



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

January 2011

Executive summary

In line with IFAD's overall mandate and strategic objectives, and within the framework of its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the Fund's commitment in support of indigenous peoples continued to be high in 2010.

IFAD approved twelve new projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, ethnic minorities and pastoralists, and 3 small grants specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples for a total amount of about US\$ 106.5 million. Ten other small grants approved by the Fund, targeted indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty.

The Fund also maintained its active role within the IASG and continued its strong partnership with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

This report outlines the main activities undertaken by IFAD in 2010, and responds to the recommendations made by the UNPFII the Fund. It also responds to the recommendations made in relation to a) Economic and Social Development; b) Environment; and c) Free Prior and Informed Consent.

PART I: Follow up to recommendations by the Permanent Forum

1.1 Economic and Social Development

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

IFAD's commitment in support of indigenous peoples continued to be high in 2010. The Fund approved twelve new projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples, ethnic minorities and pastoralists. For nine projects, financed through loans and grants, disaggregated data show that the total funding benefiting indigenous peoples is about US\$106 million². Three other projects (in Mali, Kenya and Eritrea) were approved which include indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty for which data disaggregation is not available at this stage and will be made available during implementation phase. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

The main activities the projects support focus 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;

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

² IFAD loans benefiting IPs is about USD 97 millions; IFAD grants benefiting IPs is about USD 9 millions. These includes four projects in Latin America (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua) four in Asia (Vietnam, Solomon Island and Papua New Guinea); and one in Africa (Burundi).

- 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;
- Improving natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

In addition to the country loans/grants above mentioned, 3 small grants were specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples:

- A grant of USD 200,000 was provided to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, IWGIA, for fostering dialogue between indigenous peoples, UN Organizations and governments. The aim of the project is to support indigenous peoples' organizations worldwide to articulate and implement their strategies on effective participation in the decision-making processes on rural development initiatives and poverty reduction that affect their lives and territories.
- A grant of about USD 200,000 was provided to PRAIA Foundation³ to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies in response to climate change with highlands indigenous peoples in Bolivia.
- A grant of USD 100,000 was provided to the University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) for supporting technological innovation and reducing vulnerability and marginalization among Malaysia's indigenous peoples. This project up-scaled a micro project financed in 2009 through the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF).

Ten other small grants including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty were approved during the course of the year, for which a detailed list is provided in annex II.

³ Regional Programme in Support of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Basin

1.2 Environment

For the 2010 international year of biodiversity, IFAD undertook a series of initiatives related to the issue of biodiversity, climate change and the role of indigenous peoples as custodians of biodiversity.

In 2010 IFAD provided a grant to Bioversity International to organize *La Settimana della Biodiversita'* (*the biodiversity week*) aimed at raising awareness on the value of the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity. The objective of the project was to communicate – through a range of activities – the role that agricultural biodiversity plays to alleviate poverty, enhance nutrition and health, fight against hunger and malnutrition, adapt to climate change, and reinforce cultural identity and tradition, so as to inspire the target audience to take action.

The Fund participated in the roundtables organized in Rome, and in his speech, the IFAD President stressed the importance for global recognition of the critical role played by poor rural communities and indigenous peoples in conserving biodiversity. He called for global action to invest more in supporting indigenous peoples and highlighted that they are proven experts at adapting to new environmental challenges.

Among other international meetings IFAD participated in 2010 are: a) the IX *Asamblea General del Fondo Indígena*, held in Madrid in September, and b) the *International Expert Dialogue on Achieving Sustainable Livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples (MDG7)*, hosted by the Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) in The Hague in April. In both occasions the Fund raised awareness on climate change and indigenous peoples highlighting their important role in the response to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

A seminar was also organized by IFAD in June on *Climate Change, REDD/REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples: Opportunities and Risks in Development Initiatives* with a presentation by Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, from Philippines, former Chair of the UNPFII, who spoke about the opportunities and risks of climate change policies and carbon market for indigenous peoples. Ms Corpuz provided IFAD staff with an update on the negotiations at international level, highlighting the crucial role indigenous

peoples' communities can play in enhancing the integrity of ecosystems and in making their voices heard in climate change negotiations.

IFAD organised, supported or participated in a number of side events at UNFCCC COP-16 in Mexico in December 2010. These provided the opportunity to share key messages about the relevance of smallholder agriculture to the climate change discourse and showcase IFAD-supported initiatives. IFAD also released a climate-specific Rural Poverty Report press release. The IFAD delegation (led by the Director of the Policy and Technical Advisory Division) raised awareness of effects of climate change on smallholder farmers and rural poor people (including indigenous peoples) in developing countries and the need for adequate and appropriate climate financing to benefit them.

It is worth noting that the IFAD Environment and Climate Change Division is in the process of developing an environment and natural resource management policy. In the occasion of the Workshop Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, scheduled for February 2011, representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations will be briefed on the process and their views will be sought on this new policy.

1.3 Free prior and informed consent (FPIC)

Free, prior and informed consent is one of the nine fundamental principles guiding the IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The new policy provides that such principle becomes systematic in all IFAD's operations. Actually, in its work with indigenous peoples' communities, IFAD often goes beyond the mere "consent", particularly in community-driven projects. Participation and inclusion of indigenous peoples often take the form of co-creation and co-management, where communities decide their own priorities in a demand-driven approach. The strong participatory approach of IFAD-funded projects is *de facto* implementing the FPIC, and this is one of IFAD's best practices in projects with indigenous peoples. This was acknowledged already in 2005 by indigenous peoples' leaders, during a workshop which presented

the findings of their assessments on selected IFAD-funded projects⁴. They however recommended that this should be systematic in all IFAD-funded projects with indigenous peoples.

As informed in IFAD's report submitted to the IX session of the UNPFII, the desk on indigenous and tribal peoples' issues has been moved to the Policy and Technical Advisory Division with the aim to *enhance IFAD's effectiveness in its work with indigenous peoples, and ensuring operationalization of the newly approved policy*⁵. To this extent, progress has been made in the Quality Enhancement for Project Design, a process the Division is in charge of. A check list on indigenous peoples' issues is being piloted to ensure mainstreaming of IFAD Policy on IPs in project designs. The checklist includes specific section on participation of indigenous peoples' communities and their representatives at all stages of the project cycle and on the consultations leading to their FPIC to be embedded in the project design, whose process needs to be documented.

It is worth noting also that the IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security, approved in September 2008, includes adherence to the principle of FPIC, as well as IFAD's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures⁶.

In depth discussion and understanding of the implication of the application of FPIC in IFAD-funded projects was the topic of a seminar on *Indigenous peoples and free, prior and informed consent: from principles to practice*, organized at IFAD in March, in cooperation with Forest People Programme (FPP). The seminar aimed at summarising the normative bases for FPIC and presenting lessons drawn from field experiences to application of FPIC world wide.

At the operational level, consultation leading to broad community support was integrated, for example, during the preparation of the project approved in 2010 in Papua New Guinea - *Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project* - whose target

⁴ Brainstorming workshop: indigenous and tribal peoples' perspectives on selected IFAD-funded projects, 28-29 November 2005, IFAD's Headquarters. <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/documents/brainstorm.pdf>

⁵<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/IFAD'S%20Report%20to%20the%20IX%20Session%20of%20the%20UNPFII.pdf>

⁶<http://www.ifad.org/pub/policy/land/e.pdf>
<http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/96/e/EB-2009-96-R-7.pdf>

group are the Papuan indigenous peoples. The consultation with indigenous peoples was an integral part of the social assessment.

Another example of good practice where the principles of engagement with indigenous peoples are reflected into project design and in the Participatory Rural Analysis (PRA) is the *Tam Nong Support Project* in Vietnam. The PRA processes are designed to ensure informed participation and consent by ethnic minorities and especially women.

1.4 IFAD response to the UNPFII Recommendations

During its IX session, the UNPFII congratulated IFAD for the adoption of its policy on engagement with indigenous peoples, and **made a specific recommendation to the Fund, encouraging the establishment of an indigenous peoples' forum at IFAD as part of the implementation of the policy, (recommendation 20).**

IFAD is fully implementing this recommendation. To this extent, in 2010 the Fund initiated a process leading towards the establishment of an indigenous peoples' forum as part of the implementation of the IFAD's Policy on IPs. In May, a brainstorming meeting with indigenous leaders took place in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to seek their views on the process to be followed in establishing an indigenous peoples' forum at IFAD. In September, the same process was followed with the indigenous leaders Members of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility Board.

The first step towards establishing the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD will be a two-day workshop organized by IFAD with the support of the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), scheduled to take place on 17 and 18 February 2011 in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council.

The objective of the workshop is to discuss and agree upon the purpose and modalities of the Forum. Representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and IFAD Staff will discuss the possible directions, scope and objectives of the Forum,

and how it should be organized and operate, including governance and participation criteria.

It is expected that the workshop will produce a statement on the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, providing clear direction and guidelines on what the forum will be and how it will operate. It is also expected that the workshop will agree upon a "road map" on the Forum process for the next two years, after which the first global meeting of the Forum is expected to take place in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council in 2013. Among the thirty participants at the workshop, three Members of the UNPFII have confirmed their participation.

Recommendation 33 on the promotion and support of indigenous women's organizations.

For IFAD, gender equality and women's empowerment are objectives of, and instruments for, poverty reduction. IFAD systematically incorporates a gender focus in its programmes, including improvement of the well-being of indigenous women. In 2010 several initiatives were supported by the Fund:

- In March, a side event on the role of indigenous women in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, was jointly organized with the Secretariat of the UNPFII during the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The event brought together indigenous women leaders from all regions and was aimed to share experience and information on indigenous women's progress since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995.
- In April, at the initiative of IFAD, an indigenous leader, Mirna Cunningham, participated as a panellist at the ECOSOC high-level panel discussion in New York, entitled "*Who Feeds the World in 2010 and Beyond: Rural Women as Agents of Change and Champions of Global Food Security*". Ms Cunningham, current Member of the UNPFII, highlighted the role and diversity of indigenous women and their contribution to local and national development

and food security, including by transferring traditional knowledge and practices to new generations. She also stressed IFAD's experience and good practices in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the FAO's work on cultural indicators for indigenous peoples. The response from Member States was very good.

- In November, the Fund supported the first Global Gathering of Pastoralist Women in Gujarat (India). The event was organized by the Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG). Over 130 pastoral women from 27 countries gathered in the Guajarati village of Mera to discuss the challenges they face and how they can become agents of change. The gathering results are reflected in the *Mera Declaration of the Global Gathering of Women Pastoralists*, a call to action by pastoral women and men for greater recognition of pastoralism as a sustainable and valuable way of life and for specific policy support.
- In addition to the above mentioned initiatives, it is worth noting that gender mainstreaming and women empowerment is a crosscutting issue through all the micro-projects financed through IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility. Several projects supported development initiatives by and with indigenous women. In detail, 10 projects exclusively addressed women, while in 17 projects, 50% of women and above were directly involved. Women through capacity building and entrepreneurial development. For example one project in Pakistan aimed to enhance the economic empowerment of the *Kalash* women, through trainings and capacity building in honey bee keeping and marketing, creating economic opportunities for them. The project implemented in Niger sought to build the capacity of *Touareg* women and empower them economically through training in goat rearing. One project in Bangladesh aimed to improve the socioeconomic empowerment of the *Chakma*, *Tripura* and *Marma* communities, specifically indigenous women, through the adoption of integrated and sustainable farming technology to increase agricultural production and improve household food security.

- In 2010, IFAD's Office of evaluation undertook a *Corporate-level evaluation on IFAD's performance with regard to gender equality and women's empowerment* which showed that performance on gender equality and women's empowerment is better in new projects and programmes than in older operations and that more efforts were made at IFAD, compared to other International Financing Institutions, to improve operational processes in its gender related work. A relatively weaker performance on gender was noted with regard to easing women's workload and improving women's well being. Overall, it was recommended to invest more in managing knowledge, learning and analytic work, policy dialogue and advocacy related to gender issues, both directly and through enhanced partnerships, including on the topic of indigenous women.

Part 2: Recommendation for adoption of policies on indigenous peoples issues.

On 14 September 2009, IFAD's Executive Board approved a Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. 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 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and the United Nations Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues.

As part of the implementation of IFAD's Policy, the following activities were carried out during 2010:

- **Workshop establishing the Indigenous peoples' forum at IFAD** - The Fund initiated the process leading towards the establishment of an indigenous peoples' forum through the preparation of workshop scheduled to take place on 17 and 18 February 2011 (as described in the previous paragraphs).
- **Checklist on indigenous peoples' issues** – As above mentioned, a checklist on IPs' issues is being piloted in the IFAD's Quality Enhancement for Project Design.

- **Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples' Issues** - IFAD Policy on IPs foresees the preparation of country technical notes on indigenous peoples' issues to ensure ready access to information for use in Country Opportunity Strategy Programmes COSOPs and projects. The notes to be also used as tools for disseminating knowledge and support in-house learning. In 2010, ten country technical notes were finalized, eight in Asia ((Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam) and two in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ecuador and Paraguay). The preparation of the Asian notes was supported by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and high qualified indigenous resource persons/writers in each country. The two country technical notes for Ecuador and Paraguay were developed with the support of an international consultant, and benefited from a peer review of indigenous peoples' organizations in the respective countries. While still in draft format, during the course of the year, the notes were used for the design of country projects in Ecuador, Indonesia, Laos and Philippines. For further peer review before finalization, the notes will be shared with representatives of indigenous organizations during the above mentioned workshop in February 2011. They will be finally shared for comments with the Members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples Issues (IASG) and the UNPFII. In 2011 IFAD will continue this work and is planning to prepare about 23 country technical notes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- **Thematic learning notes on indigenous peoples issues** - Thematic learning notes⁷ on good practices with indigenous peoples are being finalized. The notes include information on successes in IFAD's funded projects with indigenous peoples on aspects related to natural resource management, gender, participation/FPIC, land, territories and resources, traditional knowledge, etc. The notes aim to guide and support teams in applying key successful factors to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness. They crystallise knowledge and

⁷ The analysis conducted over the 140 IFAD-funded projects brought to identify key issues on: participation and empowerment; conflict mitigation and resolution; indigenous peoples culture education and knowledge; land, territories and natural resources; enhancement of livelihoods; partnership and policy advocacy; and gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

lessons learnt drawing on IFAD's operations to support in the design and implementation of projects.

Other activities carried out in 2010

- **Active role in the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG)** – In 2010, IFAD continued having an active role within the IASG. The Fund participated in its annual meeting held in September in Geneva and hosted by WHO. IFAD contributed to the discussion with three presentations sharing experience on: a) good practices on *Sexual and Reproductive Health for Reducing Maternal Mortality* from an ongoing project in Panama with the Ngobe Bugle people, implemented in cooperation with UNFPA; b) experiences on health deriving from the micro projects financed through the IPAF; c) experiences and lessons learned in developing and implementing a policy on indigenous peoples. The Fund also contributed to the preparation of the IASG joint paper on Development with Culture and Identity submitted to IX Session of UNPFI.
- **Fellowship programme** - In cooperation with The Christensen Fund and Sapienza, University of Rome, in 2010 IFAD laid down the basis for a “Fellowship Programme for Indigenous Students from Ethiopia” which will be operational in 2011. The purpose of the fellowship programme is to contribute to build the capacity of young local leaders to support indigenous communities in their self-driven development. Two Ethiopian fellows will be working at IFAD for a period of about one year. They will also be enrolled in an *ad hoc* programme the University has designed for their training.
- **Training Kit on participatory mapping** – Following a 2007 grant to the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), a Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication Training Kit was finalized and published. The Kit has been developed with the objective to support the spread of 'good practice' in generating, managing, analyzing and communicating community spatial information. Widespread use of the Training Kit, available online and on DVD, is expected to ensure that

- **Philippines National Census** – During the course of the year, IFAD supported the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in the Philippines for the collection and disaggregated data on IPs for the 2010 census. The specific objective of the project was to assist the National Statistics Office NSO in the enumeration process by identifying and training qualified indigenous peoples as enumerators and/or guides in remote and difficult to reach indigenous peoples' areas.
- **Support to the Secretariat of the UNPFII** for the development of a Handbook for parliamentarians. During the course of the year, IFAD provided financial support for a co-sponsored project (Inter-Parliamentarian Union - SUNPFII – OHCHR and UNDP) to produce a handbook on indigenous peoples' issues for parliamentarians to be used as an advocacy tool as well as a source of information dissemination and awareness on indigenous peoples' rights.

PART III: Programmes on Indigenous Peoples' Issues

In addition to information provided above on loans and grants approved by the Fund in 2010, detailed information is provided below on results of projects approved through the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)⁹.

The IPAF is one of the innovative instruments through which the principles of IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples are being deployed. Through small grants, it supports development projects that improve indigenous peoples' access to key decision-making processes, empower them to find solutions to the challenges they face and respond to the holistic perspectives of indigenous peoples, where ecosystems and social and economic systems are intertwined. The IPAF is managed through a bidding process, and final decision on grant awards is taken by a Board formed in

⁸ For more information and access to the training kit visit: <http://pgis-tk-en.cta.int/>

⁹ <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/grants/index.htm>

majority by indigenous leaders. The projects supported by the Facility build on indigenous culture, identity, knowledge, natural resources and human rights.

Following the establishment of the Facility, two successful calls for proposals were issued in 2007 and 2008. 71 projects were financed in 38 countries worldwide for a total amount of about USD 1,500,000. The first 65 projects have been successfully completed and 6 projects are currently ongoing.

The experience of the first two cycles of the IPAF has been captured in the report *Learning by Working Together, Micro-projects financed through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility*¹⁰.

A most recent report focusing on available results of 27 out of 41 projects implemented in 2009-2010 shows that about 235,000 people directly benefited from projects financed through the IPAF, and more than 50% were women. Communities reached by project services were around 650, a 27% increase over the previous IPAF's call for proposals. 67% of activities focused on *improvement of livelihoods* (41%) and *Empowerment* (26%). Yet, considerable is the number of activities which were successful in documenting, protecting and restoring *traditional knowledge and identity and culture*. The report shows that activities mainly focused on capacity building (50%), followed by institution building and strengthening (23%) and creation and valuing of indigenous peoples' assets both tangible and intangible (14%). More than 39,000 people, 47% women, were trained on land rights and tenure security, natural resource management, agricultural technologies, preservation and protection of traditional seeds; traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, policy and community programming; HIV-AIDS prevention and literacy. Through activities aimed at building and strengthening institutions, 123 groups were created, (micro-enterprises, marketing groups, common property resources groups; etc.) - 41% headed by women. People participating in the groups amounted to more than 5300 individuals, with 51% of women. These groups focused on improvement of livelihoods; access to land and natural resources; application of traditional knowledge and systems; documenting, and restoring traditional language and/or ancestral cults.

¹⁰ English: http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/documents/microproyectos_e.pdf
Spanish <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/documents/microproyectos.pdf>

Following the approval of IFAD Policy on IPs, a new criterion was introduced for assessing project proposals in addition to the traditional criteria of relevance, feasibility, capacity, credibility and balance of portfolio. The new criteria will assess to what extent the IPAF's proposed projects adhere to indigenous peoples' development with culture and identity.

In 2010, a new strategy for the Facility was developed with the aim to empower indigenous peoples' organizations to manage the Facility at regional level, and to strengthen networking among indigenous peoples' communities and organizations at local, regional and global level.

A grant of USD 1.4 million is being submitted to IFAD's Executive Board to finance the Facility's next call for proposals which is expected to be issued in mid 2011, pending approval of grant resources.

Obstacles in implementing the Permanent Forum's recommendations.

IFAD has been implementing all recommendations made by the UNPFII to the Fund in recent years.

IFAD's involvement/participation to meetings and events in support of indigenous peoples planned for 2011:

- Workshop Establishing an Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, 17-18 February 2011, IFAD's Headquarters;
- International Funders for Indigenous Peoples Meeting, Bali 27-29 March 2011;
- X session of the UNPFII;
- Terra Madre Indigenous Peoples Jokkmokk Sàpmi 17-20 June 2011;
- IASG Annual Meeting -Venue to be confirmed;

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

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

Mr. Rodney Cooke, Director, Operations Policy and Technical Advisory Division
r.cooke@ifad.org
Tel. + 39 06 5459 2450 - Fax + 39 06 5459 3450
IFAD – Via Paolo di Dono, 44 – 00142 – Rome – Italy

IFAD-funded projects in support to indigenous peoples in 2010 – LOANS + Country Grants

<i>Region/ country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project objective</i>	<i>Project area (including target group)</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (in United States Dollars)</i>	<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>
ASIA						
Papua New Guinea	Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project	The objective is to improve the performance and the sustainability of value chains in cocoa- and coffee-producing areas, in order to improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa and coffee producers.	<p>Project area: Provinces of East New Britain, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and the provinces of the Eastern Highlands, Jiwaka and Simbu.</p> <p>Target group: Small farmers, producers, women and youth of indigenous communities.</p>	(i) Institutional Strengthening and Industry Coordination; (ii) Productive Partnerships (iii) Market Access Infrastructure	<p>Total amount of IFAD LOAN equivalent to approximately USD14.0 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs USD 14.0 millions</p>	Papuan indigenous peoples

ANNEX I

<p>Solomon Island</p>	<p>Solomon Islands Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>The project objective is to increase benefits to rural households from more responsive delivery of social and economic services and infrastructures</p>	<p>Project area: Nationwide programme</p> <p>Target group: Disadvantaged groups and women.</p>	<p>(i)Local Infrastructure and Services Delivery (ii) Improved agricultural services (iii)Rural Business Development Component (iv)Program Management</p>	<p>Total amount of IFAD grant: equivalent to approximately USD4.0 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs USD 4.0 millions</p>	<p>Rural Solomon Islanders who are living on their ancestral lands</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Project for the Sustainable Economic Empowerment of Ethnic Minorities in Dak Nong Province (3EM)</p>	<p>The purpose of the project is to increase incomes of the rural poor, especially ethnic minorities and migrant minorities.</p>	<p>Project area: Dak Nong Province.</p> <p>Target group: Indigenous ethnic minorities and migrant minorities; poor Kinh households.</p>	<p>(i) Empowering the poor and grassroots communities (ii)Enhancing service for pro-poor green market opportunities (iii) Investing in the natural resource base (iv) Project management</p>	<p>Total amount of IFAD loan equivalent to approximately USD19.4 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan USD16.8 millions</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD grant: equivalent to approximately USD 0.5 million</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: USD 0.4</p>	<p>Indigenous ethnic minorities and migrant ethnic minorities including Mnong, Ede and Ma</p>

ANNEX I

					millions	
Vietnam	Tam Nong Support Project	<p>The project's goal is to increase the quality of material and spiritual life for rural people, especially those who live in most disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>The development objective is the sustained and profitable economic participation of 73,800 ethnic minority and rural poor households living in 117 poor communes in 16 districts of the three targeted provinces.</p>	<p>Project area: Tuyen Quang, Gia Lai and Ninh Thuan</p> <p>Target group: Poor and near poor who are just above the national poverty line and vulnerable to market price fluctuations and natural disasters.</p>	<p>(i) Institutional Strengthening (ii) Promotion of Pro-Poor Value Chains (iii) Commune Market-Oriented Socio-Economic Development Planning and Implementation</p>	<p>Total amount of IFAD loan: equivalent to USD48.04 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: USD 43.2 millions</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD grant: equivalent to approximately USD 0.31 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: USD 0.2 millions</p>	Gia Rai, Ba Na, Raglai
			LATIN AMERICA			
El	Rural Territorial	The overall programme's	Project area: Nationwide	(i) Entrepreneurial	Total amount of	Nahua-Pipil,

ANNEX I

Salvador	Competitiveness Programme	objective is to contribute to improve the opportunities for employment and income generation and to guarantee food security among the families of small agricultural producers.	programme. Target group: small scale producers, rural women and youth, families of indigenous descent	Competitiveness and Market Access. (ii) Human Development, Association Building and Territorial Management (iii) Programme Management	IFAD loan: equivalent to approximately USD 17.0 millions Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: USD 1.7 millions	Lenca and Cacaotera
Guatemala	Sustainable Rural Development Programme in El Quiché	Project objective: increased incomes and employment through fostering access to national and external markets and promoting the development of competitive rural businesses and micro enterprises	Project area: El Quiché Department Target group: Indigenous populations and non-indigenous rural populations	(i) Access to Markets (ii) Organizational Strengthening and Territorial Development: (iii) Programme Management	Total amount of IFAD loan equivalent to approximately USD 16.5 millions Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: USD 16.5 millions Total amount of IFAD grant: equivalent to approximately USD 0.5 millions Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: USD 0.33 millions	Ixil, Q'ejchí, Quiché, Sacapulteco and Uspanteco

ANNEX I

Honduras	Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Southern Region (Emprende Sur)	Project objective: To increase beneficiaries' incomes, business and employment opportunities through better linkages to production chains and greater access to markets.	Project area: the central-southern region of Honduras Target groups : (i) poor small agricultural producers, (ii) microentrepreneurs with potential to participate in agricultural and non-agricultural value chains, (iii) small entrepreneurs engaged in processing and value addition, (iv) traditional inland fish harvesters, (v) Lenca indigenous populations and (vi) rural women and young people	(i) markets Access and Rural Business Development (ii) Organizational and Territorial Development (iii) Rural Roads and Social Infrastructures iv) Programme Management	Total amount of IFAD loan: equivalent to approximately USD10.0 million Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: USD 2.0 millions	Tolupan/ Lenca
Nicaragua	Rural Development Programme for the Caribbean Coast (NICARIBE)	Project objective: to improve the income levels of 10,580 families in indigenous and afro-descendents territories of Caribbean Coast	Project area: North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), South Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAS) Target group: indigenous peoples and afro-descendents	(i) Production Development (ii) Strengthening local capacities (iii) Programme Management	Total amount of IFAD loan: equivalent to approximately USD4.0 millions Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan: USD4.0 millions Total amount of IFAD grant: equivalent to approximately USD4.0 millions	Miskitus, Mayangnas, Garifunas, Ramas

ANNEX I

					Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: USD 4.0 millions	
			AFRICA			
Burundi	Value Chain Development Programme	Objective of the Program is reduce poverty and improve food security in rural areas through the development of agricultural value chains.	<p>Project area: Provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karusi, Kayanza, Muramvya and Ngozi</p> <p>Target group: widows, ethnic minority Batwa people affected of HIV / AIDS, and youth</p>	(i) promotion and strengthening of value chains; (ii) sustainable development of productive capital (iii) institution-building, knowledge management and facilitation	<p>Total amount of IFAD grant: approximately USD39.59 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs from IFAD grant: USD 0.39 millions</p>	Batwa
Eritrea	Fisheries Development Project	Objective of the project is to raise production and productivity of the Fisheries sector while conserving fish stocks and the marine ecosystem.	<p>Project area: Zoba Northern Red Sea (ZNRS), and the Zoba Southern Red Sea (ZSRS), on the Red Sea coast.</p> <p>Target group: poor artisanal fishers using boats and canoes, foot fishers, women, young people, returning internally displaced people and demobilized Soldiers</p>	(i) institutional capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Marine Resources (ii) reorganization and strengthening of fishers' cooperatives and support to other artisanal fishers (iii) project implementation support services	<p>Total amount of IFAD grant approximately USD12.58 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs not available</p>	Afar

ANNEX I

Mali	Northern Regions Investment and Rural Development Programm(Supplementary grant)	The aim of the project is to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the rural people of North Mali by reconstructing the economic and social fabric that has been severely compromised by drought and conflict, and to contribute to policy dialogue on rural poverty reduction.	<p>Project area: Regions of Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal</p> <p>Target group: Small producers nomadic herdsman; rural women rural young people, destitute herders, and households that are short of labour.</p>	<p>a) capacity-building; b) sustainable development of agro-pastoral areas c) improved access to basic services d) Programme management and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Total amount of IFAD additional grant: USD1.05 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs not available</p>	<p>Touareg (Kel Tamacheq)</p> <p>Peuls</p>
Kenya	Programme for Rural Outreach of Financial Innovations and Technologies (PROFIT)	The programme objective is to enhanced access of poor rural households to a broad range of financial services	<p>Target area: the programme has national coverage but is designed only for rural areas of Kenya.</p> <p>Target group: rural smallholders, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists, artisanal fishermen, women, landless labour and the youth</p>	<p>(i)Capacity Building for Policy, Regulation and Supervision (ii) Rural Finance Innovation and Outreach Fund and (iii) Project Management</p>	<p>Total amount of IFAD loan: approximately USD 29.31 millions</p> <p>Total amount of IFAD grant: approximately USD 0.60 millions</p> <p>Estimated amount benefiting IPs not available</p>	Maasai

List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2010 specifically formulated in support of indigenous peoples

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in USD
Global	Fostering dialogue between indigenous peoples, UN Organizations and governments	USD 200,000
Bolivia	Learning ways of adaptation, mitigation and how to modify attitudes in response to climate change from highlands indigenous peoples in Bolivia	USD 206, 800
Malaysia	Indigenous to support technological Innovation in Malaysia: Reducing vulnerability and marginalization among Malaysia's Indigenous Peoples	USD 100,000

List of Grants approved by IFAD in 2010 including indigenous peoples as part of a larger beneficiary group of rural people living in poverty¹¹

Region/country	Title/activity	Project cost in USD
Ethiopia	Integrated and Sustainable Bioeconomy Development for Rural Poor Small Farmers in WCA (Pilot country: Democratic Republic of the Congo).	USD 500,000
Ethiopia	Community Based Improved Food Security and Livelihoods through Farmers' Research and Learning	USD 200,000
Global	La Settimana della Biodiversita'": Raising awareness of the value of the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity	USD200,000
Eastern and Southern Africa and Latin America and Caribbean	Information technologies as a tool for poverty reduction and sustainable development	USD 150, 000
Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, India	Bhutan Climate summit 2011	USD 200, 000
Papua new Guinea	Fair trade promotion project PNG	USD 500, 000
Ecuador	Mancomunidad for the sustainable management of the "abras de mantequilla" wetlands	USD 200, 000
Guatemala	Productive reactivation in three municipalities in El Quiche affected by the tropical storm Agatha	USD 300, 000
Guatemala	Productive reactivation in three municipalities in El Quiche affected by the tropical storm Agatha	USD 300, 000
Latin America and Caribbean	Aumentar el impacto de las remesas desde una perspectiva de género con miras al desarrollo rural en América Latina y El Caribe	USD 610, 000

¹¹ 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