



INTERNATIONAL
**INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES'**
FORUM ON
CLIMATE CHANGE



CENTER for INTERNATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge in the Context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Compilation of Decisions and
Conclusions Adopted by the Parties to the Convention:

2025 Update



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About IIPFCC

The International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) was established in 2008 as the Caucus for Indigenous Peoples participating in the UNFCCC processes. The IIPFCC represents the IP Caucus members from seven regions of the world, namely, Africa, the Arctic, Asia, Central and South America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, North America, and the Pacific, who are present/attending the official UNFCCC COPs and inter-sessional sessions of the SBSTA/SBI bodies in between COPs. Its mandate is to come into agreement specifically on what IPs will be negotiating for in specific UNFCCC processes. IP representatives attending the meetings have their own organizations at the subnational, national, and global levels, which have their own agenda, priorities, and proposals that they may carry and push for during the IP Caucus meetings.

About CIEL

Founded in 1989, the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) uses the power of law to protect the environment, promote human rights, and ensure a just and sustainable society. CIEL is dedicated to advocacy in the global public interest through legal counsel, policy research, analysis, education, training, and capacity building.

Acknowledgments

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Preface

We are at a critical juncture. The well-being of our planet, ecosystems, animals, and the people that rely on it are threatened by the intersecting and compounding climate and biodiversity crisis, as well as the rapid advancement of land degradation and desertification. Despite these crises, Indigenous Peoples have been standing up and proposing an alternative way to relate to the natural world, a way grounded in the reestablishment of a reciprocal and respectful relationship with the natural world. This voice and the leadership of Indigenous Peoples in stewarding nature has been increasingly recognized within spaces such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The work in this compilation, prepared in collaboration between the Centre for Environmental Law (CIEL) and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), of capturing this growing recognition provides a critical documentation of the references to the rights of Indigenous Peoples, our knowledge systems, and our full and effective participation in the UNFCCC process. These elements are the foundation of rights-based climate action that both uplifts Indigenous-led solutions while also preventing false solutions that presume the continuation of technologies and markets that have been built on the exploitation and dispossession of Indigenous Peoples.

Over the course of the last two years, 2023 and 2024, all the UN mechanisms with a mandate dedicated to Indigenous Peoples have prepared detailed analyses of the threats and opportunities facing Indigenous Peoples in climate finance, green transitions, and self-determination. These analyses affirm a vision of climate and environmental justice that places Indigenous Peoples at the heart of global efforts to address the multifaceted climate and biodiversity crises. For instance, the Special Rapporteur's annual thematic report to the Human Rights Council on the topic of green finance and the rights of Indigenous Peoples concludes that while the "shift to green energy is necessary and urgent, and if done using a human rights-based approach, can be a source of opportunity for Indigenous Peoples ... the financing of green energy projects must not contribute to the human rights violations that currently plague extractive and other fossil-fuel-related projects".ⁱ Similar reports, including

i. The Special Rapporteur shared this synopsis at the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in April 2024: José Francisco Calí Tzay (Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Agenda Item 5(d), April 22, 2024, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/indigenouspeoples/sr/statements/pf-2024-jose-francisco-cali-tzay-april-22-2024-002.docx>. For the full report, see José Francisco Calí Tzay (Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), *Green Financing — A Just Transition to Protect the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, A/HRC/54/31, undocs.org/A/HRC/54/31.

the outcome of an Expert Group Meeting on “Indigenous Peoples in a Greening Economy” were presented at the 24th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.ⁱⁱ The UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples recently noted that “A just transition to sustainable economies, societies and energy systems is urgently needed and must be managed carefully to avoid infringing on Indigenous Peoples’ human rights.”ⁱⁱⁱ In addition to the work of these mechanisms, significant work has been produced in the context of Indigenous-led initiatives, such as the Indigenous Summit on Just Transition: Indigenous Peoples’ Perspectives, Knowledge, and Lived Experience. The Summit, hosted from October 8 to 10, 2024, established a set of Principles and Protocols for Just Transition from the perspective of all seven sociocultural regions to underscore recognition of and respect for Indigenous Peoples’ self-determination in the context of critical minerals.^{iv}

Ultimately, those advancing the messages of over 450 million Indigenous Peoples worldwide have been consistent: substance and action toward addressing global climate, biodiversity, and desertification cannot remain premised on the same colonial state of mind. The force of colonialism has directly jeopardized the integrity of the planet and the violation of Indigenous Peoples’ human rights, including our diverse livelihoods, lands and territories, and our intricate knowledge systems. Yet, we continue to stand at the front lines of ecosystem stewardship, grounded by a millennium of living in balance with the natural world. For these and many other reasons, Indigenous Peoples must not continue to be excluded from exercising self-determination through our direct participation in decision-making processes regarding our ecosystems, environment, management, and finance resources dedicated to those interrelated issues. The UN Secretary-General’s Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals^v reflected this rights-based approach, providing space for the input of Indigenous Peoples and highlighting the importance of equitable mineral development for countries and communities.

ii. For more, including the full report, see “EGM: Indigenous Peoples in a Greening Economy,” UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, January 23, 2024, <https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/events/egm-indigenous-peoples-in-a-greening-economy>.

iii. *Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Annual Report*, A/HRC/57/64 (August 6, 2024), para 12, undocs.org/A/HRC/57/64.

iv. For more information about the Indigenous Peoples Principles and Protocols for Just Transition, see “Indigenous Summit: Just Transition,” full statement: <https://www.indigenoussummit.org/>.

v. For more about the Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals, see “The UN Secretary-General’s Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals,” United Nations Climate Action, accessed November 6, 2024, <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/critical-minerals>.

As affirmed by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the imposition of green energy projects, conservation efforts, carbon markets, and so-called land “restoration” projects upon Indigenous Peoples and their Lands and Waters without their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, has reproduced gross human rights violations, including alienation, dispossession, eviction, local conflicts, and even the militarization of our lands and territories.^{vi} The injustices and inequities must end. States, international organizations, financial institutions, and private actors must acknowledge and end their contributions to such a destructive course. Rather, we call upon the world community to take the hand that we extend, to work in true partnership with Indigenous Peoples, and to ensure the full respect for and recognition of our collective human rights as distinct nations, peoples, and communities.

Looking ahead, we remain hopeful. The growing recognition of the rights and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, captured within this report, as well as the growing participation of Indigenous Peoples within the global climate agenda, is a step in the right direction. Initiatives that provide direct financing to Indigenous-led conservation efforts, renewable energy, and just transition projects, as well as land restoration initiatives, are setting important precedents. The Permanent Forum called for enhanced and equitable access to financial mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples can participate fully and meaningfully in these opportunities.

There is, however, much work to be done. We call on UN Member States and entities involved in climate action to engage in genuine dialogue, ethical and equitable engagement, and partnership with Indigenous Peoples. The rights of Indigenous Peoples are not obstacles to progress; rather, they are essential components of a just, equitable, and resilient future. It is the start of a path toward decolonization. We can create a transformation. As humankind, we must recognize a moment of responsibility: let us commit to a future where Indigenous Peoples lead, where our self-determination and knowledge are respected, and where our rights are protected and — perhaps more importantly — exercised.

vi. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, *Impact of Militarization on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, A/HRC/54/52 (August 8, 2023), undocs.org/A/HRC/54/52.

Together, we can build a future where climate action upholds the rights of Indigenous Peoples — where our shared efforts to protect the planet also protect the dignity, rights, knowledge systems, and territories of its most dedicated guardians.

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim

Former Chair, Permanent Forum
on Indigenous Issues



Dr Valmaine Toki

Chair, Former high-level UN
Expert Mechanism on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples



José Francisco Calí Tzay

**Former UN Human Rights Council
Special Rapporteur on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples**



Part 1

Introduction

As the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge systems' unique role in climate action increases, so does the frequency and severity of extreme climate events. The last several years have been rapidly warming, with 2024 being the hottest year on record. Indigenous Peoples and the ecosystems they rely upon have been severely affected by climate impacts around the globe, including, but not limited to, wildfires and deadly heatwaves across continental North America, Europe, and India, which have resulted in over 700 deaths.ⁱ Additionally, severe flooding has affected Brazil, China, Spain, and Central Europe,ⁱⁱ contributing to 2024 being the year with the most displacements as a result of climate-related events since 2008.ⁱⁱⁱ These impacts, while catastrophic, have been foretold by Indigenous Peoples, as Knowledge Holders have been sounding the alarm bell, urgently voicing concerns to warn of the impacts of climate change. These concerns were raised during the founding of the original Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, where, in 1992, Parties acknowledged the unique contributions of Indigenous Peoples, "Indigenous people and their communities ... have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices."^{iv} Fast forward to today, the main outcome of the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP 28) was the Global Stocktake (GST), where Parties were called upon "to meaningfully engage Indigenous Peoples" and local communities in their climate policies and action."^v Clearly, Indigenous Peoples play a unique role in taking urgent and transformative action against the intersecting climate, biodiversity, and health crises.

i. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), "European State of the Climate: extreme events in warmest year on record," (WMO, 2025), <https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/european-state-of-climate-extreme-events-warmest-year-record>; WMO, "Extreme Events in 2024," (WMO, 2025), <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/5cb119c71c6c4f8a89b837bf5cf353b8>; HeatWatch, "Struck by Heat: A News Analysis of Heatstroke Deaths in India in 2024," July 2024, <https://www.heatwatch.in/blogs/press-release-new-report-struck-by-heat-a-news-analysis-of-heatstroke-deaths>.

ii. Earth Observing System, "Natural Disasters 2024: Extreme Weather On The Rise," April 24, 2025, <https://eos.com/blog/natural-disasters-2024/>.

iii. WMO, "Extreme Events in 2024," (WMO, 2025), <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/5cb119c71c6c4f8a89b837bf5cf353b8>.

iv. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 12, June 13, 1992, 31 ILM 874 (1992), [https://docs.un.org/en/A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1\(vol.I\)](https://docs.un.org/en/A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1(vol.I))

v. UNFCCC, COP28, Decision 1/CMA.5 Outcome of the First Global Stocktake, FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1 (March 15, 2024), para. 116, [undocs.org/FC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](https://docs.un.org/FC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1). IIPFCC, "Our Proposals to COP21 and Beyond," statement, November 29, 2015, 3, <https://www.forestpeoples.org/publications-resources/news/article/international-indigenous-peoples-forum-on-climate-change-iipfcc-position-statement-and-proposals-on-cop21-and-draft-adp-negotiating-texts/>.

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Despite these growing acknowledgments, the global trajectory of emissions reductions is trending in the wrong direction. The annual Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Synthesis Report produced by the UNFCCC Secretariat confirmed that current NDCs will increase emissions less (by 8.6 percent instead of 10.6 percent) by 2030. However, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns of the imperative of reducing global emissions by 43 percent by 2030, compared to 2019 levels. In both circumstances, these reductions do not align with the advocacy of Indigenous Peoples.

In Paris, representatives of Indigenous Peoples believed that the proposed 2°C goal would increase poverty and hunger among Indigenous Peoples, and thus urged “Parties in Paris to commit to a maximum temperature increase of 1.5°C^{vi} and called for a review to determine whether the target should be further lowered to a maximum temperature increase of 1.0°C. Although these advocacy efforts were not successful, Indigenous Peoples were successful in getting rights-based language included in the Paris Agreement preamble, “Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples...”^{vii} and called for a review to determine whether the target should be further lowered to a maximum temperature increase of 1.0°C.

A rights-based approach, including commitments to uphold the minimum standards contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, is essential to climate solutions that are grounded in equity, justice, and the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples. Capturing this leadership is essential to understand the true contribution that Indigenous Peoples have brought to the conversation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the broader climate discourse. We are pleased to continue the partnership with the Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL) on this important compilation, listing all references to Indigenous Peoples and traditional knowledge contained in political documents adopted by the Parties to the UNFCCC through the Conference of the Parties (COP) and its subsidiary bodies. These references, mandates, and commitments constitute a floor, as many national and international legal frameworks extend beyond the references adopted by the UNFCCC. The rules, principles, and norms established under the climate agreements complement other norms adopted by governments on this issue.

vi. IIPFCC, “International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) Position Statement and proposals on COP21 and draft ADP negotiating texts,” statement, November 29, 2015, 3, <https://www.forestpeoples.org/publications-resources/news/article/international-indigenous-peoples-forum-on-climate-change-iipfcc-position-statement-and-proposals-on-cop21-and-draft-adp-negotiating-texts/>.

vii. Conference of the Parties, Paris Agreement, preamble, December 12, 2015, 2156 UNTS 79, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

This work builds on the previous editions, prepared in 2019 and 2021, following a similar structure to the previous publications. This document first recalls the relevant provisions of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Part 2). The compilation then provides the citations for all relevant references contained in the agreements, decisions, and conclusions adopted under the UNFCCC (Part 3). This compilation first cites relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement (Part 3.1). It then lists the mandates related to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (Part 3.2) and compiles by thematic policy area all other references to Indigenous Peoples and traditional knowledge (Part 3.3).

Since the publication of the last edition of this compilation, references to Indigenous Peoples and traditional knowledge in formal COP outcomes have increased significantly. Each COP held since COP26 has adopted between 15 and 21 decisions containing explicit references to Indigenous Peoples and/or traditional knowledge, across a wide range of COP and CMA agenda items. This is more than double the rate of references recorded at any previous COP. Many of these decisions reaffirm the importance of Indigenous Peoples' participation in decision-making or the need to respect their rights in implementing climate policies, while others include specific mandates for action.

Grace Balawag, Daria Egereva, Lola Cabnal

International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change, 2024 Co-Chairs

Part 2: International Legal Framework

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,

*Affirming that **indigenous peoples** are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,*

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

*Reaffirming that **indigenous peoples**, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,*

*Concerned that **indigenous peoples** have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,*

*Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent **rights of indigenous peoples** which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,*

*Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the **rights of indigenous peoples** affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,*

*Welcoming the fact that **indigenous peoples** are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,*

Convinced that control by **indigenous peoples** over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing that respect for **indigenous knowledge**, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of **indigenous peoples** to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and **indigenous peoples** are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between **indigenous peoples** and States,

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹ as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,² affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

1. See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

2. A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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Convinced that the recognition of the **rights of indigenous peoples** in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and **indigenous peoples**, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to **indigenous peoples** under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the **rights of indigenous peoples**,

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of **indigenous peoples** and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that **indigenous peoples** possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Recognizing that the situation of **indigenous peoples** varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples** as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and international human rights law.

3. Resolution 217 A (III).

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. **Indigenous peoples** have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. **Indigenous peoples** and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

- (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
- (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
- (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
- (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
- (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the **indigenous peoples** concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with **indigenous peoples**, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 12

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with **indigenous peoples** concerned.

Article 13

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that **indigenous peoples** can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

3. States shall, in conjunction with **indigenous peoples**, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 15

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.

2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the **indigenous peoples** concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among **indigenous peoples** and all other segments of society.

Article 16

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.

2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with **indigenous peoples** take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18

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.

Article 19

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.

Article 20

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

2. **Indigenous peoples** deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with **indigenous peoples**, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, **indigenous peoples** have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

2. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the **indigenous peoples** concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with **indigenous peoples** concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to **indigenous peoples'** laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the **rights of indigenous peoples** pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. **Indigenous peoples** shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for **indigenous peoples** for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of **indigenous peoples** without their free, prior and informed consent.

3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of **indigenous peoples**, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of **indigenous peoples**, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the **indigenous peoples** concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the **indigenous peoples** concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 31

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, **traditional knowledge** and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, **traditional knowledge**, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with **indigenous peoples**, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

Article 32

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the **indigenous peoples** concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

2. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36

1. **Indigenous peoples**, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.

2. States, in consultation and cooperation with **indigenous peoples**, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the **rights of indigenous peoples** contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States in consultation and cooperation with **indigenous peoples**, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the **indigenous peoples** concerned and international human rights.

Article 41

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of **indigenous peoples** on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the **indigenous peoples** of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights **indigenous peoples** have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.

2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the right set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 1989 (ILO No. 169)

In 1957, the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted the first international instrument entirely devoted to indigenous and tribal peoples' rights — the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention (Convention No. 107). In the 1980s, the Convention was revised and replaced in 1989 by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (Convention No. 169).

The principles of participation and consultation are the cornerstone of Convention 169. This Convention and the UN Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples** adopted in 2007 are mutually reinforcing instruments providing the framework for the universal protection of indigenous and tribal peoples' rights.

Countries Having Ratified ILO No. 169

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Venezuela.

Part 3

Compilation of Relevant Decisions Under the UNFCCC Process

3.1 References Contained in the Paris Agreement

Preamble

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Article 7.5

Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of **indigenous peoples** and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.



3.2 Mandates and Decisions Related to the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Decision 1/CP.21:

Adoption of the Paris Agreement (2015)

135. Recognizes the need to strengthen 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 experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner;

Report of COP 22 (2016)

165. At the 3rd meeting, at the request of two Parties, the President agreed to conduct informal consultations on the local communities and **indigenous peoples** platform referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 135.

166. At the resumed 10th meeting, the President thanked Mr. Tber for conducting informal consultations on his behalf.



167. At the same meeting, on a proposal by the President, the COP:

- (a) Agreed to adopt an incremental approach to developing the local communities and **indigenous peoples** platform with a view to ensuring its effective operationalization;
- (b) Requested the Chair of the SBSTA to initiate the process to develop the local communities and **indigenous peoples** platform, which will include convening an open multi-stakeholder dialogue on the operationalization of the platform in conjunction with SB-STA 46 and SBI 46 to be co-moderated by the Chair of the SBSTA and a representative of indigenous peoples organizations;
- (c) Invited Parties and other stakeholders to submit, by 31 March 2017 their views on the purpose, content and structure of the platform in order to inform the multistakeholder dialogue and request the secretariat to prepare a report on the dialogue, which should also draw on the submissions;
- (d) Requested the SBSTA to consider the report in conjunction with SBSTA 47 and SBI 47 under a new agenda item, “Local communities and **indigenous peoples** platform”, and conclude its consideration at SBSTA 47 by forwarding recommendations for operationalization of the platform to COP 23.



168. At the same meeting, the President requested developed country Parties and other Parties and non-Party stakeholders in a position to do so to provide financial resources for operationalizing the platform, in particular to enable representatives of **indigenous peoples organizations** to participate in the above-mentioned dialogue.

Decision 2/CP.23:

Local communities and indigenous peoples platform (2017)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, decision 1/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on the **rights of indigenous peoples** and local communities,

Emphasizing the role of local communities and **indigenous peoples** in achieving the targets and goals set out in the Convention, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing their vulnerability to climate change,

Reaffirming 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 the importance of the platform established for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices related to mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner,

1. Notes with appreciation the submissions from Parties, **indigenous peoples organizations** and other relevant organizations on the purpose, content and structure of the local communities and **indigenous peoples** platform (hereinafter referred to as the platform);

2. Acknowledges the fruitful exchange of views that took place during the open multi-stakeholder dialogue that was convened by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and co-moderated with a representative of **indigenous peoples organizations** during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, on 16 and 17 May 2017;

3. Notes with appreciation the support provided by Belgium and New Zealand for the participation of representatives of **Indigenous peoples organizations** in the multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Welcomes the report on the proposals on the operationalization of the platform based on the open multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph 2 above and the submissions received;

5. Decides that the overall purposes of the platform will be 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 learned 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;

6. Also decides that the platform will perform the following 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;

Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge in the Context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

- (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;
- (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 local communities and **indigenous peoples**. The platform should also facilitate the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by **indigenous peoples** local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contributions of the Parties concerned;

7. Further decides to continue to work towards the full operationalization of the Platform;

8. Recommends that the processes under the platform, including its operationalization, take into account, inter alia, the interests and views of local communities and **indigenous peoples**, as well as the following principles proposed by **indigenous peoples organizations**: full and effective participation of **indigenous peoples**; equal status of **indigenous peoples** and Parties, including in leadership roles; self-selection of **indigenous peoples** representatives in accordance with **indigenous peoples'** own procedures; and adequate funding from the secretariat and voluntary contributions to enable the functions referred to in paragraph 6 above;

9. Decides that the first activity of the platform will be a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions referred to in paragraph 6 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 peoples organizations**, who will each make an equal contribution to the design of the workshop;

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 in paragraph 6 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);

11. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 9 above;
12. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Decision 2/CP.24:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2018)

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288, Also recalling the Paris Agreement, decision 1/CP.21 and decision 2/CP.23,

Emphasizing that the purpose and functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and its Facilitative Working Group will be carried out consistent with international law,

Also *emphasizing*, in its entirety, the United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples** in the context of the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform involving **indigenous peoples**,

Further emphasizing that in the context of the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform involving local communities, none of the activities should authorize or encourage any action, which will dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States,

1. Decides to establish the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform Facilitative Working Group;
2. Affirms that the Facilitative Working Group is established with the objective of further operationalizing the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and facilitating the implementation of its functions;

3. Decides that the Facilitative Working Group shall comprise 14 representatives, as follows:

- (a) One representative of a Party from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One representative of a Party from a small island developing State;
- (c) One representative of a least developed country Party;
- (d) Seven representatives from **indigenous peoples organizations**, one from each of the seven United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions;

4. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider, in the context of the review referred to in paragraph 27 below, and taking into account progress related to the representation of local communities, the addition of at least three additional representatives to represent local communities, as well as a process for the appointment of such representatives, and an equal number of Party representatives, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the representation of local communities on the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session (November 2021);

5. Decides that Party representatives shall be appointed by their respective regional groups and constituencies, and that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

6. Also decides that **indigenous peoples** representatives shall be appointed by the **indigenous peoples**, through their focal points, and that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

7. Further decides that, along with each representative, one alternate may be designated, in accordance with the appointment process referred to in paragraphs 3–6 above; the alternate representative will participate in meetings when the representative is unable to attend, and will replace the representative for the remainder of the term if the representative cannot complete the functions of the assigned office;

8. Decides that representatives of the Facilitative Working Group shall serve for a term of three years and shall not be eligible to serve two consecutive terms, and that the representatives shall remain in office until their successors have been elected;

9. Also decides that the Facilitative Working Group shall elect annually two co-chairs and two vice co-chairs from among its representatives to serve for a term of one year each, with one co-chair and one vice co-chair being a representative from a Party and the other co-chair and vice co-chair being a representative from **indigenous peoples** and, as appropriate, local communities;

10. Further decides that the election and rotation of the co-chairs and vice co-chairs will take into account regional geographic balance, and strive for gender balance;

11. Decides that if one of the co-chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the respective vice co-chair shall serve as the co-chair;

12. Also decides that if one of the co- chairs or vice co-chairs is unable to complete the term of office, the Facilitative Working Group shall elect a replacement to complete that term of office, in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

13. Invites Parties to promote the engagement of local communities in the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform with a view to enhancing their participation in the Facilitative Working Group and the Platform;

14. Stresses the importance of striving for gender balance in the appointment processes of representatives in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7, 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.23;

15. Decides that the Facilitative Working Group shall operate on the basis of consensus;

16. Invites Parties, local communities and **indigenous peoples** to take into consideration the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and its functions at the local, national and regional level in order to enhance the engagement and inclusion of **indigenous peoples** and local communities to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner;

17. Decides that the Facilitative Working Group shall meet twice per year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the session of the Conference of the Parties;

18. Also decides that the Facilitative Working Group, under the incremental approach, will propose an initial two-year workplan for the period 2020–2021 for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty-first session (December 2019);

19. Further decides that the workplan referred to in paragraph 18 above should take into account experiences from any activities that have already taken place under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, and that the workplan may include annual in-session events in conjunction with the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, on which summary reports, which could be of a technical nature, would be prepared by the Facilitative Working Group;

20. Encourages the Facilitative Working Group to collaborate with other bodies under and outside the Convention, as appropriate, aiming at enhancing the coherence of the actions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform under the Convention;



21. Requests the secretariat, with the support of the Facilitative Working Group, to make the work of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform widely accessible, including through the development of a dedicated web portal on the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform on the UNFCCC website;

22. Also requests the secretariat to organize a thematic in-session workshop, in conjunction with the fiftieth session (June 2019) of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, on enhancing the participation of local communities, in addition to **indigenous peoples**, in the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

23. Further requests the secretariat to develop, under the incremental approach for the operationalization of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, activities related to the implementation of all three functions of the Platform,¹ at each session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice until the workplan is adopted, and invites Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit their views on possible activities via the submission portal by 28 February 2019;

24. Requests the Facilitative Working Group to report on its outcomes, including a draft second three-year workplan, and on the activities of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty fourth session (May–June 2021);

25. Decides to endorse the draft work- plan referred to in paragraph 24 above at its twenty seventh session;

26. Requests the secretariat to make the reports referred to in paragraph 24 above publicly available on the UNFCCC website;

27. Decides that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will review the outcomes and activities of the Facilitative Working Group, taking into account the reports referred to in paragraph 24 above, at its fifty-fourth session and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session with a view to the Conference of the Parties adopting a decision on the outcome of this review;

28. Also decides that the initial mandate for the Facilitative Working Group will span three years, to be extended as determined by the review referred to in paragraph 27 above;

29. Further decides that the meetings of the Facilitative Working Group shall be open to Parties and observers under the Convention;

30. Requests the secretariat to support and facilitate the work of the Facilitative Working Group;

31. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 30 above;

32. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

33. Invites interested Parties and organizations to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform**.

Report of SBSTA 51:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2019)

Conclusions

55. The SBSTA recalled decisions 1/CP.21, 2/CP.23 and 2/CP.24.

56. The SBSTA welcomed the report on the 1st meeting of the FWG of the LCIPP (Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform**)

57. The SBSTA also welcomed the initial two-year workplan for the period 2020–2021 for implementing the functions of the LCIPP.

58. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation for the work of the FWG as part of the transparent, inclusive and participatory process to develop the initial two-year workplan referred to in paragraph 46 above.

59. The SBSTA noted that the 2nd meeting of the FWG was successfully held in conjunction with this session.

60. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the active participation of Parties, **indigenous peoples**, local communities and other relevant stakeholders in both meetings of the FWG.

61. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden for providing financial support in relation to the work of the LCIPP.

62. The SBSTA reaffirmed the importance of enhancing the coherence between the FWG and relevant bodies under and outside the Convention consistently with their relevant mandates.

63. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 46 above.

64. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Report of the first meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2019)

The following summary is the official summary included in the report. The full report, including the work plan, is not reproduced here due to space constraints. It is available via the Official Document System of the United Nations under UN doc symbol FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4 and linked to in the Table of References of this report.

Summary

The Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform was established at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties. This report provides a summary of its 1st meeting, held from 14 to 16 June 2019, in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, at which a draft initial two-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform was prepared. The report also contains organizational and procedural information, including on membership and on co-chairing and working arrangements, and a synthesis of the discussions that took place at the meeting. Discussion topics included the dedicated Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform web portal, an update on activities organized by the secretariat for the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and enhancing the coherence of actions under the Platform. Annex I contains the proposed initial two-year workplan for 2020–2021 for operationalizing the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.



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Decision 16/CP.26:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2021)

Also recalling decision 2/CP.23, in particular paragraph 8, in which it recommended that the processes under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, including its operationalization, take into account, inter alia, the interests and views of local communities and **indigenous peoples** as well as the following principles proposed by **indigenous peoples organizations**: full and effective participation of **indigenous peoples**; equal status of **indigenous peoples** and Parties, including in leadership roles; self-selection of representatives of **indigenous peoples** in accordance with their own procedures; and adequate funding from the secretariat and voluntary contributions to enable the functions of the Platform,

Acknowledging that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recognizing the role of local communities and **indigenous peoples** in relation to the stewardship of and living in harmony with nature,

Also recognizing the important role of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform in bringing together Parties and **indigenous peoples** and local communities to work towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Also recognizing the important role of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform in bringing together Parties and **indigenous peoples** and local communities to work towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 2/CP.24, paragraph 27, in which it decided to adopt, at its session in November 2021, a decision on the outcome of the review of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice,

1. Welcomes the report on the 5th meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;
2. Invites relevant bodies under the Convention to take into account the recommendations of the Facilitative Working Group to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the engagement and input of **indigenous peoples** and local communities across the UNFCCC process;
3. Welcomes the progress in implementing the three functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, including implementation of the initial two-year workplan;
4. Recognizes the role of the Facilitative Working Group in fostering full and effective participation of **indigenous peoples** and local communities in achieving the objective of the Paris Agreement; [...]
6. Welcomes the second three-year workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform for 2022–2024;
7. Recommends that the activities under the second three-year workplan facilitate exchange of experience between **indigenous peoples** and local communities and Parties of approaches to managing all ecosystems, which are key to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in order to enhance national climate policy, including nationally determined contributions;
8. Requests, in the context of implementation of the second three-year workplan, the Facilitative Working Group to take into account additional inputs from Parties via submissions through the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform web portal, as appropriate;
9. Recognizes that the second three-year workplan facilitates continued collaboration among Parties and **indigenous peoples** and local communities on addressing and responding to climate change;

10. Invites Parties and stakeholders to enhance engagement of **indigenous peoples** and representatives of local communities in diverse and innovative ways in addressing and responding to climate change;

11. Requests the Facilitative Working Group to report on its outcomes, including a draft third three-year workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, and on the activities under the Platform for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session (November 2024) through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its sixtieth session (June 2024); [...]

13. Requests the Facilitative Working Group to invite Parties, **indigenous peoples** and local communities and other stakeholders to make submissions by the 10th meeting of the Facilitative Working Group (November–December 2023) on the review referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. Notes with appreciation the support provided by Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and Sweden for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, including as part of the initial two-year workplan;

17. Invites interested Parties and organizations to provide financial support for implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

Decision 22/CP.26:

Programme budget for the biennium 2022-2023 (2021)

Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the AC, the FWG of the LCIPP (Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform), the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee;

Report of SBSTA 52 to 55:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2021)

39. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 4th and 6th meetings. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1. At the 4th meeting, the Chair invited Thomas Cameron (FWG member representing Western European and other States) and Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim (FWG member representing the United Nations indigenous sociocultural region of Africa), Co-Chairs of the FWG of the LCIPP, to deliver a brief oral report on the work of the FWG. The SBSTA agreed that the item would be considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Maxine Burkett (United States of America) and Mr. Fuller. At its 6th meeting, the SBSTA, having considered the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP, for 2022–2024, recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 26.

Report of SBSTA 60:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2024)

86. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kajsa Fernström Nåtby (Sweden) and Clement Yow Mulalap (Federated States of Micronesia).

87. The SBSTA recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 29.

Decision 14/CP.29:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 2/CP.23, 2/CP.24 and 16/CP.26,

Also recalling the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples**,

Acknowledging the role and contributions of **Indigenous Peoples** and of local communities in nature stewardship and climate leadership, as well as the disproportionate effects of climate change on **Indigenous Peoples** and on local communities,

Also acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance for some of the concept of 'climate justice', when taking action to address climate change,

Recognizing that the knowledge systems of **Indigenous Peoples** are diverse and an integral part of their identities, values, spiritualities and worldviews, and that local knowledge and value systems are also diverse and dependent on the contexts of local communities,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.5, whereby, inter alia, it was reaffirmed that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities, and noted that the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, building on the best available science as well as **Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and local knowledge systems was encouraged, and the role of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform** in strengthening the capacity of **Indigenous Peoples** and of local communities to effectively engage in the intergovernmental process under the Paris Agreement was recognized,

1. Welcomes the progress of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform** in facilitating implementation of the functions of the Platform;
2. Also welcomes the report of the Facilitative Working Group,² including the draft workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform** for 2025–2027 contained therein;
3. Decides to continue the mandate of the Facilitative Working Group;
4. Notes with appreciation the financial support provided, including by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland and Norway, for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform**;
5. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Chad for hosting the biregional gathering for the Asia and Africa regions and to the Governments of Australia and Norway for hosting the regional gatherings for the Pacific and Arctic regions respectively under the workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform** for 2022–2024;
6. Recognizes the important role of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples Platform** and its Facilitative Working Group in bringing together Parties, **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities to work towards achieving the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement;

7. Notes the challenges and recommendations outlined in the report referred to in paragraph 2 above in relation to facilitating the enhanced engagement of **Indigenous Peoples** and of local communities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

8. Encourages Parties, **Indigenous Peoples** as well as local communities to actively engage under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, including by engaging in the meetings of the Facilitative Working Group;

9. Requests the secretariat to explore ways to enable members of the Facilitative Working Group, especially members serving as representatives of **Indigenous Peoples organizations**, to participate in sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference of the Parties when performing specific tasks in their capacity as members of the Facilitative Working Group;

10. Also requests the secretariat to explore possible arrangements for simultaneous interpretation in the official languages of the United Nations that correspond to the actual language requirements of the members and contributors present at meetings of the Facilitative Working Group and in mandated events under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and to explore and inform the Facilitative Working Group at its meetings on options for furthering language support at such meetings and events to enable full participation therein in additional relevant languages, as appropriate;

11. Invites Parties that wish to do so to provide simultaneous interpretation into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations at meetings of the Facilitative Working Group and mandated events under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and requests the secretariat, where possible, to make any necessary arrangements for accommodating such additional simultaneous interpretation;

12. Recognizes the importance of institutional knowledge and continuity in the efforts of the Facilitative Working Group to further operationalize the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and facilitate implementation of the functions of the Platform;

13. Decides that, of the representatives who will be appointed as members of the Facilitative Working Group with a term beginning in June 2025, three Party representatives and three representatives from **Indigenous Peoples organizations** shall serve for a term of two years instead of three years, after which time all representatives shall serve for a term of three years in accordance with decision 2/CP.24;

14. Invites the Facilitative Working Group to decide which Party representatives and which representatives from **Indigenous Peoples organizations** shall serve for a term of two years, as referred to in paragraph 13 above, in a manner that ensures geographical and gender balance;

15. Notes with appreciation that activities and mandated events under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, as well as meetings of the Facilitative Working Group, remain open to and inclusive of local communities and a wide range of Platform contributors, encourages Parties and relevant constituted bodies, in particular the Facilitative Working Group, and representatives of workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to consider ways to further engage local communities and invites the incoming Presidency of the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2025) to convene in conjunction with that session a thematic workshop and relevant dialogues in line with the activities included in the workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

16. Also invites Parties, relevant constituted bodies and representatives of work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other stakeholders, including regional entities, to take into account the challenges and recommendations related to enhancing the engagement of **Indigenous Peoples** and of local communities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as detailed in the report referred to in paragraph 2 above;

17. Requests the Facilitative Working Group to report on the outcomes of its work, including the activities under the workplan for 2025–2027, to consider and, as appropriate, propose recommendations relating to the scope and functions of the Platform and to prepare a draft workplan for the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform for 2028–2031 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-second session (November 2027) through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its sixty-sixth session (June 2027);

18. Decides that the next review of the Facilitative Working Group will take place in 2027 and requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to conduct the review at its sixty-sixth session with a view to the Conference of the Parties adopting a decision thereon at its thirty-second session;

19. Invites Parties, **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities and stakeholders to submit via the submission portal³ by 30 September 2026 views on activitimatic focuses for the workplan of for 2028–2031 for consideration by the Facilitative Working Group at its 16th meeting, to be held in 2026, and to submit via the submission portal by 1 November 2026 views on the impact of work under the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, which will serve as input to the review of the Facilitative Working Group in 2027;

20. Encourages Parties, relevant constituted bodies and representatives of work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other stakeholders to actively collaborate with the Facilitative Working Group;

21. Invites interested Parties and organizations to provide financial support for the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

22. Requests the secretariat to continue to support and facilitate the work of the Facilitative Working Group;

23. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 2, 10 and 11 above;

24. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

5th plenary meeting
18 November 2024



3.3 Compilation of Other Relevant Mandates and Decisions

3.3.1 Rights of Indigenous Peoples

2010

Decision 1/CP.16

(Conference of Parties)

The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

Noting resolution 10/4 of the United Nations Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change, which recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights and that the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability,”

2019

Decision 1/CMA.2

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Chile Madrid Time for Action

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

2021

Decision 1/CMA.3 (Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement) Glasgow Climate Pact

Also acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recognizing the important role of **indigenous peoples**, local communities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlighting the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action,

63. Also acknowledges the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including **indigenous peoples** and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

88. Also recognizes the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, **indigenous peoples**, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

93. Emphasizes the important role of **indigenous peoples'** and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change and urges Parties to actively involve **indigenous peoples** and local communities in designing and implementing climate action;

2022

Decision 1/CP.27 (Conference of Parties)

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

65. Recognizes the important role of **indigenous peoples**, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlights the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;

Decision 1/CMA.4 (Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

83. Recognizes the important role of **indigenous peoples**, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlights the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;

3.3.2 Action for Climate Empowerment

2010

Decision 7/CP.16 (Conference of Parties)

Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

2. Invites Parties, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme:

- (e) To foster the participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society groups and relevant stakeholders in decision-making on climate change at the national level and their attendance at intergovernmental meetings, including sessions of the Conference of the Parties

2012

Decision 15/CP.18 (Conference of Parties) *Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention*

Also reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, **indigenous peoples**, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,

9. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention has a broad range of stakeholders, including, governments, the private sector, IGOs, NGOs and others international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, youth, women, people with disabilities and **indigenous peoples** among others.

2013

Report SBI 39 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation) *Summary report on the Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention*

193. The SBI recalled decision 15/ CP.18, which reaffirms the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, **indigenous peoples**, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention.

2014

Decision 19/CP.20 (Conference of Parties)

The Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising

Reaffirming that public participation, access to information and knowledge are crucial for developing and implementing effective policies to combat climate change and adapt to its impacts, as well as to engage actively, as appropriate, all stakeholders, including children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of these policies,

2015

Decision 15/CP.21 (Conference of Parties)

Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, **indigenous peoples**, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,

2018

Decision 17/CMA.1 (Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement

Reaffirming the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, inter alia, national governments, regions as applicable, cities, education and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and **indigenous peoples**, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment,

2019

Decision 15/CP.25 (Conference of the Parties)

Terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Also reaffirming the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, inter alia, national governments, regions as applicable, cities, education and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and **indigenous peoples**, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment.

2021

Decision 1/CP.26 (Conference of the Parties) Glasgow Climate Pact

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recognizing the important role of **indigenous peoples**, local communities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlighting the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action,

38. Also acknowledges the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including **indigenous peoples** and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

50. Also recognizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems to deliver crucial services, including acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and supporting sustainable livelihoods, including for **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

55. Recognizes the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, **indigenous peoples**, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement;

66. Emphasizes the important role of **indigenous peoples'** and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change and urges Parties to actively involve **indigenous peoples** and local communities in designing and implementing climate action and to engage with the second three-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, for 2022–2024;

Decision 18/CP.26

(Conference of the Parties)

Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Reaffirming the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, such as national, regional and local governments, educational and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and **indigenous peoples**, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment,



Decision 18/CP.26 & 22/CMA.3

(Conference of the Parties & Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Annex

25. Parties are encouraged to:

- (a) Integrate climate change learning into the curricula of schools and other institutions that provide formal education, and support non-formal and informal education on climate change, including respect for and inclusion of indigenous and **traditional knowledge**;

2022

Decision 23/CP.27

(Conference of the Parties)

Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Annex

Priority area A: policy coherence

A.1 Activity: Strengthening coordination of ACE work under the UNFCCC

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: Secretariat, Contributing: UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, Parties, relevant organizations

Timeline: SB 62 (June 2025),

Deliverables/outputs: Organizing a joint session with representatives of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and all work programmes under the UNFCCC at the ACE Dialogue to discuss ways of enhancing understanding of the role of children and youth and **indigenous peoples** in accelerating ACE implementation and promoting intergenerational knowledge-sharing in the context of their work

Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge in the Context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

A.2 Activity: Strengthening integration of ACE into the development and implementation of national climate policies, plans, strategies and action

Responsible entity or entities: Secretariat

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Identifying good practices for integrating the ACE elements into national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including the considerations reflected in the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement — which, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, states that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity — in the context of ACE, and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme

Priority area B: *coordinated action*

B.2 Activity: Promoting the development of regional and local networks and platforms that support ACE activities at the regional, national and local level, encouraging the involvement of youth, women, academics, children, traditional leaders and **indigenous peoples** in developing and implementing ACE activities and providing capacity-building in this regard

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, Contributing: Parties, national ACE focal point, relevant organizations

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Increased peer-to-peer exchange among national ACE focal points about ACE activities carried out at the national level through, inter alia, the ACE Dialogues, the regional climate weeks and informal virtual networking meetings organized by the secretariat

Priority area C: tools and support

C.2 Activity: Meaningfully including youth in and engaging with them on climate action at all levels and facilitating the inclusive participation of, inter alia, children, women, **indigenous peoples** and persons with disabilities, in climate action, according to national circumstances

Responsible entity or entities: Relevant organizations, Parties

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Providing capacity-building opportunities for youth with a focus on decision-making and implementing climate action at the national and international level according to national circumstances

Level of implementation: International, national

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, relevant organizations

Contributing: youth and youth organizations

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Providing opportunities for youth to present at ACE Dialogues and regional climate weeks to highlight the leadership role that youth play in climate action

Allowing youth to participate in networking sessions and capacity-building workshops for national ACE focal points

Level of implementation: International, national

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat

Contributing: relevant organizations

Timeline: SB 60 (June 2024)

Deliverables/outputs: Mapping and collating existing guidelines and good practices in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme with respect to child education on and empowerment in climate action, with special consideration given to gender equality and inclusion of persons with disabilities

Level of implementation: International

C.3 Activity: Enhancing multilevel action by national ACE focal points and non-Party stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations, youth-led and youth-inclusive organizations, community-based organizations, local communities and **indigenous peoples**

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, Providing input: Parties, relevant organizations, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Reporting in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme on the provision of support, including financial support, for the participation of national ACE focal points and non-Party stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations and community-based organizations, in international meetings such as the ACE Dialogues and the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference of the Parties

Level of implementation: International

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, relevant organizations, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, Contributing: national ACE focal points, UNFCCC constituted bodies

Timeline: SB 60 (June 2024)

Deliverables/outputs: Organizing an expert-run session on how to write strong project proposals at the ACE Dialogues to support the implementation of ACE activities

Level of implementation: International

Decision 22/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Action under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Priority area A: policy coherence

A.1 Activity: Strengthening coordination of ACE work under the UNFCCC

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, Contributing: UNFCCC constituted bodies, including the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, Parties, relevant organizations

Timeline: SB 62 (June 2025)

Deliverables/outputs: Organizing a joint session with representatives of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and all work programmes under the UNFCCC at the ACE Dialogue to discuss ways of enhancing understanding of the role of children and youth and **indigenous peoples** in accelerating ACE implementation and promoting intergenerational knowledge-sharing in the context of their work

Level of implementation: International

A.2 Activity: Strengthening integration of ACE into the development and implementation of national climate policies, plans, strategies and action

Responsible entity or entities: Secretariat

Timeline: Ongoing to COP31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Identifying good practices for integrating the ACE elements into national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including the considerations reflected in the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement — which, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, states that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity — in the context of ACE, and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme

Level of implementation: International

Annex

Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment

Priority area B: coordinated action

B.2 Activity: Promoting the development of regional and local networks and platforms that support ACE activities at the regional, national and local level, encouraging the involvement of youth, women, academics, children, traditional leaders and **indigenous peoples** in developing and implementing ACE activities and providing capacity-building in this regard

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, Contributing: Parties, national ACE focal points, relevant organizations

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Increased peer-to-peer exchange among national ACE focal points about ACE activities carried out at the national level through, inter alia, the ACE Dialogues, the regional climate weeks and informal virtual networking meetings organized by the secretariat

Level of implementation: International, regional

Priority area C: tools and support

C.2 Activity: Meaningfully including youth in and engaging with them on climate action at all levels and facilitating the inclusive participation of, inter alia, children, women, **indigenous peoples** and persons with disabilities, in climate action, according to national circumstances

Responsible entity or entities: Relevant organizations, Parties

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Providing capacity-building opportunities for youth with a focus on decision-making and implementing climate action at the national and international level according to national circumstances

Level of implementation: International, national

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, relevant organizations, Contributing: youth and youth organizations

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 31 (2026)

Deliverables/outputs: Providing opportunities for youth to present at ACE Dialogues and regional climate weeks to highlight the leadership role that youth play in climate action

Allowing youth to participate in networking sessions and capacity-building workshops for national ACE focal points

Level of implementation: International, regional

Responsible entity or entities: Leading: secretariat, Contributing: relevant organizations

Timeline: SB 60 (June 2024)

Deliverables/outputs: Mapping and collating existing guidelines and good practices in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme with respect to child education on and empowerment in climate action, with special consideration given to gender equality and inclusion of persons with disabilities

Level of implementation: International

3.3.3 Adaptation

2001

Decision 28/CP.7

(Conference of Parties)

*Guidelines for the preparation of
national adaptation programmes of action*

Annex

2. Framework for Adaptation programme

10. This section will also provide an overview of climate variability and observed and projected climate change and associated actual and potential adverse effects of climate change.

This overview will be based on existing and ongoing studies and research, and/ or empirical and historical information as well as **traditional knowledge**.

2005

Decision 2/CP.11

(Conference of Parties)

*Five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific
and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to
climate change*

Recognizing and encouraging the activities relating to impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change undertaken by Parties and relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, and the importance of local and **indigenous knowledge**,



3. The programme of work comprises two thematic areas, each with several action-oriented sub-themes:

- (b) Adaptation planning, measures and actions:
 - (ii) (Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including adaptation projects, short- and long-term adaptation strategies, and local and **indigenous knowledge**;

Report of SBSTA 23

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Draft indicative list of activities for the programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Sub-theme B

- (ii) Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including adaptation projects, short- and long-term adaptation strategies, and local and **indigenous knowledge**

2. Encouragement of work on different aspects of technologies and know-how on adaptation, as well as on opportunities for their transfer, taking into account local and **indigenous knowledge** and experiences with the implementation of pilot projects

Invite the LEG to provide information on its work, taking into account local and **indigenous knowledge**

2006

Report SBI 24

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

Compilation document containing possible elements for a draft decision on the Adaptation Fund

12. Decides that priority project activities shall be identified:

- (d) As priorities for addressing specific problems, local capacity-building, technology transfer and the promotion of indigenous technological applications;

Report of SBSTA 24

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Five-Year Programme Of Work On Impacts, Vulnerability And Adaptation To Climate Change

Data and observations

16. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme A(ii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts:

- (c) To exchange information on observed climate change impacts, including those observed through **traditional knowledge**.

Climate related risks and extreme events

27. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to organize, before its twenty-sixth session, a workshop with participation of Parties, experts and relevant organizations, taking into account the submission referred to in paragraph 26 above, to consider:

- (c) Contribution of **traditional knowledge**;

Adaptation planning and practices

36. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, before its twenty-sixth session a workshop to exchange information on the contribution of existing adaptation practices and **traditional knowledge** to the work on impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation, taking into account the submissions from Parties and relevant outputs from the work of the LEG, CGE and EGT.

Technologies for adaptation

42. The SBSTA decided that activities under sub-theme B(iii) are to be implemented to assist all Parties in their efforts to:

- (a) Enhance work on different aspects of technologies and know-how for adaptation, as well as on opportunities for their transfer and diffusion, taking into account local and **indigenous knowledge** and experience as well as ongoing activities and projects.

Report of SBSTA 25
(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)
Five-Year Programme Of Work On Impacts, Vulnerability And Adapta-
tion To Climate Change

Data and observations

40. Activities in this area can contribute to efforts by Parties and organizations, inter alia:

- (c) To exchange information on observed climate change impacts, including those observed through **traditional knowledge**.

46. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 23 February 2007, information on their relevant programmes, activities and views on the following issues:

- (c) Contribution of **traditional knowledge** to understanding and managing climate-related risks;

Adaptation planning and practices

55. Activities in this area are undertaken in line with the objective in the annex to decision 2/CP.11 to advance subthemes b (ii), “Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including adaptation projects, short- and long-term adaptation strategies, and local and **indigenous knowledge**”, and b (iv), “Facilitating communication and cooperation among and between Parties and relevant organizations, business, civil society, and decision makers, and other stakeholders”.

58. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to organize, before its twenty-seventh session, a workshop with the participation of Parties, relevant organizations, business, civil society, decision makers and other stakeholders, to exchange information and views on existing adaptation practices, experiences, needs, gaps, opportunities, barriers and constraints, and on the contribution of **traditional knowledge** to the work on adaptation planning and practices taking into account the miscellaneous document referred to in paragraph 56 above and the synthesis reports referred to in paragraph 57 above.

Technologies for adaptation

67. Activities in this area can contribute to efforts by Parties and organizations, inter alia, to enhance different aspects of technologies and know-how for adaptation, as well as on opportunities for their transfer, development and diffusion, taking into account local and **indigenous knowledge** and experience as well as ongoing activities and projects.

2008

Report of SBSTA 28 (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) *Adaptation planning and practices*

55. The SBSTA affirmed that activities in the area of adaptation planning and practices are undertaken with a view to advancing sub-themes b (ii), “Collecting, analysing and disseminating information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including adaptation projects, short- and long-term adaptation strategies, and local and **indigenous knowledge**”, and b (iv), “Facilitating communication and cooperation among and between Parties and relevant organizations, business, civil society and decision makers, and other stakeholders”.

Report of SBSTA 29 (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) *Annex I - Relevant information and advice emerging from the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in its first phase*

Adaptation planning and practices

22. Lessons learned include: using current exposure to natural hazards and climate variability as an entry point for adaptation; using case studies and guidelines to engage stakeholders; and the importance of understanding, valuating and incorporating indigenous and local knowledge and technologies.

2010

Decision 1/CP.16 (Conference of Parties)

The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

12. Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and **indigenous knowledge**, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

20. Decides to hereby establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:

- (b) Strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices, at the local, national, regional and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;

Report of SBSTA 32

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

17. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to ensure an equitable representation of Parties at the informal meeting of representatives from Parties and organizations and experts participating in the Nairobi work programme, including those with expertise at the local level and with **indigenous knowledge**, to consider the outcomes of the activities completed prior to that meeting, to be organized before the thirty-third session of the SBSTA. It further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, to prepare inputs and develop an agenda to facilitate discussions within the framework of reviewing the effectiveness of the Nairobi work programme in fulfilling its objective and expected outcome, as well as in terms of its scope of work and modalities, as set out in the annex to decision 2/CP.11.

Report of SBSTA 33

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

20. The SBSTA noted that additional effort is needed to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, to make informed decisions on the implementation of practical adaptation actions and measures, and to assist Parties to enhance the capacity of relevant decision makers and stakeholders, at different levels, including representatives of women, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, to better utilize the information and tools provided by the Nairobi work programme.

2011

Decision 5/CP.17

(Conference of Parties)

National adaptation plans

3. *Further agrees* that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and **indigenous knowledge**, and by gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

Decision 6/CP.17

(Conference of Parties)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

4. Also requests the secretariat to organize, in collaboration with Nairobi work programme partner organizations and other relevant organizations, the following workshops, informed by the information contained in annex I to the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-fourth session¹ and subsequent views of Parties, and to include indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation and gender-sensitive tools and approaches as cross-cutting issues:

Report of SBSTA 34

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Annex I - Potential activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

1. Taking into account the objective of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, as contained in decision 2/CP.11, and outputs of activities undertaken to date under the Nairobi work programme, and noting decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 12, which affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and **indigenous knowledge**, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) discussed the following potential activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change:

- (a) Enhancing the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;

2013

Decision 17/CP.19

(Conference of Parties)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Also recognizing the importance of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices, and gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation to climate change,

7. Decides that activities under the Nairobi work programme should integrate gender issues, indigenous and **traditional knowledge**, and the role of and impacts on ecosystems;

Report of SBSTA 38

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

17. The SBSTA, recognizing the importance of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices, and gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation to climate change, requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to undertake the following activities, with a view to developing recommendations for practitioners on the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change:

- (a) To prepare a technical paper, before SBSTA 39, on best practices and available tools for the use of knowledge and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, taking into account the information contained in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 17(a) above.

Report of SBSTA 39

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

11. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the following documents prepared for the session:

- (a) The technical paper on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;

13. The SBSTA, in response to the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee:

- (a) Recalled its request for the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, the technical expert meeting on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
- (b) To organize a technical expert meeting, before SBSTA 40 (June 2014), on the use of indigenous and traditional approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and requested that it be carried out in conjunction with the Adaptation Committee's workshop on best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities;

2014

Decision 3/CP.20

(Conference of Parties)

National adaptation plans

3. Reiterates that the national adaptation plan process is a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and **indigenous knowledge**, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

Decision 4/CP.20

(Conference of Parties)

Report of the Adaptation Committee

2. Also welcomes the progress made by the Adaptation Committee in the implementation of its three-year workplan, including:

- (c) Conducting a joint meeting with the Nairobi work programme on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation;

Annex - Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties

5. Furthermore, the AC agreed to forward the following recommendations resulting from the workshop on best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities referred to in paragraph 45 of its report referred to in paragraph 1 above for consideration by the COP. The COP may wish to:

- (a) Invite Parties to underline the importance of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices, in a manner commensurate with modern science, for the effective planning and implementation of adaptation, including by encouraging the integration of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge into the NAP process;
- (b) Encourage the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the GCF to enhance their consideration of local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices and their integration into adaptation planning and practices, as well as procedures for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Report of SBSTA 40

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

14. The SBSTA took note of the joint meeting, held in Bonn from 1 to 4 April 2014, on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices, best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, which was organized by the Adaptation Committee in conjunction with the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change with a view to developing recommendations for practitioners.

16. The SBSTA welcomed the following documents prepared for the session:

- (a) The report on the meeting on available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation;

Report of SBSTA 41

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

18. The SBSTA considered the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee¹² in relation to the joint meeting on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices, best practices and needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and concluded that the following activities would be undertaken by the secretariat under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and with contributions from relevant Nairobi work programme partner organizations:

- (a) Make publicly available a compilation of good practices and tools and available data collection initiatives for the use of local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, for consideration at SBSTA 44, building on existing knowledge-sharing platforms, including the database on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation;
- (c) Consider, in relevant knowledge products under the Nairobi work programme, the importance of integrating gender-sensitive approaches and tools, and local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices into national adaptation plans, including by involving holders of local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge**, as appropriate.

2015

Paris Agreement

See article 7.5 in this compilation (page 19).

2016

Report of SBSTA 44

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

9. The SBSTA also welcomed the compilation of good practices, tools and data collection initiatives in relation to the use of local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices for adaptation, undertaken in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).

14. The SBSTA concluded that activities under the NWP should integrate the consideration of vulnerable communities in addition to gender issues, **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of **indigenous peoples** and local knowledge systems, and the role of and impacts on ecosystems, where appropriate.

20. The SBSTA considered ways to enhance the effectiveness of the modalities of the NWP, including ways to enhance the dissemination of knowledge generated under the NWP and improve learning to scale up adaptation actions at all levels. It concluded that the following actions, among others, would be carried out under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA and with the support of the secretariat:

- (a) Strengthening the engagement of existing NWP partner organizations and developing new partnerships, including with local and municipal governments, the private sector, scientific organizations, academia, organizations representing indigenous and traditional communities, spiritual and religious groups, gender constituencies, youth organizations and the mass media;
- (f) Improving the consideration of gender issues and the inclusion of **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems in tools and methods for adaptation planning processes.

2018

Decision 8/CP.24

(Conference of Parties)

National Adaptation Plans

12. Notes the value of engaging non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other sub-national authorities, and local communities and **indigenous peoples**, as appropriate, in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

Decision 9/CP.24

(Conference of Parties)

Report of the Adaptation Committee

8. Encourages Parties to apply a participatory approach to adaptation planning and implementation so as to make use of stakeholder input, including from the private sector, civil society, **indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children and youth, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations in general;

Report of SBI & SBSTA 49

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Report of the Adaptation Committee

8. Encourages Parties to apply a participatory approach to adaptation planning and implementation so as to make use of stakeholder input, including from the private sector, civil society, **indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children and youth, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations in general;

Decision 9/CMA .1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement

Annex: Elements of an adaptation communication

An adaptation communication may include information on the following elements:

- (h) Information on gender-responsive adaptation action and information on **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of **indigenous peoples** and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate.

2021

Decision 7/CMA.3

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

Recalling that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of **indigenous peoples** and local knowledge systems with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

9. Decides that activities carried out under the work programme should build on the work of the Adaptation Committee related to the global goal on adaptation, draw on a variety of sources of information and inputs, including national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, take into account and local knowledge systems, and be gender-responsive;

2022

Decision 3/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3

9. Also decides that the framework referred to in paragraph 8 above will guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhance adaptation action and support;

- (c) Cross-cutting considerations: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, human rights approaches, intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and nature-based solutions, and based on and guided by the best available science including science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, **traditional knowledge**, knowledge of **indigenous peoples** and local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

20. Also requests the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to select themes for the workshops to be held in 2023, taking into account the following areas:

- (e) Gender-responsiveness; intergenerational and gender equity and social justice; ecosystem- and community-based adaptation; governance at the local, national and regional level; transboundary approaches; private sector engagement; traditional, local and **indigenous peoples'** knowledge; and human rights;
- (g) Changes in mindsets and world views towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of **indigenous peoples'** wisdom, values and knowledge;

2023

Decision 19/CP.28 (Conference of Parties)

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

Overview of projects and funding requirements from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for 2024–2025 (long-term, recurring activities (category 2) and temporary or short-term activities (category 3))

Project number: 200-001

Division: Adaptation

Project/subproject: Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the Adaptation Committee, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, the Least Developed Countries Expert

EUR: 5 831 720

Professional level staff: 3.4

General Service level staff: 1.8

Report of SBSTA 58

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

24. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to:

- (d) Continue to enhance understanding of and disseminate scientific knowledge and, in collaboration with the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, enhance understanding and application of local knowledge and Indigenous science, values and knowledge systems with a view to addressing current and future knowledge gaps, and enhance the availability of and access to related knowledge products, translating them into United Nations official languages, as appropriate;

Decision 1/CMA.5

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Outcome of the first global stocktake

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

9. Reaffirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities and governments, women, and youth and children, and notes that the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication;

55. Encourages the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests, mountains and other terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems, which may offer economic, social and environmental benefits such as improved resilience and well-being, and that adaptation can contribute to mitigating impacts and losses, as part of a country-driven gender-responsive and participatory approach, building on the best available science as well as **Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and local knowledge systems;

61. Stresses the importance of global solidarity in undertaking adaptation efforts, including long-term transformational and incremental adaptation, towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the collective wellbeing of all people, the protection of livelihoods and economies, and the preservation and regeneration of nature, for current and future generations, in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and that such efforts should be inclusive in terms of adaptation approaches and taking into account the best available science and the worldviews and values of **Indigenous Peoples**, to support achievement of the global goal on adaptation;

62. Calls on Parties to enhance their adaptation efforts in line with what is needed to achieve the goal in Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation, taking into account the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience referred to in decision 2/CMA.5;



- (g) Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by **traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and local knowledge systems;

116. Recognizes the role of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform in strengthening the capacity of **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities to effectively engage in the intergovernmental process under the Paris Agreement and calls on Parties to meaningfully engage **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities in their climate policies and action;

Decision 2/CMA.5
(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)
Global Goal on Adaptation

8. Also decides that the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience should guide and strengthen efforts, including long-term transformational and incremental adaptation, towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the collective well-being of all people, the protection of livelihoods and economies, and the preservation and regeneration of nature, for current and future generations, in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement; should be inclusive in terms of adaptation approaches; and should take into account the best available science and the worldviews and values of **Indigenous Peoples**, to support the achievement of the global goal on adaptation;

9. Urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives outlined in paragraph 8 above and to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030 and progressively beyond:

- (g) Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by **traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and local knowledge systems;

14. *Emphasizes that adaptation action should be continuous, iterative and progressive and be based on and guided by the best available science, including through use of science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, **traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge, local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, locally led and community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, intersectional approaches, private sector engagement, maladaptation avoidance, recognition of adaptation co-benefits and sustainable development;*

20. *Recognizes the important role of all stakeholders, including the private sector, multilateral development banks, local governments, United Nations and other organizations, civil society, **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, and research and academic institutions, in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience towards achieving the global goal on adaptation;*

22. *Recognizes the leadership of **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities as stewards of nature and encourages the ethical and equitable engagement with **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and application of **traditional knowledge**, the knowledge, wisdom and values of **Indigenous Peoples**, and local knowledge systems in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;*

22. *Recognizes the leadership of **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities as stewards of nature and encourages the ethical and equitable engagement with **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and application of **traditional knowledge**, the knowledge, wisdom and values of **Indigenous Peoples**, and local knowledge systems in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;*

2024

Report of SBI 60 & Report of the SBSTA 60 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Identical wording is included in both reports. The numbering of the paragraphs below follows the report of SBI 60.

72. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 22 of decision 2/CMA.5, which recognizes the leadership of **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities as stewards of nature and encourages ethical and equitable engagement with **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and the application of **traditional knowledge**, the knowledge, wisdom and values of **Indigenous Peoples**, and local knowledge systems in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

79. The SBI and the SBSTA also agreed that the mapping referred to in paragraph 77 above may consider:

- (i) The ability of the indicators to be aggregated across levels and disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as vulnerability, gender, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status, and status as **Indigenous Peoples**, as appropriate and depending on national circumstances;
- (k) The indicators' basis on **traditional knowledge**, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

Decision 15/CP.29

Matters relating to the least developed countries

- (e) Welcoming the active role played by **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and diverse stakeholders, including women and youth, in national adaptation plan related efforts,

Decision 1/CMA.6

New collective quantified goal on climate finance

26. Urges Parties and other relevant actors to promote the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants and refugees, climate-vulnerable communities and people in vulnerable situations;

3.3.4 Agriculture

2014

Report of SBSTA 40 (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) Issues relating to agriculture

85. The SBSTA, recalling Article 9 of the Convention, on the basis of the objective, principles and provisions of the Convention, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 75, continued discussions and concluded that it would undertake scientific and technical work, taking into account the conclusions of SBSTA 38, in the following areas:

- (c) Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, **indigenous knowledge** systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects;

2018

Report of SBSTA 48 (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

62. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the importance of issues, including but not limited to farmers, gender, youth, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, and encouraged Parties to take them into consideration when making submissions and during the KJWA workshops.

2019

Report of SBI 50 & Report of the SBSTA 50

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Koronivia joint work on agriculture

Identical wording is included in both reports. The numbering of the paragraphs below follows the report of SBI 50.

44. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the report on the first Koronivia road map in-session workshop, on topic 2(a) (modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work), which was held in conjunction with SB

49. The SBSTA and the SBI considered the workshop report and agreed to:

- (d) Recognize the importance of the continued involvement of scientific and technical knowledge in transforming the agriculture sector, enabling conditions, the crucial role of farmers, youth, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, including gender considerations, and of meeting the needs of farmers and food systems;

47. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, in addition to the workshops mandated in the Koronivia road map and subject to the availability of supplementary funds, an intersessional workshop between SB 51 and 52 (June 2020) to contribute to delivering the outcomes of the KJWA, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security, and to prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at SB 52. They took note of the importance of issues, including, but not limited to, farmers, gender, youth, and local communities and **indigenous peoples**. They welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of New Zealand to host the workshop. They requested the secretariat to take into account the following elements when organizing the workshop:

- (a) Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security;
- (b) Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances.

2022

Decision 3/CP.27

(Conference of the Parties)

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

Acknowledging that the increasing frequency of extreme weather events has exposed millions of people, especially small-scale farmers, those from low-income households, **indigenous peoples**, women and youth in developing countries, to acute food and water insecurity and that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, more than 800 million people face hunger every year, a figure set to increase as a consequence of climate change,

2. Takes note of the following recommendations on the different workshop reports under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture identified and agreed in conclusions of the subsidiary bodies, recognizing that related policies and their implementation are context-specific and take into account national circumstances:

- (d) Also recognized the importance of the continued involvement of scientific and technical knowledge in transforming the agriculture sector, enabling conditions, the crucial role of farmers, youth, local communities and indigenous peoples, including gender considerations, and of meeting the needs of farmers and food systems;
- (s) Also recognized the need to scale up the implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances in an inclusive and participatory way that includes farmers, pastoralists, **indigenous peoples**, local and vulnerable communities, women and youth and is informed by scientific, local and **indigenous knowledge**;

10. Urges Parties, relevant organizations and other groups to increase their efforts in relation to promoting sustainable agriculture, including by strengthening the role of **indigenous peoples** and local communities, and particularly women and youth, with a view to eradicating hunger and poverty while ensuring food security;

14. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to establish the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, including implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture, as well as future topics, recognizing that solutions are context-specific and take into account national circumstances, with the following objectives:

- (a) Promoting a holistic approach to addressing issues related to agriculture and food security, taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances, in order to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, recognizing that adaptation is a priority for vulnerable groups, including women, **indigenous peoples** and small-scale farmers;

19. Further invites Parties, United Nations organizations and other relevant institutions, agencies and entities, the research community, the private sector, civil society and farmers organizations, among others and as appropriate, to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and partnerships in relation to the joint work referred to in paragraph 14 above, including with a view to fighting hunger on the ground, addressing in particular the needs of women, children, youth, **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

**Report SBI 56
(Subsidiary Body for Implementation)
Koronivia joint work on agriculture**

57. Having considered the report on the second part of the intersessional workshop, the SBI and the SBSTA recognized the need to scale up these approaches in an inclusive and participatory way that includes farmers, pastoralists, **indigenous peoples**, local and vulnerable communities, women and youth, and informed by scientific, local and **indigenous knowledge**. Many approaches with high potential for adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation relate to land and food systems,

such as conserving and restoring ecosystems, improving sustainability of agricultural practices and reducing food loss and waste from sustainable food systems, and have significant positive direct and indirect links with biodiversity and ecosystem services, food security and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SBI and the SBSTA also recognized that scaling up implementation requires enhanced knowledge-sharing on best practices, access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. They further recognized that innovative policy and social approaches to scaling up, such as institutional arrangements, partnerships and farmers' empowerment, can incentivize implementation and support an enabling environment for scaling up best practices. Successful policy innovations can include extension services and farmers' self-organization.

2024

Report SBI 60 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

62. Recalling paragraphs 9–10 of decision 3/CP.27, the SBI and the SBSTA recognized the importance of considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, women, youth and children, as well as their knowledge, experience and leadership, in scaling up action and support, including with regard to capacity-building, access to finance, and technology development and transfer.

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3.3.5 Ambition

2019

Decision 1/CP.25

(Conference of the Parties)

Chile Madrid Time for Action

Cognizant of the efforts and concerns of civil society, in particular of youth and **indigenous peoples**, in calling for urgent and ambitious global climate action.

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COP25
CHILE
MADRID 2019
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



3.3.6 Capacity Building

2016

Decision 16/CP.22 (Conference of Parties)

Third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention

4. Also invites the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in managing the 2016–2020 workplan:

- (a) To take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and **indigenous peoples'** knowledge;

2022

Decision 19/CP.27 (Conference of Parties)

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2022

7. Further welcomes the continued collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on capacity-building for climate action, as well as on addressing cross-cutting issues, including human rights, gender responsiveness, youth, Action for Climate Empowerment and **indigenous peoples'** knowledge, such as through the PCCB Network, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Capacity-building Hub and social media outreach;

Decision 13/CP.29 and Decision 20/CMA.6

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2024

7. Also welcomes the continued collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity building with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on capacity-building for climate action, as well as on addressing cross-cutting matters, including those related to human rights, gender-responsiveness, youth, Action for Climate Empowerment, **Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and local communities, such as through the PCCB Network, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Capacity-building Hub and social media outreach;

Decision 21/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

**Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on
Capacity-building for 2022**

9. Welcomes the continued collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on capacity-building for climate action, as well as on addressing cross-cutting issues, including human rights, gender responsiveness, youth, Action for Climate Empowerment and **indigenous peoples'** knowledge, such as through the PCCB Network, the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Capacity-building Hub and social media outreach;



3.3.7 Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism

2021

Decision 2/CMA.3

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

18. Each participating Party shall submit an Article 6, paragraph 2, initial report (hereinafter referred to as an initial report) no later than authorization of ITMOs from a cooperative approach or where practical (in the view of the participating Party) in conjunction with the next biennial transparency report due pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1 for the period of NDC implementation. The initial report shall contain comprehensive information to:

Reflect the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;

22. Each participating Party shall also include, as an annex to its biennial transparency reports that are submitted in accordance with paragraph 10(b) of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and no later than 31 December of the relevant year, the following information on how each cooperative approach in which it participates:

- (g) Reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;

Decision 3/CMA.3

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

**Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism
established by Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement**

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

5. Requests the Supervisory Body to:

- (h) Consider opportunities to engage with the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and its Facilitative Working Group;

Annex

Supervisory Body

23. The Supervisory Body shall, in accordance with relevant decisions of the CMA:

- (ix) The eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity;

Article 6, paragraph 4, activity cycle

31. The activity:

- (e) Shall undergo local and, where appropriate, subnational stakeholder consultation consistent with applicable domestic arrangements in relation to public participation and local communities and **indigenous peoples**, as applicable;

Decision 4/CMA.3

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Annex

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement

Non-market approaches under the framework

3. In addition, each NMA facilitated under the framework:

- (f) Is conducted in a manner that respects, promotes and considers respective obligations of Parties on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity, consistently with the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement;



2022

Decision 7/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Decision 6/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Matters relating to cooperative approaches

referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement

Annex V

2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 18(i)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(g))

Annex VI

G. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 22(g), update to para. 18(i)(ii))

Decision 4/CMA.6

Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Annex I

Table of supplementary elements of information in initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19

Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(h)(i)

How the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

How the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties

How it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities

Decision 6/CMA.6

Further guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

1. Operation of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

2. Also requests the Supervisory Body to engage, in consultation with interested stakeholders, further independent scientific and technical expertise and local communities, and include the knowledge, sciences and practices of **Indigenous Peoples**, as relevant, to support its work, including through its expert panels, to review proposals as necessary and receive independent scientific and technical advice;

Decision 7/CMA.6

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3

II. Second phase of implementing the work programme activities

17. Requests the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches to continue inviting representatives of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform to each in-session workshop and representatives of **Indigenous Peoples** as well as representatives of local communities;

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3.3.8 Deforestation

2005

Decision 5/CMP.1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

Appendix B

Project design document for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM

- (k) Socio-economic impacts of the project activity:
- (i) Documentation on the analysis of the socio-economic impacts, including impacts outside the project boundary of the proposed afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM. This analysis should include, where applicable, information on, inter alia, local communities, **indigenous peoples**, land tenure, local employment, food production, cultural and religious sites, and access to fuel wood and other forest products;

Decision 6/CMP.1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation

Appendix A

Project design document for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism

- (l) Socio-economic impacts of the project activity:
- (i) Documentation on the analysis of the socio-economic impacts, including impacts outside the project boundary, of the proposed small-scale afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM. This analysis should include, where applicable, information on, inter alia, local communities, **indigenous peoples**, land tenure, local employment, food production, cultural and religious sites, and access to fuel wood and other forest products

2007

Decision 2/CP.13 (Conference of Parties)

***Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries:
approaches to stimulate action***

Recognizing also that the needs of local and indigenous communities should be addressed when action is taken to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries,

2008

Report of SBSTA 28 (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) Annex III - Main methodological issues

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, in undertaking its programme of work on methodological issues as referred to in decision 2/CP.13, paragraph 7, based on the views of Parties, identified, inter alia, the following issues for further consideration:

7. Cross-cutting issues

- (e) Any implications of methodological approaches for indigenous people and local communities;



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Report of SBSTA 29

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action

45. The SBSTA invited Parties and accredited observers to submit, if appropriate, to the secretariat, by 15 February 2009, their views on issues relating to indigenous people and local communities for the development and application of methodologies.

Report of SBSTA 29

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Annex II - Methodological guidance by the

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

1. The SBSTA noted the importance of the following elements in relation to its programme of work initiated under decision 2/CP.13:

- (c) Recognizing the need to promote the full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities, taking into account national circumstances and noting relevant international agreements;

2009

Decision 4/CP.15

(Conference of Parties)

Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

Recognizing the need for full and effective engagement of **indigenous peoples** and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities relating to decision 1/CP.13, paragraph 1(b)(iii),

3. Encourages, as appropriate, the development of guidance for effective engagement of **indigenous peoples** and local communities in monitoring and reporting;

Report of SBSTA 30
(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)
*Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries:
 approaches to stimulate action*

38. The SBSTA took note of the information on experiences and views submitted by Parties on needs for technical and institutional capacity-building and cooperation,¹⁸ and the views of Parties and accredited observers on issues relating to **indigenous peoples** and local communities for the development and application of methodologies.

Draft text for a decision on methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

Recognizing the need for full and effective engagement of **indigenous peoples** and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities relating to decision 1/CP.13, paragraph 1(b)(iii),

2010

Decision 1/CP.16
(Conference of Parties)

The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

72. Also requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of appendix I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

Appendix I

Guidance and safeguards for policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries"

- (c) Respect for the knowledge and **rights of indigenous peoples** and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of **Indigenous Peoples**;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular **indigenous peoples** and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- (e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits; [Footnote: Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of **indigenous peoples** and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.]

2013

Decision 1/CP.19 (Conference of Parties)

Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements

3. Recognizes that in order to address issues related to the coordination of support for the implementation of the activities and elements referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 70, 71 and 73, needs and functions were identified:

- (a) Strengthen, consolidate and enhance the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experiences and good practices, at the international level, taking into account national experiences and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;

8. Decides that at the meetings referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, participants may seek input from relevant bodies established under the Convention, international and regional organizations, the private sector, **indigenous peoples** and civil society in undertaking their work and invite the representatives of these entities to participate as observers in these meetings;

Report of SBSTA 38

(Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

34. The SBSTA recalled that the COP, by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 72, requested developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, **indigenous peoples** and local communities. It noted that actions to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation should also consider the guidance in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I.

3.3.9 Finance

2011

Decision 3/CP.17

(Conference of Parties)

Launching the Green Climate Fund

Annex Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund

71. The Board will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private-sector actors, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, women and **indigenous peoples**, in the design, development and implementation of the strategies and activities to be financed by the Fund.

2022

Decision 8/CMA.5

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

New collective quantified goal on climate finance

12. Requests the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme to:

- (b) Continue to organize the technical expert dialogues in an open, transparent, participatory and inclusive manner, in line with paragraphs 1 and 8 of decision 9/CMA.3, with a view to providing specific technical input and facilitating broad participation of non-State actors, multilateral development banks, the private sector, civil society, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, academia and external technical experts, aiming for balanced geographical representation;

Decision 14/CP.27

(Conference of Parties)

Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance

14. Expresses its sincere gratitude to the Government of Australia for its support in ensuring the success of the second part of the Standing Committee on Finance Forum on finance for nature-based solutions and notes with appreciation the high-level summary thereof, without prejudice to other multilateral processes, and welcomes the Forum's specific focus on **indigenous peoples** and knowledge;

Decision 16/CP.27

(Conference of Parties)

Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

3. Further welcomes the progress under the Green Climate Fund in 2022, including in relation to actions taken by the Board in response to guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties:

- (j) The operationalization of the **Indigenous Peoples** Advisory Group;

20. Urges the Board to continue incorporating **indigenous peoples'** and local communities' interests, perspectives, knowledge and climate priorities into its decision-making, including through its **indigenous peoples** policy and the recommendations of the **Indigenous Peoples** Advisory Group as well as through continued engagement with, inter alia, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform and the International **Indigenous Peoples'** Forum on Climate Change;

2023

Decision 7/CP.28

(Conference of Parties)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

7. Also encourages the Global Environment Facility to continue to strengthen its Small Grants Programme to provide better support for youth, women and girls, local communities and **Indigenous Peoples**;

Decision 2/CP.29

Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance

18. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the Standing Committee on Finance to strengthen its engagement with stakeholders in the context of its work-plan, including UNFCCC constituted bodies and private sector and other entities outside the UNFCCC process, and encourages the Committee to continue such efforts in 2025, including, as appropriate, with people and communities on the front line of climate change, including **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities;

Decision 3/CP.29

**Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties
and guidance to the Green Climate Fund**

3. Welcomes:

- (k) The work of the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group in enhancing support and inclusivity within Green Climate Fund operations, including through improved channels of engagement;

15. Also urges the Board to continue incorporating into its decision-making consideration of people and communities on the front line of climate change, including **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities, in line with the policies of the Green Climate Fund;

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Decision 15/CP.29**Matters relating to the least developed countries**

Welcoming the active role played by **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and diverse stakeholders, including women and youth, in national adaptation plan related efforts,

Decision 1/CMA.6**New collective quantified goal on climate finance**

26. Urges Parties and other relevant actors to promote the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, **Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants and refugees, climate-vulnerable communities and people in vulnerable situations;

3.3.10 Gender

2012

Decision 21/CP.18
(Conference of Parties)
Gender and climate change

24. Also encourages Parties to integrate local and **traditional knowledge** in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;

2017

Decision 3/CP.23
(Conference of Parties)
Establishment of a gender action plan

B.1 Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and **indigenous peoples** communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States

E.1 Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable:

- (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention

2019

Decision 3/CP.25
(Conference of Parties)
Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan

Recognizing with concern that climate change impacts on women and men can often differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced in developing countries and for local communities and **indigenous peoples**.

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

Decision 3/CP.25
(Conference of Parties)
Gender Action Plan

Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

B.2 Activity: Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and **indigenous peoples'** communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding.

Responsibilities: Leading: Parties, Contributing: relevant organizations, secretariat

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)

Deliverables/Outputs: Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process

Level of implementation: International, regional, national

B.3 Activity: Invite the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources.

Responsibilities: Invite to collaborate: Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform Facilitative Working Group, secretariat; Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations

Timeline: SB 57 (2022)

Deliverables/Output: Dialogue

Level of implementation: International, regional

Responsibilities: Secretariat

Timeline: SB 58 (2023)

Deliverables/Output: Dialogue report

Level of implementation: International

Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

D.2 Activity: Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and **indigenous peoples** and local communities

Responsibilities: Leading: Secretariat, Parties; Contributing: Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, private sector, philanthropic financial institutions, other relevant organizations

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)

Deliverables/Output: Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops

Level of implementation: International, regional, national

D.3 Activity: Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and **traditional knowledge** and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development

Responsibilities: Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, constituted bodies; Contributing: Secretariat

Timeline: Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)

Deliverables/Output: Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars

Level of implementation: International, regional, national

2021

Decision 5/CP.26 (Conference of Parties)

Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance

Annex II

Executive summary of the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

31. Developing country Parties also communicate other areas of needs that involve issues such as gender, **indigenous peoples** and vulnerable groups. However, across the nine national report types, less than 10 per cent of needed activities referred to gender or specific communities. Where these topics are included in national reports, information tends to relate to commitments, policies and/or strategies.

71. The SCF invites the COP and the CMA to consider the following recommendations:

- (i) Gender-responsive climate action and the needs of indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups;

Decision 20/CP.26 (Conference of Parties)

Gender and climate change

Recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policy and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals and inviting Parties to engage youth and **indigenous peoples** in climate action, including by considering their inclusion in Party delegations,

13. Encourages Parties to be more explicit about the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to strengthening the capacity of women and furthering work under the gender action plan in order to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations as well as for **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

Decision 15/CMA.3

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement

16. Welcomes the efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to be more inclusive by implementing its gender action plan and enhancing engagement with the constituencies of women and gender, youth and **indigenous peoples organizations**;

2022

Decision 24/CP.27

(Conference of Parties)

Intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan

12. Also encourages Parties and relevant public and private entities to strengthen the gender responsiveness of climate finance with a view to further building the capacity of women and for implementation work under the gender action plan, and in order to facilitate simplified access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations as well as for **indigenous peoples**, especially women, and local communities;

Decision 7/CP.29

Gender and climate change

Recognizing with concern that climate change impacts on women and men can often differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced in developing countries and for local communities and **Indigenous Peoples**,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

20. Encourages Parties and relevant public and private entities to strengthen the gender responsiveness of climate finance with a view to further building the capacity of women and for implementation work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan, and in order to facilitate simplified access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations as well as for **Indigenous Peoples**, especially women, and local communities;

3.3.11 Just Transition

2023

Decision 3/CMA.5

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

United Arab Emirates just transition work programme

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

3.3.12 Loss and Damage

2012

Decision 3/CP.18

(Conference of Parties)

Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity

7. Acknowledges the further work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Enhancing the understanding of:
 - (iii) How loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, and how the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage can benefit those segments of the population;

**Report SBI 36
(Subsidiary Body for Implementation)**

Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity

150. The SBI considered the progress made on the implementation of the work programme on loss and damage, and noted the remaining work to be undertaken under this work programme. It further noted a number of points relevant to assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the current knowledge on the same, including the following:

- (d) The use of local and **indigenous knowledge** and observations helps to fill gaps in information about historical exposure and vulnerability;

2019

Decision 2/CMA.2

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the **rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

9. Recognizes the importance and value of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge;

15. Recognizes the importance of particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism

2022

Decision 11/CP.27 (Conference of Parties)

Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

21. Also invites the panel to consult, as appropriate, with other constituted bodies with relevant expertise, including in particular the Adaptation Committee and the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

26. Affirms that technical assistance provided through the Santiago network in a demand-driven manner will be developed through an inclusive and country-driven process, taking into account the needs of vulnerable people, **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

Annex I

9. The Advisory Board will also have three other representatives, one from the women and gender constituency, one from **indigenous peoples organizations**, and one from the children and youth non-governmental organizations, who may actively participate in the deliberations of the Advisory Board.

Decision 12/CMA.4 (Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Also invites the panel to consult, as appropriate, with other constituted bodies with relevant expertise, including in particular the Adaptation Committee and the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform;

26. Affirms that technical assistance provided through the Santiago network in a demand-driven manner will be developed through an inclusive and country-driven process, taking into account the needs of vulnerable people, **indigenous peoples** and local communities;

9. The Advisory Board will also have three other representatives, one from the women and gender constituency, one from **indigenous peoples organizations**, and one from the children and youth non-governmental organizations, who may actively participate in the deliberations of the Advisory Board.

2023

Decision 1/CP.28 (Conference of Parties)

Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2-3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity

Annex I

20. The Board will enhance the engagement of stakeholders by inviting active observers, including youth, women, **Indigenous Peoples** and environmental non-governmental organizations, to participate in its meetings and related proceedings

28. The Fund will establish consultative forums to engage and communicate with stakeholders. The forums will be open to a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations, environmental and development nongovernmental organizations, trade unions, **Indigenous Peoples**, youth, women, climate induced migrants, industries and sectors impacted by climate change, community-based organizations, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies, technical and research agencies, the private sector and governments. Participation in such forums should reflect a balance among United Nations geographical regions.

29. The Fund will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private sector actors, civil society organizations and the groups most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including women, youth and **Indigenous Peoples**, in the design, development and implementation of the activities financed by the Fund.

43. The Fund will seek to promote and strengthen national responses for addressing loss and damage through pursuing country-led approaches, including through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, in particular women, vulnerable communities and **Indigenous Peoples**.

49. The Board will develop various modalities to facilitate access to the Fund's resources. These modalities may include: (d) Access to small grants that support communities, **Indigenous Peoples** and vulnerable groups and their livelihoods, including with respect to recovery after climate related events;

60. The Board will develop and operate a resource allocation system. This system will take into account, inter alia: (d) The best available data and information from entities such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and/or pertinent knowledge from **Indigenous Peoples** and vulnerable communities on exposure and sensitivity to the adverse effects of climate change and on loss and damage, recognizing that such data, information and knowledge may be limited for specific countries and regions;

Annex II

14. The dialogue will consist of no more than 30 high-level representatives of entities engaged in responding to loss and damage that form part of the new funding arrangements, invited by the co-conveners of the dialogue, including representatives of, inter alia:

- (h) Civil society, **Indigenous Peoples** and the philanthropic sector, as well as individual experts on loss and damage chosen on the basis of their expertise and their representation of different regions and perspectives.

18. A wide variety of sources, including innovative sources, should be made available to support and complement the new and existing arrangements, including sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and they should be made available in ways that ensure the new and existing funding arrangements target people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations (including women, children, youth, **Indigenous Peoples**, and climate-induced migrants and refugees in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change).

**Decision 2/CP.28
(Conference of Parties)**

Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

20. Reaffirms that technical assistance provided under the Santiago network in a demand-driven manner will be developed through an inclusive, country-driven process, taking into account the needs of vulnerable people, **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities;

**Decision 5/CMA.5
(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)**

Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the **rights of Indigenous Peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity

**Annex I
Governing Instrument of the Fund**

20. The Board will enhance the engagement of stakeholders by inviting active observers, including youth, women, **Indigenous Peoples** and environmental nongovernmental organizations, to participate in its meetings and related proceedings.

28. The Fund will establish consultative forums to engage and communicate with stakeholders. The forums will be open to a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of civil society organizations, environmental and development nongovernmental organizations, trade unions, **Indigenous Peoples**, youth, women, climate induced migrants, industries and sectors impacted by climate change, community-based organizations, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies, technical and research agencies, the private sector and governments. Participation in such forums should reflect a balance among United Nations geographical regions.

29. The Fund will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private sector actors, civil society organizations and the groups most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including women, youth and **Indigenous Peoples**, in the design, development and implementation of the activities financed by the Fund.

Eligibility, country ownership and access

43. The Fund will seek to promote and strengthen national responses for addressing loss and damage through pursuing country-led approaches, including through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, in particular women, vulnerable communities and **Indigenous Peoples**.

49. The Board will develop various modalities to facilitate access to the Fund's resources. These modalities may include:

- (d) Access to small grants that support communities, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups and their livelihoods, including with respect to recovery after climate related events;

Allocation of funding

60. The Board will develop and operate a resource allocation system. This system will take into account, inter alia:

- (d) The best available data and information from entities such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and/or pertinent knowledge from **Indigenous Peoples** and vulnerable communities on exposure and sensitivity to the adverse effects of climate change and on loss and damage, recognizing that such data, information and knowledge may be limited for specific countries and regions;

Annex II

Funding arrangements

14. The dialogue will consist of no more than 30 high-level representatives of entities engaged in responding loss and damage that form part of the new funding arrangements, invited by the co-conveners of the dialogue, including representatives of, inter alia:

- (h) Civil society, **Indigenous Peoples** and the philanthropic sector, as well as individual experts on loss and damage chosen on the basis of their expertise and their representation of different regions and perspectives.

18. A wide variety of sources, including innovative sources, should be made available to support and complement the new and existing arrangements, including sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and they should be made available in ways that ensure the new and existing funding arrangements target people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations (including women, children, youth, **Indigenous Peoples**, and climate-induced migrants and refugees in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change).

Decision 6/CMA.5

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

20. Reaffirms that technical assistance provided under the Santiago network in a demand-driven manner will be developed through an inclusive, country-driven process, taking into account the needs of vulnerable people, **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities;

2024

Report SBI 60 & SBSTA 60

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Annex I

Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Inputs and sources of information

6. Being guided by the best available science, **Indigenous Peoples'** knowledge and the knowledge systems of local communities, the inputs to the review are as follows:

- (a) The background paper referred to in paragraph 81 of this document;
- (b) The annual reports and outputs of the WIM Executive Committee, and the joint report of the Executive Committee and the Santiago network;
- (c) The views relevant to the WIM submitted by Parties and non-Party stakeholders referred to in paragraph 78 of this document;
- (d) The summary of the views as referred to in paragraph 80 of this document;
- (e) The workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the work programme of the Santiago network;
- (f) Relevant decisions and the Paris Agreement.

Decision 8/CP.29 and Decision 16/CMA.6

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

Annex

Rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

III. Membership

4. The Advisory Board will also have three other representatives, one from the Women and Gender constituency, one from **Indigenous Peoples organizations**, and one from the children and youth non-governmental organizations, who may actively participate in the deliberations of the Advisory Board.

3.3.13 Observation

2003

Decision 11/CP.9

(Conference of Parties)

Global observing systems for climate

Recognizing also the value of **indigenous knowledge** in supplementing regional and national climate monitoring systems

3.3.14 Participation

2004

Report SBI 20

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

Participation of **indigenous peoples**

105. The SBI considered the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as other requests by **indigenous peoples organizations**, summarized in document FCCC/SBI/2004/5.

106. The SBI noted that **indigenous peoples organizations** have been admitted as observers in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention and that the secretariat has an officer responsible for liaising with observer organizations, including the **indigenous peoples organizations**. It also noted that the agendas of the Convention bodies include items relevant to the concerns of **indigenous peoples**. The SBI encouraged the **indigenous peoples organizations** to make full use of the existing bodies and the opportunities currently afforded to them under the Convention.

107. The SBI invited Parties to consider drawing on the expertise of **indigenous peoples organizations** when discussing matters of concern to them. It encouraged individual Parties to give consideration to ways of enhancing the participation of **indigenous peoples organizations** in the Convention process.

108. The SBI acknowledged the importance of an enhanced participation by **indigenous peoples organizations** in the Convention process, in particular through discussions on relevant agenda items, participation in workshops and informal contacts. The SBI invited the chairs of relevant Convention bodies and the secretariat to facilitate such participation to the extent possible, without recourse to financial support.

109. The SBI concluded that opportunities exist for fostering a full and effective participation by **indigenous peoples organizations** in the Convention process. It requested the secretariat to convey its conclusions to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

2006

Decision 1/CMP.2

(Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism

17. Encourages Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and others to respond to calls by the Board for public input [Footnote: Including business and industry non-governmental organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations, local government and municipal authorities organizations, **indigenous peoples organizations**, and research and independent non-governmental organizations.]

7. Recognizes the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including youth and persons with disability, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and **indigenous peoples** are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;

2011

Report SBI 34

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

Organization of the intergovernmental process

170. The SBI recognized the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including youth and persons with disability, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and **indigenous peoples** are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change.

2014

Decision 1/CP.20

(Conference of Parties)

Lima Call for Climate Action

19. Decides to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020, by requesting the secretariat to:

- (iv) Provide meaningful and regular opportunities for the effective engagement of experts from Parties, relevant international organizations, civil society, **indigenous peoples**, women, youth, academic institutions, the private sector, and subnational authorities nominated by their respective countries;

2015

Decision 1/CP.21

(Conference of Parties)

Adoption of the Paris Agreement

Agreeing to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action

by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and **indigenous peoples**,

2018

Decision 4/CMA.1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21

Information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28

Planning processes

- (a) Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:
- (i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;

2021

Decision 15/CP.26

(Conference of Parties)

Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

21. Encourages Parties, when nominating members to the Group, to take into account, inter alia, gender balance; youth engagement; expe-

rience in climate finance; and expertise in project design and implementation, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and education.

2022

Decision 10/CP.27 & 11/CMA.4

(Conference of Parties & Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Matters relating to the least developed countries

Annex

Rules of procedure of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

4. When nominating members to the LEG, regional groups and constituencies shall take into account, inter alia, expertise in climate change adaptation and support; engagement of youth; experience in climate finance; expertise in project design and implementation, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and education; and gender with a view to ensuring gender balance.

Report SBI 56 & 57 & SBSTA 56

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Identical wording is included in the three reports. The numbering of the paragraphs below follows the report of SBI 56.

18. Requests the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, as the convenor of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, to invite representatives of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention, which may include the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Standing Committee on Finance and the Technology Executive Com-



mittee, to a meeting held in conjunction with the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (June 2023) and organized with the assistance of the secretariat, with the aim of enhancing collaboration between the Glasgow Committee and relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention, as necessary, taking into account their respective mandates;

2023

Decision 7/CP.8

(Conference of Parties)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

11. Invites the Global Environment Facility to encourage its implementing agencies to facilitate more active engagement of women, youth, local communities and **Indigenous Peoples** in the formulation and implementation of its projects and programmes;

130. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to:

- (ii) Creating opportunities for cooperation and engagement on, including, but not limited to, alternative approaches as referred to in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement and decision 16/CP.21, with a focus on, inter alia, the Amazon region and other forest ecosystems, encouraging broad participation of interested public and private sector stakeholders, including **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities, technical experts, businesses, civil society organizations and financial institutions as referred to in paragraph 7(b) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3.

Report SBI 59 & SBSTA 59

(Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Identical wording is included in the three reports. The numbering of the paragraphs below follows the report of SBI 59.

Organizational matters

10. At the 2nd meeting of the SBI, which was held jointly with the 2nd meetings of SBSTA 59, COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5, on 30 November, statements were made by representatives of 21 Parties, including 13 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America — Peoples' Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; EIG; EU and its member States; Group of 77 and China; LDCs; LMDCs; and Umbrella Group.⁷ Statements were also made by representatives of the nine UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, farmers and agricultural, research and independent, and trade union non-governmental organizations; **Indigenous Peoples organizations**; local governmental and municipal authorities; and women and gender constituency

Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

201. To ensure open, inclusive and meaningful observer engagement in the face of an increasing number of admitted observer organizations, while fully preserving and respecting the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process and ensuring alignment with the draft rules of procedure being applied, the SBI took note of the views provided by Parties and observer organizations, and highlighted the following existing and additional practices and steps for engaging observers, subject to the availability of financial resources and while increasing the participation of observer organizations from underrepresented regions:

- (a) Recommending that current and incoming COP Presidencies:
 - (ii) Continue to increase the engagement of observer organizations, particularly organizations from underrepresented regions and organizations for children and youth, **Indigenous Peoples** and women and gender, in Presidency initiatives and events;
- (b) Recommending that the presiding officers, co-chairs and co-facilitators, as applicable, of the governing bodies, the subsidiary bodies, UNFCCC constituted bodies and 29 work programmes encourage Parties to ensure at UNFCCC meetings and events that adequate time is available for interventions from observer organizations, particularly for agenda items related to observer engagement;

- (ii) Consider developing capacity-building initiatives for observer organizations, particularly organizations from underrepresented regions and organizations for children and youth, **Indigenous Peoples**, and women and gender;

15. Requests the secretariat to:

- (ii) The engagement of relevant stakeholders referred to in decision 4/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 8, as well as **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities, including representatives of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, for fostering the open exchange of information and articulating cooperation opportunities on specific non-market approaches proposed by interested Parties;

17. Reiterates its request to the secretariat to include as part of the broader capacity-building programme related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement activities related to the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches, including activities to build:

- (a) The capacity for the identification, development and scaling-up of non-market approaches, including by encouraging the participation of relevant stakeholders, including **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities;
- (c) The capacity for the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other relevant stakeholders in the relevant work programme activities;

2024

Decision 4/CP.29

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

13. Also encourages the Global Environment Facility to clearly outline in its work programmes how **Indigenous Peoples** as well as local communities can meaningfully engage in the development of Global Environment Facility programmes and projects and benefit therefrom;

Decision 15/CP.29

Matters relating to the least developed countries

Welcoming the active role played by **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities and diverse stakeholders, including women and youth, in national adaptation plan related efforts,

Decision 4/CMA.6

Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Annex I

Table of supplementary elements of information in initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19

Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(h)(i)

How the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

How the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties

How it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, **Indigenous Peoples** and local communities

Decision 7/CMA.6

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3

II. Second phase of implementing the work programme activities

17. Requests the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches to continue inviting representatives of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform to each in-session workshop and representatives of **Indigenous Peoples** as well as representatives of local communities;

3.3.15 Research

2017

Report SBSTA 46 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

47. The SBSTA noted the importance of the work of the scientific community and the IPCC in support of strengthening the global response to climate change, including:

- (a) Considering the human dimension, and **indigenous peoples'** and **traditional knowledge**;

2018

Report SBSTA 48 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation)

51. The SBSTA noted the importance of indigenous and **traditional knowledge** in relevant aspects of scientific data and research and in communication at the science-policy interface.

2019

Report of SBSTA 50 (Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice)

Matters relating to science and review - research and systematic observations

73. The SBSTA emphasized the importance of hearing directly from representatives of the IPCC and national, regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations for the enhancement of knowledge exchange, and noted the value of hearing directly from representatives of the communities and peoples most vulnerable to the current and projected impacts of climate change. It encouraged the secretariat to continue to invite a wide range of representatives, including from **indigenous peoples** and different scientific disciplines, to future meetings of the research dialogue.

76. Noting the value of multiple knowledge systems, which include **traditional knowledge**, and the importance of the co-production of knowledge for developing transformative solutions for addressing climate change, the SBSTA encouraged Parties, academia, research institutions and the wider scientific community, national and subnational institutions, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, and other communities of practice to work together, as applicable, to create such solutions

for addressing climate change. The SBSTA noted that the co-production of knowledge may strengthen research related to addressing and responding to climate change, including through the possible engagement of the research community in the relevant activities of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform.

2022

Report of SBSTA 56 (Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice)

Matters related to science and review

62. The SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen research and research capacity and to address related research needs, as indicated at the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue, particularly in countries with limited research capacity such as certain developing countries, especially the LDCs and small island developing States, and to share scientific information globally, including in relation to understanding:

- (g) Climate change impacts on and risks for vulnerable groups, such as **indigenous peoples** and local communities, children and youth, people with disabilities and women.

3.3.16 Response Measures

2010

Decision 1/CP.16 (Conference of Parties)

The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

Response Measures

Pre-88. Taking note of relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the **Rights of Indigenous Peoples**,

2018

Report of SBI & SBSTA 49 (Subsidiary Body for Implementation & Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice)

Impact of the implementation of response measures Improved forum and work programme

5. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the range of views expressed during the review of the work of the improved forum and recommended that they could be considered in developing the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum that will serve the Paris Agreement:

- (b) Collaborating with external experts, international organizations and the private sector and engaging with vulnerable groups and **indigenous peoples**;

2019

Decision 4/CP.25 (Conference of the Parties), Decision 4/CMA.2 (Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement) and Decision 4/CMP.15 (Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI)

9. Activity: Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, **indigenous peoples**, youth and other people in vulnerable situations

Estimated timeline for implementation: SB 56 and SB 62 (2025)

Responsible actor: KCI

Modalities/outputs: Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations, Technical paper

Responsible actor: Forum

Modalities/outputs: Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
In-session workshop

2022

Decision 20/CP.27

(Conference of Parties)

Report to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

27. Encourage Parties to:

- (a) Promote partnerships in research and development, including identifying risks and opportunities, and peer-to-peer learning involving relevant national and international stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as civil society, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, youth, workers and research and academia in new industries and businesses;

Decision 7/CMP.17

(Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

27. Encourage Parties to:

- (a) Promote partnerships in research and development, including identifying risks and opportunities, and peer-to-peer learning involving relevant national and international stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as civil society, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, youth, workers and research and academia in new industries and businesses;

Decision 23/CMA.4

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

28. Encourages Parties to:

- (a) Promote partnerships in research and development, including identifying risks and opportunities, and peer-to-peer learning involving relevant national and international stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as civil society, local communities and **indigenous peoples**, youth, workers and research and academia in new industries and businesses;

2023

Decision 13/CP.28 & 23/CMA.4 & 4/CMP.18

(Conference of Parties & Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement & Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

Review of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, midterm review of the workplan and report of the forum

11. Adopt the recommendations forwarded by the forum contained in sections I–III below, which pertain to activities 2, 8 and 9 of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts;

3.3.17 Technology

2017

Decision 15/CP.23

(Conference of Parties)

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

2. Acknowledges the work undertaken by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and looks forward to enhanced efforts in this regard in the future, taking into consideration gender, endogenous technologies, including knowledge from local communities and **indigenous peoples**, and the balance between adaptation and mitigation;

2018

Decision 15/CMA.1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

3. The principles of the technology framework, which are coherence, inclusiveness, results-oriented approach, transformational approach and transparency, should guide the Technology Mechanism in implementing the Paris Agreement, as follows:

- (b) Be designed and implemented in a manner that facilitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and takes into account sustainable development, gender, the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the enhancement of **indigenous capacities** and endogenous technologies;

16. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

- (h) Catalysing development and enhancement of endogenous capacities for climate-related technologies and harnessing **indigenous knowledge**;

23. The understanding of support under this key theme is broader than just financial support, as it may include all aspects of support for the implementation of Article 10 of the Paris Agreement. The support should be provided for all key themes of the technology framework, taking into account the gender perspective and endogenous and indigenous aspects.

2021

Decision 9/CP.26

(Conference of Parties)

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

19. Welcomes the efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to be more inclusive by implementing its gender action plan and enhancing engagement with the constituencies of women and gender, youth and **indigenous peoples organizations**;

Annex

Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. The Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, shall constitute the following:

- (g) Six representatives, with one being selected by each of the following UNFCCC observer organization constituencies: environmental, business and industry, research and independent, and youth non-governmental organizations; **indigenous peoples organizations**; and the women and gender constituency, with relevant expertise in technology, finance or business, received by the host organization of the Climate Technology Centre, taking into account balanced geographical representation.

3.3.18 Transparency

2018

Decision 18/CMA.1

(Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

- (c) How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;



Table of References

Note:

The electronic version of this document contains links to all of the original UNFCCC documents listed in the table of references.

2001	Decision 28/CP.7: Guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action	Adaptation
2003	Decision 11/CP.9: Global observing systems for climate	Observation
2004	Report of SBI 20	Participation
2005	Decision 2/CP.11: Five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 23	Adaptation
	Decision 5/CMP.1: Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol	Deforestation
	Decision 6/CMP.1: Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation	Deforestation
2006	Report of SBI 24	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 24: Five-Year Programme Of Work On Impacts, Vulnerability And Adaptation To Climate Change	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 25	Adaptation
	Decision 1/CMP.2: Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism	Adaptation
2007	Decision 2/CP.13: Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action	Deforestation
2008	Report of SBSTA 28	Adaptation
		Deforestation
	Report of SBSTA 29	Adaptation
		Deforestation
2009	Decision 4/CP.15: Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries	Deforestation
	Report of SBSTA 30	Deforestation

2010	Decision 7/CP.16: Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 1/CP.16: The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 32	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 33	Adaptation
	Decision 1/CP.16: The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	Deforestation
		Participation
		Rights
2011	Decision 6/CP.17: Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Adaptation
	Decision 5/CP.17: National adaptation plans	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 34	Adaptation
	Decision 3/CP.17: Launching the Green Climate Fund	Finance
	Report of SBI 34	Participation
2012	Decision 15/CP.18: Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 3/CP.18: Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity	Loss and Damage
	Report of SBI 36	Loss and Damage
2013	Report of SBI 36	Loss and Damage
	Decision 17/CP.19: Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 38	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 39	Adaptation
	Decision 10/CP.19: Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements	Deforestation
	Report of SBSTA 38	Deforestation

2014	Decision 19/CP.20: The Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 3/CP.20: National adaptation plans	Adaptation
	Decision 4/CP.20: Report of the Adaptation Committee	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 40	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 41	Adaptation
	Decision 1/CP.20: Lima Call for Climate Action	Participation
2015	Decision 15/CP.21: Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 1/CP.21: Annex - Paris Agreement	Adaptation
		Rights
	Decision 1/CP.21: Adoption of the Paris Agreement	LCIP Platform
		Participation
		Rights
2016	Report of SBSTA 44	Adaptation
	Decision 16/CP.22: Third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention	Capacity Building
	Decision 21/CP.22: Gender and climate change	Gender
	Report of COP.22	LCIP Platform

2017	Decision 2/CP.23: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	LCIP Platform
	Decision 3/CP.23: Establishment of a gender action plan	Gender
	Report of SBSTA 46	Research
	Decision 15/CP.23: Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism	Technology
2018	Decision 2/CP.24: Local Community and Indigenous Peoples Platform	LCIP Platform
	Decision 9/CP.24: Report of the Adaptation Committee	Adaptation
	Decision 8/CP.24: National adaptation plans	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 48	Agriculture
		Research
	Report SBI & SBSTA 49	Adaptation
		Response Measures
	Decision 4/CMA.1: Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21	Participation
	Decision 9/CMA.1: Annex - Elements of an adaptation communication	Adaptation
	Decision 15/CMA.1: Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	Technology
	Decision 17/CMA.1: Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 18/CMA.1: Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	Transparency

2019	Report of the first meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	LCIP Platform
	Decision 1/CP.25: Chile Madrid Time for Action	Ambition
	Decision 3/CP.25: Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan	Gender
	Decision 4/CP.25: Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures also included in Decision 4/CMA.2 and Decision 4/CMP.15	Response Measures
	Decision 15/CP.25: Terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Report of SBI 50 also included in Report of SBSTA 50	Agriculture
	Report of SBI 51	Participation
	Report of SBSTA 50	Research
	Report of SBSTA 51: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (2019)	LCIP Platform
	Decision 1/CMA.2: Chile Madrid Time for Action	Rights
	Decision 2/CMA.2: Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review	Loss & Damage

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2021	Decision 1/CP.26: Glasgow Climate Pact	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 5/CP.26: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance	Gender
	Decision 9/CP.26: Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism	Technology
	Decision 15/CP.26: Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	Participation
	Decision 16/CP.26: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	LCIP Platform
	Decision 18/CP.26: Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 20/CP.26 Gender and climate change	Gender
	Decision 22/CP.26: Programme budget for the biennium 2022-2023	LCIP Platform
	Report of the SBSTA 52 to 55: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	LCIP Platform
		Participation
	Decision 1/CMA.3: Glasgow Climate Pact	Rights
	Decision 2/CMA.3: Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 3/CMA.3: Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 4/CMA.3: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 7/CMA.3: Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation	Adaptation
	Decision 15/CMA.3: Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement	Gender
	Decision 22/CMA.3: Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment	Action for Climate Empowerment

2022	Decision 1/CP.27: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan	Rights
	Decision 3/CP.27: Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security	Agriculture
	Decision 10/CP.27 Matters relating to the least developed countries	Participation
	Decision 11/CP.27: Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	Loss & Damage
	Decision 14/CP.27: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance	Finance
	Decision 16/CP.27: Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund	Finance
	Decision 19/CP.27: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2022	Capacity Building
	Decision 20/CP.27: Report to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	Response Measures
	Decision 23/CP.27: Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 24/CP.27: Intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan	Gender
	Report of SBI 56	Agriculture

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2022 (cont.)	Decision 1/CMA.4: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan	Rights
	Decision 3/CMA.4: Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3	Adaptation
	Decision 7/CMP.17: Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	Response Measures
	Decision 6/CMA.4: Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 7/CMA.4: Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 8/CMA.4: Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 11/CMA.4: Matters relating to the least developed countries	Participation
	Decision 12/CMA.4: Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	Loss & Damage
	Decision 21/CMA.4: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2022	Capacity Building
	Decision 22/CMA.4: Action under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment	Action for Climate Empowerment
	Decision 23/CMA.4: Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	Response Measures
	Report of SBSTA 57	Participation

2023	Decision 1/CP.28: Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2-3 of decisions 2/CP27 and 2/CMA.4	Loss and Damage
	Decision 2/CP.28: Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	Loss and Damage
	Decision 7/CP.28: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	Participation
		Finance
	Decision 13/CP.28: Review of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, midterm review of the workplan and report of the forum	Response Measures
	Decision 19/CP.28: Administrative, financial and institutional matters	Adaptation
	Report of SBSTA 58	Adaptation
	Decision 4/CMP.18: Review of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, midterm review of the workplan and report of the forum	Response Measures
	Decision 1/CMA.5: Outcome of the first global stocktake	Adaptation
	Decision 2/CMA.5: Global Goal on Adaptation	Adaptation

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2023 (cont.)	Decision 3/CMA.5: United Arab Emirates just transition work programme	Justice Transition
	Decision 5/CMA.5: Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4	Loss and Damage
	Decision 6/CMA.5: Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	Loss and Damage
	Decision 8/CMA.5 New collective quantified goal on climate finance	Finance
	Decision 17/CMA.5: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3	Cooperative Approaches and Non-Market Mechanism
	Decision 19/CMA.5 Review of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, midterm review of the workplan and report of the forum	Response Measures
2024	Report of SBI 60	Adaptation
		Participation
		Loss and Damage
	Report of SBSTA 60	Adaptation
	Decision 2/CP.29: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance	Finance
	Decision 3/CP.29: Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund	Finance
	Decision 4/CP.29: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	Finance
	Decision 7/CP.29: Gender and climate change	Gender
	Decision 8/CP.29 and Decision 16/CMA.6: Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change	Loss & Damage
	Decision 13/CP.29 and Decision 20/CMA.6: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2024	Capacity building

2024 (cont.)	Decision 14/CP.29: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
	Decision 15/CP.29: Matters relating to the least developed countries	Adaptation
	Decision 1/CMA.6: New collective quantified goal on climate finance	Finance
	Decision 3/CMA.6: Global goal on adaptation	Adaptation
	Decision 4/CMA.6: Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative approaches and non-market mechanism
	Decision 6/CMA.6: Further guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	Cooperative approaches and non-market mechanism
	Decision 7/CMA.6: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3	Cooperative approaches and non-market mechanism

Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge in the Context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Compilation of Decisions and
Conclusions Adopted by the Parties to the Convention:

2025 Update

The United Nations recognizes that Indigenous Peoples are at the front lines of climate change and that their traditional knowledge is key to understanding climate impacts, reducing emissions effectively, and increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities. This document provides a compilation of all references to Indigenous Peoples and traditional knowledge included in decisions and other outcomes adopted by governments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as of 2025.

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