



Response to the questionnaire to UN system and other Inter-governmental organizations for the UNPFII twenty-fifth session

Submitted by the
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List of Acronyms

APR	Asia and the Pacific
ASAP+	Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP30	30th United Nations Climate Change Conference
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
CSN	Country Strategic Note
EB	Executive Board
EU	European Union
FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IASG	Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
IPFI	Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWAP	System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UN	United Nations
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

2025 marks the first year of the [IFAD13 replenishment](#) period (2025-2027), during which IFAD has committed to a set of monitorable actions relevant to its engagement with Indigenous Peoples, such as (i) Ensuring that at least 10 new projects include Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group; (ii) Replenishing the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF); and (iii) Continuing support to the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI). [IFAD's updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#) guides IFAD's overall work for engagement during the decade 2022-2032.

The IPFI

The [IPFI](#) is IFAD's main instrument for policy dialogue and oversight. Its [seventh global meeting](#) focused on "*Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty*", and was held in February 2025 alongside the Governing Council, which featured a Governors' Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples as a main event in its Plenary. Regional sessions of the IPFI produced biannual action plans to monitor the implementation of the Policy in operations. Following the Forum's recommendations, IFAD and the Steering Committee launched a participatory self-assessment to enhance its relevance, inclusiveness, and impact. The IPFI Steering Committee members continue participating in Executive Board meetings, consultations on IFAD strategic documents, and in the [Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme \(ASAP+\)](#) Advisory Committee.

Country programmes

Approximately 43% of IFAD's current portfolio supports rural Indigenous Peoples' communities. A total of 91 ongoing projects in 45 countries are expected to reach at least 5.9 million Indigenous people. In its projects, IFAD is increasingly applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent as a tool to co-create investments, including by engaging Indigenous experts in project design. To strengthen country-level engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IFAD is introducing a capacity-development initiative targeting its staff in the regions.

Funding instruments

The IPAF has increasingly gained recognition as an important global initiative among Indigenous-led funds, and IFAD continues building on its innovative features to ensure it remains a preeminent global direct funding mechanism for Indigenous Peoples. The [IPAF](#) is channelling funds directly to Indigenous Peoples through its ongoing sixth cycle (running from 2023 to 2026), focusing on advancing the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity for adaptation and resilience to climate change. Projects under this cycle cover 42 countries and 53 Indigenous Peoples' communities. IFAD has also mobilised funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and from its own grant resources to finance the upcoming IPAF 7th cycle and has for the first time secured ASAP+ funding to pilot three larger IPAF projects.

Policy engagement and partnerships

In 2025, key activities in these areas included:

- Presenting the IPFI as a best practice in the plenary discussion in the UNPFII annual session.
- Engagement with the Inter-Agency Support Group, including in the Working Groups on Finance and on the Accountability Framework.
- Launch of a new IFAD-funded grant with Slow Food to protect biodiversity and enhance market access for Indigenous youth and women.
- Continued participation in the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, and in the meetings of the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.
- Joint event in Brussels with the International Land Coalition and the European Commission to advance advocacy on Indigenous land and territories.

Questionnaire

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2026 session

i. Please provide information on measures taken since your last update to the Forum on the implementation or planned implementation of the recommendations of the PFII.

Recommendation 40 (2025). *Enhance Indigenous women's and youth's participation in UN decision-making and capacity-building, ensuring equal opportunities in advisory and leadership roles.*

IFAD has continued to enhance the participation of Indigenous women and youth in its decision-making processes. In many cases, it is the Indigenous women and youth serving on the **Steering Committee (SC)** of the **IPFI** who directly take part in these governance and policy dialogue processes, ensuring their voices are represented effectively.

The Fund supported the participation of an Indigenous woman and an Indigenous man serving on the IPFI SC and in the IPAF Board respectively in the **2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30)**. IFAD also supported the IPFI SC representative participation in the **Global Summit of Indigenous Women and Youth**, organized by the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI) — the **IPAF** regional implementing partner in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) — and by Pawanka Fund, which took *place* within the framework of COP30.

In 2025, a technical validation exercise was conducted in Bolivia to adapt the **Cerrando Brechas** methodology, focused on closing gender gaps in LAC, to Indigenous Peoples' contexts. Based on this process, the methodology will be proposed for integration into new project designs to be further refined and implemented, ensuring that strategies to support the leadership and participation of Indigenous women are culturally appropriate and effective¹.

The participation and leadership of Indigenous women and youth are also systematically integrated through the following frameworks:

- **The IPFI:** During the [Seventh IPFI Global Meeting](#), youth members of the SC led a plenary session titled "**From our ancestors: a storytelling session on self-determination**". This session highlighted the importance of intergenerational knowledge transfer for the preservation of cultural heritage and social practices².
- **The IPAF:** The design of the **seventh IPAF cycle (2025-2028)** includes a dedicated focus on women- and youth-led organizations, building on the priority criteria applied during the ongoing sixth cycle. Furthermore, IFAD supported the **25th anniversary meeting of FIMI** in Lima, Peru, where over 100 Indigenous women developed a Political Declaration outlining recommendations on collective rights, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and access to flexible funding.

Recommendation 76 (2025). *Engage directly with Indigenous Peoples at all levels, including in countries lacking official recognition, to uphold self-identification and ensure culturally appropriate programming.*

IFAD continued to operationalize its policy commitment to **co-creation** by ensuring that Indigenous Peoples participate at all levels, including at all stages of the project cycle. **FPIC**

¹ For further details on the adaptation of this methodology for Indigenous Peoples, see [Section B.i.5](#).

² Further details on the outcomes of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting are provided in [Annex II](#).

remains a core requirement in IFAD-funded operations, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples can give or withhold consent to activities that are planned in the rural areas where they live. Since 2021, the introduction of the [Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures \(SECAP\)](#) Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples has further reinforced this commitment, providing clearer and more operational guidance to uphold Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determined development. **SECAP Standard 4** sets out the mandatory requirements, including FPIC, that borrowers, recipients and partners must apply to all projects that target Indigenous Peoples or rural areas that are home to Indigenous Peoples. It promotes full, effective and meaningful consultations and embeds co-design principles that respect Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, values and priorities.

At the corporate level, 2025 marked the first year of the **IFAD13 replenishment period (2025–2027)**, during which IFAD has committed to the below monitorable actions relevant to its engagement with Indigenous Peoples, such as:

- ensuring that at least 10 new projects include Indigenous Peoples as a **priority target group**³;
- **replenishing the IPAF**⁴; and
- continuing **support to the IPFI**⁵.

Within country programmes, IFAD ensures systematic engagement with Indigenous Peoples throughout **Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs)** preparation and implementation, including targeted consultations and co-creation processes that help tailor strategic priorities to their rights, priorities and development pathways. In addition, policy engagement activities are implemented within projects and country programmes, as well as through specific initiatives, including in **Argentina, Kenya and the Philippines** in 2025⁶.

Since 2022, IFAD has implemented a dedicated initiative, funded by the **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)** and **Norad**, to strengthen the engagement of Indigenous experts in climate-related and Indigenous-Peoples projects, supporting FPIC processes and the preparation and operationalization of Indigenous Peoples' Plans and Frameworks. In 2025 this initiative supported country-level activities including in: **Peru, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mexico**⁷.

Direct dialogue between IFAD country teams and Indigenous Peoples' representatives was strengthened during the **Seventh IPFI Global Meeting**, where regional and country teams interacted directly with Indigenous delegates to discuss project-level issues and tailored approaches to inclusion, resulting in the development of **biennial regional action plans**.

As IFAD's dedicated direct-access financing mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, the **IPAF** also serves as an important channel for strengthening outreach and dialogue, including in countries where Indigenous Peoples may not be officially recognized. Key highlights of 2025 are the COSOP process in **Liberia** and the annual country visit of the IFAD Executive Board in **Peru**⁸.

Recommendation 77 (2025). *Institutionalize Indigenous Peoples' engagement in UN and COP processes, recognizing the Permanent Forum as an advisory body in intergovernmental negotiations.*

³ In 2025, three projects prioritizing Indigenous Peoples were approved (Fiji, India, Tonga). For further details, see section [B.i.2 – Project design and implementation](#).

⁴ More information on the IPAF can be found in [Section B.i.2 – Grant financing](#).

⁵ Further details on the outcomes of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting are provided in [Annex II](#).

⁶ For further details on COSOPs and other country policy engagements, see [Section B.i.2 - Country policy engagement](#).

⁷ Further operational details and country cases supported in 2025 are provided in [Section B.i.2 - Supplementary donor-funded technical support](#).

⁸ For further details on IPAF's role in outreach and dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, see [Section B.i.2 - Country policy engagement](#).

IFAD ensured continued Indigenous Peoples' engagement in its governing bodies through the IPFI SC, whose members in 2025 participated in:

- **IFAD Executive Board meetings:** 144th, 145th and 146th sessions of the Executive Board and related consultations.
- **Consultations on IFAD strategic documents** i.e. IFAD's Rural Youth Action Plan (2026-2031) and IFAD's Nutrition Action Plan (2026–2031).
- **Advisory Committee** of [ASAP+](#).

Following regional and sub-regional consultation meetings involving over 450 participants, IFAD hosted the **Seventh IPFI Global Meeting** in Rome in February 2025. Held under the theme "*Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty*", the meeting brought together 37 Indigenous delegates from 25 countries and around 150 IFAD staff and observers. During the Forum, delegates formulated a **Synthesis of Deliberations** and developed **biennial regional action plans** together with IFAD regional and country teams. Key recommendations include support for Indigenous Peoples' food systems, direct access to funding (IPAF), and strengthened engagement at the country level. During the annual **IFAD Governing Council** (GC) session, a dedicated Governors' Dialogue allowed Member States to engage directly with Indigenous leaders on the Forum's outcomes and discuss actionable solutions for sustainable and inclusive development. Additionally, delegates participated in the "*Leaders' Dialogue: Investing in Nutrition*", integrating Indigenous Peoples' perspectives into global discussions on nutrition financing and food security⁹.

IFAD participated in the **twenty-fourth session of the UNPFII** through its engagement in plenary discussions, dialogues and official side events. IFAD delivered a statement in the plenary session under the session theme, presenting its main mechanisms for engagement with Indigenous Peoples and highlighting the **IPFI** as a **best practice** for institutionalized participation of Indigenous Peoples within a UN organization. IFAD also participated as a panellist in the Dialogue on Indigenous platforms established within UN entities, alongside Indigenous representatives, Member States and UN agencies, and contributed to the joint statement of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (**IASG**). In addition, IFAD co-organized and sponsored an official UNPFII side event with members of the **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition**, presenting experiences from the **IPAF**. IFAD further took part in closed dialogues between UN entities and the Permanent Forum, as well as in exchanges with Indigenous Peoples-led funds and donor networks, supporting dialogue on direct access to finance and coordination across institutions.

IFAD supported Indigenous Peoples' participation in COP processes by sponsoring the in-person participation of an **IPFI SC representative and an IPAF Board member at COP30** and contributing to the **Global Summit of Indigenous Women and Youth**, organized by the FIMI – the IPAF regional implementing partner in LAC.

Recommendation 78 (2025). *Ensure Indigenous leadership and participation in biodiversity frameworks under CBD Article 8(j); adopt accurate terminology that distinguishes Indigenous Peoples from local communities.*

IFAD remained active in broader UN system dialogues on Indigenous Peoples' food systems and biodiversity, for example through its participation in the **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition**¹⁰. IFAD supported Indigenous Peoples' participation in key **CBD subsidiary bodies** by facilitating the participation of an **Indigenous youth** representative from the Movimiento de la Juventud Kuna (**Panama**) at SBSTTA-27 held from 20 to 24 October 2025 and the first meeting of

⁹ Further details on the outcomes of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting are provided in [Annex II](#).

¹⁰ Further details on IFAD's contribution to the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition are provided in [Section B.i.5](#).

the Article 8(j) body (SB8J-1). This allowed a young Indigenous leader to engage directly in global biodiversity policy discussions.

IFAD has also approved in its 146th EB session the **Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Strategy 2025-2031**, which recognises that protecting rights, strengthening governance systems, and valuing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge is essential to achieving lasting climate and environmental outcomes.

In line with UNPFII recommendation 85 (2022), IFAD has reaffirmed its exclusive use of the **term Indigenous Peoples** across its strategies, policies and operations. This was formally communicated in 2023 through a letter from IFAD's President to the Chairpersons of the three UN Indigenous Peoples' mechanisms. IFAD maintains distinct and tailored approaches for Indigenous Peoples, while also working with rural local communities in its broader portfolio and supporting their local knowledge systems¹¹.

Recommendation 82 (2025). *Strengthen equitable and direct funding mechanisms for Indigenous-led initiatives in climate action, biodiversity, and sustainable development, in line with UNDRIP principles.*

IPAF remains a flagship mechanism for equitable, direct-access financing to Indigenous Peoples' communities and their organizations. As IFAD's primary channel for **Indigenous-led, community-driven** initiatives, IPAF enables locally defined responses on food security and nutrition, biodiversity conservation, land and territorial rights and climate resilience, while also strengthening linkages with IFAD country programmes. Its governance model demonstrates how resources can be channelled in ways that respect self-determination, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and FPIC, and how Indigenous-led solutions can inform and enrich broader programme interventions¹².

Complementing this approach, IFAD's long-standing collaboration with **Slow Food** further contributes to Indigenous-led action, supporting the protection and valorisation of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, traditional knowledge and biocultural heritage. Through global and regional platforms, this partnership amplifies Indigenous voices, promotes peer learning and connects grassroots initiatives with policy and programme-level processes, reinforcing the role of Indigenous Peoples as key actors in sustainable and climate-resilient food systems¹³.

Recommendation 92 (2025). *Advance Indigenous Peoples' direct access to financial resources through inclusive policies within multilateral development banks, emphasizing Indigenous women and youth.*

IFAD's updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples reinforces co-creation, inclusive decision-making, and tailored financing instruments as core principles for expanding Indigenous Peoples' **direct access** to resources — with particular attention to Indigenous women and youth, also as part of IFAD's broader social-inclusion commitments. The Policy highlights that grant financing remains essential for strengthening Indigenous Peoples' organizations, supporting innovative pilots, and enabling capacity-building, while also encouraging the use of additional instruments such as reimbursable technical assistance and non-sovereign operations. It further

¹¹ The newly approved *Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Strategy 2025–2031* continues this approach. While maintaining clear recognition of Indigenous Peoples' distinct status, rights and knowledge systems, the Strategy includes a single reference to "Indigenous Peoples and local communities", reflecting the terminology adopted under the CBD. This does not alter IFAD's established practices. In support of the Strategy's adoption, the IPFI SC issued a statement welcoming its strong alignment with Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, governance systems and environmental stewardship. The statement was shared with Member States, underscoring Indigenous Peoples' commitment to contribute to the Strategy's implementation and to ensuring that biodiversity and climate actions respect their rights, identities and holistic approaches to land, territory and resources.

¹² For operational details and 2025 updates on IPAF, see [Section B.i.2 - Grant financing](#).

¹³ For further details on the IFAD-Slow Food partnership, see [Section B.i.2 - Grant financing](#).

commits IFAD to proactively channel climate finance to Indigenous Peoples and to strengthen the **IPAF** as a mechanism for direct, culturally grounded access to resources, including in line with global commitments such as the Glasgow Climate Pact.

These principles are being operationalized through the **ongoing sixth IPAF cycle**, which prioritizes organizations with Indigenous women and youth in decision-making roles, and through the design of the **seventh cycle**, which strengthens support for women- and youth-led organizations. The integration of IPAF with **ASAP+** is also advancing direct access to climate finance for Indigenous Peoples, further operationalizing the Policy's commitments¹⁴.

Recommendation 96 (2025). *Support preparations for the Second World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2027), ensuring enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples and coordination with UN partners for preparatory meetings.*

During preparations for the **first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)** in 2014, IFAD played a significant role in supporting Indigenous Peoples' participation and advancing UNDRIP implementation. This included a grant administered by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) to enable Indigenous Peoples' representatives to attend regional and global preparatory meetings, the Conference itself, and follow-up activities. IFAD's President contributed to the roundtable discussions, and the Fund co-sponsored a side event on land, territories and natural resources, emphasizing the importance of FPIC. The WCIP outcome document also referenced the IPAF. On this basis, IFAD will seek opportunities to **support preparations for the Second WCIP**, with a focus on ensuring enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples and close coordination with UN partners.

ii. The theme of the 2026 PFII session is "Ensuring Indigenous Peoples' health, including in the context of conflict". Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

In line with its mandate, IFAD does not directly support broader health services but contributes to Indigenous Peoples' health through its strong **focus on nutrition, diversified food systems, and improved dietary quality**. IFAD promotes farming and food-system practices that increase access to diverse and nutritious foods, address dietary deficiencies, and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems as core pathways to better health—including in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. The Fund monitors women's dietary quality using the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator, recognizing that improving women's diets enhances their health and caregiving capacity, supports positive pregnancy outcomes, and helps break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition.

The IFAD Nutrition Action Plan 2026–2031 identifies Indigenous Peoples' food systems as one of the six key entry points for integrating nutrition into IFAD investments.

Several IFAD-financed projects with Indigenous Peoples integrate nutrition-sensitive and food-systems approaches. Examples include:

- Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II) in **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, which links biodiversity, climate resilience and nutrition through Farmer Nutrition Schools and the revitalization of wild-food knowledge;
- Samriddhi - Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project (RERP) in **Nepal**, documented in [*Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Lessons Learned from the SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project in Nepal*](#); and

¹⁴ Specific details on the operationalization of these commitments through the IPAF and ASAP+ integration are provided under [Recommendation 82](#).

- Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Resilience in the Northeast Semi-arid of Brazil Project (PDHC III) in **Brazil**, which support creole seed conservation, women's cooperatives and improvements in diet diversity.

A key resource in this area is the [*Digital Toolbox on Sustainable and Resilient Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Improved Nutrition*](#), published by IFAD in 2022 with financing from the **Government of Canada** and developed in collaboration with **The Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP)**. The toolbox provides practical guidance for designing, implementing and monitoring nutrition-sensitive interventions with Indigenous Peoples, with emphasis on food biodiversity, cultural practices and community-led approaches, and includes videos and tools co-created with Indigenous Peoples' communities across diverse regions.

At the global level, IFAD contributed its experience on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems to the first WHO Global Summit on Traditional Medicine (India, 2023) and to the **Second WHO Global Summit on Traditional Medicine** (India, December 2025), serving as a speaker in the session on Traditional Medicine Knowledge and benefit-sharing. IFAD also engaged with WHO on exchanges related to Indigenous Peoples' health, nutrition linkages and the forthcoming **Global Plan of Action for the Health of Indigenous Peoples**, including responding to WHO calls for evidence and contributions. These efforts support global understanding of how Indigenous Peoples' food systems, biodiversity and traditional knowledge contribute to health and resilience.

B. System-Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

i. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made on the SWAP implementation as part of its discussion on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples during its 2025 session. Please provide an analysis of actions taken by your agency, fund and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last update to the Forum.

1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP

In 2025, IFAD continued to raise awareness of the UNDRIP through targeted publications and high-level advocacy. Key knowledge products released during the year included the report [*Indigenous Peoples and Climate Financing: Experiences of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility*](#). In parallel, IFAD organized and participated in a range of high-level events to promote Indigenous Peoples' rights and food systems. Key engagements included:

- Organization of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting and active participation in the **UNPFII 24th Session**, the **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)**, and **COP30**, sponsoring Indigenous representatives and organizing side events on direct financing and food systems.
- Contributions to the **World Food Forum**, key **CBD** subsidiary bodies, and the **Terra Madre Asia & Pacific** event, and various initiatives of the **Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**.
- Regular engagement of Indigenous Peoples' representatives in IFAD's **Executive Board** sessions and the **Governing Council**.

(Please refer to [Annex II](#) for the **complete list of publications** released and **events** supported or organized in **2025**).

2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at the country level

During the reporting period, IFAD strengthened the implementation of UNDRIP at country level by reinforcing Indigenous Peoples' **participation** throughout the **project** and **COSOP** cycles, including through FPIC, co-design approaches, and the integration of Indigenous expertise in the project cycle. A key focus in 2025 has been responding to the recommendations of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting to strengthen partnership at the **national level**. IFAD is actively working to identify and empower **focal points** within country teams and Indigenous Peoples' organizations to institutionalize dialogue beyond specific project activities. The **IPAF** continued to serve as IFAD's main mechanism for providing direct financing to Indigenous Peoples' organizations, while also creating linkages between grassroots initiatives and IFAD country programmes.

Country policy engagement

In 2025, IFAD approved **7** COSOPs and CSNs that include Indigenous Peoples' issues and/or specifically target them (**Benin, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Papua New Guinea**)¹⁵. The table below highlights the **approach** to engagement with Indigenous Peoples defined in **selected COSOPs and CSNs** approved in 2025.

Country	Approach to engagement with Indigenous Peoples
Benin	The COSOP identifies mobile pastoralists and specific ethnic groups as key stakeholders, particularly in the northern regions where climate fragility intensifies water-related conflicts. The approach focuses on securing ancestral land rights and establishing community-based mediation mechanisms to prevent resource-related tensions and promote social cohesion.
Dominican Republic	Prioritizing marginalized rural groups and Afro-descendant communities, the strategy addresses structural barriers by securing legal identity and land titles. These are treated as essential prerequisites for accessing credit and formal markets, fostering inclusive territorial development and long-term economic empowerment.
India	Focusing on Scheduled Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, the COSOP institutionalizes <i>Gram Sabhas</i> (village assemblies) as the primary governance platform. This ensures investment priorities are self-determined and aligned with local governance systems.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Explicitly targeting ethnic groups in upland areas, the strategy prioritizes culturally appropriate livelihoods and service delivery. It integrates traditional ecological knowledge into climate resilience and natural resource management, promoting practices that respect the cultural heritage and food systems of highland communities.
Papua New Guinea	Aligning with the country's tribal structure, where 97% of land is under customary tenure, the CSN leverages the <i>wantok</i> system (family networks) for service delivery. It integrates traditional leadership and respects both matrilineal and patrilineal inheritance, ensuring investments are culturally embedded and support community-led development.

Examples of **COSOP design processes** in 2025 where Indigenous Peoples' engagement was undertaken include:

¹⁵ COSOPs are results-based frameworks that define the medium-term strategic partnership and investment priorities agreed upon between IFAD and a specific country. For the development and monitoring of relevant COSOPs, IFAD holds consultations with Indigenous Peoples and invites their representatives to the country strategy development teams. This facilitates contributions by Indigenous Peoples, ensuring that the challenges identified and solutions co-designed take into account their governance systems, knowledge, and practices. Country strategy notes (CSNs) are lighter, interim strategic instruments that articulate IFAD's engagement and investment priorities in countries where a full COSOP is not yet in place or is being updated. Data source: Desk review of COSOPs and CSNs approved in 2025 (IFAD website).

- **India:** Representatives of tribal organizations were consulted during the formulation of the new COSOP.
- **Liberia:** An IPAF partner was formally invited to participate in the COSOP design consultations.
- **Mexico:** In the design of the new COSOP for Mexico, IFAD facilitated dedicated consultations with Indigenous Peoples' networks to ensure the strategy reflected their specific priorities regarding territorial development and climate resilience. The consultations placed particular emphasis on the valorization of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, traditional governance practices, and the leadership of Indigenous women, recognizing their essential role in food systems, natural resource management, and community well-being. The resulting COSOP reflects these priorities and provides strategic guidance for mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples' rights and knowledge in IFAD's country programme.

In 2025, IFAD supported **country-level engagement** with Indigenous Peoples also through country programmes and specific initiatives, including **policy-related processes**, as illustrated by the following experiences:

- **Argentina:** On 1 December 2025, IFAD and the Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas (INAI) held a virtual South-South follow-up workshop, building on the December 2024 in-person exchange. The session included technical inputs on FPIC and Indigenous Peoples' participation mechanisms, and provided space for dialogue and exchange. The discussions were facilitated by an IPFI SC Member and an Indigenous expert involved in IFAD-funded projects. IFAD expressed its availability to facilitate exchanges and explore possible project-level collaboration, as appropriate.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** IFAD facilitated a national dialogue between sectoral ministries, local communities and organizations representing Indigenous Pygmy peoples, drawing on experience from ongoing IFAD-supported projects "North Kivu Agriculture Sector Support Project, Inclusive and Resilient Rural Development Programme, Empowerment through Nutrition-sensitive, and Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship (PASA-NK, PADRIR and AVENIR)" to inform the design of future investment operations and strengthen mechanisms for land security, economic inclusion and the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge.
- **Ecuador:** IFAD is supporting the Government of Ecuador in their planning for the implementation of the *Estrategia Nacional Agropecuaria para Mujeres Rurales (ENAMR)* together with FAO, contributing to inclusive policy dialogue that recognizes the central role of rural and Indigenous women in agriculture, food systems and territorial development.
- **Kenya:** IFAD has financially and technically supported the process of development of the National Policy on Ethnic Minorities and Marginalized Communities by engaging with the national Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), the Executive Office of the President, line ministries and the Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) during final drafting.
- **Philippines:** Indigenous Peoples' organizations, including Tebtebba (IPAF regional co-manager), were invited to the Annual Country Programme Review and the IFAD Philippines Gender Network General Assembly, institutionalizing their role in monitoring portfolio performance.

As IFAD's dedicated direct-access financing mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, the IPAF also serves as an important channel for strengthening outreach and dialogue, including in countries where Indigenous Peoples are not officially recognized. IFAD built on this role in 2025, with IPAF grantees and regional implementing partners engaging with country teams in **Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia** and to open direct lines of communication with Indigenous Peoples' organizations. In Liberia, this resulted in an IPAF partner being formally invited to participate in the consultations for the design of the new COSOP. During the **IFAD Executive Board's country**

visit to Peru in November 2025, the **IPAF-funded project** “*Biocultural heritage and food sovereignty in the face of climate change*” was showcased. The visit, organized in collaboration with the *International Potato Center*, allowed Board members to see firsthand how Indigenous-led food systems strengthen adaptive capacity in the Peruvian Andes.

Project design and implementation

Around **43 per cent of IFAD's current portfolio** supports initiatives that target rural Indigenous Peoples' communities. A total **91 projects** in **45 countries** are expected to reach at least 6 million Indigenous people for an estimated investment of US\$3.5 billion benefiting Indigenous Peoples, of which US\$1.1 billion is directly financed by IFAD. Over the course of **2025**, IFAD's Executive Board approved **14 new projects** (loans and country grants) including Indigenous Peoples as part of the projects’ target groups in 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific (APR), East and Southern Africa, LAC, and West and Central Africa, representing around 74% of all projects approved during 2025¹⁶.

Under IFAD12 (2022–2024), the Fund committed for the first time to approve at least 10 projects that include Indigenous Peoples as a **priority target group**¹⁷. This target was exceeded with 14 projects approved. This commitment has been maintained for **IFAD13 (2025-2027)**, and in 2025, **3 projects prioritizing Indigenous Peoples** have been approved:

- Blue Economy and Green Community Development (BE-GREEN) in **Fiji**;
- Fostering Climate-Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast 2.0 (FOCUS 2.0) in **India**;
- Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase III (TRIP III) in **Tonga**.

The table below highlights **strategies adopted at design** stage to work with Indigenous Peoples by projects approved in 2025.

Country and Project	Highlights of strategy to work with Indigenous Peoples
Cambodia, Climate Adaptive Irrigation and Sustainable Agriculture for Resilience (CAISAR)	CAISAR targets four provinces with high poverty incidence and aims to improve irrigation, water management and climate resilience. The project engages ethnic upland communities through consultations and tailored planning arrangements, and provides for an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Plans to address the specific needs and ensure culturally appropriate engagement.
Cameroon, Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme - Phase II (AEP-YOUTH II)	AEP-YOUTH II is a nationwide youth entrepreneurship programme in the agropastoral sector, combining incubation and enterprise support with training, access to finance and technical assistance. The project pays attention to Indigenous Peoples’ specificities through the valorization of traditional knowledge and practices, and foresees participatory targeting, consultation and grievance arrangements.
Ethiopia, Lowlands Livelihood Resilience	LLRP II targets pastoralist and agro-pastoralist lowland communities across eight regions. The project applies a geographically clustered approach at

¹⁶ Data source: IFAD data lake and the Indigenous Peoples database managed by the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG), visualized and analyzed through IFAD Power BI reports (Indigenous Peoples and ECG Dashboards). Outreach figures and financing amounts are indicative estimates that allow for year-over-year comparison; the full methodological note is provided in [Annex I](#), together with the list of new IFAD-funded projects targeting Indigenous Peoples approved in 2025 and previously approved projects that received additional financing in 2025.

¹⁷ An IFAD-funded project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples is located in areas home to Indigenous Peoples and explicitly integrates, across situation analysis, theory of change, results framework and resourcing, pathways that enhance Indigenous Peoples’ livelihoods by building on their cultural heritage and identity as assets, including self-determination through FPIC, traditional knowledge and food systems, tenure security, ecosystem resilience, recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ stewardship of natural resources and biodiversity, and inclusive income generation and market access.

Project, Phase II (LLRP II)	subregional level aligned with pastoral mobility and community resource management systems. Resilience measures, such as rangeland management and early action mechanisms, are central to the project's approach.
Fiji, Blue Economy and Green Community Development (BE-GREEN)	BE-GREEN is implemented in Vanua Levu and focuses on Indigenous Peoples (iTaukei) and youth. The project foresees island-level planning through Vanua Plans, community consultations, and a dedicated approach to FPIC where relevant. A detailed FPIC implementation plan describes how customary governance systems and Vanua planning processes will be used to inform project implementation.
India, Fostering Climate-Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS 2.0)	FOCUS 2.0 represents the second phase of support to upland farming systems in Mizoram and expands coverage to all 11 districts of the state. Operating in a predominantly tribal context, the project focuses on integrated farming systems and climate-resilient production. Design and engagement approaches recognise local governance arrangements and customary systems, with differentiated targeting aligned to local contexts.
Peru, Project for the Improved Commercialization of Agricultural Products (MERCAGRO)	MERCAGRO applies a multicultural approach in the highlands and Amazon corridors, and links commercialization support to Indigenous Peoples' food systems and territorial planning. The project foresees culturally appropriate consultation and FPIC, and works through producer organizations to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' participation in value chains.

The table below highlights **implementation approaches** and engagement activities carried out in 2025.

Country and Project	Selected examples of engagement at implementation
Brazil, Amazon Sustainable Management Project (PAGES)	PAGES, approved in 2022, initiated FPIC processes in the Mosaico Gurupi territory, aligning interventions with territorial governance. Indigenous youth and women and traditional leaders participate in Participatory GIS (PGIS) planning, and the project is preparing culturally adapted technical assistance to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' food systems and environmental governance. In 2025, the supervision mission met with Asociación Ka'apor Ta Hury to integrate their IPAF-funded initiative into PAGES, ensuring synergy between local and global Indigenous funding.
Burundi, Project to Intensify Agricultural Production and Reduce Vulnerability (PIPARV-B)	Approved in 2018, the project addresses the issue of under-representation of the Indigenous Batwapeople due to systemic land barriers. The project is addressing this by fostering economic inclusion through tailored income-generating activities and leveraging informal community platforms to resolve land-related grievances, ensuring resilience for households without formal land ownership
Honduras, Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras (PROINORTE)	PROINORTE, approved in 2018, has developed and applied FPIC procedures for activities affecting Indigenous Peoples' communities, ensuring that every investment is preceded by culturally appropriate consultations that respect traditional authorities and communal decision-making processes.
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II)	The project, approved in 2022, targets ethnic groups (e.g., Akha, Hmong) in upland areas, focusing on Indigenous food systems. Implementation in 2025 prioritized the sustainable harvest of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and traditional crops, integrating ancestral dietary habits into nutrition-sensitive value chains.
Mexico, Reducing Climate Vulnerability And Emissions Through Sustainable Livelihoods (Resilient Balsas Basin)	The project, approved in 2021, integrates traditional technical knowledge into natural resource management, agroecology and youth-led initiatives. FPIC-aligned processes guided the design of ecosystem service schemes and community-led restoration plans, with strong engagement of Indigenous women producers and artisans.

Nepal, Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP)	Completed in 2025, ASDP successfully institutionalized the participation of Adivasi Janajati in Leasehold Forestry Groups. Thanks to project activities, Indigenous landless households improved their access to and management of forest land, allowing them to build on their traditional agro-forestry practices while accessing high-value markets.
Tonga, Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II (TRIP II)	Completed in 2025, the project utilized Community Development Plans to ensure alignment with traditional leadership, land use, and communal protocols. Highlights include the revitalization of traditional canoe building, the restoration of customary food preservation techniques, and the establishment of community nurseries, leveraging Indigenous knowledge for climate resilience in remote islands.

Grant financing

The **IPAF** is an Indigenous-led funding mechanism created in 2006 to support self-driven development initiatives. IPAF provides small grants (US\$ 20,000–70,000) to Indigenous Peoples’ communities and their organizations for projects designed and implemented directly by them, with a focus on food security and nutrition, land and territorial rights, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and access to markets. The Facility is governed by a **Board** composed in majority of Indigenous Peoples’ representatives, and implemented regionally by three **Indigenous Peoples’ organizations** — Samburu Women Trust (**SWT**) in Africa, the [Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education \(Tebtebba\)](#) in APR, and **FIMI** in LAC — which manage the sub-granting process, provide capacity support, and ensure culturally grounded monitoring. The **sixth cycle (2023–2026)**, co-financed by **Sida**, the **David and Lucile Packard Foundation** and **IFAD**, supports **53 projects across 42 countries**, with a total resource envelope of US\$ 5.7 million. These projects focus on advancing Indigenous Peoples’ conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity for adaptation and resilience to climate change.

During 2025, implementation of the sixth cycle continued while significant progress was made in preparing the **seventh cycle (2025-2028)**. **Grants** from **Norad** and **IFAD** were approved to finance the activities of the IPAF seventh cycle in Africa, APR and LAC, which will benefit from lessons learned and recommendations from previous IPAF cycles. Progress was also made on integrating **ASAP+** resources (US\$ 400,000) into IPAF projects to scale Indigenous-led climate adaptation initiatives. In line with IPAF Board guidance, selected organizations finalized their proposals, with grant agreements expected to be signed in 2026. In addition, IFAD has been invited to submit a programme proposal under the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA), which, if successful, will include funding for IPAF. The design of this proposal will start in 2026.

Through its governance model, IPAF represents IFAD’s main mechanism for equitable and direct access financing, while efforts continue to mobilize additional donor support and strengthen synergies between IPAF initiatives and **IFAD country programmes**. For example, during the supervision mission of the *PAGES* project in **Brazil**, the team met with representatives of an IPAF-funded initiative operating within the project’s geographical area. This exchange created space for open dialogue and the identification of concrete opportunities for collaboration, particularly around lessons learned from Indigenous Peoples’ work on traditional agroforestry systems and their potential to inform broader programme interventions.

IFAD maintained dialogue with **Indigenous-led funds** and networks globally, positioning IPAF as a reference mechanism. Building on nearly two decades of experience, IPAF’s Indigenous-governed model continued to demonstrate its effectiveness in channelling resources directly to Indigenous Peoples’ communities and strengthening their institutions. Through its global reach, gender and youth-responsive approach, and proven capacity to support over 200 self-driven initiatives since 2007, IPAF remains a trusted and recognized mechanism showing how

equitable, direct climate and biodiversity finance can be delivered in ways that respect **self-determination**, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and governance systems, and FPIC.

Since 2009, IFAD has been collaborating with **Slow Food** to support sustainable grassroots initiatives that strengthen local value chains for traditional foods. A key aspect of this collaboration is the Indigenous Terra Madre network, which amplifies the voices of Indigenous Peoples in global discussions about food and culture¹⁸. The main activities completed in 2025 include:

- **Completion** of the **grant** "*Enhancing Indigenous Youth and Women's Capacities to Protect and Promote Their Communities' Food Heritage*". Signed at the end of 2022 with financial support from the Government of Italy, this grant successfully concluded its activities in 2025. Among its key achievements, a connection was established between the Kyrgyz Mountain Horse Presidium (led by the Indigenous-led Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy – ISUR) and the IFAD country team, including joint participation in the November 2025 webinar on Indigenous and Traditional Food Systems along the Silk Road Countries.
- IFAD supported the first **Indigenous Terra Madre Asia and the Pacific** event. This regional gathering, organized by Slow Food, brings together Indigenous communities and Presidia to share knowledge, celebrate biodiversity, and promote sustainable food systems.
- A **new grant**, named "*Foster Market Access for Indigenous Women and Youth to Protect and Promote Their Communities' Food Heritage*", has been signed in 2025. It focuses on Indigenous Peoples' communities in Indonesia, Kenya, and Mexico and aims to enhance market access for agroecological products, provide seed funding for youth- and women-led initiatives, and invest in knowledge sharing to scale up good practices and strengthen global visibility of Indigenous Peoples' food heritage.

Supplementary donor-funded initiatives

In addition to lending operations and grant financing, since 2022 IFAD has complemented its country programmes with a supplementary initiative supported by **Sida** and **Norad**. The initiative channels resources through IFAD to finance technical assistance for FPIC processes and the preparation and operationalization of Indigenous Peoples' Plans and Planning Frameworks at key stages of the project cycle. By supporting the engagement of Indigenous specialists and organizations in climate-related projects targeting Indigenous Peoples, this approach strengthens early, meaningful participation and culturally appropriate programming at country level.

The involvement of **Indigenous experts** continued in 2025, reinforcing direct engagement with Indigenous Peoples and culturally appropriate programming at the country level within the following activities:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** Dedicated expertise on Indigenous Peoples was mobilised in support of the AVENIR project supervision mission and the PADRIR Mid-Term review. The process contributed to strengthening FPIC-related approaches and supported the review and consolidation of the Indigenous Peoples' Development Plan under the AVENIR project. It also created the conditions to call a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the rights of Pygmy Peoples in Kinshasa in December 2025.
- **Mexico:** The Indigenous focal point at country level, designated by the IPFI SC, provided direct support to the COSOP consultation process, facilitating dialogue between IFAD country teams and Indigenous Peoples' organizations.
- **Peru:** Indigenous expertise was mobilized to support FPIC-related processes and the integration of Indigenous knowledge and priorities into project design and implementation in the project "*Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests through enhanced biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses in a context*

¹⁸ Check the publication [IFAD and Slow Food \(2021\)](#) and the [Slow Food webpage](#) for more information.

of climate change", with the Ministry of Environment and FAO, UNIDO and IFAD as implementing agencies.

3) Support the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

IFAD is the only UN agency exclusively dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies and food systems. Leaving no-one behind – the ambition that cuts across the 2030 Agenda – is central to IFAD's mandate. The Fund has a strong comparative advantage in that it targets the poorest, most vulnerable and food-insecure people in rural areas, and places them at the centre of its investments and activities as partners. IFAD monitors its contribution towards achieving the 2030 Agenda through a results framework tied to its Strategic Framework. At the highest level, IFAD tracks progress towards global poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and agricultural investment outcomes, focusing on selected SDG indicators relevant to its work.

Within this mandate, IFAD supports the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by systematically integrating rights-based and culturally appropriate approaches into country programmes and investments. This includes ensuring that Indigenous Peoples' priorities, knowledge systems and self-determined development pathways inform project and COSOPs, through the consistent application of FPIC, the protection of land and territorial governance systems, the promotion of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, and direct financing to Indigenous Peoples' organizations and communities, notably through the IPAF.

4) Map existing standards and guidelines, capacity, training materials and resources within the UN system, international financial institutions and the members of the IASG for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP

IFAD remains actively involved in **IASG** technical workstreams, specifically contributing to:

- The **Working Group on the UN-SWAP Indicators Framework**, supporting the integration of the accountability system into unified UN reporting tools.
- The **Working Group on Finance for Indigenous Peoples**, leveraging the experience of the IFAD loan programmes and of the **IPAF** to inform global discussions on direct funding taxonomies and simplified access for Indigenous organizations.

In 2025, IFAD provided technical inputs to various UN-led consultations, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples' priorities are reflected in global policy frameworks:

- **Submission to the Special Rapporteur for the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly:** Technical input focusing on emerging challenges for Indigenous Peoples' rights within the context of rural transformation and sustainable development.
- **Submission to the Special Rapporteur for the 60th Session of the Human Rights Council on "Recognition of Indigenous Peoples: Overcoming Obstacles and Promoting Best Practices":** IFAD shared lessons from grant-funded partnerships and policy dialogues, highlighting successful models for the legal and institutional recognition of Indigenous Peoples at the national level.
- **Input to the WHO Draft Global Plan of Action for the Health of Indigenous Peoples:** IFAD highlighted its contribution to Indigenous health through nutrition-sensitive interventions, dietary diversity monitoring, and the revitalization of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems.
- **e-Consultation on the V0 draft of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) report #20 "Building resilient food systems":** IFAD emphasized traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' food systems as essential pillars for global climate resilience and food sovereignty.
- **UNDESA and OHCHR Questionnaire on intimidation and reprisals against Indigenous Peoples for cooperation with the United Nations:** The submission

outlined IFAD's efforts to integrate prevention and protection measures within project-level SECAP processes.

As a member of the **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition**, an Indigenous Peoples-led collaborative initiative established as an outcome of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, IFAD collaborates with Indigenous Peoples' organizations, Member States, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to build equitable and sustainable food systems. The Coalition operates on the principles of food sovereignty and Indigenous-led decision-making, with a governance structure chaired by the UNPFII and a rotational Secretariat currently held by the World Food Programme. Within this framework, IFAD participated in:

- **Working Group 1 on Home-Grown School Meals:** Collaborating to integrate Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems into school feeding programmes to improve nutrition and support local production.
- **Working Group 2 on Indigenous Knowledge:** Contributing to the development of the "*13 Principles of Co-creation of Knowledge*" and co-organizing a side event at the 24th UNPFII to showcase Indigenous-led development experiences from the IPAF.

Following a request from the **IPFI SC**, the IFAD Indigenous Peoples team issued periodic **Newsletters** to SC members and the broader **IPFI network**. These communications consolidate institutional updates, guidance, and operational tools to support continuous engagement and knowledge-sharing across regions.

IFAD Indigenous Peoples Team is also developing an **online resource hub** to centralize standards, training materials, and practical tools. This initiative aims to enhance design, implementation and monitoring capacity and ensure the consistent application of UNDRIP-aligned approaches throughout the project cycle.

Finally, during the **2025 World Food Forum** and the **Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems** meetings at FAO, IFAD contributed to strategic dialogues on Indigenous youth leadership and the importance of wild species for nutrition and biodiversity.

5) Develop the capacity of States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society and UN personnel

During the course of 2025, the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Team has been directly present in **25** projects as **project delivery team** (PDT) members, ensuring compliance with the corporate requirements for the engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The team collaborates closely with regional divisions, divisional focal points on Indigenous Peoples, and regional specialists in gender and social inclusion involved in the other projects targeting Indigenous Peoples.

Furthermore, and building on past experiences and with support from Sida and Norad funds, IFAD is enhancing its practice of involving **Indigenous experts** or consultants with expertise in Indigenous Peoples since the early stages of project design¹⁹. In 2025, the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Team co-designed a comprehensive **Capacity Development Initiative** in collaboration with the IPFI SC and regional divisions. Scheduled for implementation in 2026, this initiative will provide practical, regionally adapted guidance for IFAD staff and Project Management Units through three regional sessions and thematic modules on priority topics, supported by an online resource page with accessible templates and guidance materials. As part of a corporate effort to streamline the involvement of local experts in IFAD-funded projects, an online call for interest was launched in 2025. Interviews were conducted prioritizing Indigenous experts, resulting in the establishment of a new, centralized, **roster** of consultants specialized in Indigenous Peoples' issues.

¹⁹ For more details on the involvement of Indigenous experts in IFAD's operations, see [Section B.i.2 - Supplementary donor-funded initiatives](#).

Within the framework of the design of a new project in Bolivia, in 2025 IFAD initiated a technical review of the ***Cerrando Brechas (Closing Gaps)***²⁰ methodology to assess its adaptability to the sociocultural contexts of Indigenous Peoples. Through a validation exercise based on lessons learned from previous implementation phases, key entry points were identified to better address gender inequalities within Indigenous Peoples' communities. This resulted in a preliminary methodological proposal designed to promote the empowerment of Indigenous women while respecting Indigenous Peoples' rights, which is now ready to be piloted in future operations in LAC.

Beyond these targeted initiatives, IFAD continued to leverage its core engagement platforms to foster reciprocal learning across all levels of the organization:

- The **IPAF** goes beyond grant-making by contributing to the fiduciary and project management capacity of Indigenous Peoples' communities and their organizations while simultaneously helping IFAD staff better understand the realities and priorities of Indigenous communities, thereby informing broader Country Programmes. During the **IFAD Executive Board's country visit to Peru** in November 2025, an IPAF-funded project was showcased. The visit, organized in collaboration with the *International Potato Center*, allowed IFAD's Member States' representatives to observe how Indigenous-led food systems strengthen adaptive capacity in the Peruvian Andes.
- The **IPFI** continues to function as a capacity-building space for IFAD staff, who engage directly with Indigenous representatives in the development of corporate strategies and regional action plans. The ongoing identification of Indigenous focal points within the IPFI network ensures mutual learning between Indigenous Peoples' representatives and IFAD country teams.
- At the inter-agency level, IFAD is an active member of the **IASG Working Group on Finance for Indigenous Peoples**, and of the **Working Group on the UN-SWAP Indicators Framework**,

6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

Meaningful and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples is a core pillar of IFAD's approach, grounded in principles of co-creation and respect for Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination. IFAD operationalizes this commitment by institutionalizing representative, sustained and policy-relevant engagement, including through the application of FPIC and the establishment of dedicated Indigenous-led mechanisms such as the IPFI and the IPAF. In 2025, this approach was advanced through the following activities²¹:

- **Seventh IPFI Global Meeting.** The Seventh IPFI Global Meeting, held in February 2025, provided the institutional platform for dialogue between Indigenous delegates, IFAD management, and Member States, building on the results of the regional and subregional meetings held in 2024, which convened over 450 participants from more than 70 countries. Through the **Synthesis of Deliberations** and the **biennial regional action plans**, delegates ensured that Indigenous Peoples' priorities are integrated at all levels, advancing their direct engagement in the Fund's institutional and operational processes²².
- **Participation in IFAD governing bodies.** In 2025, Members of the IPFI SC were engaged as interlocutors in IFAD governance processes. SC Members participated in the meetings of the ASAP+ Advisory Committee and in the consultations and sessions of the

²⁰ Developed in 2003 and updated in 2021, *Cerrando Brechas* is an IFAD participatory methodology designed to promote gender equality and strengthen women's leadership within rural organizations in LAC. Successfully implemented across dozens of organizations in LAC, the tool identifies social barriers to equality and proposes affirmative actions to enhance participation and decision-making.

²¹ Relevant details and specific examples are integrated throughout this report, for example in [Section A.i](#) as well as in [Annex II](#).

²² Further details on the outcomes of the Seventh IPFI Global Meeting are provided in [Annex II](#).

Executive Board and contributed to the Governing Council's dialogues, strengthening the institutional channels through which Indigenous Peoples' views inform IFAD's strategic positioning.

- **Country coordination groups and focal points.** Strengthening of country coordination groups continued in 2025. The identification and consolidation of focal points within IFAD country teams and among Indigenous Peoples' organizations progressed further, supporting continuity between global and national processes.
- **UNPFII and other UN processes.** IFAD supported and facilitated Indigenous Peoples' representative participation across UN-level processes in 2025. The Fund engaged in the twenty-fourth session of the UNPFII, contributing to plenary discussions and side events. IFAD also facilitated Indigenous representation in the UNFCCC COP process (including COP30) and in CBD subsidiary bodies, and co-organized or sponsored events and closed dialogues that connected IPFI outcomes to broader UN deliberations. These actions were designed to ensure coherence and continuity of Indigenous inputs across UNPFII, climate and biodiversity processes.

C. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

i. Please describe any activities your entity has organized since the last reporting period to accelerate progress across a range of SDGs, demonstrating the interlinkages across goals and targets and if applicable, providing examples of translating global goals into local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2026 session of the Forum, including SDGs 2 (zero hunger) 3 (good health and well-being), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 15 (life on land) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

IFAD accelerates progress across the SDGs by leveraging its investments and partnerships to empower rural communities, promote sustainable development, and reduce inequalities. Its holistic approach addresses interconnected goals and targets, translating global aspirations into localized actions. Key activities include:

Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3): As the only UN agency exclusively dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies and food systems, IFAD works with Indigenous Peoples as equal partners who contribute to co-creating strategies and investments to improve their livelihoods based on their own perspectives. Through nutrition-sensitive agriculture, support for diversified production and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, IFAD helps improve diet quality and resilience.

Gender Equality (SDG 5): In line with IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IFAD prioritizes the empowerment of Indigenous women by expanding their access to and control over resources (land, capital, knowledge and technologies), strengthening their agency and representation, and recognizing their role as stewards of biodiversity and traditional knowledge. These commitments are operationalized through gender-transformative project designs, targeted grants (including via IPAF) and measures to increase women's leadership and economic participation. In 2025, an analysis of a sample of IFAD gender-transformative projects targeting Indigenous Peoples in Asia has been initiated in collaboration with the gender team.

Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8): IFAD recognizes rural youth as key drivers of rural transformation and economic growth, and supports their access to resources, skills, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities through youth-sensitive investments, capacity-building and inclusive participation in decision-making, and within this broader engagement places particular emphasis on Indigenous youth by promoting culturally appropriate capacity

support, improved access to markets for Indigenous-produced goods and the inter-generational transmission of Indigenous knowledge to enhance their economic empowerment and agency.

Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16):

IFAD strengthened Indigenous Peoples' leadership and institutional capacity by embedding FPIC and culturally appropriate consultations throughout the project cycle, explicitly targeting Indigenous Peoples in COSOPs, and expanding direct financing through IPAF. The Seventh IPFI Global Meeting (February 2025) focused on *Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination as a pathway for food security and sovereignty* and underscored that Indigenous governance institutions, rooted in customary laws and collective decision-making over lands, territories and resources, are essential for exercising this right. IFAD's support to these governance systems, together with capacity-building and participatory planning, helps reinforce accountable local institutions and contributes to reduced inequalities.

Climate Action (SDG 13): IFAD advanced Indigenous Peoples' climate resilience by supporting community-led adaptation, territorial management and biodiversity stewardship through instruments such as ASAP+ and the IPAF focus on biodiversity and climate. In 2025, IFAD continued mobilizing and channelling climate finance directly to Indigenous Peoples' organizations while supporting their ability to access broader climate funds. Across country programmes, IFAD promoted the incorporation of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in adaptation planning and conservation strategies and supported Indigenous leadership in climate policy dialogues. These efforts help safeguard ecosystems, reinforce customary territorial governance, and deliver co-benefits for livelihoods, biodiversity and long-term resilience.

ii. Please describe any activities your entity organized in support of the 2025 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.

At the margins of the 2025 HLPF, IFAD spoke in the **official side event** *Direct Partnerships with and Financing for Indigenous Peoples: Key to Strengthening SDG Implementation*, where it reaffirmed its longstanding commitment to Indigenous Peoples as partners in sustainable development. In its statement, IFAD highlighted its approach to engagement, grounded in its updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the inclusive IPFI process, targeted country programming, strategic partnerships, and the IPAF. IFAD underscored that initiatives like IPAF, demonstrate how direct, culturally grounded partnerships can foster resilience, innovation, and inclusive financing. Looking ahead, IFAD reiterated its commitment to scaling up successful models and ensuring Indigenous Peoples are not just participants in development, but its key architects. IPAF partners, Tebtebba and the Uzzal Azim Kappaeng Foundation from Bangladesh showed concrete examples of results on the ground. In the **session on SDG 8**, the IFAD statement emphasizes that investing in rural areas, particularly in providing new and better opportunities for young people, is crucial for achieving SDG 8, as this is where almost half of the world's youth live. Citing its youth-focused initiatives, including Agribusiness Hubs, IFAD reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring that at least 60% of new projects are youth-sensitive.

Annex I: Key data on IFAD-funded projects in support of Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities and tribal peoples approved in 2025²³

Country	Project title	Project goals and objectives	Project area and target groups	Project components	Project financing (US\$)
Angola	Sustainable Development for Subsistence Family Farmers Program (PRODESA)	Project goal: Contribute to the reduction of multi-dimensional poverty among rural populations in the South and East of Angola. Development objective: Improve food and nutritional security and income of small-scale farmers and ethnic minority groups in the South and East of Angola while enhancing their resilience capacities to climate change and other shocks and stressors.	Project area: Provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Moxico, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, and Bie. Target group: PRODESA will reach 96,350 households (462,480 people), 50% women, 30% youth, with a target of increasing incomes of 80% of beneficiaries. % of IPs: 0.6%	1. Resilient Agricultural Farming and Livelihood Systems 2. Improved Connectivity and Access to Markets 3. Institutional Strengthening, Policy Support and Implementation Support Services	Total Project Cost: 141.2 million; IFAD financing: 38.5 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 0.8 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 0.2 million
Bangladesh	Climate Resilience and Livelihood Enhancement Project (CRALP)	Project goal: Significantly reduce poverty and increase climate resilience by mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change in flood-prone Haor and drought-prone High Barind regions. Development objective: Strengthen community resilience and well-being through climate resilient infrastructure and diversified livelihoods integrating nature-based solutions and climate information services.	Project area: 33 upazilas across 8 districts (24 Haor, 9 High Barind). Target group: 311,820 households (~1.34 million people), including agricultural laborers, artisans, marginal/small farmers, fishing communities, non-agricultural producers, and poor young men and women. % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Climate proofed village road connectivity and market improvement 2. Village services for resilient communities in Haor region 3. Livelihood diversification and resilience 4. Capacity development, climate information services, and innovation	Total Project Cost: 103.3 million; IFAD financing: 70 million
Bangladesh	Growth for Climate Resilient and Environmental Entrepreneurship and Nutrition (GREEN)	Project goal: Contribute to climate resilient and inclusive rural transformation through sustainable and equitable economic growth. Development objective: Sustainably increase income, climate resilience, food security and nutrition through healthy diets, improved practices, technology uptake, and enhanced access to capital.	Project area: National, with priority in Haor, Coastal, High Barind, River Char. Target group: 258,333 households (~1.1 million people), at least 70% women, 50% youth. % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Climate-resilient and Environment-friendly Food System Development 2. Financial Services for Value Chain Participants 3. Institutional Capacity Building of Implementing Partners	Total Project Cost: 211.7 million; IFAD financing: 51.4 million
Botswana	Botswana Livestock Commercialization Project (BoLCoP)	Project goal: Contribute to Botswana's objective of inclusively improving productivity and commercialization of the small livestock subsector. Development objective: Enhance incomes and resilience of rural households via inclusive, sustainable, technology-driven small livestock value chains.	Project area: 21 districts with high small livestock concentration, agroecological suitability, commercial potential, availability of target groups, access to rural finance. Target group: 50,000 households (~200,000 people), mostly rural poor, smallholder farmers, commercializing farmers, remote communities. % of IPs: 2%	1. Response to Emergencies and Disasters 2. Increased Climate-Resilient Small Livestock Production and Productivity 3. Strengthened Small Livestock Value Chains 4. Enhanced Enabling Environment for Improved Small Livestock Development	Total Project Cost: 86.8 million; IFAD financing: 31.5 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 1.7 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 0.6 million
Brazil	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the North-east Project (PCRP) – Additional financing	Project goal: Reduce climate change impacts and increase resilience in semiarid NE Brazil. Development objective: Support family farmers and communities to reverse agroecosystem degradation, adopt water technologies, diversify strategies, and strengthen resilience.	Project area: Semiarid region of ~3 states in NEB. Target group: 250,000 smallholder families (~1 million people), 70% poverty-registered, 40% women, 50% youth; Component 3 indirectly reaches 1.5 million families (~6 million people). % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Climate Resilient Productive Systems (CRPS) 2. Water access for production 3. Knowledge management and scaling-up	Total Project Cost: 283.3 million; IFAD additional financing: 35 million
Burkina Faso	Strengthening agricultural and rural infrastructure for food sovereignty Project – ORAMIA (ORIAM SA)	Project goal: ORIAM-SA contributes to COSOP 2019-2026 and Lijeeguoli Initiative (2025–2032), aiming for food sovereignty by 2032. Development objective: Improve access to climate-resilient agricultural and market infrastructure, contributing to food self-sufficiency and incomes.	Project area: 3 regions: South-West (Djôrô), Hauts Bassins (Guiriko), Cascades (Tannounyan). Target group: 60,000 small-scale agropastoral producers (60,000 households), 50% women, 2% PWD, 5% IDPs; rural micro-enterprises, youth cooperatives (30%). % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Support for sustainable increase in production and productivity 2. Marketing and competitiveness of targeted value chains 3. Operation Coordination 4. Response to Emergency and Disaster	Total Project Cost: 157 million; IFAD financing: 59.8 million
Cambodia	Agriculture Services Programme for an Inclusive Rural Economy and	Project goal: Reduce rural poverty and vulnerability, increase climate resilience of Cambodian rural households through inclusive and sustainable agriculture growth. Development objective: Increase	Project area: 5 Pro-Poor Value Chain areas Year 1 + 11 areas Years 2-3. Target group: 125,000 households (~500,000 people), 50% women, 20% youth, 1.5% IPs; includes smallholder	1. Productive and Resilient Assets for Producer Organisations 2. Business Partnership and Market Access	Total Project Cost: 216.6 million; IFAD additional financing: 7 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 3.2

²³ Methodological note: Since 2007, ECG has maintained a database of projects targeting Indigenous Peoples, based on project documentation and logframe targets. For each project approved in the reporting year, estimates of investment benefiting Indigenous Peoples are calculated as a proportional share of total project investment, derived from outreach targets set at design stage. These estimates are indicative and based on planned targets, rather than on actual outreach or expenditure at implementation level. While the approach has known limitations, it has been applied consistently over time and therefore supports year-over-year comparisons. As outreach data are sometimes available only during implementation, the estimates are likely to be conservative and may understate final figures.

	Agricultural Trade (ASPIRE-AT) – Additional financing	incomes of rural producers and workers through export and domestic markets.	farmers (100,000 HH), landless/land-poor (25,000 HH). % of IPs: 1.5%	3. Aggregating Farmers and Integrating them in Value Chains	million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD additional financing: 0.1 million
Cambodia	Climate Adaptive Irrigation and Sustainable Agriculture for Resilience (CAISAR)	Project goal: Introduce controlled water management to make agriculture climate-resilient and sustainable. Development objective: Modernize irrigation, enable climate-adapted agriculture, improve market integration, flood control.	Project area: Four provinces: Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Kandal, Pursat (~2.3 million people, 13% population). Target group: 71,266 households (~500,000 people), 40% women, 15% youth. % of IPs: 2%	1. Farm-level climate adaptation and resilience 2. Upgrading and climate-proofing of water infrastructure 3. Strengthened institutional and regulatory capacity	Total Project Cost: 240 million; IFAD financing: 25 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 4.8 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 0.5 million
Cameroon	Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme - Phase II (AEP-YOUTH II)	Project goal: Contribute to poverty reduction and rural transformation via youth agropastoral entrepreneurship. Development objective: Empower 130,000 youth from 100,000 low-income rural households (~550,000 people) across 10 regions to improve income, nutrition, and access to finance/markets.	Project area: National coverage, 10 regions. Consolidation zone: Centre, Littoral, North-West, South; Extension zone: Adamawa, East, Far North, West, North, South-West. Target group: 130,000 youth from 100,000 HH (~550,000 people); poor/vulnerable youth, IP youth, youth with disabilities, IDPs. % of IPs: 5%	1. Capacity development for youth agropastoral entrepreneurship 2. Access to finance and financial services 3. Response to emergencies and disasters	Total Project Cost: 132.6 million; IFAD financing: 23.3 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 6.6 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 1.2 million
Central African Republic	Livestock and Youth Support Project (LYSP) – Additional financing	Project goal: Reduce rural poverty, enhance social cohesion, food security in fragile agropastoral areas. Development objective: Improve livelihoods, economic/climatic resilience, and food/nutrition security.	Project area: Nana-Mambéré, Ombella Mpoko, Ouham-Pendé, Lobaye; extended to Kemo, Ouham, Ouaka, Nana-Gribizi. Target group: 30,000 households (~180,000 people), 40% women, 40% youth. % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Improve livestock/beekeeping productivity 2. Promote access to financial services and markets 3. Capacity-building and project coordination	Total Project Cost: 36.9 million; IFAD financing: 18.2 million
Central African Republic	Climate Resilient Agribusiness Promotion Programme (PARCA)	Project goal: Sustainably transform food systems and strengthen resilience of agricultural territories, stimulate inclusive climate-adapted growth. Development objective: Same as project goal.	Project area: Eight prefectures: Lobaye, Ombella-Mpoko, Kémo, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Nana-Gribizi, Nana-Mambéré (222.4 million people). Target group: 30,000 households (~150,000 people), ≥40% women, ≥40% youth. % of IPs: 7%	1. Inclusive and climate-resilient value chains 2. Institutional, regulatory, and organizational environment 3. Coordination and fiduciary governance 4. Recovery from Climatic Calamities (RED Component)	Total Project Cost: 63 million; IFAD financing: 20 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 4.4 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 1.4 million
Chad	Project to Strengthen Innovation in Youth and Women Agropastoral Entrepreneurship in Chad (RENFORT) – Additional financing	Project goal: Enhance incomes, create decent jobs for women/youth, transform food systems. Development objective: Promote entrepreneurship and sustainable economic integration of youth and women in agrosylvo-pastoral/fishery value chains.	Project area: 9 rural districts: Ndjamena, Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebby Est, Moyen-Chari, Mandoul, Tandjilé, Salamata. Target group: 82,000 rural poor youth and women, 70% youth, 30% adult women; ~435,000 indirect beneficiaries. % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Development of profitable/resilient agro-enterprises 2. Improvement of agricultural enterprise ecosystem 3. Project Coordination and Management	Total Project Cost: 108.6 million; IFAD financing: 59.7 million
Equatorial Guinea	Value Chain Development Support Project (PADCVA)	Project goal: Revitalize agricultural sector, increase yields, reduce post-harvest losses, boost commercialization, strengthen producer organizations, promote climate resilience. Development objective: Strengthen capacities, enhance productivity, promote climate resilience, improve food/nutrition security, foster social inclusion.	Project area: 6 provinces: Centro Sur, Kié-Ntem, Littoral, Wele-Nzas, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur. Target group: 20,000 households (~80,000 people), small producers in cooperatives, local private actors, technical/educational/financial support structures. % of IPs: 34.4%	1. Enabling environment for sustainable value chain development 2. Support to value chain productivity, commercialization, entrepreneurship, youth employability 3. Project management and coordination	Total Project Cost: 62.7 million; IFAD financing: 7 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 21.6 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 2.4 million
Ethiopia	Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project - Phase 2 (LLRP II)	Project goal: Reduce vulnerability of pastoralists/agropastoralists, strengthen livestock value chains. Development objective: Enhance resilience to climate change in lowlands of Ethiopia.	Project area: 120 lowland woredas in 8 Regional States (Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, S Ethiopia, SW Ethiopia) + Dire Dawa. Target group: 3 million beneficiaries (~16% of lowland population), 50% women, 30% youth. % of IPs: 100%	1. Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience 2. Integrated Rangeland Management 3. Climate Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods 4. Knowledge Management and Policy Support	Total Project Cost: 424 million; IFAD financing: 69.2 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 424 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 69.2 million
Ethiopia	Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme (PACT) – Additional financing	Project goal: Contribute to poverty reduction and improved resilience in selected landscapes/woredas. Development objective: Enable 150,000 rural households in selected kebeles to improve incomes, food/nutrition security, and build climate resilience.	Project area: 120 lowland woredas in 8 Regional States + Dire Dawa. Target group: ~750,000 households; 50% women, 40% youth (18-34), 5% PWDs, poor households, pastoralists and agropastoralists, rural unemployed, female-headed HHs. % of IPs: 15%	1. Community-Led Climate-Smart Productive Landscapes 2. Agribusiness Development 3. Institutional and Policy Strengthening and Implementation Support Services	Total Project Cost: 193.5 million; IFAD financing: 78.2 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 29 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 11.7 million
Fiji	Blue Economy and Green Community	Project goal: Support sustainable growth and resilience of Fiji's rural economy. Development objective: Improve rural livelihoods and climate resilience	Project area: Vanua Levu (provinces: Bua, Macuata, Cakaudrove). Target group: ~3,500 HH	1. Holistic Island Management 2. Sustainable and Market-Oriented Production 3. Inclusive Access to Markets and Finance	Total Project Cost: 20.7 million; IFAD financing: 5.3 million; Amount

	Development (BE GREEN)	through sustainable blue/green production, market access, and biodiversity protection.	(IFAD: 3,050 HH) focusing on women, youth, IPs; ~39,300 people total. % of IPs: 75%	4. Enabling Policy and Institutional Environment 5. Rapid Disaster Response	benefiting IPs: 15.5 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 4 million
India	Fostering Climate-Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the Northeast (FOCUS) 2.0	Project goal: Enhance economic prosperity and climate resilience in rural Mizoram. Development objective: Strengthen agricultural value chains to improve livelihoods.	Project area: 11 districts of Mizoram, 700 villages, Agro-climatic Zone II. Target group: 75,000 HH (~150,000 people), 50% women, 15% youth. % of IPs: 100%	1. Market Access and Enterprise Development 2. Agricultural Productivity and Climate Resilience 3. Project Management, Convergence, and Knowledge Management	Total Project Cost: 87.5 million; IFAD financing: 45.8 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 87.5 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 45.8 million
Lao PDR	Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II) – Additional financing	Project goal: Enable 28,000 vulnerable HHs to raise income by 20% by 2030. Development objective: Improve food/nutrition security, climate resilience, smallholders' income.	Project area: 20 districts in 6 provinces: Phongsaly, Oudomxai, Xiengkhouang, Salavan, Sekong, Attapeu. Target group: 28,000 HH (~168,000 people), including youth (15-35), 50% female, vulnerable HHs, PWDs 2%, Lao migrants 5%, ethnic minorities ≥70%. % of IPs: 75%	1. Community-driven agriculture & nutrition interventions 2. Business partnerships & market access improvement 3. Enabling environment & partnerships	Total Project Cost: 48.3 million; IFAD additional financing: 1.5 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 36.2 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD additional financing: 1.1 million
Papua New Guinea	Market for Village Farmers Project - Maket Bilong Vilis Fama (MVF) – Additional financing	Project goal: Improve livelihoods of village farming households via transition to market-oriented production. Development objective: Achieve sustainable increased returns from marketed production.	Project area: 5 provinces: 4 Highland (Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands), 1 Momase (Morobe). Target group: Semi-subsistence HHs, market-oriented village farmers, women and youth. % of IPs: 100%	1. Inclusive business partnerships 2. Supportive value chain investment 3. Collective governance and project management	Total Project Cost: 92.4 million; IFAD additional financing: 18.1 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 92.4 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD additional financing: 18.1 million
Peru	Project for the Improved Commercialization of Agricultural Products (MERCAGRO)	Project goal: Improve livelihoods of family farmers. Development objective: Improve profitable, sustainable, inclusive market access.	Project area: Peruvian highlands (Sierra) and Amazon (Selva) regions. Target group: 22,900 HH (~76,486 people), 50% women, 29% youth, ~15% IPs. % of IPs: 15%	1. Support services for commercial development of family farming orgs 2. Improved harvest, post-harvest and commercial development 3. Market linkages and marketing tools 4. Project management, knowledge management, M&E	Total Project Cost: 44.6 million; IFAD financing: 26 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 6.7 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 3.9 million
Tonga	Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase III (TRIP III)	Project goal: Improve food/nutrition security, reduce poverty, increase climate resilience. Development objective: Strengthen rural livelihoods via diversified production, commercialization, social inclusion.	Project area: 128 communities in 5 island groups: Vava'u, Eua, Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Niuas. Target group: 8,843 HH (~35,143 people), semi-subsistence and commercial farmers. % of IPs: 99%	1. Community Development 2. Sustainable Livelihoods 3. Project Management and Policy Support 4. Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding	Total Project Cost: 19.4 million; IFAD financing: 5.3 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 19.2 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 5.2 million
United Republic of Tanzania	Climate-Smart Dairy Transformation Project (C-SDTP) – Additional financing	Project goal: Transform dairy value chain, improve livelihoods, food safety, mitigate climate impact. Development objective: Improve income, climate resilience, nutrition of smallholder dairy producers.	Project area: Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe; Tanga, Morogoro; Unga, Pemba. Target group: 40% female beneficiaries, 30% youth, youth-headed HHs, HHs with PWDs, small children, adolescent girls, PLW. % of IPs: TBD at implementation	1. Climate smart productivity & resilience of dairy smallholder systems 2. Inclusive & climate-smart value chains, private investment, milk consumption, policy 3. Project management, M&E, knowledge management	Total Project Cost: 231.5 million; IFAD additional financing: 14.5 million
Viet Nam	Achieving emission reduction in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast of VN to support National REDD+ AP (RECAF) - Additional financing	Project goal: Increase resilience, nutrition, income via sustainable forest/agriculture management and enhanced carbon stocks. Development objective: Strengthen resilience, mainstream REDD+ in AFOLU policies, generate income from sustainable forest management.	Project area: Central Highlands + South Central VN: Dak Lak, Dac Nong, Lam Dong, Ninh Thuan. Target group: 60,000 poor rural HH, ethnic minorities M'Nong, Ma, Ede; youth, women-headed HHs; ~40% ethnic minorities/women among beneficiaries; 4,000 POs. % of IPs: 30%	1. Enabling environment for planning & implementation of emission reduction measures 2. Measures to reduce GHG emissions, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience & nutrition 3. Coordination, monitoring & knowledge management	Total Project Cost: 52.1 million; IFAD financing: 7.4 million; Amount benefiting IPs: 15.6 million; Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 2.2 million

Annex II: Publications, Knowledge Products and Key Engagements (2025)

Press Releases & Reports

- [Innovatech 2.0: Digital solutions to boost the productivity and climate resilience of 17,000 crop and livestock producers](#) announces a joint IFAD–DSIK programme expanding access to FinTech and AgriTech for small producers, including Indigenous Peoples, across Latin America and Bangladesh.
- [IFAD and Solomon Islands to partner on US\\$20 million project to boost nutrition, climate resilience, and rural incomes](#) announces a new IFAD-supported project building on Indigenous Peoples’ traditional farming systems in the Solomon Islands.
- [IFAD and Vanuatu launch US\\$11 million partnership to help poor rural families grow, buy and eat more nutritious food](#) is released to announce a new IFAD-supported partnership building on Indigenous Peoples’ traditional farming systems to improve nutrition, food security and climate resilience in Vanuatu.
- [For Mexico’s Indigenous Peoples, self-driven development protects people and planet](#) showcases how Indigenous Peoples in Mexico lead their own development to restore forests, protect biodiversity and strengthen climate resilience through IPAF-supported initiatives.
- [Indigenous Peoples’ leaders from the global south assert their right to self-determination](#) highlights a global gathering of Indigenous leaders at IFAD calling for self-determination, food sovereignty and Indigenous-led climate solutions.
- [IFAD’s 48th Governing Council: Eradicating hunger and poverty by 2030](#) highlights a high-level dialogue bringing together global leaders and Indigenous representatives to discuss financing, food security and rural development in a fragmented world.
- [Seventh Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD](#) highlights IFAD President’s remarks affirming Indigenous Peoples’ leadership, self-determination and central role in achieving food security, sovereignty and environmental stewardship.
- [Investing in rural people in the Central African Republic](#) outlines IFAD’s long-term engagement in strengthening agriculture, infrastructure and rural institutions to improve food security, resilience and livelihoods for women, youth and Indigenous Peoples in a fragile context.
- [IFAD Annual Report 2024](#) presents its standard analysis of project performance ratings based on a dataset of evaluations of 297 projects completed between 2013 and 2022, and 42 country strategy and programme evaluations conducted between 2014 and 2023.
- [Impact assessment: Project for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in the South-Western Border Region \(PROLENCA\)](#) is an impact assessment report evaluating the effects of an IFAD-supported project on livelihoods, food security and resilience of rural and ethnic minority communities in Honduras.

Stories & Podcasts

- [Indigenous Peoples and climate financing: Experiences of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility](#) was released to showcase success stories and lessons learned in climate finance for Indigenous Peoples through the IPAF.
- [How IFAD and ILC work together to secure land rights](#) explains how IFAD and the International Land Coalition (ILC) collaborate to strengthen land tenure for rural and Indigenous communities, supporting food security, resilience and sustainable development.
- [The future of food is in our past: Understanding neglected and underutilized species](#) explains how Indigenous knowledge and traditional crops underpin neglected and underutilized species that strengthen biodiversity, nutrition and climate-resilient food systems.
- [In pictures: The small-scale farmers tending to Mother Earth](#) highlights how Indigenous Peoples protect ecosystems, restore biodiversity and strengthen climate resilience through IFAD-supported initiatives.
- [In pictures: Pine resin binds Indigenous communities in Mexico to a sustainable future](#) shows how Indigenous Peoples in Mexico protect forests, sustain livelihoods and build climate resilience through pine resin value chains supported by IFAD.
- [Colombia’s rural youth find strength in numbers](#) highlights how rural youth, including Indigenous and Afro-descendant young people, organize through IFAD-supported alliances to influence policy and drive rural development.
- [Meet the rural beauty entrepreneurs making their communities shine](#) showcases how rural and Indigenous entrepreneurs transform local crops and natural resources into beauty products to strengthen livelihoods and community resilience.
- [Waldir Maque on cooking, agriculture and sustainability](#) explores how Indigenous food knowledge, sustainable agriculture and youth leadership intersect, through a dialogue between Peruvian chef and an Awajún cacao producer supported by IFAD.
- [Rural futures in focus: Burundi](#) highlights insights from IFAD’s Country Director on how rural development, resilience-building and crisis response can strengthen livelihoods and food security in a fragile context.
- [Global youth in action - Episode 76](#) celebrates youth leadership in tackling challenges such as climate change, food insecurity and gender inequality.

- [Life stories from Suriname and Ethiopia - Episode 79](#) features Indigenous innovators from Suriname and Ethiopia sharing how they are transforming agriculture and shaping sustainable futures in their communities.
- [From farm waste to green fashion – Episode 84](#) features how Awajún communities in Peruvian Amazon and creators in Italy are turning farm waste into cutting-edge fashion.
- [Life stories from Bangladesh and Colombia – Episode 87](#) features Indigenous Peoples from Bangladesh and Colombia sharing how ancestral knowledge, land and identity shape sustainable futures for farming and rural communities.
- [Rural futures in focus: Burundi](#) examines how IFAD’s crisis response and rural development efforts are strengthening resilience, food security and livelihoods for rural communities, including Indigenous Batwa people, in a fragile context.

Videos

- [Mexico: creating jobs for Indigenous communities](#) presents how Indigenous communities in Michoacán create sustainable jobs and protect forests through IFAD-supported pine resin value chains in the Balsas Basin.
- [Pacific islands: how IFAD helps building resilience in food systems](#) showcases how IFAD works with Pacific Island communities to strengthen agro-biodiversity, climate resilience and inclusive rural growth through community-driven approaches, innovative financing and regional partnerships.
- [Peru: not just about chocolate! Waldir Maqqe learns how to cook with cacao](#) features how Indigenous Awajún communities in Peru use cacao sustainably for food and livelihoods with IFAD support.

Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD’s publications

- [2025 Annual Report on the Independent Evaluation of IFAD \(ARIE\)](#) presents an overview of the performance of IFAD-supported operations. The 2025 report assesses project performance based on the ratings analysis of 280 projects completed from 2014 to 2023.
- [Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD, Republic of India: Country strategy and programme evaluation](#) showcases the third country-level evaluation which includes the evaluation of the projects operated by IPAF grant.
- [Lao People’s Democratic Republic Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation Executive Summary](#) reviews IFAD’s performance in Lao PDR, including outreach to poor, remote and multi-ethnic upland communities, and identifies gaps in inclusion, land access and sustainability affecting ethnic and Indigenous groups.

Events organized and supported

- **Seventh IPFI²⁴ Global Meeting.** Following the 12 [regional and subregional consultation meetings](#) held in 2024²⁵, which convened over 450 participants from more than 70 countries, the [Seventh Global Meeting of the IPFI](#) took place in Rome on 10–11 February 2025, in conjunction with the Forty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council. Held under the theme “**Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty**”, the global meeting brought together 37 Indigenous delegates from 25 countries, 14 speakers and resource persons (including the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), and around 150 IFAD staff and observers, in addition to a virtual audience.



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²⁴ The IPFI was established in 2011 as a permanent process of consultation and dialogue between representatives of Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, IFAD and governments. The Forum constitutes IFAD’s entry point for the engagement with Indigenous Peoples at all levels and one of the main instruments for the implementation of IFAD’s *Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples*. The global meeting of the Forum is convened biennially in conjunction with the Governing Council of IFAD, the Fund’s main decision-making body. A series of regional and subregional consultations precedes each global meeting, ensuring that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples across regions and countries. The overall process is guided by a SC composed of representatives of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations from different regions, representatives of Indigenous youth, a representative of the IPAF Board, and a representative of the UNPFII, with the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Team serving as the Secretariat. The SC supports continuity, coordination and follow-up across the different components of the Forum process. A unique mechanism within the United Nations system, the IPFI aims to improve IFAD’s accountability, enhance its development effectiveness and exercise leadership among development organizations. Through the Forum, participants assess IFAD’s engagement with Indigenous Peoples, consult on rural development and poverty reduction, and promote the participation of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations in IFAD’s operations at the country, regional and international levels.

The meeting opened with a spiritual ceremony and high-level messages, including a message from His Holiness Pope Francis and a video message from Minister Sônia Guajajara (Brazil), and combined plenary, thematic and regional sessions aimed at translating the outcomes of the regional consultations into operational guidance. Sessions covered: trends and developments in IFAD's partnership with Indigenous Peoples, including updates on the **IPAF**; Indigenous Peoples' **food systems**, with a focus on Indigenous **knowledge**, neglected and underutilized species, market linkages and the **Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**; and **FPIC**, with discussions on implementation challenges and the need for strengthened monitoring and resourcing of FPIC processes, including linkages to SECAP Standard 4.

The Forum adopted a **Synthesis of Deliberations**, and delegates agreed jointly with IFAD regional and country teams on biennial regional action plans. The Synthesis sets out priority recommendations that include: support for Indigenous Peoples' **food systems and food sovereignty**; enhanced **leadership** and **capacity development** for Indigenous women, youth and persons with disabilities; more **direct and equitable access to funding**, including simplified access to IPAF; full **participation** of Indigenous Peoples in IFAD strategies and programmes; and strengthened **monitoring** of FPIC and project impacts. The Synthesis was presented and discussed in plenary and is intended to guide follow-up actions across IFAD's work.

A dedicated **Governors' Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples** was convened as a plenary event of the **Governing Council** to present the Forum outcomes to IFAD Member States, facilitate direct exchange between Governors and Indigenous leaders, and discuss actionable solutions for sustainable and inclusive development. The Dialogue featured contributions from IPFI leaders and high-level panellists, including Dr Albert Barume, Joan Carling, Myrna Cunningham, Hindou Oumarou and Indigenous youth representatives, and enabled a more substantive exchange than the customary reading of the Synthesis. In addition, Indigenous delegates participated in the Governing Council event "**Leaders' Dialogue: Investing in Nutrition**", linking Forum recommendations on Indigenous Peoples' food systems to broader nutrition financing discussions and contributing to momentum for the Nutrition for Growth Summit.



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Following the Forum global meeting, on 12 February, an informal lunch with representatives of **Indigenous-led funds** was held to exchange good practices on resource mobilization and discuss opportunities to strengthen coordination and joint fundraising with bilateral and multilateral donors. In addition, a meeting with the **IPAF Board** and **regional implementing partners** (FIMI, SWT and Tebtebba) focused on strengthening linkages with the IPFI SC, advancing planning and **resource mobilization** for seventh IPAF cycle, enhancing **coordination** with Indigenous-led funds, and discussing IPAF's role in the **direct channelling** of resources.

- In March, IFAD participated in the **Food Systems Solution Dialogues session on Monitoring data-driven food systems transformation at the country level** organized by the **UN Food Systems Coordination Hub** and in the event marking the International Day of Forests (Giornata Internazionale delle Foreste), held in Rome under the theme "*The health of forests is essential to people and the planet (La salute delle foreste è essenziale alle persone e al pianeta)*". The event was organized in collaboration with several Italian scientific academies and featured the participation of IFAD, FAO, UNDP and the European Investment Bank (EIB).
- In April, during the **24th session of the UNPFII**, IFAD delivered a statement in the **plenary session on best practices**, presenting the IPFI as one of its main tools for engagement, engaged in the Dialogue on Indigenous platforms as the panellist, contributed to a joint statement delivered by the IASG on Indigenous Issues, and co-organized and sponsored an official UNPFII side event with members of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, where experiences of IPAF on food system in Africa were presented. IFAD also participated in additional side events and closed dialogues held during the session, including the closed dialogue between United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the UNPFII.



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- In June, an Indigenous Peoples Team representative participated in the **25th anniversary of the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)**, and the **Global Indigenous Women's Meeting**, and visited the **IFAD Multi-Country Office in Peru**. The events included a dialogue with FIMI and its donor community and the Global Indigenous Women's Meeting, with the active participation of over 100 Indigenous women representatives. These exchanges resulted in a set of recommendations and a shared vision to guide FIMI's work in the coming years.



@ FIMI

- On 1 July, Indigenous Peoples team participated in and co-hosted, with **ILC**, the joint event "**LAND for PEOPLE, PARTNERSHIPS for LAND**" held at the UN House in Brussels. The event included two thematic sessions focusing on (i) strengthening IFAD-ILC-European Union (EU) Partnership and (ii) Indigenous Peoples' Land and Territorial Rights. During the session on Indigenous Peoples' land rights, IFAD presented an overview of its engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including the IPFI, SECAP implementation with FPIC provisions, and the IPAF. IFAD also participated in the subsequent discussion with representatives of the European Commission, ILC and other partners on possible partnership/collaboration between IFAD and EU DG INTPA on issues related to Indigenous Peoples, including with reference to the EU Global Gateway and SECAP implementation.
- In July, IFAD delivered a statement at the **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)** official side event "*Direct Partnerships with and Financing for Indigenous Peoples; Key to Strengthening SDG Implementation*". IFAD outlined its five-pillar approach to engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, country programming, partnerships, and IPAF. The event also featured contributions from IPAF partners, including Tebtebba and the Uzzal Azim Kappaeng Foundation (Bangladesh), which shared examples of Indigenous-led initiatives and results on the ground.



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- On August 9, for the **International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples** the following events/activities took place:
 - [A statement by Juan Carlos Mendoza, Director of the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division at IFAD](#) issued highlighting Indigenous Peoples' self-determination, the intergenerational transmission of Indigenous knowledge systems, and the need for Indigenous-led, rights-based governance of artificial intelligence.
 - IFAD released a video featuring its collaboration with the Government of Odisha, India, under the Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP) project. The video illustrates actions to improve livelihoods through enhanced market access, infrastructure development and land allocation for tribal communities in Odisha: [India: key infrastructure for rural tribes](#)
 - Along the same lines, IFAD released a shorthand titled [A new dawn for India's tribal communities](#) presenting the OPELIP project and its focus on reducing poverty and improving living conditions for rural communities, particularly Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Social media content featuring the Lanjia Saora tribal community was also published: [Youtube](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Tiktok](#)
 - IFAD launched a social media video titled 'Indigenous Pride,' highlighting the connection between land to language, culture and identity of Indigenous Peoples: [Instagram](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Tiktok](#)
 - IFAD also launched a short social media video titled 'The meaning of home' presenting perspectives of Indigenous Peoples on family, tradition and cultural identity, based on testimonies from Indigenous rights defenders: [Instagram](#) | [Tiktok](#)

- On 3 September, IFAD hosted a visit at Headquarters in Rome a group of students from **Kanazawa University**, Japan. During the visit, a dedicated session was delivered by Indigenous Peoples team on IFAD's engagement with Indigenous Peoples. (The visit followed a previous engagement in September 2023 and aimed to provide students with an overview of IFAD's work.)
 - On 14 September, IFAD Executive Board visited Peru, including a visit to the **International Potato Center (CIP)** in Lima and the **Parque de la Papa**. Led by IFAD's Associate Vice-President for Operations, the visit showcased collaboration with CIP and partners, including IPAF-supported initiatives implemented by ANDES, and provided an opportunity to discuss engagement with Indigenous Peoples and agrobiodiversity-related work at country level.
 - On 15 October, a **consultation meeting hosted by Minorities and Marginalized Affairs Unit (MMAU)** was held to review progress on the development of Kenya's National Policy on Ethnic Minorities and Marginalized Communities, implemented in partnership with the World Bank, NGEN, and MPIDO, with IFAD providing technical inputs aligned with international Indigenous Peoples' rights frameworks and its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The meeting reviewed implementation of the roadmap, and examined the budgetary considerations for the remaining activities under the agreed roadmap.
 - In October, during the **World Food Forum** in FAO, an IFAD representative facilitated the side event "*A Dialogue with Indigenous Youth Leaders: Intersectional Alliances for the Future of Food Systems*", and the Indigenous Peoples team served as a panellist in two sessions of the **2025 Expert Meeting of the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**:
 - On 17 October, the discussion session "*Wild species for food and nutrition: Indigenous Peoples' knowledge for sustainable use and conservation*" provided a space for dialogue between international organizations, Indigenous Peoples and country representatives, to explore pathways for the sustainable use and conservation of wild species for food and nutrition, including reference to Target 9 of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
 - On 16 October, the official Launch of the brief "*Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Food*" and the Indigenous Peoples paper on inclusive and resilient rural transformation took place. The session focused on the International Indigenous Peoples strategy for knowledge co-creation.
 - In October, Indigenous Peoples Team participated and sponsored the nomination of an Indigenous Youth representative from the **Movimiento de la Juventud Kuna** to the following two events:
 - SBSTTA-27: Twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, 20–24 October 2025.
 - SB8J-1: First meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
 - In November, IFAD's partnership with **Slow Food**, including IFAD-supported activities, was highlighted during the webinar "**Traditional and Indigenous Food Systems in Inner Asia and Caucasus**," through a presentation on the **Kyrgyz Mountain Horse Presidium** illustrating how Slow Food-led activities supported by IFAD contribute to safeguarding traditional food systems, agrobiodiversity and Indigenous knowledge, while strengthening resilient, community-based food systems in the Inner Asia.
 - In November, IFAD supported the participation of Indigenous leaders through its partnership with **Slow Food** at the first edition of **Terra Madre Asia & Pacific**, held under the theme "**From Forest to Future: How Indigenous Peoples' across Asia and the Pacific are redefining the future of food**" in Bacolod Philippines. Through IFAD-supported initiatives within the [Slow Food Indigenous Peoples Network \(SFIPsN\)](#), the event showcased locally led actions, demonstrating how Indigenous food systems offer concrete pathways toward more sustainable and just food systems.
 - During **COP30** in Belém Brazil, the [Global Summit of Indigenous Women and Youth](#) was held, organized by FIMI with support from the IPAF. The Summit brought together Indigenous women and youth from different regions to share the outcomes of subregional and regional dialogues and to strengthen coordinated advocacy on climate action, biodiversity conservation and territorial rights. Through global plenary sessions and parallel regional thematic spaces, participants exchanged perspectives on traditional knowledge, territorial defense and financing, and jointly adopted a policy document with key messages and recommendations to inform engagement in climate negotiations and related international frameworks.
 - On 12 November 2025: Uniting our voices, our strength, and our paths - Contributions of Indigenous Women in the Defense of Territory.
 - On 13 November 2025: Fulfilment of international commitments and obligations of States.
- Also, in collaboration with the Right Energy Partnership with Indigenous Peoples (REP), IFAD has co-organized the side event proposals in the blue zone during the COP 30 on Advancing a Just Transition for Indigenous Peoples through Indigenous-led or Co-managed Renewable Energy Initiatives.

- On December 4, IFAD participated in the **high-level round table on the preservation of the aboriginal Kyrgyz horse breed**, an important genetic, cultural, and ecological resource in the country. The event was organized by the **Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy (ISDS)**, Slow Food's partner organization, within the framework of the IFAD-supported project "*Empowering Indigenous Youth and Women to Protect and Promote the Food Heritage of Their Communities*" and was convened at the invitation of Slow Food.
- In line with IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous representatives actively participated in **the 145th and 146th sessions of the Executive Board (EB145, EB146)** and the preceding **pre-EB consultation**, ensuring that Indigenous voices were heard in decision-making processes impacting their communities. This involvement reflects IFAD's commitment to meaningful consultation, partnership, and the inclusion of Indigenous perspectives in its initiatives, promoting mutual understanding and culturally relevant development solutions. On the 146th EB session, the representative of IPFI SC presented the statement in support of the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Strategy 2025-2031.