



***IFAD's Report to the IX Session of the  
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
(UNPFII)***

*January 2009*

## ***Executive Summary***

In 2009, IFAD reached an important milestone in its work with indigenous peoples, with the approval, by its Executive Board, of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. During the course of the year, the Fund continued its strong partnership with the UNPFII, and volunteered as one of the six UN Organizations to have an in-depth dialogue with the Forum during its VIII Session in May. The Fund also maintained its active role within the IASG. In keeping high its engagement and commitment with indigenous peoples in developing countries, 12 projects were approved in support of indigenous peoples through loans and grants, in eight countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for a total amount of USD 114 million. In addition, three global/regional grants were approved, specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples, for a total amount of USD 1.5 million. Other seventeen grants approved by the Fund, targeted indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty. In a learning-by-doing approach, and with the objective to disseminate information and knowledge, the experience of the first two rounds of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) was captured in a report, *Learning by Working Together: Micro-projects funded under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, IPAF* which will be available on IFAD web site at the beginning of 2010.



## **I. IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples**

In 2009, an important milestone was reached by IFAD in its longstanding engagement with indigenous peoples. On 14 September, the Fund's Executive Board approved the Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples<sup>1</sup>. The policy aims to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness in its engagement with indigenous peoples' communities in rural areas, and especially to empower indigenous peoples to overcome poverty by building upon their identity and culture. The policy sets out nine principles of engagement – including free, prior and informed consent – that IFAD adheres to in its work with indigenous peoples. These principles are consistent with international standards, in particular with the United Nations Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The policy is firmly rooted in IFAD's 30 years of experience in working with indigenous peoples in rural areas of developing countries. It also draws on consultations with indigenous peoples' leaders and on inputs from the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other experts. Specifically, the principles of engagement guiding IFAD's work focus on: (a) cultural heritage and identity as assets; (b) free, prior and informed consent; (c) community-driven development; (d) land, territories and resources; (e) indigenous peoples' knowledge; (f) environmental issues and climate change; (g) access to markets; (h) empowerment; and (i) gender equality. IFAD will implement these principles in the formulation of country strategies, in policy dialogue and throughout the project cycle, and will update its operational guidelines accordingly. In addition, IFAD will strengthen the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPA), will establish new learning and knowledge sharing instruments, and will further develop dialogue with indigenous peoples through the creation of an Indigenous Peoples' Forum. The latter will also promote accountability in providing feedback on IFAD's operations.

As part of the policy implementation, during the third quarter of 2009, IFAD started the preparation of Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, for eight

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<sup>1</sup> The Policy document is available online in 4 languages <http://www.ifad.org/operations/policy/policydocs.htm>

countries in Asia and 2 countries in Latin America<sup>2</sup>. These technical notes will support IFAD's operations in ensuring ready access to information on indigenous peoples in different countries for the formulation of country strategic programmes and for project design. The notes will also serve to disseminate knowledge and support in-house learning. Their preparation involves indigenous peoples' organizations, like for instance the Asian Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP).

## **II. Advocacy role at international level**

In continuing its strong partnership with the UNPFII, in 2009 IFAD volunteered as one of the six UN Organizations to engage in an in-depth dialogue with the Forum during its VIII Session in May. The purpose of the in-depth dialogue was to allow UN agencies to take stock of their progress, identify gaps in regards to indigenous peoples' issues and to re-focus their actions as appropriate (thematically, budgetary, methodologically, regionally, or otherwise). Facilitating a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities that UN agencies face in discharging their mandates regarding indigenous peoples' issues in order to strengthen cooperation between each agency, governments and indigenous peoples, was another important objective of the dialogue. A third objective was to increase awareness among indigenous peoples' organizations of the various instruments and services of UN agencies.

The dialogue was constructive and informative, and participants acknowledged IFAD's engagement and commitment to indigenous peoples. The dialogue provided IFAD with an opportunity to take stock of its work with IPs, to identify its good practices and areas of improvement. Sharing information with representatives of the UNPFII, Governments and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations, was indeed a unique opportunity to get feedback and suggestions on how to improve the Fund's work on indigenous peoples' issues in the future.

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<sup>2</sup> Country technical notes on indigenous peoples' Issues are being prepared for the following 8 countries in Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam; 2 in Latin America: Ecuador and Paraguay. Additional country notes will be prepared in 2010 for countries where IFAD-funded projects are being, or will be implemented in support of IPs.

During the session of the Forum, in cooperation with the Christensen Fund and with the support of UNIFEM South Asia, IFAD also organized a side-event on *Indigenous Women Engaging in Climate Change*. The purpose of the event was to present and discuss the findings of a study on “Adivasi Women Engaging in Climate Change”, carried out by UNIFEM, South Asia Office. A presentation on the study had also been organized at IFAD headquarters’ in March 2009.

Throughout 2009, IFAD continued its active role within the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues (IASG). The Fund participated in the IASG annual meeting in Nairobi hosted by UN Habitat and UNEP, and delivered a presentation on the recently approved Policy on IPs. As part of the IASG’s initiatives, the Fund, in cooperation with FAO, contributed to the joint paper on “Development with Culture and Identity”. IFAD also facilitated the involvement of the International Land Coalition (ILC) in the IASG, in a perspective of strengthening land-related issues within the Group, and also as an opportunity to link up ILC’s Members working towards the land rights of IPs with wider related initiatives of the UN System.

### **III. Loans and grants programmes and projects at regional and country levels**

IFAD’s commitment in support of indigenous peoples continued to be high in 2009. The Fund approved eight new projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, ethnic minorities and pastoralists, and four supplementary loans for activities with these groups. The funding for indigenous peoples, which is provided through ten loans and six grants, amounts to a total of about US\$114 million. Three new projects were approved in Latin America – the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador and Mexico; three in Asia – Afghanistan, Cambodia and Nepal; and two in Africa – Chad and Ethiopia. Supplementary financing to projects in Ecuador, India, Paraguay and Peru will provide approximately US\$31.2 million. A detailed list is provided in Annex I. The projects are either formulated specifically for indigenous peoples or include them as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty.

Work through the projects focuses on:

- promoting agricultural development, through improving the agricultural policy environment, building and supporting value chains, and strengthening local organizations
- boosting livestock development, through establishing water infrastructure and basic health, education and veterinary services, improving sustainable livelihoods and promoting prevention and management of water-related conflicts between sedentary and transhumant communities
- building the skills and knowledge of local communities in a way that respects and reaffirms cultural identity and recovers ancestral knowledge
- enabling poor rural people to contribute to climate change mitigation
- supporting activities under forestry projects
- improving natural resource management and biodiversity conservation

#### ***Grants in support of Indigenous Peoples***

In addition to the country grants mentioned above and approved within the country programmes and projects, three global/regional grants were specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples:

1. A grant of USD 200,000 was provided to the Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) to support indigenous peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to assess the impacts of climate change in their communities and enable them to formulate strategies and policies on climate change. The grant also supported participation of indigenous peoples' leaders at the Global Summit on Climate Change and IPs in Alaska, and at the Copenhagen UNFCCC.
2. A grant of USD 200,000 was provided to MARAG (India) in support of the first Asia Regional Gathering of Pastoralist Women in Gujarat, which will be organized in 2010.
3. A third grant of USD 1.1 million supported the Development Marketplace 2009: Climate Change Adaptation, managed by the World Bank.

Another seventeen grants approved by IFAD during the course of 2009, include indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty. A list of the grants is provided in Annex II.

As part of its policy dialogue at country level, in August, IFAD co-sponsored the *International Seminar on Adivasi/Schedule Tribes Communities in India: Development and Change*, organized by the Institute of Human Development (HDI, New Delhi). The seminar was unique in bringing together *Adivasi* community representatives, development agencies, project implementers, multilateral agencies, policy influencers, experts and activists from across India. Representatives of UNICEF, IFAD and ILO presented their organization's activities in the area of indigenous peoples' development. Besides a large number of researchers of *Adivasi* origin, there were also eleven *Adivasi* participants from Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Gujarat, and Meghalaya representing communities where IFAD-funded projects are being implemented. The seminar hosted 18 sessions over the three days with 11 parallel sessions covering issues related to forest and livelihoods, poverty and deprivation, health and nutrition, education, gender issues, identity and marginalization, differentiation within Scheduled Tribes communities, governance, displacement and conflict, land issues, and climate change. The workshop concluded that development with identity and culture, or self-determined development is the most appropriate for indigenous peoples, and it is for them to explore ways in which they can preserve their core values while acting within the market economy.<sup>3</sup>

### ***The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)***

IFAD has established a specific Facility in support of self-determined development of indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations: the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)<sup>4</sup>.

During the past two years of implementation of the IPAF, 73 micro projects were approved in 47 countries world wide for a total amount of about US\$ 1.5 million.

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<sup>3</sup> Proceedings of the workshop are available on IHD Website <http://www.ihdindia.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/grants/index.htm>

In 2009, 42 out of 43 grants approved in 2008, started their implementation in 38 countries worldwide, while all the projects approved under the 2007 IPAF call for proposals were completed. The Fund supervised 60% of the projects and timely reporting from grantees was successful for most of the organizations. Analysis of the completion reports submitted by the grantees and of the supervision reports confirmed that extending project funding directly to indigenous communities and their organizations are powerful instruments at community level in support of self-determined development. It revealed that the beneficiary communities are extremely poor, vulnerable, and difficult to reach. Another finding was that since projects, were conceived on the basis of a demand expressed directly or indirectly by the final beneficiaries, the degree of ownership by the beneficiaries and the implementing organizations has been very high and effective.

As part of the activities of the Facility, two regional workshops were organized in Asia, (Thailand, Chiang Mai, from 6 to 8 August 2008) and Latin America (Perú, Arequipa from 12 to 14 January 2009). The overall objective of the workshops was to discuss and share experiences on self-determined development by indigenous peoples and their organisations, which were implementing microprojects funded through the IPAF. The specific objective was to increase participation of indigenous peoples and their organisations in the consultation on policies and development initiatives. A participatory learning process also included a self-assessment of project implementation, networking and awareness on national and international policies, standards and conventions on indigenous peoples. The workshops also reviewed and discussed challenges and opportunities as well as emerging topics e.g. climate change; mining and other enterprises on indigenous territories; coping mechanisms; indigenous and agricultural practices; forest protection and preservation; and regional challenges and opportunities for collaboration. Self-determined development and the need to apply a holistic development paradigm were the two themes that dominated most of the discussions in the workshop. Territorial rights and poverty reduction as political rather than technocratic concept were also repeatedly addressed during the workshop. Roots of indigenous peoples' poverty were found in historical processes of exclusion and territorial marginalisation.

In 2009, the experience of the first two rounds of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility and its related activities was captured in the report *Learning by Working Together: Micro-projects funded under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility*. The report covers five broad topics under which all implemented projects have been included. The topics are: livelihood, land and territory, gender, traditional local knowledge, and identity and culture. Among other issues, the report highlights that indigenous cultures are under many pressures and at different stages of assimilation and change, while some are indeed becoming extinct. The problems are not only external. A generational shift emerges from the proposals, since young people who migrate to cities are unfamiliar with the traditions of their elders. Several of the projects address the key issue of keeping young people connected to their culture in a globalized world. The issue of identity is also highlighted. Identity is contrastive and relational. Ethnic identity plays a key role in obtaining recognition (both internal and external) of the group, a recognition based on traditional practices and their revitalization in the case of loss. The sense of belonging and the view of the self generated by ethnic identity, allows the group to act as one in the pursuit of concrete objectives. The report will be available on IFAD website at the beginning of 2010.

#### **IV. Response to UNPFII recommendations**

Following the in-depth dialogue with the UNPFII during its VIII session, the Forum recommended IFAD to maintain a strong focus on IPs and to strengthen its efforts in all regions, with particular attention to Africa. Specific recommendations focused on strengthening policy dialogue with developing countries on IPs issues; developing a stronger focus on land and territories issues and in the promotion on IPs' rights to land; and conducting necessary investigations when planning and implementing programmes, so as to ensure that the particularities and cultural sensitivities of IPs involved are taken into account. With reference to the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, it was recommended that the Facility be mainstreamed within IFAD's budget to ensure its financial sustainability. It was further recommended that the IPAFAF extends its funding directly to indigenous peoples' organizations rather than through intermediary NGOs.

IFAD welcomes the recommendations of the UNPFII. Work towards their implementation has already started in the course of 2009, particularly on issues related to in-depth investigations and land rights. As part of the Fund's internal reconfiguration, the office of the Coordinator on Indigenous and Tribal Issues will be placed in the Operations Policy and Technical Advisory Division, within the Programme Management Department. This is aimed at enhancing IFAD's effectiveness in its work with IPs, and ensuring operationalization of the newly approved policy. As part of the implementation of the newly approved policy, during the course of 2010, IFAD will be working towards the establishment of its Indigenous Peoples' Forum.

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

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### IFAD-funded projects in support to indigenous peoples in 2009 – LOANS + Country Grants

<b>Region/ country</b>	<b>Project title or description</b>	<b>Project objective</b>	<b>Project area (including target group)</b>	<b>Project components</b>	<b>Project cost (in United States Dollars)</b>	<b>Direct beneficiaries</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	Rural Microfinance and Livestock Support Programme	The goal of the programme is to reduce the vulnerability and improve the livelihood means, incomes, food security and nutritional status of poor and vulnerable rural households on a sustainable basis.	<p><b>Project area:</b> Provinces of Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Faryab, Jowzjan, Nangarhar, Sar-e-pol</p> <p><b>Target group</b> (i) small farmers and livestock-keepers, including the landless and those who currently have no livestock; (ii) women and households headed by women; and (iii) resettled and nomadic <i>Kuchis</i></p>	(i) Rural microfinance; (ii) Livestock support; (iii) Programme coordination	<b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 23.89 millions  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs</b> USD 2.6 millions	Kuchis
Cambodia	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project	The project objective is to increase agricultural productivity and improve access to markets in the project area.	<p><b>Project area</b> Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and Siem Reap provinces in the Tonle Sap basin.</p> <p><b>Target group</b> The project will benefit about 630,000 households (or approximately 2.5 million people) in 196 communes located in 28 districts of the targeted provinces.</p>	(i) commune development; (ii) improved agricultural policy environment; and (iii) effective project management.	<b>Total amount of IFAD loan</b> USD 6.69 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan</b> USD 0.13 million  <b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 6.69 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs</b>	Kuoy

					<b>from IFAD grant</b> USD 0.13 million	
India	North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project	The primary goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups sustainably through improved management of their resource base, so as to contribute to preservation and restoration of the environment.	<b>Project area</b> The North Eastern Region, consisting of the eight states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.  <b>Target group</b> Targeted households will include the most vulnerable groups, such as scheduled tribes, woman-headed households, marginal farmers heavily dependent on shifting cultivation, and landless households of the project area.	(i)strengthening the capacity of local communities and participating agencies; (ii) livelihood development activities; (iii) natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; (iv) social-sector development activities; (v) infrastructure development; and (vi) project management.	<b>Total amount of IFAD supplementary loan</b> USD 20.0 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs</b> USD 20.0 million	Scheduled tribes: mainly Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Karbi, Dimasa, Hmar, Biate, Hrangkhola, Kuki, Zeme Naga, Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Zeliangrong, Chiru, Poumei
Nepal	High-Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas	The project objective is the integration of rural poor people, especially women and marginal groups, into high-value agriculture and NTFP/MAP value chains and markets, better income and employment opportunities as a result of marketing agreements with private agribusiness, and greater ability to respond to market demand and opportunities.	<b>Project area</b> Hill and mountain areas of the Mid-Western Development Region  <b>Target group</b> The overall target group consists of the members of poor and vulnerable households that lack access to resources and opportunities. The most vulnerable among this group are women and members of socially discriminated groups such as untouchables (dalits) and indigenous groups (janajatis)	(i) pro-poor value chain development; (ii) inclusion and support for value chain initiatives; and (iii) project management.	<b>Total amount of IFAD loan</b> USD 7.6 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan</b> USD 3 millions  <b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 7.6 million  <b>Estimated amount</b>	Janajatis

					<b>benefiting IPs from IFAD grant USD 3 millions</b>	
<b>Latin America</b>						
Bolivia	Plan VIDA - PEEP to eradicate extreme poverty – Phase I: Pilot Project to Strengthen the Capacity of Communities and Families Living in Extreme Poverty in Cochabamba and Potosí	The main objective of the project is to promote the economic and productive capacities of families and community organizations according to their potential at the regional level, while at the same time lowering poverty rates and providing income sustainability.	<p><b>Project area</b> Cochabamba and Potosí provinces</p> <p><b>Target group</b> 18,000 poor rural households of Quechua and Aymara origin living in the northern Potosí and southern Cochabamba regions of Bolivia.</p>	(i) Strengthening and managing means of production to increase productivity by providing the necessary resources for income generation and securing access to food in areas of extreme poverty. (ii) Organizational strengthening and capacity-building to promote and support the development of community capacities in a way that respects cultural identity, maintains organizational patterns and ensures coordination with stakeholders. (iii) Project administration, monitoring and evaluation to consolidate an operational structure and M&E mechanisms aimed at analyzing behaviours, results and impacts during project implementation.	<b>Total amount of IFAD loan</b> USD 8.0 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs</b> USD 8.0 million	Quechua and Aymara
Ecuador	Proyecto de Desarrollo en Ibarra – San Lorenzo	<p>The goal of the project is to contribute towards reducing conditions of poverty among Afro-Ecuadorian, indigenous and mestizo settlers and dwellers in canton capitals in the area of influence of the project.</p> <p>Its main objective is to increase and strengthen the natural, social and cultural assets of families and beneficiary communities while facilitating access to markets and furthering cultural identities.</p>	<p><b>Project area</b> The Ibarra–San Lorenzo highway within the northern border region</p> <p><b>Target group</b> The project's target population consists of families living in rural or peri-urban canton capitals classified as poor using the unmet basic needs methodology. The area is characterized by the cultural diversity of the population, which includes Afro-Ecuadorian, indigenous and mestizo settlers and dwellers.</p>	(i) capacity-building, citizens' rights and institutional strengthening; (ii) management of natural and environmental resources; (iii) development of business ventures and value chains; and (iv) recovery of ancestral knowledge and reaffirmation of cultural identities.	<b>Total amount of IFAD loan</b> USD 8.63 millions  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan</b> UDS 3.4 million	Afroecuatorianos, Awá, Chachi, Otavalo Kechuas/Epera o Emberá
Ecuador	Proyecto de Desarrollo en Ibarra – San	The goal of the project is to contribute towards reducing conditions of poverty among Afro-Ecuadorian, indigenous and	<p><b>Project area</b> The Ibarra–San Lorenzo highway within the northern border region</p>	(i) capacity-building, citizens' rights and institutional strengthening; (ii) management of natural and	<b>Total amount of IFAD supplemental</b>	Afroecuatorianos, Awá, Chachi,

	Lorenzo	mestizo settlers and dwellers in canton capitals in the area of influence of the project.  Its main objective is to increase and strengthen the natural, social and cultural assets of families and beneficiary communities while facilitating access to markets and furthering cultural identities.	<b>Target group</b> The project's target population consists of families living in rural or peri-urban canton capitals classified as poor using the unmet basic needs methodology. The area is characterized by the cultural diversity of the population, which includes Afro-Ecuadorian, indigenous and mestizo settlers and dwellers.	environmental resources; (iii) development of business ventures and value chains; and (iv) recovery of ancestral knowledge and reaffirmation of cultural identities.	<b>y loan USD</b> 4.20 millions  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD supplementary loan USD</b> 1.72 millions	Otavalo Kechuas/ Epera o Emberá
Mexico	Community-based Forestry Development Project in Southern States	The project will help improve income options and living conditions for those living in forest communities with a high degree of marginalization, through economically profitable and sustainable production activities that prevent and help mitigate the impact of climate change	<b>Project area</b> Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca States in southern Mexico  <b>Target group</b> The project will benefit 18,000 families directly (of whom 25 per cent are headed by women) living in poverty and extreme poverty in less-favoured areas of Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca. The target group consists mainly of indigenous peoples.	(i)strengthening of organizational, planning, local management and climate change mitigation capacities; (ii) forestry projects and initiatives; and (iii) institution-building and administration.	<b>Total amount of IFAD loan USD</b> 5 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs USD</b> 3.8 million	Mostly Yucatec Maya, Maya, Zapotec, Mixtec, Chol, Mixe, Chinantec
Paraguay	Empowerment of  Rural Poor or organizations and Harmonization of Investments Project (PARAGUAY RURAL)	The project's overall goal is to greatly reduce rural poverty in the five poorest departments of the Eastern Region of Paraguay.	<b>Project area</b> the Departments of Caazapá, Caaguazú, San Pedro, Concepción and Guairá in the Eastern Region of the country  <b>Target group</b> The direct project beneficiaries will be 19 000 rural poor families representing approximately 120 000 individuals. The group will include: (a) small-scale producers whose production units have been affected by 10 years of declining success of traditional cotton production models and who lack the financial or technical capacity to adopt new technologies or diversify production	(i) accumulation of social capital, (ii) harmonization of productive investments; (iii) policy dialogue and partnerships.	<b>Total amount of IFAD supplementary loan USD</b> 3,1 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs USD</b> 1,24 million	Guarani' groups: Mbya' guarani', Ava' guarani', Päi Tavyterä. North Enlhet, Sanapa' and Guana'.

			activities; and (b) small-scale farmers whose production units have very low productivity and limited potential.			
Peru	Supplementar y loan and grant for the Market Strengthening and Livelihood Diversificatio n in the Southern Highlands Project	The project objective is to improve the quality of poor families in the target area's products, preserve their traditional knowledge and improve natural resources management to diversify their sources of income.	<b>Project area</b> southern highlands of Peru  <b>Target group</b> 120,000 poor Quechua and Aymara families	(i)Improved Natural Resources Management; (ii)Strengthening Local Markets; (iii)Management of Knowledge and Cultural Assets; Project Management	<b>Total amount of IFAD supplementar y loan USD</b> 8.27 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD supplementar y loan USD</b> 8.27 millions  <b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 0.33 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant USD</b> 0.33 millions	Quechua and Aymara
<b>Africa</b>						
Chad	Pastoral Water and Resource Management Project in Sahelian Areas	The overall development goal is to reduce vulnerability and poverty in both pastoral and agropastoral areas.	<b>Project area</b> Sahelian areas  <b>Target group</b> The project targets women, men and young people belonging to mobile pastoral communities	(i) support to pastoral resource management; (ii) establishment of pastoral water infrastructure; and (iii) basic services for transhumant communities.	<b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 19.5 million  <b>Estimated amount benefiting IPs</b> USD 19.5 million	Mbororo Peul
Ethiopia	Pastoral	The objectives of the project are to	<b>Project area</b>	(i) sustainable livelihoods	<b>Total amount</b>	Omoros,

	Community Development Project II Pastoral communities	strengthen the resilience of pastoral communities to external shocks and improve their livelihoods through increased access to basic social services.	57 districts of the Afar, Oromia, Somali and Southern regions.  <b>Target group</b> The target group consists of 600,000 households of pastoralists and agropastoralists in the region	enhancement; (ii) pastoral risk management; (iii) participatory learning and knowledge management; and (iv) project coordination and management.	<b>of IFAD loan</b> USD 19.5 million  <b>Estimated cost benefiting IPs from IFAD loan</b> USD 19.5 million  <b>Total amount of IFAD grant</b> USD 19.5 million loan  <b>Estimated cost benefiting IPs from IFAD grant</b> USD 19.5 million	Afars and Omotic pastoralists
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**List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2009 specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples\***

<b>Region/country</b>	<b>Title/activity</b>	<b>Project cost in USD</b>
Global	REGIONAL SUMMITS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA AND PARTICIPATION OF REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GLOBAL SUMMIT ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	200 000
India	FIRST ASIA REGIONAL GATHERING OF PASTORALIST WOMEN IN GUJARAT (INDIA)	200 000
Global	DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE 2009: CLIMATE ADAPTATION	1 100 000

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\* This list does not include grants approved within projects and programmes financed through loans, which are detailed in the table showing IFAD projects and programmes in support of IPs, in Annex I

**List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2009 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty**

<b>Region/country</b>	<b>Title/activity</b>	<b>Project cost in USD</b>
Global	SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE WORKING GROUP II - MONITORING AND ASSESSING SUSTAINABLE DRYLAND MANAGEMENT	80 000
Brazil India	DEVELOPING TERRA MADRE IN BRAZIL AND INDIA	80 000
Brazil India	DEVELOPING TERRA MADRE IN BRAZIL AND INDIA	120 000
Global	AGROFORESTRY - THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL LAND USE - CONGRESS	100 000
Western and Central Africa	ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAINFED FOOD CROPS VALUE CHAINS IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	150 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	STRENGTHENING RURAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POLICY DIALOGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA	120 000
Western and Central Africa	ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAINFED FOOD CROPS VALUE CHAINS IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	150 000
China	CHINA: EFFECTS OF BIOFUELS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD SECURITY, POVERTY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	200 000
Ecuador	SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF STPE TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY IN THE NORTHERN BORDER REGION (FRONTERA NORTE - ECUADOR)	200 000

Latin America and the Caribbean	FORTALECIMIENTO DE ORGANIZACIONES RURALES PARA PROMOVER EL DIÁLOGO SOBRE POLÍTICAS EN SUDAMÉRICA	416 000
Africa	PROGRAMME FOR ENABLING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT, RESILIENT PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA	950 000
Global	ADVANCING THE INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: PUTTING A PRO-POOR LAND AGENDA INTO PRACTICE AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS	1070 000
Global	SUPPORT FOR FORMULATING VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMME	1 364 000
Asia and the Pacific	PROGRAMME ON LIVELIHOODS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE HIMALAYAS: ENHANCING ADAPTATION CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE POOR TO CLIMATE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES	1 500 000
Eastern and Southern Africa	PROGRAMME FOR MAINSTREAMING PRO-POOR LIVELIHOODS AND ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION WITH BAMBOO IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	1 500 000