United Nations
Climate Change

Putting Non-Market Approaches into Practice: Perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

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Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

Photo credit: DCCEEW, Australia

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)



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Visit the LCIPP Webportal

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 Workstreams of the UNFCCC
5	**Collective Approach 5**	Enhanced Engagement with Parties
6	**Collective Approach 6**	Overall Strategic Planning

Case stories

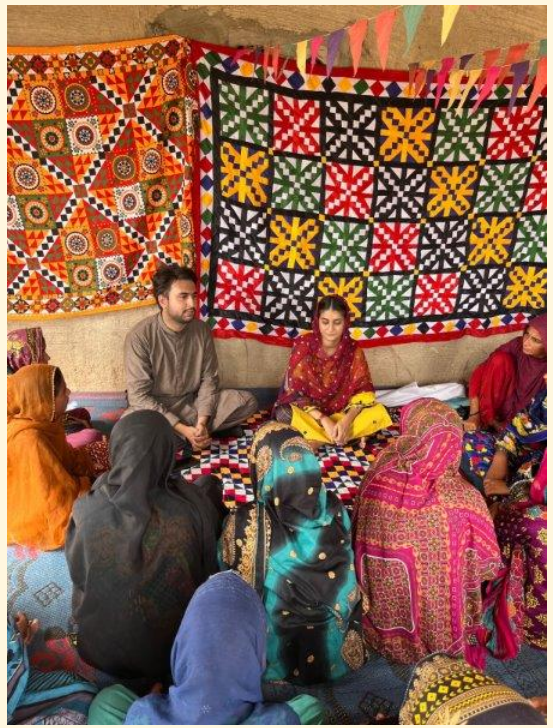
Community-owned Rangeland and Wildlife Management in Northern Tanzania

In northern Tanzania, the Randilen Wildlife Management Area is a **community-owned conservation area** managed by Maasai villages through **collective governance** of rangelands and wildlife. Community rangers, traditional leadership and participatory grazing practices support the protection of ecosystems while responding to climate variability, including prolonged drought and changing rainfall patterns. Conservation efforts have **strengthened wildlife protection and created livelihood opportunities** through tourism-related activities and local initiatives led by youth and women. Revenue generated from conservation supports social services such as **education, water and health programmes** within local communities.

Story and photo shared by **Meshurie Melembuki Mollel**
Knowledge holder from local communities, Africa
LCIPP Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders at COP 30

Climate Change and Displacement in the Indus Delta, Pakistan

In the coastal district of Thatta in Pakistan, Indigenous fishing and coastal communities have long depended on **mangrove ecosystems and river–sea relationships for their livelihoods and cultural identity**. Women participate alongside youth and fishermen in community gatherings and mangrove planting activities to **strengthen awareness of ecosystem protection and restore vulnerable coastal areas**.



Story and photo shared by **Sameer Ali**
Knowledge holder from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, Asia
LCIPP Biregional Gathering for Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia regions

Learning from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on NMAs

Values and worldviews are part of what “non-market” means

The values and worldviews of Indigenous Peoples, and local communities shape how they relate to nature, exercise responsibility and consider future generations. NMAs are a natural place to bring these values in, as they are not measured by carbon or financial metrics alone.

From recognition to implementation

Recognition should translate into real opportunities for values and lived experiences to inform NMA design and implementation, while respecting the rights and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, and local communities.

Reciprocal, not extractive, engagement

Engagement should work both ways. The knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems can inform decisions, while Parties can learn from their perspectives and experiences. The LCIPP can foster this exchange.

Reaching the first mile

Remoteness, connectivity, language and financial barriers keep Indigenous Peoples and local communities from taking part. NMAs are inclusive only if engagement is accessible, so benefits reach communities that might otherwise be left behind.



Photo credit: Victoria Qutuuq Buschman

Upcoming Mandated LCIPP Events at COP 31

Event details on the LCIPP webportal

- ✓ 12 Nov 2026
  13:00 - 15:00 TRT/UTC+3
  - Meeting Room 19, Antalya Expo Center

LCIPP Annual Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Parties, Constituted Bodies, Workstreams and other Contributors

- ✓ 13 Nov 2026
  13:00 - 15:00 TRT/UTC+3
  - Meeting Room 02, Antalya Expo Center

LCIPP Annual Intergenerational Dialogue

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Thank you



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