

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC
Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Platform – LCIPP

Views on activities and thematic focuses for the LCIPP Workplan for 2028–2031
Contributions from Brazil according to Decision 14/CP.29, paragraph 19, for consideration
at the 16th Meeting of the LCIPP Facilitative Working Group

1 – General Tenets

1. Two general tenets shall guide the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) in developing a draft Workplan for the LCIPP for 2028–2031: the existence of a significant connection between the activities and thematic focuses of the Workplan and the challenges of climate change; and an equal and balanced attention to Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.

1.1 – Stronger connection with climate change

2. Climate change is one of the most complex, important, and urgent challenges facing humanity.
3. Its complexity stems from the fact that climate change is linked to a wide range of causes and effects – often interrelated – encompassing social, ethical, cultural, scientific, technological, and environmental issues.
4. It is of the utmost importance because climate change poses existential risks to large parts of humanity and to the biosphere as a whole for the foreseeable future.
5. It is urgent because its consequences are already being felt through phenomena such as extreme weather events; its effects on agriculture, food and energy security, and public health; as well as biodiversity loss, desertification, and land degradation in general. Its urgency also stems from the fact that insufficient mitigation and adaptation measures at present will amplify the impacts of climate change in the future.
6. The importance and urgency of climate change require that the complex web of challenges associated with it be addressed with a strong sense of priorities.
7. This sense of priorities is important to overcome the current scenario of low participation of government officials at FWG sessions and other LCIPP meetings, which undermines the ability of the Platform to influence the key decision-makers of the international climate regime. This disappointing attendance of Parties’ representatives is due in no small measure to the agenda of these gatherings, which is largely taken up by issues that are not directly or clearly related to climate change.
8. In light of the foregoing, the next LCIPP Workplan shall concentrate on activities and thematic focuses of great importance and urgency, with an evident and straightforward link to climate change. Issues that concern Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples that have a more distant or indirect relation to climate change should be addressed in other specialized forums, such as the Human Rights Council and its associated institutions and special procedures; the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and the International Labour Organization.

1.2 – Equal and balanced attention to Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples

9. The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Platform was established by decision 1/CP.21, which accords equal treatment to these two groups of societies. The same is true for decision 2/CP.23, which defines the functions of the LCIPP.
10. Decision 2/CP.24, which established the LCIPP Facilitative Working Group, provided for the participation of Indigenous Peoples’ representatives in said body and instructed the SBSTA to

propose a mechanism for the representation of Local Communities in the FWG. That task was never fulfilled and this unbalanced situation has persisted ever since.

11. This inequality of treatment is also evident in the three Workplans adopted to date under the LCIPP, in which references to Indigenous Peoples outnumber those to Local Communities by one-third. The difference is even more pronounced in the implementation of these work plans, where significantly less attention is paid to issues concerning Local Communities.

12. This imbalance must be corrected without delay. The LCIPP's Workplan for 2028–2031 shall give strictly equal attention to Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in all of its activities and publications. Inequality in treatment between these two groups of societies will no longer be accepted.

2 – Specific guidelines and topics proposed for the 2028-2031 LCIPP Workplan

13. Building on the Reports of the International Indigenous Commission and the International Commission of Traditional Communities, Afro-descendants and Family Agriculture, collective bodies instituted under the Circle of the Peoples of COP 30 (both annexed to this document), as well as additional inputs from the Brazilian government, the following list of specific guidelines and topics is proposed for the 2028-2031 LCIPP Workplan.

2.1 – Explicit Link to Climate Change

14. Ensure that all activities and thematic areas of the Workplan clearly demonstrate their connection to climate change, particularly with regard to adaptation, vulnerability reduction, resilience, biodiversity, water, food security, health, and response to extreme weather events.

2.2 – Balanced Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

15. Uphold the balanced and effective participation of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples as a cross-cutting tenet of the Workplan, from the design of activities through implementation, production of results, definition of priorities, and allocation of resources for participation.

16. Incorporate verifiable criteria for balance between Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities across all LCIPP activities, including participation in events, selection of knowledge holders, facilitation of dialogues, development of technical outputs, regional activities, capacity building, and advocacy before UNFCCC bodies.

17. Ensure that each activity in the Workplan clearly indicates how it addresses both Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities while respecting their specific characteristics.

18. Recognize the internal diversity of Local Communities, avoiding their treatment as a homogeneous or secondary category in relation to Indigenous Peoples.

19. Ensure that the annual selection of priority themes remains subordinate to the Plan's multi-year objectives, preventing annual theme-setting from creating a persistent imbalance between the agendas of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.

2.3 – Means of Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

20. Accompany the Workplan with clearer mechanisms for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation capable of demonstrating not only the completion of activities but also their effects on participation and on the effective incorporation of the knowledge and proposals of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities into UNFCCC processes.

21. Develop participatory monitoring mechanisms and socio-territorial indicators, including observatories and evaluation methodologies based on direct and measurable participation, with indicators related to: diversity and number of participants; balance between Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; participation of women and youth; regional representation; languages and

accessibility; resources allocated for participation; and incorporation of LCIPP recommendations into UNFCCC bodies and processes.

22. Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms capable of capturing the climate, economic, productive, and territorial outcomes of adaptation initiatives.

2.4 – Thematic Focus Areas

2.4.1 – Territories, Rights, and Climate Resilience

23. Incorporate recognition of land and territories as the foundation for climate change adaptation and mitigation, including collective rights, territorial governance, security of tenure, and appropriate consultation and participation processes.

24. Protect and restore sacred and culturally significant spaces (gardens, medicinal and liturgical plants, springs, forests, and vegetation used for traditional purposes) threatened by droughts, fires, floods, and changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and ensure that recovery and reconstruction policies account for these elements.

25. Promote activities related to the protection of territorial and environmental defenders, preventing risks and violence, protecting leaders, and recognizing their role in the conservation of biocultural diversity and climate action.

2.4.2 – Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Systems

26. Strengthen the recognition of traditional knowledge — including that of traditional leaders, women, older adults, young people, and other community members — as a key component of climate change adaptation strategies.

27. Expand opportunities for knowledge exchange carried out with the direct participation of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, respecting the connections between knowledge, its bearers, and the territories in which it is produced and transmitted.

28. Promote exchanges and the systematization of knowledge regarding the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to biodiversity conservation, environmental restoration, water resource protection, and the maintenance of socio-biodiversity.

29. Strengthen local knowledge, climate education, training for international participation, multilingual communication, intercultural translation, and dialogue among different knowledge systems.

2.4.3 – Climate Justice and Intersectional Approach

30. Incorporate climate justice, environmental racism, and socio-environmental inequalities as cross-cutting themes in the Workplan, recognizing that the impacts of climate change tend to affect marginalized groups – including Afro-descendants – more severely.

31. Promote studies, dialogues, and exchanges aimed at understanding how racial, social, economic, and territorial inequalities affect the vulnerability and climate adaptation capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

32. Integrate gender, race, generation and territoriality into all activities, with specific attention to women, youth, and historically underrepresented groups.

33. Identify and address situations of exclusion or discriminatory treatment that may prevent indigenous peoples and Local Communities, including adherents of minority religions, from accessing shelter, assistance, emergency benefits, and reconstruction programs.

2.4.4 – Climate Finance

34. Promote direct, equitable, and accessible climate finance for Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, including mechanisms for direct and long-term access, reduction of bureaucratic barriers, funds and instruments for community governance, and transparency and social oversight.

35. Promote dialogues on climate finance and access to resources for family and community adaptation initiatives.
36. Promote co-design processes to identify barriers to accessing climate finance for Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' adaptation initiatives, and opportunities to expand direct or simplified access to resources for localized climate actions.
37. Identify adjustments to the eligibility criteria, scale, timeframe, and accountability requirements of financing instruments so that they better accommodate the realities of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.

2.4.5 – Agroecology, Bioeconomy, and Agrobiodiversity

38. Recognize agroecology, family farming, community economies, sustainable management of forests, fisheries and aquatic resources, and traditional and indigenous production systems as strategies for mitigation, adaptation, food security and nutrition, and food sovereignty.
39. Incorporate just transition as a cross-cutting approach, with specific attention to the economic conditions that determine the adaptive capacity of rural territories.
40. Recognize small-scale and family farming as an economic and productive model for climate action, acknowledging its capacity to develop strategies for adaptation, diversification, and transformation of agricultural and sustainable food systems.
41. Identify and share experiences of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples related to the adaptation and transformation of agricultural and resilient food systems, generating and systematizing evidence on their contribution to territorial resilience, diversified agroforestry models, sustainable management of biodiversity, soils and water, and ecosystem stewardship.
42. Highlight experiences in which adaptation strategies are linked to income generation, productive diversification, food security and nutrition, and the strengthening of local economies and sustainable livelihood solutions.
43. Promote LCIPP activities addressing: diversification of production systems; management and conservation of soils and water resources; agrobiodiversity and use of locally adapted varieties; agroforestry systems and other diversified production systems; technologies and infrastructure to reduce climate-related losses; storage, processing, and marketing as components of economic resilience; strengthening of markets and marketing channels; technical assistance and rural extension focused on adaptation; risk management tools for small-scale and family farming; production-linked social protection and funding to avert, minimize and address loss and damage; and economic diversification strategies.

2.4.6 – Water and Food Security and Nutrition

44. Include activities focused on the exchange of experiences regarding water management, traditional farming systems, seed and plant conservation, community-based production, and food resilience strategies in the face of climate change.
45. Give specific attention to water for consumption and liturgical practices, food security and nutrition, and community-based production in the context of droughts and water shortages, including social technologies for access to water, emergency water supply, and support for traditional plants and crops.

2.4.7 – Health and Climate Change

46. Incorporate the link between climate change and health as a relevant Workplan topic, addressing the differential impacts of heat waves, wildfire smoke, water insecurity, food insecurity and malnutrition, floods, and other extreme events on children, older persons and populations with limited access to public health services.
47. Facilitate the exchange of experiences on health promotion, prevention, community-based care knowledge, and the integration of traditional knowledge with public health policies.

2.5 – Social Participation and Climate Governance

48. Ensure that the participation of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples extends beyond their role as beneficiaries or sources of information to encompass the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all LCIPP initiatives.
49. Involve councils, networks, federations and other representative institutions of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes, integrating them into the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of climate action.
50. Include training on UNFCCC processes and the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' networks in the Workplan, creating better conditions for the participation of their representatives in international climate governance forums.
51. Include in the LCIPP Workplan 2028–2031 a dedicated workstream under which the FWG may prepare joint submissions in response to calls for input under relevant UNFCCC negotiation tracks, including those on Just Transition and Technology, among others.
52. Promote regional and territorial dialogues, exchanges of experiences, and participatory systematization of Local Communities' and Indigenous Peoples' mitigation and adaptation practices, ensuring the central role of traditional knowledge.
53. Identify institutional barriers that hinder the recognition of local mitigation and adaptation experiences in national processes for planning and implementing climate action.
54. Strengthen support for the participation of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples from developing country Parties in the LCIPP and explore options for facilitating translation beyond the current UN official languages, including Portuguese, in order to enhance the effective participation of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in LCIPP activities.
55. Include a dedicated activity in the LCIPP Workplan 2028–2031 to regularly update and enhance the LCIPP website, with a view to increasing its visibility, accessibility and stakeholder engagement.

2.6 – Co-design of Policies and Instruments

56. Promote co-design processes – involving Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Parties – to develop policies, financing instruments, technical assistance, technologies, indicators, and implementation mechanisms tailored to different local realities.
57. Develop co-design workshops on mitigation and adaptation policies and instruments, financing, technical assistance, and capacity building.
58. Develop guidelines and recommendations for incorporating experiences of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities into national climate action processes.
59. Identify needs for technical assistance, capacity building, and access to technologies through co-design processes.
60. Develop indicators capable of tracking mitigation and adaptation outcomes beyond purely productivity-based metrics, through co-design with local actors.

2.7 – Capacity Building

61. Strengthen training and capacity-building initiatives aimed at expanding the participation of representatives from Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in UNFCCC processes and other international climate forums.
62. Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' organizations to participate in UNFCCC processes.