

Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the ECOSOC and through the Council to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues with the UN system; prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues; and promote respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and follow up the effectiveness of the Declaration.

The Indigenous Peoples Development Branch/Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations, the system-wide action plan on rights of indigenous peoples (SWAP), the 2030 Development Agenda and COVID-19 recovery efforts.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2022 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Implementation by the United Nations System; and (b) Update on the Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda. In your responses, please, include information on progress and challenges related to indigenous women, indigenous persons with disabilities, indigenous older persons, and indigenous children and youth.

All responses will be placed on the DESA/DISD website on Indigenous Peoples at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/>

If you have any objections for your response to be made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **15 November 2021** to:

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Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
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United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Telephone: +1-917-367-5100
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Questionnaire

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2022 session

- i. *Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum, on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII.*

With reference to the Recommendation 83 addressed to IFAD during its XVIIth Session in April 2018: “To develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects”, updates are as follows:

- The **IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025**¹ aims to improve IFAD’s interventions and their targeting including “*through more in-depth sociocultural and vulnerability analyses of different target groups and by integrating specific indicators on their well-being to capture impacts and results*”. According to this, in 2017 IFAD approved its **revised core indicators**,² which include data disaggregation by indigenous peoples – meaning that the number of indigenous people benefiting from IFAD investments in areas that are home to indigenous peoples needs to be tracked and reported – and refer to specific indicators for indigenous peoples to be adopted at project level.
Some of the projects designed and approved by IFAD in 2021 represent good examples in terms of tracking indigenous peoples’ relevant indicators (for example, on nutrition and climate change), moving a step further from data disaggregation towards the definition/adoption of well-being indicators for indigenous peoples.
- An important source of information and knowledge for IFAD is the rich knowledge generated through the **Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)**,³ currently in its fifth cycle of implementation. Throughout the years, the partners managing the Facility at regional level - Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI), Samburu Women Trust (SWT) and Tebtebba - have been developing and piloting the use of specific indicators to track the results and improvements of the small projects implemented on the ground.
- Building on the experience from IFAD-funded projects and on a set of indicators suggested by indigenous peoples in the process of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, the Indigenous Peoples Team (IPs Team) at IFAD has recently started to develop a set of indicators that can be measurable and adoptable by IFAD at project level whenever IFAD-funded projects are designed and implemented in areas that are home to indigenous peoples.

¹ d43eed79-c827-4ae8-b043-09e65977e22d@ifad.org

² <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/120/docs/EB-2017-120-R-7-Rev-1.pdf>

³ <https://www.ifad.org/en/ipaf>

- ii. *The theme of the 2022 PFII session is “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”⁴.*

In 2021, IFAD approved its updated safeguards – Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).⁵ The revised SECAP lays out an improved framework and process for managing risks and impacts, and integrating mainstreaming priorities into new IFAD-supported investments. In particular, the new SECAP includes a specific standard on Indigenous Peoples (Standard 4)⁶ aiming to support indigenous peoples to determine priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development and to ensure that IFAD-funded project are designed in partnership with indigenous peoples and with their full, effective and meaningful consultation, leading to FPIC. Requirements are as follows: *meaningful consultations and FPIC*; *Indigenous Peoples Plan*⁷ for projects that affect indigenous peoples, prepared by the borrower/recipient/partner; culturally appropriate benefits; and support for the legal recognition of customary and traditional *land tenure* and management systems, and the collective rights of project-affected indigenous peoples. In addition: no IFAD-supported project should result in the *involuntary resettlement* of indigenous peoples from their lands or territories; no IFAD-supported project should result in adverse impacts on indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation (including undesired or initial contact); and provisions need to be made for *information disclosure* and *grievance redress mechanisms*.

To incorporate the recent changes made in IFAD’s project design process and the SECAP, IFAD revised its “*How-to-Do Note (HTDN) on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent*”.⁸

In line with the SECAP and the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples⁹ – and as recommended to the Fund by indigenous peoples’ representatives during the fifth Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD¹⁰ – FPIC provisions are being increasingly included in the design of projects designed and implemented in areas that are home to indigenous peoples.

At the premises of the fifth Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD held in February 2021, a specific event was organized on “*Making beneficiaries the lead characters*”

⁴ See Annex 1. Agenda of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

⁵ <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/social-environmental-and-climate-assessment-procedures>

⁶ This Standard applies to all projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, cultural heritage or traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, regardless of whether: (i) the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the indigenous peoples; (ii) a title to the lands and territories in question is possessed by the indigenous peoples; or (iii) the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous in the country.

⁷ The Indigenous Peoples Plan should include: (i) a sociocultural and land tenure assessment; (ii) the specific characteristics of each indigenous people or historically underserved local community; (iii) a strategy for working with indigenous peoples; and (iv) documentation of the FPIC process.

⁸ https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40197975/htdn_fpic.pdf/7601fe69-3ada-4b9d-a30d-95ae4c98216b?t=1519322499000

⁹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/document/ifad-policy-on-engagement-with-indigenous-peoples>

¹⁰ During the global meeting, participants recommended that IFAD “ensure that the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is fully understood and systematically applied in IFAD-supported interventions, taking into account indigenous peoples’ visions, needs, practices and self-determined development. The FPIC process should also be properly documented”. The full Synthesis of Deliberations is available [here](#).

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– *working with Free, Prior and Informed Consent*¹¹ to learn from the findings of a knowledge harvest exercise conducted by IFAD on the implementation of FPIC in the context of IFAD-funded projects in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

In November 2021, IFAD hired an indigenous expert from Belize to facilitate the process leading to FPIC in the context of the newly approved project “*Resilient Rural Belize Programme*”¹² funded by IFAD and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As part of this assignment, the expert delivered a nine-hour virtual training to project staff on how to seek FPIC from indigenous peoples’ communities throughout the project cycle in line with IFAD and GCF guidelines and national and community protocols. Results and knowledge generated from the implementation of FPIC in the first two pilot communities will be documented to provide solid guidelines for project staff on how to engage with other indigenous peoples’ communities in the project area.

Between 2021 and 2022, IFAD committed to undertake key steps to strengthen the inclusion of indigenous peoples in IFAD 12,¹³ including training on FPIC.

B. System-Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Background

As per the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2), a [system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016.

In August 2020, the United Nations Executive Committee agreed on the need for accelerated and collective action to strengthen the implementation of the SWAP on indigenous peoples. In November 2020, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination issued a [Call to Action: Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples](#). Its goal is to ensure collaborative and coherent UN system action to support the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples with a focus on furthering the implementation of the SWAP¹⁴.

- i. *The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made on the SWAP implementation as part of its discussion on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples during its 2022 session. Please provide analysis on actions taken by your agency,*

¹¹ Link to the webcast of the event: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IH2gcwNaf0>

¹² <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000001247>

¹³ IFAD 12 is the Replenishment cycle of IFAD's Resources for the period 2022-2024.

¹⁴ Reporting on the activities to implement the CEB Call to Action will be through task groups and should not be included in the responses to this questionnaire.

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fund and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last update to the Forum¹⁵. Please also include an executive summary (600-word limit).

Executive summary

A milestone in IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in 2021 was the **fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum** at IFAD,¹⁶ which, due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, took place virtually on 2, 3, 4 and 15 February 2021 in conjunction with the forty-fourth session of the IFAD Governing Council. The overall theme of the Forum theme was *"The value of indigenous food systems: resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic"*. The global session brought together 150 indigenous peoples' delegates from 73 indigenous peoples' constituencies from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to exchange their experiences and practices on development in their partnership with IFAD. Overall, the Forum saw the participation of 700 attendees, including over 370 people connected virtually through YouTube. As part of the session, several side events were organized by indigenous peoples' organizations, IFAD and its partners during the *Indigenous Week*¹⁷ held from 8 to 12 February 2021.

During the year, IFAD continued to support and facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in international processes and initiatives as well as in IFAD processes related to IFAD-financed loans and grants.

As a response to the commitment taken by the Secretariat of the **UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)** during the Governing Council at IFAD (February 2021), 15 regional and global consultations were held among indigenous peoples' representatives to represent their perspectives and define action-oriented recommendations to be presented to the Food Systems Summit Secretariat, UN Member States and other stakeholders. Around 800 indigenous people's representatives participated in the online consultations, which were organized with financial support from the UNFSS Secretariat channelled through IFAD and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).

During the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (**COP 26**) to the UNFCCC (Glasgow, 31 October – 12 November 2021) in the IFAD Pavilion, five events¹⁸ were organized addressing indigenous peoples-led climate adaptation initiatives and climate finance for

¹⁵ The six key elements of the SWAP are: 1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP; 2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at the country level; 3) Support the realization of indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 4) Map existing standards and guidelines, capacity, training materials and resources within the UN system, international financial institutions and the members of the IASG for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP; 5) Develop the capacity of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel; and 6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

¹⁶ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/events/ipforum2021>

¹⁷ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/event/indigenous-week-2021#:~:text=The%20Indigenous%20Week%20is%20hosting%20the%20side%20events,indigenous%20and%20afro-descendants%20chefs%2C%20filmmakers%2C%20advocates%20and%20more.>

¹⁸ Link to the side-events: [Indigenous Peoples: strategic partners for financiers of climate adaptation](#); [Indigenous-led climate adaptation for sustainable food systems, where are the resources?](#); [Call to action: recognizing women's land rights as critical pillar for strengthening climate action](#); [Securing land and territorial rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for climate change adaptation and resilience](#); [Youth leading climate resilient food systems at global, national and local level](#).

indigenous peoples. Financial resources were allocated by IFAD to sponsor the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives to COP26, including the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus (GIYC), Slow Food youth network and the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD.

As detailed in paragraph *A.ii*, in 2021, IFAD also strengthened its internal procedures and guidelines for enhancing its engagement with indigenous peoples. This included the revision of IFAD's SECAP¹⁹ and the *How To Do Note: Seeking, free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects*.²⁰

As for the Fund's loans and grant financing, during the course of the year, IFAD Executive Board approved 12 new projects (loans and country grants) - plus an additional funding to previously approved operations - which support indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, representing approximately one third of all projects approved during the course of the year. In these projects, the total funding benefitting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities is about US\$ 338 million, of which the estimated direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 92 million.²¹

Funded through IFAD's grant financing, the IPAF is currently completing its fifth cycle, which supported 35 self-driven projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations in 29 countries. The sixth IPAF Call for Proposals, which will be launched in 2022 with a focus on climate change, will benefit from funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Through the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, IFAD is currently funding a project implemented by the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) in Indonesia to improve energy access among indigenous peoples by using community-based micro-hydro systems. In 2021, IFAD approved a US\$1.5 million grant to the International Land Coalition aiming to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) land rights targets for rural prosperity and resilience of indigenous peoples, among others. Building on the important results achieved so far, the partnership between IFAD and Slow Food Indigenous Terra Madre was strengthened during 2021.

Continuous efforts were made during the year to document indigenous peoples' knowledge and evidence-based knowledge from IFAD's investments including: (i) regular update of IFAD databases with project-related content relevant to indigenous peoples; (ii) platforms for IPAF knowledge-sharing; (iii) sharing of good practices²² from IFAD-funded projects; and (iv) organization of and participation in knowledge-sharing events. Of note is the first IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Awards²³, which recognize the efforts and achievements of development projects that successfully engage with indigenous peoples living in rural areas.²⁴ All of these

¹⁹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/social-environmental-and-climate-assessment-procedures>

²⁰ [How to do note: Seeking, free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects](#)

²¹ Data updated to 31 December 2021.

²² <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/good-practices-in-ifad-s-engagement-with-indigenous-peoples>

²³ https://www.ifad.org/documents/36783902/42277799/IP_Awards_2021_e.pdf/3cb33014-fb29-69b5-38e8-585a970ff6d4?t=1613385629000

²⁴ The Awards are announced every two years during the global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. The nominations fall into three categories: best performing IFAD-funded project; best performing IPAF-

activities were important occasions to share knowledge and lessons learned and advocate for and scale up successful approaches to indigenous peoples' self-driven development.

Mention should be made of the multidonor COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility,²⁵ an emergency fund launched by IFAD and linked to the United Nations Socio-Economic Response Framework, which aims to help the most vulnerable and marginalized people survive the pandemic, boost their resilience, and accelerate the recovery of rural communities.²⁶

1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP

During the course of 2021, the IPs Team at IFAD made specific efforts to enhance/generate evidence-based knowledge management to strengthen IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in its operations while raising awareness of the UNDRIP:

On the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD held in February 2021:

- IFAD dedicated a web page to the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum ([link](#));
- Several side events were organized by IFAD, indigenous peoples organizations and other partners during the Indigenous Week (8 to 12 February 2021), including the *Indigenous Peoples Film Festival*.²⁷ Details and webcast are available at this [link](#);
- To celebrate the 10-year anniversary of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, a video was produced and shared during the fifth global meeting ([link](#));
- A publication ([link](#)) and a video ([link](#)) with the results of the first IFAD Indigenous Peoples Awards was prepared and presented during the fifth global meeting;
- A publication on good practices in IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples was prepared as background information for the global meeting ([link](#)).
- Several articles and blogs were published before and during the global meeting:
 - ✓ [Indigenous food systems are at the heart of resilience](#) (published 1 February 2021);
 - ✓ [Indigenous Peoples are critical to build a more sustainable post-pandemic world, says IFAD President](#) (published 2 February 2021);
 - ✓ [Invitation to Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD: How indigenous food systems can help build resilience to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic](#) (published 29 January 2021);
 - ✓ [Fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD Culminates with Commitment to Strengthen Engagement](#) (published 21 February 2021).

On the International Day of the World Indigenous Peoples (9 August 2021):

funded project; and best performing non-IFAD-funded project. The initiative contributes to promoting best practices in engagement, sharing knowledge and lessons learned, and identifying opportunities to replicate and scale up results.

²⁵ <https://www.ifad.org/en/rpsf>

²⁶ IFAD initiated the Facility with US\$40 million of seed funding from grant resources and has since mobilized a further US\$53 million from Member States to scale up support.

²⁷ <https://www.ifad.org/en/ipff/>

- On the occasion of the 2021 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, IFAD President delivered a message reaffirming IFAD's commitment *"to continue strengthening the contribution of indigenous peoples to build a more resilient world where solidarity seals the cuts of enduring inequities. We need a renewed social contract that will combat the legacy of exclusion and marginalization of indigenous peoples, one that ensures that no one is left behind"*. ([link](#))
- A short video was prepared by the IPs Team and shared on IFAD facebook ([link](#));
- A photo-essay from an IPAF-funded project in Nepal was released on the IFAD website ([link](#));
- Postcards and twitter messages were developed and shared with the support of the IFAD Communications Division.

On 31 August 2021, IFAD joined the UN family in the first celebration of the **International Day for People of African Descent** ([link](#)).

In March 2021, a webinar was jointly organized by IFAD, Alliance of Bioversity International, Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Global Forum on Agricultural Research on **"Foods of the past, Food of the future. Investing in neglected and under-utilized species for resilient and healthy food systems"** ([link](#)). The event provided the occasion also to learn about five new guidelines on investing in Neglected and Underutilized Species value chains, developed by IFAD and the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT (*more info provided in section 4*).

"Farms. Food. Future" is a monthly IFAD podcast that raises awareness of the challenges faced by smallholder farmers while capturing IFAD's work in the field.

- In January 2021, the episode *"New Vision, New Year"*, include a conversation with IFAD's Lead Technical Specialist on the occasion of the 10th year of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. An expert in climate justice and environmental rights joined the conversation, providing updates on the current conditions in Vanuatu and speaking about the importance of the indigenous communities' active involvement in the projects affecting them. A research officer who specializes in fieldwork spoke about her own experience as an indigenous woman and the changes she has seen in the communities she works with.
- In October 2021, the episode *"Adapt Now: climate change and small-scale farmers"* discussed the connections between small-scale farming and climate change, with an eye toward COP26 in Glasgow. Among the speakers, Tunda Lepore – member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD – provided an overview on indigenous peoples and climate change.
- In December 2021 a podcast was recorded (*forthcoming*) of a conversation with Dr. Filiberto Penados, an expert on indigenous peoples' rights from Belize, who provided an overview on the concept of FPIC and its implementation on the ground.

On the IPAF:

- The web page dedicated to the IPAF was updated with information/videos on the ongoing cycle: <https://www.ifad.org/en/ipaf>
- A Facebook group was created from the IPs Team at IFAD <https://www.facebook.com/groups/428148958621681/>

- A subpage was created by Tebtebba dedicated to IPAF projects in Asia and the Pacific: <https://www.tebtebba.org/index.php/our-initiatives/ipaf#>
- A Facebook group was created by Tebtebba on IPAF-funded projects in Asia and the Pacific: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1394106604079125/>
- A storytelling platform was recently developed by FIMI on IPAF-funded projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. English ([link](#)) and Spanish ([link](#)).
- A video is under preparation to showcase the achievements of the IPAF through the direct experience of the three IPAF regional implementing partners.

In December 2021, IFAD started to review **its 34 Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples**, with technical support provided by IWGIA.

A consultant from Colombia was recently hired to prepare a *“Stocktake of IFAD’s work with Afro-descendants”*, which will review IFAD’s operations engaging with Afro-descendant communities in Latin America and the Caribbean and identify good practices to deepen regional knowledge on agricultural development linked to Afro-descendant communities.

2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at country level

During the course of 2021, IFAD continued to participate in the activities of the Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples (IASG) and, more specifically, to coordinate the Working Group on Policy dialogues and capacity development (IASG Task Group 3). During a follow-up meeting held in April 2021, and chaired by IFAD, a mapping exercise was conducted with members from other agencies (CBD, FILAC, ILC, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN Habitat, PAHO/WHO)²⁸ on ongoing and future joint activities/projects/programmes between UN agencies to capture existing efforts to improve indigenous peoples’ engagement and participation and to promote delivering as One UN. An update of the mapping was presented during the annual IASG meeting held online on 22-23 November 2021. In November 2021, due to the retirement of IFAD’s Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, the coordination functions of IASG Task Group 3 were transferred to UNFCCC.

With the aim of supporting intergenerational commitment to improve indigenous youth engagement, Task Group 3 prepared a list of indigenous youth potential consultants to include them in the already existing roster of indigenous experts/professionals on thematic areas. The roster benefited from expertise of former indigenous fellows from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the World Intellectual Property Organization and other existing UN initiatives. At present, preliminary discussions are taking place within Task Group 3 on how to engage in policy dialogue in Burundi.

Among the outcomes of the UN Food Systems Summit, a Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems was established aiming to ensure respect for, and understanding, recognition, inclusion and protection of, Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems post-UNFSS, providing

²⁸ Acronyms as follows: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y El Caribe (FILAC), International Land Coalition (ILC), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).

evidence on their “game-changing and systemic” aspects. Seven countries expressed their interest in supporting the Coalition (Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Spain) and preliminary meetings took place in October 2021 among IFAD, FAO, WFP and organizations working on indigenous food systems, to share ideas on a common plan of activities.

A major achievement of this year was the first National Forum for consultation with indigenous peoples’ organizations hosted by IFAD’s Country Office in the Philippines on 25-26 November. Over 100 participants attended the virtual event, which provided a unique opportunity to learn from the experience of institutions, agencies – including IFAD – and indigenous peoples’ organizations in implementing programmes in support of indigenous peoples’ communities. As part of the Forum’s outcomes, policy recommendations were generated for the Philippines Government and for IFAD to further enhance ongoing and future programmes and initiatives addressing indigenous peoples.

IFAD's ongoing decentralization process provides a good opportunity to further support policy engagement at country level. This is happening mainly through the design of Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) as well as IFAD’s portfolio reviews, which offer opportunities for strengthening/facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples in policy-making processes, including dialogue at national level.

In 2021, IFAD approved five COSOPs and Country Strategy Notes (CSNs) that include indigenous peoples’ issues and/or specifically target indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities (e.g. Guatemala, Guyana, Madagascar, Nepal, Uganda).

The CSN approved for Guyana (2021-2022) recognizes the historical challenges faced by indigenous peoples – also called Amerindian – specifically on land rights as rooted in the social, economic, administrative and political structures of the country. Strategic Objective 2 of the new CSN focuses on *“the improvement of livelihood resilience through participatory investment planning, with a particular focus on Amerindian populations in the hinterland”*. To this end, a focus on the rights of indigenous peoples in the country has been identified as a key cross-cutting issue. To ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, the CSN recommends that district councils and indigenous leaders be key stakeholders in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The CSN also recommends that FPIC be integrated into project design and not prepared as a separate plan/modality; based on this, the National Toshiha Council and district councils will be consulted and included in formulating the FPIC procedures.

The new COSOP approved in Nepal will take actions for a “do no harm approach” when working areas include indigenous peoples. The COSOP recognizes the importance of adopting a participatory approach when working with these communities in order to find more opportunities for them in project implementation. For the preparation of the COSOP, virtual consultations were held, including with the National Indigenous Women's Federation.

The new COSOP for Uganda provides information on legal frameworks for indigenous peoples in the country as well as an overview of the challenges faced by their communities, specifically on land use rights. At the same time, the COSOP aims to build on the lessons learned from past IFAD-funded projects in the country, including on the integration of indigenous/local knowledge with modern systems to enhance climate adaptive capacity (e.g. in weather/climate forecast).

3) *Support the realization of indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:*

IFAD Strategic Framework 2016–2025 reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development and its focus on ensuring that poor rural communities and individuals, particularly women, indigenous peoples and young people, “become part of a rural transformation that is inclusive and drives overall sustainable development”.

Relevant information can be found in the following documents:

- **IFAD Strategic Framework (2016–2025):**
<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39369820>
- **IFAD Policy Brief on “Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs”.** Released in October 2019, this policy brief highlights how the involvement of indigenous peoples is key to achieving the ambitions of the SDGs:
<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41390824>
- **Report on IFAD12:** <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/repl/12/3/docs/IFAD12-3-R-2.pdf>

On the collection of statistical data/indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, see paragraph A.1. Additional information can be found under Section C of this questionnaire.

4) *Map existing standards and guidelines, capacity, training materials and resources within the UN system, international financial institutions and the members of the IASG for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP:*

- In September 2021, IFAD adopted the **revised SECAP**,²⁹ which lays out an improved framework and process for managing risks and impacts, and integrating IFAD's priorities into its investments. In particular, the new SECAP includes a specific standard on Indigenous Peoples (Standard 4), aiming to support indigenous peoples to determine priorities and strategies for exercising their right to self-determined development and ensure that IFAD-funded projects are designed in partnership with indigenous peoples and with their full, effective and meaningful consultation, leading to consent.
- **Training modules on the revised SECAP** have been developed, including a specific session on Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples.
- An updated version of the “**How to Do Note: Seeking, free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects**”³⁰ was recently published to incorporate the recent changes in the design process and the SECAP. Training modules for IFAD staff on the new procedures will be delivered in 2022.
- In 2021, IFAD published the “**How to Do Note: Securing women's tenure rights**”,³¹ which aims to provide guidance for country programme teams, consultants and

²⁹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/social-environmental-and-climate-assessment-procedures>

³⁰ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/how-to-do-note-on-seeking-free-prior-and-informed-consent>

³¹ https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/how-to-do-note-securing-women-s-tenure-rights?p_1_back_url=%2Fen%2Fweb%2Fknowledge%2Fpublications

technical advisors on designing projects with gender-sensitive interventions targeted at strengthening tenure security to achieve more equitable development. The HTDN dedicates specific analysis to the land rights of indigenous and tribal women, Afro-descendant women and pastoral women.

- In 2019, IFAD published the ***“How to Do Note: Mainstreaming Nutrition into COSOPs and Investment Projects”***,³² in which specific attention is given to indigenous peoples and their food systems. In 2021, a series of five HTDNs³³ was developed to complement IFAD’s operational framework on **“Supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture through neglected and underutilized species”**.³⁴ The five HTDNs offer recommendations on practical methods, approaches and tools for use-enhancement of Neglected and Underutilized Species in both design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects to support more nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
- In 2021, IFAD signed an institutional contract with the Indigenous Partnership for agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty to develop a **Digital Toolbox** to support IFAD (and other organizations) elaborate pathways and methodologies on sustainable and resilient indigenous peoples’ food systems that can be applied in designing, implementing and evaluating development projects as well as in advocacy and policy engagement at national, regional and global levels.
- In 2009, the IFAD Executive Board approved the **IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples**, which established the framework for the Organization to engage with indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities. IFAD is the first international financial institution to adopt FPIC as an operational principle in its policy documents. In the second half of the 2022, the Policy will be reviewed and submitted to the IFAD Executive Board for final approval.
- The **IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security** (2008) affirms the adherence to the principle of FPIC for any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities.

As for the Fund’s loans and grant financing, during the course of the year, IFAD Executive Board approved 12 new projects (loans and country grants)³⁵ - plus an additional funding to previously approved operations - which support indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, representing approximately one third of all projects approved during the course of the year³⁶. In these projects, the total funding benefitting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities is about US\$ 338 million, of which the estimated direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 92 million.³⁷

³² [How to do note: Mainstreaming nutrition into COSOPs and investment projects](#)

³³ [How to do note: Promote neglected and underutilized species for domestic markets](#)

³⁴ [Supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture through neglected and underutilized species: Operational framework](#)

³⁵ See Annex 1 for the list of projects approved in 2021 (loans and country grants)

³⁶ Data updated to 31 December 2021.

³⁷ Data updated to 31 December 2021.

Moreover, four regional and global grants were approved this year for an amount of about US\$ 6.5 million, which include indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities as part of a larger beneficiary group³⁸.

In addition, IFAD is currently supporting indigenous peoples' self-driven development through the following grant schemes:

- The **ASAP**³⁹ is IFAD's flagship programme to strengthen environmental sustainability and climate resilience in its agricultural investment programmes. Through the ASAP, a grant was approved in 2019 to AMAN aiming to improve energy access among Indonesian indigenous peoples through the use of community-based micro-hydro systems as an environmentally low-impact and resilient technology providing a strong foundation for sustainable community development. The project is entering the completion phase.
- The **Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+)**⁴⁰ aims to increase the climate resilience of 10 million vulnerable people, particularly women and youth, thus enabling an increase in food and nutrition security. It was recently established that ASAP+ will have indigenous member(s) on its Steering/Advisory Committee, and discussions are ongoing on the proposal to allocate specific resources to improve the resilience to climate change of indigenous peoples under the programme.
- The fifth IPAF cycle – funded through a US\$2 million grant from IFAD and additional resources from Tamalpais Trust, Christensen Fund, IWGIA, FILAC and the Packard Foundation – is entering its final phase. **The 6th IPAF Call for Proposals**, foreseen for the first half of 2022 with a focus on climate change, is the main component of IFAD's Indigenous Peoples' Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Programme (2021-2025) funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency with a contribution in supplementary funds of about US\$4.5 million.
- Building on the important results achieved so far, the partnership between IFAD and **Slow Food Indigenous Terra Madre** was strengthened during 2021. The results of the grant "*Empowering indigenous youth and their communities to defend and promote their food heritage*", implemented by Slow Food in 2017–2020 with IFAD funding of US\$0.9 million, were presented during the online event "*IFAD and Slow Food: Empowering Indigenous Youth and Their Communities to Defend and Promote Their Food Heritage*",⁴¹ organized by Slow Food and the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division at IFAD in March 2021. Furthermore, IFAD participated in the training "*Rights of indigenous peoples and women, food security and sovereignty*" organized in November 2021 by Slow Food to strengthen leadership skills, including knowledge of rights as indigenous peoples.
- In 2021, IFAD approved a grant to the International Land Coalition for "*Strengthened Land Rights for Rural Prosperity and Resilience*". Indigenous peoples are among the

³⁸ See Annex 2 for the list of regional and country grants approved in 2021.

³⁹ [Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme](#)

⁴⁰ [ASAP+](#)

⁴¹ [Empowering Indigenous Youth and their Communities - Terra Madre](#)

priority groups for this project, which aims to accelerate progress on the SDG land rights targets for rural prosperity and resilience.

5) Develop the capacity of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel:

The IPs Team at IFAD works in close collaboration with regional divisions, the divisional focal points on indigenous peoples, and Regional Gender and Social Inclusion Specialists. With respect to project design and implementation, in 2021 the IPs Team continued to provide inputs on indigenous peoples and an integrated mainstreaming approach in newly designed projects (e.g. Brazil, Mexico) as well as in ongoing operations (e.g. Belize, India, Philippines, Tonga).

As already mentioned in section A.2 of this questionnaire, an indigenous expert from Belize was hired by IFAD for an ongoing consultancy to support the IFAD-GCF-funded project “Resilient Rural Belize Programme”. As part of this assignment, a two-day training focusing on FPIC principles and implementation was delivered to project staff in November 2021.

As specified in section 4, training modules on the revised SECAP have been developed, including a specific session on Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples. Training sessions for IFAD staff will be delivered in 2022.

As also recommended by indigenous peoples’ representatives in the 4th global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum, the IPs Team is regularly updating a roster of indigenous experts which is also incorporated into the IFAD shared roster for consultants. This tool facilitates the recruitment, at an early design stage, of indigenous experts and/or consultants with expertise on indigenous peoples. Addressing another recommendation made during the 4th global meeting of the IPs’ Forum, four indigenous interns (Afro-descendant from Brazil, Karrayyu-Oromo from Ethiopia, Garo from India and Luo from Kenya) have been supporting the activities of the IPs Team during the 2021.

As shared by the three IPAF regional implementing partners (SWT, FIMI and Tebtebba) during supervision missions, surveys, internal meetings and events – and confirmed by the ongoing and last assessment of the IPAF⁴² – the Facility has been focusing on its institutional strengthening, in terms of enhanced grant management, advocacy, partnership-building and resource mobilization. This is also reflected in the IPAF’s enhanced capacity to provide support to the 32 small organizations that are directly implementing the IPAF projects on the ground.

Moreover, a continuous effort is being made by the IPs Team at IFAD to document evidence-based knowledge from IPAF and IFAD investments project to scale up successful approaches in indigenous peoples’ self-driven development. This includes: regular update of IFAD databases with project-related content relevant to indigenous peoples; platforms for IPAF knowledge-sharing; sharing of good practices⁴³ from IFAD-funded projects; and organization of and participation in knowledge-sharing events. As previously mentioned, the first IFAD Indigenous Peoples’ Awards initiative⁴⁴ was held, which recognizes the efforts and

⁴² [The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility \(IPAF\) - Assessment of the performance of the fourth IPAF cycle](#)

⁴³ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/good-practices-in-ifad-s-engagement-with-indigenous-peoples>

⁴⁴ https://www.ifad.org/documents/36783902/42277799/IP_Awards_2021_e.pdf/3cb33014-fb29-69b5-38e8-585a970ff6d4

achievements of development projects that successfully engage with indigenous peoples living in rural area.

6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes:

Since 2011, the **Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD**⁴⁵ has provided a concrete platform for IFAD to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions. The Forum focuses on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009)⁴⁶ on the ground. The Forum also promotes the participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD activities at country, regional and international levels, and at all stages of project and programme cycles. The overall process is guided by a Steering Committee composed of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations from the different regions and a representative from the IPAF, UNPFII and IFAD. In 2019, four indigenous youth representatives were nominated (one per region) as new members of the Steering Committee as a way to concretely promote the participation of youth in IFAD's decision-making processes.

A milestone in IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in 2021 was the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD,⁴⁷ which, due to COVID-19 restrictions, took place virtually on 2, 3, 4 and 15 February 2021 in conjunction with the forty-fourth session of the IFAD Governing Council. The overall theme was "The value of indigenous food systems: resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic". The meeting brought together 150 indigenous peoples' delegates from 73 indigenous peoples' constituencies from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to exchange their experiences and practices on development in their partnership with IFAD. Overall, the Forum saw the participation of 700 attendees, including over 370 connected virtually through YouTube. As part of the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, several side events were organized by indigenous peoples' organizations, IFAD and its partners during the Indigenous Week⁴⁸ held from 8 to 12 February 2021.

During the year, regular updates were provided to the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD on the progress made to address the recommendations. Meetings with IFAD's divisional focal points on indigenous peoples took place via Skype to follow up and monitor the implementation of the regional action plans developed during the global meeting held in February 2021.

The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)⁴⁹ is an innovative funding instrument that indigenous communities can use to find solutions to the challenges they face. Governed by a Board which is composed by a majority of indigenous peoples' representatives, the Facility aims to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by supporting projects designed and implemented by them through small grants ranging from US\$20,000 up

⁴⁵ <https://www.ifad.org/en/indigenous-peoples-forum>

⁴⁶ <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/document/ifad-policy-on-engagement-with-indigenous-peoples>

⁴⁷

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=ifad+5th+global+meeting+indigenous+peoples&cvid=43a84c257b924095872706040b1cfd7&aqs=edge..69i57.6291j0j9&FORM=ANAB01&PC=U531>

⁴⁸ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/event/indigenous-week-2021>

⁴⁹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/ipaf>

to US\$50,000 for a maximum duration of two years. More information on the IPAF is available in section 4.

In addition to the processes linked to the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and the IPAF, in 2021 IFAD reiterated its commitment to support the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in international processes and initiatives as well as in IFAD processes related to IFAD-financed loans and grants.

As a response to the commitment taken by the Secretariat of the **Food Systems Summit** during the Governing Council at IFAD (February 2021), 15 regional and global consultations were held among indigenous peoples' representatives to represent their perspectives and define action-oriented recommendations to be presented to the Food Systems Summit Secretariat, UN Member States and other stakeholders. Around 800 indigenous peoples' representatives participated in the online consultations organized with financial support from the UNFSS Secretariat channelled through IFAD and IWGIA.

During the **COP26** (Glasgow, 31 October – 12 November 2021) in the IFAD Pavilion, five events were organized⁵⁰ addressing indigenous-led climate adaptation initiatives and climate finance for indigenous peoples. Financial resources were allocated by the IFAD to sponsor the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives to the COP26, including the GIYC, Slow Food youth network and the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD.

C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Member States of the IFAD12 Consultation acknowledged that IFAD is making a unique and critical contribution to the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs through its strong focus on promoting rural transformation and empowering extremely poor and food-insecure rural people. However, as also highlighted in the final report of the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, *“After five years of SDG implementation, indigenous peoples across the globe have not just been left behind but have been pushed further behind.”*

Even if more efforts are needed, in 2021 IFAD continued to strengthen its action with indigenous peoples, recognizing their key role to achieving the ambitions of the SDGs. IFAD focused on the following actions:

- **Engagement with indigenous peoples and their institutions on issues** affecting their land, resources, livelihood and well-being is being increasingly informed by mechanisms to involve their organizations in decision-making processes and to ensure that the principle of FPIC is respected, as enshrined in international standards. In this regard, the implementation of the revised SECAP, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and the IPAF represent the key processes through which IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples is contributing to the 2030 Agenda, and more specifically to SDG 16 and SDG 10.

⁵⁰ Link to the five side events: [Indigenous Peoples: strategic partners for financiers of climate adaptation](#); [Indigenous-led climate adaptation for sustainable food systems, where are the resources?](#); [Call to action: recognizing women's land rights as critical pillar for strengthening climate action](#); [Securing land and territorial rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for climate change adaptation and resilience](#); [Youth leading climate resilient food systems at global, national and local level](#).

- **Direct funding to initiatives designed** and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities thought the IPAF as well as other IFAD funding mechanisms, such as ASAP and ASAP+ (*see section 4*). The enhancement of these schemes can provide a solid contribution to the achievement of SDG 15 and SDG 13.
- **Accelerating progress on the SDG land rights** targets for rural prosperity and resilience is the goal of a grant recently approved by IFAD to the International Land Coalition. The project "Strengthened Land Rights for Rural Prosperity and Resilience" will target rural people, including indigenous peoples, who are living off the land with unsecured tenure rights or lacking control over the land they need.
- **Promoting the important role that indigenous peoples' food systems** are already playing in contributing to food security and nutrition in the world (SDG 2) is widely recognized, but more support is needed. An important contribution from IFAD this year was the support provided to regional and global consultations held among indigenous peoples' representatives to represent their perspectives and define action-oriented recommendations, which were presented to the Food Systems Summit Secretariat, UN Member States and other stakeholders.

D. COVID-19 pandemic

i. Please provide information on action taken by your agency, fund and/or programme since your last update to the Forum, to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on indigenous peoples.

- The theme of the fifth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD was "The value of indigenous food systems: resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic". The Forum provided a unique opportunity for indigenous peoples' representatives and organizations and IFAD to highlight and discuss the important role played by indigenous peoples in addressing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- IFAD launched the multidonor COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility,⁵¹ an emergency fund linked to the United Nations Socio-Economic Response Framework, which aims to help the most vulnerable and marginalized people survive the crisis to boost their resilience and to accelerate the recovery of rural communities.⁵²
- Communities benefiting from ongoing IPAF projects have been strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and a series of initiatives and measures have been taken including a closer monitoring from the three regional partners and the reallocation of 10 per cent of the IPAF grant received from IFAD to seek mitigation and containment of the spread of COVID-19 in these communities.

⁵¹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/rpsf>

⁵² IFAD initiated the Facility with US\$40 million of seed funding from grant resources and has since mobilized a further US\$53 million from Member States to scale up support.

Questionnaire to UN system

- In 2021, a grant of US\$2,000 was channeled to Nisarga Foundation, a non-governmental organization based in India, through the IFAD Staff Help Fund,⁵³ to provide a nutritional midday meal for tribal children during COVID-19 pandemic.

Thank you very much

⁵³ https://instagram.com/ifadhelpfund?utm_medium=copy_link

ANNEX 1: IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and tribal peoples in 2021: Loans and Country Grant

Country	Project Title	Project Goals and objectives	Project area and target groups	Project components	Project cost (US\$ million)
Argentina	Promotion of Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems for Family Farming Programme	<p>Goal: to contribute to reducing poverty among poor AFCI producers and improving the sustainability of Argentina's food systems.</p> <p>Development objective: to improve the resilience of poor AFCI producers by promoting sustainable and inclusive production and commercialization systems that are adapted to climate change.</p>	<p>Geographic area: Project targets north-east and north-west provinces with the possibility of including other provinces, based on specific criteria agreed with IFAD</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 20%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Support and financing for production and commercialization; (ii) Development of systemic support services for production and commercialization; (iii) Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and programme management. 	<p>Project total budget: 36.1</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 7.2</p> <p>IFAD loan: 13.1</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: 2.6</p>

Questionnaire to UN system

Bolivia	Constructing a Culture of Resilience Against Climate Change for Rural Families in Bolivia (ACCESOS RURAL)	<p>Goal: The programme goal is to improve living conditions for rural smallholders as a contribution towards achieving the country's food security and sovereignty.</p> <p>Development objective. In order to achieve the programme goal, it will be necessary to increase the incomes of the most vulnerable rural smallholders in southern Bolivia and build their resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>Geographic area: 35 municipalities in the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosí and Tarija, and in the Altiplano, Chaco and Valles regions.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Resilient production and sustainable production systems (ii) Management of climate change resilience (iii) Knowledge management and administration. 	<p>Project total budget: 26.5</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 23.6</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>
Brazil* <i>* Project co-funded by Green Climate Fund</i>	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the North-east Project (Planting climate resilience)	<p>Goal: To reduce the impact of climate change and increase the resilience of affected population in the largely semi-arid NEB region</p> <p>Development objective: To support family farmers and their communities in reversing the decline in productivity caused by the degradation of agroecosystems.</p>	<p>Geographical area: Eastern Equatoria State (Magwi and Torit); Central Equatoria State (KajoKeji and Terekeka) and Jonglei State (Bor)</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Climate-resilient productive systems (ii) Water access for production. (iii) Project support Knowledge management (KM) and scaling up. 	<p>Project total budget: 217.8</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 30</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>

Questionnaire to UN system

Burundi	Additional financing to the Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B)	<p>Goal: To improve the living conditions and climate resilience of rural populations in Burundi's central plateau.</p> <p>Development objective: To improve sustainable growth of agricultural productivity and production and the diversification of economic opportunities in rural areas.</p>	<p>Geographical area: five provinces of the central plateau: Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Muyinga and Ngozi</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 1%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) integrated land management; (ii) inclusive community organization, increased productivity and vulnerability reduction. 	<p>Additional IFAD Loan: 2.0</p> <p>Additional IFAD Grant: 8.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from additional IFAD loan and grant: 0.1</p>
Burundi	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (PRODER)	<p>Goal: To contribute to poverty reduction and improved food and nutrition security of rural communities.</p> <p>Development objective: to promote equitable and inclusive youth entrepreneurship as well as a conducive environment for agribusiness and support the resilience of the most vulnerable rural poor.</p>	<p>Geographical area: provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke, Muramvya, Rutana, Ruyigi, Karuzi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Gitega, Muyinga, Makamba and Bururi.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 5%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) inclusive development of youth rural enterprises, (ii) promotion of a conducive environment for agribusiness, and (iii) Institutional strengthening and programme coordination. 	<p>Project total budget: 89.4</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 4.5</p> <p>IFAD loan: 10.7</p> <p>IFAD grant: 42.9</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: 2.7</p>

Questionnaire to UN system

Chad* <i>*Co-funded by Green Climate Fund</i>	Project to Strengthen Innovation in Youth and Women Agropastoral Entrepreneurship in Chad (RENFORT)	<p>Goals: To contribute to raising incomes and creating decent jobs for women and youth by building the resilience of inclusive food systems in Chad.</p> <p>Development objective: To promote viable and resilient enterprises for youth and women that create jobs and are integrated with agropastoral and fishing value chains in Chad.</p>	<p>Geographical area: rural areas of nine provinces: Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Moyen-Chari, Mandoul, Tandjilé, Salamat and N'Djamena.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) developing profitable and resilient agroenterprises; (ii) improving the agricultural entrepreneurship ecosystem; (iii) project coordination and management. 	<p>Project total budget: 103.4</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 5.2 IFAD grant: 20.96</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>
Congo	Agriculture, Youth and Entrepreneurship Project (PAJE)	<p>Goals: to contribute to improving the living conditions and incomes of poor rural and peri-urban populations in the target areas.</p> <p>Development objective: to promote the socio-</p>	<p>Geographical area: departments of Pool, Bouenza, Niari, Kouilou, Lékoumou and Plateaux.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 2%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Strengthen agricultural supply chains and collaboration between actors. (ii) Creating an enabling environment for the agrifood sector. (iii) Project coordination and management, 	<p>Project total budget: 24.1</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 0.5</p> <p>IFAD loan: 15.3</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous</p>

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		professional integration of young people and vulnerable groups in profitable activities that create income opportunities and decent and sustainable jobs in the agrifood sector.		monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and knowledge management.	peoples from IFAD loan and grant: 0.3
Guatemala	Project Responding to COVID-19: modern and resilient agri-food value chains (GUATEINNOVA)	Development objective: To promote an agro-industrialization strategy that reduces food losses, increases the adoption of climate-resilient technologies and supports the COVID-19 emergency response for beneficiaries in selected value chains.	Geographical area: The project will be implemented at the national level, prioritizing territories with high poverty levels. % of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 80%	Components: (i) Productive and inclusive transformation of the post COVID-19 agrifood system; (ii) Investments to enhance MSMEs' efficiency and resilience; (iii) Institutional strengthening in support of Guatemala's agrifood system.	Project total budget: 179.0 Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 143.2 IFAD loan: 11.3 Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: 9.1

Questionnaire to UN system

India	Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural & Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project (CHIRAAG)	<p>Goal: To contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods among the targeted rural communities.</p> <p>Development objective: to improve income opportunities and the availability of nutritious food in the targeted households of the tribal dominated areas of Chhattisgarh.</p>	<p>Geographical area: 14 districts in the poorer and more disadvantaged areas of the State. IFAD will cover 11 blocks in the 5 Northern Districts and central district of Balodabazar.</p> <p>% of tribal peoples benefiting from the project: 52%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Community Empowerment and Institutional Strengthening; ii) Diversified, Resilient and Nutrition-Supportive Food and Agriculture Systems; iii) Value Addition and Market Access; iv) COVID -19 Economic Recovery Response; v) Project Management, Monitoring and Knowledge. 	<p>Project total budget: 171.7</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 90.1</p> <p>IFAD loan: 67.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting tribal peoples from IFAD loan: 35.2</p>
Kenya	Rural Kenya Financial Inclusion Facility (RK-FINFA)	<p>Goal: to promote poverty reduction and foster climate change resilience and improved livelihoods in rural areas.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase rural financial inclusion and green investments by agriculture value chain stakeholders.</p>	<p>Geographical area: 14 counties in which at least two IFAD-supported projects are operating with agricultural value chains.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: <i>TBC during implementation phase</i></p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) technical support and innovation services; (ii) rural investment instruments; and (iii) enabling rural finance environment and project coordination. 	<p>Project total budget: 134.0</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: <i>TBC during implementation phase.</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 22.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan: <i>TBC during implementation phase.</i></p>

Questionnaire to UN system

Mexico	Reducing climate vulnerability and emissions through sustainable livelihoods (Resilient Balsas Basin)	<p>Goal: to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the poor rural people to climate change, recover and conserve ecosystems and their services, and strengthen the production systems of the Balsas Basin.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase the productive capacities and market participation of poor rural and indigenous families – especially women and youth – as well as to reduce GHG emissions by promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for more resilient livelihoods in the Balsas Basin.</p>	<p>Geographical area: 18 million ha in eight states: México, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla and Tlaxcala.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 60%</p>	<p>Components:</p> <p>(i) Strengthening capacities through participatory formulation of micro-basin-level ecological zoning plans (POEM) and agrarian unit-level integrated development (PDI) for territorial governance, mitigation, and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(ii) Investment for the adaptive management of ecosystems, strengthening of productive systems and development of resilient value chains;</p> <p>(iii) Development of a climate information system, knowledge management, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 55.0</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 33.0</p> <p>IFAD loan: 38.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan: 23.1</p>
Vietnam	Climate-smart Agriculture Transformation Project in the Mekong Delta	<p>Goal: To achieve sustainable and climate-resilient rural transformation in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces, serving as a</p>	<p>Geographical area: Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces</p> <p>% of ethnic minorities benefiting</p>	<p>Components:</p> <p>(i) Coordination for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation;</p> <p>(ii) inclusive and climate-smart value chains; and</p> <p>(iii) project management</p>	<p>Project total budget: 136.4</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: 59.7</p> <p>IFAD loan: 43.0</p>

Questionnaire to UN system

		<p>model for the Mekong Delta region.</p> <p>Development objective: to generate sustainable income opportunities and improved rural livelihoods for poor households, women, men, youth and EMs in Tra Vinh and Ben Tre Provinces.</p>	<p>from the project: 43.75%</p>		<p>Estimated amount benefiting ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 18.8</p>
Zimbabwe	Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP)	<p>Goals: To achieve increased household incomes and improved nutrition, through sustainable transformation of the smallholder farming sector.</p> <p>Development objective: To increase equitable smallholder participation in market-oriented and climate smart value chains.</p>	<p>Geographical area: provinces of Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Midlands and Matabeleland North.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>	<p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inclusive value chain development; (ii) Climate proofed value chain infrastructure; (iii) Policy and institutional support and project coordination (iv) Contingency emergency response. 	<p>Project total budget: 67.4</p> <p>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 35.7</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant: <i>TBC during implementation stage</i></p>

Questionnaire to UN system

ANNEX 2: Grants approved by IFAD in 2021 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty⁵⁴

Region/country	Recipient/Title/Goal	Project cost (US\$)
Global Grant	<i>Grant recipient:</i> International Land Coalition <i>Grant/project title:</i> Strengthened land rights for rural prosperity and resilience, <i>Goal:</i> to accelerate progress on the SDG land rights targets for rural prosperity and resilience.	1.5
Regional Grant	<i>Grant recipient:</i> Billatral Maroobe Network <i>Grant/project title:</i> Assistance for pastoral and agro-pastoral households confronted with COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Goal:</i> to sustainably strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral pastoral and agro-pastoral households facing the negative effects of the lean season, recurrent insecurity and the coronavirus pandemic.	1.5

⁵⁴ This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are included in the table on IFAD projects approved in 2021, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I.

Questionnaire to UN system

Regional Grant	<p><i>Grant recipient:</i> Confederation of family farmer producer organization of Mercosur</p> <p><i>Grant/project title:</i> Farmers Organizations for Latin America</p> <p><i>Goal:</i> to increase income and improve the livelihood, food and nutrition security and safety of family farmers affiliated to the target FOs in Latin America.</p>	1.0
Regional Grant	<p><i>Grant recipient:</i> Seed System Group</p> <p><i>Grant/project title:</i> Building Back Better: Rural Livelihoods Recovery Initiative for the Greater Horn of Africa</p> <p><i>Goal:</i> to contribute to the reduction of small scale farmers and agropastoralists producers vulnerabilities, accelerate their recovery and enhance long-term resilience to the overlapping impacts of Covid -19 and other shocks including desert locust outbreak and floods through sustainable improved production of nutritious crops and pastures among smallholder farmers in the targeted areas.</p>	2.5