



# Crucial Contributions: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Shaping NBSAPs

## Insight Series: NBSAP Implementation Experiences

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) acknowledges the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IP&LC) as custodians of biodiversity and urges for a whole-of-Society approach. Respecting and promoting IP&LC rights, including consultation and free prior and informed consent (FPIC), is essential to making their knowledge and contributions visible. Intercultural approaches and inclusive methodologies ensure meaningful engagement of IP&LC representatives in the planning and policy process related to and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

The GIZ Global Project “Strengthening National Implementation of Global Biodiversity Targets (GBF Implementation)”, financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), supports inclusive exchange formats with IP&LC to advance human rights-based implementation of the GBF. Contributing to the objectives of the country-led NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, the project supports eight partner countries: Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Namibia, Madagascar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Laos, and Indonesia. In selected partner countries, the project strengthens the development and implementation of intercultural methodologies for consultation processes as part of the updating process of the countries’ NBSAPs.

Visit the  
project  
webpage!



### Highlights from the partner countries

over  
**50%**  
of participants in GBF  
trainings were  
women in  
**Colombia**

**500**  
Indigenous leaders  
consulted for the  
NBSAP update in  
**Brazil.**

**436**  
Indigenous represen-  
tatives participated in  
the NBSAP update  
in **Peru.**

## Inclusive dialogues: Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in Brazil’s NBSAP

In Brazil, the project supported the Ministry for the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in organizing nationwide consultations with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Brazilian, and other traditional communities, under the umbrella of “Custodians of Biodiversity“. The consultations were conducted considering the five biomes as part of the NBSAP revision. The process used inclusive methodologies, ensuring Indigenous Peoples’ organizations were involved from the start. Tailored materials, trainings, and workshops, facilitated by Indigenous leaders on key goals such as recognition of land rights and traditional knowledge, helped participants from these communities translate the GBF to their local context. The goal was to ensure that participating representatives of IP&LCs are informed and equipped to contribute meaningfully to the revision of the NBSAP. In June 2024, a workshop brought together 131 representatives from Indigenous Peoples, traditional commu-



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nities, and family farms to provide specific input on NBSAP targets that affect them. Participants discussed the barriers they face, including limited access to land and reduced participation in national decision-making processes, owing to limited access to information.

## Indigenous participation: Collaborative biodiversity conservation in Colombia

In its coordination of the NBSAP revision the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente) employs a specific participation strategy engages Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, small-scale farmers (*Campesinos*), women, and youth. The project supported this strategy through group-specific facilitators. These helped to develop differentiated approaches, which paved the way to interinstitutional agreements on how to follow-up future NBSAP implementation, e.g. in joint meetings between the two main coordination platforms of MinAmbiente and Indigenous Peoples or in a joint platform with Afro-descendant organizations. Additionally, the project supported five out of 22 regional multistakeholder workshops for NBSAP consultations, allowing communities to identify their needs and barriers in the revision process. As a result, five regional pacts were agreed that will be reflected in the NBSAP to orientate future implementation at subnational level. To raise awareness on the NBSAP and facilitate intercultural dialogue, the project supports the Observatory of the Territorial Rights of Indigenous Peoples, initiated in the context of Colombia's National Commission of Indigenous Territories. This platform offers workshops and online seminars about biodiversity-related opportunities and Indigenous rights. A mobile radio campaign combines NBAP and COP16 content with Indigenous knowledge, enhancing future engagement in NBAP implementation.



## Reflecting forward



Different perceptions of biodiversity of Indigenous Peoples as part of their cosmovision need to be respected to enable their involvement in NBSAP revision. A relationship of trust and openness between state actors and Indigenous representatives is required to jointly define how Indigenous contributions, including traditional knowledge, can be included in the updated NBSAP.



Training and involving Indigenous experts from the regions as facilitators in regional consultation, like the “Custodians” in Brazil, or other social movement leaders, increases overall participation, helps to translate international commitments from the GBF to the local context, promotes ownership and support co-production of knowledge.



Participation needs tools and methodologies that ensure access to information, adequate language, intercultural approaches, and enough time. Developing them with Indigenous experts, allows Indigenous Peoples and local communities to define their positions and to discuss diverse perspectives within the NBSAP revision process. It is also vital to raise state actors' awareness of the need for an intercultural approach beyond mere information sharing.

The project continues to support IP&LC representation and inclusion for example during identification and implementation of OECMs in Brazil, Indonesia, Laos, DRC, and Peru. Further, in Colombia, Peru and Indonesia, plans for participatory biodiversity monitoring are in development, while in DRC Indigenous Peoples will be sensitized for their role in the NBSAP process through three regional workshops.

Check out the other issues of the **Insight Series:**

Local Community Biodiversity Conservation



Involving Women and Youth in NBSAPs



NBSAP and NDC Synergies



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