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الاستثمار في السكان الريفيين

IFAD's Report to the XVII Session of the

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(UNPFII)

December 2017

Questionnaire

The theme of the Permanent Forum's session in 2018 will be:
“Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources”

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

No specific recommendation was addressed to IFAD in the 2016 UNPFII Session.

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

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [UNDRIP], including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UN Declaration and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to the relevant websites and other sources.

On 25 April 2017, at the High-Level Event of the UN General Assembly on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNDRIP, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples singled out IFAD's work in implementing the Declaration as one of the good practices within the UN System. “*IFAD has facilitated the engagement of indigenous peoples,*” stated Vicky Tauli Corpuz, “*with its highest governing body and senior management through the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples' Forum which meets once in two years just before the Governing Council meeting. It adopted a Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and established the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility. I certainly wish that more UN agencies, funds and programmes follow this practice, so more constructive dialogues and collaborative actions between indigenous peoples and UN bodies, agencies, programmes and funds can be done for the effective implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*”

With 2017 marking the tenth anniversary of UNDRIP, the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD held in February 2017 provided an opportunity to highlight IFAD's evolution in its engagement with indigenous peoples during the past decade and brainstorm on future opportunities to improve its work within the 2030 Development Agenda.

A panel – *A decade of IFAD's partnership with indigenous peoples. Approaching the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* – was organized during the official session of IFAD's Governing Council on 15 February 2017. A total of 173 delegations of IFAD's Member States participated in the panel. Indigenous panellists,¹ moderated by Mirna Cunningham, discussed the results achieved in

¹ The panel consisted of the following participants: Ms Joan Carling, indigenous activist from the Cordillera (Philippines) working on indigenous issues at all levels for more than 20 years, appointed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council as an indigenous expert of UNPFII (2014-2016); Mr Jorge Alberto Jiménez, General Director from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador; Mr Elifuraha Laltaika, attorney and Executive Director of the Association for Law and

implementing the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and highlighted best practices and lessons learned in the partnership with IFAD, particularly in terms of the design of IFAD-funded strategies and projects, and of country policy dialogues. The panellists also emphasized the relevance of IFAD's Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) and its contribution to the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples (particularly women and youth) by building on the self-driven development of indigenous peoples' communities.²

Documentation on the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (e.g. video/publications), including the proceedings, can be found at <https://www.ifad.org/it/web/events/ipforum>

On 15 February, on the side of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, a delegation composed of 35 representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations was received in the Vatican's Paul VI Hall for a private audience with Pope Francis. In his statement, Pope Francis called on governments to recognize "that indigenous communities are a part of the population to be appreciated and consulted, and whose full participation should be promoted at the local and national levels". "IFAD," he added "can contribute effectively to this needed road map through its funding and expertise". He called upon indigenous peoples: "And you, in your traditions, in your culture – because what you bring with you from your history is culture – you live progress with particular care for mother earth. At this time when humanity is sinning gravely by not caring for the earth, I urge you to continue giving witness to this, and not to accept new forms of technology, even though they are valid and good, not to accept them when they destroy the earth, the environment, the ecological balance, and end up destroying the patrimony of knowledge."

With a total of 250 news items, the event was a unique opportunity to raise awareness on indigenous peoples' issues through wide media coverage.

Half-an-hour interview with Radio Vaticana took place on 3 March whereby the IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist, Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, discussed the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNDRIP and IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples, including the papal audience with indigenous peoples' participants at the Forum.

On 16 February 2017, Mirna Cunningham, President of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development and Steering Committee member of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, addressed governments and IFAD's staff at the first session of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources.

In April 2017, IFAD released a new publication, "*A decade of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples*", which describes the evolution of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples through the voices and perspectives of the people who worked together in this process of change. The quotes and pictures

Advocacy for Pastoralists and recently nominated member of UNPFII; Ms Maria Teresa Zapeta Mendoza, indigenous leader from Guatemala and programme manager of the International Indigenous Women Forum (FIMI). Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, also participated in the panel as a special guest.

² Video available at <https://webcasting.ifad.org/gc2017>

contained in this publication were gathered during the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum (<https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/5a5bbf1c-96c2-4177-ab82-1c38e87a4568>).

On the occasion of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on 9 August 2017, a Facebook live interview with IFAD's President, Gilbert Houngbo, was featured, in which IFAD renewed its strong commitment to support indigenous peoples. The interview had more than 5600 views.

A session dedicated to indigenous youth was also organized at IFAD with Bioversity International with four Indigenous Fellows from the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty. Intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge was the focus of the meeting.

An information note "A decade of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples (2007-2017)" was submitted to the 121st session of IFAD Executive Board held in September 2017³. This document traces the evolution of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in the past decade and is meant to update IFAD's Member States.

Online articles were published by national⁴ and international⁵ newspapers where IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues stressed the importance of indigenous peoples' knowledge for a sustainable and integrated approach to managing ecosystems.

During the year, IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues was invited to present IFAD's experience in its engagement with indigenous peoples at seminars and lectures organized by Italian universities (i.e. Roma Tre University, University Consortium of Pordenone).

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

Please provide information on the measures that have been taken by your agency, fund or programme to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including through joint programming. Please also include information on indigenous women in your responses.

Together with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and in cooperation with the Secretariat of UNPFII and led by indigenous peoples' organizations, IFAD supported policy dialogues among indigenous peoples, governments and United Nations country teams. The dialogues focused on developing national action plans to implement the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples' outcome document and the UNDRIP. In 2016 policy dialogues took place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay and the United Republic of Tanzania. The results and the advances of the country policy dialogues in the six countries were shared in a side event jointly organized by IFAD and IWGIA during the UNPFII XXVI session.

³ Information note available at: <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/121/docs/EB-2017-121-INF-6.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.lastampa.it/2016/12/25/scienza/ambiente/inchiesta/sapere-indigeno-contro-il-riscaldamento-globale-MH4LOJpQIKXObiFsSoUwNP/pagina.html>

⁵ <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/10/agroforestry-an-increasingly-popular-solution-for-a-hot-hungry-world/>

Successful policy engagement at country level was also shared in a dedicated session during the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum' at IFAD and IFAD's 2017 Governing Council. The experience of El Salvador was presented by the General Director from the Bureau for Comprehensive Social Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Senior Advisor of the Consejo Indígena de Centro America (Indigenous Council of Central America). They described the process that led to the adoption of the very first national action plan on indigenous peoples following the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The key factors that determined the success of policy engagement processes in the six countries include: (i) the leading role of indigenous peoples in these processes and the extensive consultations undertaken with indigenous organizations and communities; (ii) the capacity to involve government institutions, including the legislative and judiciary branches; (iii) the availability of resources, which they highlighted was an unprecedented and unique initiative by IFAD, with the support of partner organizations; and (iv) the involvement, support and active participation of UN country teams and other organizations (e.g. the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe (FILAC, Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples), the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the UN resident coordinators).

During the course of 2017, the Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples (IASG) formed a Working Group on Country Policy Engagement and Capacity Development, led by IFAD, the Secretariat of UNPFII and UN Women. The Working Group will support national policy dialogues and capacity development among indigenous peoples, Member States and UN country teams in developing and implementing national action plans, policies and strategies, and in incorporating indigenous issues in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and involving indigenous peoples in their preparation as part of the implementation of the UN System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In September 2017, IFAD approved the Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) for the Philippines, which received inputs from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. In targeting indigenous peoples, the COSOP will facilitate access to their cultural resources and to commercially viable agribusiness opportunities. Areas of intervention of the COSOP are: (i) land administration, security of tenure and delineation of ancestral domains; (ii) regulatory processes that improve indigenous peoples' capacity to leverage their cultural and biodiversity resources across agrifood value chains; (iii) policies that reward ecosystem services originating in upland areas; and (iv) participation of indigenous peoples' communities in local development and land-use planning. The COSOP also highlights liaison with the process of the Indigenous Peoples Forum' at IFAD. In addition, the COSOP will support implementation of existing progressive regulations, including empowering indigenous peoples' communities under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, building on the policy influence generated by operations in the Cordillera Autonomous Region and Northern Mindanao.

In 2017, IFAD updated its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), which, in line with IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, include the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) among its mandatory elements. Since the approval of the SECAP in 2014, FPIC has been systematically applied in the design of IFAD-funded projects, and FPIC plans have been

prepared in line with the *How To Do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent*⁶ developed by IFAD in 2015.

3. Supporting indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation 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 Sustainable Development Goals indicators, and as mentioned above, a list of indicators was proposed to IFAD by indigenous peoples during the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second Forum. The indicators covered 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. *Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.*

Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples: In 2009, the IFAD Executive Board approved the IFAD 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 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; fostering empowerment; and promoting gender equality.

SECAP and FPIC: IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples is pro-active and includes FPIC as a criterion for project approval. 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 and whenever projects target indigenous peoples. IFAD is the first international financial institution to adopt

⁶ <https://www.ifad.org/topic/consent/overview>

FPIC as an operational principle in its policy documents. The principle was first included in the IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security (2008), followed by the Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009) and the Policy on Environment and Natural Resources Management (2011). The *How To Do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent in IFAD Investment Projects* developed by IFAD in 2015 offers practical step-by-step 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.

As part of the policy implementation, in 2009 IFAD started the preparation of *Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples' Issues* to improve the effectiveness of its operations. The 34 technical notes developed to date have been supporting IFAD's operations in ensuring ready access to information on indigenous peoples in different countries for the formulation of country strategic programmes and for project design. In September 2017, IFAD started to review the notes in order include the most updated data and information.

ii. *Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implementing the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.*

In 2017, IFAD's Executive Board approved sixteen projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, with an investment of USD 184 million. Of these:

- Ten are loans and country grants (including two additional financing to previously approved operations), with a total funding benefitting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities of about US\$ 318 million, of which the direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 176 million; and
- Six are global and regional grants including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities as part of a larger beneficiary group for an amount of about US\$ 7.9 million.

It is worth highlighting the US\$ 3 million grant that was approved to finance the 2017-2020 cycle of the IPAF, with IFAD's investment of US\$ 2 million. The IPAF regional partners – the International Indigenous Women's Forum (Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Samburu Women Trust in Africa; and Tebtebba Foundation in Asia and the Pacific – are the direct recipients of this grant and are responsible for supporting and advising the IPAF Board on selecting proposals, channeling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board, and monitoring and providing implementation support to the small projects financed through the IPAF.

The IPAF's goal is to foster indigenous peoples' self-driven development within the framework of the UNDRIP by strengthening their communities and organizations. Through small grants ranging from US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 50,000 and lasting up to two years, the IPAF supports the demand-driven initiatives of indigenous peoples' communities by funding small projects that they design and implement, and that build on their culture, identity, knowledge and natural resources. IFAD's

resources dedicated solely to grant financing amount to US \$1.470 million. The IPAF 2017-2020 cycle is being co-financed by Tamalpais Trust, Christensen Fund, IWGIA and FILAC.

To consolidate the growing partnership with Slow Food, in 2017 IFAD approved a US\$ 900,000 grant with the overall goal to empower indigenous communities and youth. Activities aim to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries by protecting and promoting their food heritage and upholding the sustainability and resilience of their practices.

A complete list of grants and loans approved by IFAD in 2017 is annexed to this report.

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

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response.

The regional working group sessions held during the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD in February 2017 were important opportunities for IFAD staff working at country level to strengthen their capacity on indigenous peoples' issues by engaging directly with representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations. More than twenty Country Programme Managers and Country Programme Officers attended the working group sessions for the three regions (Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean).

Technical support was provided by the Indigenous Peoples Desk at IFAD to enhance the quality of design of IFAD-funded projects, ensuring coherence in implementing the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Implementation support was provided to the Jharkhand Tribal Development Project in India.

As part of the IASG Working Group on Country Policy Engagement and Capacity Development, IFAD is closely cooperating with IASG Members to support development capacities at the country level and to foster coherence among UN interventions at the country level. In Ecuador, support was provided to hire an indigenous peoples' specialist to assist the UN country team in incorporating indigenous peoples' issues into the UN Development Assistance Framework.

6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN bodies. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

Another milestone in IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in 2017 was the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, held on 10 and 13 February. A key instrument to implement the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum was established at IFAD in 2011 as a permanent process of consultation and dialogue between representatives from indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, IFAD and governments. The Forum enables

participants to assess IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples, consult on rural development and poverty reduction, and promote the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in IFAD's activities at the country, regional and international levels. The global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum convenes every other year in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council, IFAD's main decision-making body.

The theme of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum was "Economic empowerment of indigenous peoples with a focus on women and youth". The meeting brought together 43 representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations of 33 different indigenous peoples from 32 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to exchange views on the evolution of the partnership with IFAD. This global meeting of the Forum saw a large presence of indigenous women (61 per cent) and an increased participation of indigenous youth (21 per cent). During the Forum, the Indigenous Peoples' Place, a permanent conference room at IFAD dedicated to indigenous peoples, was inaugurated by Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, then President of IFAD, and Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. At the inauguration ceremony, Mr Nwanze stated that the creation of a permanent space for indigenous peoples within IFAD is a tangible commitment to the evolving partnership. Representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions, together with staff of IFAD's regional divisions, discussed and agreed upon regional action plans for 2017-2019.

The Forum's Synthesis of Deliberations was delivered and discussed during the last plenary session of the Forum by indigenous peoples' delegates and in the presence of IFAD management and representatives of IFAD Member States – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the European Union, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Switzerland and Venezuela. Delivered at fourth session of the IFAD Governing Council, the Synthesis captures the issues, concerns, experiences and lessons shared during the meeting, and puts forward a series of recommendations for IFAD's future work. The participants called on IFAD to: (i) develop a holistic approach to supporting indigenous peoples' economic empowerment, based on the respect and protection of their collective land, taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and youth; (ii) encourage governments and donors to contribute to the IPAF as an instrument to further strengthen the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples; (iii) establish partnerships with indigenous peoples to mobilize resources through the Green Climate Fund; (iv) facilitate linkages to innovative and inclusive collaborations in which indigenous peoples are equal partners, including private-public partnerships that value the natural and cultural landscapes of indigenous peoples; and (v) in monitoring systems, ensure data disaggregation for indigenous peoples and include indicators on social, economic, cultural and institutional aspects, including the identity and well-being of indigenous peoples.

The participants also called upon governments to: support the participation of indigenous women and youth in all development processes upholding the rights of indigenous peoples; guarantee the inclusion of their needs and priorities in development plans and initiatives that concern them, along with the allocation of sufficient resources; and facilitate processes that ensure land tenure security for all the ecosystems of indigenous peoples, including pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and other marginalized communities. Participants in the Forum committed to build and strengthen indigenous peoples' networks to stand as one voice and meaningfully engage with governments, development partners and other organizations at all

levels to support the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, including their self-determined development.

In the past years, IFAD has been improving quality of its project design and COSOPs thanks to the participation of indigenous experts, or consultants with expertise in indigenous peoples. In 2017 indigenous experts were hired to support project design in Colombia and Tanzania and to monitor project implementation in Cambodia. Their 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.

IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples in 2017: Loans and Country Grants

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Project goal and objectives</i>	<i>Project area and Target group</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (US\$ million)</i>
Bolivia	Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes	<p>Goal: to contribute to improved living conditions for the families of producers/suppliers of Andean grains and Amazonian fruits under sustainable and resilient natural resource management in the programme area.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase the incomes of small-scale organized producers/suppliers.</p>	<p>Project area: 20 municipalities in the Amazon and high plateau and valleys regions.</p> <p>Target group: 13,000 rural producers and their families, of which 20 per cent are young people and 20 per cent women.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 95% (Aymaras and Quechuas)</p>	<p>(a) Market access</p> <p>(b) Transformation and innovation.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 27.6</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 26.22</p> <p>IFAD loan: 21.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 19.95</p>

<p>Burundi</p>	<p>Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi (PAIFAR-B)</p>	<p>Goal: to contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty in Burundi.</p> <p>Development objective: to enhance financial inclusion in agricultural and non-agricultural rural populations (producers, producer organizations and the most vulnerable groups, including women, young people and microentrepreneurs) by bridging the gap between the demand and supply of financial and non-financial services.</p>	<p>Project area and target group: all rural areas in the 18 provinces of Burundi. However, activities will initially be concentrated in areas where there are already IFAD technical projects.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 5%</p>	<p>(a) Contributing to operationalizing the financial inclusion strategy.</p> <p>(b) Strengthening the supply of rural financial services to better meet the needs of targeted populations.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 38.6</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 1.93</p> <p>IFAD grant: 24.94</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD grant: 1.56</p>
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<p>India</p>	<p>Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East Project</p>	<p>Goal: to increase the incomes of 137,000 rural highland farming households in Nagaland and 64,500 households in Mizoram, and enhance their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Development objective: increasing the environmental sustainability and profitability of farming systems utilized by highland farmers.</p>	<p>Project area: In Nagaland, the project will be implemented in eight out of 11 districts: Mon, Longleng, Zunheboto, Wokha, Kiphire, Phek, Mokokchung and Kohima. In Mizoram, the project will be located in four of eight districts: Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip and Kolasib.</p> <p>Target group: The project’s target group will be entirely comprised of tribal people and the project will target all farming households in selected villages.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 95%</p>	<p>(a) Jhum improvement; (b) Value chain and market access.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 168.46</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 160.037</p> <p>IFAD loan + grant: 75.5 (loan) + 1.0 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: 71.72 (loan) + 0.95 (grant)</p>
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<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Scaling-up Initiative</p>	<p>Goal: to support the growing prosperity of Indonesian smallholder farming families.</p> <p>Development objective: to empower rural households in the programme area with the skills, confidence and resources to sustainably improve their farm and non-farm incomes and livelihoods through a scalable programmatic approach.</p>	<p>Project area: 18 districts (14 within four provinces of Sulawesi Island and two districts each in West Kalimantan and East Nusa Tenggara).</p> <p>Target group: (i) poor and near-poor people who have the potential to generate economic returns from agriculture with programme support; and (ii) active/demonstration farmers, who have the potential to motivate by demonstration to the poor and near-poor, acting as “agents of change” to improve livelihoods; (iii) landless and land-poor people, including woman-headed households, who will be included in activities directed at homestead gardening, improved nutrition and financial literacy.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>% of ethnic groups and indigenous peoples will be confirmed at the implementation phase.</i></p>	<p>(a) Village agriculture and livelihoods development; (b) Services, inputs and market linkages; (c) Policy and strategy development support.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 55.32</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>Data will be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan + grant: 39.88 (loan) + 1.0 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: <i>Data will be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Social Economy Project: Territory and Inclusion</p>	<p>Development objective: to support productive development by the social sector organizations (Organismos del Sector Social de la Economía [OSSE]) involving populations living in areas of high and very high marginalization, so they develop the productive capacities that enable them to raise their incomes – with a view towards comprehensive development of their communities.</p>	<p>Project area: four states and 21 regions: eight in Chiapas (Altos Tzotzil, Tulija-Tzeltal, Selva Lacandona, De los Bosques, Meseta Comiteca Tojolabal, De los Llanos, Mezcalapa and Sierra Mariscal); two in Guerrero (La Montaña and Costa Chica); six in Oaxaca (Sierra Norte, Cañada, Sur, Mixteca, Costa and Valles Centrales); and five in Puebla (Teziutlán, Huauchinango, Tehuacán, Sierra Negra and Izúcar de Matamoros).</p> <p>Target group: beneficiaries of support provided to social sector organizations whose productive activities or initiatives lack sufficient resources or capacities to be consolidated as alternatives for productive and financial inclusion.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 53%</p>	<p>(a) Systematization and scaling up of a model of productive inclusion; (b) Productive and financial inclusion; (c) Capacity-building.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 54.61</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 28.9</p> <p>IFAD loan: 35.37</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 18.75</p>
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<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Additional financing for the Eastern States Agribusiness Project</p>	<p>Goal: to improve the economic status of poor rural women and men in selected areas of Kayin and Shan States.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase the incomes of smallholder and agroforestry households in these areas in an environmentally sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Project area: selected areas of Kayin and Shan (south) States in the eastern part of Myanmar.</p> <p>Target group: (i) farmers in irrigated lowlands with marginal, small and medium landholdings ranging from less than an acre to up to 10 acres each; (ii) farmers in the rainfed uplands with marginal, small and medium landholdings ranging from less than an acre to up to 10 acres each; (iii) agroforestry households in mountainous areas of northern Kayin; and (iv) landless households that will have access to job opportunities as agricultural labourers or as workers in agribusinesses.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to ethnic groups: 100%</p>	<p>(a) Strategic investments (in land development and community agroforestry); (b) Enabling investments.</p>	<p>IFAD additional loan: 28.9</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD additional loan: 28.9</p>
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<p>Nepal</p>	<p>Agriculture Sector Development Programme</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to the achievement of Nepal's SDG 1 and SDG 2 targets by reducing poverty and nutrition insecurity amongst women and men in hill and mountain areas of Province 6.</p> <p>Development objective: contribute to the achievement of Nepal's SDG 8 target through sustainable improvement in the income and food security of smallholders and disadvantaged rural groups involved in commercially-oriented production and marketing systems in selected high value agricultural value chains.</p>	<p>Project area: 10 districts of Province No. 6</p> <p>Target group: smallholder producers and landless rural people interested in engaging in targeted value chain activities.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 15%</p>	<p>(1) Value chain Development:</p> <p>(1.a) Inclusive and sustainable agriculture value chains expanded and diversified;</p> <p>(1.b) Market-oriented infrastructure functional;</p> <p>(1.c) Rural financial services funding value chain development;</p> <p>(1.d) Agriculture services sustainably support innovation and value chain development.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 68.1</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 10.2</p> <p>IFAD loan + grant: 28.2 (loan) + 1.8 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: 4.23 (loan) + 0.27 (grant)</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Papua new Guinea</p>	<p>Market for Village Farmers Project - Market Bilong Vilis Fama</p>	<p>Goal: to improve the livelihoods of village farming households in target provinces by facilitating their transition from semi-subsistence agriculture to market-oriented production and farming as a business.</p> <p>Development objective: to achieve sustainable, increased returns to village farming households from marketed production.</p>	<p>Project area: five target provinces. Four in the Highland region (Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Chimbu and Eastern Highlands) and one in the Momase region (Morobe).</p> <p>Target group: (i) semi-subsistence households (low input/low output farmers mostly growing food crops and limited cash crops); (ii) market-oriented village farmers involved in or with the potential to become involved in the target value chains; and (iii) women and youth. Fresh produce buyers – who source from village farmers, have scope for expanding their operations and can become a conduit to provide village farmers access to markets and services – will also be involved in project activities.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 100%</p>	<p>(a) Inclusive business partnerships; (b) Supportive value chain investment; (c) Collective governance and project management.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 50.26</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 50.26</p> <p>IFAD loan: 25.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 25.5</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Paraguay</p>	<p>Additional financing for the Inclusion of Family Farming in Value Chains Project</p>	<p>Goal: to contribute to increasing the incomes and quality of life of small family farmers and the poor rural population.</p> <p>Development objective: to include small family farmers and the poor rural population in value chains, on a sustainable basis and with a focus on gender and environmental concerns, through representative social organizations.</p>	<p>Project area: eastern region of Paraguay.</p> <p>Target group: The project will be scaled up to include a further 13,200 beneficiary families – about 66,000 persons – who are involved directly in some 70 business plans and 115 microcapitalization plans. Of the additional beneficiaries, about 2,700 families will be from indigenous communities.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 20.5%</p>	<p>(a) Pre-investment; (b) Investment.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 14.83</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 1.4</p> <p>IFAD loan + grant: 10.0 (loan) + 0.5 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan + grant: 1.2</p>
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<p>Tonga</p>	<p>Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II</p>	<p>Goal: to contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population.</p> <p>Development objective: to enable communities to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities (including addressing food security and nutrition).</p>	<p>Project area: national focus.</p> <p>Target group: poor women, men and youth living in rural communities.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 100%</p>	<p>(a) Community development; (b) Sustainable economic livelihoods.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 10.91</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 10.91</p> <p>IFAD loan + grant: 1.5 (loan) + 1.5 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan + grant: 1.5 (loan) + 1.5 (grant)</p>
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Grants approved by IFAD in 2017 that include indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty⁷

Region/country	Recipient/Title/Goal	Project cost (US\$)
Global	<p><i>FIMI, Samburu Women Trust and Tebtebba Foundation: The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) 2017-2020</i></p> <p><i>Goal: indigenous peoples drive their own community development</i></p>	2 million
Global	<p><i>Slow Food: Empowering Indigenous Youth and their Communities to Defend and Promote their Food Heritage</i></p> <p><i>Goal: to empower indigenous communities and youth and improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries by protecting and promoting their food heritage and upholding the sustainability and resilience of their practice</i></p>	900 000
Global	<p><i>International Land Coalition: Programme on Promoting People-Centred Land Governance with ILC members.</i></p> <p><i>Goal: to enable poor women and men to achieve secure and equitable access to land by working towards people-centred land governance</i></p>	2 million

⁷ 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 2017 (see Annex I), including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities.

Africa	<p><i>Oxfam Novib:</i> Scale up Empowerment through Household Methodologies: from Thousands to Millions</p> <p><i>Goal: to contribute to gender equality and sustainable livelihoods for marginalized rural women, men and youth in 15 countries in Africa.</i></p>	2 250 000
Pacific region	<p><i>FAO:</i> 2018 Pacific Islands Food and Nutritional Security Forum, FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, Fiji 2018</p> <p><i>Goal: to enhance the capacity of the Pacific Islands to plan and formulate informed and appropriate policies to promote sustainable rural development and food and nutritional security, reducing risk and vulnerability, and improving the socio-economic conditions in the Pacific Islands</i></p>	250 000
El Salvador	<p><i>Government of El Salvador:</i> Jóvenes con Todo</p> <p><i>Goal: to contribute to the social and economic inclusion of poor rural youth in El Salvador</i></p> <p><i>The implementing partner will be the National Youth Institute (INJUVE).</i></p>	500 000