



INTEGRATED ACTIONS FOR ACCELERATED IMPACT:

Putting gender equality and social inclusion at the heart of NBSAPs and NDCs

Designer: Brand and Marketing Team BERA (UNDP)

Editor: Lisa Baumgartner (UNDP)

Cover Photos: UNDP Sri Lanka, Andrés Estefan/ UNDP Colombia, UNDP Rwanda/Mucyo Serge

Acknowledgments

This brief was produced by UNDP's Nature, Climate and Gender Equality teams. Special thanks to Johana Simao for supporting as main writer and for coordinating substantive input, review and quality assurance from across teams and Country Offices, including from: Abdullah Zahiruddin Ahmad, Lisa Baumgartner, Benjamin Basmaci, Mary-Ann Bayang, Jasmin Blessing, Verania Chao, Ciara Daniels, Lhap Dorji, Marion Marigo, Georgina de Moya, Cate Owren, Lea Phillips, Thomas Pitaud, Jimena Puyana Eraso, and Christina Supples.

About UNDP

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet. Learn more at undp.org or follow at [@UNDP](https://twitter.com/UNDP).

UN Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), donor agencies, or UN Member States.

Table of contents

List of abbreviations	4
Part 1: Introduction	5
A. Building on a foundation of progress – and steering attention to bridging gaps	8
Part 2: Entry points for integrated action for gender equality and social inclusion in NBSAPs and NDCs	10
A. Effective governance: improving coordination mechanisms and institutional capacity	11
1. Strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms	11
2. Improving institutional capacities	11
3. Stakeholder engagement and inclusive decision-making	12
B. Inclusive planning, implementation and monitoring	13
4. Capacity development at the local and community level	13
5. Data collection, analysis and knowledge generation	14
6. Enhancing monitoring, measurement, reporting and verification systems	16
7. Integrating women’s and Indigenous traditional knowledge	16
C. Finance and resource allocation	17
8. Ensuring gender-responsive budgeting and finance that works for gender equality and social inclusion	17
9. Incentivizing gender-responsive and socially inclusive finance and direct-access mechanisms for women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities	18
D. Policy coherence and alignment	19
10. Ensuring strong policy alignment in favor of gender equality, social inclusion and environmental sustainability	19
11. Strengthening and aligning legal frameworks	20
Annexes	21
1. Concepts and terms	21
2. Additional recent resources on gender equality, social inclusion and NBSAPs and NDCs	23

List of abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change
EMV	Economic Modernization Vision
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GAP	Gender Action Plan
INFF	Integrated National Financing Frameworks
KM-GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCWC	National Commission for Women and Children
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
TNC	Third National Communication
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Part 1:

Introduction



The reality of climate change and environmental degradation is upon us – with impacts deepening existing inequalities and transformative response measures urgently needed to ensure no one is left behind. Deeply entrenched gender social norms and intersecting bias and discrimination impact how women, girls, Indigenous Peoples and local communities experience climate change. Often, these groups are hit hardest by the impacts but have the fewest resources or influence to cope. Existing prejudices and structures that discount differentiated knowledge and exclude voices from decision-making is a loss for more inclusive, effective and sustainable natural resource governance, biodiversity conservation and nature-positive climate action¹.



Advancing gender equality and social inclusion is vital to addressing climate change and halting biodiversity loss. It must be central to priority issues and sectors as well as in the structures and processes surrounding policymaking, planning, investment and partnerships. Because gendered roles and power dynamics largely shape natural resource management, we cannot strengthen resource management without addressing gender dynamics. For example, women are mostly responsible for doing the care work—food preparation, water, fuelwood, and medicinal plant collection—and are involved in subsistence farming, tasks that rely on natural resources. Despite having distinct knowledge and priorities around natural resources, women are severely underrepresented in environmental decision-making²— but overrepresented in informal and precarious work. For instance, almost one third of women’s employment globally is in agriculture, forestry and fishing³, often in insecure and low-paying jobs.



Targeting gender gaps that are chronic barriers to human and sustainable development can have a powerful multiplying effect. For example, leveling the playing field for women farmers through equal land rights could both decrease the number of undernourished people in the world by 12 to 17 percent⁴ and create pathways for restoring degraded land and increasing resilience to drought⁵. Such benefits complement critical gender equality and human well-being outcomes that are linked to women’s equitable land rights, such as women’s increased dignity, influence and status; improved access to credit and economic opportunities; and reduced risk of gender-based violence.⁶



Therefore, putting gender equality and social inclusion squarely at the heart of climate and biodiversity actions is key to meeting countries’ national priority objectives and global sustainable development goals. Rights-based, gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches (see Annex 1) help identify chronic roadblocks; respect and value women’s, Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities’ knowledge, priorities and solutions; cultivate more inclusive and resilience-oriented decision-making; and ward off risks of siloed investments – all toward more innovative, effective and sustainable outcomes.

¹ UNFCCC (2022). [Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women](#); IISD (2024). [Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation](#).

² IUCN (2024). [Gender equality for greener and bluer futures : Why women’s leadership matters for realising environmental goals](#).

³ United Nations (2023). [“Gender inequalities in food and agriculture are costing world \\$1 trillion: FAO”](#), 13 April 2023. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1135597>

⁴ FAO (2011). [The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011: Women in Agriculture - Closing the Gender Gap for Development](#).

⁵ FAO and UNCCD (2022). [Technical Guide on the Integration of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security into the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#). FAO, Rome and UNCCD, Bonn.

⁶ UNCCD (2023). [Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing gender equality to restore land and build resilience](#). UNCCD Policy Brief.



Integrated actions across NBSAPs and NDCs can accelerate progress and boost sustainable development outcomes. Ushered under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) respectively, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are two key policy instruments through which countries are considering their economic, environmental and social priorities. This includes food and water security, land and forest restoration, climate-smart agriculture, clean energy, green infrastructure, finance that delivers on multiple goals, and much more. Putting gender equality and social inclusion at the heart of these processes – with integrated actions across them – offers the potential to accelerate progress toward positive biodiversity and climate outcomes, together with broader human and sustainable development impacts.



Drawing on specific examples from countries already exploring and employing integrated actions, this policy and programming brief provides entry points for countries to consider in NBSAP and NDC processes. It focuses on joint actions that can strengthen gender-responsive and socially inclusive governance, programme design and implementation, finance and policy reform and coherence. Policymakers, program teams, donors and other relevant stakeholders can consider these integrated actions for strengthening respective policies; fostering shared, south-south and cross-sectoral learning; and ensuring – among other things – more coordinated and coherent design, implementation, and monitoring and reporting on outcomes for gender equality and social inclusion, across environmental and climate-related processes.

Box 1:

Putting words into integrated action – Implementing existing policy mandates

The connections between women’s empowerment, gender equality and social inclusion and biodiversity conservation and climate change response are well established in major policy frameworks. Parties to two main Rio Conventions – the CBD and the UNFCCC – have common guiding principles (see Figure 1) and have increasingly incorporated the importance of advancing gender equality and social inclusion and equity in their decisions over the last several decades. Most recently, under the CBD, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework includes two specific Targets (22 and 23) focused on gender equality and social inclusion, as well as a renewed Gender Plan of Action that aims to complement and enhance gender-responsive implementation throughout. With respect to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and latest Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan provide clear mandates for addressing gender inequality and other forms of chronic discrimination and disenfranchisement that negatively impact climate action.

As such, NBSAPs and NDCs have a unique twinned role in addressing social and economic inequalities as part of achieving biodiversity and climate goals. Transforming the barriers for and recognizing the distinct differentiated socio-economic needs of diverse women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as healthcare, education and sustainable livelihoods, are core to realizing their rights – as well as contributing to an enabling environment for their environmental stewardship and climate action, which are necessary to realizing the objectives of the Conventions and country-driven priorities.

Figure 1: Points of alignment to guide integrated actions for gender equality and social inclusion across NBSAPs and NDCs

	NDCs	NBSAPs
<p>Guiding principles</p>	<p>Common guiding principles for gender equality and social inclusion include a human rights-based approach, gender-responsiveness, and inclusive participation. Both Rio Conventions emphasize the importance of empowering women, marginalized groups, and Indigenous communities through capacity building, intersectional policies, and ensuring accountability through monitoring and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>These frameworks align gender equality and social inclusion with broader goals of sustainable development and environmental stewardship. For the NDCs, the Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) guide the work on integrating gender considerations into the work of Parties. The NBSAPs are guided by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its Gender Plan of Action for gender considerations.</p>	
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Both NDCs and NBSAPs encourage the use of ‘whole-of-government’ and ‘whole-of-society’ approaches, and an active involvement of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other people in vulnerable situations in environmental policy, planning, implementation, and monitoring processes, ensuring their knowledge and priorities shape both climate and biodiversity strategies.</p>	
<p>Gender-responsive and inclusive policy</p>	<p>Gender-responsive and inclusive approaches are required in adaptation and mitigation strategies and biodiversity actions, including equitable access to resources, climate/biodiversity finance mechanisms, and supporting women’s, Indigenous Peoples’, and local communities’ roles in conservation and climate efforts.</p>	
<p>Capacity-building</p>	<p>NDCs and NBSAPs can include capacity-building and training measures focused on enhancing women’s leadership and direct participation in biodiversity and/or natural resources management and conservation, climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience. Such measures can strengthen equitable access to training and information.</p>	
<p>Monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>NBSAPs and NDCs encourage the collection and use of disaggregated data and indicators (by gender, age, ethnicity, etc.) to track progress and impact on gender equality and social inclusion in climate and biodiversity actions.</p>	

Sources: UNDP Data Futures Exchange (2024). [Advancing gender equality in NDCs: progress and higher ambitions](#); UNDP and GEF (2024). [Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Leadership in National Biodiversity Planning, Monitoring and Reporting](#). New York: UNDP; [CBD/COP/DEC/15/11](#) (2022).

A. Building on a foundation of progress – and steering attention to bridging gaps

Through the Climate Promise Pledge to Impact Programme, as of April 1 2024, 110 of 120 Climate Promise-supported countries and territories submitted enhanced NDCs, with improved integration of gender. Promisingly, 106 integrated gender equality considerations, up from 53 in the initial round of NDCs.⁷ Many Climate Promise-supported countries are increasingly embedding gender equality, as well as social inclusion considerations, among priorities and related actions in their NDCs. Amongst the positive signs of change, for example, 33 enhanced NDCs recognize the equal participation of women in climate decision-making, as opposed to just 2 NDCs in the first generation.⁸ Similarly, 25 enhanced NDCs recognize women as agents of change, as opposed to 7 first generation NDCs.⁹ Nonetheless, there is still room for improvement.

When looking at references to Indigenous Peoples in NDCs, this has also increased, from 37 first submissions to 49 second or enhanced submissions.¹⁰

Although there is growing recognition for and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in NDCs, the implementation of rights-based approaches is still largely absent. Many countries' NDCs mention Indigenous Peoples without establishing concrete mechanisms for their involvement or protection of their rights. More significant efforts are needed to ensure that the rights and contributions of diverse Indigenous women and men are meaningfully integrated into climate governance. Indigenous women in particular often face compounded challenges due to entrenched gendered social norms and power dynamics that limit their agency and decision-making power within their communities and in broader climate policies. Their marginalization can lead to the inadequate and ineffective integration of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, along with their valuable contributions.¹¹

A review of NBSAPs from 1993 to 2016 revealed that over half – 56 percent – mentioned women or gender,¹² a strong signal of countries' recognition of women's unique roles as natural resource managers and their differentiated needs. However, just four percent characterized women as agents of change. More recently, countries preparing their Sixth National Reports to the CBD identified lack of gender data as the main challenge to preparing a gender responsive NBSAP.¹³ These gaps help to illustrate the types of challenges countries may face in realizing the gender targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its Gender Plan of Action.

The [monitoring framework](#) for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework identifies a wide range of indicators for its [Target 23](#), (Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action). These include but are not limited to: the proportion of seats held by women in national and local governments, national implementation of the gender plan of action, and secure land tenure rights by sex and type of tenure. Similarly, for [Target 22](#), (Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all) the indicators include land tenure security, representation in national institutions, and systems tracking gender equality, focusing on inclusive decision-making and governance equity.

Under the CBD and UNFCCC respectively, countries are invited to update and enhance their NBSAPs and NDCs – offering a prime opportunity to revisit chronic gaps and consider integrated actions that deliver across multiple goals and processes. Figure 2 shows how these updates present a timely opportunity while Box 2 looks at UNDP's commitments and programmes to support these processes.

⁷ For more data on gender for Climate Promise supported countries, see: UNDP Data Futures Exchange (2024). [Advancing gender equality in NDCs: progress and higher ambitions.](#)

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

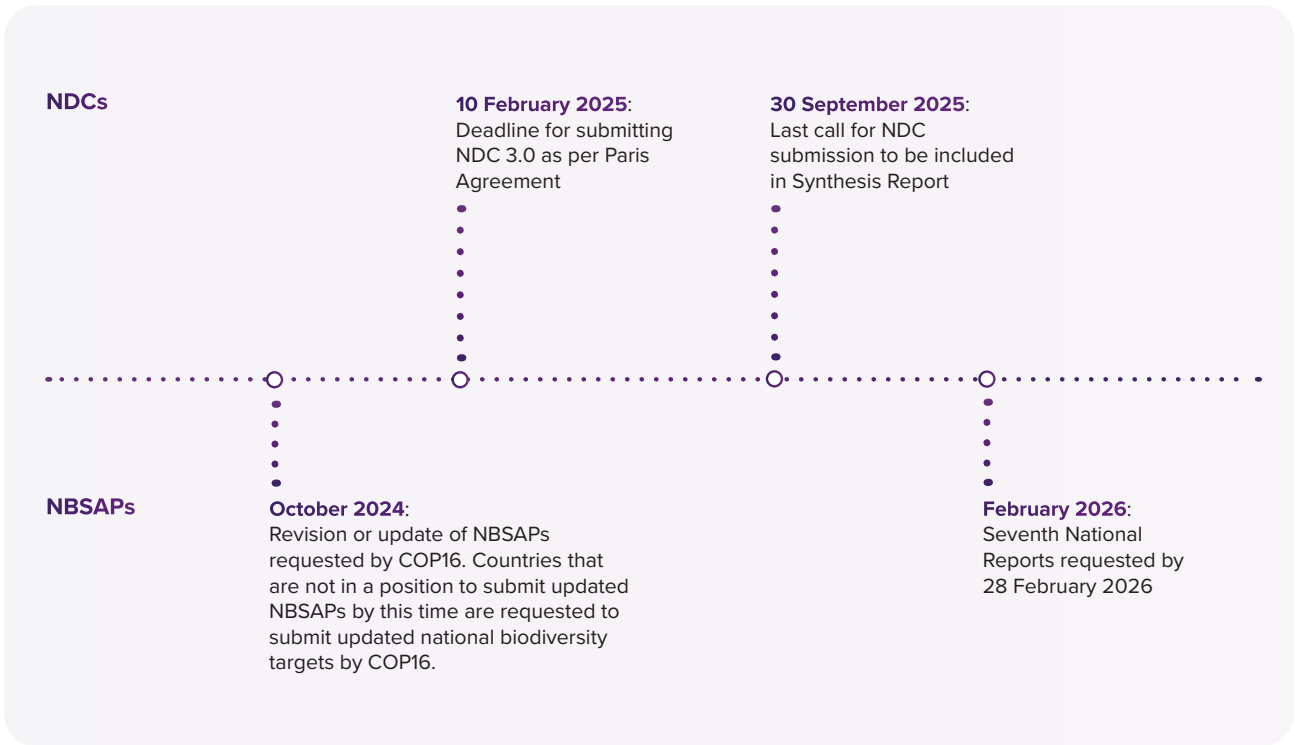
¹⁰ IWGIA (2022). [Recognition of Indigenous Peoples in Nationally Determined Contributions.](#)

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² B. Clabots and M. Gilligan (2017). [Gender and biodiversity: Analysis of women and gender equality considerations in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\).](#) Washington, USA: IUCN.

¹³ UNDP and GEF (2024). [Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Leadership in National Biodiversity Planning, Monitoring and Reporting.](#) New York: UNDP.

Figure 2: NBSAP and NDC update timelines



Box 2:

UNDP’s institutional commitments prioritize integrated development solutions driven by country priorities.



Climate Promise | UNDP works with over 140 countries and territories to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and meet the challenges of climate change. This support covers a range of key technical areas, including enhancing political will and ownership across society, strengthening targets and aligning with key national policies, assessing costs and investment opportunities, as well as setting up the systems for monitoring and reporting on progress.



Gender Equality Strategy | Progress toward gender equality requires sustained action and dedicated investment. The Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 focuses on closing structural inequities and helping women realize empowerment, autonomy, and agency. Aligned to UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025, accelerators for progress span each of UNDP’s six Signature Solutions.



Nature Pledge | UNDP is supporting over 140 countries to reach their ambitious targets under the Global Biodiversity Framework and nature-dependent Sustainable Development Goals. The Nature Pledge focuses on three system shifts – a value shift, a finance and economic shift, and a policy and practice shift – essential to put nature at the heart of sustainable development.

Part 2:

Entry points for integrated action for gender equality and social inclusion in NBSAPs and NDCs

This section focuses on action. Drawing on a range of country experiences – including those highlighted in boxes throughout – a range of recommended entry points geared toward policymakers, programme and technical teams, donors and crucial civil society stakeholders – especially women’s organizations and networks and Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ groups.

Figure 3 shows the four categories of entry points – noting overlap and complementarity between them are also key.

Figure 3: Entry points for integrated action in NBSAPS and NDCS



¹⁴ Decision-making spaces include but are not limited to: parliaments, local councils, government bodies, multilateral negotiation platforms, community-based organizations, civil society and advocacy groups, international forums, national policy forums, etc.

A. Effective governance: improving coordination mechanisms and institutional capacity

1. Strengthening institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

- Encourage gender equality and social inclusion institutions (ministries or national institutions that have a mandate for gender equality, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights) to be present and actively participate in decision-making spaces.¹⁴
- Establish (or revitalize/strengthen) dedicated bodies, task forces, committees or working groups focused on women's empowerment and gender equality and Indigenous Peoples and local communities engagement, ensuring their perspectives across biodiversity and climate planning, liaising with key divisions in the respective entities, and providing sufficient resources for effective operation.
- Foster interaction, collaboration and partnership between key actors working separately on gender equality, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities rights, and climate and biodiversity, to promote dialogue, understanding and integrated work at the gender-nature-climate nexus.

2. Improving institutional capacities

- Establish, facilitate and/or strengthen dialogues across biodiversity/NBSAP and climate/NDC teams to identify common priorities and entry points for integrated work on gender equality, social inclusion, rights-based approaches and priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Design and invest in capacity-building opportunities, including workshops and trainings on the linkages between gender equality, social inclusion, climate change and biodiversity in institutions dedicated to (i) climate and biodiversity planning and (ii) to gender equality and social inclusion.
- Engage, build capacity, raise awareness, and ensure coherence with regional/district, local authorities and entities at sub-national level.
- Deepen state readiness for gender-responsive and socially inclusive policymaking and implementation through the tailored capacity-building and certification program of the Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions.¹⁵

Box 3:

Increasing institutional capacities for gender mainstreaming through NBSAPs and NDCs in Peru

In May 2024, Peru's Ministry of Environment alongside UNDP organized a workshop on gender mainstreaming in biodiversity decision-making, with a focus on the country's NBSAP. The workshop aimed to raise awareness and build foundational knowledge among government stakeholders, ensuring that gender and social inclusion considerations are integrated into biodiversity policies. **The country has made great strides to promote gender equality in efforts towards the Paris Agreement and is working to replicate these successes for biodiversity.**

During the workshop, national biodiversity experts learned about gender-responsive approaches applied to its revised NDC, including a focus on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, particularly of afro-Peruvians, Indigenous Peoples and youth. Similarities between the processes mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in both NDCs and biodiversity strategies were highlighted along with the benefits of a coordinated approach to enhance the effectiveness of both processes. Government officials also explored good practices on conducting gender analyses in the national context, especially the role of women and girls, in all their diversity, as agents of change in achieving biodiversity targets under the Global Biodiversity Framework. Gender focal points and other stakeholders from the National Biodiversity Committee attended, paving the way for more coordinated work across both processes through the gender and social inclusion entry point.

Following the initial workshop, there was a strong interest to offer such capacity-building sessions at sub-national government level, indicating a broader demand for strengthening capacities on gender and social inclusion around both climate and biodiversity action. The workshop laid the groundwork for future engagements, facilitating improved dialogue and collaboration between climate and biodiversity sectors, with gender and social inclusion as an integrator.

3. Stakeholder engagement and inclusive decision-making

- Promote non-discrimination and accessibility by ensuring the inclusion of women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth, and other underrepresented groups in NDC and NBSAP decision-making processes, consultations and participatory planning processes, implementation and monitoring. This involves creating safe, accessible, and inclusive¹⁶ spaces and platforms, including women-only spaces, to voice perspectives and traditional knowledge.
- Facilitate meaningful participation by guaranteeing access to information and providing opportunities for influence in decision-making through diverse stakeholders¹⁷ input and validation. This includes providing tailored capacity-building programmes and leadership opportunities¹⁸ and strengthening traditional governance systems. For Indigenous Peoples, ensuring their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) (see Annex 1) on all matters that impact them, their rights and territories is foundational.

¹⁵ Now supporting 100 public institutions across 30 countries and 23 sectors, the Seal is working in Ministries of Environment and many related sectors. Read more about the Seal: [Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions](#).

¹⁶ Safe, accessible, and inclusive spaces provide translation services, accommodate different communication styles, ensure physical accessibility to meeting venues and are scheduled at times convenient for everyone. Childcare support can be offered to facilitate women's/caregivers' participation.

¹⁷ Stakeholders here include but are not limited to women's groups, cooperatives, unions, feminist Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Indigenous Peoples groups, local communities organizations, gender institutions, and gender experts.

¹⁸ Tailored capacity-building programmes and leadership opportunities can be training on leadership, negotiation skills, public speaking, and resource management, as well as access to resources, including funding, technical support, and information, for effective engagement in NBSAP and NDC processes.

- Promote transparency by establishing mechanisms for continuous inclusion of diverse voices and foster accountability through stakeholders learning about the results of the process. This includes implementing grievance mechanisms to address concerns and conflicts, providing affected communities with avenues for recourse, as well as regular reviews and assessments to identify barriers and challenges in leadership and decision-making roles and take corrective actions as needed. Partnering with local expert women's organizations can also support gender-responsive grievance mechanisms and referral pathways for people experiencing gender-based violence, including in relation to environmental or climate crises.¹⁹
- Set up, coordinate and maintain discussions, joint activities and learning across NBSAP and NDC teams, to create enabling contact database with focal points, experts, and other identified key staff, to ensure an efficient coordination across the different divisions, teams, and work streams.
- Create joint platforms for continuous dialogue and feedback, ensuring that voices of diverse women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities are integral to – and influential in – the decision-making process.

Box 4:

Cultivating inclusive and meaningful stakeholder engagement in Colombia

Colombia's NDC was developed through a participatory, gender-responsive, and inclusive process. To enable effective citizen participation, various communication materials were created for different groups of stakeholders. These materials were designed to incorporate a multicultural and gender-responsive approach, tailoring the messages to the stakeholders' levels of knowledge and information needs.

Currently, UNDP Colombia is bridging the NDC and NBSAP processes and has identified **advancing gender equality as a common entry point**. Through analysis of both processes, several overlapping priorities have been identified across the country's NBSAP's and NDC's gender action plan, including strengthening the leadership of women's networks active in both climate and biodiversity in the Amazon regions of la Mojana and el Páramo. Integrating gender equality considerations across both processes is helping to address implementation gaps more effectively.

B. Inclusive planning, implementation and monitoring

4. Capacity development at the local and community level

- Recognize and foster linkages between women producers and value chains, markets, and buyers, facilitating market access, fair prices, and economic opportunities for women entrepreneurs and small-scale producers, in both rural and urban areas.
- Invest in gender-responsive green infrastructure, such as rural roads, water supply systems, energy services, and post-harvest facilities, to improve access to markets, inputs, and services for women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other marginalized groups.
- Promote the adoption of gender-responsive technologies and innovations that reduce the drudgery of resource collection, processing and management tasks traditionally performed by women, freeing up time (including from unpaid care work) for productive activities and entrepreneurship.

¹⁹ IUCN (2021). *Strengthening safeguards: strategies for addressing gender-based violence in environmental projects*. IUCN and USAID: Washington, D.C.

- Provide training and technical assistance to women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities to enhance their skills in sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, restoration, fisheries and other livelihood activities that promote biodiversity conservation, environmental sustainability and climate resilience. This also includes strengthening skills in sustainably collecting, processing and selling natural resource-derived products and achieving national/international certifications that guarantee and promote traditional products while also securing sustainable livelihoods.
- Promote and enhance traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities that contribute to nature and climate solutions.

5. Data collection, analysis and knowledge generation

- Encourage NDC/NBSAP teams to prioritize data transparency and openness including through sharing data on gender, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This will help to avoid duplicating efforts in data collection and can improve overall data quality and decision-making efforts.
- Gather, collect and analyse data disaggregated by sex/gender, ethnicity, and social inclusion aspects (e.g. age) on biodiversity and climate-related issues and build databases on the gender-climate-biodiversity nexus areas (e.g. land use) to enable gender and social inclusion analysis. This includes conducting gender analysis in specific sectors and areas relevant to the NDCs and the NBSAP, such as biodiversity loss, conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, nature-based solutions, women's and/or Indigenous traditional knowledge, etc. (see Box 5).

Box 5:

Importance of gender analyses to identify and invest in bridging chronic gaps through integrated actions

The importance of thorough gender analyses for developing and implementing NBSAPs and NDCs – and for pursuing integrated actions between them – cannot be overstated. Gender analyses at any level are key to examine legal and customary rights, attitudes and norms, access and control of resources and information, representation and power dynamics, and differentiated impacts of environmental stressors – among other highly relevant domains to biodiversity conservation and climate action. Solid gender analyses will take an intersectional and inclusive approach, emphasizing the unique and varied ways in which overlapping forms of discrimination affect people's agency and resilience. From agricultural value chains and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and representation; to transport and urban planning; to political representation and fiscal policies, gender analyses investigate and recommend key areas for attention and investment that NBSAPs and NDCs can help align.

- Continuously engage all relevant stakeholders in data collection and gender analysis work, for example engaging women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in biodiversity and climate monitoring, and ensure opportunities for them to inform and influence climate and biodiversity policy planning processes. This includes reaching decision-makers, government officials, technical experts, planners, and identifying existing national data observatories/clearinghouses to partner with.
- Integrate gender, ethnicity-disaggregated data into measurement, reporting and evaluation systems of both NDCs and NBSAPs to ensure transparency, accountability and effectiveness.

- Develop and promote case studies and/or other qualitative source of information, including sharing in-depth information on successful initiatives led by women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as locally-led gender-responsive climate smart and nature-positive initiatives and solutions for replication at a broader level (regional, national), with a focus on the potential to scale up or replicate the initiative(s) on a larger scale.
- Explore ways of integrating and overlaying gender and socio-economic data with spatial data.

Box 6:

Identifying common entry points, priorities, and key enablers for gender equality across NBSAPs and NDCs in Bhutan

In **Bhutan**, the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) is involved in the planning and development of both the NBSAP and the NDC.

Bhutan undertook a comprehensive study on gender and climate change focusing on the agriculture, energy and waste sectors within the context of governance, planning and policy in the country, along with a corresponding action plan for the sectors. The study has been instrumental in identifying opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the development of Low Emission Development Strategies and Bhutan's second NDC. Emphasis on capacity building and inclusive training to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities has been promoted and continues to be supported.

The NCWC has widely disseminated the gender and climate change study across Bhutan through the Mainstreaming Reference Groups to highlight the differential impacts of climate change for men and women and its implementation through targeted adaptation and mitigation strategies. A Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit for the Agriculture, Waste and Energy sectors also serves as a guide in mainstreaming gender in the three NDC sectors. At the national level, the Climate Change Policy (2020) and corresponding action plan has been gender mainstreamed with efforts from NCWC, Department of Environment and Climate Change -DECC (formerly NEC) and UNDP to consider gender equality as a cross-cutting issue.

For NBSAP planning, Bhutan has ensured the mainstreaming of gender perspectives by: 1) including a focal point from the NCWC as a full-time Technical Working Group (TWG) member in the NBSAP task force; and 2) including dedicated sessions on gender mainstreaming in stakeholder workshops/meetings, orienting technical working group members to the KM-GBF Gender Plan of Action, and integrating its concepts into proposed national project activities.

Bhutan's NBSAP promotes integration of traditional and Indigenous knowledge into biodiversity policies and actions. Additionally, one of the national targets is on sharing of fair and equitable benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

6. Enhancing monitoring, measurement, reporting and verification systems

- Develop and establish robust, transparent, inclusive and accountable measurement, evaluation and reporting mechanisms that include gender and socially responsive indicators²⁰ to track the progress of actions designed to address inequalities and close gender gaps. Many gender and social inclusion indicators may be common to both the NDC and NBSAP.
- Develop gender and socially responsive indicators that aim to reflect and enhance the contribution of diverse women and Indigenous Peoples and local communities to climate action, nature-based solutions, biodiversity conservation, protection, and sustainable natural resources management.
- Incorporate disaggregated data and indicators into monitoring and evaluation frameworks for NBSAPs and NDCs to track progress on gender equality and the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. This includes adopting similar indicators across NBSAPs and NDCs for aligned reporting.
- Regularly collect and analyse disaggregated data and track indicators to assess the impact of biodiversity and climate interventions on women and Indigenous Peoples and identify areas for improvement.

Box 7:

Generating, collecting and communicating gender data through Uganda NDC's interactive monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system

Uganda is one of the first countries to develop and launch an interactive monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) tool for its NDC. Uganda is now tracking climate actions in the land use and agriculture, forestry, energy, transport and waste sectors, while also **ensuring the collection of gender-disaggregated data**. Uganda's MRV tool goes beyond just tracking sectoral contributions to climate action, it also **generates reports illustrating how this data aligns with different indicators of the SDGs, including SDG 5**, fulfilling international and domestic reporting requirements.

The development of an interactive gender-responsive monitoring tool can inspire countries to replicate the initiative for both their NDCs and their NBSAPs, adapting it to their context, and exploring opportunities for aligned reporting by adopting similar gender and social inclusion indicators across the NBSAP and NDC.

7. Integrating women's and Indigenous traditional knowledge

- Recognize, respect and integrate women's and Indigenous traditional knowledge into biodiversity and climate action planning, decision-making processes, development, targets, results and implementation of NBSAPs and NDCs. Common priorities and solutions may be raised by women, Indigenous Peoples groups and local communities that may apply to both the NDC and NBSAP.
- Establish mechanisms for the documentation, validation, and sharing of women's, Indigenous and local knowledge systems, ensuring their integration into national climate and biodiversity policies and actions.

²⁰ A gender responsive indicator requires that activities are first designed to reflect an understanding of inequalities and gender roles, before it can measure equal and fair distribution of benefits. For more, see UNDP (2022). Gender responsive indicators: Gender and NDC planning for implementation. UNDP: New York.

- Support research and documentation efforts to capture women's and Indigenous knowledge and experiences related to biodiversity conservation, nature-based solutions and climate action, ensuring that this knowledge is disseminated and informs policy and practice.

Box 8:

Promoting and protecting women's and Indigenous traditional knowledge through Mexico's NBSAP and NDC

Women from various organizations, including Indigenous women, contributed their specialized knowledge to the development of [Mexico's 2016-2030 NBSAP](#). The [plan](#) strongly advocates for the continued **inclusion of women in decision-making processes, with specific references to rescuing, collecting, systematizing, and protecting the traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly that of women**. It also ensures the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and local communities in all plans, programmes, and actions for ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration. Additionally, the plan promotes soil conservation programmes that encourage the training and active participation of diverse age groups, cultural groups, men, and women. It aims to foster interest among the population, considering different age groups, women, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and local communities, to participate in citizen science programmes that contribute to environmental conservation.

Mexico's NDC also promotes the inclusion and **recognition of both scientific and traditional knowledge of native Indigenous communities** under the principle of intergenerational equity. An entire axis is dedicated to 'Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services', therefore overlapping with aspects of the NBSAP. The NDC acknowledges that biodiversity is integral to the traditions and culture of Indigenous communities, emphasizing the need for its preservation. It addresses the adaptation of value chains and investment plans to integrate climate change criteria, fostering traditional knowledge that aims to reduce inequality gaps and places the rights, needs, and realities of vulnerable populations at the center of climate change adaptation processes.

While there are overlapping considerations and commitments in relation to women's and Indigenous traditional knowledge in Mexico's NDC and NBSAP, both processes have opportunities to learn from each other. The NDC can benefit from the NBSAP's approach to systematizing and protecting traditional knowledge in its specific commitments and emphasizing women's and Indigenous women's traditional knowledge. Conversely, the NBSAP can incorporate climate change criteria into its biodiversity commitments, ensuring that conservation efforts are resilient to climate impacts while promoting and applying traditional knowledge.

C. Finance and resource allocation

8. Ensuring gender-responsive budgeting and finance that works for gender equality and social inclusion

- Identify and cost activities (e.g., at national, subnational and local levels) to prioritize and harmonize integrated actions toward gender equality and social inclusion, in alignment with CBD (e.g., Global Biodiversity Framework and Gender Plan of Action) and UNFCCC (e.g., Gender Action Plan) that NBSAPs and NDCs can help usher.
- Prioritize and integrate gender and social considerations into budgeting processes for biodiversity and climate-related initiatives and planning, ensuring that resources are allocated equitably and effectively address the needs of women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities and marginalized groups.

- Allocate sufficient resources and budgetary provisions to support the implementation of gender-responsive and socially inclusive actions and initiatives in NBSAPs and NDCs.
- Consider additional and unexpected costs, including those around collecting disaggregated data or conducting gender-responsive and culturally appropriate activities (e.g., childcare services; transportation to meetings; translated materials), and embed flexibility in NBSAP and NDC processes and finance plans.

9. Incentivizing gender-responsive and socially inclusive finance and direct-access mechanisms for women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities

- Develop planning instruments for governments to guide resource allocation and investments in NDCs and NBSAPs. This includes conducting and disseminating gender analyses that articulate finance gaps and needs for women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Establish mechanisms to monitor and track the allocation and utilization of financial resources for gender-responsive activities and those geared toward Indigenous Peoples and local communities within NDCs and NBSAPs, ensuring regular assessment of funding impacts on gender equality and Indigenous well-being to inform future allocations.
- Facilitate direct access to finance and credit for women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities engaged in sustainable livelihood activities and biodiversity conservation efforts, and expand their access to financial services like savings, credit, insurance and microfinance, with support mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services.²¹
- Develop capacities on social inclusion and gender integration in financing and provide support to identify ways to better integrate these objectives within national climate and environment finance frameworks, including by engaging with private sector partners, philanthropic organizations, and impact investors to mobilize additional resources for gender-responsive, Indigenous-led, and local communities-led initiatives.
- Explore financing opportunities and instruments from public, private, domestic and international sources, incl. for instance innovative instruments such as gender and green bonds, that can generate revenue for biodiversity and climate resilience-building activities while benefiting women and Indigenous Peoples. This includes looking into relevant strategies within Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs)²² and similar finance strategies or frameworks revised or developed during NDC/NBSAP processes.

²¹ UNDP (2019). *Accelerating Climate Ambition and Impact: Toolkit for Mainstreaming Nature-Based Solutions into Nationally Determined Contributions*. New York, USA: UNDP.

²² UN Women (2022). *Integrated National Financing Frameworks: Analysis from a Gender Perspective*. UN Women: Viet Nam.

Box 9:

Unlocking pathways for women's increased access to finance in Kenya

Kenya's NDC and NBSAP both highlight the importance of integrating gender considerations, but they approach this goal from different perspectives. **Shared learnings between these processes offer powerful potential to enhance women's access to environmental and climate finance.**

Kenya's NDC includes several strategies to enhance women's access to finance, particularly in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The NDC emphasizes the need for financial mechanisms that are inclusive and responsive to the specific needs of women, ensuring access to climate finance to support their participation in climate action. It outlines initiatives to support women entrepreneurs in green sectors, such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and eco-tourism, by providing grants, loans, and other financial instruments to help women start and grow businesses in these areas. In addition, the NDC includes plans to enhance women's financial literacy and capacity building, empowering them with the knowledge and skills needed to access and manage finance effectively.

Kenya's NBSAP can adopt and benefit from the NDC's approach to support women's access to finance by incorporating similar strategies that complement the NBSAP's gender components. The NBSAP could include specific financial instruments tailored to support women's involvement in biodiversity conservation, such as creating grants and loans for women-led conservation projects and ensuring these financial resources are easily accessible. It could also support women entrepreneurs in biodiversity-related sectors, such as sustainable forestry, eco-friendly tourism, and organic farming. Further, integrating capacity-building programmes that focus on financial literacy for women involved in biodiversity conservation would strengthen the NBSAP's gender strategy.

The Climate Promise Pledge to Impact's 2023 pilot model, which engages Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate action across forests and lands in four countries, including Kenya, demonstrates this type of financing support in action. The impact of the support is already evident in Kenya, where direct grants to local communities have enabled the Paran Women's Group, an Indigenous women's collective, to establish five tree nurseries. This initiative aims to raise 45,000 seedlings, with farmers also harvesting and transplanting wildlings directly from the forest to supplement the nursery-grown seedlings. So far, 7,550 seedlings from wildlings have been transplanted into growing tubes. Beyond the tangible environmental benefits of reforesting the area, the project has significantly increased community awareness about women's rights and the importance of equal participation.

D. Policy coherence and alignment

10. Ensuring strong policy alignment in favor of gender equality, social inclusion and environmental sustainability

- Review existing global, regional and national policy and legal frameworks on gender equality, the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, biodiversity and climate change to align priorities and implementation mechanisms via the NBSAP and NDC. This involves aligning policies, plans and programmes across different ministries and agencies to ensure coherence and complementarity. This alignment is also key to avoid backsliding on commitments – e.g., on gender equality – which is counterproductive to meeting biodiversity and climate goals.
- Integrate the national gender equality policy, as well as national gender and climate and/or gender and biodiversity policy or plans, into climate and biodiversity policy and strategies.

- Coordinate with the SDGs/national sustainable policy and/or poverty reduction policy to ensure alignment of the NDCs and the NBSAPs with these policies, as well as with international commitments on gender equality and social inclusion, including the SDGs.
- Create, reignite and/or boost support to existing mechanisms to enhance women's and Indigenous Peoples' representation and direct participation in policymaking processes, ensuring diverse and local perspectives influence policy and policy reform.

11. Strengthening and aligning legal frameworks

- Strengthen the legal framework with international human rights instruments by enforcing existing laws and regulations that promote gender equality, social inclusion and Indigenous Peoples and local communities' rights, including by reviewing and updating legal provisions. This includes mapping legal and customary gaps in implementation, toward ensuring secure and equitable land and resource tenure rights for women and for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Integrate gender-responsive and socially inclusive provisions into relevant laws, policies and regulations related to climate change and biodiversity and ensure they explicitly recognize and address the differential impacts of climate and environmental degradation on different groups.
- Ensure the recognition and protection of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, including their rights to land, territories, and natural resources, cultural rights and traditional knowledge in national laws, policies and strategies through NDC and NBSAP processes.
- Provide targeted support to raise awareness and assist women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in exercising their legal rights and priorities in natural resource management, sustainable energy access and increased climate adaptation and resilience.

Box 10:

Ushering policy coherence and alignment for gender equality and social protection through Jordan's NBSAP and NDC

Jordan's NDC highlights that the country is developing a National Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Policy. It also refers to the National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Third National Communication (TNC), **each of which pledge to address gender inequalities**. In addition to gender, Internally Displaced Persons and refugees are targeted as a priority group for any climate action.

The NBSAP aligns with and supports the Jordan Economic Modernization Vision (EMV), which sets out a vision for Jordan's economic recovery. The NBSAP supports the EMV's plan for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity efforts.

Jordan's NBSAP also demonstrates good practice by integrating biodiversity conservation efforts with other environmental areas, such as climate change. In 2018, UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment **conducted a comprehensive gender gap analysis across all environmental management systems, including biodiversity and climate change**. This analysis, spanning policy and programme levels, identified key disparities and challenges in gender inclusion within these domains. Comprehensive gender analysis at the intersection of biodiversity and climate are useful for both NDC and NBSAP policy alignment and coherence.

In a context of major pressures from climate change and biodiversity loss on women, youth, persons with disabilities and displaced communities, Jordan is one of the leading countries in the region on linking social cohesion aspects with climate and biodiversity, for multiple benefits.

Annexes

1. Concepts and terms

<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)</p>	<p>The <u>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</u> is an international treaty adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992, focused on the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. <u>National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)</u> are the principal instruments for implementing the CBD at the national level. Each country is required to develop an NBSAP, which outlines strategies and actions to protect biodiversity, integrate biodiversity considerations into broader national planning, and achieve the objectives of the CBD.</p>
<p>COP (Conference of the Parties):</p>	<p>The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of international environmental treaties. It comprises representatives of all countries that are parties to the Convention. The COP meets annually to review progress in the implementation of the Convention, adopt decisions to promote effective implementation, and negotiate new commitments. There are three different COPs, each associated with a specific convention or agreement: the COP to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), focusing on global action to combat climate change; the COP to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) focusing on the protection of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources; and the COP to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), addressing issues related to land degradation, desertification, and drought.</p>
<p>Gender-responsive</p>	<p>An initiative is gender-responsive when its approach and results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status and rights but does not address root causes of inequalities in their lives (this refers to gender-transformative).²³</p>
<p>Gender analysis</p>	<p>Gender analysis is a systematic process that identifies and examines gender differences, roles and power dynamics in a given context. It reveals gender disparities related to a core issue, their impact and suggests alternative actions. This analysis ensures equitable participation of women and men in development processes and highlights how public policies affect genders differently, demonstrating that such policies cannot be gender-neutral in gendered societies. It is foundational for gender mainstreaming and is supported by specific analytical tools to avoid reinforcing existing inequalities.²⁴</p>

²³ This definition is based on the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES), a scale developed by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office to guide gender responsive evaluations.

²⁴ This definition is based on UNDP's (2016) guidance note, How to Conduct a Gender Analysis : A Guidance Note for UNDP Staff.

<p>Integrated approaches</p>	<p>UNDP's work focuses on integrated approaches. This means looking beyond sectoral challenges for opportunities for transformative change, understanding interdependencies and leveraging linkages across interventions to achieve broader goals. Rather than seeking to answer a question, UNDP's approach is to work collaboratively with partners to solve puzzles. This requires new tools, resources and capabilities for development practitioners to navigate today's complex challenges.²⁵</p>
<p>Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>	<p>Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are treaties between three or more nations that commit to addressing specific environmental issues on a global or regional scale. These agreements are designed to promote sustainable development, conserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and prevent pollution and land degradation. Examples include the Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Paris Agreement. MEAs facilitate international cooperation and set legally binding targets for participating countries to manage and protect the environment.</p>
<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are climate action plans submitted by countries under the Paris Agreement, outlining their efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Each country determines its own targets, considering its domestic circumstances and capabilities, and commits to updating these plans every five years to increase ambition over time. The Paris Agreement is a landmark international treaty adopted in 2015 during COP21 in Paris. It aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels. The Agreement requires all parties to submit NDCs, enhance adaptive capacities, and mobilize financial resources to support climate action. It fosters transparency, accountability and global cooperation to address climate change.</p>
<p>Rio Conventions</p>	<p>The Rio Conventions refer to three major international environmental treaties that were adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. These include the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), focused on the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources; and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which addresses the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement and consultations</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement and consultations are a continuous process involving all relevant stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects and programmes. This process includes stakeholder analysis, information disclosure, meaningful participation, dispute resolution and regular reporting. It aims to ensure that the views and concerns of affected communities are integrated into decision-making processes. The approach is gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, and inclusive, addressing the needs of marginalized groups to promote equitable participation and mitigate potential risks and adverse impacts. UNDP also developed a checklist for inclusive and gender-responsive consultations.²⁶</p>

²⁵ For more see UNDP (2021). "Managing complexity and uncertainty through integrated and systems driven approaches," 13 December 2021.

²⁶ UNDP (2022). [Checklist for Gender Responsive, Socially Inclusive Stakeholder Consultations.](#)

<p>Social inclusion</p>	<p>Social inclusion is the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities – that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to (public) services as well as enable citizen’s participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives.²⁷</p>
<p>Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</p>	<p>FPIC has emerged as an international human rights standard that derives from the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination and to their lands, territories and other properties. It is a collective right of Indigenous Peoples to make decisions through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions and to give or withhold their consent prior to the approval of any government, industry or other outside party of any project that may affect the lands, territories and resources that they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.²⁸ Consent must be freely given, obtained prior to implementation of activities and be founded upon an understanding of the full range of issues implicated by the activity or decision in question.²⁹</p>

2. Additional recent resources on gender equality, social inclusion and NBSAPs and NDCs

- UNDP (2024). *Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment, and Leadership in National Biodiversity Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting.*
- UNDP Data Futures Exchange (2024). *Advancing Gender Equality in NDCs: Progress and Higher Ambitions.*
- UNDP (2019). *Gender Analysis and NDCs: Short Guidance for Government Stakeholders.*
- UNDP Climate Promise Gender Equality Resources: *Research and Reports | UNDP Climate Promise.*
- Women4Biodiversity (2021). *Advancing Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Future of Biodiversity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.*
- WWF (2023). *Breaking Silos: Enhancing Synergies between NDCs and NBSAPs.*
- *UNDP and Indigenous Peoples: A Policy of Engagement.*
- UNDG (2009). *Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues.*

²⁷ See UNDESA, *Social Inclusion.*

²⁸ FAO (2014). *Respecting free, prior and informed consent: Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities in relation to land acquisition.*

²⁹ Colchester, M. and MacKay, F. (2004). *In search of Middle Ground: Indigenous Peoples, Collective Representation and the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.* Paper presented to the 10th Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property Oaxaca, August 2004.



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

climatepromise.undp.org | [@UNDPClimate](https://twitter.com/UNDPClimate)

www.undp.org | [@UNDP](https://twitter.com/UNDP)