

Indigenous Rights and
Sovereignty in National
Climate Policies:

A Systematic Analysis



Canada Research Chair
in Human Rights, Health
and the Environment



INDIGENOUS
CLIMATE ACTION

Executive Summary

Indigenous Peoples have advocated for inclusion in climate mitigation and adaptation efforts for decades. They are among the groups that have contributed the least to climate change but are disproportionately affected by its impacts. Indigenous Peoples also possess critical knowledge for successfully mitigating and adapting to climate change. However, while states increasingly recognize both the vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples to climate change and the important role that Indigenous knowledge plays in climate solutions, Indigenous Peoples remain excluded from most climate policymaking and decision-making processes.

This report explores the Indigenous rights obligations of states in the context of climate change and analyses the extent to which Indigenous Peoples and their rights are included in states' climate policies. To determine whether states are abiding by their obligations under international law, we examined states' climate commitments under the *Paris Agreement* and their domestic climate adaptation policies across five metrics:

- (1) the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples;
- (2) the recognition and protection of Indigenous knowledge systems;
- (3) the recognition and realization of the rights of Indigenous Peoples; and
- (4) the recognition and restoration of Indigenous jurisdiction over land.

Although most states include at least one mention of Indigenous Peoples in their climate policies, the quality of these references varies significantly. Most states fail to meet their obligations, as outlined by the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and other sources of international law, to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the climate crisis. In particular, States need to make significant efforts to include Indigenous Peoples in the design of climate policies, as this inclusion is crucial to ensuring the adoption of climate policies that respect the rights to full and effective participation, self-determination, and free, prior, and informed consultation.

Introduction

This report provides a systematic analysis of Indigenous Peoples and their rights in the climate policies adopted by State Parties to the *Paris Agreement* adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Section 1 outlines the key obligations states owe to Indigenous Peoples under international law in the context of climate change. Section 2 describes the methodology used to collect and analyze the climate policies. Section 3 presents the results of our analysis and discusses how states have acknowledged Indigenous Peoples in their climate policies. Section 4 summarizes the key conclusions of our analysis and provides recommendations for enhancing the protection, respect, and fulfillment of Indigenous rights in climate policymaking.



UNFCCC COP27
Indigenous women lead procession into the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion following a water ceremony.

1

The Indigenous Rights Obligations of States in the Context of Climate Change

UN CBD COP15
Indigenous groups come together for press conference as part of Indigenous Climate Action's Decolonizing Climate Policy project.

Under international law, states are obliged to respect, protect, and fulfil the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of climate change. Notably, the preamble to the *Paris Agreement*¹ affirms that “parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights,” including the rights of Indigenous Peoples. While non-binding, this language reflects the shared understanding of State Parties to the UNFCCC that their obligations under international human rights law apply to their efforts to combat climate change.

The obligations that states owe to Indigenous Peoples are explicitly set out in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*² (UNDRIP) and *ILO Convention no 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries*³. Many of these obligations are also derived from the broader set of human rights protected under international law, including civil and political rights, such as the rights to personal security, freedom of movement, and freedom from racial discrimination⁴, economic, social, and cultural rights such as the rights to housing, food, water, health, an adequate standard of living, and culture⁵, and the rights of children, women, and persons with disabilities. The treaty bodies associated with these human rights conventions have repeatedly called on states to adopt measures that address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on Indigenous Peoples and to do so in a way that respects, protects, and fulfills the procedural and substantive rights of Indigenous Peoples⁶.

Finally, the recognition of the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge in this context is also consistent with key principles of international environmental law⁷. In broad terms, when developing climate policies, international law obliges states to:

1. Respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and their jurisdiction over their lands, territories, and resources in the design and implementation of domestic climate policies;
2. Ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the design and implementation of domestic climate policies;
3. Consult Indigenous Peoples, through their own representative institutions, to seek their free, prior, and informed consent at all stages during the development and implementation of climate policies that may affect them;
4. Support the incorporation of Indigenous knowledge in national climate change policies and give equal weight to the contributions of this knowledge in climate decision-making;
5. Ensure Indigenous Peoples can access judicial or administrative proceedings and effective remedies where climate action or inaction harms their rights.

¹ 12 December 2015, 16 TIAS 1104 (entered into force 4 November 2016).

² Arts 10, 11(2), 19, 28, 29(2) and 32(2).

³ 72 ILO Official Bull. 59, 28 ILM 1382 (1989), arts 4, 5 and 13-19.

⁴ *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, adopted 16 Dec. 1966, UNGA Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force 23 Mar. 1976, art. 9(1), 12(1), and 26(1).

⁵ *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, adopted 16 Dec. 1966, UNGA Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 49, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 993 U.N.T.S. 3, entered into force 3 Jan. 1976, art. 11, 12, and 15.

⁶ See CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8, CEDAW/C/VCT/CO/4-8, CRC/C/SUR/CO/3-4, CRC/C/NZL/CO/5, E/C.12/CAN/CO/6, E/C.12/FIN/CO/6 and E/C.12/AUS/CO/4, CEDAW, Draft General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls; CESCR, General comment No 26 (2021) on land and economic, social and cultural rights (2021); CEDAW/C/SUR/CO/4-6; CERD/C/MEX/CO/18-21; CEDAW/C/ECU/CO/10; E/C.12/NZL/CO/4.

⁷ See, e.g., *Declaration on Environment and Development*, Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.151/6/Rev.1 (1992), Principle 10 (“Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.”) and Principle 22 (“Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices.”)

In this report, we focus on the principal Indigenous rights that are particularly affected by climate change and have concrete implications for the design and implementation of climate policies, namely: the right to self-determination; the right to participate and to free, prior and informed consent; the right to culture and traditional knowledge; the rights to lands and resources; and the rights to health, food, water and an adequate standard of living. In table 1, we have reproduced the relevant provisions of UNDRIP and other conventions regarding these rights and briefly summarized how they apply to climate policymaking.

It is important to note that States are currently failing to abide by their obligations as set out in international law, both in the context of climate change and beyond.

UNFCCC COP26
Cross constituency
march led by Indigenous
delegates in Glasgow.

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim
Chadian environmental
activist speaks at the
UNFCCC COP27.



Key Indigenous Rights and Provisions in UNDRIP

Article 3. Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

Article 4. Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Implications for Domestic Climate Policymaking

States should:

- Respect the authority of Indigenous Peoples to give or withhold their consent to climate change policy proposals that may affect their rights, lands, territories, and resources
- Ensure that relevant sectors, such as forestry, natural resources, and mining, also respect the authority of Indigenous Peoples to give or withhold their consent where their rights, lands, territories, and resources may be affected
- Support the autonomy of Indigenous Peoples to design their own climate policies and programs
- Refrain from dictating how Indigenous Peoples use their lands, territories, and resources
- Respect the protocols, policies, and governance structures of Indigenous Peoples

States should

Require that any climate policy or program proposal that may affect the rights, lands, territories, or resources of Indigenous Peoples obtains their free, prior, and informed consent.

Indigenous right to participate and to free, prior and informed consent

Article 10. Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 18. Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Article 28(1). Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

States should:

- Ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, at all stages of the design and implementation of climate policies
- Require that any climate policy or program proposal that may affect the rights, lands, territories, or resources of Indigenous Peoples obtains their free, prior, and informed consent
- Include Indigenous Peoples, through their own governance systems, in decision-making processes that could affect the lands, waters, and natural resources that fall under their jurisdiction
- Ensure that Indigenous Peoples can access all relevant information concerning climate policies and projects that may affect their rights
- Establish mechanisms for the participation of Indigenous Peoples in climate governance and action if none existed previously
- Include Indigenous Peoples in dialogues with partner countries and support the efforts of Indigenous Peoples to represent themselves in multilateral institutions that address climate change
- Provide avenues for redress where climate policies, programs or projects affect the lands, territories, and resources of Indigenous Peoples without their free, prior and informed consent

Indigenous right to culture and traditional knowledge

Article 31(1). Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

(2) In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

UNFCCC COP25

Indigenous youth host action to raise awareness on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW).



States should:

- Acknowledge the threat that climate change poses to Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous cultures
- Recognize the unique role that Indigenous knowledge, innovation, and practices play in climate solutions and incorporate them into climate solutions
- Adopt knowledge frameworks that support the equitable treatment and application of Indigenous knowledge
- Provide opportunities for knowledge co-production between Indigenous Peoples and the state
- Support the production and transmission of Indigenous knowledge within Indigenous communities and beyond, including in relevant sectors such as forestry and natural resources
- Ensure that climate solutions do not impede Indigenous Peoples from practicing their cultures



Casey Camp-Horinek
Ponca Environmental
Ambassador speaks at
the UNFCCC COP26.

Indigenous rights to lands and resources

Article 28 (1). Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

Article 29 (1). Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

Article 32 (1). Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

States should:

- Respect Indigenous jurisdiction over lands, territories, and resources, and promote policy reforms to recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples over their traditional lands, territories, and resources if their jurisdiction is not yet recognized
- Ensure that the rights to self-determination and free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples are respected by climate change policies that could impact their lands, territories, or resources
- Ensure that relevant sectors, such as forestry, natural resources, and mining respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination and free, prior, and informed consent
- Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples to design and implement their own climate programs and policies
- Establish assistance programs for Indigenous Peoples for the conservation and protection of their lands and territories
- Refrain from displacing Indigenous Peoples from their traditional lands and territories

States should

Ensure that climate mitigation and adaptation policies and programs do not undermine the rights to health, food, and water of Indigenous Peoples

Rights to health, food, water and an adequate standard of living

Article 21 (1). Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Article 24 (2). Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

States should:

- Address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the health and food and water security of Indigenous Peoples
- Ensure that climate mitigation and adaptation policies and programs do not undermine the rights to health, food, and water of Indigenous Peoples
- Support efforts to enhance the food and water security of Indigenous Peoples, including through the promotion of Indigenous knowledge
- Establish assistance programs to ensure that Indigenous Peoples enjoy an adequate standard of living
- Ensure that benefits arising from climate mitigation and adaptation programs are shared fairly and equitably with Indigenous Peoples

2 Methods



UNFCCC COP27
Indigenous youth host panel in Canada Pavilion during COP27.

To produce this report, we systematically collected the climate policies adopted by the 52 state parties to the Paris Agreement whose territories have been identified as having Indigenous Peoples in the 2022 annual report released by the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)⁸.

We specifically collected two types of climate policies. First, we collected the most recent version of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted by these states to the UNFCCC Secretariat (and available on its website)⁹. NDCs are non-binding communications that State Parties to the *Paris Agreement* must submit every five years in which they set out the steps that they will take to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Second, we examined the most recent national communications submitted by these states to the UNFCCC secretariat and extracted the titles of the most recent framework climate adaptation policies. We then searched online to retrieve these framework policies. We also consulted the UNFCCC's collection of submitted National Adaptation Plans. All told, our data set includes 51 NDCs adopted by 51 states and 31 adaptation policies adopted by 31 states.

All told, our data set includes 51 NDCs adopted by 51 states and 31 adaptation policies adopted by 31 states.

Once the documents were collected, a team of coders reviewed the NDCs and adaptation policies to retrieve any textual references to Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous rights or lands, or other equivalent terms that may be used in each jurisdiction (e.g. First Nations in Canada; Māori in New Zealand). Building on the framework set out in section 2, the coders then analysed whether the document incorporated a reference to obligations relating to:

- (1) the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples;
- (2) the recognition and protection of Indigenous knowledge systems;
- (3) the recognition and realization of the rights of Indigenous Peoples; and
- (4) the recognition and restoration of Indigenous jurisdiction over their lands. The analysis was performed in an iterative and collaborative manner to resolve any disagreements in coding and to ensure that our results were accurate and consistent.

⁸ International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, "The Indigenous World 2022" (April 2022), online (pdf): [⁹ If no NDC had been submitted, we analysed the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution \(INDC\) submitted by states when they signed the Paris Agreement.](https://www.iwgia.org/doclink/iwgia-book-the-indigenous-world-2022-eng/eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJpd2dpYS1ib29rLXRoZS1pbmRlZ2Vub3VzLXdxcmx-KLTlwMjltZW5nliwiaWF0IjoxNjUxMTM5NTg1LCJleHAiOiJlE2NTEyMjU0ODV9.jRnv3PeantfRZTJg4jph8xdshK5Mh25Z3hlcPs9As U></p></div><div data-bbox=)

3

Systematic Analysis of the Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in Domestic Climate Commitments and Policies



UNFCCC COP26
Indigenous groups lead march through Glasgow during COP26.

UNFCCC COP27

Civil Society stage walkout during Canada pavilion panel with oil executive promoting fossil fuel expansion.



3.1. Overview

Our systematic analysis reveals that 36 of the 52 states analyzed refer to Indigenous Peoples in their NDC, and that 31 refer to Indigenous Peoples in their climate adaptation policies.

List of State Parties that Refer to Indigenous Peoples in their NDC (or INDC)

Argentina	Costa Rica	New Zealand	South Africa
Australia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nicaragua	Suriname
Brazil	Ecuador	Norway	Sweden
Bolivia	Finland	Panama	Uganda
Burundi	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	United States of America
Cambodia	Guyana	Paraguay	Vietnam
Cameroon	Kenya	Peru	Zimbabwe
Canada	Mexico	Philippines	
Chile	Nepal	Republic of the Congo	
Colombia		Samoa	

List of State Parties that Refer to Indigenous Peoples in their Climate Adaptation Policies

Argentina	Chile	Kenya	Peru
Australia	Colombia	Mexico	Russia
Bangladesh	Costa Rica	Nepal	South Africa
Bolivia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	New Zealand	Suriname
Brazil	Ecuador	Norway	Sweden
Cambodia	Finland	Panama	Uganda
Cameroon	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	United States of America
Canada		Paraguay	Zimbabwe

3.2. Analysis of Nationally Determined Contributions Submitted to the UNFCCC

Our analysis reveals that most of the states in our dataset do include references to Indigenous Peoples in their NDCs, with 69% of the states including at least one reference to Indigenous Peoples in their NDC. These references vary significantly in terms of how they address states' obligations to Indigenous Peoples though. Of the four types of obligations owed to Indigenous Peoples, the participation of Indigenous Peoples is the most commonly referenced in NDCs. 23 of the 52 States analyzed currently

List of States Parties that Refer to the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in their NDC (or INDC)

Argentina	Colombia	Mexico	Peru
Bolivia	Costa Rica	Nepal	Philippines
Burundi	Democratic Republic of the Congo	New Zealand	Republic of the Congo
Cambodia	Guatemala	Nicaragua	South Africa
Cameroon	Guyana	Panama	Uganda
Canada		Paraguay	United States of America

Less attention is paid to the recognition and protection of Indigenous knowledge systems. 19 of the 52 State Parties analyzed acknowledge the importance of Indigenous knowledge in their NDCs. Like many of the references to Indigenous participation, most references to Indigenous knowledge are superficial. Many countries recognize the value of Indigenous knowledge but fail to describe how it

List of States Parties that Refer to Indigenous Knowledge in their NDC (or INDC)

Australia	Chile	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea
Bolivia	Costa Rica	Guyana	Paraguay
Burundi	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kenya	Samoa
Cambodia	Ecuador	Mexico	Suriname
Canada		New Zealand	Uganda

refer to the participation of Indigenous Peoples in their INDC or NDC.

A troubling finding is that most of the references to participation in the NDCs are cursory. Many states refer to the engagement or consultation of Indigenous Peoples but fail to acknowledge their rights to participate in decision-making and to veto climate policies that deleteriously affect their rights. Certain references to participation are more meaningful and discuss Indigenous-led decision-making. For example, New Zealand's NDC indicates that the State will support Māori in creating their own transition strategy that responds to the priorities and needs of the Māori economy and Māori people.

is or will be incorporated in domestic climate policymaking. There are certain exceptions. For example, Guatemala's NDC includes specific references to the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge in the design of a soil conservation program, while Australia's NDC describes efforts to incorporate Indigenous knowledge through its "Indigenous rangers" program.

The rights of Indigenous Peoples receive some attention in the NDCs analyzed in this report. 21 states currently refer to the rights of Indigenous Peoples in their NDCs. However, many NDCs refer to the rights of Indigenous Peoples only in the context of a country's broader human rights obligations (see, for example, Guyana, Finland and the Philippines). Only a minority of policies describe the specific Indigenous rights that will be protected in efforts against climate change. For instance, Cambodia's NDC indicates that

efforts will be taken to promote the land ownership rights of Indigenous Peoples, while Norway's NDC describes the use of consultation mechanisms to ensure that the Sámi people's right to participation is respected. Virtually all policies fail to outline specific, concrete measures to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples are respected and safeguarded during the design and implementation of climate policies.

List of States Parties that Refer to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in their NDC (or INDC)

Argentina	Costa Rica	Mexico	Paraguay
Bolivia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nepal	Philippines
Brazil	Finland	New Zealand	Republic of the Congo
Cambodia	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Sweden
Canada	Guyana	Norway	
Colombia		Panama	

UNFCCC COP25

Indigenous youth lead action to Reject Teck at COP25 in Madrid.



Finally, few states currently refer to Indigenous jurisdiction over land in their INDC or NDC. Only 9 of the 52 State Parties analyzed include references to Indigenous jurisdiction over land in their national climate commitment under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, even those countries that include references Indigenous jurisdiction over land

fail to indicate whether this jurisdiction and the rights to self-determination and free, prior informed consent that it entails will be respected in the implementation of the INDC or NDC (see, for example, Papua New Guinea, Canada, and the United States of America).

List of States Parties that Refer to Indigenous Jurisdiction Over Land in their NDC (or INDC)

Brazil	Costa Rica	Guyana	Papua New Guinea
Canada	Democratic Republic	Nicaragua	United States of America
Colombia	of the Congo		



UNFCCC COP27
Indigenous groups take action under banner "No More Stolen Relatives on Stolen Land."

3.3. Analysis of Climate Adaptation Policies

Our analysis reveals that 60% of the states in our data set include currently include at least one reference to Indigenous Peoples in their climate adaptation policies. Although the majority of the states analyzed do reference Indigenous Peoples in their climate adaptation policies, most fail to address their obligations under international law to Indigenous Peoples.

Of the four types of obligations owed to Indigenous Peoples, the participation of Indigenous Peoples is the most common to be referenced in countries' climate adaptation policies. 21 of the 52 State Parties analyzed

refer to the participation of Indigenous Peoples in their adaptation policies. Many policies recognize the importance of including Indigenous Peoples in climate adaptation efforts but fail to provide specific mechanisms for ensuring their participation. Certain states refer to the participation of Indigenous Peoples only in certain areas, such as conservation (see, for example, Cameroon and Nepal). Moreover, most states fail to acknowledge the right of Indigenous Peoples to play a central role in climate policymaking and decision-making. There are some exceptions. For example, Panama and the United States of America each indicate that Indigenous Peoples will play a role in specific decision-making processes. New Zealand's National Adaptation Plan goes further, and describes an initiative to build a platform to support Māori-led climate adaptation.

List of States Parties that Refer to the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in their Climate Adaptation Policies

Argentina	Canada	Mexico	Suriname
Australia	Chile	Nepal	Sweden
Bangladesh	Costa Rica	New Zealand	United States of America
Brazil	Democratic Republic	Panama	Zimbabwe
Cambodia	of the Congo	Paraguay	
Cameroon	Guatemala	Peru	

Although the majority of the states analyzed do reference Indigenous Peoples in their climate adaptation policies, most fail to address their obligations under international law to Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous knowledge similarly receives significant attention in countries' climate adaptation policies. 19 of the 52 State Parties analyzed currently refer to Indigenous knowledge in their adaptation policy. Several states describe using Indigenous knowledge during the formulation process of their adaptation policies (see, for example, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Costa Rica). In many climate adaptation policies, states have gone beyond the superficial recognition of Indigenous knowledge to identify specific, concrete efforts to incorporate Indigenous knowledge into their adaptation efforts. For example,

List of State Parties that Refer to Indigenous Knowledge in their Climate Adaptation Policies

Argentina	Canada	Guatemala	Peru
Australia	Chile	Kenya	South Africa
Bangladesh	Colombia	Nepal	Sweden
Brazil	Costa Rica	New Zealand	United States of America
Cameroon	Ecuador	Papua New Guinea	Zimbabwe

The rights of Indigenous Peoples received comparatively less attention in countries' climate adaptation policies. Only 12 of the 52 State Parties analyzed currently refer to the rights of Indigenous Peoples in their climate adaptation policies. Many states highlight the need to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples specifically (see, for example, Guatemala and Peru). In some instances, particular rights are singled out for protection. For example, Norway

List of State Parties that Refer to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in their Climate Adaptation Policies

Bolivia	Canada	Norway	Peru
Brazil	Guatemala	Panama	Suriname
Cameroon	New Zealand	Paraguay	Zimbabwe

Peru's National Adaptation Plan includes a commitment to developing community radio programmes and workshops in Indigenous languages that will promote and transmit Indigenous techniques for climate adaptation, while Kenya's National Adaptation Plan indicates that Indigenous knowledge will be integrated into early warning systems. However, even those states that do provide for the incorporation of Indigenous knowledge fail to indicate whether this knowledge will be treated with equal respect as western science in policy design and implementation.

highlights the importance of protecting the Sami people's right to exercise their traditional culture, while Panama describes the need to protect the land and tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, virtually all policies fail to identify specific, concrete measures to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples during the design and implementation of climate adaptation efforts.

Only 7 of the 52 states analyzed include references to Indigenous jurisdiction over land in their climate adaptation policies. Several of these references go beyond mere acknowledgement to discuss the implications of this jurisdiction. For instance, Canada highlights the need for climate adaptation efforts affecting Indigenous lands to be Indigenous-led and to respect the right to self-

List of State Parties that Refer to Indigenous Jurisdiction Over Land in their Climate Adaptation Policies

Bolivia	Canada	Costa Rica	Peru
Brazil	Colombia	New Zealand	

determination, while Costa Rica indicates that adaptation efforts will respect the standards set out in international law concerning consultation. However, none of the policies analyzed outline specific, concrete efforts to ensure that climate adaptation efforts respect Indigenous jurisdiction over land.

UNFCCC COP27
Indigenous leaders host action to speak on connection between extractive industries and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples (MMIP).



4

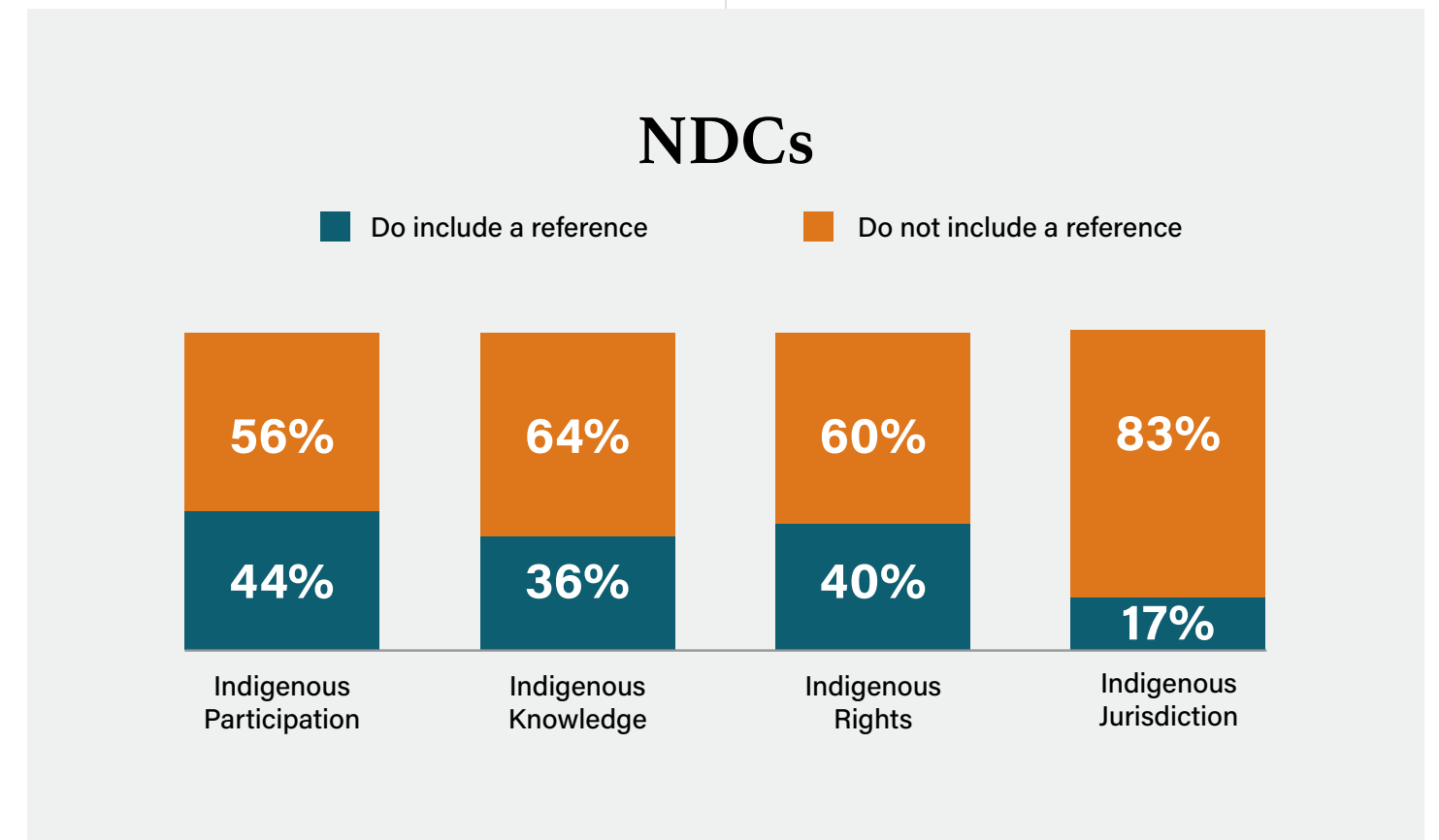
Conclusion: Key Findings & Recommendations for Moving Forward



UN CBD COP15
Indigenous leaders speak at press conference as part of Indigenous Climate Action's Decolonizing Climate Policy project.

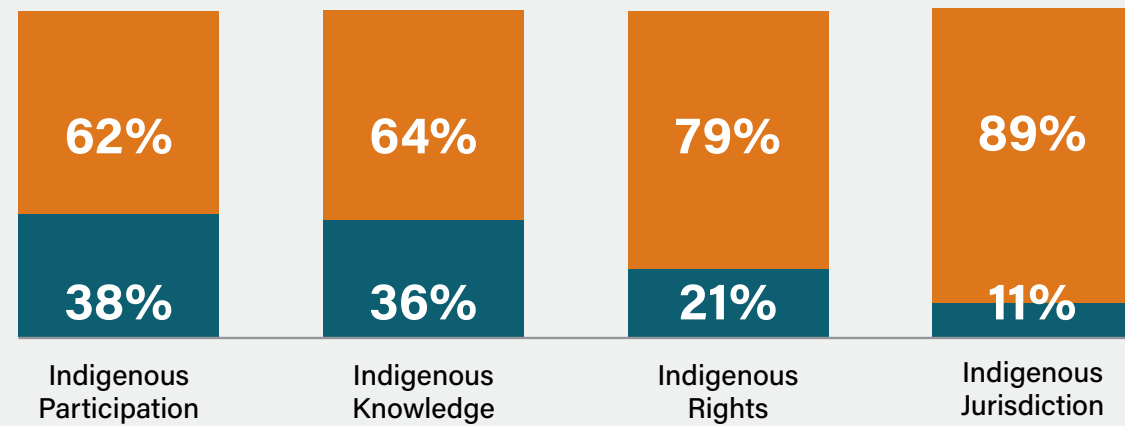
International law requires states respect, protect and fulfil the procedural and substantive rights held by Indigenous Peoples in the design and implementation of climate policies. In order to fully and effectively recognize the rights and sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples in the context of climate governance, governments are obligated to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, to protect Indigenous knowledge systems, and to recognize and respect Indigenous jurisdiction over land.

Unfortunately, most states are falling far short of these obligations. Although our analysis found that a majority of states include references to Indigenous Peoples in their NDCs and climate adaptation policies, most need to take additional steps to ensure that their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Where references to Indigenous participation, knowledge, or jurisdiction are made, they are often cursory in nature, without providing for concrete mechanisms to protect these rights.



Climate adaptation policies

■ Do include a reference ■ Do not include a reference



The failure of states to adopt climate policies that respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples stems in part from their exclusion from the design of these policies. Our analysis revealed that Indigenous Peoples participated in the design of only a minority of climate policies – just 32% of NDCs and 19% of the climate adaptation policies analyzed indicate that Indigenous Peoples participated in their formulation. This exclusion violates Indigenous Peoples’ rights to self-determination and free, prior, and informed consultation. Moreover, the failure of states to include Indigenous Peoples increases the risk that these policies will promote climate action efforts that will violate other Indigenous rights.

Considering these findings, States should adopt the following measures to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples are protected, respected, and fulfilled in the context of the climate crisis:

1. Introduce concrete mechanisms to facilitate the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the design, implementation, and monitoring of domestic climate policies;
2. Adopt and implement measures to include Indigenous Peoples, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as full partners in climate policymaking and decision-making;
3. Support Indigenous-led climate action by strengthening the capacity of Indigenous Peoples to design and implement their own climate programs and policies, including by providing financial support;

UNFCCC COP27
Indigenous land defenders from Canada singing at opening of People’s Plenary.



4. Incorporate Indigenous knowledge systems and cultures into domestic climate policymaking and decision-making through partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, and adopt measures to ensure that Indigenous knowledge is given equal weight to Western science in these efforts;
5. Implement safeguard mechanisms to ensure that the incorporation of Indigenous knowledge in domestic climate policymaking and decision-making takes place respectfully and ethically, and to prevent the misinterpretation and decontextualization of Indigenous knowledge by decision-makers;

6. Adopt a comprehensive set of measures to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as set out in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, are respected, protected, and fulfilled during the design and implementation of domestic climate policies;
7. Seek the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, for all climate mitigation and adaptation efforts that could affect the lands, waters, and resources that fall under their jurisdiction

UNFCCC COP27
The Peoples Plenary.



United Nations
Climate Change

COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022



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Indigenous Rights and Sovereignty in National Climate Policies:

Appendix



Canada Research Chair
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Appendix 1: Nationally Determined Contributions

State	Document Name	Link	References to Indigenous Knowledge	References to Indigenous Rights	References to Indigenous Sovereignty/Jurisdiction Over Land	References to Indigenous Participation
Algeria	The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Argentina	Segunda Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional de la República Argentina (2020)	Link	N/A	<p><i>“Adicionalmente, una acción climática integral sólo será posible si contempla los derechos humanos, desde una óptica intercultural con perspectiva de género y de diversidad, considerando los impactos diferenciales del cambio climático sobre infancias, juventudes, personas mayores, personas con capacidades diferentes, población afrodescendiente, migrantes, refugiados, población rural,</i></p>	N/A	<p><i>“La Mesa Ampliada es el espacio de articulación a través del cual se logra la integración de los aportes de diversos sectores y actores, tanto públicos como privados. Esta Mesa convoca a diversos actores, tales como: [...] comunidades indígenas; poder legislativo; poder judicial y partidos políticos. La misma se complementa con un Mecanismo de Participación Ciudadana en formato virtual que permite a cualquier ciudadano u organización hacer llegar sus aportes, sugerencias y consideraciones sobre las distintas instancias de trabajo del GNCC” (pg.</i></p>

				trabajadores, comunidades indígenas y campesinas, y otras poblaciones vulnerables” (pg. 25)		18) “El Consejo Asesor integra científicos, expertos, investigadores, representantes de organizaciones ambientales, sindicatos, comunidades indígenas, universidades, entidades académicas y empresariales, centros de investigación públicos y privados, así como también integrantes de partidos políticos con representación parlamentaria” (pg. 18)
Australia	Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)	Link	“The Australian Government is taking concerted action to adapt to climate change and ensure the resilience and disaster readiness of our communities and natural environment in the context of its impacts. This includes: Protecting Australia’s unique environment by [...] doubling the number of Indigenous Rangers , recognising the importance of employing Indigenous People’s knowledge and experience to address the climate crisis” (pg. 5)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bangladesh	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021 (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bolivia	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2022)	Link	<p><i>“It is essential to convince all levels and sectors of the Bolivian population to implement actions to transform the behavior of our society in accordance with the indications of climate science and local and ancestral knowledge” (pg. 8)//</i></p> <p><i>“Bolivia is based on plurality and political, economic, legal, cultural and linguistic pluralism, within the integration process of the country. Interculturality plays a fundamental role in Bolivian climate policy. This principle recognizes and integrates local knowledge, ancestral and cultural knowledge, values and practices, uses and customs and life systems” (pg. 10)</i></p>	<p><i>“The most important related aspects of climate crisis management in climate planning in Bolivia are the following:[...] In accordance with Law No. 300 Framework of Mother Earth, Integral Development for Living Well, climate planning and management must be developed respecting [...] the rights of the indigenous native peasant nations and peoples” (pg. 10)</i></p>	N/A	<p><i>“All Bolivians, especially groups vulnerable to climate change, including families living in poverty, indigenous peoples, women and children, will have reduced their exposure, and will have increased their adaptive capacity to climate change” (pg. 8)//</i></p> <p><i>“The NDC proposes a goal to reduce deforestation and increase the integrated and sustainable management of forests, within the framework of a policy to strengthen access to natural resources by small rural indigenous and aboriginal peasant producers and intercultural communities” (pg. 18)//</i></p> <p><i>“The need for sectoral and territorial coordination and articulation mechanisms, as provided for in S.D. 1696 and the PAME Mechanisms. This coordination mechanism will be the basis for intersectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder articulation, integrating coordination channels with the productive sector, the academic sector, indigenous and aboriginal</i></p>

						peasant nations and peoples " (pg. 36)
Botswana	Botswana Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2016)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil	Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)	Link	N/A	"Articles 5, 231, and 232 of the Brazilian Constitution establish ample rights and guarantees for all Brazilian citizens, paying due attention to the special needs of women and indigenous peoples " (pg. 4)	"Currently, 30% of the Brazilian territory is covered by protected areas, such as conservation units and indigenous lands " (pg. 9)	N/A
Burundi	Contribution determine au niveau national 2020 (2021)	Link	"Les connaissances traditionnelles des batwa seront prises en considération car ils possèdent une longue expérience d'observation et d'engagement envers leur environnement" (pg. 13)	N/A	N/A	"Pour l'actualisation 2020 de la CDN [...] un accent particulier a été mis sur la participation [...] des peuples autochtones assimilés aux Batwa durant le processus de consultation" (pg. 12)// "Les projets et programmes d'agriculture, d'énergie et d'infrastructures retenues dans cette CDN sont particulièrement appelés à intégrer systématiquement les aspects genre et inclusion sociale. Ils informeront et sensibiliseront les femmes, les jeunes et les batwa comme acteurs dans la réduction des

						<p>gaz à effet de serre” (pg. 94)// “Les projets en cours renforceront les capacités des femmes, des jeunes et des batwa pour susciter un changement de pratiques et optimiser la gestion intégrée des paysages et la chaîne de valeur alimentaire durable afin d’accroître l’adoption de systèmes de production résistants et améliorés” (pg. 94)</p>
<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Cambodia’s Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)</p>	<p>Link</p>	<p>“Respect for the traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples is integral to an understanding of traditional livelihoods and of culture and is, therefore, an essential component of safeguarding these rights” (pg. 40)</p>	<p>“During the NDC implementation and particularly for mitigation measures in the FOLU, the RGC will seek to promote the rights of indigenous people, specifically concerning land ownership” (pg. 40)// “Indigenous people are also protected by the Land Law (2001), the Forest Law (2002), the Protected Areas Law (2008), and the National REDD+ Strategy, among others” (pg. 40)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>“The NDC update process was initiated with the relevant line ministries in March 2020 and included contributions from a number of development partner experts [...] indigenous peoples were engaged in the process” (pg. 7) // “Stakeholder consultations will include women and women’s groups, the disabled, the elderly, indigenous groups and all local communities impacted by the proposed infrastructure” (pg. 113)// “Conduct climate risk analysis for the existing electricity infrastructures and provide recommendations [...] 50% of stakeholders consulted should be made up of socially marginalized groups, such as [...] indigenous communities” (pg. 113)</p>

Cameroon	Contribution déterminée au niveau national - actualisée (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	“Communication et actualisation de la CDN [...] Campagnes régulières de communication sur la CDN à partir de fin 2021, en direction des CTD, des ONG, des peuples autochtones et communautés locales, de la société civile, du secteur privé et autres acteurs clé” (pg. 44)
Canada	Canada’s 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution Under the Paris Agreement (2021)	Link	“The Government of Canada [...] supports Indigenous approaches and ways of doing by acknowledging Indigenous Knowledge systems as an equal part in policy development, programs, and decision-making” (pg. 7)// “With a diversity of unique experiences and knowledge related to the environment and climate change, the voices of Indigenous women, youth, Elders, 2SLGBTQQIA, and persons with disabilities are an essential part of climate leadership and action” (pg. 7)	“Consistent with the Paris Agreement’s call to respect, promote and consider Indigenous rights when taking action on climate change, the Government of Canada is committed to renewed nation-to-nation, Inuit-to-Crown and Government-to-Government relationships with First Nations, Inuit, and the Métis Nation, based on the recognition of rights, respect, cooperation, and partnership. The Government of Canada also supports without qualification the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ” (pg. 7)// “Canada’s NDC is	“The Government of Canada will [...] Increase funding for Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas and Indigenous Guardians programs with a portion of the recent investments of \$2.3 billion in Canada’s Nature Legacy Initiative, to help address the biodiversity crisis, fight climate change, and protect and create jobs” (pg. 6)// “The climate crisis necessitates immediate, transformative action built on the recognition, respect, and safeguarding of First Nations governance,	“Canada is also exploring and co-developing solutions with Indigenous Peoples to ensure carbon pricing works for them and their communities” (pg. 5)// “Supporting self-determined climate action is critical to advancing Canada’s reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, as is the leadership of Indigenous Peoples to achieve the foundational transformations required to address and mitigate the consequences of climate change” (pg. 7)// “Canada’s enhanced NDC was also informed by engagement with provinces, territories, industry, civil society, Indigenous Peoples , and the public” (pg. 14)

				<p><i>prepared in the context of Canada's firm commitment to respect, promote and consider its respective obligations on [...] the rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>" (pg. 17)</p>	<p>rights, and jurisdiction, advancing the Government of Canada's commitment to positioning First Nations climate leadership as a cornerstone of its climate efforts" (pg. 39)// <i>"Inuit self-determination, Inuit rights and the implementation of comprehensive land claims agreements remain at the foundation of the relationship between Inuit and Canada"</i> (pg. 41)</p>	
Chile	Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)	Link	<p><i>"The design of instruments and measures arising from the implementation of this NDC will be carried out based on the best scientific evidence available, and will analyze traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local knowledge systems, where available" (pg. 26)// "The cultural, social and natural diversity of our country is one of its most important assets;</i></p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

			consequently, the incorporation of diversity in decision making is crucial to building a resilient country, including where possible the knowledge of our indigenous and local communities " (pg. 18)//			
China	中国落实国家自主贡献成效和新目标新举措 (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colombia	Actualización de la Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional de Colombia (2020)	Link	N/A	"En línea con compromisos previos, el Estado colombiano también considera que el cambio climático tiene impactos sobre los derechos humanos y que éstos son diferenciados hacia grupos con desigualdades e inequidades preexistentes, que no cuentan con la misma capacidad o los medios para afrontar sus consecuencias. Entre dichos grupos encontramos a los pueblos indígenas " (pg. 20)	"Una proporción importante de los bosques de Colombia, en particular en la Amazonía y el Pacífico, están situados en resguardos y territorios colectivos de las comunidades indígenas " (pg. 3)	"De manera complementaria, se desarrollaron espacios de diálogo con comunidades de base e instituciones para incentivar su participación en la construcción de la propuesta de actualización de la NDC. Se realizaron diez diálogos con instituciones de grupos [...] indígenas [...] con la participación de las directivas y el acompañamiento de los coordinadores técnicos del proceso de actualización en todos los casos" (pg. 7)// "La meta de reducción de emisiones por deforestación en el contexto de la NDC se presenta como meta intersectorial, debido a la injerencia requerida de múltiples carteras para su materialización [...]" [Colombia

						reconoce el papel fundamental que desempeñan las comunidades indígenas y afrocolombianas en la protección y uso sostenible de los bosques en Resguardos Indígenas y Territorios Colectivos de Comunidades Negras, los cuales cubren una porción muy significativa de los bosques naturales del país en particular en la Amazonía y la Costa Pacífica” (pg. 37)
Costa Rica	Contribución Nacionalmente Determinada 2020 (2020)	Link	“Al mismo tiempo, los Pueblos Indígenas y las comunidades Afrodescendientes resguardan un conocimiento y tradiciones basadas en sus respectivas cosmovisiones y las relaciones con la naturaleza que estas conllevan que son invaluable, y que deben ser la base del abordaje de la acción climática con estas poblaciones” (pg. 13)	“Esta NDC 2020 está también informada por [...] el respeto por las cosmovisiones y los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas ” (pg. 5)	“Al 2030, se habrá fomentado la adaptación basada en ecosistemas dentro y fuera del Patrimonio Natural del Estado por medio de la conservación de biodiversidad en corredores biológicos, reservas privadas, territorios indígenas , fincas agropecuarias, y de la gestión integral de patrimonio natural y cultural, entre otros” (pg. 39)// “Al 2030, Costa Rica ejecuta los Planes Ambientales Forestales Territoriales estarán en ejecución, de	“Al 2022 Costa Rica habrá establecido un esquema de Gobernanza de Transición Justa [...] Este esquema incluirá [...] un diálogo social amplio que integre a las mujeres y a las personas jóvenes desde una perspectiva interseccional, a los Pueblos Indígenas y a las comunidades Afrodescendientes de manera apropiada a las realidades y cosmovisiones de las distintas comunidades y territorios “ (pg. 15)// “A partir del 2021, el país desarrollará espacios de diálogo y participación, tanto virtuales como presenciales para grupos particularmente vulnerabilizados ante el cambio climático, incluyendo [...] Pueblos Indígenas [...] de manera apropiada y accesible a las realidades,

					<p><i>manera conjunta con los territorios indígenas, como instrumento de implementación de las medidas establecidas en la Estrategia Nacional REDD+; estos planes serán construidos mediante el proceso de consulta conforme al marco establecido para tal fin en la legislación nacional e internacional” (pg. 40)</i></p>	<p><i>cosmovisiones y tradiciones de las distintas comunidades y poblaciones” (pg. 50)// “La Dirección de Cambio Climático organizó en noviembre y diciembre de 2020 una serie de conversaciones con comunidades y grupos vulnerabilizados por la crisis climática y que tienen menor representación en espacios de tomas de decisiones. Estas conversaciones tenían como fin divulgar la NDC 2020 para recibir retroalimentación y comentarios. La DCC organizó conversaciones con [...] Pueblos Indígenas” (pg. 100)</i></p>
<p>Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>	<p>Contribution Déterminée à l'échelle Nationale révisée (2021)</p>	<p>Link</p>	<p><i>“Valoriser les outils MEOR (Méthodologie pour l'Évaluation des Opportunités de Restauration) à l'échelle nationale en y intégrant la valorisation des connaissances traditionnelles dans la conservation de la biodiversité autour des aires protégées” (pg. 11)</i></p>	<p><i>“L'opérationnalisation de la CDN ne sera possible que dans une approche inclusive, garantissant l'équité de genre, l'égalité des droits entre les femmes et les hommes, les garçons et les filles, intégrant les enfants, les jeunes, les Peuples Autochtones et les autres groupes vulnérables” (pg. 96)</i> <i>“Récemment, un projet de loi portant principes fondamentaux relatifs aux droits des</i></p>	<p><i>“Faciliter l'accès et sécuriser les terres des communautés locales et Peuples Autochtones” (pg. 89)</i></p>	<p><i>“Maximaliser l'implication des femmes, des jeunes, des peuples autochtones et autres groupes marginalisés dans la réalisation des différentes interventions prévues, notamment dans la prise de décision et le partage des avantages découlant de la mise en œuvre de la CDN” (pg. 22)</i> <i>“Des mesures de conservation devraient être mises en place dans les sites spécifiques où les écosystèmes présentent des risques de dégradation. Certaines actions pourront être entreprises, notamment : [...] implication des</i></p>

				<p>Peuples Autochtones <i>Pygmées a été adopté à l'Assemblée Nationale</i>" (pg. 97)</p>		<p><i>Communautés Locales et Peuples Autochtones dans les négociations des clauses sociales avec les exploitants forestiers et miniers [et] initiation des projets Pilotes sur les filières des produits forestiers non ligneux (PFNL) avec les Communautés Locales et Peuples Autochtones" (pg. 68)// "Développement des projets de valorisation des ressources forestières (PFNL, foresterie communautaire etc.) avec les Communautés Locales et Peuples Autochtones en veillant sur l'application des dispositions légales" (pg. 72)</i></p>
Ecuador	<p>Primera Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional para el Acuerdo de París bajo la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas Sobre Cambio Climático (2019)</p>	<p>Link</p>	<p><i>"La consideración de conocimientos tradicionales / ancestrales de actores locales" (pg. 31)// "Implementación de un sistema nacional de información para el sector hídrico como herramienta de apoyo a la gestión, monitoreo y evaluación de los efectos del cambio climático. Formulación e implementación de una estrategia nacional de cultura del agua, que</i></p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

			<i>incluya prácticas y saberes de los pueblos ancestrales, como mecanismo que contribuya a la sensibilización local de los efectos del cambio climático” (pg. 33)</i>			
Finland	Update of the NDC of the European Union and its Member States (2020)	Link	N/A	<i>“The EU NDC is prepared in the context of the EU’s commitment to gender equality and cross-cutting priorities, as articulated in commitments such as: [...] the EU’s support for adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)” (pg. 12)</i>	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	La Contribución Nacionalmente Determinada, Guatemala 2021 (2021)	Link	<i>“Guatemala es un país multiétnico, pluricultural, multilingüe y megadiverso, con una gran riqueza de recursos naturales y servicios ecosistémicos, esenciales para el equilibrio biológico global, que resguarda vastos conocimientos tradicionales y ancestrales de los</i>	<i>“Asimismo, se deben respetar, promover y tomar en consideración las obligaciones con respecto a los derechos humanos, pueblos indígenas” (pg. 14)// “En este sentido, Guatemala reconoce los principios y garantías fundamentales de la</i>	N/A	<i>“En la actualización de la NDC se han tomado en cuenta los temas transversales de género, pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales; y financiamiento para la implementación de la NDC. Se promovió la inclusión de consideraciones de género y pueblos indígenas en las metas y medidas que correspondieran, principalmente</i>

			<p>pueblos indígenas" (pg. 1)// "Se consideró prioritario incluir metas que reconozcan y respeten sus conocimientos y prácticas tradicionales" (pg. 41)// "Esta meta toma en cuenta principalmente acciones que implementará el MAGA dentro de sus programas para la conservación de suelos y también una contribución de la Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza en la Reserva de Biosfera Sierra de las Minas. En estas áreas se promoverán acciones teniendo en cuenta las prácticas tradicionales de las poblaciones indígenas en los territorios, con relación al uso y manejo del suelo" (pg. 41)</p>	<p>Convención establecidos en el Acuerdo de París, particularmente aquellos relacionados al ámbito social: equidad, derechos de los pueblos indígenas" (pg. 18)</p>		<p>en aquellas del componente de adaptación" (pg. 11)// "Zonas marino-costeras [...] Al 2025 se restauran y reforestan al menos 1500 hectáreas de ecosistemas de manglar, con la participación plena de las comunidades locales, pueblos indígenas y garífunas, grupos de mujeres y juventud" (pg. 40)// "En el 2025 habrá más de 3000 ha de bosques de ribera restaurados [...] Las entidades que se encargarán de la implementación de esta meta serán el MARN, INAB, CONAP y MAGA; así como las instituciones académicas, municipalidades, el sector privado y las organizaciones de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales" (pg. 52)</p>
Guyana	Guyana's Revised Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2016)	Link	<p>"Guyana has a long, proud history of forest conservation, with our indigenous peoples as the original stewards and conservators over their 7000-year-long legacy of wise use and accumulated traditional knowledge" (pg. 2)// "The</p>	<p>"In the delivery of all contributions, Guyana will be cognizant of, and respect, national and international commitments to human rights, including those of indigenous peoples</p>	<p>"Indigenous people own and manage some 14% of Guyana's lands" (pg. 7)// "Indigenous peoples themselves, through the full application of the FPIC process, in</p>	<p>"Guyana has led in the development of a nationwide MRVS and integrated Community MRV (CMRV) models. Through the Opt-in Mechanism, currently being developed, indigenous communities will have the opportunity to Opt-into Guyana's REDD+</p>

			<p>culture and traditions of Guyana’s indigenous peoples are rooted in sustainable use of nature, evident in the forests and other natural ecosystems maintained through centuries on the lands they have customarily occupied and used” (pg. 7)</p>	<p><i>and local communities and the needs and concerns of all other vulnerable groups”</i> (pg. 4)</p>	<p><i>keeping with the stated policy in the LCDS, will decide whether or not to include their titled lands as part of Guyana’s REDD+ programme”</i> (pg. 7)</p>	<p><i>programme through a consultative process that ensures community consensus based on FPIC principles and a benefit-sharing and governance framework“</i> (pg. 3)// <i>“Guyana has employed a broadly consultative process to develop its intended nationally determined contributions[...] The second draft was presented at two public meetings in September 2015 – one for civil society in general and the second targeting representatives of indigenous organizations and communities”</i> (pg. 4)// <i>“Policies will also be implemented to reflect equity between the extractive sector and indigenous peoples as the nation moves to genuinely ensure that the fight against climate change continues”</i> (pg. 7)</p>
India	India's Updated First Nationally Determined Contribution Under the Paris Agreement (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Israel	Israel First NDC (Updated submission) (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japan	Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenya	Submission of Kenya's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)	Link	<i>"Kenya is committed to enhancing its adaptation ambition by committing to bridging the implementation gaps which include: [...] enhance uptake of adaptation technology especially of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, incorporating scientific and indigenous knowledge" (pg. 14)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laos	Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malaysia	Malaysia's Update of its First Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Contribución Determinada a nivel Nacional: Actualización 2022(2022)</p>	<p>Link</p>	<p><i>“Hemos iniciado un proceso de construcción de abajo hacia arriba para la política de adaptación, donde se escucha a la gente, a los pueblos indígenas y su conocimiento ancestral, a las mujeres y jóvenes, y se busca apoyar en las soluciones que emanan del pueblo” (pg. 6)</i></p>	<p><i>“México subraya que la acción climática debe ser respetuosa de los derechos humanos, y que debe vigilar en todo momento y promover todos los derechos para todas y todos, mujeres, pueblos originarios indígenas y afroamericanos, niños y niñas, juventudes, migrantes, personas con discapacidad, población LGBTQ, grupos de bajos ingresos y personas adultas mayores” (pg. 6)// “En adición, nuestro gobierno ha decretado el litio como un mineral estratégico, y ha establecido el organismo público descentralizado denominado Litio para México, cuyo objetivo es la exploración, explotación, beneficio y aprovechamiento del litio, ubicado en territorio nacional [...] Todo ello en pleno cumplimiento en materia de protección al medio ambiente y de derechos de los pueblos originarios,</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><i>“Hemos iniciado un proceso de construcción de abajo hacia arriba para la política de adaptación, donde se escucha a la gente, a los pueblos indígenas y su conocimiento ancestral, a las mujeres y jóvenes, y se busca apoyar en las soluciones que emanan del pueblo” (pg. 6) // “De igual manera, el Gobierno de México expresa su compromiso de integrar, tanto en el diseño como implementación de la NDC, los enfoques de género y derechos humanos con la participación de los gobiernos subnacionales, locales y ciudades, así como pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales” (pg. 22)</i></p>
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				<i>comunidades indígenas y afromexicanas</i> " (pg. 11)		
Morocco	Contribution déterminée au niveau national – actualisée (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Namibia	Namibia's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nepal	Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>"Promote the leadership, participation and negotiation capacity of women, Indigenous Peoples and youth in climate change forums" (pg. 8)/ "Nepal's NDC formulation was a country-driven process following the principle of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). A team of experts reviewed overarching and sectoral policies, strategies and programs; and coordinated the process of gathering data and performing analysis. These assessments were later verified through in-person and virtual consultations both at national and provincial</i>

						<p>levels with [...] Indigenous Peoples" (pg. 10)// "Include the principles of equity, ensuring equal access to women, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups during participation, decision-making and benefit-sharing from NDC implementation" (pg. 20)</p>
New Zealand	New Zealand's first Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	<p>"Vision Mātauranga is a government policy that aims to unlock the science and innovation potential of Māori knowledge, resources and people for the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefit of New Zealand" (pg. 9)// "Government has been working on a wide range of proposals that may form Aotearoa New Zealand's first emission reduction plan. Current proposals include: [...] Supporting Māori to create a transition strategy that responds to the particular priorities and needs of the Māori economy and Māori people. This includes applying Māori values and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) to the transition" (pg. 9)</p>	<p>"Through implementing the Paris Agreement we will strive to ensure that the Agreement will be practical and based on continuous improvement, also that it recognises and protects the rights and interests of indigenous peoples" (pg. 11)</p>	N/A	<p>"The [Climate Change Commission] recommended that any changes to the NDC should be developed in partnership with iwi/Māori, to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi and align with the He Ara Waiora framework" (pg. 6)// "The [Climate Change Response Act] requires emissions reduction plans to include a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts on Māori, and that Māori are adequately consulted on these plans" (pg. 9)// "A number of approaches are used to engage with Māori on their perspectives of the risks and opportunities presented by climate change and specific policies in response. The Government has developed the Māori-Crown Engagement Framework and Partnership Guidelines to ensure Māori have full involvement in all phases of policy design,</p>

						implementation, and evaluation to support agencies to develop true partnerships with Māori " (pg. 9)//
Nicaragua	Contribución nacionalmente determinada de Nicaragua (2020)	Link	N/A	<p>“Los derechos de la propiedad de los territorios indígenas en primer lugar están garantizados en la ley 445, ley del régimen de propiedad comunal de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades étnicas de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe de Nicaragua y de los ríos Bocay, Coco, Indio y Maíz” (pg. 30)</p>	<p>“Los derechos de la propiedad de los territorios indígenas en primer lugar están garantizados en la ley 445, ley del régimen de propiedad comunal de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades étnicas de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe de Nicaragua y de los ríos Bocay, Coco, Indio y Maíz. Nicaragua ha establecido en la Estrategia Nacional de Reducción de Emisiones provenientes de la Deforestación y Degradación Forestal, así como en sus programas de impactos, el cumplimiento de las salvaguardas ambientales y sociales que</p>	<p>“Reconocimiento a los pueblos originarios y comunidades indígenas: el cambio climático afecta los hábitos, costumbres y tradiciones de los pueblos indígenas, por ello se hará énfasis en prestarle apoyo en sus actividades para la preservación del ambiente y uso sostenible de los recursos naturales” (pg. 30)// “Como parte de las acciones desarrolladas en el proceso de actualización de las NDC, se fortaleció la comunicación con los sectores vulnerables, ampliando el diálogo con pueblos indígenas, grupos de mujeres y jóvenes a nivel nacional” (pg. 50)// “Se considera implementar intervenciones que contribuyan en apoyar a comunidades indígenas y productores con capacidades, asistencia técnica, insumos e incentivos financieros y de mercado sólidos para la intensificación sostenible de sus medios de vida orientados a la restauración y conservación de los recursos naturales y los</p>

					<i>garanticen la participación plena de los territorios y pueblos indígenas a nivel nacional” (pg. 30)</i>	<i>bosques en sus fincas y territorios” (pg. 55)</i>
Norway	Update of Norway’s nationally determined contribution (2022)	Link	N/A	<i>“For consultations with indigenous people, Sami People, procedures for consultation processes between the central government and the Sámediggi, established in 2005, constitute a crucial framework for ensuring Sami rights under international law to participate in processes that may affect them” (pg. 8)</i>	N/A	N/A
Panama	Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional de Panama (2020)	Link	N/A	<i>“Como parte de esta visión, Panamá reconoce que al adoptar medidas para hacer frente al cambio climático, se deberá respetar, promover y tomar en consideración sus respectivas obligaciones con respecto a [...] los derechos de los pueblos indígenas” (pg. 6)</i>	N/A	<i>“El proceso de actualización de la CDN1 de Panamá se ha desarrollado durante circunstancias especiales debido al COVID 19, por lo que la participación de actores relevantes se ha realizado mediante plataformas virtuales. Se realizaron reuniones bilaterales con entidades regentes y talleres de escucha activa y participativa con</i>

						actores relevantes (como lo son los pueblos indígenas , afrodescendientes, campesinos, instituciones públicas y privadas en las diferentes provincias), cumpliendo con las normas de transparencia y participación pública del país” (pg. 109)
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea’s Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 (2020)	Link	“Mapping and planning to mitigate flooding is needed using a blended approach of traditional knowledge and modern infrastructure tools and methods” (pg. 27)// “Lack of awareness on coral reef damage due to climate change versus traditional use of coral/lime budding/planting of corals in pristine water requires implementation; there are presently no programmes on budding/ planting corals in the country; there is an opportunity to introduce communities and schools to support this sector” (pg. 28)// “Application of traditional knowledge in the country requires broader uptake and implementation” (pg. 28)	N/A	“PNG [...] has a total land area of (46.13 million hectares), 97 percent of which is customarily owned by local indigenous people ” (pg. 1)	N/A
Paraguay	Actualización de la NDC de la	Link	“Promover el intercambio de prácticas productivas	“Dar prioridad a programas y proyectos que incluyan	N/A	“El enfoque utilizado para la recolección de información de este componente está basado

	República del Paraguay (2021)		sostenibles realizadas en ecosistemas, tomando en consideración el conocimiento y visión de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales” (pg. 55)	intervenciones favorables para los pueblos indígenas , respetando el debido proceso de consulta libre, previa e informada” (pg. 44)		en el Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (PNACC), el cual se estructura desde una adaptación sectorial y local [...] Por último, estuvieron presente, con un 8% de participación, miembros de la academia, expertos sectoriales, y representantes de pueblos indígenas ” (pg. 31)// “[Objetivo] Apoyar el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y el soporte técnico e institucional a las organizaciones indígenas en coordinación con el INDI, para la búsqueda de recursos que permitan la implementación efectiva de los planes de acción climática y proyectos o programas planteados para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático” (pg. 44)// “[Objetivo] Incrementar las capacidades de mujeres, que pertenezcan a comunidades rurales y pueblos indígenas , para la sensibilización y acción sobre los impactos presentes y futuros del cambio climático, que afectan la producción de alimentos para el autoconsumo y comercialización” (pg. 44)
Peru	Contribuciones Determinadas	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	“Adicionalmente, para el éxito de este proceso fue necesario

	<p>as A Nivel Nacional Del Peru (2020)</p>					<p><i>un abordaje no solo multisectorial sino también multinivel y multiactor, debido a la necesidad de involucrar, atender y comprometer a todas las esferas del Estado, los gobiernos regionales y locales; así como a una gran diversidad de actores no estatales, como los pueblos indígenas u originarios, el sector privado, jóvenes y ciudadanía en general” (pg. 7)// “Finalmente, fue realizada la consulta previa con los pueblos indígenas u originarios. Esta última tuvo la intervención directa de 1433 líderes indígenas. En el marco de estos acuerdos se crea, en la Décimo Segunda Disposición Complementaria Final del Reglamento de la LMCC, la Plataforma de los Pueblos Indígenas para enfrentar el Cambio Climático” (pg. 21)// “Según el Decreto Supremo de su creación, la CANCC propone y recomienda, en el marco de la Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático del Perú, las acciones para neutralizar las emisiones de GEI y adaptarnos al cambio climático al año 2050; así como propone el incremento progresivo de la ambición de nuestras contribuciones nacionales, considerando las propuestas y</i></p>
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						recomendaciones elaboradas por los gobiernos subnacionales, los pueblos indígenas u originarios " (pg. 22)
Philippines	Nationally Determined Contribution Communicated to the UNFCCC on 15 April 2021 (2021)	Link	N/A	"The NDC upholds the importance of ensuring ecosystems integrity and promoting the country's obligations on human rights and the rights of its indigenous peoples " (pg. 2)	N/A	"Developed through a whole-of-government-and-society approach, the Philippines' NDC upholds the importance of meaningful participation of [...] indigenous peoples [...] and recognizes the indispensable value of inclusion and collaborative participation of local governments in implementing climate actions" (pg. 1)
Republic of the Congo	Contribution Déterminée au niveau national de la République du Congo (2021)	Link	N/A	"Le préambule de l'accord de Paris souligne que les changements climatiques sont un sujet de préoccupation pour l'humanité tout entière. Les pays devraient dans leurs mesures face aux changements climatiques, prendre en considération leurs obligations respectives concernant les droits de l'homme, le droit à la santé, les droits des peuples autochtones , [...] C'est sur ces principes que les parties	N/A	"La CDN révisée du Congo a bénéficié d'une architecture très solide sous la supervision du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement et du Tourisme. Celle-ci a facilité : [...] l'organisation des consultations avec les parties prenantes (secteur public, secteur privé, société civile, CLPA [communauté locale et populations autochtones]" (pg. 18)

				<i>prenantes nationales s'emploieront à mettre en œuvre la CDN, tant dans son scénario conditionnel que dans le scénario inconditionnel" (pg. 48)</i>		
Russia	ОПРЕДЕЛЯЕМЫЙ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ УРОВНЕ ВКЛАД РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ (2015)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Samoa	Samoa's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	<i>"It is expected that expanding agroforestry will be achieved by awareness raising activities that promote traditional knowledge of agroforestry systems and provide targeted support, including providing seedlings to landholders"</i> (pg. 13)	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	First Nationally Determined Contribution Under the Paris	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>"We will seek to raise further awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, including good</i>

	Agreement (2021)					<i>practices to facilitate access to climate finance for [...] indigenous peoples” (pg. 29)</i>
Suriname	The Republic of Suriname Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 (2019)	Link	<i>“Forest clearance due to shifting cultivation is not defined as deforestation, as in most cases this is a sustainable practice used by indigenous and tribal communities” (pg. 11)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	Update of the NDC of the European Union and its Member States (2020)	Link	N/A	<i>“The EU NDC is prepared in the context of the EU’s commitment to gender equality and cross-cutting priorities, as articulated in commitments such as: [...] the EU’s support for adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)” (pg. 12)</i>	N/A	N/A
Tanzania	Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thailand	Thailand’s 2 nd Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tunisia	Contribution Déterminée au niveau National (CDN) actualisée (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uganda	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)	Link	“As part of the LTS formulation and NDC update process, thirteen (13) pillars were identified to transform Uganda into a climate- resilient and low-carbon society by 2050 that is prosperous and inclusive. The strategic pillars include: [...] 9) Promote education and training on climate change science, and sharing of indigenous knowledge ” (pg. 15)	N/A	N/A	“The NDC Update Process applied a whole- of- government engagement through a sector-wide approach that ensured key Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments fully participated in the consultations [...] Representatives of women groups and indigenous peoples were also consulted” (pg. 54)
United States of America	The United States of America Nationally Determined Contribution Reducing Greenhouse Gases in the United States: A 2030 Emissions Target (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	“Indian tribal governments exercise governmental authority over a broad range of internal and territorial affairs ” (pg. 11)	“A whole-of-government approach on climate action at the federal level will play an important role in achieving our target in 2030, building upon and benefiting from a long history of leadership on climate ambition and innovation from state, local, and tribal governments ” (pg. 2)// “The federal government will work with state, local, and tribal governments to support the rapid deployment of carbon pollution-free electricity generating

						<p><i>resources, transmission, and energy storage and leverage the carbon pollution-free energy potential of power plants retrofitted with carbon capture and existing nuclear, while ensuring those facilities meet robust and rigorous standards for worker, public, environmental safety and environmental justice” (pg. 3)// “The National Climate Advisor and the White House Office of Domestic Climate Policy ran an interagency process across the federal government and consulted a range of other stakeholders, including [...] hundreds of governmental leaders including governors, mayors, and tribal leaders”(pg. 10)</i></p>
Vietnam	Nationally Determined Contribution (Updated in 2022) (2022)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix 2: Climate Adaptation Policies

State	Document Name	Link	References to Indigenous Knowledge	References to Indigenous Rights	References to Indigenous Sovereignty/Jurisdiction Over Land	References to Indigenous Participation
Algeria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Argentina	Plan Nacional de Adaptación y Mitigación al Cambio Climático (2022)	Link	<i>"The development and strengthening of agriculturefamily makes visible the invisible work of rural women, who possess traditional knowledge and ancestral practices settled in the territories. In turn, it favors low production in carbon and represents a potential to alleviate rural poverty" (pg. 22)// "Some of the principles guiding the NAP process are: Strategy based on and guided by the best available science available and by traditional and indigenous knowledge where appropriate, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and socially, economically and environmentally relevant</i>	N/A	N/A	<i>"Strengthening of local communities and the efforts of indigenous communities in the elaboration and implementation of adaptation strategies to climate change" (pg. 69)</i>

			<p><i>environmental policies and actions, as appropriate” (pg. 35)//</i> <i>“Instruments to increase adaptive capacity and resilience of systems natural, social and productive, gender sensitive, guided by the best science available and by local and ancestral knowledge, and which encompass a complementary approaches and tools, including comprehensive risk management, and adaptation based on ecosystems and communities” (pg. 95)</i></p>			
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Australia	National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy (2021-2025) (2021)	Link	<p><i>“The Australian Government will continue to facilitate partnerships to incorporate Traditional Ecological Knowledge and western science. There are opportunities to make better use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples’ ecological knowledge to improve the health of ecosystems” (pg. 24)//</i></p> <p><i>“Since 2015, the National Environmental Science Program’s Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub has facilitated the exchange of information between traditional weather and climate knowledge and western climate change science” (pg. 25)//</i></p> <p><i>“Indigenous Australians have cared for Country for thousands of years and, in implementing traditional and innovative land management practices, demonstrate how the natural environment can be better prepared for the future climate” (pg. 40)</i></p>	N/A	N/A	<p><i>“I would like to thank the many individuals, businesses, industry bodies, Indigenous people and other experts who contributed to the development of the Strategy” (pg. 4)//</i></p> <p><i>“The Australian and Queensland governments implement the Reef 2050 Plan in partnership with industry, land managers, scientists, traditional owners and the wider community” (pg. 16)//</i></p> <p><i>“In 2018, the National Indigenous Dialogue on Climate Change enabled Indigenous peoples from across Australia to come together to provide recommendations about what climate-change information, capacity-building and engagement would be of greatest value to Indigenous communities. This event highlighted the importance of an ongoing dialogue which led to the National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change held in Cairns in 2021. This Gathering was an opportunity to celebrate, learn from and enhance First Peoples-led</i></p>
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						<p><i>climate change action" (pg. 25)// "In Victoria, Traditional Owners are working with land and fire management agencies to reintroduce the proactive burning of small areas at different points in the year" (pg. 40)</i></p>
<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050) (2022)</p>	<p>Link</p>	<p><i>"Developing the plan has been a continuous, iterative and progressive process that is country-driven; responsive to gender, older age groups and disability; participatory; and based on both the latest science and indigenous knowledge" (pg. 2)// "The NAP suggests combining indigenous livestock farming practices, climate-smart practices, research and strengthened extension services" (pg. 64)// "Encourage interactions, transfers of innovative technology and knowledge, learning from indigenous know-how" (pg. 184)</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>"Indigenous knowledge was assembled from several local consultations with vulnerable and marginal communities" (pg. 14)// "The proposed strategic interventions will be implemented with multiple combinations of adaptation measures based on the preferences of local communities and locally led and indigenous approaches to reducing climate risks and vulnerabilities" (pg. 69)//</p>

Bolivia	Mecanismo Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (2007)	Link	N/A	<i>"It will contribute to the integral development of indigenous peoples in their community lands of origin and will point to an intercultural State that enables the expansion and validity of indigenous rights, especially regarding land and territory"</i> (pg. 45)	<i>"It will contribute to the integral development of indigenous peoples in their community lands of origin and will point to an intercultural State that enables the expansion and validity of indigenous rights, especially regarding land and territory"</i> (pg. 45)	N/A
Botswana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (2016)	Link	<i>"Indigenous peoples possess detailed traditional knowledge on seasonal, annual and inter-annual cycles and of their interrelationships with other components of the ecosystems in which they live and which they use in the exercise of landscape-scale land-use and natural-resources management"</i> (pg. 135)// <i>"Acknowledge, highlight and enhance the contribution of indigenous territories and peoples and of</i>	<i>"The basis for discussion of strategies for adaptation to climate change as it affects indigenous peoples must be based upon acknowledgement of provisions on integral protection and promotion of their rights enshrined in law"</i> (pg. 138)	<i>"Decree 7747/2012, established the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) for the purpose of ensuring: protection, restoration, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous lands and territories, while ensuring the integrity of indigenous heritage, improving quality of life and of conditions for physical and cultural reproduction of current and future</i>	<i>"Promote appropriate training, information, participation and consultation on climate change themes [with Indigenous Peoples], at grass-roots levels (including different generational and gender-based themes) and support creation of networks for exchanges of experiences and dialogues"</i> (pg. 138)// <i>"Ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making and discussions, drafting and implementation of related policies, such as the National Plan for</i>

			<p><i>their knowledge, traditional technologies and livelihood practices, management and use of natural resources, toward conservation of biodiversity, the containment of deforestation, maintenance of the stability of weather conditions, and formulation and implementation of public policies for adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change" (pg. 138)// "The knowledge of conservation and of sustainable-use practices of indigenous peoples and traditional populations is an important contribution to agrobiodiversity approaches" (pg. 200)</i></p>		<p><i>generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their socio-cultural autonomy" (pg. 125)// "Expand and strengthen protection, supervision and land-tenure status of lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, in a coordinated, synergistic and integrated manner, with the promotion of territorial and environmental management of their territories" (pg. 138)</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation, the National REDD+ Strategy, the REDD+ Information System on Socio-environmental Safeguards, the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) and in other forums and instruments relating to climate change and payment for environmental services" (pg. 139)</i></p>
Burundi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	Cambodia Climate Change strategic Plan 2014-2023 (2013)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p><i>"Institute public engagement, participation and consultations as primary entry points for adaptation planning, promoting the involvement of multiple stakeholders including</i></p>

						NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), youths, indigenous communities and the private sector” (pg. 18)
Cameroon	Plan National d’Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques du Cameroun (2015)	Link	“The preparation of the National Adaptation Plan was preceded by extensive from 2012 to 2015. Cameroon then took care to follow the recommendations of the UNFCCC. UNFCCC and the Cancún Adaptation Framework, so that the development of the NAPACC [...] takes into account and draws on the best available science and traditional and indigenous knowledge , as well as gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social economic and environmental policies and measures” (pg. 27)	“Strengthen local mechanisms for securing usage rights and access to land ownership, particularly for indigenous peoples and rural women” (pg. 110)	N/A	“Ensure the participation of local communities, indigenous peoples rural women and young people in land management” (pg. 110)
Canada	Canada’s National Adaptation Strategy: Building	Link	“ Indigenous Peoples experience climate impacts in unique and serious ways that challenge their identity	“Adaptation efforts must uphold the rights of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis , including	“Adaptation efforts must respect the jurisdictions of local, provincial, territorial, national, and First Nations, Inuit, and	“A number of federal, inter-governmental, and Indigenous-led action plans will be developed to scale-up and better

	<p>Resilience Communities and a Strong Economy (2023)</p>		<p>and culture. First Nations, Inuit and Métis have deep relationships and cultural connections with the land, waters, ice, animals, and plants. They also have long histories of living on, adapting to, and stewarding their environments. Indigenous Knowledge Systems, which include intergenerational knowledge, legal systems, governance, values, worldviews, and relations are a source of strength and resilience for Indigenous Peoples, and position them as leaders in adapting to climate change” (pg. 9)// “Adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts should be mutually supportive, taking an integrated risk-based approach across all hazards and informed by best available science and Indigenous Knowledge Systems” (pg. 17)// “In a changing climate, it is critical to prioritize Indigenous Knowledge Systems</p>	<p>constitutional, treaty, and inherent rights to own, use, develop, control, conserve and protect the environment of their lands, ice, waters, territories and resources, in accordance with the minimum standards set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (pg. 17)// “Actions must be proactive, uphold Indigenous rights, support land-based and blue economies, and provide equitable access to opportunities” (pg. 28)</p>	<p>Métis governments, and act to accelerate and build upon their existing efforts “(pg. 17)// “As provincial, territorial, Indigenous, and local governments own and operate around 97% of publicly-owned infrastructure in Canada” (pg. 26)// “Indigenous Peoples and governing bodies are key partners in adaptation action, who hold rights to lands and territories, and are advancing self-determined or self-governed actions as keepers of their territories and communities” (pg. 40)</p>	<p>coordinate adaptation efforts – while respecting the jurisdiction and responsibilities of different orders of government and rights holders “(pg. 3)// “The federal government, in consultation with different orders of government, Indigenous Peoples, experts and stakeholders, will update the Strategy regularly with the next update expected in 2030” (pg. 34)// “The Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects (ICCE) is an Indigenous-led organization and a network for Indigenous communities to access information, resources and best practices about cumulative effects. The main objective of ICCE is to build the technical and scientific capacity of Indigenous communities to address cumulative effects of climate change, development and other activities affecting Indigenous lands, waters and peoples based on the values, perspectives and priorities of First</p>
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			<i>and support Indigenous self-determined actions and initiatives aimed at protecting biodiversity and maintaining the adaptive capacity of ecosystems” (pg. 24)</i>			Nations, Inuit and Métis communities across Canada”(pg. 41)
Chile	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático 2017-2022 (2017)	Link	<i>“Dialogue and collaboration between the authorities of the territory and the world scientist will allow to transmit the research needs and the topics that require the development of solutions. This collaboration should extend and consider other social actors such as the private sector, citizen organizations and indigenous communities, who have particular visions and realities and who can contribute with their knowledge and experience” (pg. 64)</i>	N/A	N/A	<i>“Dialogue and collaboration between the authorities of the territory and the world scientist will allow to transmit the research needs and the topics that require the development of solutions. This collaboration should extend and consider other social actors such as the private sector, citizen organizations and indigenous communities, who have particular visions and realities and who can contribute with their knowledge and experience” (pg. 64)</i>
China	国家适应气候变化战略 2035 (2022)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colombia	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (2016)	Link	<i>“La AbE es un medio de adaptación accesible para las poblaciones rurales de bajos ingresos y</i>	N/A	<i>“El Plan Nacional contiene los objetivos nacionales y sectoriales de la acción estatal a mediano y largo</i>	N/A

			<p><i>genera beneficios colaterales en materia social, económica y cultural, aprovechando los conocimientos tradicionales de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales” (pg. 68)//</i></p>		<p><i>plazo, las estrategias y políticas en materia económica, social y ambiental, así como el señalamientos de cómo se armoniza la planeación nacional con la planeación sectorial, regional, departamental, municipal, distrital y de las entidades territoriales indígenas” (pg. 95)</i></p>	
Costa Rica	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (2022)	Link	<p><i>“Dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptación se consideran cuatro enfoques transversales, los cuales velan por asegurar la inclusión de las necesidades y perspectivas en las medidas de adaptación que se identifican en el Plan de las diferentes poblaciones, haciendo énfasis en los grupos en mayor condición de vulnerabilidad ante el cambio climático en donde se incluye la [...] población indígena, [...] Estos enfoques son: [...] Enfoque de respeto a las particularidades culturales de los pueblos indígenas” (pg. 61)// “4 sistematizaciones de</i></p>	N/A	<p><i>“75% proyectos de infraestructura comunal y en territorios indígenas diseñados y construidos a partir de la evaluación del riesgo, incluidas amenazas asociadas al clima” (pg. 69)// “Territoriales de los territorios indígenas, esta guía será construida mediante el proceso de consulta conforme al marco establecido para tal fin en la legislación nacional e internacional” (pg. 113)</i></p>	<p><i>“Dentro del Plan Nacional de Adaptación se consideran cuatro enfoques transversales, los cuales velan por asegurar la inclusión de las necesidades y perspectivas en las medidas de adaptación que se identifican en el Plan de las diferentes poblaciones, haciendo énfasis en los grupos en mayor condición de vulnerabilidad ante el cambio climático en donde se incluye la [...] población indígena” (pg. 61) // “40 comisiones locales multisectoriales e interinstitucionales son fortalecidas para la integración de la adaptación en la planificación y</i></p>

			<i>buenas prácticas sobre el conocimiento indígena para la conservación y uso sostenible en biodiversidad para enfrentar el cambio climatic” (pg. 100)</i>			<i>gestión del territorio y para garantizar la inclusión de [...] población indígena, [...], en procesos de toma de decisión asociados al cambio climático” (pg. 122)</i>
Democrati c Republic of the Congo	National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (2022-2026) (2021)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>“Particularly for indigenous peoples, specific actions can be taken, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involving indigenous peoples in negotiations of social clauses with forest and mining operators [...]” (pg. 45)// <p>“The creation of capacity to share risks, in time and in space, with a possible large number of indigenous peoples and others who adhere to the pooling” (pg. 46) //</p> <p>“The recent development of [...] An action plan for the integration of the adaptation priorities of indigenous peoples into the PNIA [and] An action plan relating to the integration of indigenous peoples in CCA planning in the DRC” (pg. 52)</p>

Ecuador	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Ecuador (2023-2027) (2023)	Link	<p><i>“El incremento de la intensidad y frecuencia de estos fenómenos climáticos extremos han provocado daños y pérdidas económicas en cuanto a bienes y servicios (las pérdidas anuales podrían alcanzar entre 927 y 3.300 millones de dólares americanos), y no económicas como son, las pérdidas de vida, salud, movilidad humana, biodiversidad, patrimonio cultural y conocimiento indígena; en relación con estos últimos, 18 pueblos y 13 nacionalidades indígenas se encuentran en riesgo por las amenazas e impactos del cambio climático” (pg. 38)// “En el último informe del IPCC (2022a), se reconoce la integralidad en las diversas formas de conocimiento (científico, indígena y local), para comprender y evaluar los procesos de adaptación climática y las acciones para reducir los riesgos del</i></p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
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			cambio climático” (pg. 58)			
Finland	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2022 (2014)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático (2016)	Link	<p>“Capacitar a personal institucional considerando la pertinencia cultural en los municipios vulnerables al cambio climático en atención a la respuesta y sistemas de alerta temprana, tomando en cuenta los conocimientos de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales” (pg. 47)// “Proteger, conservar y fortalecer el sistema de salud ancestral a través de la transferencia de conocimientos para la atención de enfermedades vinculadas al cambio climático” (pg. 48)// “Implementar mecanismos que promuevan, desarrollen y transfieran conocimientos científicos y</p>	<p>“Cumplir las salvaguardas específicas contenidas en la legislación nacional e internacional en el desarrollo de las acciones de la PANCC, garantizando que los programas, proyectos y acciones que se implementen, contengan las garantías mínimas de cumplimiento al derecho aplicable y de las salvaguardas específicas ambientales, sociales y derechos de pueblos indígenas (Artículo 3, LMCC)” (pg. 36)// “Cuando se trate de planes, proyectos o acciones que puedan afectar la vida de amplias poblaciones</p>	N/A	<p>“Crear plataformas que aborden los vacíos en la legislación nacional en materia forestal que involucren mecanismos de coordinación eficientes a nivel interinstitucional e intersectorial. En coordinación con organizaciones locales, redes y pueblos indígenas” (pg. 86)// “Fortalecer las concesiones forestales comunitarias y promover la organización y participación de las comunidades locales y pueblos indígenas en actividades de manejo forestal sostenible” (pg. 87)// “Elaborar planes de ordenamiento territorial en los que se considere el manejo integrado de cuencas, el paisaje productivo y los corredores</p>

			<p>tradicionales colectivos, (pueblos Mayas, Garifunas, Xinkas y Mestizos) asociados a la diversidad biológica”(pg. 90)</p>	<p><i>indígenas (relacionadas a la salud, la seguridad alimentaria, el sistema de gobernanza de los recursos naturales y ecosistemas, a los sistemas productivos y otros componentes asociados), se tomarán en cuenta, cuando corresponda, los procesos de consulta y el consentimiento previo, libre e informado, considerados en el Convenio 169 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo, en la declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas y el artículo 3 de la LMCC sobre Salvaguardas” (pg. 36</i></p>		<p><i>biológico, respetando los derechos consuetudinarios, con la participación plena y efectiva de los pueblos indígenas” (pg. 94)</i></p>
Guyana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
India	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Israel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Japan	気候変動適応計画 (2022)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenya	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (2016)	Link	“Strengthen early warning and climate information services through improving the Climate Information Service Providers network and enhancing integration of local/ indigenous knowledge into early warning systems” (pg. 31)// “Promote indigenous knowledge on crops ” (pg. 37)// “Conduct capacity building in indigenous knowledge , livestock insurance schemes, early warning systems, early action, livestock management and breeding” (pg. 38)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malaysia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mexico	General Law on Climate Change (2012)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	“The State programs will be developed at the start of each administration, and will always endeavor to maintain gender equity and representation from the most vulnerable

						populations to climate change, indigenous peoples , people with disabilities, academics, and researchers” (pg. 54)
Morocco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Namibia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nepal	National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2021-2050 (2021)	Link	"Catalogue and preserve indigenous and traditional knowledge to contribute to a climate resilient tourism sector" (pg. 29)// "Capacitate homestays to serve climate, gender and indigenous knowledge - based tourism products" (pg. 30)// "Identify, recognize, and promote GESI responsive and climate resilient indigenous knowledge for socio-economic empowerment" (pg. 37)	N/A	N/A	"Enhance adaptive capacity of Indigenous people and local communities and engage them in participatory watershed conservation" (pg. 20)
New Zealand	Urutau, ka taurikura: Kia tū pakari a Aotearoa i ngā huringa āhuarangi Adapt and	Link	" Mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) and an indigenous worldview will provide a valuable lens for planning and considering solutions"	"In accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Government and Māori will need to make decisions together in a way	"Landowners, food and fibre businesses and rural communities are especially vulnerable to both acute climate events and more gradual climate change impacts that	"During consultation Māori asked to participate more in developing adaptation actions. A platform is being set up so Māori can put together tangata

	thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand (2022)		(pg. 26)// “Research, data, mātauranga Māori , local knowledge and technical expertise will inform strategic decisions on emergency management, and explore practical interventions to improve disaster resilience” (pg. 54)// “ Mātauranga Māori indicators will enable monitoring and evaluation of impacts on biodiversity, mahinga kai, flora, fauna and human health. This will create data baselines that centralise indigenous knowledge and values, and can be used in environmental assessments” (pg. 59)	that balances <i>kāwanatanga</i> (the Government’s right to govern) with <i>rangatiratanga</i> (the Māori right to make decisions for Māori)” (pg. 26)// “Decisions support and balance rangatiratanga (self-determination) of Māori with <i>kāwanatanga</i> (the Government’s right to govern)” (pg. 144)	affect water availability and security. These effects also limit options for landowners to implement climate-resilient land uses, including owners of underdeveloped land (much of which is Māori-owned)” (pg. 103)// “The Government will partner with Māori to increase the resilience of Māori-owned land ” (pg. 120)	Māori actions that are more climate friendly and resilient” (pg. 8)// “Upholding the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is a central aspect of the Government’s long-term adaptation strategy. This means developing adaptation responses in partnership with Māori , elevating te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori in the adaptation process and empowering Māori in adaptation planning for Māori, by Māori ” (pg. 13)// “Enable and work with communities, including rural communities, iwi and Māori , organisations and others to make emergency preparedness a part of everyday life through public awareness and advice” (pg. 50)
Nicaragua	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	Adapting to a changing climate: Norway’s vulnerability and the need to adapt to the impacts of	Link	N/A	“The Sami are recognised as an indigenous population with special rights in this country, and Norway has undertaken to ensure that they	N/A	N/A

	climate change (2010)			<p><i>have the opportunity to practise their traditional culture and economic activities” (pg. 35)//</i> <i>“Norway has an obligation to ensure that the Sámi people are able to exercise their traditional cultural and commercial activities. The ability to continue exercising traditional, culturally significant commercial activities is an important and recognised right of indigenous peoples” (pg. 177)</i></p>		
Panama	Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático 2050 (2020)	Link	N/A	<p><i>“Aspectos institucionales: impacto combinado en la tenencia y los derechos de uso a nivel local (para los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales) y en el acceso a los mecanismos participativos de toma de decisiones sobre la gestión de la tierra” (pg. 39)</i></p>	N/A	<p><i>“Aspectos institucionales: impacto combinado en la tenencia y los derechos de uso a nivel local (para los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales) y en el acceso a los mecanismos participativos de toma de decisiones sobre la gestión de la tierra” (pg. 39)</i></p>

Papua New Guinea	National Adaptation Plan of Papua New Guinea (2023)	Link	“Promote and implement indigenous coping strategies to drought and introduce new crop varieties that can extend the tolerance range of crop growing conditions (e.g., drought, excess moisture, saline soil conditions and higher temperatures)” (pg. 38)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paraguay	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (2022)	Link	N/A	“Dar prioridad a programas y proyectos que incluyan intervenciones favorables para los pueblos indígenas , respetando el debido proceso de consulta libre, previa e informada ” (pg. 49)// “Para los pueblos indígenas es fundamental el seguimiento de lo establecido en el “Protocolo para el Proceso de Consulta y Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado con los Pueblos Indígenas que habitan en el Paraguay que fuera aprobado por el Decreto Presidencial N°	N/A	“Apoyar el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y el soporte técnico e institucional a las organizaciones indígenas en la implementación efectiva de los planes de acción climática” (pg. 49)// “El diseño y la implementación de medidas concretas de adaptación en cada uno de los sectores y en los diferentes niveles (nacional y subnacional) precisa de un proceso participativo transversal, amplio, multisectorial que escuche las voces de todos los grupos en especial de aquellos más vulnerables al cambio climático como los pueblos indígenas ” (pg. 63)

				1039 del año 2018” (pg. 63)		
Peru	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático del Perú: un insumo para la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático (2021)	Link	<p>“Adaptación basada en conocimientos, saberes y prácticas tradicionales y ancestrales. Recupera, valoriza y utiliza los conocimientos tradicionales de los pueblos indígenas u originarios y su visión de desarrollo armónico con la naturaleza, en el diseño de las MACC, garantizando la distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de estos” (pg. 24) // “Los tradicionales roles de género y la división sexual del trabajo en el ámbito rural han generado que las mujeres indígenas, andinas y amazónicas desarrollen mayores conocimientos con respecto del uso de los recursos naturales para la alimentación, los quehaceres del hogar, la medicina tradicional y otros usos domésticos, por lo que se busca asegurar que, en las políticas de adaptación</p>	<p>“El NAP cuenta con los siguientes enfoques, identificados en la LMCC (y el RLMCC) y desarrollados en el PAGCC, que aparecerán de manera transversal a lo largo de todo el documento: [...] Enfoque de derechos humanos. Diseña, ejecuta, monitorea y evalúa las MACC, considerando su impacto en los derechos humanos, particularmente, en los de las mujeres, los niños, el pueblo afroperuano, los pueblos indígenas u originarios y otros grupos humanos vulnerables (RLMCC, 2019)” (pg. 23) // “A través de estas acciones se construirá un ecosistema justo e integrador; que garantice el ejercicio de los derechos de las poblaciones</p>	<p>“De acuerdo con el Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación al Cambio Climático (PNCBMCC) del 2014, el 16,7 % de los bosques húmedos amazónicos son parte del territorio de comunidades indígenas u originarias mientras que un 22 % de estos, al no tener estatus legal o derechos otorgados, no cuentan con un aprovechamiento en forma legal y sostenible exponiéndolos a una mayor probabilidad de deforestación y tala ilegal” (pg. 118)</p>	<p>“Adaptación basada en la conservación de reservas de carbono. Promueve la participación de las comunidades locales, el pueblo afroperuano y pueblos indígenas u originarios en la protección, conservación y manejo sostenible de los bosques y 25 bofedales por constituir importantes reservas de carbono, así como recuperar las áreas deforestadas en todo el territorio nacional, a fin de incrementar las áreas destinadas a dichas reservas” (pg. 24) // “El Perú ha lanzado la Plataforma de Pueblos Indígenas para enfrentar el Cambio Climático (PPICC), el cual funciona como un espacio de gobernanza que involucra a los pueblos indígenas u originarios en los procesos de política pública para la adaptación y la mitigación del cambio climático. Esta plataforma propicia el</p>

			<p>del Perú, se valore el conocimiento ancestral y tradicional de las mujeres y se promueva la difusión de prácticas locales como los bancos de semillas, la siembra de diversas variedades y de un mismo cultivo, actividades que pueden ser realizadas por hombres y mujeres" (pg. 109)// "Se incorporan conocimientos, saberes y prácticas ancestrales de los pueblos indígenas u originarios y del pueblo afroperuano para la prevención y el tratamiento de enfermedades relacionadas con el cambio climático" (pg. 239)</p>	<p>culturalmente diversas del país; particularmente de las niñas, las mujeres, los jóvenes, los adultos mayores, así como de los pueblos indígenas u originarios y el pueblo afroperuano" (pg. 248)</p>		<p>encuentro entre los saberes ancestrales y la acción climática, para que este trabajo en conjunto sea una oportunidad de bienestar y desarrollo en favor de la construcción de resiliencia frente a los efectos del clima" (pg. 119)// "La Plataforma de Pueblos Indígenas para enfrentar el Cambio Climático (PPICC)²¹ es un espacio de los pueblos indígenas u originarios, encargado de gestionar, articular, intercambiar, sistematizar, difundir y hacer seguimiento de sus propuestas de medidas de adaptación y mitigación, así como de sus conocimientos, prácticas y saberes tradicionales y ancestrales en cambio climático que contribuyen a la gestión integral de este" (pg. 277)</p>
Philippines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of the Congo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Russia	“ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ (2023)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2020)	Link	“Furthermore the strategy should provide the opportunity for groups to contribute to the co-creation of knowledge in the field and recognise the importance of indigenous knowledge systems ” (pg. 47)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Suriname	Suriname National Adaptation Plan (2019)	Link	“The country’s tourism policy is clearly focusing on sustainable management of natural and cultural resources and promotes ongoing monitoring and mitigation of negative impacts on the resources that the industry relies on. Of particular interest are the sustainable benefits for the community and the human rights of Maroons and	N/A	N/A	“[As part of proposed adaptation measures] Encourage deeper participation including leadership roles for vulnerable communities/groups/populations including Indigenous communities [for which one of the indicative outputs will be] greater visibility of women’s organizations, Maroon representatives, Indigenous (VIDS,

			<i>indigenous people</i> " (pg. 157)			<i>Sanomaro ESA) and others" (pg. 85)// "These include biodiversity conservation or mangrove restoration and green jobs programmes for indigenous peoples, women and youth (pg. 138)"</i>
Sweden	National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (2017)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>"The remit was carried out together with the county administrative boards and the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), as well as HaV, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Sami Parliament" (pg. 53)// "In October 2017, the Sami Parliament advertised funding for pilot Sami communities to draw up a climate and vulnerability analysis and an action plan for climate change adaptation for their Sami community or area. The aim is to produce an overall picture of how climate changes affect the conditions for reindeer herding, identify problems and analyse</i>

						<i>possible proposals for measures” (pg. 54)</i>
Tanzania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thailand	Thailand’s National Adaptation Plan (2019)	Link	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tunisia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United States of America	Climate Adaptation Action Plan (2021)	Link	<p><i>“EPA will work with tribes and indigenous peoples to identify and support the use of climate change relevant traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in decision making. EPA recognizes that TEK, as an expression of key information that links historical, cultural, and local ecological conditions, may help tribes and indigenous peoples choose how they adapt to climate change while also protecting resources and the uses of those resources important to their culture and livelihood” (pg. 14)//</i></p> <p><i>“Our work with indigenous peoples may include support for community-based</i></p>	N/A	N/A	<p><i>“EPA will work with tribes and indigenous peoples to identify and support the use of climate change relevant traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in decision making. EPA recognizes that TEK, as an expression of key information that links historical, cultural, and local ecological conditions, may help tribes and indigenous peoples choose how they adapt to climate change while also protecting resources and the uses of those resources important to their culture and livelihood” (pg. 14)</i></p>

			<i>climate adaptation efforts</i> " (pg. 14)			
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A