



INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COP28 - BATHMUN 2023

Index

<u>Welcome Message</u>	<u>Page 3</u>
<u>Introduction to the Committee</u>	<u>Page 3</u>
<u>Committee History</u>	<u>Page 4</u>
<u>Committee Structure</u>	<u>Page 5</u>
<u>Background and Context</u>	<u>Page 7</u>
<u>Indigenous Knowledge</u>	<u>Page 12</u>
<u>Indigenous economy, key to saving nature</u>	<u>Page 13</u>
<u>MAPA - Most affected People and areas</u>	<u>Page 14</u>
<u>Alternative Sustainable Development Paradigm</u>	<u>Page 15</u>
<u>Factors a resolution might consider</u>	<u>Page 16</u>
<u>Further resources</u>	<u>Page 17</u>

Welcome Message

Dearest delegates, congratulations! By fate or not, you have somehow ended up being a part of the COP committee at BathMUN! Here at COP, our focus is to try to help you leave the weekend as better delegates than when you came in. We will try our best to help guide you in exploring the potentials of growth and interactions between indigenous innovations and sustainable development and leave it up to you to decide how much significance societies should be giving to such risky-in-nature approaches (If any!). You will also be making very important decisions involving transparency and how it can impact the actual COP28, which coincidentally is happening at the same time! By doing this you will also be actively working on multiple United Nations sustainable development goals such as Reduced Inequalities!

Think hard and find the perfect balance of rights and responsibilities.

We look forward to an exhilarating weekend!

Introduction to the Committee

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is a series of international meetings held under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). COP meetings serve as the primary decision-making and negotiating forums for addressing global climate change.¹

One of the primary responsibilities of the COP involves the examination of the national communications and emission inventories that Parties have submitted. Utilizing this data, the COP evaluates the impact of the actions taken by Parties and assesses the progress made in pursuit of the Convention's ultimate goal. The COP convenes on an annual basis, unless there is a collective decision by the Parties to hold it otherwise. Typically, the COP sessions are hosted in Bonn, where the secretariat is headquartered, unless a Party offers to host the gathering. Similar to the rotation of the COP Presidency among the five recognized UN regions - Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and Others - there is a tendency for the COP's location to shift among these regional groups as well. D

¹ <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop>

Committee History:

The Rio Earth Summit (1992): The origins of the COP can be traced back to the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. During this summit, the UNFCCC was adopted, laying the foundation for international cooperation on climate change².

COP 1 (Berlin, 1995): COP 1 marked the inaugural gathering of the Conference of the Parties. Its primary focus was on establishing the convention's organizational and procedural frameworks.³

COP 3 (Kyoto, 1997): COP 3 is notable for the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, a landmark international agreement. This legally binding treaty mandated emission reductions for developed countries, introduced emissions trading, and established the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).⁴

COP 6 (The Hague, 2000): COP 6 aimed to address issues related to the practical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. However, it concluded without a final agreement, largely due to disagreements, particularly between the European Union and the United States, regarding emission reduction targets.⁵

COP 7 (Marrakech, 2001): Referred to as the "COP of Action," COP 7 in Marrakech successfully resolved many of the outstanding issues from The Hague. Parties reached consensus on the

operational rules for the Kyoto Protocol's implementation.⁶

COP 11 (Montreal, 2005): COP 11 in Montreal held significance for several reasons. It launched the Bali Road Map, a critical step toward the Bali Action Plan and the eventual adoption of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, it established the "Adaptation Fund" to support developing countries in addressing climate change impacts.⁷

COP 15 (Copenhagen, 2009): COP 15 was marked by high expectations but ultimately concluded without a comprehensive global agreement. Nevertheless, it laid the groundwork for future negotiations, eventually leading to the Cancun Agreements in 2010.⁸

COP 21 (Paris, 2015): COP 21 represented a historic turning point. The adoption of the Paris Agreement at this conference brought together 196 nations committed to limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with an ambitious goal of capping it at 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement emphasized nationally determined contributions (NDCs) as a means to achieve these targets.

Subsequent COP Meetings: Annual COP meetings have continued, addressing various aspects of Paris Agreement implementation, such as mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology transfer. Notable gatherings include COP 24 in Katowice, Poland, which established crucial rules for the Paris Agreement's implementation, and COP 26 in Glasgow, Scotland, which aimed to increase global ambition in tackling climate change.

²<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>

³<https://unfccc.int/cop3/resource/docs/cop1/01.htm>

⁴<https://unfccc.int/event/cop-3>

⁵ https://unfccc.int/event/cop-6#decisions_reports

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/event/cop-7>

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/event/cop-11>

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/event/cop-15>

Committee structure:

Plenary Session:

The plenary session serves as the central and overarching body of the COP, where all Parties convene to discuss, negotiate, and make high-level decisions on global climate issues. It often involves statements from Heads of State and ministers, as well as the adoption of key resolutions and agreements.

Subsidiary Bodies:

- a. *Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)*: SBSTA focuses on providing scientific and technical guidance and assessments related to climate change, innovation, and adaptation strategies.
- b. *Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)*: SBI addresses practical and administrative matters, including finance, capacity-building, and reporting mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of climate commitments.

Working Groups:

- a. *Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)*: APA is responsible for developing detailed rules and guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement, covering areas such as transparency, mitigation, adaptation, and financial mechanisms.
- b. *Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)*: While its role has diminished with the adoption of the Paris Agreement, AWG-LCA may still operate to address broader, long-term issues under the Convention.

Financial Mechanisms and Capacity-building:

- a. *Committee on Financial Mechanism*: This committee oversees the financial aspects of climate change, including funding for adaptation and mitigation efforts, in cooperation with bodies like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- b. *Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)*: PCCB focuses on enhancing the capacity of developing countries to effectively address climate change through training, knowledge sharing, and support.

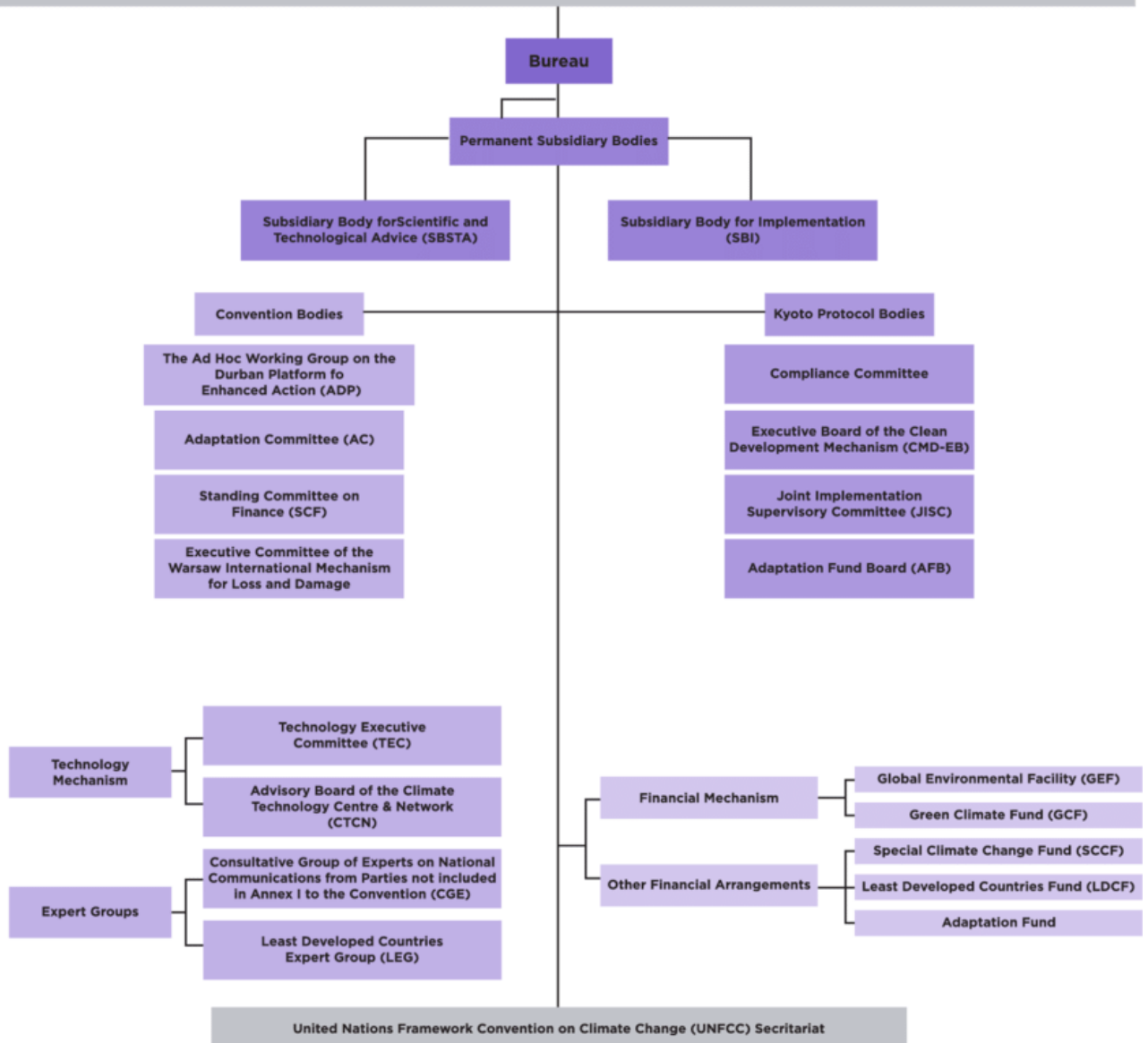
Compliance and Loss & Damage:

- a. *Compliance Committee*: Responsible for monitoring compliance with the obligations of developed countries under the Kyoto Protocol.
- b. *Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (ExCom WIM)*: Addresses issues related to loss and damage associated with climate impacts, particularly in vulnerable and developing nations.

Technology Transfer and Innovation:

- a. *Technology Executive Committee (TEC)*: Promotes the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to address climate change challenges.
- b. *Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)*: Collaborates closely with TEC to provide technological solutions and capacity-building support.

Conference of the Parties (COP)/Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)



⁹ https://www.researchgate.net/figure/UNFCCC-CHART-OF-Conference-of-the-Parties-COP_fig2_292694096

Background and context

The Global Stocktake

COP28 marks seven years since the Paris Climate Agreement and is the halfway point for the Agreements' 2030 target. It exists to measure and evaluate global progress on the goals agreed upon in Paris, with a hope of planning for the future¹⁰. The UNFCCC defines it as "taking inventory... looking at everything related to where the world stands in climate action and support, identifying the gaps, and working together to agree on solutions pathways"¹¹. The latter is incredibly important to the process, with many UN officials stating the importance of the Stocktake as a call to arms.

The Stocktake itself was established in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Key goals it seeks to measure include cutting greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature increases to well below 2 degrees Centigrade, building resilience to the consequences of climate change and providing financial support. When creating the Paris Agreement, those involved were aware that the initial actions taken would not be enough to achieve the agreement's goals. The Stocktake, therefore, existed to allow action to be flexible and ambitious¹².

Not only does the stocktake exist as an assessment, it was also intended to be used to determine future decisions, including individual nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Discussions had at COP28 will be vital to adjustments to these targets due in 2025. It is

an important information gathering experience with involvement from all around the world, providing a comprehensive analysis of the current situation and future possibilities. As such, it is vital for decision-making for countries in all stages of development, as it provides accountability and transparency, with information that may not be otherwise available.

The Global Stocktake covers three main areas; mitigation, adaptation, and practical implementation. As adaptation may not be entirely possible, loss and damages must be taken into consideration. The Stocktake goes beyond just the state of climate change and also aims to consider the consequences of the actions taken against climate change. Therefore, it is a complex process which aims to be simplified upon completion. There are three main stages of this process¹³. Prior to the political phase at COP28, data will have been collected and assessed. Information included originated from many UN bodies and parties to the agreement, as well as other international organizations and stakeholders. This aims to take multiple perspectives into account. This data is then interpreted and discussed by experts, parties, and other stakeholders. This will culminate in a report to be released in September 2023, including information on goal progress and possible future actions. The findings of the report are not expected to be a surprise, as much information disseminated by the IPCC and other climate experts shows a lack of progress and improvement¹⁴. Even the COP28 president, Dr Sultan Al Jaber, has stated that the "world is

¹⁰ <https://www.wri.org/insights/explaining-global-stocktake-paris-agreement>

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake>

¹² <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2023/04/27/what-is-the-global-stocktake-of-climate-action-and-why-does-it-matter/>

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/about-the-global-stocktake/why-the-global-stocktake-is-a-critical-moment-for-climate-action#What-happens-next>

¹⁴ <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2023/04/27/what-is-the-global-stocktake-of-climate-action-and-why-does-it-matter/>

playing catch-up” and that “we don’t need to wait for the stocktake to know what it will say”¹⁵.

At COP28, country delegates will discuss this report’s findings and choose courses of action, both for their individual countries but also internationally. The summary of these discussions will be one of the major outputs from the conference. There are challenges created by this process, as the involvement of countries could quickly become symbolic or vague. At the Bonn Climate Change Conference, held in June 2023, progress was hampered by geopolitics and a focus on assigning responsibility, which distracted from discussions on the Stocktake¹⁶. Past conferences have shown success when specific countries take on key roles in organization and discussion. Possible ‘leader’ countries could include the UAE, the US, or China. Smaller countries often band together to become more influential. Some level of compromise and flexibility will be necessary, as countries’ demands will often conflict and will be unlikely in the face of the sheer extent of innovation that will be necessary to limit the negative consequences of climate change.

Countries are expected to react in different ways, depending on internal politics and international relations. Some may choose to update their NDCs with more ambitious emission limitation targets. Certain sectors may face greater pressure in this area, such as fossil fuels and deforestation. It is expected that the outcome of the Global Stocktake will influence future financing measures, including the Loss and Damages Fund, not just in terms of the amount of money, but also the specific benefactors and projects it will go towards. The Stocktake will also likely have an impact on energy transitions. Think tank E4G has advised that the Stocktake should prioritize a faster transition, with the goal of tripling wind and solar energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030¹⁷.

The Global Stocktake’s political discussions will be central to COP28. It aims to guide delegates in the right direction, providing them with facts and data as well as possible ideas for reform. It looks both towards the past and the future, and is a necessary step to undertake.

¹⁵<https://www.forbes.com/sites/mikescott/2023/01/16/cop28-chief-highlights-scale-of-task-ahead-as-countdown-to-global-stocktake-starts/?sh=62c53e4964c5>

¹⁶ <https://www.dw.com/en/climate-what-is-the-global-stocktake/a-65921301>

¹⁷ <https://www.e3g.org/news/cop28-how-should-governments-respond-to-the-global-stocktake/>

The North-South Divide

When discussing the 'Global South', scholars and politicians are generally referring to decolonised nations that are south of the wealthier countries that used to colonize them¹⁸. The countries in this location are typically less developed and were traditionally marginalized when it came to international politics. Many developments have occurred since the term was first coined and by 2030, it is predicted that three out of the four largest economies in the world will lie within the Global South¹⁹. Although it is a contested term and is far from perfect, it is a useful tool when analyzing global climate change politics.

The North-South divide is prevalent in all areas of global politics, including the response to the climate crisis. The Global North has historically been responsible for the vast majority of CO₂ emissions, with the US as the largest carbon emitter to date, responsible for 25% of historical emissions²⁰. Emerging countries such as China (12.7% of historical emissions), India (3%), and Brazil (0.9%) have not been major contributors²¹. This balance will soon shift, as developed countries are decreasing their greenhouse gas emissions, whereas emerging and developing countries are still increasing the emissions they produce.

The divide exists especially in relation to responsibility and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. It is countries in the Global South that have been the hardest hit by climate change

so far, and although the Global North is increasingly feeling the pressure, the impact on the Global South has been worse. News headline after headline mention the damages felt, from heatwaves, to flooding, to droughts, storms, crop failures²². Those who are impacted by these events live in areas that are less resilient, having suffered from little to no investment in protection against disasters.

Both emerging and developing economies have generally argued that developed countries, especially those in the West, should be heavily involved in mitigation and adaptation efforts, particularly in the Global South, as a result of their past emissions. This is often known as "climate justice", which involves developed countries contributing financially to developing nations. Other countries in the South, including much of Africa, believe that they should be exempt from emissions restrictions, as otherwise their economic development would be limited, another aspect which could be viewed as unfair. Such countries support 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' which was enshrined in the UNFCCC treaty²³. It is clear that the Global South is not one unanimous bloc and contains a multitude of views within it. Still, generally, it attributes responsibility to the North and seeks compensation for what it views as unjust historical and current behavior.

For decades, post industrialized countries emphasized mitigation during climate negotiations. However, science has increasingly shown that many negative consequences of climate change cannot now be prevented, and

¹⁸<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2021/09/28/what-or-where-is-the-global-south-a-social-science-perspective/>

¹⁹<https://theconversation.com/the-global-south-is-on-the-rise-but-what-exactly-is-the-global-south-207959>

²⁰<https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/10/06/how-deep-is-north-south-divide-on-climate-negotiations-pub-85493>

²¹<https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/10/06/how-deep-is-north-south-divide-on-climate-negotiations-pub-85493>

²²

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/5/11/climate-change-is-devastating-the-global-south>

²³[https://climatenexus.org/climate-change-news/common-but-differentiated-responsibilities-and-respective-capabilities-cbdr-rc/#:~:text=Common%20but%20Differentiated%20Responsibilities%20and%20Respective%20Capabilities%20\(CBDR%E2%80%93RC\),countries%20in%20addressing%20climate%20change.](https://climatenexus.org/climate-change-news/common-but-differentiated-responsibilities-and-respective-capabilities-cbdr-rc/#:~:text=Common%20but%20Differentiated%20Responsibilities%20and%20Respective%20Capabilities%20(CBDR%E2%80%93RC),countries%20in%20addressing%20climate%20change.)

that the world has to adapt to survive these changes. Traditionally, finance in this area has been low, and countries within the Global South are suffering from the damages caused by climate change without much monetary assistance. Reasons for this include that the investment benefits to be gained from local adaptation projects is much lower, which acts to disincentivize the North from spending in this area²⁴. More than 90% of climate finance focuses on mitigation, a statistic that many developing countries seek to change²⁵, especially as the African Development Bank has estimated that African countries will require \$20-\$30 billion a year for climate adaptation until 2030.

Efforts are being made to lessen the inequalities that exist within climate change. China, the US, and the EU have all gradually increased their project funding in developing countries. One example of this is 'Global Shield' as an investment system to aid vulnerable countries when they face a crisis²⁶. The Loss and Damages Fund, established at COP27, achieved one of the Global South's greatest demands by providing

money solely meant for responding to the already-present results of the climate emergency²⁷. The work in this area is expected to be completed at COP28 as the original negotiations left many details of the Loss and Damages Fund blank. It is expected there will be energetic debates in this area, as wealthier countries want the money for this project to come from pre-existing UNFCCC funds, whereas developing countries feeling the brunt of the consequences want a completely new source of funding to be created, in order to focus the money on where it is needed the most²⁸.

Countries within the Global South which were previously weaker in climate change negotiations have strengthened their voices and worked together to share their demands. This is the second COP in a row to be held in the Global South, focusing discussions even more on these topics. The differences in opinion between, and within, the North and the South has caused issues in conferences before, but to achieve success, delegates must reach outside of their traditional blocs and listen, as well as talk.

²⁴<https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/10/06/how-deep-is-north-south-divide-on-climate-negotiations-pub-85493>

²⁵<https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/10/06/how-deep-is-north-south-divide-on-climate-negotiations-pub-85493>

²⁶ <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-g7-launch-global-shield-climate-finance-at-cop27/a-63728889>

²⁷ <https://www.greeneuropeanjournal.eu/the-north-south-divide-at-cop27-a-reflection-of-privilege/>

²⁸ <https://www.greeneuropeanjournal.eu/the-north-south-divide-at-cop27-a-reflection-of-privilege/>

Sustainable development

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by all UN members in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁹. As defined by the UN, it is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”³⁰. In practice, this prioritizes development efforts that are environmentally conscious, to not ruin the natural world for good, so it can continue supporting human life for centuries to come. The environmental nature of sustainable development is joined by economic growth and social inclusion, and the three must be joined in tandem to meet society’s needs.

Although sustainable development is an international goal, it must also be present in countries’ internal strategies.

The fight against climate change will be supported by sustainable development in a number of ways. Primarily, those in poverty are the hardest hit by the climate crisis, therefore development would build resilience and help those who need it the most. Tackling climate change will also aid sustainable development, as greener practices such as renewable energy are heralded to be the future of investment.

Goal 13 focuses on climate action and achieving the Paris Agreement promises. The goal itself has

internal targets that are necessary both to limit the consequences of climate change and to foster economic growth. Goal 13 centers on adaptation and management in vulnerable communities and emphasizes the need for the Green Climate Fund.

The idea of sustainable development is not without its critics. The SDG Index, developed by Jeffrey Sachs, exists to measure the attainment of each country in relation to the goals³¹. Countries scoring highly on this index cover most Western nations, such as Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Despite their high scores, these countries are not particularly environmentally sustainable, thus calling into question what is actually being measured. Research conducted by the University of Leeds found that so-called ‘successful’ SDG countries are the worst over-consumers on a per-capita basis³². The SDG Index has been called a flawed measurement that promotes the image of the North as the pinnacle of sustainability. Part of the problem lies with the weighting of indicators, with ecological measurements being outweighed by social and economic ones³³. There are also challenges around who drives ecological damage in Global South countries. Although overfishing and deforestation are more common outside of the North, it is the demand for consumption in the North itself that drives these issues. To truly achieve sustainable development, some have suggested that the goals and the measurements themselves must be adjusted to focus more on the sustainable element, rather than on development.

²⁹<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/291/89/PDF/N1529189.pdf?OpenElement>

³⁰

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

³¹https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/09/30/the-worlds-sustainable-development-goals-arent-sustainable/#cookie_message_anchor

³² <https://goodlife.leeds.ac.uk/national-snapshots/countries/>

³³https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/09/30/the-worlds-sustainable-development-goals-arent-sustainable/#cookie_message_anchor

Indigenous knowledge

Quote:

"The past equips us to face the future; continuity of memory tells us we are both descendants and ancestors. Perhaps the astonishing changes of the past equip us to imagine that more lie ahead, and not to confuse the inability to imagine a future with the impossibility of having one."

Why the focus on indigenous knowledge? Indigenous people have been, in multiple instances throughout, oppressed by the dominant socio-economic paradigm, which segregates them from decision-making. Yet, they are at the forefront of the climate crisis. Indeed, beyond being a threat multiplier, climate change exacerbates pre-existing inequalities.

Historical inequalities set aside, including indigenous populations in the conversation is essential for a achieving climate justice and a just transition.

The dominant economic paradigm

Current exponential economies in the traditional way are not the way to go. Too many shocks and crises are signs that the system is failing. These disruptions - such as the climate crisis - lead us to rethink the way we do things. This is where we can learn from indigenous communities.

Rather than preaching growth for the sake of it, in an exponential manner, indigenous communities teach us about alternative ways of thinking about the economy. It also teaches us about a different way of interacting with nature, not as means in the sole service of mankind, but as an entity cohabitating with humans. Capitalist growth is not only destroying nature per se, but the indigenous holistic development models, which maintained a man-nature balance for civilisations. Rethinking the relationship between mankind and nature is the major lesson to be taught by these communities. This allows us to explore an alternative sustainable development paradigm.

Indigenous Economy, the key to saving Nature

As mentioned, the dominant economic paradigm is destroying nature. Hence, we turn towards the [indigenous way](#), which has saved and lived in harmony with nature for millennia.

An Indigenous economy is an economic system that is place-based. It recognizes and values origin as the relationship to space and people through the deep and lasting connection to place.

many Indigenous societies seek to achieve 'holistic wellbeing' or 'Buen Vivir', which means the wellbeing of both people and nature together.

[Balance with nature, reciprocity and solidarity](#) (the obligation to help those in need) are key

principles embedded in many Indigenous cultures across the world, from the Americas, to China, India and Kenya. These [Indigenous economies \(PDF\)](#) promote sufficiency rather than infinite growth, and equity and redistribution of wealth rather than accumulation.

Many subsistence economies are also characterised by circular agriculture models, which minimise waste and carbon emissions.

the nature- and people-friendly informal economies of Indigenous peoples are steadily being eroded by Western, neo-liberal economic policies that separate people and nature, and view Indigenous cultures and subsistence economies as 'backward' and in need of modernisation.

MAPA - Most Affected People and Areas

MAPA is an acronym for Most Affected People and Areas. MAPA represents people in regions most affected by climate change, who at the same time are doing the least to contribute to the problem.

The term MAPA: Most Affected People and Areas arises, to make the communities that suffer the most from the effects of Climate Change more visible. MAPA includes all territories in the Global South (Africa, Latin America, Pacific Islands, etc.) as well as marginalized communities (BIPOC, women, LGBTQIA + people, etc.) that might live anywhere in the world.

This committee uses innovation as a ground for negotiations and debate between different parties and different blocs.

Women in Africa, and especially poor women, know an incredible intersectionality furthering them away from decision-making. Yet, they are the main custodians of environmental conservation.

Most of the world's remaining biodiversity is located on lands owned or managed by Indigenous peoples. A global [scientific assessment \(PDF\)](#) by the [Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#) found that "nature is generally declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands than in other lands".

These impacts "also challenge the transmission of Indigenous and local knowledge" and "the ability of indigenous peoples and local communities to conserve and sustainably manage wild and domesticated biodiversity that are also relevant to broader society".

Mainstream economic activities on Indigenous lands have rarely benefited Indigenous Peoples, who make up 6% of the world's population - 476 million Indigenous peoples but [19% of the extreme poor](#).

Alternative Sustainable Development Paradigm

The purpose would be to come up with knowledge on how to deal with disaster risk regulation, to build resilient communities with limited resources, based on the knowledge of in mind come indigenous populations such as Native Americans, Algerian Touaregs, and practices such as rice terraces and other traditional bio diverse conservation practices..

Indigenous knowledge have applications in many areas of life where we need alternative practices; this [includes](#) development planning, environmental assessment, agricultural resource management and local conservation of biological resources. Examples why it is necessary and on the agenda: Pakistan flood, Europe heatwaves, Mediterranean fires - cities must adapt. UAE building diagonal cities in the middle of the desert (dubai as a framework) - need of utilising space

and taking off the pressure of metropolises: news hubs rising = new power

Indigenous innovation for a just transition

Indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSPs) is currently seen as a hope for a Just Transition which maximise the social and economic opportunities of climate action. One of the basis of the [Just Transition](#) is defined by the International Labour Organisation as an "effective dialogue among all groups impacted and respect for fundamental labour principles and right".

The foundation of a just transition requires a system where indigenous and non-indigenous people become caretakers of the places and spaces they live in. This opens the floor for discussions around the rights of local ecosystems to maintain their vital cycles - using the indigenous concept of nature as an equal to man and not as a commodity

Factors a resolution might consider

- *Utilising the COP Structure:* Realizing the resourcefulness of the COP Committee structure and allocating responsibilities accordingly.
- *Integration of Indigenous Knowledge:* Recognizing and integrating Indigenous knowledge into sustainable development policies and strategies.
- *Climate Justice and Compensation:* Addressing historical emissions, financial compensation, and support for mitigation and adaptation efforts, especially in the Global South.
- *Resilience-Building:* Collaborating with indigenous communities to enhance resilience against climate change impacts.
- *Economic Paradigm Shift:* Shifting away from traditional economic growth models, drawing inspiration from indigenous economies.
- *Inclusive Decision-Making:* Ensuring equitable representation and participation of marginalized groups in policy development.
- *Biodiversity Conservation:* Incorporating indigenous conservation practices into national and international strategies.
- *Global Collaboration:* Promoting collaboration between nations and indigenous communities for coexistence with nature and sustainable development.

Further resources

- First African Climate Summit: Can Development and Climate Action co-exist
<https://podcasts.apple.com/gb/podcast/science-weekly/id136697669?i=1000627033281>
 - Madeleine Finlay hears from the Guardian's east Africa global development correspondent, Caroline Kimeu, about the challenges and tensions at play at the inaugural climate summit. Help support our independent journalism at theguardian.com/sciencepod
- On the Frontline of Climate Crisis, Worlds Most Vulnerable Nations Suffer Disproportionately
<https://www.un.org/ohrrls/news/frontline-climate-crisis-worlds-most-vulnerable-nations-suffer-disproportionately>
- Indigenous Principles of a Just Transition <https://www.ienearth.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/IENJustTransitionPrinciples.pdf>
 - The foundation of a just transition must recognize and acknowledge the rights and sovereignty of Indigenous peoples, including the right to free, prior and informed consent and the full implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.