

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

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

The Permanent Forum's report of the seventeenth session of 2018 includes a number of recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/06/Report-on-ForumEnglish.pdf>

The secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2019 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) Update on the promotion and application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and (b) Implementation of the System Wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples.

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

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

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **29 December 2018** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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United Nations Headquarters
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The eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **22 April – 3 May 2019**.

Provisional Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Discussion on the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages
6. Dialogue with indigenous peoples: collective rights to lands, territories and resources
7. Dialogue with Member States.
8. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
9. Discussion on the theme “Traditional knowledge: generation, transmission and protection”.
10. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
12. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies and other measures;
 - (b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
 - (c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.
13. Regional dialogues between indigenous peoples and Member States.
14. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
15. Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session.
16. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its eighteenth session.

Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:¹

- i.* Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.

With reference to recommendation 83 addressed to IFAD during its XVII Session in April 2018, to develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects, we wish to update that since 2005, IFAD has supported the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples at the global, regional and country levels, in collaboration with the Tebtebba Foundation, the UNPFII Secretariat and others. In 2014, the UNPFII recommended that IFAD continue this work. To respond to these recommendation, 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 adopted in 2017, now include data disaggregation by indigenous peoples and make reference to specific indicators for indigenous peoples. IFAD-supported projects and programmes approved in the past biennium provide some good examples in terms of inclusion of monitoring and evaluation indicators disaggregated by ethnicity to reflect indigenous peoples' participation and to monitor/ensure the benefits of ethnic minorities from participating in projects recently approved in China, Nepal, Indonesia and Philippines. In the Western States Agribusiness Project in Myanmar, all monitoring and evaluation data, analysis and reporting will be disaggregated by ethnicity, while the Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi will manage the risk of exclusion of the indigenous population by closely monitoring the percentage of indigenous beneficiaries and the percentage of their population in the target area. In Indonesia, the Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative, identifies the monitoring and evaluation system as a tool to draw conclusive lessons on responses to the needs and priorities of indigenous people and how these may differ from the wider community.

Going beyond data disaggregation, IFAD committed in its Strategic Framework 2016-2025 to integrate specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples to capture impacts and

¹ See attached document entitled 'Recommendations addressed to the UN Agencies' to facilitate your responses.

results. An interesting example is proposed by the newly approved Market for Village Farmers Project - Market Bilong Vilis Fama in Papua New Guinea, which will include specific indicators to measure the valuing of traditional knowledge and crops in the project implementation manual; these indicators will be identified during the assessment study to measure the improvement of livelihoods based on the perspective and wellbeing of the indigenous peoples. While data disaggregation for indigenous peoples/ethnic groups is being adopted in many IFAD-funded operations, the application of specific indicators on the wellbeing of indigenous peoples to the projects remains an important challenge for the Fund. The next action will be to review the consolidated list of indicators suggested by the representatives of indigenous peoples during the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and refine the indicators to be measurable and adoptable at project level. One indicator that is missing and requires particular attention is the indicator on participation and FPIC, which needs further discussion as to how the participation of indigenous peoples can be measured throughout the life of a project.

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

Executive summary:

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

In the last decade IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples has evolved in a rapid path with the approval of the Policy on Indigenous Peoples (2009) and mechanisms set up to deploy its principles within the framework of international instruments and in close partnership with indigenous peoples, UN Mechanisms and partner organizations. This has resulted in IFAD's high credibility and visibility at the global level and the Fund's recognition as a champion and leader among UN organizations, IFIs and indigenous peoples' organizations in contributing to translate into actions the aspirations of the UN Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, a unique process to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions, convenes every other year in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council. "Promoting indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development" is the theme of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place at IFAD HQ in February 2019. In preparation for the Forum, four regional consultations took place in November and December 2018 in Panama, Fiji, Kenya and Indonesia to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives from indigenous peoples where IFAD operates. The workshops assessed the progress of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples and tracked the status of implementation of the recommendations from the Third Global Meeting and the regional action plans agreed upon with IFAD regional divisions in 2017. Country Policy Dialogues supported by IFAD since 2015 have contributed to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues at the regional and country level in IFAD's programmes and projects. Based on the experience emerging from Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Myanmar, Nepal,

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Paraguay and the United Republic of Tanzania, other countries have shown interest in policy dialogue and a new grant was approved by IFAD to support the process in Cameroon, Panama, Peru and Uganda and to continue strengthening the processes in the other countries in close partnership with UN agencies and UN Country Teams. Best practices are being implemented in the LAC region in terms of effective participation of indigenous peoples, including in COSOPs and projects' design teams and in pioneering country policy dialogues between indigenous peoples, governments and UN Country Teams (UNCTs). A recent milestone of Country Policy Dialogues supported by IFAD, was the launch of the National Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador by Salvadorean President in December 2018. IFAD continues to support indigenous peoples organizations through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF). In response to the fifth call for proposals of the IPAF, launched on 20 April 2018 during the XVII session of the UNPFII, about 700 project proposals were submitted by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific. In line with the recommendations of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, the new IPAF cycle (2017-2020) will finance a minimum of 35 demand-driven projects that will increase the empowerment of indigenous youth in four areas: food security and nutrition; access and rights to land, territories and resources; access to markets; and climate change mitigation and adaptation. IFAD's resources dedicated to the financing of the selected IPAF proposals amount to US\$1.47 million.

As committed in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015, and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2018 session.² For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

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, 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.

In the past two years (February 2017 - December 2018) IFAD developed several knowledge management tools and documents to take stock, 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:

² See Report of the 15th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/43) at para. 73.

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- A revised edition of the [Indigenous Peoples Glossary](#) was published in 2018. The Glossary represents the first collection of terminology on indigenous peoples, providing a harmonized vocabulary in English, French and Spanish for use by IFAD staff.
- As part of the implementation of IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, in the past years more than 30 **Country Technical Notes** have been developed to provide ready information to Country Programme Managers/Country Programme Officers and COSOP and project design teams on the situation of indigenous peoples at the country level. In 2018, 15 Country Technical notes were updated for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- A publication on ["Indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources. Lessons from IFAD-supported projects"](#) was published in 2018. The paper highlights IFAD's policies on and instruments for collective land rights and good practices in IFAD-financed projects and programmes on indigenous peoples' accessing collective titles; their collective management of natural resources; and enhancing the resilience of the territories and environment in which they live. The paper was prepared by the IFAD Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division in collaboration with the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division. It was presented during the UNPFII XVII session (April 2018).
- 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 a process of change where IFAD has taken steps to support indigenous peoples' control of their own development efforts. The quotes and photo in this publication were gathered during the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.
- Two photographic missions have been conducted in November/December 2018 to document the results of projects funded by the IPAF in the past years in Ethiopia and Colombia. The photos will be used for a photo exhibition to be launched during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in February 2019.

In February 2018, a representative of the Global Indigenous Youth Network (GIYC) from Myanmar, Maithin Yumon, was invited to participate in a session on rural youth held during the 41st session of the Governing Council of IFAD.

The international conference "Leaving no one behind - making the case for adolescent girls" took place in October 2018 at IFAD Headquarters in Rome. During the event, which was organized by IFAD and Save the Children with support of the Canadian Government, a specific session was dedicated to Indigenous Adolescent Girls. The panel was chaired by the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues at IFAD and welcomed by Her Royal Highness Princess Marie-Esméralda of Belgium. Panellists of the session were: the executive director of FIMI, an indigenous adolescent from the Misikitu people (Indigenous Women Leadership School, Nicaragua) and a Mexican representative from the GIYC.

In September 2018, IFAD supported the Terra Madre event in Turin by participating as panellist in several workshops and conferences. IFAD facilitated the participation of Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the UN Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples Rights, who was invited as a panellist in

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several conferences open to the public. The event, which gathered around 200,000 visitors, saw IFAD's contribution towards the creation of the Indigenous Terra Madre Network space, a dedicated place to indigenous peoples where they could share experiences, discuss on their engagement with the Network and raise awareness on the important role indigenous peoples are playing in biocultural conservation. Ten indigenous representatives from the Slow Food Presidia supported by IFAD were involved in the presentation of the IFAD-Slow Food grant "Empowering Indigenous Youth and their Communities to Defend and Promote their Food Heritage" approved in 2017.

In March 2018 Vicky Tauli-Corpuz was invited to deliver a lecture on "Climate finance and indigenous peoples' rights: challenges and opportunities" at IFAD Headquarters in Rome. The lecture built on the Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples focusing on the impacts of climate change and climate finance on indigenous peoples' rights (2017). During the event, Vicky Tauli-Corpuz shared information on the impact of climate change on indigenous peoples, their contribution to adaptation and mitigation strategies and the challenges and opportunities of climate finance for indigenous peoples.

On 29th June 2018 IFAD hosted a lecture on "The Right Energy Partnership with Indigenous Peoples" with opening remarks by the Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department at IFAD, and special guest speaker Joan Carling, co-convenor of the SDGs Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development.

In July 2018 a delegation from IFAD participated to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) held in New York. On the side-lines of Forum, the Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) organized an event that addressed, among other things, the critical role of securing the lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples to achieve the SDGs. IFAD's representative delivered a presentation highlighting that if we wish to really achieve the SDGs and leave no one behind, we need to ensure that indigenous peoples are made visible in the value they can contribute. "At IFAD"- he said – "we have learned that if we wish to ensure sustainability of poverty reduction projects, we need to have indigenous peoples participate at every stage of the project cycles. They have to be the co-creators of the initiatives designed in the projects and implemented on the ground. They are the ones who bring the innovation".

The participation of IFAD's Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues to the *Human Rights Festival* (<https://festivaldirittiumani.it/eng/>) organized by Reset-Human Rights (March 2018, Milan), was another important occasion to raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In January 2018 the Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues at IFAD was invited to participate in a television program on TV SAT2000 dedicated to the visit of Pope Francis to the indigenous peoples of Amazonia in Peru.

In June 2018, the Vatican organized an event on "SDGs and Indigenous Peoples" which took place in Casina San Pio, Rome. Joan Carling from AIPP was invited among the speakers for the

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sessions "The challenge of a new ethics for indigenous peoples" and "Perspectives of indigenous leaders II – Rest of World".

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

Please provide information on actions taken or planned by your agency, fund, programme, entity on the following:

- i. Measures taken or planned 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 any joint programming initiatives. Please also include information related to include indigenous women in your responses.

Since 2015, together with IWGIA and in cooperation with the Secretariat of the UNPFII and led by indigenous peoples' organizations, IFAD has supported policy dialogues among indigenous peoples, governments and UN country teams. The dialogues have focused on developing national action plans to implement the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples' outcome document and the UNDRIP. In the past two years, policy dialogues have taken place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), El Salvador, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay and the United Republic of Tanzania. Among the results of the country policy dialogues in the six countries, special attention should be given to the adoption of the very first national action plan on indigenous peoples in El Salvador and the development of "Preliminary Guidelines for Public Policies for the Indigenous Peoples of Paraguay". The advances of the policy dialogues were also shared in a side event jointly organized by IFAD and IWGIA during the UNPFII XXVI session (April-May 2017). A recent milestone of Country Policy Dialogues supported by IFAD, was the launch of the National Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador by Salvadorean President in December 2018. Based on the experience emerging from the six countries, other countries have shown interest in policy dialogue. A new grant was approved by IFAD to support the process in Cameroon, Panama, Peru and Uganda and to continue strengthening the processes in the six countries. The country policy engagements have leveraged resources from other donors for an amount of about US\$ 60,000 cofinanced by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in DRC, and FILAC, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNDP in Latin America and the Caribbean. The innovation of this process resides in direct financial support to indigenous peoples' organizations at the country level for them to lead the country policy dialogues with the support of regional and national consultants linked to IFAD's Indigenous Peoples Forum network. Partners in these processes beyond indigenous peoples' organizations and governments at the country level are: FAO; FILAC; Forest Peoples Programme; International Land Coalition; OHCHR; UN country teams; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA); UNDP; UN Habitat; UN Women and the World Bank. This has strengthened coherent approach on IPs among UN and UNCTs. The policy engagement processes are also supporting IFAD CPMs/CPOs and staff to gain experience from policy engagement of indigenous peoples with governments and directly connect with indigenous peoples' organizations at the country levels and can be replicated in other countries. As member of the UN Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on Indigenous Issue, IFAD is currently leading a working group on Country Policy Engagement and Capacity Development as part of the implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan on the Rights of

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Indigenous Peoples. Fourteen countries have been identified to strengthen cooperation and harmonization of UN country team work on indigenous peoples. UN organizations have joined hands together with the International Land Coalition and FILAC in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the process is being scaled up leading to a head-of-state symposium in November 2018 to achieve a consolidated commitment among Latin America and Caribbean countries to the rights of indigenous peoples. As part of this process, 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.

At the national level, in the past two years, IFAD approved four Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) in India, Lao, Peru and Philippines that have been designed with the technical support of the Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Team. The four COSOPs specifically integrate indigenous peoples' issues thus ensuring that IFAD's actions and interventions at country level will address indigenous and tribal peoples' concerns, priorities and needs. The new COSOP for the Philippines, which received inputs from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, will support the 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 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 the case of India, the new IFAD COSOP will target scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other groups that are vulnerable to poverty and malnutrition. The COSOP will ensure that the development of tribal peoples is in line with FPIC. Innovative institutional arrangements will be encouraged to ensure that tribal peoples are properly involved in decision-making processes concerning the use/appropriation of their resources and become stakeholders in economic and commercial ventures. Recognizing that women and youth are key to rural transformation, the COSOP adopted a strong focus on women's empowerment and the engagement of youth as change agents, innovators and entrepreneurs. The COSOP proposes to increase/strengthen access to land, tenure and entitlements, particularly in tribal areas, as well as to implement the various legislative enactments and entitlements related to tribal development and welfare. In the COSOP, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is seen as a key actor in defining policies and overseeing their implementation, especially in conflict-affected tribal areas, and as a potential knowledge centre for tribal development in the future. The new COSOP approved for Laos will have a strict poverty and gender focus to ensure equal opportunities for the Fund's primary target groups: poor women and men, youth and ethnic minorities. Projects will tailor approaches to the socio-cultural and economic characteristics and needs of ethnic groups, such as access to non-timber forest products, nutrition and local trade. The COSOP recognizes that to overcome the constraints that currently prevent ethnic minorities and the disadvantaged, particularly those

living in remote mountainous regions of the country from benefiting from the economic programs, requires a shift from short-term development approaches to adopting new and long-term approaches to reducing and managing the development risks and people's vulnerability to environmental, social and climate-related impacts and in addressing the underlying causes that make people sensitive and exposed to such risks. Priority strategic actions of the new COSOP include: enhanced gender and ethnic specific response strategies in areas of natural resource management, climate risk management and food security; and intervention targeting and design will give due consideration to the particular cultural and social needs of ethnic groups. In Peru, an expert in rural development of indigenous peoples was hired by IFAD to carry out an analysis of the situation of the indigenous peoples in the country and to define, in a participatory way, a strategy for IFAD to work with these communities. The proposed strategy was the result of consultations conducted with relevant government agencies, IFAD-funded projects, IFAD partners, indigenous communities and their organizations. The new COSOP approved for Peru will promote (i) initiatives that are demand-driven and adapted to indigenous peoples; (ii) alternative and traditional farming systems; (iii) capacity-building for indigenous peoples associations in productive and organizational activities and financial services; and (iv) awareness among technical and governmental institutions.

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

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".

The **11th IFAD replenishment consultation** was concluded in December 2017 and subsequently approved at the meeting of IFAD's Governing Council in February 2018. The consultation report highlights IFAD's role in championing engagement with indigenous peoples and commitment to ensure that rural transformation is inclusive and that the Fund will continue to pay special attention to smallholder and landless farmers, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged communities. The report states that indigenous peoples' role in managing ecosystems and protecting biodiversity will be a central pillar of IFAD's approach to mainstreaming the issues of nutrition, gender, youth and climate, particularly given the challenges faced by young indigenous women. The report highlights that IFAD's strong focus on indigenous peoples contributes to the implementation of the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being and to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and helps advance the transformational approaches needed to leave no one behind. The report further highlights IFAD's global engagement to bring the voices of indigenous peoples' organizations to the global agenda and to achieve policy impact and advocacy around key issues by hosting, leading,

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financing and participating in multistakeholder partnerships and platforms, including the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) continues to be a key instrument in IFAD-supported projects and programmes. 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 FPIC among its mandatory elements. Since the approval of the SECAP in 2014, FPIC has been applied in the design of several IFAD-funded projects, and FPIC plans have been prepared in line with the "How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent" developed by IFAD in 2015.

The Rural Youth Action Plan, which has been approved by the Executive Board in December 2018, attests to IFAD's commitments to strengthen its strategic and operational partnerships with organizations that are already undertaking work on issues affecting indigenous youth. The Action Plan also recognizes that indigenous youth comprise a diversity of multidimensional identities and therefore targeting criteria should also encompass indigenous peoples' understanding of who is young within their own societies and the inter-generational relationship between elders and youth in transferring knowledge and roles within their societies. In addition, under "Principles of engagement" the Action Plan also recognizes ethnicity as one of the factors that can determine the differences among youth as a group, and states that "all operations and strategies should recognize the heterogeneity of youth, especially in terms of gender, age, education, ethnicity, culture sensitivity and socio-economic category".

In connection with the 62nd session of the Committee on the Status of Women (12-23 March 2018), focussing on "Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls" (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw62-2018>), an event on "*Indigenous Women, gender equality and implementation of SDG5*", was organized by FIMI, IWGIA, Tebtebba and the UNPFII Secretariat (IFAD's partners) as an opportunity to analyze advances and challenges in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of indigenous women and girls. IFAD was represented at the event by its Gender and Youth Technical Specialist at the Policy and Technical Advisory Division (now Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division), who highlighted IFAD's commitment and engagement to empowering indigenous peoples. She reminded the strong partnership between IFAD and indigenous peoples' organizations and the instruments put in places by IFAD: the adoption in 2009 of IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the process of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD as a permanent platform of dialogue established in 2011 and followed by three global meetings, the last held in February 2017. She stressed the importance of a strengthened focus on indigenous women and girls and the role that IFAD can play in facilitating a positive dialogue between governments and indigenous peoples. Another side event on "*Indigenous Women Rights as a crucial tool to achieve gender equality a vital tool to ensure gender equality and economic and social empowerment*" led by IWGIA and co-organized with FIMI, IFAD, UN-Women and other partners, intended to build on the momentum created by the CSW61 regarding the empowerment of indigenous women and to provide an opportunity to share lessons and experiences of indigenous women in their struggle to achieve social and economic empowerment, combat violence and discrimination and increase their participation in decision-making. IFAD

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was represented at this event by a representative from the IFAD Liaison Office in New York who reiterated IFAD's commitment in support of indigenous peoples and particularly women and girls.

On the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of small-scale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination), see paragraph [A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues](#).

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

- i.* Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.

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 proactive 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.

In 2018, the Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Desk at IFAD has been closely working with IFAD's Operational Policy and Results Division, to provide inputs for developing a specific

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session on Indigenous Peoples (thematic area 6) to be included in the **"Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming"**.

In 2018 IFAD published the toolkit **"Engaging with pastoralists – a holistic development approach"** to provide IFAD's country programme managers, project design teams and implementing partners with guidance on how to engage in appropriate interventions in support of pastoralists. The How to do Note included in the toolkit for practical guidance on addressing pastoral development programmes and projects recognizes the need for a project to seek FPIC if it may affect the access to land and other resources of pastoral communities, or if pastoralists identify themselves as indigenous peoples.

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

In 2018, 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 32.3 million³. Of these:

- Twelve 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\$ 67.2 million, of which the direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 28.8 million; and
- Four 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\$ 3.5 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 funding of US\$ 2 million. The IPAF regional partners – the International Indigenous Women's Forum (Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas - FIMI) 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 Facility will initially support some 35 demand-driven projects that build on innovative approaches and partnerships to promote indigenous peoples' self-driven development and support them to fulfil their aspirations. IFAD's resources dedicated solely to grant financing amount to US\$1.47 million. The IPAF 2017-2020 cycle is being co-financed by Tamalpais Trust, Christensen Fund, the International Work Group for

³ For some of the projects approved in 2018 (i.e. Burundi, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Philippines, see Annex 1), it was not possible to estimate the % of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities targeted by the project. This data will be provided at the implementation phase. Therefore, the figures in this paragraph does not include the amounts benefitting indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in projects approved in the above-mentioned countries.

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Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) and Packard Foundation.

In 2017, IFAD approved a US\$ 900,000 grant to Slow Food with the overall 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 practices.

The US\$ 260,000 grant "Inclusive bottom-up processes of dialogue between indigenous peoples and IFAD" was approved in 2018 to IWGIA to empower indigenous peoples to directly contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies and policy engagement that relate to them in developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of the activities financed through the grant, in late 2018, regional workshops in preparation for the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD were held in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Within the thematic focus of the 4th global meeting of the IPs' Forum at IFAD, "Promote and support indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development", the objectives of the workshops were to: (i) exchange knowledge, experiences and good practices on indigenous peoples' knowledge and their innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development; (ii) identify challenges and opportunities to promote and support indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations, as well as key elements for regional strategies to enhance IFAD's support; and (iii) formulate action-oriented recommendations and draft regional action plans that will guide discussions during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. The workshops also provided an opportunity for participants to assess the progress of implementation of IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, and to review the status of implementation of the recommendations of the third global meeting and the regional action plans agreed upon with IFAD regional divisions in 2017.

In September 2018 IFAD approved a grant to Bioversity International for "Strategic support on mainstreaming nutrition in IFAD's investments – Phase II". The US\$ 260,000 grant aims to support smallholder farmers and rural people overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, with positive nutrition outcomes. The principal focus of project's component 1 - "Mainstreaming the Contributions of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS)" - is to consult and then develop more specific guidance and supporting materials to IFAD for mainstreaming NUS and indigenous peoples' practices into its programs.

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.

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Increasing the capacity of IFAD and project staff in engaging with indigenous peoples at the country level is key for a project to succeed. In the past biennium, training on indigenous peoples' culture, identity and self-driven development has been increasingly promoted in IFAD-supported projects and programmes. In the newly approved project in Indonesia, 34 the village facilitators will be trained to steer consultations, taking into account the customary institutions and governance arrangements, as well as the traditional authority structures of the indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities concerned. Municipal-level training workshops foreseen in the Nepal³⁵ project will address inclusive planning, addressing gender and ethnicity issues. In both of the new projects approved in China⁴, sensitization training on ethnic minorities will be included in the capacity-building for project management offices staff of all levels. In the Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste approved in Brazil, although the percentage of indigenous peoples' benefiting from the project is very limited, the project designed a detailed strategy to work with Xucuru communities which includes the employment of specific methodologies in technical assistance addressed to them, the training of technical personnel to work with this group and the presence of an expert specializing in the issues of gender, youth and ethnicity. To facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in project activities and ensure broader dialogue, special efforts will be made to recruit staff and facilitators with a command of local languages to be used in meeting, planning and extension sessions (Mexico,⁵ Myanmar,⁶ Nepal⁷). Capacity-building and knowledge tools will be provided in the languages of the main minority groups to prevent their exclusion from project benefits (China,⁸ Nepal⁹).

In 2017 a consultant with expertise on indigenous peoples and the director of the Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO), who is also member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, carried out a mission to design an entry strategy to address indigenous peoples' issues in the Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension in Cambodia. The output of this activity was the identification of some entry points for the project to work with indigenous peoples such as: adoption of a tailored-made survey to identify specific needs of indigenous peoples and understand their existing social and productive organization and internal management rules; partnership with organizations and institutions that already work with indigenous peoples in the targeted villages to harmonize efforts; and adoption of data disaggregation for indigenous peoples. Implementation support was also provided to the Jharkhand Tribal Development Project in India, with the senior technical specialist of the Indigenous Peoples Team participating in the project mission held in 2017 to assess project interventions and propose recommendations to address the challenges being faced.

⁴ Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi Project and Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia.

⁵ Social Economy: Territory and Inclusion Project.

⁶ Western States Agribusiness Project

⁷ Agriculture Sector Development Programme.

⁸ Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi Project and Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia.

⁹ Agriculture Sector Development Programme.

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In February 2018, indigenous peoples from Peru participated along with IFAD in the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean meeting with authorities and partners held in Lima.

In the past two years, efforts were made to connect the projects and organizations financed through the IPAF with IFAD country offices and IFAD-investment projects. This happened at the selection of proposals and design levels, with the engagement of IFAD CPMs who provided comments on initiatives to be financed, particularly in relation to possible synergies and/or complementarities with IFAD country programmes. Following approval and finalization of project documents, CPMs were informed on the grants approved in their respective countries, to foster close cooperation in supervision, learning and opportunities for scaling-up. Extensive efforts were also made to systematically engage CPMs and project staff in the implementation of the IPAF-funded projects. A good example is offered by the IPAF's experience in Guatemala where, in 2016, the supervision of the IPAF funded project was carried out with the participation of staff from IFAD-supported loan projects in the country. Building on this experience, the IPAF Coordinator was engaged to be part of the design team as a technical advisor for a new IFAD loan project in Guatemala, i.e. Territorios Productivos. It is worth to be noted that the facilitation of linkages and the assessment of synergies to be developed with IFAD country projects was among the main objectives of the supervision missions organized by FIMI, as defined in their TORs.

A joint IFAD-IPAF monitoring was also conducted in March 2017 in India, with the participation of both the IFAD-supported Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (JTELP) and the IPAF project Revamping Livelihood of Santhal Tribe through WADI Approach. The joint monitoring was coordinated by IFAD country office India and participated by the IPAF Coordinator of Tebtebba, and staff from the implementing organizations of both projects, namely JTDS and CSRA. The joint monitoring offered a good exchange and learning opportunity although no more interaction happened after. Another very positive case of collaboration at the country level is represented by DRC, where a link between the IPAF grantees and Slow Food was created as part of IFAD's partnership with Slow Food. The person in charge of the IPAF project in DRC was very active on the ground in coordinating food communities and he was proposed as a member of the Slow Food Congress to represent indigenous peoples in Africa in Slow Food. Dialogue and partnership were clearly facilitated also through the process of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD.

A continuous effort was also made by the Indigenous Peoples Team at IFAD to use the knowledge generated by the IPAF on indigenous peoples' needs, solutions and innovations to feed IFAD-funded projects. This particularly happened by providing technical advisory in IFAD funded projects' design processes to improve the quality of project design by integrating indigenous peoples' priorities as emerged by the proposals submitted by indigenous peoples' organizations.

Also, the IPAF Secretariat in IFAD made use of a database on IFAD investment projects to monitor opportunities for the creation of links with IPAF financed projects at the country level. The database, that currently includes data on over 80 IFAD funded projects in about 38

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countries it's a relevant source of information to be further exploited. Notwithstanding positive examples and progresses, the development of synergies between IPAF supported activities and organizations and IFAD supported projects at country level remains a challenge.

In the past biennium, IFAD's partnership with Slow Food has strengthened the Indigenous Terra Madre Network by underpinning a governance structure that has developed, through a participatory approach and a new road map for the Network. The Network holds a strong commitment to share knowledge and contribute to policy dialogue on the vital role that food plays in peace-building and well-being, and in the relevance of indigenous food systems to protect and manage biodiversity and to mitigate climate change. The new grant to Slow Food will promote institutional support and capacity building to strengthen the leadership capacities of 300 indigenous youth through South-South exchange for scaling up good practices. Engagement with Slow Food networks at national levels will be encouraged in order to raise awareness and promote collective actions among indigenous and non-indigenous groups. As part of the grant's activities, five new indigenous peoples' Presidia¹⁰ were launched and five existing ones are being reinforced in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya and Mexico. Through the Presidia, local artisanal productions at risk of extinction are sustained as a way to empower indigenous youth and their communities to improve their livelihoods through protecting and promoting their food heritage and traditional practices. The presidium in Mexico has identified possible collaborations with IFAD to promote capacity-building in meliponiculture⁴⁷, land and resources management as well as in the promotion of biocultural diversity. In Kenya, the IFAD grant is supporting the promotion of traditional indigenous peoples' practices as viable economic options for indigenous youth and their communities (e.g. beekeeping for the Ogiek youth and protection/safeguard of the Maasai red sheep, traditionally raised by the Maasai community).

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, including at the country level. 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.

The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD convenes every second year in connection with the Governing Council, IFAD's main decision-making body. Since the first workshop held in 2011 for its establishment, more than 120 representatives of indigenous peoples organizations came to Rome to attend the IPs' global meetings at IFAD headquarter in Rome (2013, 2015, 2017). A series of regional workshops lead up to each global meeting, ensuring that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from indigenous peoples around the world. Between November and December 2018 more than 60 representatives of indigenous peoples organizations from all over the world participated to the regional workshops held in preparation for the Fourth Global Meeting of the IPs Forum taking place in February 2019. An

¹⁰ A Slow Food Presidia involves communities of small-scale food producers that join forces and agree on common ways to produce and promote their products. They are concrete and virtuous examples of a sustainable agriculture based on quality, animal welfare, respect for the environment, link with the place of origin, health and consumer's pleasure.

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important lesson learned is the importance of involving indigenous experts, or consultants with expertise on indigenous peoples, at the early phase of project design to allow an in-depth understanding of indigenous peoples and their situation. For the Economic, Social and Environmental Development Project in Post-Conflict Areas of Colombia (project in pipeline), a consultant with expertise on indigenous communities was hired to conduct an analysis of indigenous peoples living in the project area, develop a specific strategy to work with them and prepare an FPIC Plan to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from project activities. In Tanzania, an indigenous expert who is also a member of UNPFII was hired to support the design mission team to formulate component 3 on policy engagement and programme management of the Dryland Development Programme (project in pipeline). The assessment prepared by the consultant – which includes an analysis of the policy environment (including policies relevant to pastoralists), capacity and institutional setting of stakeholders of drylands – reflects stakeholder views on the proposed project, solicited over a period of two months in the project regions. These cases show how consultations with indigenous peoples' organizations and the direct involvement of indigenous experts can enabled indigenous peoples to become co-authors and active partners in development strategies and projects.

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 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 by members of indigenous peoples' institutions from Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and South-East Asia and one member from UNPFII. In line with the recommendations of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, this new IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth and prioritize projects which build their capacities, develop niche markets and promote indigenous farming systems as a viable and attractive economic activity for youth. The grant will finance projects that increase the empowerment of indigenous youth in four areas: food security and nutrition; access and rights to land, territories and resources; access to markets; and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The fifth IPAF call for proposals was launched on 20 April 2018 and closed on 8 June 2018. Almost 700 project proposals were submitted by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations from Africa (346 proposals), Latin America and the Caribbean (192) and Asia and the Pacific (159). All project proposals have been reviewed by local consultants with expertise on indigenous issues, and best-rated proposals were further assessed through a rigorous and competitive process by the IPAF Board. The final selection by the IPAF Board⁴⁶ takes into consideration several criteria, including the proposals' effectiveness and feasibility, and the institutions' capacity and credibility, as well advice from the relevant IFAD country programme managers. Collaboration with IFAD projects on the ground is thus sought from the outset. Since this IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth, representatives of indigenous youth from each region have been selected by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to provide advice to the IPAF Board on the final decision of grant awards. The implementation of this new IPAF cycle will also build on the results and recommendation of the on-going assessment undertaken by a consultant on the IPAF projects approved in 2015. As part of this analysis, a survey has been conducted to

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collect feedback from the awarded organizations on the performance of the three implementing partners for the 2015 IPAF cycle (Kivulini, FIMI and Tebtebba). The result of the assessment will be presented and discussed during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum in February 2019.

In 2016, the Asian regional workshop organized in preparation for the 3rd global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, was the occasion to create a linkage between CIPO, one of the IPAF 2015 sub-grantees, and the IFAD Country office in Cambodia. Thanks to this connection, CIPO was invited to attend the IFAD Cambodia Country Portfolio Review and Evaluation Workshop in 2017 and 2018, becoming one of the key stakeholders for the IFAD Country Office to work with on indigenous peoples' issues. Moreover, in 2017 the director of CIPO, took part in a mission to design an entry strategy to address indigenous peoples' issues in the IFAD-funded Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension in Cambodia (see paragraph 3.c.).

In the past years, representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations have been advocating with GCF to develop a specific policy to guide GCF's work with indigenous peoples and provide windows to access resources in order to contribute to adaptation and mitigation strategies and initiatives to combat climate change. As a result of the extensive consultative process between GCF and indigenous peoples' representatives from several regions, the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy was approved by its Executive Board in February 2018. In this framework, since February 2017 IFAD has been holding dialogues with indigenous peoples who have formed a partnership to mobilize resources within the Green Climate Fund. In March 2018, a meeting was held at IFAD with Ms Tauli-Corpuz and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on exploring opportunities and steps ahead to enable indigenous peoples to access GCF funds. The focus of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum will be an occasion to create awareness on the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and continue dialogue with the indigenous peoples advocacy team to explore to mobilize resources for GCF and other climate finance opportunities in support of indigenous peoples.

A delegation from IFAD, including the President and the Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, participated in the Seed and Chips Summit (S&C) held in May 2018 in Milan by contributing to the event "Farmers of the future: Accelerating Innovations to Feed the World". A unique feature of the event was the inclusion of representatives of small farmers with the aim of S&C to connect peoples, spark ideas and solutions to shape a better global food system. IFAD, through its network, sponsored the participation of a leader of a Youth Network in Africa and indigenous leaders from Bolivia and Sudan who are also part of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. A team of IFAD's Communication Division provided social media reports (twitter/facebook) and facilitated an interview with Lifegate.

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The Forum encourages the Fund _____ 3 Available from <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/ec/96/docs/EC-2017-96-W-P-7.pdf>. E/2018/43 E/C.19/2018/11 18-07701 17/26 to develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects. The Forum urges IFAD to ensure that its high standards and safeguards are applied to its co-funded projects initiated by institutions that invest in large infrastructure.

ANNEX 1. IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples in 2018: 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>
Cambodia	Additional Financing - Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)	<p>Goal: Reduced Poverty and Increased Resilience of Poor and Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers in Cambodia.</p> <p>Development objective: by 2021, an enhanced Cambodian model of extension services is proving effective in assisting a diversity of smallholder farmers in contributing to broad-based economic growth through profitable and resilient farm businesses and has been adopted as policy.</p>	<p>Project area: The additional financing of ASPIRE will allow the Provincial Agriculture Strategic Plan and extension subprogramme to be rolled out to all 24 provinces.</p> <p>Target group: The beneficiaries of ASPIRE are productive poor and vulnerable smallholders.</p> <p>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 4,800 additional beneficiaries from indigenous minorities</p>	<p>(i) knowledge-based policy; (ii) capacity development for extension services; (iii) improved extension services; (iv) infrastructure supporting climate-resilient agriculture; and (v) the ASPIRE secretariat.</p> <p>The loan portion of the additional financing will be used to support the scaling up of two ASPIRE components (component 3 and component 4) and will finance subcomponent 3.1 (provincial extension subprogrammes) under component 3. The additional financing grant will finance component 5.</p>	<p>Additional project total budget: 12.06</p> <p>Additional total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>TBC during implementation phase.</i></p> <p>Additional IFAD loan: 12.06 Additional IFAD grant: 0.2</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from additional IFAD loan: <i>TBC during implementation phase.</i></p>

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China	Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi (SPRAD-SS)	<p>Goal: Contribute to National poverty reduction programme and economic development in Shaanxi.</p> <p>Development objective: Bringing and maintaining the target population in selected areas out of poverty through the development of inclusive, equitable and sustainable value chains.</p>	<p>Project area and target group: 9 nationally-designated poor counties within the three municipalities of Hanzhong, Ankang, and Shangluo in the Qinba Mountains poverty block in south Shaanxi province.</p> <p>Target group: Within the targeted villages, the project will specifically target, either directly or through self-targeting, the nationally registered poor, giving priority to those eligible for the “poverty reduction through agribusiness enterprise development” and “rural financial services” poverty eradication pathways.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to ethnic minorities: 1.7%</p>	<p>(i) Pro-poor value chain and agribusiness development. (ii) Public infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 256.7</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 4.36</p> <p>IFAD loan: 72</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD grant: 1.22</p>
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China	<p>Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to the national poverty eradication programme in Sichuan and Ningxia Provinces.</p> <p>Development objective: Eradicate poverty in targeted areas through the development of inclusive, equitable and sustainable value chains.</p>	<p>Project area: ten counties within the Qinba Mountains and Liupanshui Mountains, which are either nationally designated poor counties, have a large number of absolute poor people or include pockets of concentrated poverty.</p> <p>Target group: the programme is expected to directly benefit 198,847 individuals (92,643 in Sichuan and 106,204 in Ningxia). Women will represent approximately 45.3 per cent of these beneficiaries; ethnic minorities will represent approximately 28.7 per cent. Overall, the programme is expected to directly benefit 38,762 nationally registered poor people – 19.5 per cent of the programme area’s total population.</p> <p>% of ethnic minorities benefitting from the project: 28.7%</p>	<p>(i) Infrastructure development and climate-smart production.</p> <p>(ii) Pro-poor value chain development.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 183.5</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 52.66</p> <p>IFAD loan: 79.5 IFAD grant: 0.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: 22.96</p>
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<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services Programme (YESS)</p>	<p>Goal: Young men and women contribute to rural transformation and inclusive rural growth</p> <p>Development objective: rural young men and women are engaged in the agri-based sector through employment and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Project area: The programme will focus most investment on four target provinces: West Java, East Java, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi.</p> <p>Target group: The main target group will include poor and vulnerable youth: young people that are below the National Poverty Line (NPL) and those that remain vulnerable to poverty and are living on less than USD 3.1 a day. A further target group will include emerging youth, i.e. youth above the poverty line who are able to act as lead farmers and vocal role models, but who remain vulnerable and at risk of poverty. The target group will include a broadly equal representation of women and will be inclusive of indigenous, disabled and remotely located young people.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: <i>TBC at the implementation phase</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rural Youth Transition to Work (ii) Rural Youth Entrepreneurship (iii) Investing for Rural Youth (iv) Enabling Environment for Rural Youth 	<p>Project total budget: 72.70</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>TBC at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 55.3</p> <p>IFAD grant: 2.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD grant: <i>TBC at the implementation phase.</i></p>
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<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Western States Agribusiness Project</p>	<p>Goal: Improve the social and economic status of rural households in an climate resilient manner in northern Magway and southern Chin.</p> <p>Development objective: Increase household incomes, food security and nutrition quality.</p>	<p>Project area: Southern Chin State and the northern Magway Region</p> <p>Target group: The project's target groups consist of: (i) small and medium-scale farming households in upland and lowland areas; (ii) livestock producers; and (iii) non-farming and landless households. Women and women-led households will be prioritized; and youth, as the primary agents of change at the community level, will be the focus of activities involving technological innovation and commercialization.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to ethnic minorities: <i>% of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples will be confirmed at the implementation phase.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Productive infrastructure 1.2 Social infrastructure 1.3 Capacity-building 2. Services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Agricultural modernization 2.2 Financial services 2.3 Policy engagement 	<p>Project total budget: 20.26</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>will be confirmed at the implementation phase.</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 8.98 IFAD grant: 3.98</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: <i>will be confirmed at the implementation phase.</i></p>
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<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership and Inclusive Development Project (RAPID)</p>	<p>Goal: sustainably increase the incomes of small farmers and unemployed rural women and men across selected value chains.</p> <p>Development objective: to provide strategic enabling conditions for the sustained growth of small and microenterprises in selected agricultural commodity chains with comparative advantages, market demand, growth potential, links to small farmers and the potential for job creation.</p>	<p>Project area: the project will be initially implemented in six regions (regions 8-13) and twenty target provinces. The project area may expanded once an effective operating model has been established.</p> <p>Target group: The project will directly target small farmers and micro entrepreneurs engaged within selected commodity value chains. Special focus will be placed on: (i) women farmers and entrepreneurs; (ii) youth (men and women); and (iii) indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>the data will be confirm during project implementation</i></p>	<p>(i) Value chain development. (ii) Productive investments.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 95.1</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>the data will be confirm during project implementation</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 62.9 IFAD grant: 2.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: <i>the data will be confirm during project implementation</i></p>
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Brazil	Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste (PE-PRODUZ)	<p>Goal: to contribute to reducing rural poverty and inequalities (gender, ethnic and generational) in Pernambuco, promoting sustainable and inclusive development.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase the incomes and food security of beneficiary households through improved productivity, production techniques and natural resource management, and through the sale of farm and off-farm production.</p>	<p>Project area: 40 municipalities (in the Zona da Mata and in the Agreste region)</p> <p>Target group: The target group population will consist of some 81,000 rural households. The project will directly benefit 30,100 households: within this group, 19,100 households – 1,500 of which are indigenous or quilombola (Afro-descendant) – will directly benefit from ongoing technical assistance and productive investments, while other groups will benefit from selected organizational, technical assistance and/or investment activities under components 1 and 2.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 1%</p>	<p>(i) Capacity-building and institutional strengthening; (ii) Diversification and strengthening of production, market access and environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 40.0</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 0.4</p> <p>IFAD loan: 20.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 0.2</p>
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<p>Ecuador</p>	<p>Additional Financing - Buen Vivir in Rural Territories Programme</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to the sustainable productive reconversion, improvement of income and food sovereignty of the rural population of the country.</p> <p>Development objective: Promote the sustainability of the livelihoods of rural families in the targeted territories.</p>	<p>Target group: The additional financing will enable the programme to: (i) scale up its results by expanding outreach to 6,000 additional households, creating 7,500 additional part- or full-time jobs, and increasing the average income of targeted households by an estimated 30 per cent.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: 25%</p>	<p>(i) Strengthening capacities for territorial development. (ii) Territorial initiatives investment fund.</p>	<p>Additional Project total budget: 17.8</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from additional funds: 4.45</p> <p>IFAD additional loan: 10.0</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD's additional loan: 2.5</p>
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Honduras	Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras	<p>Goal: Improve the living conditions of the families of small rural producers, strengthening their organizational, productive, processing and marketing capacities in region 2, Valle de Aguán.</p> <p>Development objective: Increase the incomes and improve the nutrition of poor small (organized) rural producers and their families by improving their productivity, diversification, transformation, and commercialization capacities through their incorporation in prioritized competitive value chains and increased resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>Project area: The project will be executed in Region 2, Valle de Leán in the Honduran Caribbean region (which includes three subregions: 04-Valle de Leán, 05-Valle de Aguán and 06-Cordillera Nombre de Dios).</p> <p>Target group: poor rural households that participate in organizations linked to the processing of agricultural and non-agricultural production, or with the potential for such linkage. Priority will be given to those in which women, indigenous people, and young adults participate as direct beneficiaries of the services provided by the project.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: 10%</p>	<p>(i) Organizational strengthening and innovation. (ii) Productive development and resilience.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 46.98</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 4.7</p> <p>IFAD loan: 16.33 IFAD grant: 0.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan and grant: 1.68</p>
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Questionnaire to UN system

<p>Burundi</p>	<p>Agricultural Production, Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project</p>	<p>Goal: to improve the living conditions and climate resilience of rural populations in Burundi's central plateau through an integrated land management approach involving the optimal use of natural resources tailored to growing population pressure.</p> <p>Development objective: the sustainable growth of agricultural productivity and production and the diversification of economic opportunities in rural areas.</p>	<p>Project area: five provinces in Burundi's central plateau (Karuzi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Gitega and Muyinga).</p> <p>Target group: small-scale family farmers, largely rural households in categories 1 and 2, landless farmers or farmers with very small plots (less than 0.5 ha) and no livestock. The project's main beneficiaries are households in categories 1 and 2 and farms managed by women, vulnerable rural youth and indigenous Batwa populations. Children suffering from acute malnutrition and their families will be the targets of a direct nutritional monitoring intervention.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: <i>TBC at the implementation phase</i></p>	<p>(i) Integrated land Management (ii) Inclusive community organization, increased productivity and vulnerability reduction</p>	<p>Project total budget: 101.0</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: <i>TBC at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD grant: 27.49</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD grant: <i>TBC at the implementation phase</i></p>
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Questionnaire to UN system

<p>Central African Republic</p>	<p>Project to Revitalize Crop and Livestock Production in the Savannah (PREPAS)</p>	<p>Goal: to contribute to reducing poverty and sustainably improving food and nutritional security in the subprefectures of Bouar, Baoro, Bossemptélé and Yaloké.</p> <p>Development objective: to strengthen the socio-economic development framework and reactivate crop and livestock production using approaches adapted to climate change.</p>	<p>Project area: Bouar, Baoro, Bossemptélé and Yaloké.</p> <p>Target group: PREPAS will target some 30,000 beneficiaries and their households, or some 240,000 people potentially reached by the project. The beneficiaries are essentially poor smallholder crop and livestock farmers and agricultural producers, at least 50 per cent of them women, 30 per cent young people and 10 per cent heads of highly vulnerable families.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: 1.4%</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of community development (ii) Productive investments (iii) Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and policy dialogue.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 29.01</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 0.41</p> <p>IFAD grant: 12.4</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD grant: 0.17</p>
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Questionnaire to UN system

Gabon	Agricultural and Rural Development Project, Phase II	<p>Development objective: to sustainably improve incomes, food security and nutrition for smallholder producers – women, youth and indigenous people – in three provinces in Gabon.</p>	<p>Project area: Woleu-Ntem, Ngounié, Ogooué-Ivindo.</p> <p>Target group: more than 16,000 beneficiaries. The project will target actors in the value chains, including those operating upstream and downstream of production, in related services and occupations, in particular agricultural service provision, input distribution, and equipment installation and maintenance. The priority target group comprises poor rural people, particularly: (i) smallholder producers; (ii) rural youth; (iii) women; and (iv) indigenous people.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples: 0.7%</p>	<p>(i) Policy support (ii) Value chain development and agropastoral entrepreneurship promotion</p>	<p>Project total budget: 24.27</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities: 0.17</p> <p>IFAD loan: 6.3</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs, tribal peoples and ethnic minorities from IFAD loan: 0.044</p>
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ANNEX 2. Grants approved by IFAD in 2018 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty¹¹

Region/country	Recipient/Title/Goal	Project cost (US\$)
Global <i>(focus in Uganda for component 2)</i>	<p><i>BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL:</i> Strategic support on mainstreaming nutrition in IFAD's investments – Phase II.</p> <p><i>Goal: to support smallholder farmers and rural people overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, with positive nutrition outcomes.</i></p>	270.000
Global	<p><i>INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS (IWGIA):</i> Inclusive bottom-up processes of dialogue between indigenous peoples and IFAD.</p> <p><i>Goal: to empower indigenous peoples to directly contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies and policy engagement that relate to them in developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.</i></p>	260.000

¹¹ 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 2018, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I.

Questionnaire to UN system

Country - Malaysia	<p><i>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE:</i> Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia.</p> <p><i>Goal: to provide technical assistance for the sustainable management of peatlands in Malaysia and facilitate SPM knowledge exchange in Southeast Asia and with Africa through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).</i></p>	1.000.000
Regional (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	<p><i>INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE BAMBOO AND RATTAN:</i> Programme Innovation and Promotion of Bamboo through Action Research Processes for Resilient Agriculture in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.</p> <p><i>Goal: to increase the climate change resilience of rural smallholders in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru through diversified bamboo production systems.</i></p>	2.000.000