



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

*IFAD's response to the Questionnaire
in preparation for
the XV Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)*

January 2016

Executive Summary

In 2015, IFAD maintained its high commitment to engage with indigenous peoples, supporting several initiatives to improve their lives and livelihoods through its loan and grant projects for a total IFAD investment of about USD 167 million, about 12% of IFAD total investment.

In February 2015, about 40 representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean met at IFAD headquarters in Rome for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD. The Forum discussed indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods. IFAD and representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations renewed their commitment to work together to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness with indigenous peoples.

In response to the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility's (IPAF) fourth Call for Proposal, 540 proposals were received from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In August 2015, the IPAF Board approved 25 small projects, which will be implemented in 23 countries by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations, with the support of three IPAF co-managers at the regional level.

In November 2015, IFAD supported the second Indigenous Terra Madre "*The Future We Want: Indigenous Perspectives and Actions*" held in Shillong, India. IFAD also sponsored the participation of indigenous youth in Terra Madre Giovani "*We feed the planet*", which took place in Milan in October in tandem with the universal EXPO. The two events were important platforms for partnering with Slow Food and Terra Madre networks on indigenous food systems.

This report responds to the questionnaire to the UN system on recommendations made by the UNPFII to IFAD. It also outlines the main activities that IFAD undertook in 2015 in support of indigenous peoples.

Question 1 on issues of conflict, peace and resolution for indigenous peoples

Lessons deriving from projects implemented in conflict and post-conflict areas led IFAD to adopt a three-step strategy when dealing with conflict mitigation and resolution in indigenous-inhabited areas: provision of agricultural inputs to initiate production and establish household food security; restoration of basic services, while promoting a culture of interactive, service delivery; and infrastructure rehabilitation and institutional strengthening towards the delivery of development services to improve food security and income. Experience indicates that fostering reconciliation at the community level is best achieved through enabling the decentralization processes, supporting grass-roots organizations and supporting, very transparently, community development activities based on demand. A strong gender focus is also necessary because women can act as effective peace brokers. In India, a good example of a project which contributed to peace building in a conflict area is the Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project (1991-1999). The project contributed to reducing insurgency activities in the project area and brought about the establishment of village tribal development associations (VTDA), often led by women, which engaged in participatory contract procedures for the construction of irrigation infrastructure, soil conservation works and other related activities. IFAD's facilitation role contributed significantly to raising awareness within the Government and among civil servants of the protest movement and the need to change bureaucratic attitudes towards tribal people, including better listening and a greater partnership orientation. In Latin America, IFAD has supported two projects in Guatemala which have helped to reconstruct communities' social structures and restore confidence in local authorities after 36 years of armed conflict, thus contributing to reconciliation and social stability. The Programme for Rural Development and Reconstruction in the Quiché Department (1997-2002) and the Rural Development Programme for Las Verapaces (2002-2011) adopted a flexible, phase-by-phase approach to ensure the building of confidence among the more vulnerable populations. Moreover, grass-roots and community organizations have been strengthened in their planning and implementation capacity.

Question 2 on recommendations to IFAD

At its XIV Session, the UNPFII acknowledged IFAD for implementing its policy on indigenous peoples. The Forum expects that IFAD "will continue to strengthen its

engagement with indigenous peoples in its future work by ensuring engagement at the country level through targeted programmes, capacity-building for indigenous peoples and project staff, and the development of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples” (**recommendation 26**).

IFAD’s new Strategic Framework (SF) 2016-2025, approved by the Executive Board in December 2015, reaffirms IFAD’s commitment to indigenous peoples’ self-driven development. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, IFAD will proactively support indigenous peoples, as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities. The new SF 2016-2025 states: “... *based on its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IFAD supports their self-driven development, while respecting and enhancing their traditional livelihoods, occupations and knowledge. IFAD’s interventions and indigenous peoples’ targeting will be improved, including through more in-depth socio-cultural and vulnerability analyses of different target groups and by integrating specific indicators on their well-being to capture impacts and results.*” The new SF further highlights that in working towards environmental sustainability, “...*collaboration with and engagement of indigenous peoples’ communities in the provision of environmental services that are sensitive to their traditional knowledge and culture will be an area of focus in order to enhance the resilience of the ecosystems in which they live.*”¹

Another milestone in IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples was the 2015 second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, hosted in February. The Forum, established in 2011, is a dialogue process whose global meetings IFAD convenes every two years. The theme of the second global meeting was indigenous peoples’ food systems and sustainable livelihoods. About 40 representatives of indigenous peoples’ institutions, together with staff of IFAD’s regional divisions, discussed and agreed upon regional action plans for 2015-2016. The Forum’s Synthesis of Deliberations, which were delivered at the thirty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council, capture the issues, concerns, experiences and lessons shared during the meeting, and put forward a series of recommendations for IFAD’s future work. The participants called on IFAD to support initiatives to: recognize and protect indigenous peoples’ rights to lands, territories and resources, and disengage from projects that negatively affect these rights; strengthen indigenous peoples’ participation throughout the programme and project cycles; and

¹ IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025

ensure that free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is systematically and properly sought in the context of IFAD-funded projects targeting or affecting indigenous peoples. They called on governments to recognize and protect indigenous peoples' inalienable rights to lands, territories and resources and to acknowledge the value of indigenous peoples' diverse food systems as a key element of national policies and frameworks for sustainable development, food security and climate change resilience. Participants in the Forum committed to work with IFAD to document and scale up sustainable livelihood practices, and to build alliances and share good practices with partners that are working on issues related to sustainable livelihoods and food systems.²

The thirty-eighth session of IFAD Governing Council featured a panel on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Food Systems. The panel, attended by representatives of 173 governmental delegations of IFAD Member States, discussed issues related to: a) indigenous peoples' distinctiveness as expressed in the diversity of their crops and their farming, herding, fishing and hunting/gathering systems; b) 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; c) 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 d) the role of indigenous food systems in achieving the anticipated post-2015 sustainable development goals on food and nutrition security.

Among the recommendations put forward in the Forum Synthesis of Deliberations was that IFAD disaggregate data and include indicators specific to the situation of indigenous peoples in IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) and Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPS), and in project monitoring systems and tools, including in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators for indigenous peoples in the implementation manuals of its funded-projects (e.g. India) and has enriched the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples' issues. During the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second Forum, a list of indicators was

² Report available on IFAD's web page at <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>

proposed in three areas: a) FPIC; b) Traditional Knowledge; and c) Land, Territories and Resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at project level, are currently being considered by IFAD in reviewing its RIMS.

In 2015, IFAD also supported policy engagement and capacity building on indigenous peoples' issues in Paraguay and El Salvador. More details on this activity are provided in the section responding to question 3f.

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, a special session on pastoralists is being organized to take place during the 6th global meeting of the Farmers' Forum, to be held at IFAD in February 2016.

Responding to **recommendation 36** to IFAD to convene a platform of dialogue with the private sector, IFAD is currently partnering with the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI) to conduct a study on indigenous peoples' engagement with the private sector. The study aims to understand, from the perspective of indigenous peoples, the opportunities for their economic development by engaging, on an equal basis, with the private sector. It is expected that this scoping study will gather good practices of partnerships between indigenous peoples and the private sector in the areas of agriculture, food production, natural resource management, off-farm income-generating activities, and adaptation to climate change. The study will also discuss how the private sector can value and build on the diversity and economic potential of indigenous peoples.

Question 3.a on programmes, projects or other activities that are specifically aimed at promoting the implementation of the UNDRIP, or activities in which indigenous peoples are among the major beneficiaries.

Loans and grants approved in 2015

In 2015, IFAD Executive Board approved 16 projects (financed through loans and country grants) supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. For these projects, disaggregated data show that the total funding benefiting indigenous peoples is about US\$ 400 million, of which

direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$ 167 million. Four other projects approved this year (in Honduras, the Philippines and Nepal) include indigenous peoples among their target groups, but data will only be available during implementation phase. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

During the course of the year, 13 grants were approved for an amount of about US\$ 16 million which include indigenous peoples as part of their target group, and for which a detailed list is provided in Annex II.

Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes

Two COSOPs for Paraguay and Plurinational State of Bolivia approved by IFAD's Executive Board in 2015 specifically addressed indigenous peoples' issues. In both countries the preparation of the COSOP involved consultations with a broad range of actors, including several indigenous peoples' organizations.

In addressing the main areas of engagement for IFAD in **Paraguay** in the coming seven years,³ priority will be given to supporting young people and women, and increased support will be provided to indigenous peoples. The COSOP aims to directly benefit some 55,000 families of whom 28,500 (including 3300 indigenous families) are being served by existing projects.⁴ One of the areas prioritized by the COSOP for future operations will be *scaling up, strengthening and consolidating the development of family farming and indigenous communities*. Enhanced policy dialogue *focusing on integration of vulnerable people, particularly indigenous people*, is also part of the strategy.

The new COSOP for **Bolivia** is focused on *organized rural men and women belonging to aboriginal indigenous campesino communities and peoples and living in conditions of poverty and food insecurity*, totalling some 580,000 families nationally, of whom 74,000 are Quechua and Aymara. To achieve the outlined strategic objectives agreed upon with indigenous peoples' organizations, actions will include *strengthening the intercultural knowledge dialogue, as well as inclusive and effective participation by women, young people and indigenous peoples*. The COSOP also highlights that if innovation and scaling

³ Human and social capital development, rural production development and market integration of family farmers and microenterprises, rural financial inclusion and smallholder producer resilience to climate change.

⁴ PPI (Inclusion of Family Farming in Value Chains Project, or Paraguay Inclusivo now under implementation) and PROMAFI (Project for Improved Incomes for Family and Indigenous Production in the Departments of the Eastern Region of Paraguay at approval stage).

up are to be achieved, there must be respect for cultural diversity, identity, language and forms of organization, and the right to FPIC in decision-making for aboriginal indigenous *campesino* peoples. To this end, the strategy highlights the importance for technical *teams to strengthen their capacities to appreciate the culture and diversity of indigenous peoples.*

The **fourth IPAF Call for Proposals** was launched in January 2015 with the aim to foster indigenous peoples' self-driven development, within the framework of the UNDRIP, by strengthening their communities and organizations. Out of the 540 proposals received from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, the IPAF Board approved 25 small projects (ranging from US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 50,000) lasting up to two years. The small projects will be implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations in 23 countries with the support of IPAF co-managers at the regional level: FIMI in LAC; Tebtebba Foundation in Asia; and Kivulini Trust in Africa.

In 2015 the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation prepared an **Evaluation Synthesis Report** on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples to highlight good practices, generate lessons, identify key issues for reflection and make recommendations for future IFAD's operations to strengthen its engagement with indigenous peoples in the pursuit of a more inclusive and sustainable transformation of the rural sector. The report has indicated IFAD's longstanding and rich experience in working with indigenous peoples and highlighted that a number of IFAD-financed projects and its contribution to international processes and advocacy in support of indigenous peoples have had significant results. The report indicated that in light of IFAD's unique position and comparative advantage, and building on its experiences, there is still room to strengthen the consistent implementation of IFAD's Policy on Indigenous Peoples. Greater attention needs to be paid to key project design elements, such as devising tailored and differentiated approaches to build on the culture, identity and knowledge of indigenous peoples' communities. The report also highlighted the importance of enhancing staff understanding of indigenous peoples' issues, and strengthening knowledge management by capitalizing on experiences, lessons and knowledge of engagement with indigenous peoples.⁵

⁵ The Evaluation Synthesis report is available at http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/public_html/eksyst/doc/syn/2014/ip/ip_es.pdf

Question 3.b on IFAD planning to support Indigenous Peoples within its programmes and projects line with the aims of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Within the framework of the 2030 agenda, IFAD, together with the other United Nations Rome-based organizations (FAO and WFP), was involved in the development of Goal 2 – to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”. IFAD produced four policy briefs and four implementation briefs on rural development in the post-2015 agenda. One of the policy briefs, “An empowerment agenda for rural livelihoods”, has a focus on indigenous peoples.

IFAD’s Strategic Framework 2016-2025 articulates its contribution to the 2030 agenda, including empowerment of indigenous peoples in developing countries, as highlighted in the paragraphs above.

Question 3.c on IFAD’s capacity development initiatives which feature the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.

The regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, and the regional working groups that met during the Forum, were opportunities to build the capacity of IFAD and project staff on indigenous peoples’ issues. In addition, as part of mainstreaming the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), adopted by IFAD in 2015, around 260 IFAD staff and project staff participated in awareness sessions and trainings, including a module on FPIC.

Question 3.d on activities to raise awareness on indigenous peoples, including publications, films, audio material, maps or other materials that feature or focus on indigenous peoples.

IFAD has a dedicated web page on its engagement with indigenous peoples:

<http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/index.htm>

Material on the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (e.g. video/publications), including the proceedings, can be found at

<http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>.

A video of the special event held during the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD with Carlo Petrini on IFAD-Slow Food joint partnership with indigenous peoples: Indigenous Terra Madre 2015 (India), and Expo 2015, is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n-4PC6s35ZE&feature=youtu.be>

The video of the Forum is being finalized and will soon be posted on IFAD's dedicated web page on indigenous peoples page together with the video of the cultural event *Ethnic Textile Innovation: Indigenous Youth*.

IFAD recently published a *How to do Note on how to seek Free Prior and Informed Consent in IFAD-funded projects*. The note is available in English at http://www.ifad.org/knotes/consent/htdn_fpic.pdf. It is being translated in French and Spanish.

In 2015 IFAD prepared a paper on *traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples' knowledge in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies*, to be published in early 2016. The contribution explores if and how IFAD's projects are ensuring that the introduction of new technologies and the innovation of indigenous peoples' systems build upon their own body of knowledge.

From 13 June to 5 July 2015, the photo exhibition *Extra-Ordinary Food*, organized by the Associazione Culturale Obiettivo sul Mondo in collaboration with IFAD, took place in the Castello Visconteo di Abbiategrasso and for about three weeks at the universal EXPO in Milan.

A *Country Technical Note on Indigenous Peoples' Issues in Myanmar* was prepared in cooperation with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). To date, IFAD has developed about 35 Country Technical Notes, which are prepared to ensure ready access to information on indigenous peoples for use in COSOPs and projects, and to disseminate knowledge and support in-house learning.

In November 2015 Ms Myrna Cunningham was invited by the IFAD Office of the Secretary to deliver a talk on women for the IFAD series *AgTalks*, which presents the latest thinking, trends and research on policies and innovations in small-scale farming.

Her talk, focusing on indigenous rural women, will soon be posted on IFAD's web site at <http://www.ifad.org/agtalks/>.

IFAD recently issued an *Indigenous Glossary*, the first collection of terminology on indigenous peoples developed at the initiative of the Languages Services, within the Office of the Secretary. This multilingual glossary provides a harmonized vocabulary in English, French and Spanish for use by IFAD staff.

In November 2015 the Guardian website published an article following a panel on “*How do we improve nutrition while tackling climate change?*”. Panel participants included the IFAD Senior Technical Specialist on Public Health and Nutrition, and experts from Action Against Hunger, Gain Canada, Humanitas Global, FAO, WFP, and WWF-UK. Among the “best bits” from the panel picked up by the Guardian was the point made by IFAD about the importance of remembering *the value of indigenous knowledge related to climate change adaptation. This includes identification of under-utilized varieties (often now known only by elderly members of indigenous communities) as well as varieties that have higher micronutrient values and that, with change in climate, have the potential to be grown at higher altitudes.*⁶

Question 3.f on IFAD's support to the participation of indigenous peoples in the United Nations or elsewhere, in decision-making processes that affect them.

Together with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the UNPFII Secretariat, IFAD is currently supporting policy dialogue between indigenous peoples, governments and the UNCTs for developing national action plans to implement the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Policy dialogues took place in El Salvador and Paraguay, with indigenous peoples' organizations leading the process. The same process will be replicated in two countries in Asia and two countries in Africa in 2016.

The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, established in 2011, is the culmination of 35 years of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples. Envisaged by the Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009), the Forum was created as a response to

⁶ http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/dec/01/nine-ways-to-improve-nutrition-and-tackle-climate-change?CMP=share_btn_tw

requests by indigenous peoples for a concrete way to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with United Nations agencies. The global meetings of the Forum are prepared through regional consultations attended by representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations at the national and regional levels and involved in IFAD-funded projects. At the meetings, they review recommendations and action plans agreed upon during the previous global meeting of the Forum, and prepare the regional participation in the global meeting of the Forum.

Since its establishment in 2007, the IPAF has strengthened indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small projects that foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The IPAF is led by a Board formed in majority by representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, and is co-managed at the regional level by three indigenous peoples' organizations.

Question 3.g on conferences and other meetings organized or supported by IFAD on indigenous peoples for 2016 and 2017 or to which indigenous peoples will be invited to participate.

In 2016 indigenous peoples' representatives from pastoralist organizations will participate in the 6th global meeting of the Farmers' Forum and in the related regional consultations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In preparation for the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place in February 2017, it is expected that four regional consultations will be organized in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

IFAD will co-chair the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG) with FAO and the International Land Coalition, and will co-host the annual meeting of the IASG to be held in Rome in the fall of 2016. During the next session of the UNPFII, IFAD will also support the youth caucus in its training sessions.

Question 3.h on IFAD's partnerships towards achieving the goals of the UNDRIP.

Starting with the consultative process for developing the IFAD policy on engagement with indigenous peoples, initiatives such as the IPAF, the Indigenous Peoples Forum, and global and regional grant activities have contributed to building trust and partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations and other stakeholders. The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD includes a Steering Committee composed of seven members of indigenous peoples' institutions.

Similarly, the IPAF Board is composed in majority by representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions and it is co-managed at the regional level by indigenous peoples' organizations: Tebtebba Foundation for Asia and the Pacific, Kivulini Trust for Africa and Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas for Latin America.

Building upon experiences at project level since the mid-2000s, IFAD has been proactively supporting indigenous peoples' issues at the international level, including through its participation to the UNPFII sessions and active role within the IASG, and through support to indigenous peoples' organizations and networks, and partnership-building. Financial support was provided by the Governments of Canada, Finland and Norway for the global meetings of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and the implementation of the IPAF.

A long-term partnership has been developed with the IWGIA, which partnered with IFAD in two grants: the first grant of US\$ 500 000, approved in 2012, aimed to enable representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations worldwide to articulate their strategies on effective participation in the decision-making processes on development initiatives that affect their lives and territories; and in 2013 a US\$ 900 000 grant was approved for a three-year programme to support indigenous peoples' engagement in WCIP processes and capacity-building/policy dialogue in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean in partnership with IWGIA and in cooperation with the UNPFII Secretariat.

In the past years, AIPP and CADPI have been providing their technical support on indigenous peoples' issues to IFAD for Asia and Latina America, respectively. Furthermore, IFAD is continuing its close partnership with Slow Food and the Terra Madre movement to promote local sustainable food systems, indigenous food security and agrobiodiversity. After collaborating with Slow Food to support the first

Indigenous Terra Madre held in Sweden in 2011, IFAD supported the 2015 Indigenous Terra Madre "*The Future We Want: Indigenous Perspectives and Actions*", held in Meghalaya, North East India. The event was organized by the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty, NESFAS and Slow Food, and supported by several partners. It gathered some 600 delegates from 58 countries all over the world, (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=On1rrCHGksM>). The ITM food festival on 7 November was attended by some 60,000 peoples.

In October 2015, Slow Food and the Slow Food Youth Network organized "*Terra Madre Giovani – We feed the planet*", which took place in Milan on the side of the universal EXPO. This unique event brought together some 2,500 young people from all over the world to share ideas and innovations on how to develop initiatives to redefine the future of food. IFAD participated in this event with a delegation of around 30 people (under the age of 35) from IFAD headquarters and sponsored 21 young delegates from IFAD-funded projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, including seven indigenous youth.

The central theme of Expo 2015 – *Feeding the planet, energy for life* – has been highly relevant to IFAD, FAO and WFP. The three Rome-based agencies jointly coordinated the United Nations' participation in Expo 2015. IFAD advocated on indigenous peoples' issues, including supporting indigenous peoples' representatives in participating in some of the events taking place during the Expo.

Collaboration with Rome-based universities was strengthened through the participation of the IFAD Senior Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues in several seminars and conferences and the technical assistance provided to students enrolled in Masters' programmes whose final thesis focused on indigenous peoples' issues.

Question 3i. on IFAD's social safeguards at programmatic and project work which include a specific policy or principle on indigenous peoples and FPIC.

The size and nature of IFAD-financed projects and its attention to targeting, participatory approaches, community development, empowerment and inclusion, have enabled IFAD to naturally follow a proactive approach to supporting indigenous peoples as part of its target group. Differently from most other international financial institutions, which apply

a "do-no-harm" approach, **IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples** is of a proactive nature, and includes the principle of FPIC.

The new IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) outlines an operational framework for integrating social, environmental and climate aspects into IFAD operations. FPIC is among the mandatory elements set out in the SECAP, whenever IFAD-funded projects are likely to affect land access and use rights of local communities.

IFAD is the first international financial institution to adopt FPIC as an operational principle in its policy documents. FPIC of local communities on public development initiatives that may affect their rights, access to land, resources and livelihoods has become an IFAD operational principle through its policies on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security (2008) and Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009). The principle is also included in the IFAD Policy on Environment and Natural Resource Management (2011). The *How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent* developed by IFAD in 2015 offers practical guidance for IFAD staff, consultants and in-country partners for soliciting FPIC in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, in compliance with IFAD policies.

Question 4 on 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. 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, enables IFAD and UN agencies to positively respond to the recommendations.

Focal points on indigenous peoples' issues in IFAD

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IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples approved in 2015: 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>
Afghanistan	Support to National Priority Programme 2	<p>Goal: To contribute to improving the food security and economic status of poor rural households in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Development objectives: To strengthen outreach and link key stakeholders to improve food security of 57,000 households (427,500 people) across six districts of three provinces (Balkh, Herat and Nangarhar).</p>	<p>Project area: three selected pilot provinces: Balkh, Herat and Nangarhar, Focus on six districts: Nahri Shahi and Dih Dadai in Balkh; Karukh and Zendahjan in Herat; Darah e Noor and Khewa/Kuzkunar in Nangarhar.</p> <p>Target group: 589 community development councils consisting of 57,000 households (427,500 people). The programme has a three-tier target group: (i) provincial and district extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL); community mobilizers of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD); and farmers' resource centres (FRCs); (ii) community development councils, NGOs and relevant private sector entities will be strengthened and serve as interlocutors; and (iii) poor rural women and men, <i>Kuchis</i> (nomadic herders), small farmers and herders, producers' groups and women's groups.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 10% (<i>kuchis</i>)</p>	(a) Institutional development (b) Strategic investments	<p>Project total budget: 54.8</p> <p>Total amount benefitting IPs: 5.48</p> <p>IFAD grant: 48.5</p> <p>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD grant: 4.85</p>

ANNEX I

<p>Argentina</p>	<p>Programme for Economic Insertion of Family Producers of Northern Argentina</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty in Argentina's Greater North.</p> <p>Development objective: To improve sustainable integration of small-scale producers into value chains. The five-year programme aims to reach 8,000 families.</p>	<p>Project area: 10 provinces of Argentina's Greater North: Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán, with activities concentrated in the provinces of Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Jujuy, Salta and Misiones.</p> <p>Target group: Men and women producers (including indigenous communities) engaged in the priority value chains and organized into producers' organizations. The programme will prioritize existing organizations and promote incorporation of vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples, women and youth.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 20%</p>	<p>(a) Development of inclusive markets (b) Organizational strengthening (c) Productive development (d) Management and administration</p>	<p>Project total budget: 39.18</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 7.84</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: 24.17 (loan) + 0.33 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 4.9 (loan) + 0.07 (grant)</p>
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ANNEX I

<p>Bolivia</p>	<p>Integral Strengthening Programme for the Camelid Value Chain in the Bolivian High Plateau</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to reducing rural poverty of families of producers involved in the South American camelids complex.</p> <p>Development objectives: Families involved in the South American camelid complex have improved their living conditions and their productive economic organizations have increased their productivity sustainably managing natural resources in 47 municipalities of La Paz, Oruro and Potosi.</p>	<p>Project Areas: The programme has been designed to be implemented in approximately 47 municipalities in three departments of the High Plateau: La Paz, Oruro and Potosi.</p> <p>Target group: the target group includes: rural populations (Quechua, Aymara) with moderate to extreme levels of poverty, limited access to irrigation and water, lack of financial capital, difficulties in accessing financial services, training and technology, limited employment opportunities, poor or inadequate socio-economic organizational levels and outmigration in areas with high environmental vulnerability. As part of the targeting strategy, the programme will take into account the New State Constitution, which explicitly recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples and the right to consultation processes. The programme area comprises 106,571 rural families. It is estimated that 63,942 families are engaged in breeding camelids.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 95% (<i>Quechua, Aymara</i>)</p>	<p>(a) Primary production and management of natural resources (b) Processing and marketing (c) Access to financial services</p>	<p>Project total budget: 38.76</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 36.82</p> <p>IFAD loan: 17.89</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 16.99</p>
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China	Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project	<p>Goal: To contribute to achieving sustainable and equitable poverty reduction and improving the livelihoods of rural households in Qinghai Province.</p> <p>Development objectives: To sustainably increase the income of poor and vulnerable rural households residing in selected poor areas in Qinghai Province.</p>	<p>Project area: Seven counties under the jurisdiction of two prefecture-level municipalities in the eastern part of Qinghai Province. These counties are: Huangzhong, Huangyuan, Minhe, Ledu, Huzhu, Hualong and Xunhua.</p> <p>Target group: The project area is a multi-nationality region, including the Han, Hui, Tu, Salar, Tibetan and Mongolian ethnic groups. Ethnic minorities account for about 31 per cent of the total population in the province and about 47% of the total population of the project area. The project will target: (i) poor smallholder farmers with potential for high-value/locally featured products, and (ii) disadvantaged, vulnerable but economically capable poor people (women, young people, disabled people, ethnic minorities, etc.). Specific emphasis will be placed on targeting women (an estimated 60 per cent of all direct beneficiaries will be women) and ethnic minorities. The project has the potential to benefit approximately 128,000 poor and vulnerable rural households (460,000 people) living in 683 poor villages, within 82 townships of the seven poverty-stricken counties in Qinghai Province.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 47%</p>	<p>(a) Climate-resilient infrastructure and integrated land resource management (b) Market-oriented agriculture (c) Off-farm livelihood support (d) Project management and coordination</p>	<p>Project total budget: 125.25</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 58.87</p> <p>IFAD loan/ 42.48 (loan) + 1.0 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 19.97 (loan) + 0.47 (grant)</p>
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<p>Ecuador</p>	<p>Project to Strengthen Rural Actors in the Popular and Solidary Economy</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to eradicating poverty within the PSE framework in the provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos, Azuay, Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe.</p> <p>Development objectives: To improve incomes and employment among rural families in the Popular Solidary Economy (PSE) living in conditions of poverty and vulnerability within the project area.</p>	<p>Project Areas: the provinces of Guayas and Los Ríos; in Sierra Sur the province of Azuay; and in Amazonia the provinces of Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe, which borders on Peru. The population of Morona Santiago is largely indigenous (48.4 per cent), while in the provinces located in Costa, more than half the population identifies itself as Montubio, a regional ethnic group.</p> <p>Target group: smallholder farmer and rural worker families living in poverty as measured by UBN and/or vulnerability but no longer receiving the human development bond, who have both the interest and potential to undertake and manage business plans on the terms outlined in the PSE framework. Two specific target groups have also been identified: women and their families, and young people. At least 30 per cent of the beneficiary families are to be headed by women (about 6,000 families), and 10 per cent by young people (about 2,000 families).</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 35%</p>	<p>(a) capacity-building (b) enterprise development and commercial exchange (c) knowledge management, management and administration</p>	<p>Project total budget: 35.97</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 12.59</p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: 15.90 (loan) + 4.00 (grant ASAP)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 5.56 (loan) + 1.4 (grant)</p>
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<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>National Programme of Rural Economic Transformation for Living Well - Rural Adelante</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to reducing rural poverty in El Salvador's Eastern region.</p> <p>Development objective: to sustainably increase the incomes of poor rural families in the departments of San Miguel, Usulután, La Unión and Morazán and facilitate their adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Project area: four departments comprising El Salvador's Eastern region – La Unión, Usulután, San Miguel and Morazán – and the 87 municipalities within them.</p> <p>Target group: rural people living in poverty in the eastern region who have productive and associative potential. A total of 8,300 families will benefit directly and an estimated 32,000 people will benefit directly and indirectly. Women account for 40 per cent of all direct beneficiaries of the project, young people 20 per cent and indigenous people 5 per cent.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 5%</p>	<p>(a) Capacity-building for sustainable production adapted to climate change (b) Competitive, sustainable and inclusive value chain development (c) Strengthening the public policy framework for rural development (d) Programme management and M&E</p>	<p>Project total budget: 18.69</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 0.93</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: 12.13 (loan) + 5.0 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 0.6 (loan) + 0.25 (grant)</p>
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<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>Additional financing for Pastoral Community Development Project III</p>	<p>Development objective: To improve access to community-driven social and economic services for Ethiopia's pastoralists and agropastoralists.</p>	<p>Project area: all pastoral woredas in Ethiopia except those in Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella.</p> <p>Target group: pastoral and agropastoral population living in the arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia, estimated at 12 million. Phase III of the project should reach a further 2.8 million pastoralists in 107 pastoral and agropastoral woredas of Afar, Somali, Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 100%</p>	<p>(a) Community-driven service provision (b) Rural Livelihoods Programme (c) Development learning and knowledge management (d) Project management and monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Total additional loan: 15</p> <p>Total additional financing benefiting IPs: 15</p> <p>Additional financing requested to IFAD: 15</p> <p>Estimated IFAD additional financing benefiting IPs: 15</p>
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<p>Fiji</p>	<p>Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project</p>	<p>Goal: To reduce hardship in remote rural communities.</p> <p>Development objective: To engage small-scale producers in sustainable farming as a business in remote areas, particularly the highlands</p>	<p>Project area: Special focus on poorer communities located in the interior of Viti Levu at elevations exceeding 450 metres (1,500 feet), comprising some 2,000 households.</p> <p>Target group: Small-scale and semi-subsistence farm households in Fiji.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 50%</p>	<p>(a) Public-sector capacity to support agribusiness (b) Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) working with smallholders (c) Farming as a business for highland communities</p>	<p>Project total budget: 6.05</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 3.025</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan: 3.52</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: 1.76</p>
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<p>Honduras*</p>	<p>Allocation of funds to the Project for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in the South-Western Border Region deriving from cancellation of the Horizontes del Norte project</p>	<p>Development objectives: to improve the incomes, employment opportunities, food security and general living conditions of the poor rural population, focusing on social inclusion, gender and vulnerability to climate change, and with a view to reducing poverty and extreme poverty.</p>	<p>(i) smallholder farmers with limited access to productive resources and varying degrees of organizational skill and market openness; (ii) rural artisans and their organizations, which are weakly associated with emerging markets; and (iii) rural and small-scale entrepreneurs. The project will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, youth and indigenous people.</p> <p>*Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<p>(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.</p>	<p>Project total budget: 6.19</p> <p>Total amount benefitting IPs: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: 6.19</p> <p>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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<p align="center">India</p>	<p>Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme</p>	<p>Goal: Improved living conditions and reduced poverty of the tribal communities</p> <p>Development objective: Improved food and nutrition security and livelihood opportunities adapted to tribal communities</p>	<p>Project area: 17 Micro-Project Agency (MPA) areas located in twelve districts of Odisha (Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keojhar, Sundergarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj).</p> <p>Target group: 32,090 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) households, 13,970 other tribal households and 10,810 other poor and 5,486 SC households.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 74 %</p>	<p>(a) Community Empowerment (b) Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods (c) Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction</p>	<p>Project total budget: 130.396</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 96.49</p> <p>IFAD loan: 51.20</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: 37.89</p>
<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>	<p>ASAP grant to the Smallholder Adaptation to Climate Change Component – ASAP component of the Southern Laos Food and Nutrition Security and Market Linkages Programme (FNML)</p>	<p>Goal: Contribute to reduce extreme poverty and Hunger.</p> <p>Development objective: To ensure sustainable food and nutrition security and income of households in the target area.</p>	<p>Project area: five FNML districts located at the south-eastern tip of the country, along the Vietnamese border: Phouvong and Xansay (Attapeu Province); Dakcheung (Xekong Province); and Ta'Oy and Samuay (Salavanh Province).</p> <p>Target group: The main target group will be within the population of the 175 FNML target villages. These villages will be ranked for climate change vulnerability.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 80%</p>	<p>(a) enabling environment strengthened for climate change adaptation (b) community-based adaptation investment plans sustainably implemented</p>	<p>Project total budget: 6.53</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 5.22</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD grant: 5.0 (ASAP grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: 4.0</p>

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<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Rural Productive Inclusion Project</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to effective implementation of the Government's national strategy for productive inclusion and the reduction of rural poverty.</p> <p>Development objective: Beneficiary families increase their income by implementing profitable and sustainable productive activities.</p>	<p>Project area: 26 municipalities in three federal states: Guerrero, Hidalgo and Zacatecas.</p> <p>Target group: Heads of household and their families that: (i) live in rural areas in the selected states and municipalities; (ii) live in situations of poverty; (iii) have the potential to engage in income-generating agricultural and non-agricultural productive activities; and (iv) show interest in participating in the project. Priority will be given to indigenous populations.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 40%</p>	<p>(a) Productive inclusion (b) Institutional strengthening (c) Cross-cutting axis: Financial inclusion</p>	<p>Project total budget: 19.5</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 7.8</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: 6.6 (loan) + 0.5 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: 2.64 (loan) + 0.2 (grant)</p>
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<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Eastern States Agribusiness Project</p>	<p>Overall goal: To improve the economic status of poor rural women and men in selected areas of Kayin and Shan States.</p> <p>Development objective: Agriculture production and agribusinesses provide increased sustainable sources of income to 45,000 smallholders households and 17,000 landless households in an environmental sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Project area: The project will be implemented in selected areas of Kayin and Shan (South) States in the eastern part of Myanmar.</p> <p>Target group: the project is expected to benefit 62,400 households or 315,000 rural men and women. Target group consists of poor rural women and men in the project areas. Specifically, it covers: (i) farmers in irrigated lowlands with marginal, small and medium-sized landholdings ranging from less than an acre to up to 10 acres each (ii) farmers in the rainfed uplands with marginal, small and medium landholdings ranging from less than an acre to up to 10 acres each; (iii) agroforestry households in mountainous areas of northern Kayin; and (iv) landless households, which will have access to job opportunities as agricultural labourers or as workers in agribusiness.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 100% (<i>Karen, Shan, Paoh, Intha and Mon</i> ethnic groups).</p>	<p>(a) Strategic investments (b) Enabling investments</p>	<p>Project total budget: 65.2</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 65.2</p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: 27.6 (loan) + 1.5 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 27.6 (loan) + 1.5 (grant)</p>
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<p>Nepal*</p>	<p>SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable peace through employment-focused, equitable and inclusive economic development.</p> <p>Development objective: Viable rural micro, small and medium enterprises (RMSEs), both in the farming and off-farming sectors, provide sustainable sources of income to rural poor households, migrant families and returnees.</p>	<p>Project area: The project will be implemented in 16 districts of the Eastern and Central Development Regions.</p> <p>Target group: The project will target a total of some 179,000 primary beneficiaries, which will include existing rural micro/cottage and small enterprises (RMSEs), poor households, returnee migrants and small enterprises. The secondary target group will include medium and large enterprises as well as service providers. The project will also provide financial education to 244,800 people to support financial inclusion.</p> <p>* Percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<p>(a) Promotion of RMSEs (b) Productive investment (c) Institutional Support and Project Management</p>	<p>Project total budget: 68.2</p> <p>Total amount benefitting IPs: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: 21.8 (loan) + 16.8 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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<p>Paraguay</p>	<p>Project for Improved Family and Indigenous Production in Departments of Eastern Paraguay</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty among the vulnerable rural population.</p> <p>Development objective: to increase incomes sustainably through strengthened social capital, productivity and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Project area: The project area includes four departments in the northeast of the country. In each department, priority will be given to districts with high poverty rates.</p> <p>Target group: The project focuses on family farmers and indigenous communities. A high level of participation by women and young people will be achieved through a positive bias in the financing conditions.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: a total of 2.475 indigenous households will benefit from the project.</p>	<p>(a) organizational strengthening (b) sustainable productive development (c) rural financial services (d) project management</p>	<p>Project total budget: 23.83</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 1.7</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: 17.37 (loan) + 5.09 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 1.7</p>
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<p>Philippines*</p>	<p>Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to reduce poverty in target coastal communities/ ecosystems in Regions V, VIII, XIII and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.</p> <p>Development objectives: To realize increase in annual income of participating community households and employment of women engaged in income generating activities.</p>	<p>Project area: The project will target 11 bays/gulfs from Regions 5, 8 and 13 in Luzon and Visayas, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The targeted bays are located in 14 provinces, with 103 municipalities or cities bordering the bays/gulfs and 1,098 coastal villages/barangays.</p> <p>Target group: Approximately 724,000 poor people or 188,000 households live in these coastal villages, of which 90,596 are fishing households with an estimated 38,050 of them living below the poverty line, including households headed by women and/or out-of-school youth. The main criteria for selection of project beneficiaries will be based on the socio-economic conditions of fishing households, using up-to-date lists of poor households from the Department of Social Welfare and Development.</p> <p>* Percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<p>(a) coastal resource management (b) livelihood development (c) project management and coordination</p>	<p>Project total budget: 43.05</p> <p>Total amount benefitting IPs: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan/ 29.96</p> <p>Estimated amount benefitting IPs from IFAD loan: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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<p>Philippines*</p>	<p>Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment Project</p>	<p>Goal: To contribute to the reduction of poverty incidence in the ten target provinces of Regions IX, X and Caraga.</p> <p>Development objectives: Enable agrarian reform beneficiaries and other smallholder farmers in the 10 target provinces of Regions IX, X and Caraga to become highly productive and competitive entrepreneurs and contribute to the achievement of broad-based rural economic growth.</p>	<p>Project area: Regions IX, X and Caraga, located in the west, north and north-east of Mindanao, which are the three poorest regions of the country.</p> <p>Target group: The target group includes agrarian reform beneficiaries, other smallholders, under- or unemployed rural youth, indigenous peoples (IPs), women, and business development partners, including eligible people's organizations . The total size of the target group is estimated at 144,732 agricultural households (about 773,106 people), including non-ARC barangays (villages) and indigenous peoples households.</p> <p>* Percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<p>(a) participatory value chain analysis and planning (b) integrated smallholder agricultural and rural enterprise development (c) subdivision of collective certificates of land ownership award and facilitation of land transfer programme (d) project management, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management</p>	<p>Project total budget: 52.53</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p> <p>IFAD loan: 25.01</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>
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<p>Solomon Islands</p>	<p>Rural Development Programme – Phase II</p>	<p>Goal: To reduce hardship and vulnerability in rural communities.</p> <p>Development objective: To improve infrastructure and services in rural areas and to strengthen the linkages between smallholder farming households and markets.</p>	<p>Project area: All nine provinces and 171 rural wards of Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Target group: About 68,600 households. The majority will benefit from improved rural infrastructure and services. Some 20,500 smallholder households, agribusiness owners and other value-chain actors will also benefit from improved agricultural productivity, marketing and value addition.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 100%</p>	<p>(a) community development grants (b) community facilitation and capacity development (c) rural infrastructure disaster recovery and resilience (d) support</p>	<p>Project total budget: 62.6</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 62.6</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD loan/grant: 2.27 (loan) + 2.27 (grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 2.27 (loan) + 2.27 (grant)</p>
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Tanzania	Bagamoyo Sugar Infrastructure and Sustainable Community Development Programme	<p>Goal: To contribute to growth of Bagamoyo District, by empowering villages to respond to opportunities generated by the sugar investment, thus raising income, improving livelihoods and sustainably transforming the rural economy.</p> <p>Development objective: To enable programme villages to achieve higher stable yields using a private-sector driven approach, underpinned by land tenure security improved infrastructure and access to modern climate-smart production technologies.</p>	<p>Project area: Bagamoyo District. The programme area covers 27 villages, containing 20,200 poor rural households (91,500 people), within a radius of 40 km of the sugar mill.</p> <p>Target group: a) Sugarcane outgrower households (estimated at 1,500-2,000 households participating as outgrower groups); b) about 9,000 households producing other crops and/or engaged in non-farm activities to provide food and other services to the nucleus estate and outgrower households; c) women, youth, and resettled households from the nucleus estate will be explicit target groups for inclusion in all activities; d) and workforce for nucleus and outgrower groups, which is an indirect target group, estimated at 2,300 people for the nucleus estate and at 200-400 people for the outgrowers.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 8%</p>	<p>(a) outgrower development (b) climate-resilient community development</p>	<p>Project total budget: 136.5</p> <p>Total amount benefiting IPs: 10.92</p> <p>IFAD loan/grant: 56.6 (loan) + 10 (ASAP grant)</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan/grant: 4.53 (loan) + 0.8 (grant)</p>
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<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Additional Loan for the Commodity-Oriented Poverty Reduction Programme in Ha Giang Province</p>	<p>Goal: To sustainably improve income and reduce vulnerability of rural poor households in targeted Ha Giang communes.</p> <p>Development objective: To ensure that targeted private agricultural enterprises, cooperative groups and farm households collaborating profitably and sustainably in a climate adapted, market-oriented new provincial rural economy.</p>	<p>Project Areas: 30 communes in the Bắc Quang, Hoàng Su Phì, Quang Bình, Vị Xuyên and Xín Mần districts in Ha Giang province.</p> <p>Target group: (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>Percentage of indigenous peoples communities benefitting from the project: 95% of target beneficiaries belong to ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>(a) institutionalization of commodity-based investment planning (b) implementation of market-oriented results-based planning (c) testing and development of climate-smart technology</p>	<p>Total additional loan: 10</p> <p>Total additional financing benefiting IPs: 9.5</p> <p>Additional financing requested to IFAD: 10</p> <p>Estimated IFAD additional financing benefiting IPs: 9.5</p>
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Grants approved by IFAD in 2015 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty⁷

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost (US\$)
Global	<p><i>Programme on Promoting People-Centred Land Governance with International Land Coalition Members</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Enable poor women and men to achieve secure and equitable access to land.</i></p>	2 million
Tanzania	<p><i>International Land Coalition: Fostering Good Land Governance for Inclusive Agricultural Development in the United Republic of Tanzania</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Foster inclusive land governance in the context of competing land demands.</i></p>	1.25 million
Latina America and the Caribbean, West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa	<p><i>Regional Programme for Rural Development Training (PROCASUR): Corporation for the Strengthening Capacities and Tools to Scale Up and Disseminate Innovations Programme</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Significantly broaden and add value to the support provided to smallholder farming and rural transformation, thereby contributing to rural poverty eradication, sustainable agricultural development, and global food security and nutrition.</i></p>	3.5 million

⁷ This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are included in the table on IFAD projects approved in 2015, including indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, in Annex I.

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Africa region	<p><i>Funda-K: Expanding and scaling-up innovative financial inclusion and Graduation strategies and tools in Africa</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Enhance operational and policy dialogue effectiveness in financial inclusion and livelihoods improvement strategies in the selected African countries for the benefit of the rural poor who are IFAD's ultimate target group.</i></p>	500 000
Latina America and the Caribbean, West and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, Near East and North Africa and Asia and Pacific Region	<p><i>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières VSF-Germany: Regional Consultation with Pastoralist and livestock breeders CSOs - Towards better policies in support of pastoralism</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute to improve the food security and nutrition, raise the income and strengthen the resilience of pastoral communities and mobile indigenous peoples.</i></p>	500 000
Guatemala	<p><i>Cooperativa Agricola Integral Union de Cuatro Pinos: Strengthening Productive and Organizational Model of Cooperativa Mujeres 4 Pinos</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Strengthen productive rural women's organizations with similar or lower organizational level of Cuatro Pinos Women's Cooperative through knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning.</i></p>	250 000
Mexico	<p><i>Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural: Territorios Productivos- Promoting synergies between conditional cash transfer programmes and productive development</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute to improving the effectiveness of</i></p>	300 000

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	<i>rural economic and social development policies in Mexico, by enabling poor rural beneficiaries of conditional cash transfers to access productive programmes and increase household income.</i>	
Global	<p><i>Centro Internazionale Crocevia: Capacity building for implementation of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute to economically, socially and environmentally sustainable small-scale fisheries through application of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.</i></p>	350 000
Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala , Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	<p><i>PRISMA Foundation: Support to the Programme for Rural Regional Dialogue – Central America and Dominican Republic</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Significantly broaden and add value to the support provided to smallholder farming and rural transformation, thereby contributing to rural poverty eradication, sustainable agricultural development, and global food security and nutrition</i></p>	1.5 million
Latin America and the Caribbean	<p><i>Fundação Arthur Bernardes: Adapting Knowledge for Sustainable Agriculture and Access to Markets Programme</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Contribute to reducing rural poverty among small farmers through agricultural innovation,</i></p>	2 million

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	<i>increased productivity and better access to markets and dynamic value chains.</i>	
Asia and Pacific Region	<p><i>Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture: Supporting Smallholder Farmers in Asia and the Pacific Islands Region through Strengthened Agricultural Advisory Services</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Empower poor smallholder farmers in the Asia- Pacific Region through access to improved, demand-driven agricultural advisory services</i></p>	1.2 million
Uganda, Cambodia and Lao PDR	<p><i>Centre for Development and Environment of the University of Bern: Scaling up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Practices by Smallholder Farmers</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Enhance the resilience of communities and smallholder farmers to climate change shocks, population growth, rapid urbanization and economic expansion.</i></p>	2 million
China, Philippines and Tunisia	<p><i>Bioversity International: Underpinning the Resiliency of Agricultural Heritage Systems for Smallholders, Family Farmers and Indigenous Communities</i></p> <p><i>Goal: Enhance institutional and local capacities of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) communities in three countries through managing the resilient features and heritage added-value in the goods and services produced.</i></p>	496 400

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