



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

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

*UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues*

*(UNPFII)*

*February 2015*

## **Executive Summary**

During the course of 2014, IFAD undertook several initiatives in support of indigenous peoples and approved eight project loans/country grants supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities for a total IFAD investment of about USD 88 million.

A grant of USD 1.5 million was approved to finance the 2015 call for proposals of the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IFAP) and its related activities. Six grants were approved by the Fund during the course of the year which include indigenous peoples as part of the target group.

Throughout the year IFAD provided significant support to the processes leading to and beyond the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) held in New York in September 2014.

The International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) and the biennial Terra Madre meeting in Turin were important platforms for advocacy on indigenous food systems and for partnering with Slow Food and Indigenous Terra Madre networks.

During the year, IFAD laid the groundwork for holding the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, and four regional workshops were held in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

This report outlines the main activities undertaken by IFAD in 2014 and responds to the recommendations made by the UNPFII to IFAD.

**1. Information on IFAD's initiatives in 2014 relating to the outcomes of the high-level plenary, also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples**

A recent report published by two major indigenous peoples' organizations in Asia<sup>1</sup> called IFAD "a global pioneer" among UN agencies, citing its sustained dialogue with indigenous communities on securing their rights. This dialogue advanced during in 2014, with much of the effort centred around the first WCIP, held in September at United Nations headquarters in New York as a high-level meeting of the General Assembly.

In preparation for the WCIP, IFAD provided significant support to indigenous peoples' representatives, including a grant of about US\$1 million to cover their travel to preparatory meetings and the conference itself, as well as country-level activities to facilitate implementation of the outcome document and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as a follow up to the WCIP. The grant is administered by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) in cooperation with the Global Coordinating Group and the UNPFII Secretariat.

IFAD's President directly contributed to a roundtable discussion at the WCIP with a speech calling for greater support to indigenous peoples, whose economic and social empowerment is a prerequisite for the kind of sustainable development that can transform struggling rural areas in developing countries. IFAD also cosponsored a WCIP side event<sup>2</sup> on land, territories and natural resources, which highlighted the deep cultural and spiritual significance of lands, territories and resources – and the need to protect indigenous peoples' rights to the lands they have traditionally occupied, owned or used, and the application of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

The outcome document of the WCIP makes reference to the IPAF, encouraging Member States, the private sector and other institutions to contribute to it.

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<sup>1</sup> An Evolving Partnership – United Nations and Indigenous Peoples in Developing Countries. Published by Tebtebba Foundation and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> The side event was a joint initiative by IASG Members: CBD, IFAD, ILC, FAO, UNEP with the support of the Government of the Netherlands.

Policy dialogue and capacity building in six countries will be carried on in 2015-16 as a follow-up to the WCIP through the grant provided by IFAD for the WCIP.

The momentum of the WCIP will be taken forward to the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place in February 2015, in conjunction with the Governing Council. In preparation for the Forum, four regional workshops were held in Africa (Tanzania), Asia (Indonesia), Latin America and the Caribbean (Paraguay), and the Pacific (Fiji) in November and December 2014. The regional workshops focused on *Indigenous Food Systems and Sustainable Livelihoods* as the selected overall theme for the global meeting of the Forum and within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals of the post-2015 development agenda to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”.

## **2. Information on the progress in implementing UNPFII general recommendations for the adoption of policies on indigenous peoples’ issues (*policy, recent programmes, budgetary allocations, projects, activities*)**

For IFAD, indigenous peoples are a significant part of its target group. Throughout 20145, IFAD’s commitment to indigenous peoples’ development was reaffirmed – to work for equity and their economic opportunity, 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 Peoples,<sup>3</sup> 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. This was reaffirmed in the Report of Consultations on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, which recognizes the heterogeneity of rural populations and reaffirms IFAD's specific task to support those rural households and communities which may otherwise be excluded from economic opportunities and unable to move out of poverty without targeted public support . *IFAD's goal is to enable them (women, youth and indigenous peoples) to gain increasingly remunerative,*

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/documents/ip\\_policy\\_e.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/documents/ip_policy_e.pdf)

*sustainable and resilient livelihoods that help them move out of and beyond poverty.* The Report recognizes that poverty is usually associated with lack of power – social, economic and political – and that support to empower poor rural people individually and collectively is today a hallmark of IFAD’s approach. *IFAD will continue to work in close partnership with organizations of smallholder farmers, indigenous peoples and other rural people.*<sup>4</sup>

In the past decade, 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 (IPAF); and the establishment of an Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD.

#### ***Loans and grants approved in 2014***

In 2014, the Fund approved eight projects (financed through loans and country grants) supporting indigenous peoples 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 US\$ 276 million, of which direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 88 million. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

Moreover, a grant of US\$ 1.5 million was approved to finance the 2015 call for proposal of IPAF and its related activities. The IPAF regional partners – the International Indigenous Women's Forum (*Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas*) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Kivulini Trust in Africa; and Tebtebba Foundation in Asia and the Pacific – being the direct recipients of this grant, are responsible for supporting and advising the IPAF Board on the selection of proposals; channelling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board; and monitoring and providing implementation support to the small projects financed through the IPAF.

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<sup>4</sup> Report of the Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources

The IPAF goal is to foster indigenous peoples' self-driven development within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People by strengthening their communities and organizations. Through small grants ranging from US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 50,000 and lasting up to two years, the IPAF supports the demand-driven initiatives of indigenous peoples' communities by funding small projects that they design and implement by indigenous peoples, and that build on their culture, identity, knowledge and natural resources. The IPAF 2015 cycle is being entirely financed by IFAD. The resources available for grant financing under this call for proposals amount to US \$1.05 million. It is therefore expected that the IPAF 2015 cycle will finance around 30 projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

IPAF Call for Proposal 2015, launched on 15 January 2015, has gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment as a high priority. The application form that applicant organizations need to complete contains specific reference to the promotion of gender mainstreaming. From the desk review conducted of 53 projects financed in 2007 and 2008, and the preliminary results of the 2011 round, it emerged that a high number of projects financed by the IPAF were specifically designed to meet women's needs and aspirations and empowered women within their communities, often by encouraging them to assume leadership functions. More than half of the 31 projects financed in 2011 by the IPAF directly benefited indigenous women. The performance analysis conducted on these 31 small projects provides an overview of the results of the small projects and a comparison with the previous IPAF cycles. The report also analyses the findings from a questionnaire administered in early 2014 to the 31 grassroots organizations that implemented IPAF projects, in order to assess their satisfaction with the performances of the three regional grantees.

One of the major findings emerging from the analysis is the positive results registered as a consequence of IPAF decentralization at regional level in terms of stronger operational capacities of the implementing organizations (due to a more tailored technical assistance provided by the three regional partner organizations during design and implementation), higher project relevance (stronger capacity to fine-tune project designs and make adjustments during implementation) and improved disbursement arrangements.

In October 2014 the International Fund of Indigenous Women (FIMI), the IPAF regional partner in Latin America and the Caribbean, hosted a workshop on "*Compartiendo*

*Experiencias, Lecciones Aprendidas y Desafíos” (Sharing experiences, lessons learned and challenges)* to create a space where representatives of 11 IPAF grantees from the region could share experiences on the implementation and management of the IPAF-funded projects and collectively identify lessons learned, challenges and strategies to overcome them.

### ***Other grants***

Six other grants were approved during the year, for an amount of about US\$ 4.8 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 US\$ 1 million grant in support of Bioversity International with the goal of strengthening the capacities of the target group, including indigenous communities, to manage risks associated with climate change, and to address poor nutrition and economic disempowerment.

In 2014, three Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) for Ecuador, Mexico and Myanmar, approved by IFAD’s Executive Board, specifically addressed indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minority issues. In the case of Ecuador, the COSOP is harmonized and aligned with the IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples in several ways: one of the outlined strategic approaches to achieve is the economic inclusion of ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups, with a special focus on indigenous peoples; one of the subgroups that deserves priority attention is indigenous peoples – whose social inclusion and economic participation must be promoted; IFAD, in agreement with national partners, promotes knowledge exchange, traditional knowledge recovery, innovation and communication through its project implementation units; a consultation process on the COSOP has been carried out with the indigenous peoples and Afro-Ecuadorians’ movements that have been collaborating with IFAD in the country; and indicators are disaggregated for indigenous peoples. In addition, there is one specific indicator for indigenous peoples.

In the case of Mexican indigenous peoples are taken into account within the economic, agricultural and rural poverty context of the COSOP. Indigenous peoples are one of four priority groups for pursuing the strategic objectives and in the targeting strategy. *It is estimated that about half the priority population according to the targeting criteria set are indigenous and more than half are rural young people;*

the consultation process for the COSOP included many indigenous organizations; and the COSOP includes indicators related to indigenous peoples.

For Myanmar, ethnic groups are addressed in detail in the “Country Context”. One of the strategic objectives is to promote the social and economic empowerment of marginalized groups, particularly ethnic groups: the focus of this strategic objective will be options for capturing indigenous knowledge of ethnic groups and blending it with modern scientific knowledge. The target areas include selected areas of states with high concentrations of ethnic groups where peace has been achieved and where opportunities for sustained agricultural development exist. The main target groups will consist of smallholders, landless households, woman-headed households and ethnic groups. All indicators will be disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (specific indicators for indigenous peoples have been developed for strategic objective 3) and the COSOP also commits to produce disaggregated data for indigenous peoples.

To support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD-funded projects, The Policy and Technical Advisory Division (PTA) is developing a “*How-to-do note*” on implementing FPIC in IFAD-funded projects. This document is expected to be finalized in early 2015. Moreover IFAD has recently updated its new *Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures* (SECAP), which define an operational framework for integrating social, environmental and climate aspects into IFAD operations. The SECAP emphasizes the crucial importance of mainstreaming social, environmental and climate issues at the concept or early design stages of all IFAD programmes and projects. FPIC is among the mandatory tools set out in the SECAP and it should be obtained by the borrower or grant recipient for interventions that may affect land access and use rights of communities.

Four Country Technical Notes on indigenous peoples’ issues (Burundi, Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville - and Rwanda) were developed during 2014 in cooperation with IWGIA to ensure ready access to information on indigenous peoples for use in the COSOPs and projects, and to disseminate knowledge and support in-house learning.

IFAD also produced four policy briefs, complemented by joint work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme in the area of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the post-2015 agenda.

One of the policy briefs, “An empowerment agenda for rural livelihoods”, has a focus on indigenous peoples.

### **3. 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 addressed to the Fund, and contributed to fulfil recommendations addressed to the UN agencies, in line with its mandate. The recommendations addressed to IFAD have significantly contributed to mainstream indigenous peoples’ issues within the organization and strengthened IFAD’s advocacy and policy roles internationally.

During its XI Session, the UNPFII made a specific recommendation to IFAD to provide special attention to food sovereignty and security concerns of indigenous peoples. IFAD's high commitment on this issue resulted in the decision by the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD to select indigenous food systems and sustainable livelihoods as the overall theme for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in 2015, as well as for the regional workshops held in preparation for the global meeting.

To improve advocacy on indigenous peoples' food systems, the thirty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council, to be held on 16 and 17 February 2015, will feature an Indigenous Peoples' Panel on *Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Food Systems*, with the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The panel will discuss: (i) indigenous peoples’ distinctiveness as expressed in the diversity of their crops and their farming, herding, fishing and hunting/gathering systems, which produce nutritious food in the face of adverse climate conditions; (ii) the importance of indigenous peoples' food, culture and agro-ecological systems to food and nutrition security, ecosystem and resource management, environmental health, sustainability and resilience – and as models for the green economy; (iii) the need to recognize indigenous food systems as modern systems that are crucial for indigenous peoples' economic development and can make invaluable contributions to humanity’s future; and (iv) the role of indigenous food systems in

achieving the anticipated post-2015 sustainable development goals on food and nutrition security.

Furthermore, IFAD is continuing its close partnership with Slow Food and the Terra Madre networks to promote local sustainable food systems, indigenous food security and agrobiodiversity. Since 2009 IFAD and Slow Food have collaborated to strengthen the focus on indigenous peoples through the support to the first Indigenous Terra Madre held in Jokkmok, Sweden in 2011 and hosted by the Samii people.

A second Indigenous Terra Madre will be held in 2015 in India with support from the IFAD grant and the Government of Meghalaya. In 2014, the IYFF and the biennial Terra Madre meeting in Turin were important platforms for advocacy on indigenous peoples' food systems. IFAD actively participated in the event and the conference focusing on *Indigenous Peoples and the UN and Local Food and Economies for sustainable development: lessons from indigenous Terra Madre communities*, where experience were shared from countries including Brazil, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Nicaragua and Vanuato. The Indigenous Terra Madre Network room was highly successful and the Indigenous Youth Network session proved to be very important (involving young farmers of developing countries from Africa, Latin America and Asia) to the extent that Slow Food was convinced to dedicate a larger space for the next edition in 2016.

With reference to recommendation n. 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 joined hands with CBD, UNEP and FAO, and convened a side event during the XIII Session of the UNPFII on Pastoralism and the post-2015 agenda. The event highlighted the important role that pastoralists play as stewards of more than a quarter of the world's land, conserving rangeland biodiversity and protecting ecosystem services. More than two decades of research has provided evidence that pastoralism is economically rational and viable, and is a vital tool for large-scale conservation and ecosystem management.

During its XIII session in May 2014, UNPFII made a specific recommendation to IFAD to “*convene platforms of dialogue with countries, United Nations agencies and private sector actors to find solutions to improve the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples consistent with their cultural identity and diversity, as well as sustainable and*

*equitable development. The Forum also recommends that specific indicators pertaining to the well-being of indigenous peoples be systematically adopted in IFAD-funded projects implemented in accordance with article 41 of the Declaration” (36).*

With reference to indicators, this recommendation is being fulfilled by IFAD, in cooperation with the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, which agreed to focus on indicators during the second global meeting of the Forum. Background to this discussion will be the proceedings and proposed indicators that emerged during the four preparatory regional workshops held at the end of 2014 on the following thematic areas: FPIC, Traditional Knowledge, Land Territories and Resources.

With reference to the recommendation for IFAD to convene platforms of dialogue with the private sector to find solutions to improve the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, IFAD is exploring the possibility of holding a workshop on this theme, pending mobilization of resources, and in partnership with interested UN Agencies and international organizations.

#### **4. Factors that facilitate IFAD’s implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to IFAD**

IFAD has been implementing the majority of recommendations made by the UNPFII in recent years, particularly those addressed specifically to IFAD. 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 (facilitate what?) IFAD and UN agencies in large.

#### **Other activities in 2014**

The study “Empowering Indigenous Peoples through Inclusive Development: Incorporating indigenous peoples’ perspective in IFAD-funded projects” was conducted for IWGIA and IFAD by Chad J. Frischmann (in spring 2014) as part of the programme of professional education at the Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California at Berkley. This analysis explores IFAD’s development effectiveness in terms

of its projects and policies that seek to improve the well-being of indigenous peoples. It reported that IFAD has been highly successful through its support of local, regional and global mechanisms for elaborating the domains of indigenous peoples' well-being and indicators to measure this wellbeing from indigenous peoples' own perspective. The study highlighted that the mechanisms set up by IFAD serve not only to improve IFAD's effectiveness by eliciting a greater understanding of the well-being of indigenous peoples but also as a venue for indigenous peoples' representatives to interact at regional and global levels, as well as directly with IFAD staff and Member States. This creates an effective forum for elaborating on the intersection between local, regional and global contexts. Among the major challenges identified by the author is the operationalization of the IFAD Policy on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples throughout its country-level programmes.

A Master thesis on “Development’s languages, practices and knowledge: an anthropological survey of IFAD’s projects in indigenous areas” was prepared by a student from the faculty of Anthropology of Development, University of Rome, La Sapienza. Part of the research material for this study comes from the direct experience of the author during her six-month internship with the Indigenous and Tribal Issues Desk at IFAD.

On 4 May 2014, a special event was organized at the Perugia Journalism Festival in Italy to discuss the “Untold Story of Food Politics.” The central question addressed to a mixed panel of experts (journalists, UN staff, non-governmental organization workers) was: *Why are those stories untold by the media?* Among the speakers were Iain MacGillivray and Antonella Cordone from IFAD. Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, spoke about the emergency of biodiversity and highlighted that one solution to the privatization and diminution of our plant resources is to abandon the prejudice in favour of western science and technology, and observe and learn from the valuable knowledge and approach to nature of indigenous peoples worldwide.

### ***Focal points on indigenous peoples' issues in IFAD***

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## IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples in 2014: Loans and Country Grants

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project goal and objectives</i>	<i>Project area (including target group)</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (US\$ million)</i>
China	Jiangxi Mountainous Area Agribusiness Promotion Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> Assist the People's Republic of China to develop and implement pilot programmes that sustainably address chronic poverty prevailing in mountainous and difficult to access areas.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> Increase farm production bases, improve farm production efficiencies, enhance cooperatives and enterprises, and improve margins along the selected value chains, especially at farm level.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Three prefectures (Ganzhou, JiAn and Pingxiang) in the Jiangxi Province</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The poor rural men and women who are economically active and/or have the potential to take advantage of improved agricultural production and agribusiness opportunities produced by the project (estimated around 776,000 people from 194,000 households)</p>	<p>(a) Agribusiness promotion and development</p> <p>(b) Farm production expansion and productivity enhancement</p> <p>(c) Project management</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 125.2</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 0.75</p> <p><b>IFAD loan/grant:</b> 43</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant:</b> 0.26</p>
India	Meghalaya livelihoods and access to markets project	<p><b>Goal:</b> Improve family incomes and the quality of life in rural Meghalaya.</p> <p><b>Specific objective:</b> Expanded and sustainable livelihood opportunities are adapted to the hill environment and to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Meghalaya State, North-Eastern India</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The project will adopt a saturation approach, covering all villages in a cluster and all households in a village. Clusters will be selected on the basis of their capacity and potential for development of marketable crops and other products. The project target groups includes tribal communities which form nearly</p>	<p>(a) Natural resources and food security</p> <p>(b) Livelihoods support</p> <p>(c) Knowledge services</p> <p>(d) Project management</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 170</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 144.5</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD loan:</b> 50</p>

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			the total population to be covered by the project.		<b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 42.5
India	Additional financing for the Tejaswini Rural Women's Empowerment Programme	<p><b>Goal:</b> Enable poor women to have a wider range of choices and opportunities in the economic, social and political spheres so they can improve their well-being and that of their households.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> Support and strengthen women's self-help groups and their apex organizations, and provide them with access to financial services, fostering linkages with banks and supporting microfinance institutions.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 33 districts in the State of Maharashtra and 9 districts in Madhya Pradesh, especially tribal districts.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> Poor women's self-help group members and their households (about 1.12 million women benefit from the programme).</p>	<p>(a) Grass-roots institution-building</p> <p>(b) Microfinance services</p> <p>(c) Livelihood and enterprise development</p> <p>(d) Women's empowerment and social equity</p> <p>(e) Programme management and institutional support</p>	<p><b>Total additional loan:</b> 19.7</p> <p><b>Total additional financing benefiting IPs:</b> 9.3</p> <p><b>Additional financing requested to IFAD:</b> 15</p> <p><b>Estimated IFAD additional financing benefiting IPs:</b> 7.5</p>
Kiribati	Outer Islands Food and Water Project	<p><b>Development objective:</b> Outer Island communities are able to successfully plan and implement investments that lead to better nutrition and access to clean water.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Four islands of the Gilberts Group (Abaiang and Abemama in the north and Beru and Tabiteua North in the south).</p> <p><b>Target groups:</b> 30 major communities, with particular attention to women and youth.</p>	<p>(a) Community planning and action</p> <p>(b) Improved household food and nutrition</p> <p>(c) Rainwater harvesting for increased household water supplies</p> <p>(d) Project coordination</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 7.2</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 3</p>

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				and management	<b>Total amount of IFAD grant:</b> 7.2  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant:</b> 3
Myanmar	Fostering Agricultural Revitalization in Myanmar	<b>Goal:</b> Improve the economic status of poor rural women and men in the project area.  <b>Development objective:</b> Increase the incomes of smallholder and landless households.	<b>Project area:</b> Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory, at the southern border of Myanmar's CDZ, in a broad floodplain in the upper catchment of the Sittang River.  <b>Target group:</b> Poor rural women and men in the project area.	(a) Agricultural infrastructure (b) Agricultural and business services	<b>Project total budget:</b> 27.8  <b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 0.27  <b>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant:</b> 19.5  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant:</b> 0.19

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Nepal	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> Reduce rural poverty in the hilly regions exposed to climate change.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> The vulnerability of local communities to climate-related risks is reduced, and the enabling institutional environment for climate change adaptation strengthened.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Phase I will focus on six Mid-Western Region districts: Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh, Salyan, Rolpa and Rukum. At midterm review, it will be decided whether to intensify project activities in the existing districts or to scale up to other districts of the Central and Eastern Regions in phase II.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> Poor women and men, landless households, <i>Dalits</i>, <i>Janajatis</i> and other ethnic minority and socio-economically marginalized groups.</p>	<p>(a) the framework for local-level climate adaptation strengthened</p> <p>(b) the climate resilience of vulnerable people improved</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 37.7</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 13.2</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD grant:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant:</b> 3.5</p>
Papua New Guinea	Additional financing for Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project	<p><b>Goal:</b> Improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa and coffee producers.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> Improve the performance and sustainability of value chains in the cocoa- and coffee-growing areas of the project.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> For cocoa, the areas are coastal, comprising the province of East New Britain and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. For coffee, the project covers the provinces of the Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka and Simbu.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> 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>(a) Institutional strengthening and industry coordination</p> <p>(b) Productive partnerships</p>	<p><b>Total additional loan:</b> 73</p> <p><b>Total additional financing benefiting IPs:</b> 73</p> <p><b>Additional financing requested to IFAD:</b> 22</p> <p><b>Estimated</b></p>

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					<b>IFAD additional financing benefiting IPs:</b> 22
Viet Nam	Ha Giang: Commodity-oriented Poverty Reduction Programme	<p><b>Goal:</b> Sustainably improve the incomes and reduce the vulnerability of poor rural households in targeted Ha Giang communes.</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> Ensure that targeted private agricultural enterprises and farm households collaborate in a new provincial rural economy that is profitable and sustainably pro-poor, climate-smart and market-oriented.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 30 communes in the Bắc Quang, Hoàng Su Phì, Quang Bình, Vị Xuyên and Xín Mần districts in Ha Giang province.</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> (i) rural poor households with land and labour, including household enterprises; (ii) unskilled employed rural people; (iii) rural people lacking production land but having business acumen and desire; and (iv) key farmers who have the skills to promote commercial agricultural production. (estimated at a minimum of 35,000 poor rural people in 10,000 households).</p>	<p>(a) Institutionalization of commodity-based investment planning</p> <p>(b) Implementation of market-oriented results-based planning</p> <p>(c) Testing and development of climate-smart technology</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 33.7</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting IPs:</b> 32</p> <p><b>Total amount of IFAD loan:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan:</b> 9.5</p>

**ANNEX II**

**Grant approved by IFAD in 2014 specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples**

Global/Region/country	Grant Title	Project cost (US\$)
Global	<p><i>Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility – 2014 call for proposal</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Foster self-driven development within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by strengthening indigenous peoples' communities and organizations</i></p>	1.5 million

**Grants approved by IFAD in 2014 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty<sup>5</sup>**

<b>Global/Region/country</b>	<b>Grant Title</b>	<b>Project cost (US\$)</b>
Asia Pacific Region	<p><i>Regional Programme for Rural Development Training (PROCASUR) Corporation: Strengthening Knowledge Sharing and Scaling up of Sustainable Innovation Using Learning Route Methodology</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute to poverty reduction in IFAD-funded projects through adoption of best practices and scaling up of innovations through learning route methodology</i></p>	1 million
Guatemala, India and Mali	<p><i>Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security – Linking Agrobiodiversity Value Chains, Climate Adaptation and Nutrition: Empowering the Poor to Manage Risk</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Strengthen the capacities of the target group, including indigenous communities, to manage risks associated with climate change, poor nutrition and economic disempowerment.</i></p>	1 million
Global	<p><i>International Center for Tropical Agriculture: Learning Alliance for Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Strengthen the capacity of partner institutions and improve the policy environment for empowering rural women and indigenous peoples</i></p>	1 million

<sup>5</sup> This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are included in the table on IFAD projects approved in 2014, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I.

**ANNEX I**

Pacific region	<p><i>Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Capacity-Building for Resilient Agriculture in the Pacific</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Farmers in small Pacific island countries are using agricultural practices that are resilient to climate change and other natural hazards</i></p>	1.03 million
Colombia	<p><i>Building Equitable and Inclusive Public Policies for the Rural Poor in Colombia</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute towards development of public policies for Colombia's agricultural and rural sectors with specific focus on the rural poor and ethnic minorities</i></p>	500 000
Peru	<p><i>Poverty and Rural Development Analytics</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Improve strategies, policies, legal frameworks and national programmes in favour of the rural poor, especially in the highlands and high rain forest areas of Peru</i></p>	300 000