



Investing in rural people  
Investir dans les populations rurales  
Invertir en la población rural  
الاستثمار في السكان الريفيين

*IFAD's Report to the XVI Session of the*

*UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues*

*(UNPFII)*

*December 2016*

## Questionnaire

### A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

No specific recommendation was addressed to IFAD in the 2016 UNPFII Session. However, with reference to recommendation 36 addressed to IFAD during its XIII Session in May 2013, to convene a platform of dialogue with the private sector, we wish to update the UNPFII that in 2016 IFAD has partnered with the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI) to conduct a study on indigenous peoples' engagement with the private sector. The objective of the study was to understand, from the perspective of indigenous peoples, the opportunities for their economic development by engaging on an equal basis with the private sector. The study presents seven experiences (Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, India, Zambia, Slow Food initiative) of collaboration between indigenous peoples and the private sector in agriculture, extraction of non-timber forest products and fruit processing. Major findings of the study – which were also shared with the participants during the regional consultations held in preparation for the Forum in November/December 2016 – show that the relationship between the private sector and indigenous peoples' communities varies and can be successful when: a) concrete tools are provided to indigenous peoples for their empowerment; b) indigenous peoples design their own companies and policies; and c) cultural identity is considered a positive element that provides a specific label on the value of the products that access the market. A more horizontal and equitable relationship with business partners (respectful of indigenous peoples' values and rights) has been identified as one of the major challenges for partnership between indigenous peoples and the private sector in agricultural development.

IFAD's response to the general recommendations made to UN agencies:

#### **Recommendation 15 (XV UNPFII Session).**

In the past ten years, IFAD has gone a long way in its engagement with indigenous peoples, establishing institutional instruments and participatory processes to ensure indigenous peoples' full and effective participation at all levels of IFAD's engagement, hence building true partnerships based on mutual trust, at the international, national and grassroots levels. IFAD recognizes indigenous peoples as valuable partners in its work to fulfill its mandate on poverty reduction. The processes and instruments set forth by IFAD in the past ten years have been developed and are being implemented with the direct participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions. The Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, approved in 2009, was developed in close cooperation and full consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples, including the members of the UNPFII. In 2011, IFAD, in consultation with indigenous peoples, established the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, an institutionalized platform of consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples which aims to improve IFAD's accountability to its target groups, and to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness. The IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), established in 2006 as dedicated finance mechanism for indigenous peoples, is governed by a board – formed in majority by representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations – which is responsible for providing strategic guidance and making final decision on grant

awards. IPAF is demand-driven facility and is co-managed at the regional level by three indigenous peoples' organizations that are responsible for supporting the board in the selection of proposals and for monitoring the small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations. Indigenous peoples' representatives from IPAF-funded projects are engaged in the processes of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and participate in the regional consultations in preparation for the global meetings of Forum. This was the case in the recent regional consultations held in El Salvador, Cambodia, Congo Brazzaville and Fiji between November and December 2016.

IFAD's policies and procedures promote consultation and participation from indigenous peoples' representatives at all stages of IFAD's project cycle, including in the design of Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) and projects.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is one of the nine principles of engagement of IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and is a mandatory element of IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) for interventions that might affect land access and use rights of rural communities. It should be noted that due to the strong participatory approach in its engagement with indigenous peoples, IFAD often goes beyond mere "consent" based on a "yes or no approach". Participation and inclusion of indigenous peoples often take the form of co-management, where indigenous peoples' communities determine their own priorities and development strategies through projects built on a demand-driven approach. During the last two years, the implementation of recommendations issued during the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD has resulted in direct involvement of indigenous experts in the design teams of COSOPs and projects. Indigenous peoples' direct and active participation in designing strategies and project components makes them co-authors of development projects financed by IFAD and implemented by governments, hence shifting a paradigm of indigenous peoples perceived as passive beneficiaries of development initiatives to one in which they are active partners of development initiatives who determine and develop priorities for exercising their rights to development, in full implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Among the COSOPs and projects approved by IFAD in 2015-2016 are examples of good practices of direct participation of indigenous experts in the design teams. The inclusion of a specific strategy on indigenous peoples and application of FPIC is being mainstreamed in project design. FPIC implementation plans were annexed to the design documents of projects in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Paraguay and the Philippines. For instance, the tailored strategy and activities to support and empower indigenous peoples have been included in the new project in Peru – the Sustainable Territorial Development Project (2016-2021) – which aims to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples' communities through the co-financing of the "Planes de Vida". Such plans, involving the development of economic initiatives and the administration of natural resources, are developed and managed by indigenous peoples' communities themselves. Other projects promote income-generating activities, including the production/marketing of traditional herbs and indigenous food (e.g. in Lao PDR), and support improved conservation of indigenous medicinal species threatened by extinction, with a view to increasing communities' resilience to the effects of climate change (e.g. in China). The preservation and application of indigenous peoples' knowledge is also promoted, such as in the management of animal nutrition in Bolivia and traditional crops in Fiji. In Ecuador, the Strengthening the Rural Actors of the Popular and Solidarity Economy Project (2015-2020) supports organizations through the Social and Solidarity

Economy model by co-financing their business plans for enterprise development. The project design foresees a differentiated strategy that applies to indigenous peoples' communities in terms of financing: for organizations with vulnerable members (e.g. women, youth, indigenous peoples), the level of co-financing by the project can reach up to 90 per cent (compared to the 80 per cent standard co-financing that applies to the other benefitting organizations). In El Salvador, although the percentage of indigenous peoples' benefitting from the Rural Adelante Project is very limited, due attention has been paid to several aspects related to indigenous peoples' development. In particular, the project includes policy engagement (focusing on youth) with the Government, which is an innovative feature in IFAD-funded projects in this country.

**Recommendation 28 (XV UNPFII Session).**

The 2030 Agenda offers evidence that IFAD's mandate of investing in rural people and enabling inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas is of global relevance. In line with the 2030 Agenda's approach to leave no one behind, the new IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025 reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development. IFAD will continue to focus on ensuring that poor rural communities and individuals, particularly women, indigenous peoples and young people, "become part of a rural transformation that is inclusive and drives overall sustainable development". IFAD's new Strategic Framework, which received input from the members of the steering committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, states that IFAD will pro-actively support indigenous peoples, as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities, while respecting and enhancing their traditional livelihoods, occupations and knowledge. IFAD's interventions and its targeting of indigenous peoples will be improved by conducting more in-depth socio-cultural and vulnerability analyses of different target groups, and by integrating specific indicators on their well-being to capture impacts and results. IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators for measuring the well-being of indigenous peoples in the implementation manuals of its supported projects and has improved the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples' issues. During the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, a list of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples was proposed in three areas: FPIC; traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at project level, have been considered by IFAD in reviewing its Results and Impact Management System. IFAD's revised core indicators now include data disaggregation by indigenous peoples and make reference to specific indicators for indigenous peoples.

Although progress was recorded in IFAD-supported projects, with some good examples in terms of the inclusion of outcomes and output indicators in the log frame disaggregated by ethnicity (e.g. in Argentina, India, Lao PDR and Peru), by indigenous/non-indigenous and of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples (e.g. in Paraguay), the systematic adoption of data disaggregation and the inclusion of specific indicators is an area that needs further development, in close consultation with indigenous peoples.

**Recommendation 39 (XV UNPFII Session).**

A unique process within the United Nations system, the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, institutionalizes the Fund's consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples' representatives at the

national, regional and international levels. Echoing the recommendation from the 2015 global meeting of the Forum, which called upon IFAD to design targeted initiatives with and for indigenous women and youth in order to promote traditional economies and marketing, in 2017 the Forum will discuss the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, with a focus on women and youth. At the regional workshops held at the end of 2016 in preparation for the Forum, participants shared challenges and opportunities in terms of economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, and lessons learned from IFAD-funded projects. Discussions highlighted that although indigenous women play a crucial role in small-scale business and in supporting the well-being of their families, the custodians of their properties are the male members of their families. Indigenous women also face discrimination, unequal access to education and training, the non-recognition of their traditional skills, and the lack of access to credit and market facilities. Among the emerging recommendations to IFAD from the regional consultations are the following: in development projects focusing on production, promote the rights of indigenous women and youth to land, and their secure access to economic resources; facilitate policy dialogue and raise awareness at all levels on indigenous peoples' rights and issues of relevance to them; intensify the participation of indigenous youth and women in international dialogue spaces; replicate and scale up successful experiences; and start pilot projects to support youth and women business initiatives based on traditional knowledge.

The small projects financed through the IPAF 2015 Call for Proposals include gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment as a high priority. From the desk review conducted on projects financed through the IPAF from 2007 to 2011, it emerged that a high number of projects were specifically designed to meet women's needs and aspirations and empowered women within their communities, often by encouraging them to assume leadership functions.

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

### **1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration**

*Information on activities that raise awareness of the UNDRIP.*

In 2016, IFAD continued its close partnership with Slow Food and the international Terra Madre movement to promote local sustainable food systems, indigenous food security and agrobiodiversity. The September 2016 Terra Madre event held in Turin gathered some 7000 delegates from 143 countries, 300 Slow Food Presidia and 1000 food communities of the Terra Madre network from five continents. Among the highlights of the 2016 Terra Madre edition was the Indigenous Terra Madre Network space dedicated to indigenous peoples sponsored by IFAD and the Christensen Fund. Being the largest thematic space, the room brought together more than 250 indigenous delegates to discuss ideas, and share and exchange knowledge on moving the global indigenous agenda forward. The ten conferences held during the event covered a wide range of themes such as '*Biodiversity, resilience and global challenges: how the indigenous food systems can inspire positive solutions*', '*Tools and good practices for strengthening leadership*', and '*The commons: pastoralism and nomadism – custodianship of the land in contrast with the ownership system*'. Simultaneous translations in four languages were available to ensure that indigenous peoples could make their presence felt and their voices heard. IFAD supported delegates from indigenous communities were leading in all the panels. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, attended the event

and raised awareness on indigenous peoples' rights in several conferences opened to the public, which gathered around 300 people. The Turin Terra Madre event was a unique opportunity to raise awareness on indigenous peoples to about one million visitors and through wide media coverage. The official opening, in the presence of the President of the Republic of Italy, was addressed by Ms Dali Nolasco Cruz from the Nahua indigenous communities in Mexico, who was selected to represent the Terra Madre delegates.

IFAD also covered the event by tweeting photos and quotes from the key events around indigenous peoples and youth. Click here to see IFAD presence at Terra Madre: <http://intranet/divisions/pmd/pta/communications/2016/terramadre/map.pdf>. Photos, quotes are available both on the IFAD official twitter page and on Facebook here [https://www.facebook.com/IFAD/photos/?tab=album&album\\_id=1278643825503534](https://www.facebook.com/IFAD/photos/?tab=album&album_id=1278643825503534)

In the past two years, IFAD has developed several knowledge management tools and documents to take stock of, systematize and capitalize on experiences and good practices, and thus improve the effectiveness and efficiency of IFAD operations in working with indigenous peoples. These include:

- The **How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent** in IFAD-funded projects (2015) offers practical guidance for IFAD staff, consultants and in-country partners for soliciting FPIC in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, in compliance with IFAD policies and recognizing the diversity of situations and contexts;
- The **Evaluation Synthesis Report on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples** (2015), developed by the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation, highlights good practices, generates lessons, identifies key issues for reflection, and makes recommendations for IFAD's future operations to strengthen its engagement with indigenous peoples. The report highlights IFAD's longstanding and rich experience in working with indigenous peoples, and indicates a number of IFAD-financed projects with significant results. Among the report's recommendations is the call for greater attention to be paid to key project design elements such as tailored and differentiated approaches to build on the culture, identity and knowledge of indigenous peoples. The report also highlights the importance of strengthening knowledge management by capitalizing on experiences and lessons learned;
- The publication on **Traditional Knowledge Advantage** (2016) values indigenous peoples' knowledge in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, collecting a number of cases from IFAD-funded projects and analysing the importance of preserving the knowledge of indigenous peoples and applying it in community responses to climate change;
- An **Indigenous Peoples Glossary** (2016) is IFAD's first glossary of terms related to indigenous peoples with the purpose of ensuring consistency and accuracy of terminology in English, French and Spanish in official documentation and publications, and in all aspects of meeting preparations.
- A scoping study on **Indigenous Peoples and the Private Sector: collaboration experiences** (2016) analyses, from the perspective of indigenous peoples, the opportunities for their economic development by engaging, on an equal basis, with the private sector. The study was developed in partnership with CADPI to respond to the UNPFII recommendation to convene a platform of dialogue with the private sector.

## **2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level**

*Information on support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UNDRIP.*

Together with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and the UNPFII Secretariat, IFAD is currently supporting policy engagement between indigenous peoples, governments and the UN Country Teams for developing national action plans to implement the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Policy dialogues took place in Democratic Republic of Congo, which were jointly supported by the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, in El Salvador and Tanzania, with indigenous peoples' organizations leading the process. The same process is on-going in Myanmar, Nepal and Paraguay. El Salvador will be the first country to launch its national action plan on indigenous peoples, in January 2017. These initiatives reinforce the successful strategy that IFAD has been adopting in its engagement with indigenous peoples, working at the country and grassroots levels while being connected to the global movement and international processes and fostering alliances among them. At the national level, out of the 16 COSOPs approved in the biennium, nine (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Tanzania) specifically integrate indigenous peoples' issues, thus ensuring that IFAD's actions and interventions at country level will address indigenous peoples' concerns, priorities and needs. The new COSOP in China includes ethnic minorities as part of its target group. These results were possible thanks to consultations undertaken with a broad range of actors, including indigenous peoples' organizations, during the design process. The cases of Guatemala and Paraguay can be considered as models in engaging experts to specifically look into indigenous peoples' issues and conduct consultations with indigenous peoples' organizations. This approach is resulting in improved targeting and better integration of indigenous peoples' priorities in the COSOPs. The new IFAD strategy in Paraguay will in fact directly benefit 3300 indigenous families out of the 55,000 targeted families, and it is expected that by 2022 at least 27,400 families will have sustainably improved their livelihoods, including 5780 indigenous families. The strategy also includes enhanced policy dialogue focusing on integration of vulnerable people, particularly indigenous peoples.

In Tanzania, Mr Elifuraha Laltaika, the newly nominated member of the UNPFII, was hired to support the design of the COSOP and consult with pastoralists and hunter and gatherers as part of its preparation. This new COSOP recognizes the lack of engagement of indigenous peoples' organizations in policy making as a key issue affecting pastoralism and hunting-gathering-based livelihoods. Improving their participation in decision-making processes related to development and land through inclusion in relevant platforms is considered a priority action. The new COSOP for Bolivia is focused on rural men and women belonging to indigenous *campesino* communities and peoples and living in conditions of poverty and food insecurity, totalling some 580,000 families, of whom 74,000 are Quechua and Aymara. The COSOP states that FPIC in decision-making for indigenous peoples, respect for cultural diversity, identity, language and forms of organization will be key for innovation and scaling up in the country. The newly approved COSOPs for El Salvador and Brazil give priority to women, youth and indigenous peoples. The implementation of differentiated strategies for these priority groups will be ensured by the new IFAD strategy for El Salvador in order to promote their economic empowerment. It is worth highlighting that for Colombia and Guatemala, indigenous experts were hired to participate in the COSOP design missions and/or reviews. In Guatemala, Mr Alvaro Pop, Chairperson of the UNPFII, was hired to lead the consultation process with indigenous peoples, analyse their situation, identify successful experiences, needs and issues, and develop a strategic document to feed into the COSOP, particularly relating to the

incorporation of indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in integrated, inclusive and sustainable rural development.

An important example of how IFAD can play a catalytic role to support indigenous peoples in engaging in policy dialogue is provided by a recently designed project on rural poverty alleviation in Brazil. An expert consultant was appointed to prepare an in-depth study on the situation of the four indigenous peoples' communities targeted by the project, working with indigenous peoples' communities and organizations for them to prioritize their own development, with the support of the Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI). One of the main outcomes of this approach is a design co-created by the communities themselves and a strategy of intervention that the communities have prepared with the technical support of IFAD, their local leaders and FUNAI. The design has been shaped by the community as a territorial development approach, taking into consideration the diversity of the four communities living in the territory and their distinctive governance systems and practices. The design of this project in Brazil sets the highest standard in IFAD's methodology for designing loan projects in support of indigenous peoples, based on the self-driven development principle of the policy and the methodology of the IPAF, whereby indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations design and implement their projects. An important aspect of the design was the engagement of FUNAI as a partner and advisor for IFAD's team and the indigenous peoples' communities. The outcome of this engagement went beyond expectations, resulting in a constructive dialogue between FUNAI and the Government, paving the way for improved partnership and policy engagement at the national level.

### **3. Supporting in digeno us peoples ' rights in the implement ation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

In line with the 2030 Agenda's approach to leave no one behind, the new IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025 reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development. IFAD will continue to focus on ensuring that poor rural communities and individuals, particularly women, indigenous peoples and young people, "become part of a rural transformation that is inclusive and drives overall sustainable development". The Framework states that IFAD will pro-actively support indigenous peoples as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities, while respecting and enhancing their traditional livelihoods, occupations and knowledge.

With reference to the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples to monitor the SDG indicators, and as mentioned in section A, a list of indicators was proposed to IFAD by indigenous peoples during the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second Forum, in three areas: FPIC; traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at project level, have been considered by IFAD in reviewing its Results and Impact Management System, which now includes data disaggregation by indigenous peoples and specific indicators among the output and outcome indicators.

### **4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP**

- i. Information on specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by IFAD.*



**Policy on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples:** In 2009, the IFAD Executive Board approved IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The Policy established the framework for the institution to engage with indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities. The Policy sets out the following nine principles of engagement to which IFAD's programmes and projects are to adhere: acknowledging cultural heritage and identity as assets; applying FPIC; enhancing community-driven development approaches; valuing indigenous peoples' knowledge; promoting equitable access to land, territories and resources; enhancing resilience of indigenous peoples' ecosystems (by addressing environmental issues and climate change); promoting access to markets; empowerment; and promoting gender equality.

**SECAP and FPIC:** Differently from most other international financial institutions, which apply a "do no harm" approach, IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples is of a pro-active nature, and includes the principle of FPIC as a criterion for project approval. IFAD's new SECAP outlines an operational framework for integrating social, environmental and climate aspects into IFAD operations. FPIC is among the mandatory elements set out in the SECAP, whenever IFAD-funded projects are likely to affect land access and use rights of local communities. IFAD is the first international financial institution to adopt FPIC as an operational principle in its policy documents. FPIC of local communities on public development initiatives that may affect their rights, access to land, resources and livelihoods has become an IFAD operational principle through its policies on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security (2008) and Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009). The principle is also included in the IFAD Policy on Environment and Natural Resource Management (2011). The *How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent* developed by IFAD in 2015 offers practical guidance for IFAD staff, consultants and in-country partners for soliciting FPIC in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, in compliance with IFAD policies.

ii. *Information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implementing the UNDRIP*

In 2016, IFAD's Executive Board approved 19 projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these:

- 13 are loans, with a total funding benefitting indigenous peoples of about US\$ 162.8 million, of which the direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 93.9 million; and
- 6 are grants, for an amount of about US\$ 4.74 million.

An analysis of the projects approved by IFAD's Executive Board during the last three years (2013 – 2015) shows that about one third include indigenous peoples among the target group, with 13.5 per cent of IFAD's resources being invested in projects that support indigenous peoples over the period. A table with details on grants and loans approved in 2016 is attached to this report.

## **5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel**

### *Information on capacity development initiatives and participation of indigenous.*

Increasing the capacity of IFAD and project staff in engaging with indigenous peoples at the country level is key for a project to succeed. Training and knowledge on indigenous peoples' culture, identity and self-driven development are being promoted by some IFAD-supported projects (e.g. in Bolivia and Lao PDR).

For instance, in the Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project (Lao PDR): (i) all project staff will be trained on ethnic peoples' self-driven development, culture and identity; (ii) the terms of reference (TORs) of the National Project Coordination Office include knowledge of ethnic groups among required skills; and (iii) the TORs for the Project Coordinator, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Manager and Gender Specialist include proven ability and experience in working with ethnic groups.

Capacity of IFAD and project staff in engaging with indigenous peoples has been improved at the country level through FPIC trainings/awareness sessions delivered to 260 staff through SECAP. Both the regional consultations held in preparation for the global meetings of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (November, December 2016) and policy dialogue meetings were important opportunities for IFAD staff working at country level and for government representatives to strengthen their knowledge of and capacity on indigenous peoples' issues. As a follow-up to the workshop held in Cambodia (November 2016), indigenous peoples' organizations have been invited by the IFAD country team to participate in the Annual Country Portfolio Review Workshop in Sihanoukville, which will take place in January 2017. This Review Workshop is a platform for the IFAD-assisted programmes/projects in the country, where participants will be able to review status, improve performance, share experiences on good practices, identify major constraints and agree on concrete actions to improve the performance of programmes/projects and the overall country programme through improved partnerships. Another good example is offered by the IPAF's experience in Guatemala, where the supervision of IPAF-funded projects was carried out with the participation of staff from IFAD (loan)-supported projects. Such experiences should be further promoted as they ensure the complementarity of the different interventions, and enable opportunities for collaboration to be assessed and strengthened, and for mutual knowledge to be reinforced.

## **6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes**

*Information on support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN bodies, consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain FPIC of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.*

The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD convenes every second February in connection with the Governing Council, IFAD's main governing body. Since the first workshop held in 2011 to establish the Forum, more than 80 representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations have attended the global meetings of the Forum at IFAD headquarter in Rome (2013, 2015). As already mentioned, a series of regional workshops were organized in preparation for the global meetings, ensuring that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from indigenous peoples in developing countries where IFAD works. Between November and December 2016, around 100 representatives of indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific, participated to the regional workshops held in preparation for the third global meeting of the Forum at IFAD, which will take place in February 2017.

In the past two years a key factor in the improvement of the quality of project design and COSOP was not only the consultation with indigenous peoples' communities and organizations, but the participation of indigenous experts, or consultants with expertise in indigenous peoples, as highlighted in the previous sections. This participation enabled indigenous peoples' priorities, concerns and opportunities to be better reflected in project designs, and tailored activities and project implementation arrangements that respond

to indigenous peoples' specificities to be developed. Indigenous consultants are being scouted through the network of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and hired as part of the project design teams to develop studies on social, economic cultural and governance systems and to develop an FPIC Implementation Plan for indigenous peoples' communities. The improvements in design registered over the last two years are also due to specific budget allocations in IFAD's Policy and Technical Advisory Division, where the IFAD's Desk on Indigenous Peoples is located, and by the Environment and Climate Division, in charge of SECAP implementation.

The IPAF is particularly relevant in enabling indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations to determine their priorities, design and implement their own projects, enlarge partnerships and link with IFAD-supported investment projects in the field. In fact, to be considered for funding, local organizations must design their own projects and submit them to the IPAF. All project proposals are reviewed through a rigorous and competitive process by the IPAF Board, which is composed of members of indigenous peoples' institutions from Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South-East Asia, and one member from UNPFII.

Given the growing partnership with Slow Food International, IFAD has enhanced its participation in this year's Terra Madre 2016, bringing more than 40 delegates – including indigenous peoples representatives – from IFAD-funded projects in Asia and the Pacific, East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, to discuss issues revolving around IFAD's role in the Presidia project, indigenous peoples and youth.



**IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples in 2016: Loans and Country Grants**

<i>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 (US\$ million)</i>
Argentina	Goat Value Chain Development Programme in Argentina	<p><b>Goal:</b> contribute to sustainable poverty reduction of goat-breeding families.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to raise the incomes of goat-breeding families through their sustainable integration into value chains. The six-year programme aims to reach 8,000 families.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> five provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Neuquén, Mendoza and Santiago del Estero, which include some 60 per cent of the total number of goats in the country.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> men and women producers (including indigenous communities) engaged in goat breeding and organized in producers' organizations. The programme will prioritize existing organizations and promote incorporation of vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples, women and youth.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 30%</p>	<p>(a) Development of markets and sectoral policies.</p> <p>(b) Productive, organizational and commercial development.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 25.45</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 6.98*</p> <p><b>IFAD loan + grant:</b> loan 12.30 + grant 1.02</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan and grant:</b> 4.0</p>

Brazil	Maranhão Rural Poverty Alleviation Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> To contribute to rural poverty reduction in the state of Maranhão.</p> <p><b>Development objectives:</b> Increase income and nutrition of poor rural people and strengthen their capacity to manage their organizations and adapt to climate change in the project area.</p>	<p><b>Project Area:</b> The project area is 90,150 km<sup>2</sup> (27 per cent of Maranhão's total area), 54 per cent (48,920 km<sup>2</sup>) of which corresponds to prioritized municipalities. The total intervention area covers 87 municipalities. The project will focus on 43 of these municipalities, including four inhabited by indigenous communities.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> some 100,000 rural families, 40 per cent of which are poor and 60 per cent extremely poor, and 12,000 additional people from indigenous communities in the four indigenous municipalities.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 12%</p>	<p>(a) Organizational strengthening and capacity development.</p> <p>(b) Food security, productive development and market access.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 40.0</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 4.8</p> <p><b>IFAD loan/grant:</b> 20.0</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 2.4</p>
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Cambodia	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> Enhance prosperity of Cambodian smallholder farmers through increasingly profitable links to agri-businesses and markets.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to increase returns from farming for smallholders, including poor farmers and youth, through efficient public-sector investment.</p>	<p><b>Project Area:</b> all parts of the country, with actual locations determined by the selection of priority value chains.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> a) smallholder farm households, including poor and near-poor farmers, and women-headed households participating in the supported value chains and voluntarily collaborating in project activities; b) other value-chain actors such as agricultural cooperatives, farmer organizations, SMEs, agribusinesses, service enterprises and industry associations.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 7%</p>	<p>(a) Value chain development;</p> <p>(b) Value chain financing.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 61.6</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 4.3</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD loan:</b> 36.3</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 2.54</p>
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Ecuador	Catalysing Inclusive Value Chain Partnerships Programme - DINAMINGA	<p><b>Goal:</b> to improve the living conditions of smallholder families in strategic sectors.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to improve the incomes of smallholder families producing cacao, blackberries and golden berries within the project area.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 65 cantons in the provinces of Orellana, Napo (Amazonia), Imbabura (Sierra Norte), Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, Bolívar and Tungurahua (Sierra Centro), Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí and Esmeraldas (Costa).</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> approximately 20,000 rural smallholder producer families deriving most of their family incomes directly from one of the selected subsectors – fine flavour or flavour cacao, blackberries and golden berries – and are living near the poverty line.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 15% are indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities</p>	<p>(a) Promoting partnerships by smallholder producers with the agribusiness sector and markets.</p> <p>(b) Building sustainable production, associational and entrepreneurial capacities of smallholder producers.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 35.2</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 5.3</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD loan+grant:</b> IFAD loan USD 25.7 million + IFAD grant USD 0.3 million</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan+grant:</b> 3.9</p>
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El Salvador	Rural Economic Transformation for Living Well - Rural Adelante II (expansion)	<p><b>Goal:</b> Contribute to poverty reduction in El Salvador.</p> <p><b>Development objectives:</b> to sustainably increase the incomes and resilience to climate change of poor rural families in the central, eastern, paracentral and western regions.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> national coverage and include the rural areas across the 14 departments organized into three focus areas: the western, the central-paracentral and the eastern regions.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> poor rural people who have productive and associative potential. The programme will directly benefit 23,000 people through their participation in organizations, or as individuals in the case of young people and adults participating in the technical training programme. It will benefit (directly or indirectly) a total of 91,080 people. Direct beneficiaries will be primarily heads of households, young people and women acting as representatives within the programme. Women account for 40 per cent of all direct beneficiaries of Rural Adelante, young people 20 per cent and indigenous peoples 5 per cent.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 5%</p>	<p>(a) Capacity-building for sustainable production adapted to climate change.</p> <p>(b) Developing competitive, sustainable and inclusive value chains.</p> <p>(c) Strengthening the rural development policy framework.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 67.19</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 3.36</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 13.89</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 0.69</p>
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Guyana	Hinterland Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development Project	<p><b>Development objectives:</b> to improve livelihood resilience through income generation, access to assets, improved nutrition and adaptation to climate variability.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> all sub-regions of region 9 and in the Mabaruma and Moruca sub-regions of region 1.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The target group will include 6,000 poor households, equivalent to 94 per cent of all poor households in the project area. At least 15 per cent of these households (900) will be headed by women, reflecting the overall proportion of women-headed households in the project area.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 75%</p>	<p>(a) Increasing income-generating opportunities (b) Improving access to public goods, knowledge and technologies (c) Enhancing food security and nutrition</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 11.15</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 8.36</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> loan 7.95 + grant 0.5</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan and grant:</b> 6.34</p>
India	Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> to improve the incomes of approximately 165,000 farming households and strengthen their resilience to drought.</p> <p><b>Development objectives:</b> to strengthen the adaptive capacity and productivity of agriculture in the rainfed zones of five districts in southern Andhra Pradesh state.</p>	<p><b>Project Areas:</b> Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool (the Rayalaseema region) and Prakasam, the five driest districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> all categories of farmers and landless people, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and vulnerable households, such as women-headed households.</p> <p><b>Percentage of tribal peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 5.3%*</p> <p><i>* Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>	<p>(a) Climate-resilient production systems. (b) Drought-proofing through natural resource management and governance.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 148.8</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 7.9</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 75.5</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant:</b> 4.0</p>

Laos	Northern Smallholder Livestock Commercialization Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> To establish sustainable and scalable national rural financial and technical services that support the reduction of rural poverty and increased livestock productivity.</p> <p><b>Development Objective:</b> To increase livestock production through expanded financial and technical services.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> approximately 200 villages located in 12 districts in the northern Houaphanh, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang and Xiengkhouang provinces.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> rural livestock-farming households that are members of smallholder livestock production and marketing groups (SLPMGs) to be formed under the programme. The programme aims to work with a total of 300 SLPMGs in the 12 districts, extending livestock-production and -marketing support to approximately 5,400 households and their 32,000 members.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 71.2 %</p>	<p>(a) Increased productivity of smallholder livestock producers.</p> <p>(b) Sustainable and scalable rural finance services.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 19.7</p> <p><b>Total amount benefitting IPs:</b> 14.0</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD loan:</b> 10.0</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 7.12</p>
Laos	Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project in Laos (GAFSP grant funds)	<p><b>Goal:</b> To reduce extreme poverty and malnutrition in the poorest communities.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to ensure that improved and diversified agricultural production and household nutrition enhance livelihoods and well-being.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 12 districts and approximately 400 villages in the four provinces of Oudomxay, Phongsali, Xiengkhouang and Houaphan in the northern part of the country.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> poor rural households in the 400 selected villages.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 67%</p>	<p>(a) Strengthened public services</p> <p>(b) Community-driven agriculture-based nutrition interventions.</p> <p>(c) Sustainable and inclusive market-driven partnerships.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 38.8</p> <p><b>Total amount benefitting IPs:</b> 26.0</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD grant:</b> 24.0</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD grant:</b> 16.0</p>

Peru	Sustainable Territorial Development Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> to contribute to reducing poverty among rural families through social and productive inclusion.</p> <p><b>Development objectives:</b> The development objective is to increase the human, social, natural, physical and financial assets of the project beneficiaries.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> project area covers the area of influence of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro River Valley (VRAEM). The selected area encompasses 27 municipal districts in seven provinces in the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junín, Apurímac and Cusco.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> 50,936 rural families who are living in conditions of rural poverty according to the 2014 national household survey.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>	<p>(a) Governance and investments in territorial natural resources.</p> <p>(b) Local economic initiatives.</p> <p>(c) Connectivity and territorial infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 74.5</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 28.5</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Dry Corridor Rural Family Sustainable Development Project - NICAVIDA	<p><b>Goal:</b> To contribute to the attainment of national targets to improve the living standards of rural families and indigenous peoples in the Dry Corridor.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> To support poor rural families in the project area, including indigenous peoples, in boosting their incomes, enhancing the nutritional content of their diets and strengthening their capacities to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 58 <i>municipios</i> in the Dry Corridor. Initial project phases will prioritize the 37 <i>municipios</i> with the highest rates of poverty and at greatest risk of food and nutrition insecurity and climate vulnerability.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> poor rural people and indigenous peoples, with or without land, with a particular focus on women and young people. The project will directly benefit 30,000 families, approximately 152,000 people, characterized by the diversity of the activities in which they engage, combining strategies for agricultural production with labour market integration.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 12.7%</p>	<p>(a) Capacity-building and planning.</p> <p>(b) Family, territorial and business investments.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 48.46</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 6.15</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 20.5</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 2.6</p>
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Sudan	Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRDP) – Additional Financing	<p><b>Goal:</b> To sustainably improve the livelihoods and resilience to drought of poor rural households and pastoralists.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> To develop the capacity of CBOs to engage in climate resilient, environmentally sound, socially and gender equitable development initiatives and management of natural resources.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Butana region</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> settled household and pastoralist living around routes and markets in the programme area of North, South and West Kordofan. The additional funding will focus on smaller communities and scaling up in the same geographical area of the most successful activities implemented by BIRDP and other programmes in the Sudan.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 20% (nomads/pastoralists)</p>	<p>(a) policy and institutional support;  (b) natural resource management;  (c) livestock development and marketing services;  (d) community development and business options</p>	<p><b>Project total budget (additional financing):</b> 16.47</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 3.29</p> <p><b>IFAD DSF grant (additional financing):</b> 10.31</p> <p><b>IFAD ASAP grant (additional financing):</b> 3.0</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grants (DSF +ASAP):</b> 2.66</p>
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Vietnam	Commercial Smallholder Support Project in Bắc Kạn and Cao Bằng	<p><b>Goal:</b> The overall objective of the project is to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction in Bắc Kạn and Cao Bằng.</p> <p><b>Development objectives:</b> The development objective is to sustainably improve the income and reduce the climate vulnerability of poor and near-poor farm households.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> the north-eastern provinces of Bắc Kạn and Cao Bằng in Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> (i) rural poor and near-poor households with land and available labour, including household enterprises; (ii) unskilled employed rural people; (iii) rural people who lack productive land but have business acumen and desire; and (iv) farmers who have the skills to promote commercial agricultural production. Women and woman-headed and ethnic-minority households will be prioritized among this target group.</p> <p><b>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project:</b> 98%</p>	<p>(a) Institutionalized provincial participatory planning.</p> <p>(b) A greener agricultural future.</p> <p>(c) Profitable farms linked to finance and markets.</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 74.3</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 72.8</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 42.5</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant:</b> 41.65</p>
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**Grants approved by IFAD in 2016 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Region/country</b>	<b>Title/activity</b>	<b>Project cost (US\$)</b>
Global	<p><i>International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA): Supporting Indigenous Peoples' Self-driven development</i></p> <p><i>Goal: contributing to empower indigenous peoples to influence decisions in public policies and development programmes in IFAD's borrowing countries in Africa, Asia, Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.</i></p>	500.000
Global	<p><i>FundaK: Promoting the Financial Inclusion of Young Rural Women Project.</i></p> <p><i>Goal: The project's overall goal is to foster young rural women's access to, and the use of, financial services tailored to their needs, skills and characteristics, to enable them to build, protect and enhance their assets and thus generate a virtuous circle that allows them to escape poverty.</i></p>	1.490.000

<sup>1</sup> This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are included in the table on IFAD projects approved in 2016, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I.



<p>APR, LAC and WCA Argentina, Chad, Mongolia.</p>	<p><i>FAO: Pastoralists-Driven data management system</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Increase knowledge, awareness and recognition of pastoral production for poverty alleviation and food security</i></p>	<p>450.000</p>
<p>Global</p>	<p><i>Center for Rural Studies and International Agriculture (CERAI in Spanish): Contribution to the World Forum on Access to Land and Natural Resources (WFAL 2016)</i></p> <p><i>Goal: More secure and equitable access to land and natural resources for rural people.</i></p>	<p>100.000</p>
<p>Somalia and Djibouti</p>	<p><i>Transtec: Improve Dryland Livelihoods in Djibouti and Somalia through Productivity-enhancing Technologies</i></p> <p><i>Goal: to improve the livelihoods of pastoralist and agropastoralist communities</i></p>	<p>2 million</p>
<p>Colombia</p>	<p><i>Latin American Centre for Rural Development (RIMISP): Territorial development in the Colombian post conflict</i></p> <p><i>Goal: to make a significant contribution to the design of Colombia's post-conflict rural policy framework under the new institutional arrangements, in ways that allow the rural poor to participate in, and take advantage of the emerging opportunities.</i></p>	<p>200.000</p>

