**Post webinar brief: "Involvement of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean with the Green Climate Fund"**

**Acknowledgements:**

We appreciate everyone's participation. We are especially grateful for the expert presentations, which helped us to better understand the challenges of fulfilling the rights of Indigenous Peoples, given that this implicitly assumes the ability to cope with the effects of climate change.

We are infinitely grateful for the patience, resistance, sacrifice, understanding and vision of our peoples from all over the world in the struggle to gain respect for Mother Earth.

**Seminar conclusions:**

* Indigenous Peoples’ rights have been recognized by various international and national instruments.
* However, until the executive mechanisms for compliance with these instruments are adopted, Indigenous Peoples will not have the opportunity to make themselves fully heard in decision-making processes to combat the effects of climate change.  *In this sense, there is concern that climate funds are only facilitating a neo-colonial approach to development work in global south countries, and particularly in Indigenous Peoples’ cosmovisions.*
* Indigenous Peoples are the ancestral operators of humanity, who have made the harmonious maintenance of the nature-humanity relationship possible. The results of their struggle must be taken into account in terms of project funding.
* The Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Indigenous Peoples Policy is an instrument that must ensure that decision-making processes which promote climate action recognize Indigenous Peoples’ views and their unique place in society. This policy is in place to prevent the GCF from harming Indigenous Peoples, local communities and ecosystems, as well as for strengthening the contributions of indigenous peoples to GCF processes.
* Many participants noted that the presentations were informative in their various perspectives on areas of climate change, actions taking place in different countries, and the implications on climate finance. Key topics included territorial governance relations, and territorial titling.
* A clear demand was expressed to continue to create spaces to share knowledge and foster collaboration between funding organizations, National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and Indigenous Peoples.
* There was an implicit and shared point that by supporting Indigenous Peoples we are recognizing and validating their knowledge, wisdom and way of life, and that this can increase the effectiveness of our work. How? Our actions should help indigenous peoples advance their self-development, as this automatically supports the fight against climate change.

**Recommendations**

* Create closer communication and collaboration between National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and Indigenous Peoples. To do this it will be very important to make it a pre-condition in the preparation and design of project proposals.
* Need to identify resources and tools to ensure that the GCF financial resources are useful for ensuring and strengthening access by Indigenous Peoples. It is thus imperative to ensure financing for capacity-strengthening measures to improve participation by Indigenous Peoples in the design, administration, implementation and evaluation of climate projects. This can be supported through the organizing and creating of larger networks of Indigenous Peoples' organizations in Latin America. For this, we would appreciate the involvement of the academy to support training and information provision for indigenous leaders. Towards this, FILAC has formed the first group of climate finance specialists in the region, and has positioned the Intercutural Indigenous University (UII) as a tool that can articulate these efforts.
* Increase visibility and recognition of Indigenous Peoples' contributions in the fight against climate change. This will be possible if the technical teams of the Green Climate Fund, implementing agencies and NDAs understand the rights and realities of Indigenous Peoples, understand that Indigenous Peoples have **a holistic view of reality** that there is no separation between climate, water and soil administration, demarcation and qualification of territories, community dialogue, self-governance and development with identity and south-south cooperation between peoples.
* There is still a lot of work to be done to continue learning how to operate within and with funding institutions that remain based on the frameworks of conventional philanthropy.
* The presence of many allies gives us the opportunity to continue building more and creating more connections, relationships and alliances.

**For Follow-Up**

1. It is urgent to carry out Structured Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and the Green Climate Fund, to assess the effectiveness and evolution of compliance with the Green Fund's Indigenous Peoples Policy, and to make recommendations for the effective inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the receipt of resources for the effective fight against climate change.
2. Review accreditation mechanisms on becoming Implementing Agencies, Direct Access Entities or other modalities of resource execution, to expedite the fight against climate change by Indigenous Peoples.
3. To invite Designated National Authorities to take an interest in the possibilities of collaboration with Indigenous Peoples in their regions, especially with Indigenous Peoples in cross-border areas.
4. To finance a permanent training programme for indigenous leaders on climate finances in different countries, and with the Green Climate Fund teams responsible for high-funding projects in the indigenous territories, especially on prior, free and informed consent.
5. Establish enforcement mechanisms for the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular Prior Consultation by private enterprises and corporations when investing in indigenous territories .