



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

*IFAD's Report to the XIII Session of the
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
and response to the questionnaire on the Second International Decade of the
World's Indigenous People*

January 2014

Executive summary

During the course of 2013, IFAD undertook several initiatives in support of indigenous peoples and approved nine projects (loans) and two supplementary loans supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities. One grant was specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples' organizations and their representatives to effectively engage in the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

Five other grants were approved during the course of the year, which include indigenous peoples as part of their target group. Among these, the partnership with Slow Food and the Terra Madre network will promote local sustainable food systems and agrobiodiversity and support the Indigenous Terra Madre expected to take place in India in 2015.

In February 2013, the Fund hosted the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, where 31 indigenous peoples' representatives underscored their commitment in partnering with IFAD towards the goal of reducing rural poverty, as well as discussing the future of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples.

In addition, during the course of the year, the Fund laid down the ground, in cooperation with FAO, to convene a seminar on food sovereignty and traditional practices within the framework of 2014 International Year of Family Farming.

This report outlines the main activities undertaken by IFAD in 2013.

(i) Information on IFAD's initiatives during the course of 2013 relating to implementation of the UNDRIP: economic and social development; World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:

For IFAD, indigenous peoples are a significant part of its target group. IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' development has been reaffirmed during the course of 2013 to work for equity and economic opportunity for indigenous peoples, and to promote their right to self-driven development.

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

In 2013, the Fund approved nine projects (financed through loans and grants), and two supplementary loans to on-going projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. For these projects disaggregated data show that the total funding benefiting indigenous peoples is about USD\$ 312 million, of which direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 149 million. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

In addition to the country loans/grants above mentioned, one large grant for an amount of USD 900,000 was specifically formulated to support indigenous peoples in the processes leading to and beyond the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). This grant is being implemented by the International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) in cooperation with the Global Coordinating Group (GCG) and the Secretariat of the UNPFII. Its objective is for indigenous peoples' organizations and their representatives to effectively engage in the WCIP processes and implementation of the WCIP action oriented outcome document. The latter will be jointly undertaken with the Secretariat of the UNPFII through in-country policy dialogues between indigenous

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

peoples' organizations, governments and UNCTs in six countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Five other grants were approved during the course of the year for an amount of about USD 4 million, which include indigenous peoples as part of their target group, and for which a detailed list is provided in Annex III. It is worth highlighting the USD 500,000 grant to Slow Food, a worldwide grassroots movement to promote sustainable food cultures (<http://www.slowfood.com/>). The grant is consistent with, and supports the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It supports the second Indigenous Terra Madre, an initiative which brings together indigenous food communities to act to preserve, encourage, and support sustainable and indigenous food production methods. The event, to be held in Meghalaya, India in 2015, represents an opportunity to deepen the engagement with indigenous peoples and broaden their participation.

During the course of 2013, three Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes (COSOPs for Cambodia, Kenya and Nepal), approved by IFAD's Executive Board, specifically addressed indigenous peoples and tribal peoples and ethnic minority issues.

A milestone in 2013 was the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, hosted in February, which was the culmination of 35 years of IFAD engagement with indigenous peoples. This Forum is a response to requests by indigenous peoples for a more systematic dialogue with United Nations agencies, and builds on the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009), informed by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007). The Forum also reflects IFAD's long experience in empowering poor rural communities and its participatory approach to grass-roots rural development. In preparation of this first global meeting of the Forum at IFAD, independent case studies on IFAD-supported projects were conducted by indigenous peoples to identify good practices and innovations, and to monitor the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, which includes the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. At the first global meeting of the Forum indigenous peoples' representatives underscored their commitment to partnering with IFAD in working towards the ambitious goal of reducing rural poverty, pointing out that there can be no sustainable rural development without indigenous peoples. The establishment of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, reflected a 'higher ground'

in the partnership with IFAD. The indigenous peoples' representatives identified specific actions to be taken by IFAD, governments and indigenous peoples' groups, as reported in the Synthesis of Deliberations². The thirty-one representatives called on IFAD for more capacity-building support, more efforts to encourage participation by indigenous peoples and more effective implementation of the Policy on Engagement. They called on governments to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and build government capacity to address their needs and priorities. They pledged themselves to work with IFAD and governments to develop sustainable development models for indigenous peoples and to work with governments on policies that promote such development.

(ii) Information on the progress in implementing UNPFII Recommendations addressed specifically to IFAD

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

During its XI and XII sessions, the UNPFII made two specific recommendations to IFAD to provide special attention to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples, and b) to convene a workshop on African pastoralism, indigenous peoples' rights and climate adaptation in cooperation with FAO and other UN organizations.

² <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/synthesis.htm>; For further information, proceedings and background document, video and photos on the first global meeting Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD visit the dedicated web page <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>

With reference to the **recommendation** (64), emerging from the XI UNPFII Session, to *provide special attention and support to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples through thematic studies the adoption of participatory methodologies, and technical and financial assistance*, IFAD's explicit mandate is to enable the rural poor to overcome poverty through investments in agriculture and rural livelihoods. IFAD considers that the diversity of peoples will respond to the variety of seeds, crops, local breed and variety of agricultural techniques and ethno-veterinary practices. These are the assets development projects required to ensure indigenous peoples' right to food. This entails the need to consider food not as a commodity, but to take into account the cultural dimension of food for indigenous peoples. In response to this recommendation, IFAD will cooperate with FAO to convene an international seminar on "Culture, food sovereignty and traditional life strategies", expected to be held in Santiago, Chile in May 2014. This seminar is also in response to the specific recommendation the UNPFII made to FAO at its XII Session in May 2013: *The Permanent Forum recommends that FAO, in 2014, the International Year of Family Farming, organize and host an expert seminar on culture, food sovereignty and traditional livelihoods to feed into the post-2015 process. The seminar should include the participation of an elder, an adult and a young person from each of the seven sociocultural regions of the Forum.* IFAD is an active partner in the International Steering Committee of the Year of Family Farming facilitated by FAO.

IFAD is also exploring the opportunity of developing a guidance note on nutrition and indigenous food systems which would be available for the seminar. In addition, IFAD is closely partnering with Slow Food and the Terra Madre network to promote local sustainable food systems, indigenous food security and agrobiodiversity. Efforts will be made to advocate and influence national and global decision makers on the critical role of smallholder farmers and indigenous peoples in the realization of sustainable food systems based on respect for biodiversity and improved management of natural resources. To this extent, three platforms have been identified for advocacy: in 2014, the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF), and the biennial Terra Madre meeting in Turin, while in 2015 the Indigenous Terra Madre international meeting will be organized in Meghalaya, India, in cooperation with The Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty.

With reference to recommendation 33, made by the UNPFII during its XII Session in May 2013, to convene a workshop on African pastoralism, indigenous peoples' rights and

climate adaptation, IFAD is exploring the opportunity with other UN Agencies (CBD, UNEP, FAO, etc.) to convene such a workshop during the course of 2014. The workshop would also build on the work conducted in 2013 in cooperation with the organization Friends of Lake Turkana in support of indigenous women's rights. IFAD worked with indigenous women to map their organizations in East Africa, and identify their key challenges and opportunities. Support was also provided to strengthen indigenous women's participation in national and regional social political and economic processes and form their network.

Other recommendations made by the UNPFII during its XI session relevant for IFAD are those³ calling upon UN agencies and the IASG to actively engage in the process leading up to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. IFAD started supporting this process in 2012 by assisting indigenous peoples to hold back-to-back regional workshops in Asia and Africa, in preparation of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. As above mentioned, in 2013 a grant was approved to support indigenous peoples' participation in the processes leading to and beyond the World Conference. Efforts are also being made to raise awareness on the WCIP within and outside IFAD.

(iii). Obstacles IFAD has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to IFAD.

(iv). Factors that facilitate IFAD's implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to IFAD.

IFAD has been implementing all recommendations made by the UNPFII to the Fund in recent years. This has been possible thanks to the tailored approach of the UNPFII in ensuring that recommendations are framed on the basis of the mandates, resources and capacity of each organization. Collaboration with UNPFII members during the annual UNPFII sessions to ensure coherence and synergies, with particular reference to recommendations and follow up facilitate IFAD and UN agencies in large.

(v). Information on joint initiatives, programmes or projects undertaken in cooperation with other UN agencies.

³ Recommendations 84, 87, 88 and 89.

(vi). Information on activities undertaken collectively by the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG) in view of implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.

IFAD continues to be an active partner in the IASG. Joint activities are being planned in preparation for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). They relate to the preparation of thematic papers, task force/working group on communication for the WCIP, side events, etc. A joint thematic paper on Land, Territories and Resources is being developed by FAO, CBD, IFAD, ILC, UNEP, UNESCO and UNDP. As mentioned above, during the course of 2014 IFAD and FAO and Fondo Indígena will join hands for a seminar focusing on food and culture. Opportunities are being explored to organize a seminar on pastoralism in Africa with IASG interested members. In cooperation with some members of IASG, the Secretariat of the UNPFII and the Inter-Parliamentary Union a handbook for parliamentarians on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is being developed as a practical tool to assist parliamentarians improve their understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples.

Name and contact information of the focal point on indigenous peoples' issues in IFAD

Ms. Antonella Cordone, Co-ordinator for Indigenous and Tribal Issues, Operations Policy and Technical Advisory Division – a.cordone@ifad.org – Tel. +39 06 5459 2065 – Fax. +39 06 5459 3065
IFAD – Via Paolo di Dono, 44 – 00142 – Rome – Italy

Mr. Adolfo Brizzi, Director, Policy and Technical Advisory Division
a.brizzi@ifad.org Tel. + 39 06 5459 2450 - Fax + 39 06 5459 3450
IFAD – Via Paolo di Dono, 44 – 00142 – Rome – Italy

IFAD-funded projects in support to indigenous peoples in 2013 – LOANS + Country Grants

<i>Region/ country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project goal and objectives</i>	<i>Project area (including target group)</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (in United States Dollars - Millions)</i>
Ethiopia	Pastoral Community Development Project III	Goal: Improve the livelihoods of pastoralists and agropastoralist Specific objective: improve access to community-driven social and economic services for Ethiopia's pastoralists and agropastoralists	Project area: Arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia Target group: Pastoral and agropastoral population living in the arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia, estimated at 12 million.	(a) Community-driven service provision (b) Rural Livelihoods Programme (c) Development learning and knowledge management (d) Project management and monitoring and evaluation	Project Total budget USD 218.2 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 218.2 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 85 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 85 M

ANNEX I

China	<i>Shiyan Smallholders Agribusiness Development Project</i>	Goal: Sustainable rural poverty reduction and improved livelihoods for small farmers Development objective: Empower the rural poor to participate in commercial farming, and to increase farm family incomes while decreasing income variability	Project area: Eight counties and districts in Shiyan Prefecture Target group: Poor and ethnic minorities villages	(a) Value Chain Strengthening (b) Commercial Farming Enhancement (c) Project Management and Coordination	Project Total budget USD 116.9 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 1.17 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 43.8 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 0.44 M
Brazil	Dom Helder Câmara Project	Goal: Contribute to the reduction of rural poverty and inequalities in the semi-arid North-East	Project area: 129 municipalities in nine Territories of Citizenship in seven states of Brazil's Northeast region Target group: Population living in rural communities, land reform settlements and traditional communities	(a) Policy dialogue, coordination of public policies and scaling up of innovations (b) Development of organizational capacities (c) Sustainable productive development and market access	Project Total budget 125.3 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 3.76 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant USD 22 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 0.66 M
Kyrgyzstan	<i>Livestock and Market Development Programme II</i>	Goal: Contribute to the reduction in poverty and enhanced economic growth in pasture communities	Project area: Three southern regions of the country – Batken, Jalalabad, and Osh	(a) Community-based pasture management and vulnerability	Total amount of Project Total budget 39.5 M

ANNEX I

		Development objective: Improve livestock productivity and enhance the climate resilience of pasture communities; improve equitable returns to livestock farmers	Target group: Vulnerable households primarily among small livestock producers; Women headed households	reduction. (b) Animal health and production services. (c) Diversification and market/value chain initiatives. (d) PProject management.	Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 6.36 M IFAD loan/grant: USD 31 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 4.99 M
Viet Nam	<i>Adaptation in the Mekong Delta (AMD) in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces</i>	Goal: sustainable livelihoods for the rural poor in a changing environment Development objective: strengthen the adaptive capacity of target communities and institutions to better contend with climate change	Project area: Ben Tre and Tra Vinh provinces in the north-east Mekong Delta Region of Viet Nam. Target group: Female-headed and ethnic minority households, and women, prioritised among the project target group of poor and near-poor rural households.	(a) Building adaptive capacity (b) Investing in sustainable livelihoods.	Project Total budget USD 42.38 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 27.55 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant USD 34 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 22.1 M
Viet Nam	<i>Sustainable Rural Development for the Poor Project in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces</i>	Goal: to sustainably improve the incomes and reduce the vulnerability of rural poor households in targeted upland areas of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh. The development objective of the project is to invest	Project area: two provinces of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh. Target group: (a) rural poor households with land and labour; (b) unskilled employed rural	(a) Market-led development planning. (b) Rural financial services. (c) Market and	Project Total budget USD 46.2 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 0.97 M

ANNEX I

		in climate-smart, socially equitable and profitable rural development models that promote pro-poor market linkages and value chains and more competitive rural businesses.	people; (c) rural people who lack production land but have the desire and capacity for doing business; (d) ethnic minorities who lack income, skills and other factors necessary for production and (e) small and medium-sized rural traders and value chain entrepreneurs. Some ethnic minority groups have an observable dependency syndrome, and will require additional training and specially designed interventions to enable their participation in the project.	value chain investment. (d) Project management.	Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 23 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 0.48 M
Nicaragua	<i>Adapting to Markets and Climate Change Project (NICADAPTA) for Farmers Programme)</i>	Goal: Contribute to improving the incomes and quality of life of rural families Development objective: Improve the living conditions of rural families by facilitating their access to markets and reducing their vulnerability to climate change	Project area: Nationwide. In the initial phase the project will focus on 56 municipalities, of which 7 are in the Caribbean coast and include territories inhabited by indigenous afro-descendants groups. Target groups: Indigenous communities of miskitas, sumumayangna, and afro-descendants.	(a) Sustainable development of coffee and cocoa productivity (b) Institutional strengthening (c) Project management, planning, and monitoring and evaluation	Project Total budget USD USD 37.05 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 5.56 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 24.16 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD and Spanish Trust Fund loan/grant: USD 3.62 M
	<i>Economic Inclusion</i>	Goal: To increase the climate	Project area:	(a) Capacity-	Project Total

ANNEX I

Bolivia	<p><i>Programme for Families and Rural Communities in the Territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with funding from the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme</i></p> <p>This is a supplementary financing to the on-going project</p>	<p>change adaptation capacity of participating families</p> <p>Development objective: More secure agricultural production, and higher incomes and consumption for beneficiary families</p>	<p>15 municipalities in three departments: ten municipalities in Chuquisaca, four municipalities in Potosí and one municipality in Tarija</p> <p>Target group: Smallholders living in territories whose climate conditions (drought and flooding) force them to constantly and cyclically reinitiate the basis of their economy, and farm wage workers without secure access to land or job security</p>	<p>building for community adaptation (b) Climate risk management.</p>	<p>budget USD USD 13.4 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 9.38 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 10 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD USD 7 M</p>
India	<p><i>Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme</i></p> <p>This is a supplementary financing to the on-going project</p>	<p>Objectives: (a) capacity-building for empowerment; (b) livelihood enhancement; (c) support for policy initiatives; (d) development initiatives fund; and (e) programme management</p>	<p>Project area: South-west Orissa</p> <p>Target group: Hill cultivators, landless, marginal farmers and scheduled castes. Tribal peoples: Bondo, Konhs, Oraon and Saoras</p>	<p>(a) capacity-building for empowerment; (b) livelihood enhancement; (c) support for policy initiatives; (d) development initiatives fund; (e) programme management</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 26 M</p> <p>Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 22.1 M</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 16 M</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 13.6 M</p>
Laos	<p><i>Southern Laos food and nutrition security</i></p>	<p>Goal: Ensure sustainable food and nutrition security and the incomes</p>	<p>Project area: Five districts over three Southern</p>	<p>(a) Food and nutrition</p>	<p>Project Total budget USD 12.3 M</p>

ANNEX I

	<i>and market linkages programme (FNML)</i>	of the households in the target area. Specific objectives: (a) improved food and nutrition security in at least 50 per cent of households and reduction in the malnutrition of children under five years by at least 20 per cent; and (b) at least a 50 per cent increase in incomes and in ownership of household assets	provinces: Phouvong and Xansay (Attapeu), Dakcheung (Xekong) and Ta'Oy and Samuay (Salavan). The five districts are among the poorest districts in the country Target group: (a) 150 target villages combining poverty with production and market potential; (b) private buyers of the target products	security and pro-poor market access. (b) Rural finance inclusions and support. (c) Institutional support.	Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 11.07 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 9.72 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 8.75 M
Honduras	<i>Proyecto de Competitividad y Desarrollo Rural Sostenible del Corredor Fronterizo Sur Occidental – PRO-LENCA</i>	Objectives: To improve incomes, employment opportunities, food security and general living conditions of the poor rural population, with a focus on social inclusion and gender, and with a view to reducing poverty and extreme poverty	Project area: 57 municipalities in the La Paz, Intibucá y Lempira departments Target group: (a) smallholders with different organization level, market access and capitalization; (b) Artisans with a low level of organization and weak market access; (c) small rural entrepreneurs; (d) Women, rural youth and ethnic minorities; (e) poor rural population with no access to basic and social infrastructures	(a) Development and strengthening of rural organizations. (b) Productive and business development. (c) Improvement of rural infrastructure and management of natural resources. (d) Project management and coordination	Project Total budget USD 34.1 M Total Amount benefiting IPs USD 5.8 M Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: USD 14.3 M Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: USD 2.43 M

**Grant approved by IFAD in 2013 specifically formulated in support of
indigenous peoples**

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in
Global	<i>Fostering policy dialogue between indigenous peoples, governments and the UN system for the United Nations World conference on Indigenous Peoples to further the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>	USD 900,000

ANNEX III

List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2013 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty⁴

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in USD
Asia Pacific Region (APR)	<i>Improving Livelihoods and Enhancing Resilience of the Rural Poor in the Hindu Kush Himalayas to Environmental and Socio-Economic Changes</i>	USD 1,200,000
Latin America	<i>Grant to Latin American Centre for Rural Development (RIMISP) to improve strategies, policies, legal frameworks and national programmes</i>	USD 1,808,400
Colombia	<i>El Cangrejo Negro: Increasing the participation of women and youth of the Raizal ethnic group in sustainable use of natural resources, in particular black crab (cagrejo negro)</i>	USD 300,000
Global	<i>Slow Food. Promote and sustainable and smallholder agriculture and supporting the Terra Madre network with participation of indigenous peoples' representatives</i>	USD 500,000
Latin America (specifically Costa Rica)	<i>Promote the role of family farmers through dialogue and advocacy - Costa Rica's National Committee focusing on credit access, research, technical advice, commercialization, native seeds, rural women, youth and indigenous people</i>	USD 500,000

⁴ 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 2013, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I



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

***Questionnaire to the UN system
and other intergovernmental organizations on the achievements
of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005 – 2014)***

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

January 2014

SECTION 1 - Evaluation of the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Q1. In accordance with the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, please provide information on:

- **Challenges and institutional limitations in the agency's / organizations' capacity to**

In the past ten years, IFAD has gone a long way in its engagement with indigenous peoples, establishing institutional instruments and participatory processes to ensure their full and effective participation, hence building true partnerships based on mutual trust, at the international, national and grassroots level.

Challenges may be encountered at country level in ensuring full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD-funded projects and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), particularly in those countries which do not recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, and where the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO169 is not fully effective on the ground.

- **Inclusion of indigenous peoples' issues in the agenda, strategic or policy framework of your organization, and in the work of the agency/organization, including at country level;**

Indigenous peoples are valued partners for IFAD. The commitment of IFAD to indigenous peoples' development continues to be high on its agenda for poverty reduction in rural areas of developing countries.

The goal of IFAD's Strategic Framework (SF) 2011-2015 is to enable poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes, and strengthen their resilience. The Strategic Framework highlights IFAD's comparative advantage in championing the empowerment of rural people living in poverty, and specifically refers to indigenous peoples. IFAD strives to increase the decision-making and organizational capacity of rural people living in poverty - especially women, indigenous peoples and youth. This enables them to strengthen and build their individual and collective assets, knowledge, skills and capacity to innovate in rural development. In the SF emphasis is also given to increased communications and advocacy in eradicating rural poverty by amplifying the voices of poor rural people, particularly those of indigenous peoples.

Approximately 30% of the 233 ongoing projects funded by IFAD loans support indigenous peoples' communities in 34 different countries. Since 2002, several grants were specifically designed to support indigenous peoples' advocacy and policy dialogue.

In 2006, IFAD established a dedicated facility, the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IPAF), which, through small grants, finances projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations.

- **Existence of guidelines or policies on engagement with indigenous peoples in the work of your organization;**

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. Its goal is to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness in its engagement with indigenous peoples and tribal peoples and ethnic minority communities in rural areas. 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 free prior and informed consent; 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.

- **Strategies, policies and activities to support the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at international and country level;**

Implementation of the UNDRIP is supported through the instruments deploying the principles set forth by IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples when formulating country

strategies and projects and through policy dialogue. In particular, concerted efforts are made to:

- ✓ Reflect indigenous peoples' issues in Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs);
- ✓ Include representatives of indigenous communities in all stages of IFAD-supported project design and implementation;
- ✓ Continue funding research and knowledge creation on indigenous peoples' issues, including through grants;
- ✓ Strengthen the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, which provides small grants for grass-roots self-driven projects that are designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities;
- ✓ Advocate with national governments and other partners, aiming to bring indigenous peoples' representatives and other relevant partners into consultative processes;
- ✓ Promote systematic dialogue with indigenous peoples and promote their participation in outreach and learning events. As of February 2013, an indigenous peoples' forum is taking place at IFAD every other year, in conjunction with our Governing Council meeting.

Support to the implementation of UNDRIP is also strengthened by IFAD's advocacy work at the international and regional level through financial support to indigenous peoples in their processes, such as RIO+20 and the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, the development of specific indicators for the well-being of indigenous peoples, policy dialogue with government and trainings of indigenous peoples and UN country teams.

- **Budgetary allocations for projects/activities on indigenous peoples' issues;**

As reported above, approximately 30 per cent of IFAD loan-funded ongoing projects support indigenous peoples' communities in 34 different countries, with a total investment of about USD 700 million. About USD 35 million has been financed through grants expressly designed for indigenous peoples or including indigenous peoples as part of their target group.

Following IFAD's participation in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the Fund started working proactively on advocacy with indigenous peoples, beyond the confines of its projects and within the wider framework of the international arena, establishing a strong partnership with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (UNPFII), the UN Inter-Agency Group (IASG) supporting the Forum, Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and international organizations supporting indigenous peoples. Since then, IFAD has been supporting indigenous peoples in their processes at international level (climate change, communications, participatory mapping, specific indicators, RIO+20, WCIP, etc.) with several grants totaling about USD 3 million.

As also reported above, in 2006 IFAD established the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility, which through small grants, supported more than 100 small-scale projects in 43 countries, with a total budget of USD 2.6 million.

- **Identify good practices**

- **Full and effective participation**

IFAD recognizes indigenous peoples as valuable partners in its works at the international, national and local levels to fulfill its mandate on poverty reduction. Through its experience on the ground, IFAD has learnt that development strategies with indigenous peoples need to be guided by a holistic vision that encompasses economic growth, empowerment, sustainable management of natural resources, and recognition and protection of social, economic, and cultural rights. To implement this vision, it is necessary to ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at all levels.

The processes and instruments set forth by IFAD in the past ten years have been developed and are being implemented with the direct participation of indigenous peoples' leaders and organizations. The Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was developed in close cooperation and full consultation with indigenous leaders, including the members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). In 2011, IFAD, in consultation with indigenous peoples' leaders established the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, an institutionalized platform for consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples which aims to improve IFAD's accountability to its target groups and its development effectiveness, and to exercise a leadership role among international development institutions.

The IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility is governed by a board - formed in majority by indigenous leaders - which is responsible for providing strategic guidance and making final decision on grant awards. IPAF is co-managed at regional level by three indigenous peoples' organizations who are responsible for monitoring of the small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

IFAD policies and procedures ensure consultation and participation and consent at all stages, including in the design of Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) and projects. FPIC is ensured through an ongoing process of consultation and participation, which aims at building trust with the communities, their organizations and governance institutions. In its engagement, IFAD often goes beyond mere 'consent' based on a 'yes or no approach'. Participation and inclusion frequently take the form of co-management, where communities and leaders establish priorities through a demand-driven approach. In Nicaragua, indigenous leaders participated in COSOP and project stakeholder meetings. Design processes included visits to indigenous communities and interviews with leaders, as established in the inception and design phases of IFAD-funded projects. In Mexico, the COSOP design team followed-up on the commitment - taken during the first meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD - to consult indigenous peoples in the preparation of COSOPs. This has been achieved through a dedicated meeting with indigenous peoples' representatives under the leadership of the Mexican Member of the UNPFII. In the Andean region, projects differentiate strategies to deliver to different target groups. In the case of indigenous peoples, *concursons* (calls for proposals) are launched to enable communities to develop and apply for support to self-initiated projects.

Securing access of indigenous peoples to their lands

In the Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (CIREMP, 2003-2009), Philippines, IFAD supported indigenous peoples in titling their ancestral domains through legal assistance related to the tenure, use, protection and management of ancestral lands. Legal assistance helped them to secure certificates for their claims to their ancestral domains. In India, the Odissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP, 2003 - 2015) is reaching out to the poorest and most vulnerable people: the landless and the widows. 30,000 landless people have been identified in the project area, and about 15,000 pattas (land titles) have been secured so far, in some 450 villages. Land titles have been traditionally assigned to the head of the family, and thus to men. Yet, the project recognized this inequality and adjusted its approach to include in the title certificate both the wife and the husband. Single women or widows are now also receiving their plot of land. In the Rural Development Project for Ngöbe Communities (1994 - 2001), Panama the history of land exploitation by non-indigenous farmers and settlers, came to an end through the adoption of a set of laws that established the borders of the territory, restoring the rights of indigenous communities.. Through this project, IFAD provided economic and logistical support to the Intergovernmental Commission of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and to the indigenous leaders involved in negotiating the laws. To ensure informed participation in the process, IFAD also supported the dissemination of the laws and financed various general and regional congresses. According to the constitutional chart of the comarca (territory), which establishes communal ownership of the territory, traditional authorities are responsible for equitable utilization of the land by its inhabitants. To strengthen community leaders' capacity to carry out this task, the project provided training in planning and administration.

Supporting policy implementation of national policy

In the Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project (CHARMP, 1996–2004), Philippines, IFAD contributed to promoting the rights of the Igorot people (Kankanaey, Masadit, Tanulong) in accordance with the national Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA, 1997). The project focused on building partnerships between the government and indigenous communities to support the practical implementation of major policy changes. The Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region (PRODENORTE, 2012 - 2017), Guatemala, includes a component dedicated to building the capacity of indigenous communities and government organizations to promote self-government. The project aims to bridge indigenous peoples' communities and their representative organizations with local authorities through, for example, Community Development Councils (COCODEs) and their structures at municipal and regional level. IFAD-funded projects in tribal areas in India have supported the implementation of the provisions of the PESA ACT, 1996, which transfers the decision making processes at village level through the Gram Sabha (village assembly) and the Panchayats (village council). For instance, in the IFAD-funded project in the state of Jharkhand (JCTDP, 2001 - 2011), for the first time in the process of community development in India, the Gram Sabhas have been able to engage in planning,

implementation and evaluation of the project, through the implementation of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA Act. Village development plans are prepared at village level and resources are transferred directly to the village assemblies. The Gram Sabhas under the project were oriented towards a rights-based approach, sensitizing villagers on their rights under the PESA Act, which protects tribal rights and control over natural resources as well as development initiatives.

Q2. In accordance with the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, please provide information on:

- **Existence of participatory mechanisms for indigenous peoples in your organization, and/or other ways for the participation by indigenous peoples' representatives in the work and decision-making processes within your organization (in the boards and/or consultative bodies, etc...)**

As highlighted above, at corporate level, IFAD established the **Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD** in 2011 and held its first global meeting in February 2013⁵. The Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples envisages the Forum as a concrete way to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with indigenous peoples. The Forum's objectives are to: a) monitor and evaluate implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including its contribution to realizing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and share and discuss the findings with IFAD staff, Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples; b) build and strengthen partnerships between IFAD and indigenous peoples in order to address poverty and sustainable development in a way that reflects culture and identity, taking into account the perspectives and aspirations of indigenous peoples; c) promote the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in IFAD activities at the country, regional and international levels, and at all stages of project and programme cycles, and support capacity-building of indigenous peoples' organizations. The Forum meets every other year in February in connection with IFAD's Governing Council. It brings together 20 to 30 indigenous peoples' representatives, including board members of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IPAF), selected members of the UNPFII, representatives of indigenous peoples' communities involved in IFAD-supported programmes, and representatives of national and regional indigenous peoples' organizations. The Forum is governed by a Steering Committee whose membership consists of seven representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations (two each from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from the Pacific); one representative of the IPAF Board; one representative of the UNPFII; and one IFAD representative. Synthesis of deliberations of the Forum were delivered at the IFAD Governing Council. Action plans agreed upon by the Forum and IFAD are implemented at regional and country levels.

The **IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)**, is governed by a board formed in majority by indigenous leaders, including a member of the UNPFII. The Facility is co-managed at regional level by Indigenous Peoples' Organizations. The projects financed by IPAF are designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations.

The IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples establishes that indigenous peoples' communities participate in determining priorities and strategies for their own development. To this end, IFAD shall support the participation of indigenous peoples' communities in the preparation of Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) and throughout the project cycle. Participation and consultation of indigenous peoples' communities and their representatives is embedded in the COSOPs and projects cycles. Meetings and consultations with the communities are held from the initial stage of design. Particularly in community-driven development approaches, communities only participate in IFAD-funded projects if they so choose.

- **Development of guidelines on how to apply the principle of free, prior and informed consent in the work of the agency / organization;**

⁵ Proceedings of the first global meeting are available at <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>.

IFAD is currently developing a How-to-do note on applying Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) to IFAD-funded programmes and projects. The note is intended to provide guidance to IFAD staff and consultants, borrowing governments and indigenous peoples' organizations for adherence to the principle of FPIC in the design, monitoring and supervision of IFAD-funded programs and projects, in accordance with IFAD Policies and international standards. The note builds on IFAD's long-term experience with participatory and community-based development, and shows how FPIC is a vehicle to ensuring community ownership and the sustainability of interventions.

- **Experiences of dialogue and cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations at international and local level;**

IFAD has extensive experience in dialogue and cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations at the international and local level. Reference is made to the above mentioned instruments established by IFAD, namely, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IPAF). Every process that involves indigenous peoples at IFAD is carried out with their consultation and participation, including the development of knowledge products. IFAD has established trustful partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations, the UNPFII and local communities/organizations financed through the IPAF. Financial support has been provided to indigenous peoples' organizations in international processes, such as the Assessment of the First Decade of the Indigenous Peoples in Asia (Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines); Specific Indicators on the Well-being of Indigenous Peoples (UNPFII Secretariat); World Gathering of Pastoralists Women (MARAG, India); Communications for development with indigenous peoples, (FAO-CIDOB, Bolivia; EBario, Malaysia); Climate Change (Tebtebba Foundation; MPIDO, Kenya); Dissemination and trainings on UNDRIP with UNDAF (UNPFII Secretariat); Fostering dialogue between indigenous peoples, UN Organizations and governments (IWGIA); Support participation of indigenous peoples in Rio+20 (IWGIA); Support to the preparation and follow up of the World Conference with Indigenous Peoples (IWGIA); Indigenous Peoples Communities of Food (Slow Food and Samii people); Indigenous Food Security and Agrobiodiversity (Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty; Bioversity International); Learning Route Managing Forests, Sustaining Lives, Improving Livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups in the Mekong Region (AIPP, PROCASUR); and regional workshops organized in preparation of the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD (AIPP, Tebtebba Foundation, MPIDO, CADPI, Fondo Indígena, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).

- **Experiences of facilitation of dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments at national level.**

Several workshops have been organized during the past 10 years to facilitate dialogues between indigenous peoples and governments with the support of IFAD. From 2009 to 2012, through a grant to the UNPFII Secretariat, 9 training workshops were organized with indigenous peoples, governments and UN country teams in 7 Countries, in Africa (Republic of Congo, Central African Republic), Asia (Philippines, Cambodia) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Ecuador, Guyana) . This project also included the development of training modules on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and a trainer of trainers programme.

In 2009 in India an international seminar on *Adivasis Communities in India: Development and Change*, was organized in cooperation with the Institute for Human Development. The seminar brought together representatives of the government, IFAD-funded projects, academia and UN organizations. The experience and papers prepared for the seminar were published in two books by the Oxford University Press: *Social Exclusion and Adverse Inclusion*, and *Markets and Indigenous Peoples in Asia*.

In 2012, in preparation of the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, regional workshops were organized in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The workshop in LAC, Nicaragua was organized in cooperation with the government. The last session of the first global meeting of the Forum at IFAD (February 2013) was open to the government representatives of IFAD's Executive Board. The synthesis of deliberations of the Forum were delivered to the IFAD Governing Council.

In 2013, the Learning Route *Managing Forests, Sustaining Lives, Improving Livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups in the Mekong Region* was organized in cooperation with PROCASUR and Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP) with the purpose of sharing and up-scaling outstanding innovations and practices of community-based natural resource management in Lao PDR and Thailand, among indigenous peoples and ethnic communities. Representatives of governments from the respective countries participated in the Route which provided a unique opportunity to promote policy dialogue between indigenous peoples' communities and governmental officers.

A recent project financed through the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility in the Democratic Republic of Congo has promoted dialogue between the indigenous peoples' communities in the North Kivu province and the local government on the delineation and mapping of forest land, and on natural resource management.

In 2013, trainings on legal empowerment on tribal issues were conducted in IFAD-funded projects in India. Trainings were organized in the states of Orissa, Jharkhand and Meghalaya on tribal rights, and tool kits prepared for IFAD-supported projects staff. Representatives from governments participated in the trainings. In addition, Flip Book, Comic Strips, Training of Trainers' Book on Tribal Laws, and Programmes and Reference Guides were produced and shared with project staff and tribal peoples.

Q3. In accordance with the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, please provide information on:

- **Adoption of a holistic approach to development “with culture and identity”, which takes into account the specific views and needs of indigenous peoples;**

The first principle of engagement of IFAD Policy with Indigenous Peoples relates to **cultural heritage and identity as assets**. *In enabling poor rural people, in particular indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, to overcome poverty, IFAD will acknowledge and build upon the asset of their cultural distinctiveness. It will assist communities in taking full advantage of their traditional knowledge, culture, governance systems and natural resources, all of which form part of their tangible and intangible heritage.* Another important principle of the Policy relates to **indigenous peoples' knowledge**, whereby IFAD commits to *value indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices in investment projects. It will also build on these assets by supporting pro-poor research that blends traditional knowledge and practices with modern scientific approaches.* How to do this is set forth in the principle related to **community-driven development**: *Community-driven development ensures ownership, commitment and sustainability of investments, and increases self-reliance and community empowerment. In working with indigenous peoples, IFAD will follow and enhance community-driven development approaches that are particularly well suited to the holistic perspectives of indigenous peoples, where ecosystems and social and economic systems are intertwined.*

The IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility finances small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations. The Objective of the Facility is to *strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small-projects which foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.* One of the selection criteria of the projects to be financed through the IPAF is **development with culture and identity**. The latter assess how the proposed project builds upon the assets of indigenous peoples' culture and identity, and how it takes full advantage of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, culture, governance systems and natural resources.

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

CORREDOR (2000–2008), SIERRA SUR (2005–2011) and the ongoing SIERRA NORTE (2009-2015).

- **Initiatives developed and/or implemented on protecting and promoting cultural diversity and inter-culturality;**

The IFAD-funded project *Buen Vivir Rural Territorial Development Programme* (2012-2018), Ecuador can be considered a model of development alongside the culture and identity of indigenous people. Covering nine provinces, the development model is based on the Andean indigenous concept of *sumac kawsay* or *buen vivir*. This development model is enshrined in Ecuador's Constitution (2008). The concept of *sumac* refers to collective well-being, social solidarity and living in harmony with the natural world. For example, to strengthen territorial planning processes and social organizations related to food sovereignty, the programme aims at increasing the capacity of territory-based institutions to investigate, systematize and apply traditional knowledge and practices related to 'ethno-agroecology'.

Interesting initiatives are found in projects financed through the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, which since 2007, has financed more than 100 small projects directly to indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations. Some selected initiatives are presented below:

- *Preservation and promotion of Ikalanga language and cultural heritage in Changate* (2008). This small project, implemented by the Changate Conservation and Development Trust (CCDT), worked with the BaKalanga people of Changate Village in Botswana. It aimed to support the preservation and promotion of the Ikalanga language and cultural heritage in Changate village. History and cultural practices were documented. In particular the project made indigenous knowledge from the elderly available to future generations through the production of a documentary. Basic Ikalanga books were distributed to assist students to visualize a language that is otherwise only spoken. Additionally, the project promoted a cultural festival which mobilized 500 people fostering the identity of the community.
- *The Indigenous Maasai Cultural Centre* (IMCC - 2008) small project, implemented in Tanzania by the Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO) established an Indigenous Maasai Cultural Centre (IMCC) - a museum, open 7 days a week, that documents Maasai traditions and customs, promoting lasting knowledge about the indigenous culture and livelihood. The museum has also been the ground for income-generating activities based on tourism, making the Maasai culture and identity known to a wide audience. Gender equality was promoted as trainings for women were organized, e.g. on the collaborative management of the museum (staffed by female artisans) and of the management of natural resources in their environment, as well as on the production of traditional marketable art products. The activities organized by the museum included conflict resolution training, tour guide training, and preservation of the Maasai language. A collection of oral stories from Maasai elders was initiated. Documentation material in the form of multimedia (films, videos, audio and electronic data files) was produced. The museum also included a collection of Maasai beadwork, ceremonial items and clothing.
- *The small project Empowering Tharu by Promoting Cultural Values* (2011), implemented by the New Resource Mobilization Center in Nepal supports Tharu systems and cultural traditions by highlighting sustainability, peace, and prosperity, both within and outside the community. This project aims to strengthen the tribal governmental system (Mathau system); build strategic alliances with formal government systems; promote the cultural arts through dance, music and video; and empower women through strategic income generation programmes which support environmental and cultural sustainability.
- In India, *Revival and revitalization of the historical heritage and cultural identity of the Santals in Jharkhand and adjacent state of West Bengal* (2007) was the goal of the small project implemented by the All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society (AISWACS). This project was based on the revitalization of cultural heritage of Adivasi communities' rich history, culture and mythology, passed on from generation to generation. The project supported the collective growth of critical knowledge of Adivasi history and culture, not only among Adivasi communities, but also among key actors in national society. AISWACS adopted a holistic perspective and addressed the sociopolitical, economic and cultural issues. It also developed model communities through training on topics relating to the concept of self-determined development.

- *Bario Radio* (2008), a small project implemented in Malaysia by the E-Bario Sdn Bhd, established the first community radio station in the State for the dissemination of information and awareness-raising services to the entire island. This project supported the empowerment of the indigenous peoples in the highlands of north-central Borneo located in Sarawak and Sabah in Malaysia, and in Kalimantan in Indonesia. The radio focuses on the needs of the target groups and serves as a tool to address social exclusion, promote community development, encourage cultural and linguistic sustainability, increase education and training opportunities for local people, and increase the reach and exchange of local information throughout the target area. E-Bario was awarded Malaysia's first ever license for a community radio station, which triggered a policy-change at the government level. Following this successful achievement, IFAD up-scaled the project through a larger grant to the University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), to implement follow-up activities under the project *Indigenous Technological Innovation* in Malaysia. This new project aimed to organize further national dialogue between relevant stakeholders and the government to promote the concept of community radio among Malaysia's indigenous peoples and consolidate the government's licensing policy stance. Moreover, under the new grant E-Bario promoted the use of ICTs within Malaysia and among Asia's Indigenous Peoples by bringing together other Asian partners of IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility at the Third E-Bario Knowledge Fair. The programme of the Fair featured a mix of academic research presentations, interactive World Cafés and Fishbowl sessions with researchers and residents, and training workshops for representatives of indigenous groups.
- **Initiatives to recover or preserve and protect indigenous peoples' heritage sites and other parts of their tangible and intangible heritage;**

Selected small projects financed under the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility:

- ✓ The Small project *Recovering and awareness raising on ancestral sacred sites of indigenous nationalities and peoples of Ecuador* (2008), implemented by the Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE) raised awareness, within the communities of 20 provinces, on the recovery and conservation of indigenous peoples' sacred sites, which constitute an integral part of their identity and culture. Didactic material on indigenous peoples' sacred sites was produced and subsequently distributed to 248 representatives of 28 indigenous peoples' organizations.
- ✓ In Peru, the Instituto del Bien Común implemented the final phase of the small project *Where our ancestors walked: Recovery, preservation and dissemination of the oral tradition of the Yánesha people* (2008). The project promoted the documentation and collation of oral tradition and developed 10 historic-cultural maps of the ancestral territory of the Yanesha community, which were then distributed in 54 schools and 5 cultural centres, benefitting over 2200 young people. Additionally, the project supported the creation of a virtual archive of the intangible heritage of Yanesha people, which will include geographical data, music and oral tradition related to the ancestral dimension of Yanesha people.
- ✓ *Mainstreaming education through mother tongue and culture* (2008) was the title of the small project implemented in Bangladesh with the Garo people by the Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRAD). This project formally introduced mother tongue education in 50 village-based schools and at the same time promoted initiatives to preserve core cultural elements of Garo's tradition. The 3600 children who benefited from this initiative now have the opportunity to learn their own language at school. Appreciation of the native language and culture has significantly increased in the villages.
- ✓ The Yulong Culture and Gender Research Center implemented the small project on *Visualization way of Naxi language transmission* (2008) in China. The Center undertook a research on traditional children songs and games and produced a DVD which was then distributed to children. 70% of the Yulong County schools were reached by the project services. Specialized trainings were organized for the teachers, which were also provided with interactive video CD, including language games and traditional children songs. 290 children were directly involved in the shooting and production of the DVD, while over 10,000 children received a copy of the DVD. The innovative method of Naxi language promotion was appreciated both by children and parents and increased the community pride for the traditional culture.
- ✓ The small project *Live and let live: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A mobile theatre-forum*, approved in 2008 and implemented by the organization Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera (DKK) adopted an innovative approach to raise awareness on indigenous peoples rights through a mobile theatre. The

performances focused on the UNDRIP and mobilized more than 2700 audience participants in eight communities and three universities over the Cordillera region. People in the area familiarized with the issue of indigenous people rights and learnt about problems faced by indigenous peoples, such as large scale mining, dams and militarization. The actors became so knowledgeable about the UNDRIP and so involved in the issue that some of them became indigenous peoples' community workers and youth organizers.

- ✓ *Strengthening the capabilities of the Mozote indigenous people for good local governance and recovery of cultural identity* (2011) is the goal of the small project implemented in Nicaragua by the 14 rural communities and 5 urban areas of the Mozote indigenous people, Nueva Segovia. Low levels of respect for indigenous authorities impede good local governance, exacerbating territorial problems and deteriorating cultural identity. These problems are being addressed with training activities aimed at achieving the approval of the Law on Indigenous Peoples, consensus-building with other authorities and entities, support for meetings of indigenous authorities, and promotion of town meetings and assemblies. Mapping of territorial boundaries and assistance to indigenous land titling are also envisaged by the project. Cultural identity is being recovered and promoted with the inclusion of the "History, Identity and Culture" textbook in the educational system. In addition, commemorative activities, identity campaigns, training in indigenous arts and a radio broadcast on cultural issues are being carried out.

- **Initiatives to protect indigenous traditional knowledge and genetic resources;**

The IFAD-funded project *Development of the Central Corridor Project in Ecuador* (PROCORREDOR, 2007-2013) is an example on how indigenous peoples' knowledge can be the basis for livelihoods and income generation. Handicraft production and tourism are the main sources of income for the communities. The project is supporting indigenous peoples to improve the marketing and presentation of their handicrafts and develop their entrepreneurial capacities. Activities are based on the solutions proposed by indigenous peoples themselves.

In addition, the various community-driven initiatives in the *Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry Productive Systems Development Programme in RAAN and RAAS Indigenous Territories* (2012-2017, Nicaragua) and the *Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region* (2012-2018, Guatemala) projects all draw on indigenous knowledge and assets to generate livelihoods in handicrafts, traditional food and ecotourism. Most of these initiatives involve blending modern technologies and techniques with traditional ones.

The *Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project* (1991-1999 - India), also brought together modern techniques and tribal knowledge to develop innovative non-timber forest products such as *gum karaya*, an extract of *sterculia* trees. The latter is used in dental adhesive products and as a stabilizer for dairy products and frozen desserts; clearing nut new products were developed through research and development, including a derivative that can substitute the water-purifying agents alum and natfloc-2200. The bioflocculant extracted from this nut is also used to clean nuclear waste. *Neem* is used in many beauty products and herbal remedies in India. Within a short period, the quality of the gum karaya improved and prices rose by up to 250 per cent, while four by-products were developed: powder, granules, cream and gel. The gum karaya initiative proved to be a major source of income for about 12,000 tribal people and an important source of employment for tribal women.

Initiatives financed through the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility

- The small project *Waking Women up, Goddess of ancestral weaving* (2007) was implemented by the Instituto para el Rescate Ancestral Indígena Salvadoreño Rescate Ancestral Indígena Salvadoreño, (RAIS) in El Salvador. The project worked with indigenous women to revive their ancestral weaving knowledge. Activities included capacity building in entrepreneurship, and understanding of the cosmovision, product (weaving) diversification, assessment of the local crop, *maguey*, which is in danger of extinction, and institutional support.
- In Guatemala the organization Asociación Salud Sin Límites trained leaders of rural communities in natural medicine (2008). The small project built up a mini-productive chain specialized in cultivation and drying of medicinal plants. 210 Maya people were trained on the different steps of medicinal plants cultivation as well as the preparation and use of traditional medicines. Capacity building initiatives on traditional phytotherapy included learning walks to collect and classify medicinal plants. Each plant was labelled with both the traditional and

scientific name. To increase the availability of medical plants, five herbal garden were established. The productive cycle was completed by a solar drying facility.

- Under the *Recovery of traditional knowledge of the Kuna women of Panama* (2007) project, 30 Kuna women from six communities were trained by older women in making *chaquira* beads, aromatic products and hammocks. Experience and knowledge on biodiversity conservation and traditional knowledge was exchanged among the communities. This project changed women's and youth's attitude in field and craftwork work, and motivated men to strengthen the cultivation system and improve the conservation of traditional seeds.

- **Has your agency/organization employed indigenous staff?**

A successful fellowship programme was promoted at IFAD in 2012 with the support of the Christensen Fund and the University of Rome La Sapienza. Two indigenous fellows from Ethiopia were hosted at IFAD for one year working with the Desk on Indigenous and Tribal Issues while preparing a thesis on indigenous issues in Ethiopia.

At country and local level, indigenous staff work in country offices and project management units. Generally in indigenous and tribal communities, village facilitators are hired by the project units to support the implementation at village level.

- **Establishment of targeted policies, programmes, projects, benchmarks and budgets for indigenous peoples in the areas of education, health, environment, and social and economic development;**

Environment and social and economic development are at the heart of IFAD's financed initiatives through its loans and grants. In addition, a dedicated facility, the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) has been established in IFAD to finance directly initiatives by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations. Since 2007, more than 100 small projects have been financed by the IPAF for a total amount of about USD 2.6 million. IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples is guided by its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

- **Has your agency / organization provided priority attention to indigenous women, children and youth?**

For IFAD, gender equality and women's empowerment are objectives of, and instruments for, poverty reduction. IFAD focuses on the social, economic and political relationship between men and women at home and in society in order to address unequal access to development opportunities. IFAD-supported projects have promoted a range of capacity-development activities to raise women's self-esteem, create gender awareness in the community as a whole and strengthen women's agency. IFAD is addressing gender inequalities and discrimination by focusing on areas which can empower women economically and socially, including access to land, water, education, training, markets and financial services. IFAD approved its Policy for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in April 2012, with three strategic objectives: 1) Promote economic empowerment to enable rural women and men to have equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from, profitable economic activities; 2) Enable women and men to have equal say in and influence on rural institutions and organizations; 3) Achieve a more equitable balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men. IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples includes a specific principle on indigenous women with a special commitment to improve their well-being by: (a) expanding their access to and control over fundamental resources such as land, capital, traditional knowledge and technologies; (b) strengthening their agency, decision-making role in community affairs, and representation in local institutions; and (c) building on their untapped potential for sustainable development, by recognizing their role as promoters of natural resources' conservation and biodiversity, and as bearers of rich varied traditional knowledge systems.

In recent years, IFAD has increased its focus on rural youth, including indigenous youth. IFAD-funded projects support rural youth in gaining access to investment and financial services, and empower them to strengthen their confidence and actively participate in community life. Three key areas of investment are education, empowerment and access to finance.

Q4. In accordance with the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, please provide information on:

- **Existence of disaggregated data and statistics on indigenous peoples;**

To facilitate policy implementation at the country level, IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009) recommended that Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Issues be prepared to provide country-specific information on indigenous peoples, as well as to contribute to the development of country programme strategies and project design. 31 Notes have been prepared with the support of indigenous peoples' organizations and IWGIA. The Notes are intended as 'living documents' to support learning on indigenous peoples' issues. The notes include data and statistics on indigenous peoples' at country level. For disaggregated data and statistics IFAD relies on official data at country level and data available within UN organizations such as UNFPA, ECLAC etc. In the Country Strategic Opportunity Papers (COSOPs) and project preparatory studies, analysis draws on disaggregated data by ethnic groups and geographic location whenever such data is available, in line with the guidelines on the preparation and implementation of result-based COSOPs.

- **Existence of specific monitoring mechanism, official reports or research on the situation of indigenous peoples.**

The Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Issues, mentioned above, include information on the situation of indigenous peoples. Programme and project design documents generally include information on the situation of indigenous peoples in the poverty analysis sections.

- **How does your agency / organization address the issue of indigenous peoples in its targeting of the MDGs?**

IFAD's overarching goal is to empower rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security at the household level. In this way IFAD contributes to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal number 1 (MDG 1): the eradication of extreme poverty. Indigenous peoples represent an important segment of IFAD's target group. IFAD strives to increase the decision-making and organizational capacity of rural people living in poverty - especially women, indigenous peoples and youth by enabling them to strengthen and build their individual and collective assets, knowledge, skills and capacity to innovate in rural development, hence contributing to their poverty reduction.

Q5. Please provide information on how activities aimed at implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

In contributing to eradication of extreme poverty (MDG 1), IFAD aims to ensure that indigenous peoples' communities in rural areas are empowered to improve their well-being, and strengthen income and food security through self-driven development that builds on their identity and culture. Community-driven development approaches are particularly well suited to the holistic perspectives of indigenous peoples, where ecosystems and social and economic systems are intertwined. Community-driven development ensures ownership, commitment and sustainability of investments, and increases self-reliance and community empowerment.

Q.6. Please provide information on how your agency envisages activities including indigenous peoples' rights into the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, in the framework of the new post-2015 development agenda.

IFAD sees the post-2015 agenda as an opportunity to recognize the need for rural transformation in the quest for sustainable development and poverty eradication by:

- Redressing rural-urban inequalities to promote inclusive job growth and to achieve poverty eradication in rural areas.
- Promoting the economic and social empowerment of poor rural women and men, so that they can build stronger livelihoods, both driving and benefiting from growth in the rural economy.

- Increasing agricultural productivity sustainably and strengthening agricultural markets, so as to achieve food security and nutrition for all.
- Strengthening the resilience and risk management capacity of smallholder farmers and rural households, particularly with respect to climate change.

Designing goals, targets and indicators to promote rural inclusion and unlock the potential of the rural sectors can have a major catalytic impact on the entire post-2015 development agenda. That means targets and indicators for access to assets and services that build the capacity of rural women, men, and youth to lead the transformation of the rural space and to become competitive in today's rural and urban markets.

IFAD works closely with indigenous peoples' organizations on their processes towards the post 2015 development agenda, particularly in developing specific indicators for the well-being of indigenous peoples – an area IFAD has been supporting in the past decade in close cooperation with the UNPFII Secretariat.

Q7. Does your agency have regular or ad hoc capacity-building programmes on indigenous peoples' issues for staff, or a plan for capacity-building activities in this area, at headquarters or in the field?

Awareness and capacity building on indigenous peoples' issues has been part of IFAD's trainings on project design. Supervision missions directly conducted by IFAD are opportunities to train project management units on IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples within the framework of the UNDRIP and international standards. For instance, during the supervision mission of the IFAD-funded project in Orissa, India, a session on IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples was included in the stakeholders' workshop.

In addition, in 2013, trainings on legal empowerment on tribal issues were conducted in IFAD-funded projects in India. Trainings were organized in the States of Orissa, Jharkhand and Meghalaya on tribal rights, and toolkits prepared for IFAD-supported projects staff, and especially the field workers, to acquaint them with laws and programmes related to tribal development. Flip Book, Comic Strips, Training of Trainers' Book on Tribal Laws, and Programmes and Reference Guides were produced and shared with project staff and tribal peoples.

The global sessions of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, which take place every other year at IFAD's headquarters in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council, are opportunities for full immersion of IFAD's staff to discuss indigenous peoples' issues directly with indigenous leaders present in Rome for the Forum. Executive Board Members of IFAD and Governors are invited to the Forum. Similarly, on the occasion of the Board meetings of the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance, IFAD Country Programme Managers meet with the Members of the IPAF Board to discuss indigenous peoples' issues.

Q8. Does your agency have a focal point on indigenous issues? If so, please provide the name and contact information of this person.

Since 2007, IFAD has established a dedicated desk exclusively on indigenous and tribal issues. The desk is located in the Policy and Technical Advisory Division, Programme Management Department. The contact person is Antonella Cordone, Technical Adviser, Coordinator on Indigenous and Tribal Issues. Email: a.cordone@ifad.org Tel. 0039 06 5459 2065 – Mobile +39 334 6337122.

Q9. Please provide a list of conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your agency on indigenous issues for the current year as well as next year (2014).

- In May 2012, The Indigenous Partnership organized a Food Festival in Huamanga, Peru, with an emphasis on documentation as advised by the indigenous communities.
- Nov. 2012, Bangkok - Asia and the Pacific Regional Workshop in preparation of the first global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD; back-to-back consultation of IPs in Asia in preparation for the WCIP in cooperation with IWGIA, AIPP, Tebtebba Foundation
- Nov. 2012, Nairobi - Africa Regional Workshop in preparation of the first global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD; back-to-back consultation of IPs in Africa in preparation for the WCIP, in cooperation with IWGIA, MPIDO;

- Dec. 2012, Managua – Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Workshop in preparation of the first global meeting of the IPs Forum at IFAD, in cooperation with IWGIA, Fondo Indígena, Government of Nicaragua, UNPFII;
- Nov. 2012, Thailand, Laos – Learning Route Managing Forests, Sustaining Lives, Improving Livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups in the Mekong Region, PROCASUR, AIPP;
- February 2013, first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council in cooperation with IWGIA, the Governments of Canada and Norway;
- May 2013, New York - Side Event during the XII UNPFII Session on the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, in cooperation with IWGIA;
- May 2013, New York – Side Event during the XII UNPFII Session on the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, in cooperation with FIMI, MPIDO and Tebtebba Foundation;
- 2013 Community meetings and validation workshops in Kenya to conduct a study of livelihood options, food security, violence against women, and women organizations, in cooperation with the Friends of Lake Turkana.

- 2014, IFAD, in cooperation with IWGIA will be supporting indigenous peoples in the preparation and participation to the WCIP through a grant of USD 900,000;
- 2014 May, Chile in cooperation with FAO and Fondo Indígena, Seminar on Food sovereignty and Traditional life strategies, fulfilling with one of the recommendations of the UNPFII.
- 2014 Oct., Turin, Italy, Slow Food Terra Madre: participation of indigenous peoples' food communities;
- 2014 second half: 4 regional workshops and IPAF knowledge fairs in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, in preparation of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place in Feb. 2015;
- 2014 Sep. New York, IASG side event during the WCIP on Land, Territories and Resources (tentative);