especially activities pertaining to the implementation of its IP policy; • Encouraging different bodies under the UNFCCC to enhance the engagement of LCs and IPs in their work, and to share the outcomes through the LCIPP;

³⁰ Ibid 27

³¹ Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, available at: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/eccc/En4-294-2016-eng.pdf

³² Green Climate Fund Indigenous Peoples Policy, available at: https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574763/GCF_policy_-_Indigenous_Peoples_Policy.pdf/6af04791-f88e-4c8a-8115-32315a3e4042

³³ Gender Climate Action Plan, available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/cp23_auv_gender.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the secretariat has the human and financial resources to support and facilitate further activities of the Platform (e.g. a designated team/officer).
<p><i>Integrate traditional knowledge systems into climate change policies and actions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging LCs and IPs in the development and implementation of NDCs, and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); • Integrating LCs and IPs’ input and submissions on proposed policies and actions at different levels, and across different government bodies; • Facilitating the engagement of LCs and IPs, as custodians of ecosystems and carbon-sinks, to increase national climate ambition, which must happen before the next global stocktake;
<p><i>Create greater policy coherence</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating better coordination across government levels; • Establishing a feedback process to improve the Platform; • Facilitating the engagement of LCs and IPs with diverse entities, including UN agencies, multilateral financial institutions, and other relevant organizations to improve the effectiveness of global climate policies and actions; • Compiling and learning from evidence-based best practices to ensure climate policy coherence, and avoid and minimize unintended adverse impact on LCs and IPs as a result of climate policies and actions; • Enhancing a rights-based and participatory approach to policy-making; • Mapping out relevant organizations and networks for better understanding of their work, and fostering of collaborative opportunities.

VII. Conclusion and views on the further operationalization of the Platform

The workshop concluded with participants expressing their commitment to fully operationalize the Platform to enhance knowledge exchange, build capacity for engagement, and integrate diverse knowledge systems, practices, and innovations into climate change policies and actions.

LCs and IPs bring valuable knowledge to, and have the right to fully participate in, international climate policy processes affecting their lives. In further operationalizing the Platform, participants stressed the importance of gender-responsiveness, the engagement of youth and local knowledge holders, adequate funding, and building a long-term, dynamic partnership.

Participants noted that this workshop was an important stepping stone, as the first activity of the Platform, towards the full operationalization of the LCIPP. They also noted that delivering on COP 23 mandates, the establishment of a facilitative working group, which would not be a negotiating body under the Convention, and modalities for the development of a workplan, is the crucial next step for the UNFCCC process (see Annex I, part 2 below).

Overall, throughout the workshop a diverse range of participants put forward a wealth of ideas for activities that can be included in a future workplan for the LCIPP. Some of the proposed concrete ideas include, inter alia, establishing an FWG which can implement a workplan; creating national and international databases to document local and traditional knowledge; convening regular workshops and global/regional conferences to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and build collaboration; developing traditional knowledge curricula; designating LCIPP focal points within countries, and dedicated officers in the UNFCCC secretariat. Some participants noted that the LCIPP could inspire national-level work such as setting up and implementing policy and legislative measures to ensure LCs and IPs' full and effective participation in climate policy processes and actions.

Closing remarks were made by indigenous leader, Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim.³⁴The workshop came full-circle and closed, as it began, with a ceremony led by Chief Ettawageshik.

³⁴ Included in Annex VI.

Annexes

Annex I: Mandates referred to in the workshop

1. Multi-stakeholder workshop

COP 23 Decision 2/CP.23, Para 9:

“Decides that the first activity of the Platform will be a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions referred above, to be co-moderated by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and a representative of local communities and indigenous people’s organizations, who will each make an equal contribution to the design of the workshop;”

2. Facilitative working group and modalities for development of a workplan

COP 23 Decision 2/CP.23, Para 10:

“Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018) the further operationalization of the Platform, including the establishment of a facilitative working group, which would not be a negotiating body under the Convention, and the modalities for the development of a workplan for the full implementation of the functions referred to above, with balanced representation of local communities and indigenous peoples and Parties, and to conclude its considerations by making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018);”

Annex II: The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

3. Overall purposes

The Platform is established “to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons related to mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process.”³⁵

4. Functions

a) Knowledge

The Platform should promote the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

b) Capacity for engagement

The Platform should build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the Platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes;

³⁵ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, para 5

c) *Climate change policies and actions*

The Platform should facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of LCs and IPs. The Platform should also facilitate the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by LCs and IPs that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contribution of the Parties concerned.



FIGURE 2: PRINCIPLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LCIPP

Agenda

Multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the local communities and indigenous peoples (LCIP) platform, Bonn, WCCB, 1 May 2018, room Genf

10:00-10:40am	<p>Ceremonial Opening: Frank Ettawageshik, National Congress of American Indians</p> <p>Opening remarks by the co-moderators: Paul Watkinson, Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Roberto Múkaró Borrero (Taíno), representative of indigenous peoples organizations</p> <p>Keynotes – UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa and Indigenous Leader, Grace Balawag, Kankanaey Igorot, Philippines, Tebtebba - The International Peoples International Center for Policy Research & Education</p>
10:40-11:30	<p>Brief Panel Discussion: Set the scene on the further operationalization of the platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the COP 23 decision, the functions and further work to be undertaken (UNFCCC Secretariat) (5mins) • Overview of the Principles proposed by Indigenous Peoples organizations (Joanna McDonald, Inuit Circumpolar Council) (5 mins) • Medium- and long-term vision for the LCIP platform (Walter Schuldt, Ecuador) (5 mins) • Report back from the informal meeting, hosted by the Nordic Council of Ministers, that took place in Helsinki from 27-28 February 2018 (Karoliina Anttonen, Finland) (5 mins) • Connections to other UNFCCC decisions (Ghazali Ohorella, Pacific Regional Representative) (5 mins) <p>Dialogue</p>
11:30-12:45	<p>Dialogue Session 1: How to implement the function on knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective from UNESCO (Jen Rubis, UNESCO) • The Arctic, Africa and Asia regions will make brief presentations on how indigenous peoples in their respective regions are maintaining and protecting traditional knowledge. <p>Open Dialogue Knowledge: <i>The platform should promote the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices.*</i></p>
12:45-13:00	Summary and closing of morning session
BREAK	

Agenda

Multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the local communities and indigenous peoples (LCIP) platform, Bonn, WCCB, 1 May 2018, room Genf

15:00-15:30	Introduction to afternoon session (co-moderators) and reflections on morning dialogue
15:30-16:30	<p>Dialogue Session II: How to implement the function on capacity for engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Indigenous Capacity-Building Programs in UN-bodies (e.g. UNPFII), (Rodion Sulyandziga, Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN), member of the IIPFCC - GSC, Russia) (5 mins) • Introduction to the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) and its working group on cross-cutting issues (PCCB member) (5 mins) <p>Open Dialogue <i>Capacity for engagement: The platform should build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and the capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes.*</i></p>
16:30-17:30	<p>Dialogue Session III: How to implement the function on climate change policies and actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking forward: where the platform could be in 3-5 years in relation to climate change policies and actions (Johnson Cerda, Abya Yala Forum) (5 mins) • Collaboration and engagement with indigenous peoples in national climate change plans (Larry Hegan, Canada) (5 mins) • Indigenous Peoples Policy, Green Climate Fund (GCF Secretariat and Helen Biangalen-Magata, Communications Officer, Tebtebba) (5 mins each) <p>Open Dialogue <i>Climate change policies and actions: The platform should facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples. The platform should also facilitate the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contributions of the Parties concerned.*</i></p>
17:30-18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on afternoon dialogue • Remarks by Indigenous Leader Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, IIPFCC, Mbororo People, Chad • Closing by co-moderators • Closing ceremony by Frank Ettawageshik

* Decision 2/CP.23 paragraph 6.

Annex IV: Closing remark by IP leader, Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Mbororo people from Chad

Dear SBSTA Chair, Co-moderator,

Brothers and sisters from indigenous peoples,

State parties' representatives,

Majors group constituency,

UN agencies,

I have the great honour and pleasure to speak on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples Caucus representing the 7 regions of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change.

Firstly, I would like to thank all the delegates for their active and productive presentations and discussions in this first activity of the Platform. It is important that this first activity sets an example even if it is not indicative of how the future dialogues might be. We would encourage states to continue with supporting indigenous peoples to engage meaningfully, with the indigenous peoples principles as the foundation in all dialogues in the UNFCCC processes on the national and international level.

Indigenous peoples have an invaluable heritage: traditional knowledge. With this platform, the indigenous peoples demonstrate that they want to share it, for the interest of climate adaptation and mitigation. Indigenous peoples knowledge is critical because they constitute a living encyclopaedia about natural resources sustainable management. Through this knowledge, we hope we can provide solutions for ecosystem protection and management that will preserve and increase the carbon stocks in order to reach net-zero emissions as soon as possible. But well preserved and protected terrestrial or marine ecosystems means also increasing resilience, which is the key for adaptation everywhere in the world.

The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change would also like to recall to all parties and non-state actors that there is an urgent need for the protection and safeguarding of this knowledge. You all know that the climate is changing so quickly that most communities are endangered. There is urgency to act, and we can not only move step-by-step.

That is why we need a solid process to get us there. To do so, we would like to move in the direction of the COP 23 decision to establish the facilitative working group and the work programme for the Platform. We need to decentralise the activities to the local and national level to fulfil all the 3 functions of the Platform.

1. Knowledge
2. Capacity for engagement

3. Climate change policies and actions

The 3 functions of the Platform may be better implemented in the same spirit that we have started by collaboration and partnership between UNFCCC Parties and supported by the secretariat and other actors and major groups. To continue, we need a clear workplan starting from now to the next COP24 and beyond. We also need support at the secretariat in the form of a dedicated Indigenous Peoples Focal Point that can help as liaison to our engagement at the UNFCCC. Funding must be secured to ensure the full and effective implementation, as well as the translation into other languages which is necessary.

We, indigenous peoples, call on all Parties and non-state actors to develop and fund activities at the local level that bring together indigenous peoples and all stakeholders to work on concrete solutions, for instance for forest- and glacier-protection, pastoralism and agriculture, or coastal- and maritime-area protection. We are all convinced that we can build bridges between all climate policies and indigenous peoples knowledges, of all actors, from States to local authorities, but also civil society organization working together to protect Indigenous peoples' rights and traditional knowledges.

We welcome the follow-up on the indigenous peoples' events, in France for the conference on indigenous peoples 2019, in Bolivia for another informal meeting next October and in Poland with the COP.

We would like also to thank the leadership of each of you and particularly the supportive states to this workshop, Canada and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Special thanks to the SBSTA Chair dear Paul, and the UNFCCC Secretariat. We look forward for the next day's formal and informal negotiation that can lead us to the decision on the Platform.

Annex V: Questions and comments from remote participants

(Note: The questions and comments included here were collected through the online platform sli.do.)

- What does UNESCO find is useful in exchanging experiences?
- What specific actions should the Platform implement to avoid the loss of traditional knowledge between generations in the long-term?
- Between now and next year this time, what one or two activities would be meaningful and impactful under the “knowledge” function of LCIPP?
- Follow up on UNESCO talk: The Platform should advise GCOS to synergize observation work with indigenous observations, so it can directly feed into the UNFCCC.
- Who will manage the Platform?
- What language(s) will it be in?
- Will states provide financial support for the working group to enable meaningful knowledge sharing opportunities with, and between indigenous communities?
- To achieve the goals of the Platform, greater access for indigenous participation is a must. Could meetings occur at multiple locations to ensure wider access?
- Not all indigenous people even have access to Internet and certainly no capacity to fly to Bonn. Could the working group develop local, in-person engagements?
- What will be the difference between where we are today in terms of Party engagement with indigenous peoples and where we’d want to be in a few years from now?
- Using the PCCB as an example, what kind of capacity-building do Parties need in respect to Indigenous Peoples? How can the LCIPP support this?
- We need support and engagement from States to prepare national legislation to maintain traditional knowledge, as it mentioned in CBD article 8 (j).
- Will the working group encourage best practices of co-management of land and resources applying traditional knowledge, human rights and climate change science?
- If the Platform has a mandate, the working group should be well-funded to deliver on the mandate. This is different than local level/State Indigenous support.
- For effective participation and communication on knowledge-sharing, more support needed to overcome language barriers as part of capacity for engagement
- Who would have access to this platform?
- What can the Platform do on policy coherence— what 1 or 2 milestones in coming years under UNFCCC / other relevant processes can the Platform could contribute to?
- If you were going to choose a couple of starting points for the Platform to focus on, what area of climate policy and action would you focus on?

- Nations seem to be missing the essence of the Platform's intent - to pave a way for indigenous knowledge sharing to help them AND global efforts.
- What will happen if country's NDC has no space, role of IPs mentioned? How can the LCIPP open the door for engagement with parties?
- What will the Platform do to help indigenous people to adapt to climate change? Setting up experience sharing among first people is a must. UNFCCC must help.
- The question on how to reach out to the many indigenous groups with no or low technology should be at the centre of the Platform work. What does this mean?
- The Platform should start a dialogue; give them the science (what will happen) and listen to their experience of being part of Nature (how Nature is changing).
- Currently, we need research programs to tell us climate change is de-synchronising species yearly cycles. Something evident when you live close to Nature.
- Together, scientists and first people as Nature tenders can work on solutions to help species to adapt by identifying the decisive protection actions.
- See the trouble of Arctic peoples or the equatorial peoples when whole villages get buried in mud slides. Giving info and helping them to adapt.
- Helping First Peoples to share info among themselves about how they solved their problems. First people's lifestyle is unique, so must be the solutions.
- First peoples are tenders of a sizable part of what remains of wilderness. They know it, can see the problems and have good intuition on what might work.
- Helping first people and scientists to save Nature and its species. Who else? Doing so is critical for first people and they have the space to try solutions.
- The Platform should join the UNFCCC adaptation work and coordination with research programs and find funding for inter-first peoples communication.
- Let me stress the need of inter-first people communication; without it the Platform doesn't exist. How would they make an input? Through non- first people?
- Communication among first people should be achieved through technology and education of members in each group. IPad with sat com? Smartphones?
- Helping indigenous gatherers groups to survive is helping ecosystems they depend on to survive. They are stable and ancient nature tenders living on Nature.

Annex VI: Parties and organizations represented at the multi-stakeholder workshop

5. List of Party Stakeholders

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Ethiopia
- EU
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Peru
- Samoa
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Sweden
- Thailand
- Uganda
- UK
- Ukraine
- US

6. List of Non-Party stakeholders and organizations

- Abya Yala Forum (AYF)
- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
- Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad colombia
- Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP)
- Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad (AFPAT)
- Brazil INFSC
- Buder Centre for American Indian Studies - Washington University in St. Louis
- Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
- Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Centre for International Governance Innovation
- Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous areas (CSDM)
- Climate Land Ambition & Right Alliance (CLARA)
- Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA)
- Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
- Environmental Jeunesse (EnJeu)
- Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)
- German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
- Germanwatch
- International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAI TPTF)
- Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN)
- Indigenous peoples centre for documentation, research and information (DOCIP)
- Indonesian Community conservation WARSI
- International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IFIPCC)
- International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
- Inuit Circumpolar Council
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC)
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Make Every Woman Count (MEWC)
- Metis National Council
- Mainyuito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)
- National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Women in Peru (Onamiap)
- Native American Rights Fund (NARF)
- Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC)
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
- Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme
- Organizacion Nacional Indigena de Colombia (ONIC)
- Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)
- Rights and Resources Initiatives (RRI)
- Saami Council
- Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
- Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)
- United Tribes of Michigan
- Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)