

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UN
DP

NATURE FOR JUSTICE

NATURE
PLEDGE

NATURE FOR DEVELOPMENT
ACTION KITS



ABOUT THE 'NATURE FOR DEVELOPMENT' ACTION KIT SERIES

This document, "Nature for Justice" is one of a series of "Nature for Development" Action Kits, as part of UNDP's Nature Pledge. This series includes "Nature for Water Security," "Nature for Climate Action," "Nature for Food Security," "Nature for Prosperity," "Nature for Disaster Reduction," "Nature for Gender Equality," "Nature for Health" and "Nature for Peace."

This action kit provides UNDP staff with an overview of the many intertwined relationships between nature and sustainable development. It also provides key facts and figures and talking points, and the programming entry points needed to make the case for investing in nature to achieve development outcomes. This kit, which also provides the tools and information needed to learn more and take action, aims to:

- highlight entry points for implementation of the UNDP Nature Pledge;
- support implementation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029 and its four strategic objectives, including prosperity for all on a healthy planet;
- strengthen UNDP policy, advocacy and awareness-raising efforts;
- inform effective national, regional and integrated programming efforts, and support issue-based portfolio approaches in line with national priorities;
- support resource mobilization with traditional and non-traditional funding partners;
- strengthen and forge new partnerships with sister UN agencies, other international development partners; national and local stakeholders in government; the private sector; academia; media; and other civil society groups; and
- leverage and strengthen internal UNDP capacities and expertise at all levels.

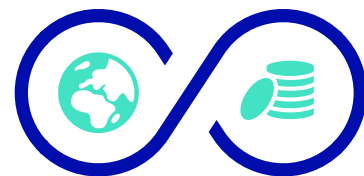
ABOUT UNDP'S NATURE PLEDGE

The Nature Pledge is UNDP's commitment to support more than 140 countries in achieving their ambitious goals under the UN Agreements on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Land (UNCCD), Climate (UNFCCC), Food, Water and Oceans towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



VALUE SHIFT

A 'Value Shift' to transform the value we place on nature and drive changes in people's behavior so that we place nature at the heart of development and across sectors including governance, economics, finance, health, and conservation.



FINANCE AND ECONOMIC SHIFT

An 'Economic and Finance Shift' to support a system where decision makers value natural capital, alongside financial, human and man-made capital.



POLICY AND PRACTICE SHIFT

A 'Policy and Practice Shift' to deliver change at scale on the ground - led by governments, and grounded in partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

The Nature Pledge provides a pathway to transform our global systems by meeting vital targets to protect and restore our planet, eradicate poverty, reduce gender and other inequalities, protect human rights, and accelerate overall progress on nature-dependent sustainable development goals.

NATURE AND JUSTICE

Nature and justice are inseparable. Healthy ecosystems are not only the foundation of environmental sustainability, they provide the basis for human dignity, equity, and rights. From clean air and water to food, culture, and livelihoods, nature sustains the conditions for a just society. Embedding justice at the heart of environmental governance helps ensure that policies and institutions protect rights, share benefits fairly, and enable the leadership of those most affected by environmental pressures. Yet across the world, environmental harms – biodiversity loss, deforestation, pollution, and climate change – fall disproportionately on those least responsible and least protected: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, and the economically marginalized.

Indigenous Peoples and local communities manage over one-third of the Earth's terrestrial surface and steward lands with the highest levels of ecological integrity. Their knowledge systems, cultural practices, and governance traditions offer powerful solutions to today's planetary crises. Yet they are often excluded from decision-making and face insecure tenure rights. Moreover, environmental defenders are at the frontlines of environmental violence and criminalization. Securing their rights is not only a moral imperative, it is essential for protecting nature, stabilizing our climate, and advancing sustainable development.

Justice is also a cornerstone of a truly nature-positive world. We cannot achieve biodiversity targets or climate goals if the actions of some undermine the rights, displace communities, or deepen inequality of others. Justice ensures that conservation and restoration efforts are built on the substantive and procedural rights of people, ensuring inclusive, participatory processes; grounded in "Free, Prior and Informed Consent;" and providing access to justice and remedies for affected rights holders. As outlined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, access to information, access to meaningful public participation, and access to justice and recourse, are all essential rights. Furthermore, a just transition means upholding human rights and aligning environmental action with fairness, distributing benefits equitably, remedying harm, and empowering people to shape decisions about the nature they depend on for their lives, livelihoods, food, water, medicines, safety and more. The increasing role of business in both the destruction and conservation of nature requires a greater understanding of the responsibilities of businesses to respect human rights and protect people from environmental harms.

The legal landscape is rapidly evolving. In 2022, the UN General Assembly recognized the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a universal human right, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, along with other multilateral environmental agreements, adopted a rights-based and gender-responsive approach to biodiversity. Over 100 countries now recognize the right to a healthy environment, and courts are beginning to hear an increasing number of cases linking environmental harm to human rights violations.

At the same time, technology is opening new frontiers for justice. New tools, such as digital IDs for nature, and decentralized mapping technologies, are emerging to help communities assert rights, protect ecosystems, and demand accountability. These digital innovations can accelerate access to justice and improve accountability and transparency if grounded in inclusive design and local control.

UNDP, through its Environmental Justice Strategy, supports a human rights-based approach across three areas: a) enabling legal frameworks that uphold rights and advance accountability; b) strengthening inclusive institutions that deliver environmental justice; and expanding access to justice; and c) fostering legal empowerment for frontline communities. Nature for justice is not a fringe issue, it is foundational to a peaceful, just and prosperous world. Without justice, there is no lasting sustainability. Without rights, there is no real resilience. And without inclusive, accountable institutions, there is no way forward. A just world is one where nature thrives, and people do too, together.

THE BENEFITS OF INVESTING IN NATURE FOR JUSTICE

Nature is a foundation for justice, equity, and human rights. Healthy ecosystems support access to water, food, health, safety, and livelihoods – fundamental elements of justice and dignity. Environmental degradation disproportionately affects the most marginalized groups, especially Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth. When nature is protected and sustainably managed, it reduces inequalities, safeguards human rights, and provides a platform for accountability, inclusive governance, and peace. Nature-based solutions can also serve as tools for legal empowerment, enabling communities to assert their rights to land, resources, and participation in decision-making processes. Justice, rule of law and human rights are a foundation for nature protection. The rights of those who protect nature must be protected. Public and private perpetrators of nature destruction must be held accountable, and communities that depend on nature must be able to access justice and remedies for violations. As such, advancing environmental justice directly supports progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.



Environmental justice initiatives, such as securing land rights and access to resources, can reduce poverty and enhance resilience, especially for Indigenous Peoples and local communities who rely on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods.



When Indigenous Peoples and smallholder farmers have secure land tenure and equitable access to nature-based resources, food security improves. Agroecological practices rooted in traditional knowledge often yield higher biodiversity and more resilient harvests, while promoting justice and long-term sustainability.



Exposure to environmental hazards such as air and water pollution disproportionately affects low-income and marginalized communities. Strengthening environmental governance improves health equity and protects the right to a healthy environment



Women environmental defenders play a vital role in protecting nature and advancing justice, yet face disproportionate threats. Supporting their leadership contributes to stronger environmental outcomes and more equitable, peaceful societies.



Legal recognition of customary water rights and participatory water governance mechanisms enhances equitable access to clean water and reduces water-related conflicts, especially in vulnerable communities.



Legal and policy tools that address unequal access to land, water, and forests are key to reducing structural inequalities and enabling marginalized communities to thrive in nature-dependent economies.



Climate justice initiatives that embed Indigenous knowledge and nature-based adaptation into legal frameworks strengthen resilience while promoting inclusive, rights-based responses to climate change.



Strengthening environmental rule of law helps halt biodiversity loss, supports land tenure security, and improves justice outcomes for those defending forests, wildlife, and biodiversity.



Over 100 countries recognize the right to a healthy environment in their constitutions or laws. Upholding this right through accessible, transparent legal systems is central to environmental justice.

Photo credits

Row one: UN Women, Deepika Nath; GIAHS Secretariat, FAO; 2014 CIAT, Georgina Smith

Row two: UN Women, Dzilam Méndez; UNDP Moldova; UNDP Ghana

Row three: Ashwa Faheem, UNDP Maldives; Claire Thomas, UNDP Iraq; Yayasan Kajian dan Pembangunan Masyarakat (YKPM)

TRENDS IN NATURE AND JUSTICE

The intersection of nature and justice reveals both challenges and opportunities. Marginalized communities often bear disproportionate environmental burdens, yet they play pivotal roles in conservation and climate action. Recent trends highlight the need for equitable environmental policies and the empowerment of these communities.

<p>Increasing legal Recognition of Nature's Rights: An increasing number of legal systems are <u>recognizing the rights of nature</u>, challenging traditional anthropocentric legal frameworks.</p>	<p>Rise in Climate and Environmental Litigation: Communities and organizations are increasingly turning to legal avenues <u>to hold governments and corporations accountable for environmental degradation</u>, emphasizing the link between environmental harm and human rights violations.</p>	<p>Integration of Multispecies Justice in Urban Planning: Urban sustainability initiatives are beginning to <u>incorporate multispecies justice</u>, recognizing the rights and needs of non-human species in city planning and nature-based solutions</p>	<p>Increasing recognition of the right to a healthy environment: The <u>right to a healthy environment</u> is now recognized by more than 100 countries.</p>	<p>Increased Protection for Environmental Defenders: International efforts are underway to enhance the protection of environmental defenders. <u>The Escazú Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean is a landmark treaty</u> aimed at safeguarding the rights of environmental activists.</p>	<p>Expansion of the 'Land Back' Movement: The 'Land Back' movement is gaining momentum, <u>aiming to return ancestral lands to Indigenous communities</u>. These efforts are seen as pathways to ecological restoration and climate resilience.</p>
<p>Advancements in Environmental Rule of Law: Efforts are underway to strengthen environmental governance <u>by enhancing laws, institutions, and civic engagement</u> to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.</p>	<p>Recognition of Intergenerational Equity: Legal systems are increasingly acknowledging the <u>rights of future generations</u>, ensuring that environmental policies consider long-term impacts and sustainability.</p>	<p>Emergence of Earth System Justice Frameworks: Scholars are developing frameworks that <u>integrate justice into Earth system governance</u>, emphasizing equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, and the role of planetary boundaries.</p>	<p>Indigenous Mobilization for Land Rights: Indigenous groups in Brazil for example are <u>protesting laws that threaten their ancestral land claims</u>. The 2023 land law limits Indigenous land claims to areas occupied as of 1988, disregarding historical displacements.</p>	<p>Criminalization of Ecocide: Efforts to recognize and <u>criminalize large-scale environmental destruction</u>, termed 'ecocide,' are gaining momentum in international legal frameworks</p>	<p>Environmental Performance Disparities: There is increasing disparity in environmental performance as indicated by the <u>Environmental Performance Index</u>, revealing significant differences in environmental health and ecosystem vitality across nations, and highlighting global environmental justice challenges</p>
<p>Expansion of Environmental Justice Metrics: Tools such as the <u>Environmental Justice Index</u> are being developed to measure and address the cumulative impacts of environmental burdens on marginalized communities</p>	<p>Integration of Justice in Climate Adaptation Policies: Climate adaptation strategies are <u>increasingly incorporating justice considerations</u> to ensure equitable resilience-building across communities.</p>	<p>Escalation of Violence Against Environmental Defenders: Environmental and land defenders, particularly Indigenous leaders, <u>face increasing threats and violence, especially women</u>. In many countries, environmental human rights defenders are even more targeted than other land defenders, often with LSAPP suits and intimidation.</p>	<p>Increased mandatory measures against business for human rights and environmental protection: There is an increasing trend toward mandatory measures for businesses to conduct human rights and environmental due diligence throughout their supply chains, including through the <u>EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive</u>.</p>		

EMERGING TRENDS

CURRENT TRENDS

Photo credit: Alex Ray, UNDP

KEY MESSAGES ON NATURE FOR JUSTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARE ESSENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss disproportionately affect poor and marginalized communities, undermining development outcomes. Recognizing and addressing these inequities is vital to achieving just, lasting development. Justice systems can ensure that those who perpetrate environmental injustices are held accountable. Environmental justice also ensures that no one is left behind as we address the climate and nature crises.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HARMS REMAINS LIMITED

People affected by environmental degradation continue to face difficulties accessing remedies. Barriers include legal illiteracy, lack of recognition of community rights, and weak enforcement. Empowering rights holders and improving grievance mechanisms are critical for ensuring environmental accountability. Procedural rights, including participation, and access to information and justice, are enshrined in key human rights and environmental treaties, but remain under-supported.

NATURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED

The right to a healthy environment is a recognized human right. Biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural resources underpin access to food, water, health, culture, and livelihoods. Protecting nature is therefore essential to protecting people. When ecosystems are degraded or destroyed, the ability of people, especially the most vulnerable rights holders, to realize their rights is diminished.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS FACE MOUNTING RISKS

Despite their critical role in protecting ecosystems, Indigenous Peoples and local communities often lack secure land tenure and legal protection. Environmental human rights defenders face rising threats, including intimidation, criminalization, and violence. UNDP supports efforts to secure tenure, ensure free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and safeguard those who protect nature.

LEGAL AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS MUST KEEP PACE WITH ECOLOGICAL REALITIES

Courts and legal institutions are hearing more environmental cases, including around climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. Yet many legal systems lack the capacity or expertise to adequately address these emerging issues. Strengthening the capacity of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers is a growing area of need – and opportunity – for legal systems innovation.

STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STRENGTHENS GOVERNANCE

Environmental justice builds trust in institutions, improves transparency, and supports social cohesion. Inclusive natural resource governance—where people have a voice in decisions that affect their environment and livelihoods—can defuse tensions, prevent conflict and crisis, and help build peace and prosperity.

A JUST TRANSITION REQUIRES INTEGRATING JUSTICE INTO NATURE AND CLIMATE POLICY

Transitions to green economies must be inclusive, equitable and rights-based. That means ensuring that nature-based solutions respect the rights of workers, Indigenous Peoples, and vulnerable groups. Justice systems must be part of designing and overseeing transitions, ensuring that environmental policies and investments deliver fair outcomes for people and planet.

NATURE-POSITIVE LEGAL REFORMS ARE GAINING TRACTION GLOBALLY

There is growing momentum for legal frameworks that integrate environmental rights, nature protection, and justice. From ecocide laws to constitutional rights for nature, countries are innovating at the intersection of nature and justice. UNDP is well-positioned to support these reforms, ensuring they are inclusive, equitable, and grounded in human rights.



Photo credit: UNDP Climate

RESOURCES

This section highlights recent publications and tools on the linkages between nature and justice, including from both UNDP and partners.

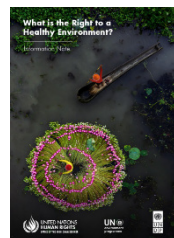
TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS



Promoting Environmental Justice

This [19-page guidance note](#) provides the basis for a UNDP strategy

on environmental justice, combining a human rights-based approach and environmental rights.



What is the Right to a Healthy Environment?

This [24-page information note](#) explains in detail

the General Assembly resolution of the basic human right to a health environment.



Human Rights and Biodiversity – Key Messages

This [8-page brief](#) from UNEP

and UN Human Rights highlights the key human rights obligations and responsibilities of biodiversity-related agreements.



Principles for Just and Equitable Nature-Based Solutions

This [discussion brief](#) outlines principles for designing

and implementing nature-based solutions that are just and equitable, focusing on social equity and justice dimensions.



Making Peace with Nature

This [168-page report](#) by UNEP summarizes the current state of the

world's urgent nature-related crises, including key issues in environmental justice.



Respecting Indigenous Rights

This [portal](#) and accompanying [101-page guide](#) provides

tools and frameworks for due diligence related to Indigenous rights.



The Case for Nature ID: How Digital Public Infrastructure Can Catalyze Action on Nature and Climate

This [55-page guide](#) by UNDP explains

how 'Digital Public Infrastructure' can catalyze action on nature and climate, and improve transparency, accountability and environmental justice.



Legal Foundations for Just Transitions: Strengthening National Frameworks for Development

This [150 page report](#) by UNDP and the World Bank explains how successful just transition requires legal systems capable of managing economic transformation while safeguarding people and nature.

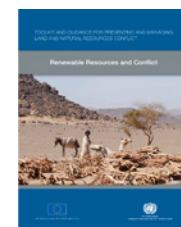


Environmental Rule of Law: Tracking Progress and Charting Future Directions

This [200-page report](#) highlights the most prevalent aspects of environmental rule of law across countries and tracks progress in addressing the triple planetary crisis.

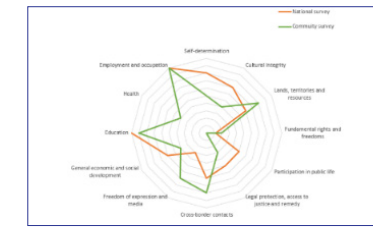
TOOLS AND TOOL KITS

This section highlights key tools and guidelines on the linkages between nature and justice.



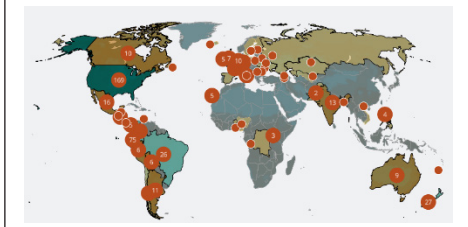
Toolkit and Guidance for Preventing and Managing Land and Natural Resources Conflict

This [119-page toolkit](#) by UNEP provides practical resources and tools for understanding and resolving land-related conflict.



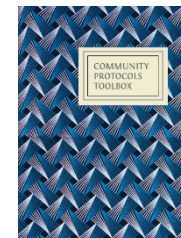
Indigenous Navigator – Data By and For Indigenous Peoples

This [portal](#) provides tools and inspiration by Indigenous Peoples, for Indigenous Peoples to assess the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights.



Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature

This [initiative](#) is committed to the universal adoption of legal systems that recognize, respect and enforce Rights of Nature.



Community Protocols Toolkit

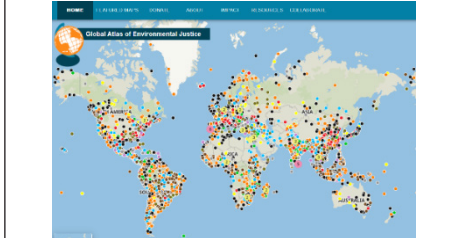
This [76-page toolkit](#) by Natural Justice provides support for Indigenous

communities to articulate customary laws, biodiversity use, and self-governance in conservation and development contexts.



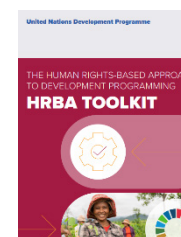
LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands

This [portal](#) focuses on mapping and tracking of Indigenous and community land rights, tenure security, and legal frameworks globally.



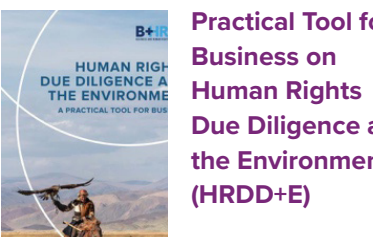
Global Atlas of Environmental Justice

This [portal](#) provides maps of thousands of case studies in rights and conflicts related to nature and natural resources around the world.



Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Programming: HRBA Toolkit

This [68-page toolkit](#) is designed to enable practitioners to integrate human rights principles and standards into sustainable development programming.



Practical Tool for Business on Human Rights Due Diligence and the Environment (HRDD+E)

This [120-page Tool](#) provides a broader overview and insights on how to integrate environmental matters into human rights due diligence and business and human rights



Environmental Protection in Constitutions Assessment Tool

This [120-page tool](#) with workbook systematically guides users through an evaluation of how effectively a constitution responds to the needs of historically marginalized communities.

COMMUNICATIONS

Blogs and articles

- Nature Needs Its Own ID: This [Project Syndicate article](#) makes the case that assigning digital IDs to critical ecosystems could transform economic practices, and usher in a new era of nature and climate accountability.
- Nature Goes to Court: This [UNDP blog](#) highlights how nature is taking the stand in courtrooms around the world, as the battle for the rights of nature heats up.
- Five Steps to Environmental Justice: This [UNDP blog](#) highlights 5 steps UNDP is taking with its new Environmental Justice Strategy to ensure protection and justice for those experiencing the consequences of the environmental crisis.
- Historic UN Resolution Recognizes Health Environment is a Human Right: This [UNDP blog](#) describes the landmark resolution by the United Nations General Assembly which recognized that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a universal human right.
- Gender Equality: A Cornerstone for Environmental and Climate Justice: This [UNDP blog](#) outlines 3 ways we can ensure gender equality – a primary tenet of environmental justice.
- Indigenous Peoples Lead Essential Global Transformation on Nature, Climate, Economies: This [UNDP blog](#) explores how Indigenous communities are at the forefront of implementing nature-based solutions, emphasizing their role in promoting environmental justice and sustainable economies.
- Nature is getting new legal rights – and winning in court: This [blog by Wild Hope](#) explores how the global movement to accord rights to nature is gaining traction.

Stories and photo essays

- Defending Earth's Defenders Strengthening Matsés Protection in Peru's Amazon: This [UNDP photo essay](#) describes how an Indigenous group in Peru is safeguarding the rights of uncontacted tribes.
- Cacao, reforestation and restoration: This [UNDP photo story](#) describes the process of establishing legal access to land for the benefit of biodiversity, community and livelihoods within Belize's Maya Mountain North Forest Reserve.
- Our Human Tribe: This [UNDP photo story](#) describes the process of valuing traditional governance and securing land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities across Madagascar.
- Forensics for Wildlife: This [UNDP photo story](#) describes how analyzing DNA from seized elephant ivory can help in the fight against the illegal wildlife trade.

Videos

- Video: Łutsël K'é Dene First Nation – Equator Prize 2020 Winner: This [video](#) highlights how the Łutsël K'é Dene First Nation in Canada established the Thaidene Nënë Indigenous Protected Area, promoting environmental justice and indigenous rights.

EXAMPLES OF UNDP'S WORK ON NATURE AND JUSTICE

UNDP has a growing portfolio of projects that work in an integrated manner to tackle issues related to nature and justice.

SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS LAND RIGHTS IN ECUADOR'S AMAZON

Through [UNDP's Climate Promise and UN-REDD support](#), Shuar communities in Ecuador's Amazon have secured legal titles to long-contested ancestral territories, in what UNDP describes as a "milestone for Indigenous land rights." The titling process is combined with community-driven conservation plans and a 100-hectare forest restoration initiative, explicitly linking land rights, access to services including water and sanitation, women's economic empowerment and long-term forest protection.



STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

In the Philippines, the [Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders \(WEH-RD\) Project](#) aims to strengthen women's leadership in climate advocacy and gender-responsive environmental governance, and to improve protection mechanisms for women defenders. In Kenya and other countries, the UNDP Gender Equality Global Programme and Governance Funding Window are supporting the broader initiative "[Strengthening women's civil society and environmental influence for a just, green future](#)," which trains women's organizations and environmental defenders to participate in environmental decision-making and to advocate for accountability.



PROMOTING INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE FOR THE CILIWUNG RIVER IN INDONESIA

In recognition of the importance of the [Ciliwung River in Indonesia](#) to local communities, UNDP's [Integrated River Basin Management Project](#) is strengthening local governance and promoting more sustainable, inclusive management of the river basin, building on strong community volunteerism, and increasing the engagement of women and other vulnerable groups. Financed by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by UNDP with PEMSEA and ASEAN, the project is establishing management mechanisms in priority river basins across six ASEAN countries.



NATURE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LAND RIGHTS IN TANZANIA

In northern Tanzania, UNDP's GEF Small Grants Programme supported [Maasai communities in OLENGAPA](#) to secure formal legal recognition of their community-conserved grazing lands. The new land titles and governance arrangements reduce land grabbing and conflict, safeguard cultural and environmental rights, and empower women to take on leadership roles in managing rangelands and addressing gender-based violence. By grounding conservation in customary governance and collective ownership, the initiative strengthens pastoralist livelihoods, restores degraded rangelands, and offers a scalable model for rights-based, community-led conservation.



INCREASING ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN GEORGIA

In Georgia, UNDP supported efforts to [increase access to justice for communities](#) suffering from environmental grievances. A specialized training module on environmental justice was developed for the High School of Justice and incorporated into the judicial training curriculum. The first cohort of trainer-judges in environmental justice was formed, and 34 judges have since improved their expertise through UNDP-led training sessions. Awareness-raising campaign on access to environmental justice reached 326,000 individuals nationwide in Georgia.



COMMUNITY MONITORING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, building on two years of work, UNDP supported the development of a working framework around the lithium extractive sector, known as the “[Lithium Landscape System](#)”. The system acts as a governance platform to support multi-stakeholder and multi-country action on lithium extraction through dialogue with affected communities. The platform has been pivotal in proposing regulations on lithium extraction, establishing community led environmental monitoring and the development of an AI powered data monitoring system for extraction.



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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

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