

Questionnaire to UN system

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

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) was established by the 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 within 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 a report for the 2023 session of the Permanent Forum. 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 to your response being made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **15 November 2022** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Email: indigenous_un@un.org and requesens@un.org

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Please provide information on the following:

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2023 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 Recommendation n.15 addressed to IFAD during its twenty-first session to “prepare a study, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, summarizing the experience of implementing programmes for indigenous peoples on socioeconomic development, focusing on best practices in entrepreneurship and creative industries, and to present it to the Permanent Forum at its twenty-third session, to be held in 2024”, IFAD, in collaboration with ILO and UNDP, will provide the joint study within the given timeline.

With reference to Recommendation n.71 addressed to IFAD during its twenty-first session to “continue its efforts in operationalizing the principle of free, prior and informed consent in its investments, including through the engagement of indigenous experts in project delivery teams”, the following activities have been implemented:

Following the recommendations of Indigenous Peoples’ representatives at previous global meetings of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (IPFI),¹ IFAD is operationalizing the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in its projects, particularly through the involvement of indigenous consultants in project design, to ensure that FPIC is implemented and that indigenous visions, aspirations and knowledge are included in IFAD projects co-funded with climate funds. So far, nine projects have been identified: in Latin America and the Caribbean (3); in East and Southern Africa (4); and in Asia and the Pacific (2). In 2022, indigenous experts were involved in the design of projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico and Viet Nam (details on these projects on p. 10).

With reference to Recommendation n.72 addressed to IFAD during its twenty-first session to “facilitate direct access to climate financing to indigenous peoples’ communities and organizations through the Facility and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, and encourages Governments and donors to support those initiatives”, updates are as follows:

Building on the successes and lessons learned from the first two phases of ASAP,² IFAD’s flagship programme, the Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+)³ is envisioned to be the largest fund dedicated to channeling climate finance to small-scale producers. It aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities (targeting 10 million people), particularly, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and other marginalized groups, to the uncertainty caused by climate change, especially as it relates to food security and nutrition. The governance of ASAP+ is inclusive with an advisory board

¹ [Indigenous Peoples’ Forum](#)

² [ASAP](#)

³ [ASAP+](#)

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open to member and non-member donors, beneficiaries, agricultural organizations, and civil society representatives. In this regard, a representative from the Steering Committee of the IPFI, and one from the Steering Committee of the Farmers' Forum, were nominated as members of the ASAP+ advisory committee, and participated in the first meeting held on 29 September 2022.

Through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF),⁴ direct funding is allocated to initiatives designed and implemented by IPs' communities. Specifically, the 6th IPAF call, launched in August 2022, promotes direct access to funding with a focus on climate change adaptation, resilience, and the promotion of conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity by IPs. During this cycle, the IPAF will initially fund 30 small projects designed by IPs and their organizations, based on their culture, knowledge, natural resources and human rights. Small grants of US\$20,000 to US\$70,000 will support these projects and will be co-managed by Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs) in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. IFAD is also in the process of securing its grant resources in order to finance additional 30 projects during the course of 2023.

With reference to Recommendation n.85 addressed to IFAD and all UN agencies during its twenty-first session to *"eliminate the use of the term "local communities" in conjunction with indigenous peoples, so that the term "indigenous peoples and local communities" would be abolished"*, IFAD will pay close attention not to use this wording in its documents. In its updated Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, approved by IFAD Executive Board in December 2022, which sets out the principles, instruments and procedures for IFAD's work with IPs, the Fund used the terminology "Indigenous Peoples".

ii. The theme of the 2023 PFII session is "Indigenous peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach"⁵. Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

Below is a brief list of all the activities undertaken by IFAD relevant to this theme during the course of the year. Further details are available in Section B:

- The overall theme for the sixth IPFI global meeting scheduled to take place in Rome in February 2023 is *Indigenous Peoples' climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity*;
- The sixth cycle (2022–2026)⁶ of the IPAF, based on the principle of IPs' self-determined development within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), has a strong climate component as it focuses on advancing IPs' conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity for adaptation and resilience to climate change;
- With financial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Indigenous consultants have been hired to work on the design and implementation of IFAD's operations co-funded by the ASAP+, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green

⁴ [Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility \(IPAF\)](#).

⁵ See Annex 1. Agenda of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

⁶ [Call for Proposals - IPAF sixth cycle](#).

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Climate Fund (GFC);

- The IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was updated and approved this year (EB session)⁷ to renew IFAD's engagement with IPs. In providing updated information on the situation of IPs and on the responses to their old and new challenges through IFAD's instruments, this Policy builds on the Fund's comparative advantage in climate change-related interventions and strengthens the linkages between IFAD's activities with IPs and climate finance;
- IFAD's Team on IPs commissioned an independent consultant to prepare a discussion paper to gather and assess evidence of IFAD's engagement with IPs in the design and implementation of selected IFAD programmes of loans and grants projects focusing on environment and climate change and other climate finance projects as ASAP+, Adaptation Fund (AF), GCF and GEF;
- IFAD participated in the panel during a training session organized by Tebtebba and the Land Tenure Facility as part of their project *Capacity Building Program on Enhancing Direct Access to Climate Finance for Indigenous Peoples*. IFAD shared how it is partnering with countries on projects that involve IPs while complying with necessary requirements of the GCF;
- IFAD is increasingly engaged with the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and participated in the Seventh and Eighth Meetings of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, providing inputs to the agenda related to "collaborative opportunities with relevant entities outside of the Convention" engaging in discussion with all parties involved. The partnership enhanced IFAD's work related to the theme of the 2023 UNPFII session through the involvement of LCIPP in the 6th IPAF Call for Proposals focused on climate change adaptation, resilience and biodiversity;
- During the twenty-first UNPFII session, IFAD organized three side events, among which two were relevant to the theme: (1) on the future launch of the 6th cycle of the IPAF, highlighting its new focus on biodiversity, resilience and climate change adaptation; and (2) discussion on the application of FPIC in climate finance projects;
- Six web stories have been published on the IFAD website to draw attention to the role that IPs play in protecting the environment;⁸
- In the framework of IFAD's resource mobilization for direct access to climate finance by IPs (e.g. through ASAP+, IPAF), meetings were held in 2022 with government entities (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Germany, NORAD)/Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), Sida) and foundations (e.g. Cargill, David and Lucile Packard Foundation) (for more information see p. 15);
- In July 2022, in the framework of IFAD's Change Cinema initiative, the documentary *La energía de los pueblos* was screened at IFAD headquarters and streamed online in order to raise awareness of IPs' issues among IFAD staff. The documentary promotes a sustainable and equitable people-centered energy model by featuring IPs' communities producing their own energy;
- In October 2022, the Rainforest Foundation Norway invited IFAD to share experiences on the implementation of the IPAF in order to draw lessons for the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Intact Forests Facility;

⁷ [IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#)

⁸ See [Indigenous peoples lead adaptation efforts through IFAD's dedicated funding](#) (published 22 April, 2022), [Five indigenous words about the environment that don't exist in English](#) (published 8 August, 2022), [You are what you eat: Indigenous youths breathe new life into ancient traditions \(ifad.org\)](#) (published 12 October, 2022), [Indigenous Peoples are protecting biodiversity, one harvest at a time](#) (published 7 December, 2022), [Lasting traditions: How Dao healers are custodians of indigenous knowledge and the natural environment](#) (published 20 December, 2022)

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- In November 2022, IFAD published a story with a video⁹ featuring how Awajún women, from an IFAD project implemented in Peru, are cultivating medicinal plants in an effort to revitalize the ecosystem. During COP27, at the IFAD Pavilion, a number of events focused on IPs (please refer to section 5).

iii. Please provide information on efforts to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the international decades declared by the General Assembly, such as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development,” the International Decade of Indigenous Languages and other relevant international decades and processes.

In the framework of the International Decade of the Indigenous Languages (2022–2032), IFAD, as of December 21st, is a member of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages. The goal is to mobilize IFAD’s mandate and comparative advantage to contribute to the Global Action Plan’s¹⁰ outputs (specifically n°2, n°7 and n°9). IFAD attended (remotely) the 8th Meeting of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Indigenous Languages, held on 12 December 2022, to express its interest in joining the Task Force.

Internal discussions have been initiated with other IFAD teams and the International Land Coalition to promote ideas for joint activities under the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration to be carried out in 2023.

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 SWAP¹¹.

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 2023 session. Please provide an analysis of actions taken by your agency, fund, and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last

⁹ [Saving the Amazon: The story of the indigenous women fighting climate change](#)

¹⁰ [Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022-2032](#)

¹¹ Reporting on the activities to implement the CEB Call to Action is through task groups and should not be included in the responses to this questionnaire.

update to the Forum¹².

In 2022, a milestone was the update of IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) **co-led** by the Indigenous Members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI). The updated Policy - which provides a comprehensive new standard in line with parallel changes in the UN system and the evolving nature of global aid - entails significant changes in IFAD's work with IPs and it will contribute to SWAP implementation across IFAD's operations. The updated Policy brings a paradigm shift through which IFAD works with IPs as a horizontal partner in the design and implementation of IFAD funded projects to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development in line with UNDRIP article 23. The updated IFAD Policy enhances representation of IPs in IFAD's governance bodies with selected representatives of the IPFI with observer status in IFAD's Executive Board session when items of relevance to IPs are on the agenda for consideration. Such representatives may also be invited to participate in informal meetings where items of relevance are being considered. In addition, a member of the IPFI Steering Committee, as mandated by the IPFI constituency, will engage as a member in the Advisory Committees of the Rural Resilience Programme and the Private Sector Financing Programme. Confirming the nine principles of engagement, including the right to FPIC, the updated Policy introduces a new principle on **food sovereignty, food security and nutrition** and it strengthens the links with IFAD's mainstreaming priority areas and their interconnections with the Sustainable Development Goals. The updated Policy also reaffirms the role of the IPFI as the key platform of dialogue for consulting with IPs and for engagement at all levels. In preparation for the 2023 IPFI, regional and sub-regional consultation meetings with indigenous representatives took place in October and November, gathering around 300 participants.

Financed through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), in August 2022, the 6th Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) call for proposals was launched to promote direct access to funding focusing on climate change adaptation, resilience, and the promotion of conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity by IPs. During this cycle, the IPAF will fund 30 small projects designed by IPs and their organizations, based on their culture, knowledge, natural resources and human rights. It should be recalled that the IPAF is governed by a Board formed in majority by Indigenous members.

At country level, IFAD has strengthened UNDRIP implementation capacity through the development of 5 new Country Strategy Opportunity Programs (COSOPs) and 2 new Country Strategy Notes (CTNs). During the course of the year, IFAD also approved funding for country projects including IPs as part of its target groups for a total of US\$ 278 million, of which the estimated direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 86 million. With financial support from Sida, in 2022 IFAD enhanced the operationalization FPIC in its projects, particularly through the involvement of indigenous experts in project design and implementation, to ensure that FPIC is implemented and that IPs' visions, aspirations and knowledge are parts and parcel of IFAD financed projects.

¹² 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.

In 2022, IFAD developed several tools to improve internal and external capacities on how to engage with IPs, including the review of 35 Country Technical Notes (CTNs) on Indigenous Peoples' issues, two publications on FPIC implementation, the creation of a digital toolbox on [Sustainable and Resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Improved Nutrition](#), financed by the Government of Canada and developed with the direct support of indigenous experts and IPs' communities, and the development of a data tool to identify and address IPs' issues in IFAD financed projects.

Overall, IFAD's work on Indigenous Peoples' issues aimed to raise awareness of UNDRIP through publications, events and initiatives. Several knowledge products were developed to strengthen IFAD's engagement with IPs in its operations and a series of awareness-raising events took place highlighting the rights and perspectives of IPs. During the year, IFAD continued to support and facilitate the participation of IPs representatives in international processes and initiatives as well as in IFAD's processes related to IFAD financed loans and grants. Particularly, the Fund promoted the participation of IPs in UN processes and activities (i.e. the IPFI Steering Committee, the IPAF Board, the new ASAP+ Advisory Committee, COP27).

1. Raise awareness of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Embedded in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, IFAD's work on indigenous issues aims to raise awareness of UNDRIP through publications, events and initiatives. In particular, several knowledge products were developed during 2022 to strengthen IFAD's engagement with IPs in its operations:

- In April 2022, IFAD published the policy brief *Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) - Indigenous peoples-driven development pathways* (more details on p.14);
- In August 2022, IFAD published *The Free, Prior and Informed Consent Advantage: Action for empowerment in Latin America* report¹³ (more details on p. 14);
- IFAD commissioned an independent consultant to develop the assessment of the fifth IPAF cycle with the aim of examining and analyzing the performance of partners in implementing the instrument and the results achieved in the execution of small projects funded through the IPAF. The evaluation was conducted between 2021 and 2022, and the IPAF Assessment will be published in 2023.

IFAD has also organized a series of awareness-raising events highlighting the rights and perspectives of IPs, often featuring their representatives as speakers.

- In May 2022, in preparation for COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, IFAD organized *The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Putting Food Systems and Rural Peoples at the Centre of Accelerated Action*, which featured indigenous representative Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, former UN Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. She emphasized the need to protect indigenous knowledge systems and ensure respect for and protection of IPs' rights and natural resources through FPIC;
- During the twenty-first session of the UNPFII, IFAD organized three side events: (1) *Indigenous Peoples' solutions for climate action: Announcing the sixth call for proposals of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)*; (2) *Launch of the Sustainable and*

¹³ [The Free, Prior and Informed Consent Advantage: Action for empowerment in Latin America](#)

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Resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Improved Nutrition Digital Toolbox; and (3) *Call to Action: Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent to Promote Indigenous Peoples-driven Pathways*;

- IFAD participated in the dialogues on food security *Designing solutions from the Indigenous Peoples' communities of the Gran Chaco* co-organized by Slow Food (May 2022) showcasing the IFAD-supported project *Empowering Indigenous Youth and Their Communities to Defend and Promote Their Food Heritage*;
- As part of the School Meals Week organized by the School Meals Coalition, held in October, IFAD organized the event *Foods of the past to nourish the future: school-meals programmes in Indigenous Peoples' communities*. The event explored evidence-based solutions, good practices, and innovative and sustainable approaches to school-based nutrition interventions in IPs' communities;
- IFAD participated in the launch event of the IPs' Food Systems Coalition, hosted by FAO during the World Food Forum in October 2022;
- FAO, through IFAD, invited Jacqueline Macharia, the IPAF coordinator for Africa, to participate in the event *Community and indigenous strategies for climate change adaptation* (29 September 2022). She shared her perspectives on how IFAD foresees funding opportunities for local climate action that includes IPs' knowledge and community-based solution options;
- IFAD participated in the event *Protecting land, protecting food – Indigenous and local women as stewards of land and food sovereignty* during COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

As part of the longstanding collaboration with Slow Food¹⁴ and its networks, the International Terra Madre event (22–25 September) featured IFAD staff participating in and/or supporting the following events focused on IPs' rights:

- Opening Ceremony, Berta Cáceres Arena: IFAD was invited by Indigenous Terra Madre¹⁵ to deliver the opening address in the pavilion named after Berta Cáceres, an activist killed in Honduras in 2016 for defending IPs' rights on land and natural resources. IFAD highlighted the importance of protecting Indigenous People's rights, including access to land;
- The triple burden of malnutrition: IFAD staff participated in a panel discussion focusing on the link between hunger, malnutrition and biodiversity loss. The important role IPs play in preserving biodiversity was highlighted with examples from Viet Nam, where IFAD is designing a new project focusing on nutrition-sensitive agriculture;
- Good, clean, fair...and healthy!: IFAD moderated a panel discussion on the value and cultural importance of food, especially in relation to health, in which indigenous chef Claudia Ruiz, spokesperson for Investigadores Gastronómicos de Chiapas Slow Food Community, participated;
- Food heritage and cultural practice in the indigenous territories of Tremembé and Tabajar in Ceará: The event promoted the "Territory and Food Culture in Ceará" project being implemented the Slow Food Association of Brazil and the Aksaam project being promoted

¹⁴ For more on IFAD's partnership with Slow Food, see p. on grant financing at p.15.

¹⁵ Indigenous Terra Madre is a network of IPs' communities, partners and organizations. It was born out of the wider Terra Madre network to bring indigenous peoples' voices to the forefront of the debate on food and culture, to institutionalize Indigenous Peoples' participation in the Slow Food movement and its projects, as well as to develop both regional and global networks.

by IFAD and other partners.

Following the participation at Terra Madre, IFAD published a blog post¹⁶ featuring interviews with indigenous chefs and farmers in order to highlight the valuable contribution of indigenous food.

During the course of the year, IFAD has also produced digital materials to raise awareness on the rights of IPs among the wider public. In connection to the twenty-first session of the UNPFII, IFAD's podcast¹⁷ included a segment on the importance of FPIC.

To take forward IFAD's engagement, advocacy, and resource mobilization activities with IPs, in 2022, the Associate Vice-President, External Relations and Governance Department of IFAD, Satu Leena Elina Santala, was nominated as IFAD Champion on IPs.

IFAD celebrated the 2022 International Day of the World's IPs on 9 August, with relevant news and publications: (1) the launch of the call for proposals¹⁸ for IPAF's sixth cycle; (2) a video message¹⁹ from IFAD President; (3) a web story²⁰ on five unique indigenous words and concepts; (4) a publication on FPIC in Latin America and the Caribbean;²¹ and (5) a reposting of relevant material previously published.

2. Support the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly at the country level

Project design and implementation

Over the course of the year, IFAD's Executive Board approved 11 new projects (loans and country grants, including three additional financings to previously approved operations) including IPs as part of the projects' target groups in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, representing of all projects approved during 2022. In these projects, the total funding benefiting IPs is about US\$ 278 million of which the estimated direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 86 million.

IFAD12 Replenishment²² has committed to ensuring that at least 10 projects during its implementation period (2022–2024) include IPs as a priority target group. Of these, two projects - one in Lao People's Democratic Republic and one in the Congo – have been approved so far, while six more are preliminarily identified and currently under design.

As mentioned above, IFAD is involving indigenous consultants in some of the project design phase. For 2022, updates are as follows:

- **Ethiopia:** *Inclusive Green Financing Initiative phase 2* – co-funded by GCF. Two consultants (national and international indigenous experts) were hired to participate in the design mission, conducting stakeholder consultations and developing an IPs Plan for the project;

¹⁶ [You are what you eat: Indigenous youths breathe new life into ancient traditions \(ifad.org\)](https://www.ifad.org/blog/you-are-what-you-eat-indigenous-youths-breathe-new-life-into-ancient-traditions)

¹⁷ [Putting Nature at the Heart of Farming – Episode 30](#)

¹⁸ [Call for Proposals: Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility \(IPAF\)](#)

¹⁹ [Message from IFAD President Gilbert F. Houngbo on the International Day of Indigenous Peoples](#)

²⁰ [Five indigenous words about the environment that don't exist in English](#)

²¹ [The Free, Prior and Informed Consent Advantage: Action for empowerment in Latin America](#)

²² IFAD 12 is the Replenishment cycle of IFAD's Resources for the period 2022-2024

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- **Ethiopia:** *Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation* – co-funded by GCF. A local indigenous specialist and an international consultant were hired to ensure that pastoralists are appropriately consulted throughout the life of the project;
- **Kenya:** *Eldoret-Iten Water Funds for Tropical Water Towers Conservation* – co-funded by GEF. An indigenous consultant was hired to conduct consultations and develop the IPs Plan;
- **Mexico:** *Proyecto de Desarrollo Regional y Bienestar de la Cuenca Balsas* – co-funded by GCF. Two consultants (a Mexican indigenous woman and an international indigenous consultant from Belize) were hired to support the project design, including through consultation meetings with IPs' communities/representatives. Also in progress is the development of an IPs Plan;
- **Viet Nam:** *Reduced Emissions through Climate Smart Agroforestry* – co-funded by GCF. A consultant was hired to participate in the design mission and to develop a report with *Suggested approaches for enhancing ethnic minorities' inclusion and addressing Indigenous Peoples' concerns in the project including recommendations from stakeholder meetings*;
- **Regional programme:** *Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism* – co-funded by GCF. An indigenous consultant was hired to develop a thematic paper on “*Rural Finance and Indigenous Peoples in climate investments*”.

Country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) and Country Strategy Notes (CSNs)

In 2022, IFAD approved 7 COSOPs and CSNs²³ that include IPs' issues and/or specifically target IPs.

The COSOP for **Burundi** prioritizes actions to facilitate access to assets for the most vulnerable, including promoting access to land for Batwa people, the indigenous group present in Burundi. The indigenous Batwa organization – Unissions-Nous pour la Promotion des Batwa – is also identified as a strategic partner organization. The COSOP further emphasizes the importance of recognizing IPs' knowledge and their role as development partners in project designs, and the need to work to strengthen local indigenous institutions in targeted areas.

As part of its Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)²⁴, the new COSOP for **Pakistan**, recognizes the challenges Indigenous and Tribal People face in the country, including among other issues, poverty, landlessness, environmental degradation, gender inequalities, poor health and lack of participation in decision making processes. The COSOP further clarifies that IFAD mainstreaming themes, including Indigenous People, will be pursued through policy engagement and dedicated actions embedded in all projects.

Similarly, in the new COSOP for **Cambodia**, the SECAP provides an overview of IPs and minority groups in the country, including the major challenges they face in connection with the non-recognition of land rights and their inclusion in the decision-making process. The Cambodian COSOP clarifies that FPIC will be applied in any project interventions targeting or affecting indigenous minority groups. Furthermore, one of the COSOP's strategic recommendations states that past successful partnerships with IPOs should be continued and strengthened. The section of the COSOP on IPs was prepared with inputs from a member of the Steering Committee of the IPFI.

²³ A COSOP is a framework for making strategic choices about IFAD operations in a country, identifying opportunities for IFAD financing, and facilitating management for results. A CSN is a shorter version of a COSOP, prepared in exceptional circumstances to meet specific country needs. For more info see [Country Strategic Opportunity Programme \(ifad.org\)](https://www.ifad.org/country-strategic-opportunity-programme).

²⁴ [IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures \(SECAP\)](#)

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The COSOP for **Indonesia** promotes policy dialogue with government, civil society organizations and the private sector for the inclusion of vulnerable groups – including IPs – in operations related to land use, climate change adaptation, and risk assessments. The COSOP also promotes access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources by promoting IPs' knowledge systems and practices to foster alternative livelihood strategies that complement household nutrition, natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. The COSOP makes clear that IFAD will not knowingly finance, directly or indirectly, projects involving production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by IPs without their fully documented consent.

Strategic Objective 1 in the **Nicaragua** CSN aims to improve the income-generating capacities of rural families living in conditions of vulnerability, with a special emphasis on IPs, afro-descendant populations, women and youth. This objective will be achieved by formulating an equality strategy for the inclusion of IPs, where the designs of new operations should aim to reduce or eliminate barriers to IPs in order to ensure their economic empowerment, substantive participation and voice in decision-making, and access to services and tools (financial and non-financial) to strengthen their productive, associative and entrepreneurial capacities. Furthermore, projects in the country should have consultation and participation mechanisms to identify investment priorities, with a special emphasis on implementing FPIC in areas where IPs are present. Participatory assessments with IPs will define specific actions in food security, nutrition, economic empowerment and adaptation to climate change.

The CSN for **Somalia** aims to sustainably enhance the resilience of poor rural households and their communities to external shocks, emphasizing the role of IFAD to help reduce the fragility of indigenous nomadic communities in the country. The CSN further stresses the importance of building projects on bottom-up participatory approaches and indigenous knowledge and technologies.

Country policy engagement

From 13–17 June 2022, IFAD, in the person of the Senior Technical Specialist - Indigenous Peoples, together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, was invited by the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender of Burundi to participate in a scoping mission in support of the development of the National Strategy for Batwa Inclusion. The Strategy was developed in accordance with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP-2015), which aims to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the goals of the UNDRIP and serves as a framework for the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on indigenous issues. The Office of the Resident Coordinator, in consultation with the Ministry of National Solidarity, sought IFAD's input on the draft National Strategy for Batwa Inclusion, to which the mission team, including IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples, provided comments. Comments were also provided to the Joint Country Assessment and Cooperation Framework (section on the Batwa). As a follow-up action to the mission, OHCHR organized a workshop in Burundi on the rights of the Batwa community (29–30 November 2022), and IFAD, represented by the PIPARV²⁵ project and the country team, presented its experiences on good practices to support Batwa communities under IFAD-funded projects.

Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems

²⁵ [Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project](#)

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IFAD is a member of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems²⁶ and participated to its launch at FAO during the World Food Forum in October 2022.²⁷ Seven countries support the Coalition: Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain. The Coalition represents an historic moment for the recognition of IPs' food systems, which are essential to enhancing biodiversity, promoting nutrition, and increasing resilience to climate change. The Coalition is fully aligned with IFAD's commitment to enhance its engagement with IPs.

Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples

The Group of Friends of IPs met on 30 May 2022 at FAO and in a hybrid format with 19 member-States, the UNPFII chair, and staff from the Rome-based UN agencies and UNESCO. During the meeting, IFAD updated the participants on its main ongoing activities.

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

IFAD aims to strengthen its historical role as champion of IPs' rights in the UN system with its updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (hereafter referred to as the Policy). The Policy provides a comprehensive new standard for IFAD's engagement with IPs, in line with parallel changes in the UN system. The process of updating the Policy was motivated by the changing international framework that increasingly recognizes the key role that IPs play in biodiversity enhancement and climate action, as well as by a number of important changes at IFAD. The Policy update was co-led by the Steering Committee of the IPFI, and the process included regional consultations with IPOs and IPs' representatives. The Policy takes into full consideration the need to promote the rights of IPs to lands, territories and resources through an integrated approach to economic, environmental and social development within a human rights framework. Also, the Policy builds on the Fund's comparative advantage in climate change adaptation and its unique mandate to eradicate poverty in rural areas.

The updated Policy entails some significant changes in IFAD's work with IPs, which together will contribute to the 2030 Agenda principle to *leave no one behind*:

- The Policy lays out a *paradigm shift* within IFAD, where IFAD works with IPs as horizontal partners who contribute to co-create strategies and design and monitor investments that improve their livelihoods based on their own perspectives. It highlights that IPs' knowledge provides possible judicious and equitable pathways for sustainable development in rural areas. It proposes that IFAD work closely with IPs in co-creating investments to improve their livelihoods in IFAD-funded projects;
- The Policy considers the evolving nature of global aid and the need for increased funding from various multilateral and bilateral sources. In addition, this evolution in the aid architecture, the diverse sources of funding, including the private sector, and their fragmentation among different delivery mechanisms make it even more necessary for IFAD to ensure access to these resources by IPs;
- Confirming the nine principles of engagement, the updated Policy introduces a new principle on food sovereignty and nutrition security that will help ensure the protection and preservation of IPs' food systems. Additionally, it strengthens the links with IFAD's

²⁶ [Commitments to action - Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#)

²⁷ [Launch event of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#)

mainstreaming priority areas and their interconnections between the Sustainable Development Goals.

- The updated IFAD Policy enhances representation of IPs in IFAD's governance bodies with selected representatives of the IPFI with observer status at IFAD's Executive Board sessions when items of relevance to IPs are on the agenda for consideration. These representatives may also be invited to attend informal meetings where relevant topics are considered. In addition, a member of the IPFI Steering Committee, as mandated by the IPFI constituency, will engage as a member in the Advisory Committees of the Rural Resilience Programme and the Private Sector Financing Programme. The Policy reiterates that IPs are observers to the IFAD Governing Council (GC) during the global meetings of the IPFI which are organized every other year in conjunction with IFAD GC.

4. Map existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources within the United Nations system, international financial institutions and the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues for the effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

In addition to the updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, during 2022 IFAD has developed a new **Disability Inclusion Strategy** and a new **Biodiversity Strategy**, which both refers to IPs:

- IFAD's Disability Inclusion Strategy (2022–2027) has been developed to reflect how IFAD is intensifying its engagement with persons with disabilities and to guide work to raise its standards and performance in this area. The strategy includes specific attention to indigenous persons with disabilities, considering their high vulnerability.
- IFAD's Biodiversity Strategy²⁸, that will cover the period 2022–2025, was developed to step up and guide IFAD's operations and to facilitate a more systematic, organized and generalized integration of the protection, sustainable use and promotion of biodiversity in IFAD operations. This builds on and complements the IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019–2025. The strategy emphasizes the importance of greater recognition and reward of the role that IPs and their traditions play in biodiversity conservation and builds on the asset of IPs' cultural distinctiveness by taking full advantage of their traditional knowledge, culture, governance systems, and natural resources. The IPFI SC was also invited to the stakeholder consultations.

At the end of 2022, IFAD finalized its review of 36 **CTNs on Indigenous Peoples' Issues**, with technical support from the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs. The CTNs provide background information on the situation of IPs in the countries and are meant to inform IFAD operations. The review was undertaken to ensure ready and up-to-date access to information on IPs' issues at country level for use in the COSOPs, project cycle, policy dialogue with governments, and partnership-building with IPOs and other stakeholders, in alignment with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The CTNs also serve to disseminate knowledge and to support in-house learning.

The following two publications illustrate the importance and value of the expanded approach IFAD takes in regards to FPIC in its work with IPs:

²⁸ [IFAD Strategy on Biodiversity 2022-2025](#)

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- The policy brief *Free, Prior and Informed Consent - Indigenous peoples-driven development pathways* details the importance of FPIC and how it is sought in IFAD operations, and provides examples of how IFAD and IPs are working together through FPIC. The Key messages are: (1) FPIC is key to implement community-driven projects; (2) IPs' right to determine priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development is instrumental to IFAD's mandate; and (3) when development projects value and build on IPs' knowledge and practices, they provide solutions to major challenges, including those related to natural resource management, climate resilience and achieving sustainable and healthy food systems. The brief was followed by a call to action,²⁹ published by IFAD in May 2022, which addresses all development actors, specifically emphasizing the role of FPIC as an essential part of UNDRIP article 23: Right to Development.
- *The Free, Prior and Informed Consent Advantage: Action for empowerment in Latin America* explores how FPIC is solicited through consultation and the participation of IPs' communities and local institutions at specific stages of the project cycle. Case studies include Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru.

With the revision of the **SECAP** in 2021, a specific standard on IPs (Standard 4) was included, with the aim of supporting IPs in exercising their right to self-determined development and ensuring that IFAD-funded projects are designed in collaboration with IPs and with their full, effective and meaningful consultation, up to and including consensus. Training modules on SECAP, including a specific session on Standard 4 on IPs and FPIC, were developed in 2022 to ensure that IFAD staff have the necessary knowledge to put them into practice in IFAD-funded projects.

In May 2022, IFAD published a **digital toolbox on Sustainable and resilient Indigenous Peoples' food systems for improved nutrition**.³⁰ The toolbox provides guidelines for designing, implementing, monitoring, and supervising projects to improve the diets and nutrition of IPs, with emphasis on leveraging biodiversity and IPs' knowledge, practices, culture and environment. The toolbox provides step-by-step guidance on how to assess food biodiversity and dietary diversity, and design project activities together with local communities. It also includes videos on IPs food systems produced with IPs' communities in four different countries and livelihood contexts. The toolbox was developed for project designers, IFAD staff and partners, UN organizations, and development organizations operating in IPs' territories. It is also freely available for use by anyone interested and thus contributes to raising awareness on IPs' food systems.

Grant financing

IFAD is currently supporting IPs' self-driven development through the following grants:

- In September 2022, IFAD launched the 6th IPAF cycle (for more on the IPAF, see pp. 3-4 and pp. 6-7) through a call for proposals. This cycle is being financed by Sida and cofinanced by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. The funds will be distributed through subsidiary grants to three Regional Indigenous Peoples Organizations (RIPOs) (see more on p. 17). The total available resources under this call is US\$3.1million. It is expected that the 2022 IPAF cycle will initially finance around 30 projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Efforts are being made to mobilize additional resources for the IPAF, so that more projects can be financed;

²⁹ [Call to action: Full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples through Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#)

³⁰ [Sustainable and resilient Indigenous Peoples' food systems for improved nutrition](#)

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- With the support of the Government of Italy, a grant agreement between IFAD and Slow Food was signed in 2022 for the project *Enhancing Indigenous Youth and Women's Capacities to Protect and Promote Their Communities' Food Heritage*. The overall goal of the project is to advance food systems transformation by promoting the centrality of agroecological food systems and the invaluable knowledge of IPs in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines. Slow Food³¹ has contributed to innovative grass-roots projects that enhance local value chains for traditional foods and to developing an IPs' network involving thousands of individuals in 86 countries;
- IFAD, through its ASAP2, is currently funding a project implemented by the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago in Indonesia to improve energy access among IPs by using community-based micro-hydropower systems.

In the framework of IFAD's resource mobilization for direct access to climate finance for IPs (e.g. through the IPAF and ASAP+), meetings took place with government entities (Germany, NORAD/NICFI, Sida) and foundations (Cargill, David and Lucile Packard Foundation). One of the outcomes was the approval of a US\$200,000 grant by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation to cofinance the 6th IPAF cycle, doubling the amount cofinanced by the foundation in 2018 for the 5th IPAF cycle. A meeting between IFAD and the Ford Foundation is already scheduled for January 2023 to explore linkages with their contribution to the historical pledge for IPs' forest management made at COP26, which is well aligned with 6th IPAF call for advancing IPs' conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity for adaptation and resilience to climate change.

Collaboration for capacity-building

A meeting took place between IFAD and the World Bank to share their respective work and activities related to IPs with the aim of building partnerships for effective engagement with IPs and their organizations.

In October 2022, the Rainforest Foundation Norway invited IFAD to share experiences on the implementation of the IPAF with the idea of comparing different mechanisms/initiatives in order to draw lessons for the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Intact Forests Facility, an initiative currently being developed by the Rainforest Foundation Norway in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

During the course of the year, IFAD's partnership with LCIPP was strengthened through the participation of IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist on IPs in the LCIPP facilitative working group session and the involvement of LCIPP in the finalization of documents related to the 6th IPAF call for proposals (focusing on climate change adaptation, resilience and biodiversity).

On 9 November 2022, IFAD participated in the first IASG meeting of Working Group II to develop a road map and support the elaboration of an approach to SWAP indicators for IPs. It was decided in the meeting that an internal mapping exercise among members of the IASG will be conducted to identify which indicators already exist.

On 16 December, the Latin American and Caribbean youth representative from the Steering Committee to the IPFI participated in the event *La conversa: El poder de trabajar juntos*, bringing together young Colombian leaders who are mobilizing alliances around rural youth at the grass roots as part of IFAD's methodology to enhance inclusive participation that represents

³¹ [IFAD and Slow Food](#)

the realities of rural youth.

Data and evaluation

IFAD's Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG) is piloting the development of a web-based interactive dashboard to access and navigate real-time data in a user-friendly way in order to support informed strategies and decisions and encourage knowledge- sharing and learning mechanisms for more transformational outcomes. In particular, the dashboard will make it possible to: (i) strategically orient project-level action to address the issues of IPs, climate change and environment, gender, nutrition, youth, and persons with disabilities; (ii) perform more accurate and time-efficient analyses by automatizing recurring tasks; and (iii) identify integration opportunities among the different ECG thematic areas. In terms of strengthening availability of project-level data on the engagement with IPs, the dashboard allows for easy access to and navigation of the active and overall portfolio of IFAD-funded projects targeting IPs, including outreach and financing data. In addition, relevant indicators can be monitored, and information on the projects funded through the IPAF can be integrated.

5. Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations processes

IFAD promoted the participation of IPs in UN processes through the following means:

- **Strengthening the role of the IPFI in IFAD's governance structure:** The IPFI is a participatory process involving consultations with a large number of indigenous representatives from IFAD's different countries of operation. It is an occasion for IPs' representatives to dialogue with IFAD and governments on IFAD-funded development programmes with the objectives of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, building and strengthening partnership between IFAD and IPs, and promoting the participation of IPOs in IFAD's activities. The updated Policy, approved this year, highlights the role of the IPFI as the entry point for engagement at all levels and recommends that the IPFI be used to strengthen IPs' representation in IFAD's governance structure and at the country level. During the **IFAD Governing Council**, which is organized every other year in conjunction with the IPFI, IPs have the observer status;
- **IPFI regional consultations:** This year, in preparation for the Sixth Global Meeting of the IPFI, which will occur in February 2023, regional and subregional consultation meetings³² took place throughout October and November, organized by RIPOs partnering with IFAD. RIPOs, indigenous representatives, including beneficiaries of IFAD and IPAF projects, and partners took part in this process by sharing their experiences and recommendations. Furthermore, in 2022, for the first time, a subregional consultation meeting covering West and Central Asia was held and representatives from the region will participate as delegates at the IPFI.
- **IFAD's Executive Board:** selected representatives of the IPFI have the observer status when items of relevance to IPs are on the agenda for consideration. Such representatives

³² [Regional meetings in preparation for the Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD](#)

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may also be invited to participate in informal meetings where items of relevance are being considered;

- **ASAP+:** Reflecting IFAD's commitment to ensure that climate funding is accessed by IPs, the new ASAP+ Advisory Committee includes one representative from the IPFI Steering Committee, as part of the effort to make the ASAP+ steering process more inclusive (for more on ASAP+, see pp. 2-3).
- **IPAF Board:** The IPAF is governed by a Board, which mainly consists of indigenous representatives, that is responsible for operations and directions and that provides recommendations on grant awards.³³ At the regional level, the IPAF is managed by three RIPOs³⁴ that are responsible for supporting and advising the IPAF Board on the selection of proposals. The funds for the 6th call for proposals will be channeled through the RIPOs, which will act as IPAF implementing partners in each region, and resources will be redirected to grass-roots organizations awarded by the Board. The purpose of this process is to further empower IPs' self-driven development initiatives and to enhance the capacity of the IPOs to become regional hubs. The regional implementing partners are currently screening the proposals for the 6th cycle of the IPAF.
- **Advisory Committees of the Rural Resilience Programme and the Private Sector Financing Programme:** a member of the IPFI Steering Committee, as mandated by the IPFI constituency, will engage as a member;
- **COP27:** IFAD was present at COP27 (6–18 November, 2022) with a dedicated IFAD Pavilion that featured events and meetings with IPs:
 - The Untold Stories of Climate Justice: From Indigenous Peoples to Land Rights
The event,³⁵ moderated by the IFAD Associate Vice-President and General Counsel Katherine Meighan, and co-organized with the International Land Coalition (ILC), focused on how IPs' representatives are coping with the climate crisis and the impacts on their communities. For this event, IFAD invited Ms. Bertha Zúñiga Cáceres, General Coordinator of the Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras, who participated with a video message, and Mr. Stanley Kimaren ole Riamit, founder and Director of Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners of Kenya;
 - Virtual Field Visit³⁶ - Building climate resilience by empowering indigenous farming in Peru
The event was an opportunity to dialogue with Awajún women in the Peruvian Amazon Rainforest, beneficiaries of the IFAD Avanzar Rural project.³⁷ A web story³⁸

³³ The Board is composed of three representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions/organizations: one from Africa, one from Asia and the Pacific, one from Latin American and the Caribbean, one representative from UNPFII and one representative from IFAD.

³⁴ The three RIPOs are: (1) Samburu Women Trust, Africa; (2) Tebtebba Foundation, Asia and the Pacific; and (3) International Indigenous Women's Forum/Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas, Latin America and the Caribbean.

³⁵ [COP27: The Untold Stories of Climate Justice - From Indigenous Peoples to Land Rights](#)

³⁶ [COP27: Virtual Field Visit - Building climate resilience by empowering indigenous farming in Peru](#)

³⁷ [Peru 2000002257: Avanzar Rural Supervision Report December 2021](#)

³⁸ [Saving the Amazon: The story of the indigenous women fighting climate change](#)

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- was then posted on the IFAD website to present the story and video³⁹ of the project;
- Harnessing voices of rural youth for a greener future: A multi-sensory game show⁴⁰
The event, organized by the youth team at IFAD, included the participation of IP youth and highlighted IPs' knowledge and practices;
- Natural Capital for Sustainable Livelihoods: Leading the way on ambitious climate change action in Latin America
The event, hosted by IFAD's Latin American and the Caribbean Division, brought together UN agencies and IPs' representatives to share perspectives on the role that IPs are playing as climate leaders.
- Bilateral meeting between IFAD President and indigenous representatives
A meeting was held between the IFAD President, the IFAD Associate Vice-President and a group of indigenous representatives⁴¹ with the aim of broadening the level of engagement with IPOs ahead of IFAD13 and positioning IFAD as a leader in engaging with IPs on climate funds (a proactive process embedded in IFAD's multilevel climate finance-related activities and awareness-raising).
- **IASG:** On 3 November 2022, IFAD participated in the first IASG meeting of Working Group I, the purpose of which is to follow up on the participation of IPs in the UN system, as well as on work with Resident Coordinators. The participating UN agencies agreed to create a common roster of Indigenous experts to improve the inclusion of IPs' perspectives in the technical work of the United Nations. IFAD already has a list of potential indigenous youth consultants who can be included in the roster.
- **Internship Programme for Indigenous Peoples:** Fully aligned with the updated Policy that aims to support the empowerment of IPs, an internship program for indigenous youth, first developed in Latin America and the Caribbean, has been developed and will be further established at IFAD Headquarters and in other regions.

C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Please describe any activities your entity has organized since the last reporting period to accelerate progress across a range of SDGs, demonstrating the interlinkages across goals and targets and if applicable, providing examples of translating global goals into local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2023 session of the Forum

Please describe any activities your entity organized in support of the 2022 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.

In 2022, IFAD work with IPs has continued to contribute to achieving Agenda 2030. The following SDGs can be considered the most relevant in connection with IFAD's actions over the year:

³⁹ [Video](#)

⁴⁰ [Harnessing voices of rural youth for a greener future: A multi-sensory game show](#)

⁴¹ Ms. Grace Balawag, Ms. Jessica Vega, Ms. Joan Carling, Mr. Pablo and Mr. Stanley Kimaren Ole Riamit.

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Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)

The role that IPs' food systems already play in contributing to food security is significant. Furthermore, IPs' food systems tend to be sustainable, local and community-centered, promoting an alternative to the often-wasteful global production systems. Their potential to strengthen sustainable, climate-resilient and diverse food production is thus key to achieving SDG 2 as well as SDG 12. Over the years, IFAD has strengthened its work to support IPs' food systems through: (1) the introduction of a new principle of engagement in food sovereignty and nutrition in the updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples; (2) the launch of the digital toolbox for IPs' food systems; (3) its involvement in the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems; and (4) its participation in the School Meals Coalition Week.

Climate Action (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15), and Life Below Water (SDG 14)

IPs and their communities – be they land-based or coastal – tend to promote a sustainable way of life and contribute to the life and biodiversity of the lands and waters where they live (SDGs 15 and 14). They thus contribute to both climate mitigation efforts and to biodiversity conservation through the protection and sustainable management of their lands, which are often both carbon-sink and biodiversity hotspots. IPs also respond to climate change in innovative ways, drawing upon their traditional knowledge, lands and resources, which echoes SDG13. IFAD has worked to promote the synergies between ensuring the rights of IPs, climate action and biodiversity conservation through: (1) the theme of the sixth cycle of IPAF; (2) its participation in COP27 and the associated events; (3) the theme of the sixth global meeting of the IPFI; (4) its participation and advocacy in the IPs' Food Systems Coalition, which emphasizes the resilience and potential of IPs' food systems; and (5) resource mobilization for and consultations with IPs within climate-funded projects to facilitate IPs' access to climate finance. IFAD is also expanding its collaboration with the ILC, notably with the IFAD-ILC Roadmap Land Tenure Security for Rural Prosperity and Resilience. The roadmap focuses on land rights and has a specific emphasis on SDG 15 Life on Land.

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

When IPs' land rights are not respected, this is often accompanied by harassment and violence directed at IPs' communities. IFAD's activities to strengthen country institutions and governance, such as those related to FPIC, contribute to creating more peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG 16). Over the year, these activities have included: (1) implementation of the updated SECAP through FPIC training courses for IFAD staff; (2) updates of IFAD's CSNs, CTNs on Indigenous Peoples' issues and COSOPs (listed on pp. 10-11); and (3) the new IFAD-funded projects designed with clear FPIC provisions.

Additionally, when IPs' rights are not respected and if IPs are excluded from decision-making or the benefits or development, it will not be possible to end poverty (SDG 1), achieve gender equality (SDG 5) or reduce inequality (SDG 10). In the updated IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the emphasis on working with IPs as *horizontal development partners* is an important step in ensuring their inclusion toward the achievement of the SDG agenda, through development initiatives that truly serve IPs' communities.

D. COVID-19 pandemic

- i. Please provide information on action taken by your agency, fund and/or programme

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since your last update to the Forum, to address building back better from COVID-19 while advancing the full implementation of Agenda 2030 for IPs.

Preliminary findings of the assessment of the 5th IPAF cycle (fore coming), carried out by an external consultant, highlighted that the pandemic has intensified underlying structural inequalities, increased hardships for IPs regarding their access to food and water and disrupted their local and traditional economies. The pandemic has affected the implementation of this IPAF cycle in many ways as several planned activities were delayed or cancelled. This was particularly relevant for training and capacity building activities as well as meetings and gatherings. Construction works and income generating initiatives were also affected. The pandemic also resulted in disruptions in the supply chain of key inputs for production. Moreover, the headquarters of some sub-grantees were temporarily closed interrupting their regular operations. As a consequence, many IPAF projects revised their work plans based on new priorities, extended project duration and/or re-allocated project resources for awareness raising activities, to supply communities with face masks and hands soaps and/or to distribute food packs.

Despite issues, being based on community governance and self-identified priorities, IPAF projects were instrumental to help communities addressing the pandemic and reduce its adverse impacts. This particularly happened through community solidarity, awareness raising, advocacy actions, the promotion of indigenous governance and indigenous food systems which are anchored in sustainable livelihood practices (e.g. small-scale farming, pastoralism, shifting cultivation, fishing, hunting and gathering).

The pandemic has also negatively impacted the Facility coordination and management at the level of RIPOs particularly in relation to the regular organization of monitoring missions, the collaboration with IFAD at country level, the organization of knowledge management fora and events. Nonetheless, RIPOs were strongly motivated and effective in reorganizing their activities, innovating their system of communication with sub-grantees, finding innovative solutions to conduct monitoring missions and launching new initiatives in support of their partners.

IFAD is also continuing to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in two of its projects targeting IPs, in order to promote resilience and full implementation of the Agenda 2030 dedicated to COVID-19 recovery:

- The ongoing project in Guatemala *Responding to COVID-19: Modern and Resilient Agrifood Value Chains Project* aims to develop and promote an agribusiness strategy that reduces food losses, increases the adoption of climate-resilient technologies, and supports the COVID-19 emergency response for beneficiaries in select value chains;
- The project in Mexico *Reducing climate vulnerability and emissions through sustainable livelihoods (Resilient Balsas Basin)* was designed with a strong focus on coping with vulnerabilities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, especially during the activities to carry out the FPIC process.

Thank you very much

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ANNEX I:

Country	Project title	Project goals and development objectives	Project area and target group	Project components	Amount benefitting IPS (in \$USD)
<u>Brazil</u>	Amazon Sustainable Management Project (PAGES)	<p>Project Goal: Contribute to rural poverty reduction while decreasing the deforestation and environmental degradation in the Amazon region of Maranhão</p> <p>Development Objective: Improve the livelihoods and the food security and nutrition of the rural poor through the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon rainforest.</p>	<p>30 municipalities within the three development regions of Maranhense Amazon, Maranhense Gurupi, and Pindaré in the state of Maranhão.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 12,5%</p>	<p>i. Integrated landscape management</p> <p>ii. Institutional strengthening and capacity building</p> <p>iv. Project management, knowledge management, and South-South, and Triangular Cooperation</p>	<p>Total project cost: US\$ 37.04 million - ASAP+ 2RP Trust Fund financing US\$ 17.07</p> <p>IFAD financing: 0 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPS: \$US 4,63 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: \$US 0</p>
Ecuador	Strengthening the Capacities of Rural Production Units in the Targeted Territory Project (EMPENDER)	<p>Project Goal: improving the quality of life of rural producers and entrepreneurs, especially those living in poverty, in the framework of economic revitalization and ecological transition</p> <p>Project Objective: improve poor rural producers and entrepreneurs' competitiveness and adequate employment opportunities in the target area.</p>	<p>Provinces of Esmeralda, Manabí, Santo Domingo, Carchi, Imbabura, Napo and Sucumbíos.</p> <p>% of Ips benefitting from the project: 15 %</p>	<p>i. Participative territorial planning and enhanced supply of local business development services for rural smallholder producer economic organization (OEPPs) and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)</p> <p>ii. Development of services and investments to create and strengthen sustainable and competitive MSME agribusinesses</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 26.58 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 20 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 4 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 3 million</p>

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Bangladesh	Climate and Disaster Resilient Small-Scale Water Resources Management Project (CDRS)	<p>Project goal: enhance the climate and disaster resilience of small-scale water resources (SSWR) infrastructures and services, and improve agricultural productivity and profitability through effective, participatory, and sustainable SSWR management in the selected project locations.</p> <p>Development objective: increase food security and rural livelihoods resilience to climate change-induced disasters among project beneficiaries.</p>	<p>42 of the 64 districts of Bangladesh in four climate 'hotspot' of the Bangladesh Delta Plan.</p> <p>% of Ips benefitting from the project: 5%</p>	<p>i. Participatory subproject development and management approved</p> <p>ii. Small-scale water resources infrastructure with climate and disaster resilient features developed or enhanced</p> <p>iii. Upazila- and WMCA-level agribusinesses enhanced, and vulnerable people's livelihood supported.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 225 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 43 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 11.25 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 2.15 million</p>
Cambodia	Agriculture Services Programme for an Inclusive Rural Economy and Agricultural Trade (ASPIRE-AT)	<p>Project goal: Productive capacity, incomes and climate resilience of poor and vulnerable Cambodian rural households increased through inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth in agriculture sector</p> <p>Development objective: Smallholder farmers and rural workers benefit from inclusive and sustainable agriculture sector growth based on exports and domestic markets.</p>	<p>National scope but progressively focusing on 16 Pro-Poor Value Chain areas.</p> <p>% of Ips benefitting from the project: 1.5% (verified through project monitoring)</p>	<p>i. Productive and Resilient Assets for Producer Organisations</p> <p>ii. Business Partnership and Market Access</p> <p>iii. Aggregating Farmers and integrate them into Value Chains</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 194.0 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 47.9 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 2.91 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 0.72 million</p>

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India	Maharashtra Rural Women's Enterprise Development Project (Nav Tejaswini, first approved in 2020)* *only additional financing approved 2022	<p>Project Goal: to contribute to poverty reduction and food and nutrition security in rural households.</p> <p>Development Objective: to enhance smallholder agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner and to improve rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>34 rural districts of Maharashtra</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 65%</p>	<p>i. Market-driven enterprise development</p> <p>ii. Enabling support service</p> <p>iii. Institutional strengthening and project management</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 413.28 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 12 million*</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 7.8 million*</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 7.8 million*</p>
India	Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (LAMP, first approved in 2014)* *only additional financing approved in 2022	<p>Project Goal: Improve family incomes and the quality of life in rural Meghalaya.</p> <p>Development Objective: Expanded and sustainable livelihood opportunities are adapted to the hill environment and to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Three prefectures (Ganzhou, JiAn and Pingxiang) in the Jiangxi Province</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 96%</p>	<p>i. Integrated natural resource management.</p> <p>ii. Rural finance</p> <p>iii. Inclusive supply chains and enterprise development</p>	<p>Total Project Costs: 205.76 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 20 million*</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 19.2 million*</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 19.2 million*</p>
Lao PDR	Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II)	<p>Project Goal: enable 28,000 vulnerable households living in the project area to raise their income by 20% by 2030.</p> <p>Development Goal: to enable 28,000 vulnerable households living in the project area to improve their food and nutrition security, enhance their climate resilience and increase smallholders' income by 2030.</p>	<p>Phongsaly, Oudomxai, Xiengkhouang provinces in the north and Salavan, Sekong, and Attapeu provinces in the south</p> <p>% of Ips benefitting from the project: 70%</p>	<p>i. Community-driven agriculture and natural resources-based nutrition interventions establishment)</p> <p>ii. Business partnerships and market access improvement)</p> <p>iii. Enabling environment and partnerships</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 48.3 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 13.24 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 33.81 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 9.27 million</p>

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Ethiopia	Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme	<p>Project Goal: to contribute to poverty reduction and improved resilience in selected landscapes/woredas.'</p> <p>Development Objective: to enable 150,000 rural household in selected kebeles to sustainably improve incomes, food and nutrition security and build resilience to climate shocks.</p>	<p>Regional states of Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR), Sidama, and Somali.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: TBC</p>	<p>i. Community-Led Climate-Smart Productive Landscapes</p> <p>ii. Agribusiness Development</p> <p>iii. Institutional and Policy Strengthening and Implementation Support Services</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 179,58 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 78,2 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p>
Zimbabwe	Horticulture Enterprise Enhancement Project (HEEP)	<p>Project goal: increase incomes, food security and empowerment for SHFs engaged in profitable and sustainable horticulture value chains</p> <p>Development Objective: Support increased and sustainable horticultural production and sales by SHFs and MSMEs engaged in horticulture value chains</p>	<p>20 districts in the arid and semi-arid areas of Matabeleland South, Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands Provinces.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples and other traditional communities benefiting from the project: TBC.</p>	<p>i. Village Horticultural Garden and 4P Mobilization and Development</p> <p>ii. Access to Finance.</p> <p>iii. Institutional Support and Project Coordination.</p>	<p>Total project Cost: 66,5 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 37 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p>

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DRC	Autonomisation par la valorisation de l'entrepreneuriat agricole et rural sensible à la nutrition, inclusif et résilient (AVENIR)	<p>Project Goal: contribute to the reduction of rural poverty through the sustainable transformation of family farming including better management of natural resources contributing to climate change mitigation in the provinces surrounding Kinshasa.</p> <p>Development Objective: to sustainably increase the income and food diversity of rural households in the provinces surrounding Kinshasa.</p>	<p>Provinces of Kongo Central, Kwango, Kwilu, Maï-Ndombé and Kinshasa</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples and other traditional communities benefiting from the project: 0.5%</p>	<p>i. Transformation of nutrition-sensitive and resilient family farming</p> <p>ii. Inclusive agricultural and rural entrepreneurship.</p> <p>iii. Opening up and territorial markets</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 213.5 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 25.2 million million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 1.06 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: 0.126 million</p>
Niger	Family Farming Development Programme (ProDAF, first approved in 2018)* **only additional financing approved in 2022	<p>Project Goal: not available</p> <p>Development Objective: sustainably increase the income, adaptation to climate change and market access of family farms and promote the social and economic integration of refugee or displaced populations into the receiving communities.</p>	<p>Geographic area: the entire communes of Goudoumaria, Mainé-Soroa, Chétimari, Diffa, Gueskérou, Foulatariet and N'Guel Beyli and the southern part of the N'gourti commune.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: TBC.</p>	<p>i. structured and productive climate-resilient farms</p> <p>ii. strengthening of the technical and economic capacity of family farms</p> <p>iii. resilience of vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 286.14 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 40 million*</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p>