

Feedback Session Form

Local Indicators of Climate Change Impacts Observation Network



Objective

- Introduce LICCIION and its platform.
- Initiate feedback about the platform with experts and representatives (Indigenous and non-Indigenous).
- Incorporate feedback into workshops with community members in May 2021, who can confirm and reject findings through participatory design.

1. Introduction

It is estimated that over one quarter of global land is traditionally owned, managed, used or inhabited by Indigenous peoples, with the figure expected to be much higher for Indigenous peoples *and* local communities (IPLC). Yet, [current climate change impacts data is based on geographic availability](#), rather than on regional realities. This may result in inadequate climate change policy decision.

A clear and ground-level overview of climate change impacts could provide a legitimate base to build better policy upon, which could also place IPLC at the

heart of decision-making processes. IPLC-led monitoring and observations on local climate change impacts can not only be used for developing their own strategies to tackle climate change, but also to convince other parties for certain funding, policy development on mitigation and adaptation measures, or enhance mutual understanding from a different perspective than the general discourse.

2. What is LICCIION?

The Local Indicators of Climate Change Impacts Observation Network was created in 2020 and aims to bring IPLC knowledge, perspectives and values to regional climate change research and policy fora by opening up a space in which local impacts observations and data can be respected, integrated and shared within an operationalised and policy-relevant setting. LICCIION is co-developing a digital platform to ideally empower network partners (CSOs, IPLC communities and representatives) with regards to regional climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation. This platform will facilitate the collection and sharing of information from and for communities by adding local observations directly. The information can then be interpreted by local partners and embedded into local and regional IPLC policy or planning decisions. To achieve this, LICCIION is using a participatory design framework to collectively shape a useful and transparent platform. LICCIION is currently in its initial set up phase and is hosting a series of feedback sessions with experts, followed by a series of online workshops with community members during which participants can confirm, reject, or propose alternative ideas.



3. What is Oblo and OpenTEK?

Oblo is a free and open source technology designed by the [LICCI team](#) allowing anyone to create online platforms to document and visualize geolocalized data and share different types of information. The first platform that LICCI built with Oblo was [OpenTEK](#), a citizen science platform with the main purpose to encourage participation in climate research by allowing anyone in the world to document and classify observations on climate change impacts. However, OpenTEK was not designed *with* IPLC and follows traditionally academic and western scientific approaches to data collection and analysis. OpenTEK is therefore only functional for citizen science research, and not for LICCION. Core functions allow users to create an account and add local observations to an interactive map. Entries can then be filtered to search for specific observations (i.e. by climatic zone or other search terms). Users can also create entries in any language, but the OpenTEK interface is only available in English and Spanish for now.

To meet LICCION objectives, we are therefore developing separate platforms with ObLo technology which will be co-designed with Indigenous and local community members, researchers, policy and civil society experts concerned with local climate change impacts for IPLC. These could be tailor-made with each CSO, permitting a combination of culturally-specific features and ownership levels.

4. Feedback topics and questions

Several topics and questions could be central in the workshops following these feedback sessions. These are initial suggestions based on conversations with Indigenous and local community representatives. They are open for discussion and input of new topics is highly encouraged.

We ask that you consider sharing your thoughts or feedback below by typing directly in the PDF form.

- **Access** (desktop, mobile, offline, languages, digital literacy)
- **Data collection methods** (community-based monitoring, place-based oral histories, other)
- **Indigenous Data sovereignty** (data ownership, control, use and purpose) – see box below
- **Features** (entry-type, search filters, user interactions, user groups and projects)
- **Policy relevance** (data interpretation, urgency and applicability).

Questions to consider for the feedback sessions

1. Why might the communities you work with use (or not use) this tool?
2. If you work with community members, how does your work reinforce principles of data sovereignty? How could this be translated into geolocalized information?
3. What limitations or issues do you anticipate? How can we or our partners minimise these?
4. Is a data more policy-relevant or urgent than other? Are there specific gaps in knowledge that would contribute faster to recognition of Indigenous peoples at the national level?
5. Who exactly should own the data? Who determines how the data is used or interpreted?
6. What design aspects or features from above do you consider most useful or important?

Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS)

Data sovereignty is defined as information managed in a way which is “consistent with the laws, practices and customs of the nation-state in which it is located.” *For whom are data collected? How are data collected? Who controls the information? What are the data for?* The way in which data is collected for research or government purposes, often still stems from colonial times and is based on a Western view of what is considered valid, useful and worth collecting. LICCION aims to steer away from this habit by providing a space in which IPLC can lead in determining what data is collected and how members want it to be used.

While it's still unclear whether or not principles of IDS can apply to non-Indigenous marginalized local communities, Indigenous peoples ownership of data will be reflected in control over who gets access to their entries and who does not. This allows for data to only be shared amongst a community or certain individuals, unless decided otherwise (e.g. when a request of access is accepted). Users and communities could ideally also create [Traditional Knowledge labels](#) that accompany an entry. This issue is further elaborated in our [Data Statement](#).

Please type directly in the form, save, and send to adrien.tofighi@uab.cat.

Thoughts, concerns & feedback on the following: 1) access; 2) data collection methods; 3) Indigenous data sovereignty; 4) design features; 5) policy-relevance

Other thoughts or concerns that we should address:

Thank you for your contribution.

