



Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty
Ouvrir pour que les populations rurales pauvres se libèrent de la pauvreté
Dar a la población rural pobre la oportunidad de salir de la pobreza
تمكين السكان الريفيين الفقراء من التغلب على الفقر

IFAD's Report to the XII Session of the

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(UNPFII)

March 2013

Executive summary

During the course of 2012, IFAD undertook several initiatives in support of indigenous peoples and approved twelve projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities, and two grants specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples for a total amount of about USD\$ 335 million, of which direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about **US\$ 132 million**. Three other grants approved by the Fund, targeted indigenous peoples as part of a larger group of rural people living in poverty.

During the course of the year, IFAD laid down the ground for holding the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, and three regional workshops where organized in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, which also provided the opportunity for indigenous peoples' organization to hold their regional preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

At country level, implementation of 31 projects approved under the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IPAF) was supported through the indigenous peoples' organizations co-managing the IPAF.

An important initiative was conducted by the IFAD country office in India on legal empowerment on tribal issues in IFAD-funded projects in India.

This report outlines the main activities undertaken by IFAD in 2012, and responds to the recommendations made by the UNPFII to IFAD.

PART I: Follow up to recommendations by the Permanent Forum

1.1 Economic and Social Development

For IFAD, indigenous peoples are a significant part of its target group. IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' development has been reaffirmed during the course of 2012 to work for equity and economic opportunity for indigenous peoples, and to preserve their right to self-driven development.

IFAD's Strategic Framework highlights the Fund's comparative advantage in championing the empowerment of rural people living in poverty, and indicates specifically indigenous peoples.

Within this framework, in line with its overall mandate and strategic objectives, and in application of its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples¹, IFAD will continue to ensure that indigenous peoples' communities in rural areas are empowered to improve their well-being, income and food security through self-driven development that builds on their identity and culture.

IFAD's commitment in support of indigenous peoples continued to be high in 2012. The Fund approved twelve projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. For these projects, financed through loans and grants, disaggregated data show that the total funding benefiting indigenous peoples is about USD\$ 335 million, of which direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about **US\$ 132 million**. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

- Promoting agricultural development, by improving the agricultural policy environment, building and supporting value chains, and strengthening local organizations;
- Building the skills and knowledge of local communities in a way that respects and reaffirms cultural identity and recovers ancestral knowledge;

¹ http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/documents/ip_policy_e.pdf

- Enabling poor rural people to contribute to climate change mitigation;
- Improving natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

In addition to the country loans/grants above mentioned, two small grants were specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples, providing financial support for a total amount of USD 550,000. A grant of USD 500,000 on *Enabling representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations worldwide to articulate their strategies on effective participation in the decision-making processes on development initiatives that affect their lives and territories*, is being implemented by the International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) with the support of indigenous peoples' organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. The goal of this project is to ensure that representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations worldwide articulate their strategies on full and effective participation in the decision-making processes on development initiatives that affect their lives and territories. This grant supported: a) full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in Rio+20 World Conference; b) implementation of the 2011-2012 road map leading to the 2013 first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD; c) independent assessments of selected IFAD-funded projects with indigenous peoples; d) promotion and visibility of the proposed model of development of indigenous peoples whose core points are the full and effective participation, respect for the free, prior and informed indigenous territoriality, food sovereignty, self-determination and inter-generational transmission of traditional knowledge.

The goal of the small grant *Promoting Indigenous Food Security and Agrobiodiversity* (USD 50,000) is to build effective partnerships to revitalize agrobiodiversity and its importance for food and nutrition security and sustaining diverse local food systems in the face of climate change. This project aimed: a) to identify champions and strengthen local communities and their institutions to share, exchange and network for enhancing improved nutrition and the resilience of indigenous food security systems; b) to work processes and build the capacity for indigenous communities to effectively document their traditional practices and contribute to the settling of a research agenda for dialogue with research institutions; c) to create opportunities for dialogue between

scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge to enlarge options for a differentiated approach to increased food security and improved nutrition and; d) to promote indigenous knowledge holders to be their own spokespeople at regional or global forums on food security and promotion of agro-biodiversity conservation for climate change. (Annex II).

In addition, three other grants were approved during the course of the year for an amount of about USD 3.5 million, which include indigenous peoples as part of their target group, and for which a detailed list is provided in Annex III. It is worth highlighting the USD 2 million grant to the International Land Coalition (ILC), the global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organisations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue, knowledge sharing and capacity building (<http://www.landcoalition.org>). ILC is in the process of developing a strategy for positioning the Coalition on indigenous peoples' rights to land, territories and resources.

During the course of 2012, four Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes (COSOPs for Bangladesh, Honduras, Nicaragua and Viet Nam), approved by IFAD's Executive Board, specifically addressed indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minority's issues.

1.2 IFAD response to the UNPFII Recommendations

Since the establishment of the UNPFII, IFAD has fulfilled most of the recommendations specifically addressed to the Fund, and contributed to fulfil recommendations addressed to the UN agencies, in line with its mandate. The specific recommendations addressed to IFAD have highly contributed to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues within the organization and strengthened IFAD's advocacy and policy role internationally. In the past ten years, IFAD has made significant progress in enhancing its development effectiveness with indigenous peoples, and established instruments to ensure support to indigenous peoples' self-driven development and to their full and effective participation at all levels. The key instruments include the IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, a

dedicated Facility that finances projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations - the IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility; and the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. An update on the activities carried out is provided below:

a. Implementation of IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

This policy was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in September 2009. In the past three years the following activities were undertaken in fulfilment of the Policy:

- IFAD operational guidelines (COSOPs and project) have been updated to comply with the Policy;
- Quality Enhancement process in project design has improved in compliance with the Policy and a checklist on indigenous peoples' issues institutionalized to guide the design of projects with indigenous peoples;
- Thirty-one Country Technical Notes on indigenous peoples' issues have been prepared to ensure ready access to information on indigenous peoples for use in the COSOPs and projects, and to disseminate knowledge and support in-house learning. Preparation of the notes has involved indigenous peoples' organizations²;
- IFAD-funded projects are increasingly acknowledging cultural heritage and identity as assets;
- A successful fellowship programme was promoted in 2012 with the support of the Christensen Fund and the University of Rome *La Sapienza*;
- The IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility has been strengthened, and
- The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD established and institutionalized.

b. The IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)

Since its establishment in 2007, one-hundred-two small projects have been financed through the IPAF in forty-three countries. The IPAF is one of the innovative instruments through which the principles of IFAD Policy of

² The Country Technical Notes are available on line at <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/index.htm>

Engagement with Indigenous Peoples are being deployed. Its objective is to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small projects which foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The IPAF is managed through a bidding process, and final decision on grant awards is taken by a Board formed in majority by indigenous leaders. The projects supported by the Facility build on indigenous culture, identity, knowledge, natural resources and human rights. Since 2011 the management of the Facility has been decentralized at regional level, with the support of three indigenous peoples' organizations, namely, Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) in Africa; and Tebtebba Foundation in Asia. 31 projects in 26 countries are currently being implemented.

c. The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

The Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples envisaged the Forum as a concrete way to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with indigenous people, “with the aim of improving IFAD’s accountability to its target groups and its development effectiveness, and to exercise a leadership role among international development institutions.” The Indigenous Peoples’ Forum was established in February 2011 at a workshop in Rome involving 28 representatives of indigenous peoples’ organizations from around the world. The Forum’s objectives are to:

- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including its contribution to realizing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and share and discuss the findings with IFAD staff, Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples
- Build and strengthen partnerships between IFAD and indigenous peoples in order to address poverty and sustainable development in a way that reflects culture and identity, taking into account the perspectives and aspirations of indigenous peoples

- Promote the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in IFAD activities at the country, regional and international levels and at all stages of project and programme cycles, and support capacity-building of indigenous peoples' organizations.

The Forum will meet every other year, in connection with IFAD's Governing Council in February. It will bring together 20 to 30 indigenous peoples' representatives, including board members of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility, selected members of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, representatives of indigenous peoples' communities involved in IFAD-supported programmes, and representatives of national and regional indigenous peoples' organizations.

The Forum is governed by a Steering Committee whose membership consists of seven representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations (two each from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from the Pacific); one representative of the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility Board; one representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and four IFAD representatives. IFAD serves as the Secretariat of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is gender balanced and its members are knowledgeable about IFAD-funded programmes. It develops the agenda of the Forum sessions, endorses participants proposed by the regions and coordinates activities to take place between the Forum global sessions.

The participants in the February 2011 workshop developed a road map to guide preparation of the first global session of the Forum. An interim steering committee was also formed to lead the implementation of the road map 2011-2012. In fulfilment of the roadmap, the following activities were carried out:

- **Active information** and awareness campaign in IFAD-funded projects on the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
- **Two meetings of the Steering Committee** held in 2011 and 2012
- Members of the Steering Committee **informed on IFAD-funded** programmes/projects involving indigenous peoples;

- **A survey on indigenous peoples' participation** in IFAD-funded projects was conducted to assess the degree of participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects. The survey found that in 82 per cent of those projects indigenous peoples' organizations participated in design and/or implementation. Most of the projects that involved indigenous peoples' organizations in design also involved them in implementation. In 18 per cent of the projects indigenous people's organizations had specific responsibilities as implementation partners. In 17 per cent they served on steering committees and participated in monitoring and evaluation.
- **Independent case studies** on IFAD-supported projects were conducted to identify good practices and innovations with potential for replication; monitor implementation of the Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples; identify challenges and suggest areas of improvement to strengthen partnerships between IFAD and indigenous peoples; and identify policies and institutions to facilitate replication and scaling up as well as any necessary changes. The case studies were conducted by indigenous people and were reported on at the first global meeting of the Forum held in February 2013.
- **Regional workshops** were held in 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand, Managua, Nicaragua, and Nairobi, Kenya. Their purpose was to ensure that the Forum represents the diversity of indigenous peoples from Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa, and to gather the perspectives and recommendations from indigenous peoples' organizations in each region. Participants in the workshops commended IFAD's strong engagement with indigenous peoples. They noted IFAD's recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, respect for traditional practices and knowledge, and sensitivity to key issues such as gender equality and environmental stewardship. They also expressed appreciation for the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility, which since 2007 has financed 102 small projects submitted by indigenous peoples' communities.

At each regional workshop, participants identified challenges and recommendations for enhancing IFAD's development effectiveness in its engagement with indigenous peoples. The 40 participants from 20 countries in this **workshop in Africa** applauded IFAD's growing engagement with indigenous peoples in Africa and expressed appreciation for the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility. They commended good practices such as support for agricultural projects compatible with environmental protection, balanced gender participation in project financing, and support for projects to secure traditional lands and develop traditional practices and knowledge. They underscored that IFAD projects should do no harm to indigenous peoples' social and cultural rights and environments.

IFAD was commended by the 74 participants from 12 countries in **Asia** for its policy of engagement with indigenous peoples by participants in this workshop. Among other good practices they applauded were IFAD's success in making indigenous peoples more visible and its efforts to ensure recognition of their rights and to establish links between indigenous peoples and governments. Participants from the Pacific and Mekong sub-regions appreciated direct funding, which eliminated middlemen; those from Southeast Asia highlighted implementation of free, prior and informed consent and community involvement; and South Asian participants praised partnerships between communities and indigenous peoples' organizations.

The 50 participants from 11 countries in the **Latin America and Caribbean workshop** represented 26 indigenous peoples' groups. They underscored the importance of recognizing indigenous peoples' distinctiveness and strengthening their autonomy, and of ensuring that respect for cultural identity underpins IFAD-support projects. The meeting made note of good practices in these projects and called for IFAD to systematize and promote them. The practices identified included strengthening cultural identity and integrating the gender focus, respect for the forms of organization and governance of indigenous peoples, and

maintenance of a balance between traditional and new knowledge. From the three workshops specific recommendations were made to IFAD to enhance its engagement with indigenous peoples. At the moment of this report writing, it is worth shortly reporting that the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD was successfully held in Rome in February 2013³.

During its XI session, the UNPFII made two specific recommendations to IFAD on food sovereignty and security, and shifting cultivation⁴.

With reference to the **recommendation** (64) to *provide special attention and support to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples through thematic studies the adoption of participatory methodologies, and technical and financial assistance*, IFAD's explicit mandate is to enable rural poor people to overcome poverty through investments in agriculture and rural livelihoods. IFAD considers that the variety of the peoples responds to the variety of seeds, crops, local breed and variety of agricultural techniques and ethno-veterinary practices. These are the assets development projects have to build upon in order to ensure indigenous peoples' right to food. This entails to consider food not as a commodity, but to take into account the cultural dimension of food for indigenous peoples. The right to food of indigenous peoples goes hand in hand with valuing indigenous peoples' knowledge, and with valuing the untapped potential of indigenous peoples, and especially indigenous women, as bearers of unique knowledge and custodians of biodiversity in many parts of the world. However the issue is how to make this happen and how to ensure that indigenous peoples' communities can exercise their right to food. IFAD's experience shows that this is possible if a demand driven approach in development initiatives is applied, and if resources are directly transferred to communities and their

³ Information on the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, its background documents, including reports of the workshops and case studies mentioned above, and synthesis of deliberations and regional action plans are available online on IFAD web site at <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>

⁴ *Recommendations 64 and 67 of the UNPFII Report on the eleventh Session: 64: The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provide special attention and support to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples through thematic studies, the adoption of participatory methodologies, and technical and financial assistance. 67: The Permanent Forum urges relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UN-Women and the World Bank, to recognize and support this form of cultivation.*

organizations. A point in case is the “*Pacha Mama Raymi*” methodology which was introduced by IFAD as an innovation in the MARENASS (1997–2004) project in Peru and has been applied from 1997 to on-going projects. This methodology draws upon the cultural, mythological, and religious traditions of the *Aymara* communities that relate to the cultivation of Mother Earth and which allow for the management of productive natural resources. The IFAD-funded project was implemented through this methodology and projects financed through the “concurso” competition managed by the communities. These *concurso*s were mostly applied in the field of natural resource management, resulting in a doubled or tripled production on the land farmed by the family participating in the competitions between the household within the 360 projects approved at community level. The families and communities selected their own activities and implemented their projects, focusing on native seeds, organic fertilizers and the crops they wished to grow, valuing their cultures and traditions. The same methodology has been applied to other projects in Peru, CORREDOR (2000–2008), SIERRA SUR (2005–2011) and the on-going SIERRA NORTE (2009–2015).

Very positive experience is also emerging from the small projects financed through the IFAD dedicated Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility which supports small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples’ communities and their organizations:

- In Panama, for instance, the small project implemented by the Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI), with Kuna people, addressed the risk of extinction of traditional knowledge related to agricultural biodiversity and the loss of native seeds and cultivations that is weakening indigenous families food security.
- In Peru, CHIRAPAQ’s project focused on recovering traditional knowledge on biological resources.

Several projects approved in 2011 under the Facility are focusing on indigenous peoples’ right to food in several countries worldwide. These ongoing projects, demanded by indigenous peoples’ communities are focusing on:

- food production through ancestral practise (Belize);

- sustainable agriculture of indigenous crops (Bolivia);
- preservation of wild species in the amazon forest (Brazil)
- sustainable management of non-timber forest product (Cameroon - Laos)
- strengthening the traditional social security network systems based on the livestock loaning system and enhancing livestock-based livelihoods (Kenya)

During the course of the year, IFAD approved a small grant on *Promoting Indigenous Food Security and Agro-biodiversity*, as mentioned above, and it is currently looking at opportunities to continue the work initiated through this pilot grant in support of indigenous peoples' communities on the ground, including those financed through the IPAF. This could be a good opportunity to plan a thematic study on good practices.

As for **recommendation 67**, on recognition and support of shifting cultivation, it is worth informing that IFAD has supported indigenous and tribal peoples in their efforts to keep this traditional agricultural practice. In the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas in India, the traditional *jhum* cultivation (shifting cultivation system) had been discouraged by government officials as a backward farming system. However, indigenous peoples value the biodiversity and the traditional knowledge that they have preserved under the system. Listening to communities, the project successfully encouraged government officials to improve the system of *jhum* cultivation by increasing the fallow cycle through nitrogen-enhancing technologies. Similarly, in Belize and in the Yucatan in Mexico, IFAD has supported efforts to increase the productivity of traditional *milpa* production (a combination of corns and beans) that is based on slash and burn practices and crops rotation. In Panama, the Ngöbe-Buglé project supported activities that include fallow improvements in shifting cultivation, reforestation and traditional soil- and water-conservation practices. The IFAD-funded 'Programme for securing livelihoods in the uplands and mountains of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas' (2005-2010), implemented by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), harmonized these traditional farming practices with the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification. One of the outcomes of the programme was a publication titled 'Harmonizing Jhum in Northeast India with PGS

Organic Standards: Ways Forward’, which highlighted the organic nature of shifting cultivation practices. The document was shared with the PGS Organic Promotion Council of India, which, in principle, accepted the harmonization of shifting cultivation practices in PGS. Two IFAD-supported projects – North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas and the Livelihoods Improvement Project in the Himalayas (Meghalaya) –provided institutional support for PGS activities. Such support included raising awareness at the policy level and building technical and institutional capacity at the community level.

While IFAD has been successful in supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, many governments are banning this practice which is increasingly perceived as economically unviable and environmentally destructive. As pointed out by Brigitte Leduc and Dhrupad Choudhury in their paper on “Agricultural Transformations in Shifting Cultivation Areas of North-east India⁵” : *...For most governments dealing with shifting cultivation, the only solution has been to “wean” away the cultivators from the practice towards sedentarized agriculture....In the enthusiasm for fuelling such transformations to replace shifting cultivation, policy-makers have often overlooked the need to for support during the transition period, particularly for the less privileged. This short-sightedness has marginalized many households, increasing their vulnerability rather than reducing it.* Based on researches and field experience, including IFAD-funded projects, Leduc and Choudhury call for the need of a policy reappraisal for assessing the economic benefits of shifting cultivation and re-examination of the perception towards this practice, which could build upon untapped opportunities in organic and health foods.

Other recommendations made by the UNPFII during it XI session, relevant for IFAD are those⁶, calling upon UN agencies and the IASG to actively engage in the process leading up to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. IFAD has started supporting this process in 2012 by assisting indigenous peoples to hold back-to-back regional workshops in Asia and Africa, in preparation of the Indigenous Peoples’

⁵ In the book *Social Exclusion and Adverse Inclusion*, Edited by Dev Nathan and Virginius Xaxa, Oxford University, 2012. The volume is a selection of papers presented at the August 2009 International Seminar on Adivasis/ST Communities in India, organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), financially supported by IFAD.

⁶ Recommendations 84, 87, 88 and 89.

Forum at IFAD. IFAD is currently exploring opportunities to financially support indigenous peoples and the UNPFII Secretariat in preparation and follow up activities related to the World Conference.

Other activities carried out in 2012

As part of its advocacy role, the indigenous and tribal peoples' desk at IFAD has strengthened its cooperation with the Rome based universities, delivering lectures at Masters' courses on indigenous peoples' issues, the UNDRIP and IFAD's experience and good practices at policy and project level. The University of Rome La Sapienza included in one of its Masters' course in Anthropology a specific module on IFAD-funded projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, as good practices in self-driven development with Indigenous Peoples. Lectures on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development were also delivered during Masters Courses at the private University LUISS. The office also supported the Italian translation of Vicky Tauli-Corpuz papers on self-determined development, published in a book by Eurolink under the title "*I Popoli Indigeni alle soglie del Terzo Millennio*", edited by prof. Anna Maria Cossiga.

Throughout 2012, the IFAD desk on Indigenous and Tribal Issues provided technical support in the design of one COSOP and nine projects.

During the course of the year, an important initiative was conducted by the IFAD country office in India on legal empowerment on tribal issues in IFAD-funded projects in India. Trainings were organized in Orissa, Jharkhand and Meghalaya on tribal rights, and tool kits prepared for IFAD-supported projects staff, especially the field workers to acquaint them with laws and programmes related to tribal development. Flip Book, Comic Strips, Training of Trainers' Book on Tribal Laws, and Programmes and Reference Guides were produced and shared with project staff and tribal peoples.

Obstacles in implementing the Permanent Forum's recommendations.

IFAD has been implementing all recommendations made by the UNPFII to the Fund in recent years. While a lot has been achieved in mainstreaming indigenous peoples' issues at IFAD, more needs to be done to ensure that the principles guiding the IFAD Policy with indigenous peoples are fully and systematically deployed in IFAD's operational instruments. One of the obstacles identified in IFAD-funded projects is the operationalization of the principle of free, prior and informed consent, particularly at design phase of projects. To this extent, in 2013, IFAD is planning to develop a specific guiding tool: an "how to do note" on the implementation and application of FPIC processes in IFAD-funded projects.

IFAD's planned activities and involvement/participation to meetings and events in support of indigenous peoples planned for 2013:

During the course of 2013, IFAD will hold its first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD in February, and it will focus on implementing the recommendations and plan of actions emerging from the Forum. IFAD will be active in supporting indigenous peoples and the UN system towards the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. It will also provide input and support to the post 2015 Agenda.

The Fund will also focus on knowledge management products to disseminate its knowledge and experience on supporting indigenous peoples on the ground, specifically by preparing a paper on good practices, and implementation of the FPIC in IFAD-funded projects.

IFAD will actively participate in the XI Session of the UNPFII and it is planning to hold a side event for sharing the knowledge and results of the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum. Active participation in the IASG will be continued during the course of 2013.

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IFAD-funded projects in support to indigenous peoples in 2012 – LOANS + Country Grants

<i>Region/ country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project goal and objectives</i>	<i>Project area (including target group)</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (in United States Dollars - Millions)</i>
China	<i>Hunan Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project</i>	Goal: Rural development and poverty reduction in targeted areas of Hunan Province. Specific objective: to increase incomes and improve food security for 182,000 rural households by improving agricultural production and rural infrastructure	Project area: Nine counties of Hunan province Target group: Poor rural people, women and ethnic minorities (mostly the Miao, Tujia, Dong and Yao people)	(a) Community infrastructure improvement; (b) Sustainable agricultural development and market access support; and (c) Project coordination and management	Project Total budget USD 93.20 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 26.15 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 47 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 12.69 M

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China	<i>Yunnan Agricultural and Rural Improvement</i>	<p>Goal: Rural development and poverty reduction in targeted areas of Yunnan Province. Specific objective: increase incomes, enhance food security, strengthen resilience and improve the habitats of 194,100 poor rural households through an integrated, synergetic development of rural infrastructure, agricultural production, value-chain development and market access.</p>	<p>Project area: Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau nine counties of Yunnan</p> <p>Target group: Poor rural people, women and ethnica minorities</p>	<p>(a) Community infrastructure improvement; (b) agricultural productivity enhancement; value-chain development (c) improved market access; (d) project management and coordination.</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 94 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 60.16 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 46.70 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 29.89 M</p>
India	<i>Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project</i>	<p>Goal: To improve the living conditions of tribal communities, especially PTGs, across the tribal scheduled area districts of Jharkhand. Development objective: empower and enable 136,000 tribal households, including 10,000 PTG households, to take up livelihood options based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>Project area: 14 districts in Jharkhand 30 blocks</p> <p>Target group: scheduled tribe, and especially PTG, populations; woman-headed households; poor rural people</p>	<p>(i) Community empowerment; (ii) integrated natural resource management; (iii) livelihoods support; (iv) project management.</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 115.60 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 57.80 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant USD 51 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 25.50 M</p>

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Nepal	<p><i>Poverty Alleviation Fund Project – Phase II</i></p> <p>This is a supplementary financing to the on-going project</p>	<p>Goal: To improve living conditions, livelihoods and empowerment among the rural poor, with particular attention to groups that have traditionally been excluded by reasons of gender, ethnicity, caste and location.</p>	<p>Project area: National</p> <p>Target group: Poor and social disadvantaged communities including women, indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>(a) Small-Scale Village and Community Infrastructure; (b) Income Generating Sub-projects; (c) Innovation and Special Programs; (d) Capacity Building; (e) Administration of PAF II.</p>	<p>Total amount of Project Total budget USD 11.26 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 11.26 M</p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: USD 10 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 10 USD M</p>
Nepal	<p><i>Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme</i></p> <p>This is a supplementary financing to the</p>	<p>Goal: Sustained reduction in the poverty of poor households that are allocated leasehold forestry plots in 22 districts through increased production of forest products and livestock. Objectives:</p>	<p>Project area: 22 of the 27 districts present on the area</p> <p>Target group: Poor and food-poor-insecure households, indigenous communities. Janjati: Chepang, Kipat, Kharbari, Newar Danuwar, Magar, Majhi, Praja and</p>	<p>(i) Leasehold forestry and group formation; (ii) livestock development; (iii) rural financial services; and (iv) programme management and coordination.</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 3 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs 3 USD M</p>

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	on-going project	(i) improved household forage and tree crop production from secure and sustainable management of leasehold plots; (ii) improved household production of small livestock (goats); (iii) viable microfinance institutions providing services to leaseholders; and (iv) enhanced government capacity to implement leasehold forestry activities at a national level.	Tamang		<p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant USD 3 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 3 USD M</p>
Nepal	<i>Kisankalagi Unnat Biu-Bijan Karyakram (Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme)</i>	Goal: To promote competitive, sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth in the target area in order to contribute to overall economic growth. Objective: to create sustainable productivity improvements through market-led demand for improved seeds and livestock with an aim to testing and scaling up an agriculture-led growth model.	<p>Project area: 4 districts in the Mid Western Region (Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum and Salyan) and two districts in the Western Region (Arghakhanchi and Gulmi)</p> <p>Target groups: 350,000 households indigenous peoples, <i>dalits</i>, other vulnerable groups, rural people living in poverty</p>	(a) Support to expansion of the formal seed sector; (b) Smallholder livestock commercialization; (c) local institutional and entrepreneurial development.	<p>Project Total budget USD 59.70 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 17.91 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 39 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD and Spanish Trust Fund loan/grant: USD 11.70 M</p>

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<p align="center">Philippines</p>	<p><i>Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project</i></p>	<p>Goal: Improved condition of watersheds in the four targeted URBs thereby generating livelihood benefits. Objective: reduce degradation of watersheds and associated environmental services caused by forest denudation and unsustainable farming practices.</p>	<p>Project area: (i) the Chico River Basin in the Cordillera Administrative Region; (ii) the Wahig-Inabanga River Basin on Bohol Island; (iii) the Lake Lanao River Basin in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao; and (iv) the Upper Bukidnon River Basin in Bukidnon.</p> <p>Target group: 220,000 people: vulnerable and marginalized, indigenous peoples and resource-poor communities.</p>	<p>(a) River basin/watershed management and investment plans developed to place 1.13 million hectares under improved management; (b) smallholder and institutional investments increased in conservation and economic productivity enhancement in the forestry, agriculture and rural development sectors; (c) River basin and watershed management capacity and related governance mechanisms strengthened; (d) Project management and support services delivered.</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 148.62 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 104.03 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 20 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 14 M</p>
<p align="center">Philippines</p>	<p><i>Rapid Food Production Enhancement Programme – Rehabilitation of Key Agricultural Infrastructure Damaged by Tropical Storm Sendong</i></p> <p>This is a supplementary financing to the on-going project</p>	<p>Goal: Sustainable food security for paddy farming households in targeted provinces. Objectives: (a) increased paddy production in targeted provinces of regions 5, 6, 8 and 10, during the 2009 dry season; (b) improve irrigated paddy productivity and production on selected CISs in the focus provinces under the Rice Self-Sufficiency Plan.</p>	<p>Project area: Region 10: the Pulangi River Irrigation System (PRIS) and the Bubunawan River Irrigation System (BRIS).</p> <p>Target group: Bicolano, Visayan, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray-Waray</p>	<p>(i) Acquisition and distribution of 550,000 bags (40 kg each) of certified inbred paddy seeds for the 2009 wet season crop; (ii) programme management; (iii) strengthening of irrigation associations; (iv) provision of production inputs and related support services; (v) irrigation and rural infrastructure development and maintenance; (vi) marketing and post-harvest</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 3.66 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 1.10 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 3.66 M</p> <p>Estimated amount</p>

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				development; (vii) programme management and policy dialogue.	benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 1 M
Colombia	<i>Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities Project: Trust and Opportunity</i>	Goal: To improve living conditions, income and employment in the poorest rural areas of Colombia. Specific objectives: (i) improve the productive potential of the project beneficiaries to generate sufficient and sustainable incomes; (ii) improve the social capital available to facilitate beneficiaries' access to rural development services; (iii) develop appropriate instruments to improve the skills of rural youth and contribute to generational change; (iv) contribute to improving the food security of families and communities; and (v) promote learning and scaling up strategies by the territorial governments of the project area.	Project area: poorest rural areas of Colombia, based on the following interlinked criteria: (i) areas with the highest concentration of rural population living in poverty; (ii) areas with the highest levels of rural activity, as measured by the highest concentration of rural inhabitants; (iii) areas that are prioritized by sectorial policy, particularly the policy on restitution and protection of property rights for land and the rural development policy; and (iv) areas showing strong public-private territorial institutional capacity for the operation of the project. Target group: small farmers, campesinos, indigenous groups, Afro-Colombian communities, families with women heads of household, rural youth and families that have been forcibly displaced, giving priority to the population targeted by the Red de Protección Social para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema	(i) Social capital formation and business development; (ii) strengthening rural financial assets; and (iii) knowledge management and communications skills.	Project Total budget USD 69.92 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 4.20 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 30.62 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 1.87 M
Mexico	<i>Rural Development Project in the Mixteca Region and the</i>	Objective: To increase the income and employment of rural poor and indigenous households in the Mixteca region and the Mazahua zone	Project area: Several municipalities in the Mixteca region and the Mazahua zone Target group: Mixtecos in	(a) Human and social capacity development; (b) sustainable production; (c) market access and rural businesses.	Project Total budget USD 47.50 M Total Amount

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	<i>Mazahua Zone</i>	while strengthening their social fabric and rural economies through their organization for rural business development	majority: (i) subsistence agricultural producers who cultivate communal lands and lack organized production and commercialization systems; (ii) unorganized small livestock producers, raising goats and sheep on communal lands; (iii) unorganized artisans, with weak linkages to markets; (iv) rural and indigenous women with a limited participation in production and income-generation activities; and (v) rural and indigenous young women and men		benefiting IPs USD 42.75 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 20.70 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 18.63 M
Paraguay	<i>Inclusion of Family Farming in Value Chains Project (Paraguay Inclusivo)</i>	Goal: To contribute to increasing incomes and the quality of life of small family farmers and the poor rural population by means of their inclusion in value chains, on a sustainable basis and with a focus on gender and environmental concerns, through representative social organizations. Objectives: (i) increase employment opportunities for the poor rural population, particularly women and young people; (ii) strengthen rural organizations; (iii) facilitate the access of family farms to credit for investment (especially to build up productive assets) and working capital; (iv) support the link	Project area: All departments in the eastern region of Paraguay Target group: 3 groups: (i) small family farms already linked more or less formally with markets; (ii) vulnerable groups, including landless farmers, beneficiaries of Tekoporá, women heads of households and young people; and (iii) indigenous communities.	(i) Promotion and pre-investment; and (ii) investment: (ii) management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	Project Total budget USD 25.80 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 1.29 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 10 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 0.50 M

		between beneficiary family farms and the value chains; and (v) promote, at the farm level, processes of diversification, adoption of improved technology, increases in production and improved food security.			
Peru	<i>Strengthening Local Development in the Highlands and High Rainforest Areas Project</i>	<p>Goal: To contribute to rural poverty reduction in the areas of intervention. Development objective: to deepen the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of public investments from central, regional and local governments to improve the well-being of the rural population and increase the value of their natural, physical, human, social and financial assets.</p>	<p>Project area: Central and northern sierra and a small portion of the high rainforest region in the department of San Martín. departments of Lima, Cajamarca, Amazonas and San Martín.</p> <p>Target group: Subsistence smallholders and small-scale producers; indigenous peoples</p>	(a) Valuing assets of small-scale farmers; (b) providing access to financial and non-financial services; (c) strengthening capacity for local development through a territorial approach.	<p>Project Total budget USD 36.50 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 6.21 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 20 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 3.40 M</p>

List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2012 specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in
Global	<i>Enabling representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations worldwide to articulate their strategies on effective participation in the decision-making processes on development initiatives that affect their lives and territories (IWGIA)</i>	USD 500,000
Global	<i>Promoting Indigenous Food Security and Agro-biodiversity – (Bioversity International)</i>	USD 50,000

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List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2012 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty⁷

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in USD
Global	<i>Programme for scaling up peoples' biodiversity management for food security (Oxfam-Novib)</i>	1,000.000
Global	<i>Securing access to land for the rural poor with the International Land Coalition (ILC)</i>	2,000.000
Global	Strengthening partnership for scaling up sustainable livelihood in small scale family farming and indigenous communities (FAO-GIAHS)	480,250

⁷ This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are detailed in the table showing IFAD projects and programmes in support of IPs, in Annex I