



United Nations
Climate Change

Weaving the Values and Worldviews of Indigenous Peoples and Local Knowledge Systems into Non-Market Approaches

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Article 6.8 In-Session Workshop

9 June 2026

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLATFORM

COP 21 established the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.

(Decision 1/CP.21)



Functions of the LCIPP

Knowledge



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

Capacity for Engagement



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

Climate Policies & Actions



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**

The Baku Workplan of the LCIPP (2025-2027)

Following implementation of two previous workplans, the **Baku Workplan is the third workplan of the LCIPP**

1

Collective Approach 1

Gathering of Knowledge Holders

2

Collective Approach 2

Regional Engagement

3

Collective Approach 3

Seventh-Generation Round Table

4

Collective Approach 4

Collaboration With Constituted Bodies and Under Workstreams of the UNFCCC

5

Collective Approach 5

Enhanced Engagement with Parties

6

Collective Approach 6

Overall Strategic Planning

LCIPP Annual Theme for 2026

An aerial photograph showing a lush green landscape. On the left, there are terraced rice fields with distinct rectangular patterns. To the right, a dense forest covers a hillside. The overall scene is vibrant and natural.

Advancing holistic climate action through kinship, balance and collective well-being, rooted in cultural heritage, lived realities and diverse knowledge systems.

NMAs through the lens of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Humanity as one with nature

Viewing nature as kin reframes stewardship as a reciprocal responsibility rooted in care, respect, and relationships rather than transactional exchange and instrumental values alone.

Enhancing ambition through stewardship support

Supporting Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' stewardship strengthens ambition and contributes to more holistic climate action.

Strengthened governance and safeguards

A Mother Earth-centred approach requires a rights-based approach and taking into account customary governance systems.

Weaving diverse knowledge systems into NMAs

With appropriate safeguards, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems can inform the design, implementation, and monitoring of NMAs.



Case stories

Indigenous conservation in India

The Idu Mishmi, Indigenous Peoples of the Eastern Himalayas, hold a worldview based on coexistence, where humans are part of nature. In 2022, they established the Elopa-Etugu Community Eco-Cultural Preserve, a community-conserved area. This initiative is community-led and rooted in customary governance, bringing together elders and youth to restore ecosystems and support sustainable livelihoods.



Case story and images shared by **Niya Tapo**
at LCIPP Biregional Gathering for Asia and Central and Eastern Europe,
Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia

Women-led marine protected reserves in Fiji

In the Nucala district of Fiji, local women led an initiative in which women from coastal villages started to build traditional marine protected reserves in front of hotels. Mangroves are planted to protect shorelines and sustain fisheries, and customary governance systems regulate access to marine resources.

Case story shared by **knowledge holder from the Pacific**
at LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders

Access the draft
Informal Summary
Report of the LCIPP
Fifth Annual Gathering
of Knowledge Holders
and Annual Dialogue
here:



Share your views on the impact of the work under the LCIPP and help shape its next workplan (2028-2031)

In line with decision 14/CP.29, Parties, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and stakeholders are invited to submit their views on the issues below:

What to submit: Views on activities and thematic focuses for the workplan of the LCIPP for 2028-2031

Deadline: 30 September 2026

Views for consideration of the Facilitative Working Group at its 16th meeting (FWG 16), to be held in 2026

What to submit: Views on the impact of work under the LCIPP

Deadline: 1 November 2026

Views will serve as input to the review of the Facilitative Working Group in 2027

Access the guide to the LCIPP calls for submission here:





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Thank you

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)