



**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND IFAD 2024: OUTCOMES
OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TWENTYFOURTH
SESSION OF UN PERMANENT FORUM ON
INDIGENOUS ISSUES**

Questionnaire to UN system

Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) was created through Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. It is tasked with offering expert advice and recommendations on Indigenous issues to ECOSOC and, through the Council, to UN agencies, funds, and programmes. The Forum works to raise awareness, promote coordination, and integrate activities related to Indigenous issues across the UN system. It also focuses on preparing and sharing information about Indigenous issues, while encouraging respect for and full implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as assessing its effectiveness.

The Indigenous Peoples Development Branch/Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is asking UN system agencies, funds, programmes, and other intergovernmental organizations to fill out the attached questionnaire. This will help gather information on any actions taken or planned in response to the Forum's recommendations, the system-wide action plan on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (SWAP), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The responses will be compiled into a report for the 2025 session of the Permanent Forum. In your responses, please, include information on progress and challenges related to Indigenous women, Indigenous persons with disabilities, Indigenous older persons, and Indigenous children and youth.¹

All responses will be placed on the DESA/DISD website on Indigenous Peoples at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/>

If you have any objections to your response being made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **15 November 2024** to:

Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Division for Inclusive Social Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Headquarters
New York, USA 10017
Email: indigenous_un@un.org

Subject: Response to SWAP questionnaire

¹ Indigenous should be capitalized when referring to cultures, communities, lands, languages, etc., of Indigenous Peoples, e.g.: Indigenous culture in Ecuador, Indigenous languages are dying out. If referring to flora or fauna, lower case should be used. See UN Editorial Manual for further guidance: <https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/editorial-manual/updates>

Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and input to the 2025 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 29 (2023): further strengthen its policies on consultations and Indigenous Peoples' food systems. These should include, inter alia, a focus on climate change, food security, strengthening country-level partnerships, and resource mobilization.

In response to Recommendation 29, IFAD reaffirms its commitment to strengthening policies on consultations and Indigenous Peoples' food systems. IFAD acknowledges the crucial role that Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices play in promoting climate resilience, food security, and sustainable development. The organization is committed to increasing its focus on climate change, building stronger partnerships at the country level, and mobilizing resources to support initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples.

In 2024, IFAD hosted the Gathering on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, organized by the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP), with support from IFAD's Indigenous Peoples Team. The event presented the results of a study involving 500 households in Thailand, India, Kenya, and Mexico. Using FAO's TAPE methodology and storytelling, the study highlighted the contributions of Indigenous Food Systems to biodiversity, nutrition, and climate resilience. Key initiatives included integrating wild edibles into school meals, traditional beekeeping in Kenya, and biodiversity projects in Northeast India, all of which offer scalable solutions for sustainable food systems worldwide.

In 2024, IFAD also held regional workshops aimed at advancing nutrition-sensitive agriculture and transforming food systems in line with the principles of UNDRIP. The Asia-Pacific workshop focused on sharing best practices and building skills, while the ESA workshop emphasized strategies for rural nutrition and sustainable food systems. Both workshops incorporated Indigenous Peoples' perspectives, underlining IFAD's commitment to improving food security and nutrition for rural communities and smallholder farmers.

In July 2024, IFAD released a publication on [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Lessons Learned from the SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project in Nepal](#). The brief presents the lessons learned from the Nepal SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project. It highlights how Indigenous Peoples' food systems in Nepal are embedded in the traditional knowledge, cultural practices and biodiversity of various indigenous communities. They reflect the deep knowledge that communities have of local plants, traditional agricultural practices, seasonal calendars, and food preparation and preservation techniques. It also discusses practical insights for optimizing future investments in Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

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Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: IFAD actively participates in the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, recognizing the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples' food systems in biodiversity, nutrition and climate resilience.

The Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI) is the main tool for policy oversight and plays a key role in shaping IFAD's strategic direction and resource mobilization efforts. This includes the involvement of the IPFI Steering Committee representatives as observers at the Executive Board since April 2024, as well as their participation in IFAD's ASAP+ Advisory Committee and consultations on IFAD's strategic framework (2025-2030). During these discussions, they emphasized the importance of prioritizing the enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples in IFAD-funded projects. Key recommendations include: (a) ensuring that at least 10 new projects target Indigenous Peoples as a priority group; (b) consulting farmers' organizations, Indigenous Peoples, and youth in the development of relevant IFAD strategies and operational policies; and (c) continuing support for the IPFI.

The theme for the 2025 Global meeting of the IPFI will be “*Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty.*” In preparation, regional and subregional consultation meetings have brought together representatives of Indigenous Peoples to engage in dialogue with IFAD staff. These discussions have centered around the economic, social, and cultural development of Indigenous communities and have helped inform decisions about policies and programs affecting their lives, particularly in the areas of food security and sovereignty. IFAD recognizes that Indigenous Peoples possess valuable knowledge, traditions, and practices that offer solutions to key challenges such as sustainable natural resource management, climate resilience, and food systems that support healthy diets for both their communities and the broader global population. IFAD's experience shows that when development projects respect and build on the unique qualities of Indigenous Peoples' communities, development outcomes are more likely to be successful. In line with the 2022 Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, additional efforts are needed to promote Indigenous Peoples' self-determined development within IFAD operations at the country, regional, and global levels. This year, IFAD regular grant resources for US\$2.5 million for IPAF are under implementation with focus on the ongoing IPAF cycle in scaling up climate change related activities. Additional US\$400 000 under IFAD's Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+) that were approved during 2023 are currently undergoing the finalization of the design stage.

Recommendation n.72 (2022): facilitate direct access to climate financing through IPAF and ASAP+

IFAD is facilitating direct access to climate financing through IPAF grants. Projects are being implemented from 2023 to 2026 with the support of regional partners working on the ground, including FIMI, SWT, and Tebtebba. Beyond providing financial resources, the facility also offers technical assistance and capacity development to help adopt the solutions developed and implemented by Indigenous Peoples. In the 6th cycle, awardees were selected from 42 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Regarding ASAP+, after two Indigenous youth representatives from Africa and Asia joined its Steering Committee, and in line with IFAD's updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IPAF received its first-ever ASAP+ funding (US\$400,000) to scale up projects focused on climate adaptation.

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In 2023, supplementary funds (US\$2.9 million) from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) were approved to support the 7th IPAF cycle in Africa and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' organizations to help them access financing directly. These funds are being used in 2024 to organize regional consultations in Africa, and a proposal for capacity building of Indigenous women-led organizations in Africa is under development.

Following participation in the "Tracking Funds for Indispensable Partners" workshop held in Paris on November 6-7, 2023, organized by Shandia and Charapa, IFAD continued its involvement in the process by attending the technical workshop on "Enhancing Transparency of Funding to Indigenous Peoples" during UNPFII 2024. This workshop, held at the Ford Foundation Center for Social Justice in New York on April 18, 2024, aimed to advance the Paris Roadmap for Tracking Funds, with Charapa and the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities leading the organization.

IFAD was also invited to the sub-regional workshop of the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystems (REPALEAC), held in Douala from February 28 to March 2, 2024. The focus was on REPALEAC's Annual Planning for 2024 and preparations for the 4th International Forum on Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa (FIPAC).

The IPAF inception workshops for the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region were held in Lima, Peru, in March 2024, while the workshop for Africa took place in Kenya in April 2024. The Asia-Pacific (APR) region had already held its workshop in 2023. These workshops served as key platforms to engage with IPAF implementing partners at all levels, refine implementation strategies, and ensure alignment with the priorities of Indigenous Peoples in their respective regions.

Recommendation n.71 (2022): FPIC and involvement of Indigenous experts

IFAD is putting the principle of FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) into action in its projects, particularly by involving Indigenous consultants in project design. This ensures that FPIC is properly implemented, and that Indigenous Peoples' visions, aspirations, and knowledge are included in IFAD projects co-funded with climate funds. In addition to projects supported in 2022 (in Belize, Kenya, Mexico, Viet Nam, and a multi-country initiative in East and Southern Africa co-financed by GCF), and in 2023 (in Bolivia, Ethiopia, and India), Indigenous experts were involved in the design of projects in Kenya, Cameroon, and Bolivia during 2024.

This progress has been made possible through funds from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), supporting projects co-financed by the GEF, GCF, and ASAP+, and IFAD-funded projects with a strong climate and Indigenous Peoples focus. Specifically, thanks to this initiative Indigenous Peoples are hired to support project design, facilitate the FPIC process, and develop Indigenous Peoples Plans and/or Indigenous Peoples Planning Frameworks. These efforts ensure compliance with key requirements, including the GCF Operational Guidelines and Indigenous Peoples Policy, the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, and IFAD's Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

Recommendation 83 (2018): develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects. The Forum urges IFAD to ensure that its high standards and safeguards are applied to its co-funded projects initiated by institutions that invest in large infrastructure.

IFAD is actively working on developing indicators to monitor the UN System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through its participation in the IASG Working Group II (SWAP Indicators working group). A comprehensive set of indicators for the IPAF sixth cycle was established in 2023 and is now being implemented, providing a structured approach to assess project outcomes.

Regarding high standards and safeguards, IFAD has reaffirmed its commitment to applying the updated SECAP, which introduced a specific standard (Standard 4) on Indigenous Peoples in 2021. This standard covers FPIC and ensures Indigenous Peoples' participation in climate action, including through the Indigenous Peoples' Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Programme. The programme is dedicating resources to support the increased involvement of Indigenous representatives in the early stages of project design, particularly in projects co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF).

ii. The theme of the 2025 PFII session is "Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within United Nations Member States and the United Nations system, including identifying good practices and addressing challenges." Please include information on any publications, projects, reports, or activities relevant to this theme.

Below is a brief list of activities undertaken by IFAD relevant to this theme during the year. Further details are available in Section B:

At IFAD, FPIC is a tool to enhance Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination. A dedicated webpage has been published in 2024 IFAD website <https://www.ifad.org/en/indigenous-peoples/free-prior-informed-consent>. A key activity carried out by the fund involves integrating Indigenous experts into project development teams to ensure that projects reflect the needs, knowledge, and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples, while also fostering their ownership and leadership in project design and implementation. This approach promotes inclusivity, trust, and effectiveness by valuing Indigenous Peoples expertise and integrating it with technical and institutional processes. For this to succeed, both the Indigenous experts and the rest of the project team (including government counterparts) need to have clarity on roles, responsibilities, and processes. Mutual understanding of how Indigenous knowledge complements technical and institutional practices is crucial.

The IPFI exemplifies the practical implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) by fostering a platform for dialogue, partnership, and mutual accountability between Indigenous Peoples and IFAD. The 2025 Forum, themed "Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty," emphasizes the rights outlined in UNDRIP, including self-determination (Article 3), participation in decision-making (Article 18), and control over lands and resources (Article 26). By focusing the discussions on food security and sovereignty, the Forum amplifies Indigenous voices in shaping both global and local development priorities, ensuring

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that their traditional knowledge, governance systems, and aspirations are integrated into IFAD's policies and projects. It also strengthens the co-creation of solutions to challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, and inequitable development, aligning IFAD's work more closely with the rights and priorities of Indigenous Peoples.

The 6th cycle of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) (2023–2026) operationalizes key principles of UNDRIP by funding projects led by Indigenous Peoples' organizations. These projects emphasize sustainable management of biodiversity and climate resilience, with a special focus on proposals from organizations that include Indigenous women and youth in their decision-making bodies. This directly supports Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, participation in decision-making, control over resources, and the transmission of traditional knowledge. It strengthens their ability to lead climate and conservation initiatives while promoting equitable governance.

With financial support from Supplementary funds from Italy to IFAD (US\$470,000), the *“Enhancing Indigenous Youth and Women Capacities to Protect and Promote Their Communities' Food Heritage” project* (2022–2025) is being implemented by Slow Food. It aims to empower Indigenous youth and women leaders by building their leadership skills to safeguard and promote their food heritage through training, events, and grassroots projects. By involving members of the Slow Food Indigenous Peoples' Network in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Kyrgyzstan, the project ensures that the implementation is culturally relevant. The community-scouting process initiated in 2023 helps identify Indigenous leaders and tailor activities to local contexts, advancing self-determination, cultural preservation, and sustainable development as outlined in UNDRIP. In 2024, an IFAD grant was approved to provide additional resources for this initiative and to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' commercialization and marketing approaches.

iii. Please provide information on efforts to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the international decades declared by the General Assembly, such as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development” (2018-2028), the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022 - 2032) and other relevant international decades and processes, including CEDAW General recommendation 39 on Indigenous women and girls.

As a committed member of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages, IFAD has been actively supporting the Decade's objectives. The Fund recognizes the deep and intrinsic connection between language, biodiversity, and agriculture, highlighting the crucial role Indigenous languages play in preserving this relationship. Indigenous languages are not just ways to communicate; they carry invaluable traditional knowledge that has been passed down through generations. This knowledge includes sustainable agricultural practices, detailed ecological understandings, and cultural traditions that are essential for preserving biodiversity. IFAD is engaged in implementing the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL) and is providing information on how to monitor and evaluate progress against the IDIL indicators.

Regarding CEDAW General Recommendation 39 on Indigenous women and girls, IFAD is actively applying gender-transformative approaches to address and challenge the social norms, power dynamics, and inequalities that fuel gender disparities. These approaches can

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create lasting change by promoting the equitable participation of both Indigenous women and men in decision-making, resource management, and development processes. By acknowledging the unique roles, knowledge, and contributions of Indigenous women, gender-transformative approaches empower them to take on leadership roles and shape the future of their communities.



IFAD has supported the participation of Indigenous Peoples to the UN CBD COP16 in Cali. A presentation on the IPAF was delivered by the IPAF Coordinator in Africa (Ms. Macharia from SWT) during a [side event](#) organized by the Inter Agency Support Group of the UNPFII at the biodiversity Finance Pavillion to discuss existing mechanisms for finance to IPs and LCs and emerging and future opportunities in relation to Nature + Climate finance.

IFAD sponsored the participation of an Indigenous Peoples' representative at the event "Making Climate Finance Work for Agri-Food Systems in Asia and the Pacific," held from 25 to 27 March 2024 in Phnom Penh, Royal Kingdom of Cambodia. Organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the workshop provided a platform to share knowledge and experiences about climate finance in the agri-food sector. The representative played an active role in sessions focused on identifying technical needs for new climate finance investments, addressing challenges in aligning these needs with inclusive finance mechanisms, and sharing lessons learned from scaling up such investments. Insights from the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), managed by Tebtebba in the Asia-Pacific region, enriched the discussions. The IPAF's 6th call, which focuses on building resilience and adapting to climate change, added significant value to the event. A web story was published on the IFAD website following the event : [Climate finance isn't working for Indigenous Peoples. This must change](#)

iv. Has your entity responded to the 2022 UNPFII recommendation² paragraph 85... The Permanent Forum urges all United Nations entities and States parties to treaties concerning the environment, biodiversity, and the climate to eliminate the use of the term “local communities” in conjunction with indigenous peoples, so that the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” would be abolished.

In response to the recommendation in paragraph 85 of the 2022 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), IFAD has fully adopted the use of the term "Indigenous Peoples" across all its policies, strategies, and operations. This aligns with the Fund's ongoing commitment to recognizing and respecting the rights and identities of Indigenous Peoples worldwide. By consistently using this term, IFAD highlights the unique and diverse contributions Indigenous communities make to global development, especially in areas like sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience.

However, there is one exception: in the IFAD Strategy on Biodiversity 2022–2025, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in line with the language of the Global Biodiversity Framework, which refers to "Indigenous Peoples and local communities." This exception is not a shift in IFAD's approach, but rather a step to ensure alignment with international biodiversity conservation frameworks. The inclusion of local communities alongside Indigenous Peoples reflects a global focus on protecting both traditional knowledge systems and the ecosystems they support.

Importantly, this exception doesn't change IFAD's core approach to Indigenous Peoples. The Fund continues to view Indigenous Peoples as distinct and unique stakeholders, with tailored strategies to ensure their inclusion and participation in development processes. IFAD also upholds the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for all relevant projects that affect Indigenous communities, ensuring their rights, voices, and perspectives are respected throughout the project lifecycle—from design to implementation and evaluation.

By adhering to these principles, IFAD reaffirms its commitment to supporting Indigenous Peoples in ways that honor their autonomy, culture, and traditional knowledge, while contributing to global biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

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

Background

As per the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2), a [system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016.

In August 2020, the United Nations Executive Committee agreed on the need for accelerated and collective action to strengthen the implementation of the SWAP on Indigenous Peoples. In November 2020, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination issued a [Call to Action: Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples](#). Its goal is to ensure collaborative and coherent UN system action to support the rights and

² E/2022/43-E/C.19/2022/11

well-being of Indigenous Peoples with a focus on furthering the implementation of the SWAP³.

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 Forum⁴.

1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP

IFAD's work on Indigenous Peoples issues aims to raise awareness of the UNDRIP through publications, events and initiatives. Several knowledge products were developed during 2024 to strengthen IFAD's engagement with Indigenous Peoples in its operations. Here are the key highlights of the year:

- On March 14-15 IFAD participated in the Vatican workshop: Indigenous Knowledge and the sciences. Final statement of the event remains available [here](#).
- On March 21 IFAD participated in the event "Unlocking Direct Funding Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Expert Tips Across Various Sectors for Successful Access" organized by the UNDP Equator Initiative.
- On June 4th IFAD participated in the Vatican event named: the Amazon New paths for the Church and for an integral ecology event that took place at the Headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) the event was an opportunity to rekindle the spotlight on the Amazonian territory.
- In June IFAD supported the Indigenous Partnership (TIP) fellowship with the organisation of a meeting aiming to deepen understanding of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on global initiatives in food systems, biodiversity, climate change, nutrition, and nature-based livelihoods. It will also review the TAPE Study results and follow-up actions, refine TIP's draft Resilience Outcomes Framework, and explore strategies to connect global IP advocacy with grassroots youth networks.
- In August, for the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples the following events/activities took place:
 - IFAD released a video highlighting the transformative impact of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF). The video showcases stories from Indigenous Peoples' communities that, with IPAF's support, are implementing projects rooted in their knowledge systems and cultural practices to address pressing challenges like climate change and food security. By featuring these voices and successes, the video underscores IPAF's role in empowering Indigenous Peoples to lead sustainable,

³ Reporting on the activities to implement the CEB Call to Action is through task groups and should not be included in the responses to this questionnaire.

⁴ The six key elements of the SWAP are: 1) Raise awareness of the UNDRIP; 2) Support the implementation of the UNDRIP, particularly at the country level; 3) Support the realization of indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 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; 5) Develop the capacity of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel; and 6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes.

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community-driven initiatives that foster resilience and self-determination.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3cVBwQq2n8Y>

- IFAD launched a social media video to celebrate and honor Indigenous Peoples' contributions to sustainable development and climate resilience. The video highlighted the vital role Indigenous communities play in preserving biodiversity, safeguarding traditional knowledge, and building resilient food systems. Through powerful visuals and stories from Indigenous leaders and youth, the video emphasized IFAD's commitment to supporting Indigenous-driven solutions for a more sustainable future: [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [X/Twitter](#)
- An IFAD web story written by Helen Biangalen-Magata from Tebtebba delved into the pressing need for climate finance tailored to Indigenous Peoples' unique challenges and solutions. She highlighted how Indigenous communities, despite being among the most vulnerable to climate impacts, often lack access to crucial funding for adaptation and resilience-building initiatives. The story emphasized the importance of empowering Indigenous Peoples to lead climate projects that are grounded in their traditional knowledge and cultural values: [Climate finance isn't working for Indigenous Peoples. This must change](#)
- Along the same lines and IFAD webstory on [Indigenous Peoples show how both people and the planet can thrive in harmony](#) was released to showcase Indigenous Peoples climate action and how self-driven development initiatives can foster a more sustainable world.
- The IFAD Farms.Food.Future podcast episode 65 released on 9 August was dedicated to Indigenous Peoples and it was titled [The Indigenous Peoples stewarding the planet](#)
- A [Trello Board](#) was released to facilitate the dissemination of UNDRIP messages on 9th of August and to share Indigenous Peoples key media products among IFAD staff and beyond
- The brief showcasing Indigenous Peoples' food systems was released [\[JUST RELEASED\]: Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Lessons Learned from the SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project in Nepal](#)



- In April-May, during the UNPFII, IFAD participated in a plenary session, engaged in a closed dialogue with United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes, and co-organized two official UNPFII side-events. One event, with ILC and Slow Food, focused on "Youth & Women Protecting Indigenous Lands & Food Systems," while the other, with FAO, centered on "Indigenous Youth as Game-Changers in

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Biodiversity Conservation, Nutrition, and Food Systems Transformation," offering insights from the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. IFAD also participated in the WFP-led side event on "Towards a Rights-based Approach to School Meals: The Role of Interculturalism and Food Sovereignty." Additionally, in collaboration with UNDP, ILO, and WIPO, IFAD hosted a Dialogue on implementing programs for Indigenous Peoples on socioeconomic development, with a focus on best practices in entrepreneurship and creative industries.

- In September, the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) team in Asia and the Pacific, coordinated by Tebtebba, organized a Communications Training in Indonesia. The goal was to enhance the communication and knowledge management skills of Indigenous Peoples' organizations implementing IPAF, specifically around Indigenous rights and perspectives, including those outlined in UNDRIP.
- Also in September, in preparation for COP16, IFAD's biodiversity team held a strategic meeting with representatives of the Indigenous Youth Network to ensure Indigenous youth voices are included in global biodiversity discussions. The meeting aimed to align priorities, share insights on biodiversity conservation, and explore how Indigenous knowledge intersects with innovative practices for ecosystem preservation. Participants discussed key topics such as sustainable resource management, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and the role of Indigenous youth in shaping biodiversity and climate resilience policies. This collaborative effort highlights IFAD's commitment to amplifying Indigenous perspectives and fostering inclusive dialogue ahead of important international negotiations.
- Since September 2024, and continuing until November, IFAD has been conducting regional consultations in preparation for the Global Meeting of the IPFI. This model of engaging with Indigenous Peoples is being recognized as 'best in class.' After participating as observers in the last global meeting of the Forum, this year the World Bank has partnered with us to organize back-to-back regional consultations. By pooling resources for economies of scale, this collaboration strengthens the partnership between financial institutions and Indigenous Peoples. During these consultations, we're also exploring ways to establish a robust mechanism for engaging with Indigenous Peoples at the country level—a priority expressed at the last Forum. While this approach proves to be particularly challenging, it has been successful in some countries, such as Cambodia, Colombia and Kenya.
 - Press release n.º: IFAD/67/2024 <https://www.ifad.org/en/w/noticias/pueblos-indigenas-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe-trazan-la-ruta-para-fortalecer-su-soberania-y-seguridad-alimentaria-mediante-las-inversiones-del-fida>
- 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 culture. In preparations for [Terra Madre 2024](#), an IPAF workshop took place. This event brought together voices from the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility, supported by Sida and the Packard Foundation, to highlight the critical intersection of food sovereignty, human rights, and climate action.

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- In September-October 2024, IFAD took part in Slow Food Terra Madre, emphasizing its commitment to empowering rural communities, boosting food security, and advocating for sustainable agriculture. During the event, IFAD led and co-hosted a series of important discussions, including:
 - **September 26 | 18:30:** Nature, the Climate Crisis and Us: Are we at the point of no return?
 - **September 28 | 15:00:** Indigenous Women and Youth on the Front Line, Reshaping the Future
 - **September 28 | 15:00:** Our Food is Our Health: Biodiversity feeds the planet
 - **September 29 | 11:00:** The Living City: Nature in urban ecosystems
 - **September 29 | 15:00:** Without Biodiversity, There is No Life and No Future
 - **September 29 | 15:30:** Human Rights, Food Sovereignty, and Climate Change: Listening to Indigenous Peoples (Event co-organized with ILC)
 - **September 29 | 16:30:** The Role of Indigenous Youth in Coffee Cultivation: Experiences from The Philippines, Thailand, and Mexico
- On October 10th, IFAD hosted the 2024 Rome Gathering on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, with support from the Indigenous Peoples Team and organized by the Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP), part of Alliance Bioversity International – CIAT. TIP presented findings from an assessment of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, conducted with 500 households across Northern Thailand, Northeast India, Kenya, and Yucatec Mexico. The President of IFAD attended, and Mr. Phrang Roy, Coordinator of TIP, moderated the event. Representatives from the UN, Indigenous communities, and key partners came together to review the results. The study used FAO's TAPE methodology and storytelling to showcase how Indigenous Food Systems promote biodiversity, improve nutrition, and address climate change. Notable initiatives included incorporating wild edibles into school meals, traditional beekeeping in Kenya, and biodiversity projects in Northeast India, offering scalable models for sustainable food systems worldwide.



- In the second half of 2024 IFAD organized two regional workshops focused on advancing nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems transformation, aligning with principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The Asia and the Pacific Regional Experience Sharing and Capacity Building Workshop on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation enabled participants to share best practices and build skills for integrating nutrition into agricultural practices. Similarly, the ESA Regional Workshop on Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food System Transformation, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 11–13 June 2024,

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emphasized strategies to promote rural nutrition and sustainable food systems. Indigenous Peoples participated and shared their perspectives. Through these workshops, IFAD is committed to enhancing food security and nutrition, especially for rural communities and smallholder farmers.

- In November, members of the Indigenous Peoples team at IFAD have been trained on a mobile phone filming & editing training course in order to create social media content that can disseminate key UNDRIP messages linked to IFAD's engagement with Indigenous Peoples
- In November, members of IFAD's Indigenous Peoples team underwent mobile phone filming & editing training to create social media content spreading key UNDRIP messages linked to IFAD's engagement with Indigenous Peoples.
- The same month, an **Expert Panel** titled "*Advancing Climate Justice through Indigenous Treaties and Indigenous and Rural Customary Law*" explored how Indigenous legal frameworks, such as treaties with governments and customary law, support global climate action. The panel discussed how specific provisions within Indigenous treaties and local legal systems help manage lands and resources sustainably in the context of climate resilience. It also emphasized the role of Indigenous youth in promoting climate justice and respect for Indigenous law. The event was co-hosted by the **Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL)**, the **International Inter-Tribal Trade & Investment Organization (IITIO)**, and **IFAD**, chaired by Adv. Wayne Garnons-Williams, the founding President of IITIO.
- In line with IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous representatives actively participated in the **143rd session of the Executive Board (EB143)** 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.
- In November, Indigenous Peoples contributed to informal consultations for planning IFAD's **Strategic Framework for 2026-2030**, alongside Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). This involvement was crucial in ensuring that the needs and rights of Indigenous communities are integrated into IFAD's future priorities. Their contributions reinforced the importance of inclusive decision-making and ensured that the upcoming framework aligns with the aspirations of Indigenous communities, in line with UNDRIP and IFAD's policies.
- In November during COP16 in Cali, a case study on IPAF in the [WHO/IUCN report on Nature-based solutions for health](#) (see page 105) that was launched at COP16 (see [\(25\) Post | LinkedIn](#)). Furthermore, a presentation on the IPAF was delivered by the IPAF Coordinator in Africa (Ms. Macharia from SWT) during a [side event](#) organized by the Inter Agency Support Group of the UNPFII at the biodiversity Finance Pavillion to discuss existing mechanisms for finance to IPs and LCs and emerging and future opportunities in relation to Nature + Climate finance.

- In November the Indigenous Peoples team participated in the panel ***Redefining and enhancing the quality of finance for sustainable development: How to better reach Indigenous Peoples and local communities***, organized by the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL) as part of the GDPRD Annual General Assembly (AGA) sharing experiences from IPAF and how to build long-term partnerships with Indigenous Peoples. Together with IFAD, other speakers from UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Christensen Fund, REPALEAC, FAO and ILC highlighted the critical importance of enhancing the involvement of Indigenous Peoples in climate finance by shedding light on a number of practical and effective experiences and approaches.

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

- **IFAD has launched its Country Advisory Services** to provide tailored support to countries in tackling development challenges. In this context, the IFAD country team, in consultation with the government of Angola, has requested a dedicated study on Indigenous Peoples. The goal is to better understand their specific needs and challenges, helping to shape policies and programs that promote Indigenous inclusion in national development plans. This initiative aims to boost resilience against climate change and other socio-economic challenges, contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable development approach for Indigenous communities in Angola.
- In **August 2024**, IFAD participated in the third stage of an event hosted by the **Intercultural Maya University of Quintana Roo (UIMQROO)** in Mexico. This event brought together around 15 international experts with extensive experience working with Indigenous and local communities worldwide. The methodology mirrored earlier stages, with eight participants delivering 20-minute presentations on the principles and elements guiding their work. After these presentations, the group engaged in collaborative discussions to create a set of guiding principles and a working definition of interculturality and the co-creation of knowledge. This event built on earlier activities with Mexican researchers and served as a vital platform for



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dialogue and knowledge-sharing on inclusive, intercultural approaches to development.

- The Social Inclusion Network for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) serves as a dynamic platform that brings together specialists working on social issues in IFAD-funded projects across the region. The network convenes regularly to discuss critical topics related to social inclusion, sharing knowledge and strategies to enhance development outcomes. In a session in Q4 2024 dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, participants explored ways to strengthen the inclusion of Indigenous communities in rural development. The session featured contributions from the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), Slow Food, and other experts, highlighting innovative approaches and best practices for supporting Indigenous rights, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting food sovereignty. This collaborative space fosters mutual learning and reinforces IFAD's commitment to inclusive and culturally respectful development.
- The Indigenous Peoples team actively participates in IFAD regional staff meetings to raise awareness and deepen understanding of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) among IFAD staff in the different regions. These sessions provide an opportunity to discuss the principles and provisions of UNDRIP, such as the rights to self-determination, participation, and control over lands and resources, and their implications for IFAD's operations. By engaging directly with regional teams, the Indigenous Peoples team highlights how these principles can be integrated into project design and implementation to ensure respect for Indigenous rights. These meetings also serve as a platform to share experiences, best practices, and challenges from the field, fostering greater alignment between IFAD's work and the priorities and rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- In September, the IFAD India Country Team organized a dedicated dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, fostering a meaningful exchange of ideas and perspectives. This engagement aimed to strengthen collaboration, enhance mutual understanding, and ensure that the voices and priorities of Indigenous communities are integrated into IFAD's strategies and projects in India. The dialogue provided a platform for Indigenous representatives to share their experiences, challenges, and aspirations while allowing the country team to present IFAD's ongoing efforts and future to support inclusive and sustainable rural development. This initiative reflects IFAD's commitment to advancing the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in alignment with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- In Vietnam, a workshop on Agricultural Value Chains for Ethnic Minorities in Cao Bang was hosted by the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and the IFAD-funded CSSP project. It brought together representatives from UN agencies, development partners, embassies, ministries, provincial departments, and local farmers' organizations. Discussions were guided by an assessment of lessons learned from IFAD projects on agricultural value chains in Vietnam, developed by the Institute of Agricultural Market and Institution Research. The assessment highlighted IFAD's success in low-accessibility, ethnic minority areas through (i) cooperative group models, (ii) farmer-company linkages, and (iii) culturally aligned livelihoods.

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- The visit included a meeting with the Cao Bang Women’s Union, which received an IPAF grant under the 6th cycle. Although awarded in late 2022, approval from the Department of Planning and Investment is still under appraisal. Discussions clarified the focus on creating a replicable model in one Dao village. The Union also shared feedback from colleagues who attended the IPAF inception workshop in Bangkok, emphasizing its value for capacity building in project proposal development and management.
- Furthermore, an event was organised in collaboration with the Spouses of Heads of Mission (SHOM) and the French Hospital on the theme of Vietnamese Rural and Ethnic Minority Nutrition, where the IFAD cook book "The Food of Vietnam - Vietnamese Recipes and Stories from Ethnic Families" was launched. I provided a keynote speech on Ethnic Minorities’ Food Systems’.
- In Lao a mission was dedicated to meet the Project Management Units and other key stakeholders of the projects Agriculture for Nutrition – phase 2 (AFN II) and Partnerships for Irrigation and Commercialisation of Smallholder Agriculture Project (PICSA), in preparation of the supervision mission of AFN II and implementation support and scaling up design of PICSA taking place in April-May 2024. The mission represented an opportunity to familiarise with the approaches to engage with ethnic groups of different partners, including discussing specific modalities for implementation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. The meeting with the Lao Front for National Development (LFND) was particularly informative about the national processes of policy development related to ethnic groups currently led by the LFND and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

Project design and implementation

- Around 40 per cent of IFAD's current portfolio supports initiatives that target rural Indigenous Peoples' communities. A total 85 projects in 42 countries are expected to reach at least 5.4 million indigenous people for an estimated investment of US\$3.2 billion, of which US\$1.1 billion is directly financed by IFAD. In IFAD.
- In alignment with the updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, FPIC is mandated before initiating any activities in territories home to Indigenous Peoples. Over the course of the year, IFAD's Executive Board approved 18 new projects (loans and country grants) including Indigenous Peoples as part of the projects’ target groups in Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, representing around 46% of all projects approved during 2024. (See annex 1 for further details).
- ***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. Targets have been exceeded and 14 projects have been approved.
 1. Amazon Sustainable Management Project (PAGES) in Brazil (approved in 2022);
 2. Empowerment through Nutrition-sensitive, Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship (AVENIR) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (approved in 2022);

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3. Programme for the Sustainable, Inclusive and Nutritional Economic Development of Rural Areas (Rural Adelante 2.0) in El Salvador (approved in 2023);
 4. Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II) in Lao People's Democratic Republic (approved in 2022);
 5. Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition (AIMN_SLB) in Solomon Islands (approved in 2023);
 6. Value Chain Innovation for Sustainable Transformation in Agrarian Reform Communities Project (VISTA) in Philippines (approved in 2024)
 7. Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme – II (OPELIP-II) – India (approved in 2024)
 8. Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition (AIMN_VUT) in Vanuatu
 9. Achieving emission reduction in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast of VN to support National REDD+ AP (RECAF) in Vietnam (approved in 2024)
 10. Programme for the Development of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture (AGROSUSTENTAR) in Bolivia (approved in 2024)
 11. Capacity Development for Overcoming Hunger and Mitigating the Effects of Rural Poverty and Extreme Poverty (Paulo Freire Project II) in Brazil (approved in 2024)
 12. Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Resilience in the Northeast Semiarid of Brazil Project (PDHC III) in Brazil (approved in 2024);
 13. Paraíba Rural Sustainable Development Project (PROCASE II) in Brazil (approved in 2024), and
 14. Development of sustainable rural productive and entrepreneurial capacities at the national level (Rurality for life) in Colombia (approved in 2024).
- Furthermore, IFAD has regularly engaged in consultations with IPs and other civil society constituencies (youth and farmers' organisations) during the replenishment period, which resulted into commitments to consult with Indigenous Peoples in the development of relevant IFAD strategies and operational policies and to continue to support the IPFI, which has increased attention at country level.

Country strategic opportunities programmes

In 2024, IFAD approved four COSOPs and Country strategy notes (CSN) that include Indigenous Peoples' issues and/or specifically target Indigenous Peoples in Argentina, Brazil, China, Kyrgyz Republic and Paraguay.

Country policy engagement

In **Angola**, the IFAD country team, in consultation with the government, has initiated a dedicated study on **Indigenous Peoples** to better understand their unique needs and challenges. This study will help shape targeted policies and programs that support Indigenous communities, ensuring their inclusion in national development plans and boosting their resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic challenges. Through this partnership, IFAD and the government of Angola are working together to create a more inclusive and sustainable development approach for Indigenous Peoples.

In **India**, the IFAD Country Team organized a special dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, facilitating a meaningful exchange of ideas and perspectives. This engagement aimed to strengthen collaboration, foster mutual understanding, and ensure that Indigenous voices and priorities are integrated into IFAD's strategies and projects in India. The dialogue offered a platform for Indigenous representatives to share their experiences, challenges, and aspirations while allowing the country team to present IFAD's ongoing efforts and future plans for supporting inclusive and sustainable rural development. This initiative underscores IFAD's commitment to advancing the rights of Indigenous Peoples in alignment with the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**.

IFAD is also a member of the **Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems** and actively participates in its meetings hosted by **FAO**. The Coalition, supported by twelve countries—**Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Lesotho, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, and Spain**—is an important avenue for recognizing Indigenous Peoples' food systems at the country level. The Coalition's work is closely aligned with IFAD's efforts to deepen its engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

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

IFAD has long been recognized as a champion of Indigenous Peoples' rights. Its updated *Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples 2022* further reinforces its commitment by advocating for a paradigm shift whereby Indigenous Peoples are equal partners in development processes. 2024 marks the second year of the implementation of the updated policy and key initiatives related to its implementation include:

1. Strengthening Representation of Indigenous Peoples:
 - a. Identifying focal points within both IFAD country teams and Indigenous Peoples' organizations to enhance engagement at the country level. This has been implemented in LAC; however, it will expand to other regions where IFAD engages with Indigenous Peoples.
 - b. IPFI Steering Committee participates in Executive board as observers and in consultations related to IFAD's strategic framework (2025-2030).
2. Co-Creating Investments:
 - a. Hiring Indigenous experts to support project design under the Indigenous Peoples' Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Programme.
 - b. Ensuring the implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes.

2024 marks a milestone for the Indigenous Peoples team at IFAD, following the recommendations of the synthesis of deliberations of the sixth IPFI, a new staff has been recruited in the team.

Grant financing

The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) supports the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights in implementing and reviewing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by fostering initiatives that align with Indigenous Peoples' priorities and the Agenda's goals with the following aspects:

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- Empowering Indigenous-Led Solutions by providing funds for projects designed and implemented by Indigenous Peoples themselves, ensuring their perspectives and traditional knowledge inform development practices.
- Promoting Rights to Lands, Territories, and Resources by supporting projects focusing on securing Indigenous Peoples' rights
- Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion by emphasizing the inclusion of Indigenous women and youth, addressing systemic inequalities and empowering them to take leadership roles.
- Enhancing Climate Action by supporting initiatives that leverage traditional ecological knowledge.

The total available resource under this call is US\$5.7 million. This [sixth IPAF cycle finance 53 projects](#) in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

With the support of the Government of Italy, Slow Food is implementing an IFAD grant for the project Enhancing Indigenous Youth and Women's Capacities to Protect and Promote Their Communities' Food Heritage. The overall goal of the project is to advance food systems transformation by promoting the centrality of agroecological food systems and the invaluable knowledge of Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines. Slow Food has contributed to innovative grass-root projects that enhance local value chains for traditional foods and to developing an Indigenous Peoples' network involving thousands of individuals in 86 countries. During 2024 a new grant has been awarded to Slow Food by IFAD to top up these resources and to implement the project *Foster Market Access for Indigenous Women and Youth to Protect and Promote their Communities' Food Heritage*. This grant builds on the achievements of successful initiatives like the Slow Food Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and Earth Markets, which emphasize the value of agroecology and food heritage. The project focuses on enhancing market access for Indigenous Peoples, especially youth and women, to protect and promote their traditional foods. By strengthening the relationship between agriculture, the environment, and society, it aligns with Slow Food's mission of promoting sustainable, fair, and nutritious food systems.

Indigenous Peoples organisations are currently developing three grant proposals for the implementation of ASAP + approved financial contribution of US\$400,000 to the IPAF.

IFAD13 highlights that to achieve the SDGs and to transform rural areas and food systems, investment in rural people must be scaled up significantly. During IFAD13 (2025–2027), the Fund will further engage with Indigenous Peoples as partners. In line with its updated Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IFAD will continue to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are empowered to enhance their livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and resilience to climate change and other shocks. IFAD will aim to develop 10 new projects with a significant focus on Indigenous Peoples. In addition, IFAD will continue to support the IPAF, which finances small projects fostering self-driven development to enable indigenous communities to find solutions to the challenges they face

IFAD is currently developing its strategic framework (2025-31) building on the understanding that the development outcomes IFAD achieves in rural areas are pivotal to advancing progress toward two key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Indigenous Peoples have been actively consulted in the development of this

strategic framework, ensuring that their perspectives, priorities, and needs are integrated into IFAD's approach to achieving these critical global goals.

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's [Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#) seeks to enhance IFAD's development impact by fostering meaningful and equitable partnerships with Indigenous Peoples in rural areas. It establishes a clear framework of principles to guide IFAD's engagement, ensuring that all initiatives respect Indigenous Peoples' rights, cultures, and aspirations. The policy emphasizes the importance of co-designing development projects through inclusive consultations and collaborative decision-making processes. It also outlines the tools, procedures, and resources IFAD will leverage to implement these principles, such as tailored guidance notes, capacity-building initiatives, and dedicated funding mechanisms. By adhering to this policy, IFAD reaffirms its commitment to empowering Indigenous Peoples as key partners in achieving sustainable development and self-determined growth.

[IFAD has updated the Guidance Note of the SECAP Volume 2: Social safeguards](#) are essential because they ensure that development initiatives respect human rights, promote social equity, and prevent harm to vulnerable communities, including Indigenous Peoples. By embedding these safeguards into its operations, IFAD upholds its commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. These measures protect Indigenous Peoples' cultural heritage, livelihoods, and rights to land and resources, fostering trust and collaboration between IFAD and Indigenous communities. They also align with IFAD's broader mandate to reduce poverty and empower marginalized groups, ensuring development efforts do not inadvertently perpetuate inequalities or social exclusion.

IFAD implements the Guidance Note of the SECAP (Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures) Volume 2, specifically addressing Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples. This update provides clearer guidance on implementing safeguards that support Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determined development. By ensuring IFAD-funded projects are co-designed with Indigenous Peoples through full, effective, and meaningful consultations—up to and including consensus—these safeguards empower Indigenous communities to actively shape projects that affect their lives. This collaborative approach not only enhances project outcomes but also respects the unique knowledge, values, and priorities of Indigenous Peoples, reinforcing their role as partners in sustainable development.

IFAD has developed a dedicated resource link to consolidate its knowledge and tools on engaging with Indigenous Peoples. This comprehensive resource, [available here](#), provides a wealth of materials outlining IFAD's approach to fostering partnerships with Indigenous Peoples. It includes key documents, policies, and guidance notes, and highlights initiatives aimed at promoting Indigenous Peoples' self-determined development. This resource serves as a valuable tool for stakeholders seeking to understand and support IFAD's commitment to ensuring Indigenous Peoples' rights, inclusion, and meaningful participation in development processes.

Data and evaluation

IFAD's Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG) is consolidating the development of web-based interactive dashboards to access and navigate real-time data in a user-friendly way in order to support informed strategies and decisions and encourage knowledge-sharing and learning mechanisms for more transformational outcomes. In particular, the dashboard allows to: (i) strategically orient project-level action to address the issues of Indigenous Peoples, climate change and environment, gender, nutrition, youth, and persons with disabilities; (ii) perform more accurate and time-efficient analyses by automatizing recurring tasks; and (iii) identify integration opportunities among the different ECG thematic areas. In terms of strengthening availability of project-level data on the engagement with IPs, the dashboard allows for easy access to and navigation of the active and overall portfolio of IFAD-funded projects targeting Indigenous Peoples, including outreach and financing data. In addition, relevant indicators can be monitored, and information on the projects funded through the IPAF are being integrated.

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

The Indigenous Peoples Team at IFAD collaborates closely with regional divisions, divisional focal points on Indigenous Peoples, and regional specialists in gender and social inclusion. In 2024, the team actively contributed to the design and implementation of projects, incorporating Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and applying an integrated mainstreaming approach in the development of new projects and Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs).

The Indigenous Peoples team at IFAD is involved in **16 projects as project delivery team (PDT) members**. Furthermore, and building on past experiences and with support from Sida funds, IFAD is enhancing its practice of involving Indigenous experts or consultants with expertise in Indigenous Peoples at the early stages of project design. This approach ensures a deeper understanding of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and priorities, enabling their meaningful inclusion in project planning. Key designs include:

- **Cameroon, Programme de Promotion de l'Entreprenariat Agro-Pastoral - Phase 2 (AEP-YOUTH II), PEAJ – jeune:** Target Groups: Farmers Organizations, Women, Youth, Internal Displaced People (IDPs), Indigenous People (IPs). Two indigenous peoples consultants have conducted consultations at design with Indigenous Peoples communities and developed an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework as well as included indigenous peoples perspectives in the overall project design.
- **Kenya, Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme (INReMP):** the project will be re-oriented towards a market led approach, and viable food systems from production to markets, and the promotion of green finances for climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives/interventions. It will introduce innovative aspects at scale through the envisaged co-financing partnerships with GCF and other IFIs including AfDB and IDB where possible. An indigenous consultant has been hired to develop an indigenous peoples planning framework.
- **Bolivia, National program to promote the productivity of domestic South American camelids, Procamelidos:** The programme, structured using the Multiphase Adaptive Programme (MAP) approach, comprises two 4-year phases with a total duration of 7 years and US\$46 million in IFAD funding. Its goal is to enhance the livelihoods of camelid producers by fostering a more productive and

inclusive sector to sustain rural communities and drive local economic development. An Indigenous Peoples specialist has been hired to support the development of an IPPF during concept note stage.

- **Fiji Blue Economy and Green Village Development Project (Fiji BEGVD):** The Project Goal is to reduce rural poverty through sustainable economic linkages between rural producers and urban markets. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to promote the blue economy and green village model by harmonizing the growth of tourism with the sustainable use and management of land and inshore marine resources in a manner that enhances the health of the ecosystem and supports the livelihood and food security of communities. The Indigenous Peoples team has participated in the design mission of this project to develop SECAP and IPPF.
- **Laos PDR phase 2 (AFN II)** the mission supported the country team to familiarise with the approaches to engage with ethnic groups of different partners, including discussing specific modalities for implementation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process.

In line with recommendations from Indigenous Peoples' representatives at the 4th global meeting of the IPFI, the Indigenous Peoples Team maintains and regularly updates a roster of Indigenous experts. This roster is integrated into IFAD's shared consultant database, streamlining the recruitment of Indigenous experts or specialized consultants during the early phases of project design to promote culturally responsive and inclusive development.

The IPAF plays a vital role in strengthening IFAD's capacity to engage effectively with Indigenous Peoples. Through its support for grassroots projects, IPAF enhances IFAD's understanding of Indigenous Peoples' rights, priorities, and traditional governance systems. By fostering capacity-building, advocacy, and institutional strengthening within Indigenous communities, IPAF provides IFAD with valuable insights and practices for inclusive and culturally sensitive project design and implementation. Additionally, the coordination and monitoring efforts led by regional partners such as FIMI, SWT, and Tebtebba help refine IFAD's approaches, ensuring they are grounded in Indigenous knowledge and aligned with their aspirations for self-determined development. As highlighted in the Assessment of the 5th IPAF cycle, capacity-building and institutional strengthening provided by IPAF-supported projects were also means for promoting the collective empowerment of indigenous communities.

The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) Workshop took place in Turin in conjunction with the Terra Madre event of Slow Food from 23 to 25 September 2024. The objectives of the workshop were to: share lessons and experiences in the implementation of the IPAF among IPAF partners; (ii) discuss the future of the IPAF; and (iii) strengthen the IPAF network and partnership with Slow Food. This was expected to be achieved through by: discussing and integrating the findings and recommendations from the last IPAF assessment; sharing experiences, practices and challenges in the implementation of the Facility among IPAF partners; exchanging on progress and updates in the implementation of the present cycle of the Facility; discussing about the future of the Facility particularly looking at partnership development and resources mobilization, the linkages with IFAD country programmes, the sustainability of IPAF funded projects; identifying opportunities to strengthen the IPAF network and the partnership between IPAF regional partners (RIPOs), and IPAF awarded organizations; identifying concrete

opportunities for collaboration between IPAF supported projects and Slow Food partners at the country and regional levels.

Participants included representatives from RIPOs, IPAF Secretariat, IPAF awarded organizations, the Slow Food Indigenous Peoples Focal Point, and representatives from the Slow Food Indigenous Network.

IFAD is actively involved in developing indicators for monitoring the UN SWAP – Indigenous Peoples through its participation in the IASG Working Group II. Throughout 2024, the group worked on finalizing the draft of the Accountability Framework, with efforts focused on simplifying and tailoring the indicators for UN Country Teams and UN entities.



6) Advance the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Executive Board observer status: during 2024 the Indigenous Peoples Team at IFAD consolidated coordination with the Office of the Secretary and the Secretary of IFAD in order to set up a clear mechanism to ensure the engagement with Indigenous Peoples in the IFAD Executive Board when items of relevance to Indigenous Peoples are on the agenda for consideration. This was achieved and now selected representatives of the IPFI Steering Committee are invited to participate in sessions of the Executive Board as observers, and to informal meetings where items of relevance are being considered.

UNPFII participants: IFAD actively attended the twenty-third session of the UNPFII and supported the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives. In its IPAF programme of work, IFAD has dedicated funds to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in UNPFII and related mechanisms.

Meetings with regional focal points: IFAD has identified regional focal points that advocate for Indigenous Peoples and oversee the implementation of regional action plans. They also enhance communication, dialogue and information sharing at regional level. These focal points have actively engaged during the regional consultations in preparation for the seventh global meeting of the IPFI. They are also participating actively in the establishment

of country coordination groups; the identification of focal points at the level of both IFAD country teams and Indigenous Peoples' organizations is ongoing.

Regional meetings ahead of the Seventh global meeting of the IPFI: Sub-regional and regional consultation meetings in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Asia and the Pacific, and Africa took place between August and November 2024 in preparation for the 2025 IPFI global meeting, themed “Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty.” These meetings served as platforms for Indigenous Peoples to engage in meaningful dialogue with IFAD staff and share their perspectives on economic, social, and cultural development at the regional level. The discussions focused on enhancing food security and sovereignty while ensuring that Indigenous voices shape the policies and programmes impacting their communities.

The IPFI: plays a crucial role in advancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples in United Nations processes by providing a platform for dialogue, advocacy, and policy influence. The Forum brings together Indigenous representatives from around the world to engage directly with IFAD and other UN agencies, ensuring that their voices are heard in global discussions on sustainable development, human rights, and climate change. Through the Forum, Indigenous Peoples are able to present their perspectives, share experiences, and contribute to the development of policies and initiatives that affect their communities. This active participation not only strengthens their role in shaping UN processes but also ensures that their rights, needs, and aspirations are integrated into global frameworks like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By fostering meaningful engagement and collaboration, the Forum helps amplify Indigenous Peoples' influence in international decision-making, advocating for their right to self-determined development and social inclusion.

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 2025 session of the Forum, including SDGs 5, 7, 10, 13 and 16.

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:

- 1. Promoting Gender Equality (SDG 5):** IFAD integrates gender-transformative approaches into its projects, empowering rural women to take leadership roles and access resources like land, credit, and training. For example, IFAD-supported programs have enhanced women’s participation in agricultural cooperatives and decision-making processes, fostering gender equity and economic empowerment.
- 2. Advancing Clean Energy Access (SDG 7):** IFAD supports initiatives that introduce renewable energy solutions in rural areas, such as solar irrigation systems and clean cooking technologies. These interventions reduce energy poverty, improve agricultural productivity, and enhance resilience to climate change while reducing environmental impact.

3. **Reducing Inequalities (SDG 10):** By targeting marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples and rural women, IFAD ensures inclusive development. Through mechanisms like the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), IFAD helps Indigenous communities advocate for their rights and integrate their knowledge into development planning, promoting equity and social cohesion.
4. **Addressing Climate Action (SDG 13):** IFAD implements climate adaptation and resilience programs, such as the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), which helps farmers adopt climate-resilient practices and diversify their livelihoods. These initiatives enhance food security and safeguard biodiversity while mitigating climate-related risks.
5. **Strengthening Institutions and Governance (SDG 16):** IFAD promotes inclusive and participatory governance in rural communities, enabling better resource management and conflict resolution. Capacity-building efforts strengthen local institutions, ensuring that rural populations, including Indigenous Peoples, have a voice in decision-making processes.

ii. Please describe any activities your entity organized in support of the 2024 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.

During the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in IFAD was active as an effective and relevant partner among a broad cross-section of stakeholders. The 2024 HLPF provided an opportunity to demonstrate IFAD's contribution to the SDGs, particularly those under in-depth review at this year's Forum - SDG1 and 2, and interlinkages to 13 and 17, and to the 2030 Agenda more broadly.

IFAD Delegation – led by the President – attended over 25 events during the two-week Forum (official HLPF meetings, HLPF Special Events and Side-Events, and others). The IFAD President participated in two high-level HLPF Special Events – namely, the preview of the 2024 SOFI Report (via video message) and the SDG6 / UN Water event in his capacity as UN Water Chair, which included the launch of the first-ever UN System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Mr. Lario participated in (a) one official side-event in partnership with Norway, Brazil, FAO and CGIAR, (b) one event organized by IFAD in partnership with Brazil and UN-DESA, and (c) held bilateral meetings throughout the mission. IFAD staff had active roles across an additional four separate events and co-organized four events during the HLPF 2024. IFAD also contributed and participated (President, SKD AVP, and GPR Director) in the Expert Group Meetings (EGM) on SDG 2 that took place in Rome from 26-27 March 2024 (ahead of the July HLPF Session) to analyze trends and challenges and take stock of progress towards SDG 2.

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ANNEX 1. Key data on IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and tribal peoples approved in 2024

Country	Project title	Project goals and objectives	Project area and target groups	Project components	Total project financing (US\$)
Argentina	Promotion of Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems for Family Farming Programme (PROSAF) – Additional financing	<p>Project goal: Contribute to reducing the poverty of poor family, peasant and indigenous farming (AFCI for its Spanish acronym) producers and improving the sustainability of Argentina’s food systems.</p> <p>Development objective: Improve the resilience of poor AFCI producers by promoting sustainable and inclusive production and commercialisation systems that are adapted to climate change.</p>	<p>Project area: The programme will have a national coverage, recognising as priority intervention areas those with the greatest concentrations of poverty, especially the north-eastern and north-western regions of Argentina.</p> <p>Target group: The programme explicitly includes Indigenous groups and communities, directly benefiting 16,610 AFCI smallholders living in poverty—40% women (6,809) and 30% youth (5,091, equally split by gender)—representing 15,785 rural households and approximately 66,300 people. Of these households, 20% belong to Indigenous Peoples. The target group comprises poor AFCI smallholders linked to or transitioning towards agroecology, including: (i) structurally poor peasant families; and (ii) poor AFCI families impacted by recurring economic crises, worsened by COVID-19. These groups include: (i) agroecological producers; (ii) those transitioning to agroecology; and (iii) “de facto agroecological producers” due to cultural practices or economic constraints.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 20%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Support and Financing for production and commercialisation (2) Development of systemic support services for production and commercialisation (3) The objective of this component is to generate conditions to broadly disseminate the knowledge generated by the (4) programme through the knowledge and systematisation of experiences initiated by the organisations (networks, SPOs, youth groups), (5) the National Coordination Unit/Project Implementation Unit and other actors linked to implementation, generating value and improving their performance. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 52.6 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 15 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 28.1 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 10.5 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 2.1 million</p>
Bolivia	Programme for the Development of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture (AGROSUSTENTAR)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	<p>Project goal: Reducing rural poverty and improving the sustainability of local agri-food systems.</p> <p>Development goals: To increase the resilience and food and nutrition security of agro-ecological and agro-ecological transition smallholder families. Increasing resilience is key to a sustainable long-term exit from poverty for smallholder families as well as to the sustainability of the agri-food systems to which smallholders are contributing and on which they depend for their</p>	<p>Project Area: Border municipalities in Bolivia facing high climate vulnerability, poverty (>50% UBN), and food insecurity (ICA). Areas are selected for improved connectivity and optimized service delivery.</p> <p>Target Groups: Women heads of household with triple burdens due to migration and climate, youth (18–28) with limited resources for non-land-based enterprises, and indigenous peoples (Aymara, Quechua, Amazon, Chiquitanfa).</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 20%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Promotion of territorial agroecological transitions and integrated farms with a focus on climate change adaptation. (2) Development of markets for agro-ecological products. (3) Strengthening capacities and enabling conditions towards sustainable agro-food systems. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 26.8 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 23 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 5.4 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 4.6 million</p>

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		family food. There is growing evidence that improved resilience contributes directly to reducing multidimensional poverty.			
Brazil	Paraíba Rural Sustainable Development Project (PROCASE II)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	Project goal: Reduce rural poverty and food and nutrition insecurity for family farmers. Development objective: Continuity of public policies and programmes that support rural poverty reduction/ Non-occurrence of acute drought episodes.	Project area: PROCASE II will cover the rural areas of all 223 municipalities of the State of Paraíba. Target group: family farming families in poverty and extreme poverty, especially in municipalities with a lower Human Development Index and more significant deprivation. The project will directly reach 60,000 families (around 210,000 people), of which 50 per cent will be women, 20 per cent young people, 5 per cent PCTs and 2 per cent persons with disabilities. The project's main target groups are: (i) family farmers living in poverty and extreme poverty, (ii) rural women, (iii) rural youth, (iv) TPCs, (v) persons with disabilities and (v) LGBTQIABP+. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 5%.	(1) Resilient production systems to reduce rural poverty (2) Organizational strengthening, capacity-building and knowledge management.	Total Project Cost: 95 million IFAD financing: 10 million Amount benefitting IPs: 4.75 million Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 0.5 million
Brazil	Food Security and Nutrition and Climate Resilience in the Northeast Semiarid of Brazil Project (PDHC III)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	Project goal: contribute to reducing rural poverty and food and nutrition insecurity in family farming. Development objective: It aims to generate more sustainable, biodiverse food systems that strengthen family farmers' resilience 10 to climate change.	Project area: 9 Northeastern states and the state of Minas Gerais, totalling 10 states. Target group: The Project will benefit approximately 90,000 family farming families (around 315,000 people), of which 60% will have a Single Registry profile. 50% of the activities will focus on women, 30% on young people and 7% on traditional peoples and communities (PCTs). % of IPs benefiting from the project: 7%.	(1) Promoting Food Security and nutrition from an agroecological perspective. (2) Capacity building, innovation and dissemination. (3) Project management and M&E.	Total Project Cost: 155 million IFAD financing: 35 million Amount benefitting IPs: 10.85 million Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 2.45 million
Brazil	The Sustainable Atlantic Rainforest Development Project (Parceiros da Mata)	Project goal: Improve income, food and nutritional security, access to basic services and adaptation of the rural population to climate change, in addition to protecting the natural resource base. Development objective: Contribute to the protection of the natural resource base, to the environmentally sustainable and diversified growth of rural production, to the increase in income, and to the expansion of access to essential services such	Project area: 77 municipalities in four territories in the Atlantic Rainforest of Bahia State: Baixo Sul, Litoral Sul, Médio Rio das Contas, and Vale do Jiquiriçá. Target group: Poor family farmers and poor rural populations, with priority to women, youth, traditional communities, and LGBTQIAPN+ persons, from prioritised rural communities. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 5%.	(1) Resilient production systems, environmental recovery, and capacity building. (2) Water security and rural sanitation. (3) Institutional strengthening and knowledge management (KM).	Total Project Cost: 150 million IFAD financing: 18 million Amount benefitting IPs: 7.5 million Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 1.26 million

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		as water resources infrastructure and rural sanitation.			
Brazil	Promotion of PES for deforestation-free supply chains in Brazil (CompensACTION Brazil)	<p>Project goal: Reduce rural poverty through the increased productivity of recovered ecosystems and payment for the provision of environmental and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Development objective: Promote the agroforestry transition of cocoa growing areas towards production arrangements that are less dependent on external inputs, more profitable and with greater potential for providing ecosystem services, favouring an increase in production and income and mitigating forest degradation and deforestation processes in the Southern Bahia Cocoa Region.</p>	<p>Project area: 77 municipalities of 4 Territories in Bahia - Baixo Sul, Litoral Sul, Vale do Jiquiriçá and Médio Rio de Contas.</p> <p>Target group: 1,600 families (around 6,400 people), of which 50% will be smallholder farmers whose subsistence is based on low-productivity family farming and at least 20% will be quilombolas (traditional communities), 30% agrarian reform settlers.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 20%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Implementation of PES in the core area. (2) Support for municipal and regional PES policies. (3) Project management, knowledge management and CSST. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 4.9 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 0.49 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 0.98 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 0.1 million</p>
Brazil	Capacity Development for Overcoming Hunger and Mitigating the Effects of Rural Poverty and Extreme Poverty (Paulo Freire Project II)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	<p>Project Goal: The goal of PPF 2 is to reduce rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in family farming.</p> <p>Development objective: The Development Objective is to increase the sustainability of production systems and the resilience of family farmers.</p>	<p>Project area: The Project will cover 74 municipalities in the semi-arid region of the state of Ceará. The selection of the municipalities is based on the Municipal Alert Index (IMA), developed by IPECE, which integrates 12 indicators to measure the vulnerability of municipalities in climatic, agricultural, and social assistance dimensions. The selection also considered that the areas of operation of the three IFAD interventions in Ceará - PPF II, Sertão Vivo and Projeto Dom Helder Câmara III - cover the entire semi-arid region of the state and do not overlap.</p> <p>Target groups: The population of the Project area is estimated at 2,400,605, of which 50.9% are women (1,271,632) and 23.7% are young people aged 15 to 29 (592,541). The population of the municipalities in the Project's area is among the poorest in Brazil (45% of people in poverty and extreme poverty), with limited access to basic social services, high levels of social, environmental, and climatic vulnerabilities, and high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rural development with environmental sustainability based on agroecology. (2) Access to water, sanitation, and social technologies. (3) Knowledge Management and Cooperation to Adapt to Climate Change and Combat Desertification in the Semi-arid (INOVA CLIMA). 	<p>Total Project Cost: 146.3 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 8.4 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 7.32 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 0.42 million</p>

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<p>Burundi</p>	<p>Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi (PAIFAR-B) – Additional financing</p>	<p>Project goal: PAIFAR-B is fully aligned with the goals and objectives of the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016–2025, IFAD’s Inclusive Rural Finance Policy and all other relevant policies and strategies, including those for targeting, gender equality and women’s empowerment, the environment and natural resource management, and climate change.</p> <p>Development objective: enhance financial inclusion in agricultural and non-agricultural rural populations (producers, producers’ organizations and the most vulnerable groups, including women, young people and microentrepreneurs) by bridging the gap between the demand and supply of financial and non-financial services.</p>	<p>Project area: 14 of the 18 provinces in the country, while the additional financing will extend the project’s coverage to 17 provinces covering all except one area of the country.</p> <p>Target group: consist of partner MFIs, agricultural cooperatives and individual smallholders who want to access credit for productive purposes. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 1%.</p>	<p>(1) Contributing to operationalizing the financial inclusion strategy. (2) Strengthening the supply of rural financial services to better meet the needs of targeted populations. (4) Project coordination.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 68.5 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 19.4 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 44 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 0.68 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 0.44 million</p>
<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders (AIMS) – Additional financing</p>	<p>Project goal: The AIMS project goal is to enhance the prosperity of Cambodian smallholder farmers through increasingly profitable links to agribusinesses and markets.</p> <p>Development objective: The project development objective is to increase returns from farming for smallholders, including poorer farmers, through efficient public sector investment. The project has two interrelated components: (i) value chain development; and (ii) value chain financing.</p>	<p>Project area: 18 provinces, 129 districts, 707 communes and 3,020 villages, thus covering 86 per cent of districts, 56 per cent of communes and 26 per cent of villages in the country</p> <p>Target group: A total of 78,280 households have been mobilized (exceeding the target of 75,000 households) in the four priority commodity value chains, with households identified under the national Identification of Poor Households Programme (IDPoor) constituting 17 per cent, near-poor households 77 per cent and better-off households 6 per cent. With the additional financing, AIMS will incorporate some 13,200 additional households into existing POs in the currently targeted villages and communes, with a focus on IDPoor households and women, and will have a target outreach of 88,200 households by 2027.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 10.2%.</p>	<p>(1) Value chain development. (2) Value chain financing.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 90 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 20 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 56 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 9.18 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 5.7 million</p>

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<p>China</p>	<p>Gansu Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project (G2RDP)</p>	<p>Project goal: Contribute to the consolidation of no poverty (SDG1), no hunger (SDG2), gender equality (SDG 5), climate action (SDG 13), and food security with innovative and scalable good practices and reference.</p> <p>Development objective: Support the country's ongoing Rural Revitalization programme by demonstrating inclusive and innovative business models that promote sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and building community adaptive capacities.</p>	<p>Project area: Five counties, Tianzhu, Jingtai, Maiji and Weiyuan.</p> <p>Target group: 108,000 rural households, extending its benefits to a total of 351,500 of household members.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 4%.</p>	<p>(1) Sustainable green agricultural development.</p> <p>(2) Building community resilient capacities.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 227.1 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 88 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 9.08 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 3.5 million</p>
<p>China</p>	<p>Hunan Specialized Forestry Industry Development Project (HuSFID)</p>	<p>Project goal: Rural revitalization and enable smallholders to benefit from rural transformation through a private sector led green growth model which is inclusive and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Development objective: Increase smallholder's capacity for increased production and improved quality, climate resilience and access to markets through the development of three selected value chains namely bamboo, camellia oleifera and medicinal plants in seven selected counties in the Hunan Province.</p>	<p>Project area: 7 counties (Taojiang, Hengshan, Yanling, Pingjiang, Heshan, Yuanling and Xupu).</p> <p>Target group: Smallholders especially women and youth who will, for purposes of production and marketing, be aggregated / linked to cooperatives, private and state-owned enterprises involved in the three selected value chains.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 5%.</p>	<p>(1) Smallholder Integration in Value Chains.</p> <p>(2) Enterprise Led Business Development.</p> <p>(3) Project Management & Capacity Building.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 235.2 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 80 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 18.8 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 4 million</p>
<p>Colombia</p>	<p>Development of sustainable rural productive and entrepreneurial capacities at the national level (Rurality for life)*</p>	<p>Project goal: contribute to reducing rural poverty and ensuring the human right to food within the framework of the peace process, social cohesion and the renewal of trust.</p>	<p>Project areas: 214 municipalities in 12 departments were identified, concentrated in three large intervention areas.</p> <p>Target Group: The target groups of the project are families in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty with productive potential, which may be: small producers (peasants and small farmers); indigenous communities; black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities (NARP for its Spanish acronym); families headed by women; rural women; rural youth; people with</p>	<p>(1) Capacity building and investment for agricultural and non-agricultural rural initiatives.</p> <p>(2) Transition to sustainable financial and non-financial services, improvement of existing productive infrastructure (for transformation and</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 126.3 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 50 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 18.9 million</p>

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	*Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	Development objective: strengthen the productive and income-generating capacity of the rural population living in poverty and extreme poverty in a sustainable and resilient manner.	disabilities, older adults, victims of the armed conflict, who reside permanently in one of the prioritised municipalities. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 15%.	commercialisation) and of access to markets. (4) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 7.5 million
Congo	Agriculture, Youth and entrepreneurship project (PAJE) – Additional financing	Project goal: The project targets vulnerable groups, particularly youth and women, to boost agriculture and the economy. It will support 25,424 households, reaching 127,200 people, including youth (60%) and women (50%). Beneficiaries will receive training, coaching, and access to resources for entrepreneurship and employment. Development objective: «Promote the socio-professional inclusion of young people and vulnerable groups in profitable activities that create income and decent, sustainable jobs in agri-food value chains».	Project area: The project targets southern Congo, the "granary of the Congo," with high rural populations and youth. Focus areas include Pool, Bouenza, Niari, Kouilou, Lékoumou, Plateau, and parts of Cuvette Ouest. Key activities span agriculture, fishing, and commercial hubs like Brazzaville-Pointe Noire. Target groups: The project benefits 25,424 households (127,200 people), prioritizing young people (18–35), women, vulnerable groups, and indigenous populations. Beneficiaries include small-scale farmers and agro-pastoral entrepreneurs, with 50% women and 2% people with disabilities. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 2%.	(1) Strengthening agricultural supply chains and cooperation between stakeholders. (2) Improve the enabling environment for the agri-food sector. (3) Project coordination and management, monitoring-evaluation and knowledge management.	Total Project Cost: 23.5 million IFAD additional financing: 6.8 million IFAD financing: 14.7 million Amount benefiting IPs: 0.5 million Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 0.3 million
Democratic Republic of the Congo - DRC	Empowerment through Nutrition-sensitive, Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship (AVENIR) – Additional financing* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	Project goal: The project goal is to boost the economic resilience and social inclusion of Indigenous communities by integrating traditional knowledge into sustainable agriculture, promoting local supply chains, and improving market access through e-commerce. It focuses on collaboration, gender, youth empowerment, climate change, food security, and Indigenous rights. Development objective: The project aims to boost the economic resilience and social inclusion of Indigenous communities by integrating traditional knowledge into	Project Area: The project will improve agricultural supply from four provinces to Kinshasa, focusing on poverty, malnutrition, and market-oriented agriculture. It aims to reach 2 million people, with 50% women, 50% youth, 5% PWDs, and 0.5% elderly. Target groups: (i) smallholder farmers; (ii) women; (iii) youth, particularly unemployed youth; (iv) people with disabilities; and (v) micro and small-scale entrepreneurs. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 5%.	(1) Support to smallholder agriculture and commercialization. (2) Support to community development and decentralization.	Total Project Cost: 211.5 million IFAD financing: 45.2 million Amount benefiting IPs: 10.6 million Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 2.3 million

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		sustainable agriculture, promoting local supply chains, and improving market access through e-commerce. It focuses on collaboration, gender, youth empowerment, climate change, food security, and Indigenous rights.			
Honduras	Strengthening innovation, Resilience and the Sustainability of Agrifood Systems in North Central Honduras (INNOVASAN)	<p>Project goal: Contribute to the reduction of poverty by promoting equal opportunities for families of small-scale producers in poverty and vulnerable rural population in the north central region of Honduras.</p> <p>Development objective: improve the income, food and nutritional security, and resilience to climate change of the families of small-scale rural producers living in poverty and of the vulnerable rural population, with the development of nutrition-sensitive and climate change resilient agrifood systems.</p>	<p>Project area: 21 municipalities in 4 Departments (Comayagua, Cortés, Francisco Morazán, Yoro) of the north central region.</p> <p>Target group: segment of the rural population in its geographic area, most specifically families of small-scale producers in conditions of poverty or extreme poverty (classified either as “self-consumption” or “in transition” family farmers) and rural population in vulnerable conditions.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 6%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Investments in human, social, economic and natural capital of the project target groups. (2) Strengthening the capacities and coordination of the government and other actors in the territory. (3) Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 60.3 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 17.7 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 3.62 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 1.1 million</p>
India	Competitiveness Improvement of Agriculture and Allied Sectors Project in Jammu and Kashmir (J&KCIP)	<p>Project goal: Contribute to the sustained increase in incomes of rural households by improving the competitiveness and climate resilience of farming operations.</p> <p>Development objective: Improve the competitiveness and climate resilience of the farmers through a value chain approach, covering production, value addition and marketing of high-value niche commodities from agriculture, horticulture, and allied sectors of J&K.</p>	<p>Project area: all 20 districts of J&K (Jammu and Kashmir).</p> <p>Target group: Resource-poor farmers and rural households, involved in farming in areas with the potential for cultivation of high-value niche crops and horticultural crops, using climate-resilient and environment-friendly technologies; vulnerable communities including pastoralists, fishermen and other Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 10%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Climate-smart and market-led production. (2) Agri-business ecosystem development support. (3) Support to vulnerable communities (4) Project Management. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 217.2 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 100 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 21.7 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 10 million</p>

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<p>India</p>	<p>Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme – II (OPELIP II)*</p> <p>*Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Project goal : OPELIP-II overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty and improve nutrition security in PVTG villages in Odisha.</p> <p>Development objective: The program development objective (PDO) is to enable households to improve incomes, nutrition practices, and resilience in target PVTG areas.</p>	<p>Project area: 1,679 PVTG villages (541 OPELIP villages and 1,138 new villages), 287 Gram Panchayats, 46 blocks, and 14 districts (Angul, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Kandamal, Keonjhar, Malkanagiri, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sundargarh, Deogarh).</p> <p>Target group: The primary target population of OPELIP-II are the 13 PVTGs residing in the state of Odisha, namely: Birhor, Bondo, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Juang, Kharia, Dongria Khond, Kutia Khond, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankidia, Paudi Bhuyan, and Saora. The GoI identified these PVTGs using the following characteristics, among others: (i) preagricultural levels of technology; (ii) low levels of literacy; and (iii) a declining or stagnant population. The total population of the targeted PVTG villages is approximately 185,000 households, with an estimated population of 833,500.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 100%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Community empowerment and institutional strengthening. (2) Household food and nutrition security. (3) Improving agricultural productivity, market linkages, and incomes. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 284 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 86 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 284 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 86 million</p>
<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Integrated Village Economic Transformation Project (TEKAD) – Additional financing</p>	<p>Project goal: empower village communities in eastern Indonesia to foster rural transformation and inclusive growth by leveraging the potential of the Village Law and the Village Fund.</p> <p>Development objective: enable rural households to establish sustainable livelihoods through enhanced village and district governance.</p>	<p>Project area: Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Papua, Central Papua, Highland Papua, South Papua and Southwest Papua.</p> <p>Target group: 165,370 households in 1,110 villages.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: To be determined during project implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Village economic empowerment. (2) Partnerships for village economic development. (3) Innovation, learning and policy development. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 118 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 27 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 62 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: TBC</p>
<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Employment Support Services Programme (YESS) – Additional financing</p>	<p>Project goal: The goal of YESS is for young women and men to contribute to rural transformation and inclusive rural growth.</p> <p>Development objective: The overall objective of the programme is for rural young women and men to be engaged in the agricultural sector through</p>	<p>Project area: eight new provinces and 16 additional districts. The new provinces to be included, in addition to the current four provinces, are Banten, Yogyakarta, Central Java, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Southwest Papua.</p> <p>Target group: rural young people, particularly women and men between 17 and 39 years of age.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: To be determined during project implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The rural youth transition to work. (2) The rural youth entrepreneurship. (3) The investing in rural youth. (4) The enabling environment for rural youth. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 119 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 30 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 87 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p>

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		employment and entrepreneurship.			Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: TBC
Kenya	Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme (INReMP)	<p>Project goal: contribute to improved rural households' food, nutrition, and income security in a sustainable and resilient ecosystem.</p> <p>Development objective: enhance integrated natural resources management, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, particularly for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Project areas: Cherangany Hills and Mau West water towers focusing on the following ten counties: a) The Cherangany water tower counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu; b) Cherangany downstream counties of Nandi and Kakamega (implementing the GEF funded Integrated Land and Water Management for Food, Water and Climate Security in the Dairy Food System to co-finance INReMP); and c) one upstream county of the Mau West Catchment and three downstream counties of the Lake Victoria basin of Kericho, Kisumu, Homa Bay and Migori.</p> <p>Target group: 407,176 vulnerable rural households. % of IPs benefiting from the project: To be determined during project implementation.</p>	<p>(1) Community-led Enhanced Environment and INRM, Ecosystem Services, and Climate Action.</p> <p>(2) Improved, Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.</p> <p>(3) Institutional Strengthening, Policy Support and Programme Coordination.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 262 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 126 million</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs: TBC</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: TBC</p>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Agriculture For Nutrition - Phase 2 (AFN II) – Additional financing* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples	<p>Project goal: The project goal is to enable 28,000 vulnerable households living in the project area to raise their income by 20% by 2030.</p> <p>Development objective: enable 28,000 vulnerable households living in the project area to improve their food and nutrition security, enhance their climate resilience and increase smallholders' income by 2030</p>	<p>Project areas: AFN II is a scaling-up phase, expanding out beyond the Government's twelve, priority, "convergence districts" in four northern provinces to encompass twenty districts in six provinces, including: Phongsaly, Oudomxai, Xiengkhouang in the north and Salavan, Sekong, and Attapeu in the south.</p> <p>Target Group: The project targets 168,000 people across 28,000 households, focusing on vulnerable groups, including children under 5, adolescent girls (10-19), women of reproductive age (15-49), youth (15-35), and ensuring 50% female participation. Special attention is given to women-headed households (2%), persons with disabilities (2%), Lao migrants returning due to COVID-19 (5%), and ethnic minorities other than Lao/Tai (at least 70%).</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 70%.</p>	<p>(1) Community-driven agriculture and natural resources-based nutrition interventions establishment.</p> <p>(2) Business partnerships and market access improvement.</p> <p>(3) Enabling environment and partnerships.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 43.1 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 5.2 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 18 million</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs: 30.2 million</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 12.6 million</p>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Partnerships for Irrigation and Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture Project (PICSA) – Additional financing	<p>Project goal: enhance livelihoods, climate resilience and sustainability in the project area.</p> <p>Development objective: sustainable and inclusive local economic development.</p>	<p>Project area: 353 villages (batches 1–3) across 19 districts in four provinces.</p> <p>Target group: poor and near-poor smallholder farmers in 120 new villages, setting up and strengthening water user groups (WUGs) and APGs, and linking the poorest households to household grants and advanced APGs and connect them with start-ups or youth/women-led enterprises, excluding those already supported elsewhere.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 30%.</p>	<p>(1) Intensified agricultural development.</p> <p>(2) Value chain development.</p> <p>(3) Improved nutritional practices.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: 166 million</p> <p>IFAD additional financing: 10 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 30 million</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs: 49.8 million</p> <p>Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD: 9 million</p>

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<p>Nepal</p>	<p>Resilient High Value Agricultural Programme (R-HVAP)</p>	<p>Programme goal: Reduced poverty and improved resilience of smallholder households.</p> <p>Development objective: Transition smallholder agriculture towards sustainable food systems that are profitable, inclusive and agroecological.</p>	<p>Project area: three provinces in Western Nepal: Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpashchim.</p> <p>Target group: poor smallholder households engaged in mixed farming systems and deriving most of their income from agricultural production at different scales: subsistence, semi-commercial, and commercial.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 20%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enhanced capacities for transitioning to market oriented agroecological production systems. (2) Improved access to climate resilient productive infrastructure. (3) Improved wholesale aggregation and distribution of agroecological commodities for domestic and export markets; strengthened policies, regulations and institutions for smallholder agroecological production and trade. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 121 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 70 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 24.2 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 14 million</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Value Chain Innovation for Sustainable Transformation in Agrarian Reform Communities Project (VISTA)*</p> <p>*Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Programme goal: Reduce rural poverty and increase food security while protecting and enhancing the natural ecosystems in vulnerable upland areas.</p> <p>Development objective: Increase income and employment of target groups in fragile upland areas, including women, youth and IPs, through the strengthening of inclusive value chains with conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources and climate resilient practices.</p>	<p>Project area: Upland areas of two regions, Region XII on the island of Mindanao and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in Luzon.</p> <p>Target group: 70,000 smallholder households (approximately 350,000 people) engaging with the production of selected crops.</p> <p>% of IPs benefiting from the project: 30%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ecosystem Planning, Protection and Enhancement. (2) Sustainable Value Chain Development. (3) Project Management. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 146.6 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 105 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 44 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 31.5 million</p>

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Vanuatu	<p>Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition (AIMN_VUT)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Project goal: The goal of the AIM-N project is to improve food security, nutrition, and household income by empowering rural families to adopt resilient and nutrition-sensitive farming practices, linked to market access and sustainable income opportunities.</p> <p>Development goal: The project aims to build more diversified, resilient farming systems for climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness, while promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture and gender equality, leading to improved food security and better nutrition outcomes for rural communities.</p>	<p>Project area: AIM-N will operate in selected provinces of the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, chosen for high poverty, malnutrition, agricultural potential, and market access, avoiding overlap with other agriculture projects.</p> <p>Target groups: 130 rural communities in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, focusing on 33,680 people, with an emphasis on women (50%) and youth (20%). % of IPs benefiting from the project: 100%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Nutrition: Education and climate-resilient, nutritious food production. (2) Market Access: Partnerships with buyers to strengthen farmer organizations. (3) Agri-Food Systems: Financial support for farmers and MSMEs, and improved infrastructure. (4) Disaster Response: Funded responses to natural/man-made disasters. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 11.2 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 1.6 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 11.2 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 1.6 million</p>
Viet Nam	<p>Achieving emission reduction in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast of VN to support National REDD+ AP (RECAF)* *Project prioritizing Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Project goal: Reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation associated with major agricultural export commodity crops while enhancing livelihoods and reducing poverty in communities.</p> <p>Development objective: Empower and strengthen adaptive capacity of target communities and institutions to better contend with climate change.</p>	<p>Project areas: 5 Provinces including Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Lam Dong in the Central Highlands, and Ninh Thuan in the adjacent South Central Coast of the country.</p> <p>Target Group: RECAF will directly reach 100,000 smallholder farm households equivalent to some 420,000 people in 21 districts of the five target provinces and about 1,000,000 indirect beneficiaries living in and around the project area including the most vulnerable groups: women, youth and ethnic minorities. % of IPs benefiting from the project: 30%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Creating an enabling environment to reduce emissions from deforestation, enhance carbon stocks and adapt to climate change. (2) Measures to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and promote an economically viable transition to sustainable forest management, deforestation-free value chains, agroforestry systems and climate resilient livelihoods and incomes among forestland-dependent communities and ethnic minorities. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 102 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 32 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: 30.6 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs from IFAD: 9.6 million</p>
Viet Nam	<p>Climate Resilient and inclusive Water Infrastructure for rural Smallholders in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces (CRWIS)</p>	<p>Project goal: Strengthen climate resilience of water-insecure rural communities for inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces</p>	<p>Project area: The project is targeting the most climate-vulnerable communities in two districts (Ha Trung and Hoang Hoa) in Thanh Hoa province within the Ma river watershed, and six districts (Con Cuong, Anh Son, Do Luong, Thanh Chuong, Nam Dan and Hung Nguyen) in Nghe An province within the Lam river watershed, which are vulnerable to climate change.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Improved water availability & control through climate-resilient infrastructure development. (2) Integrated water management and climate resilient agriculture. (3) Project management and coordination. 	<p>Total Project Cost: 79 million</p> <p>IFAD financing: 42 million</p> <p>Amount benefitting IPs: TBC</p>

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		<p>Development objective: Catalyze climate-informed water management for irrigation and flood control through the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, transform agricultural production and facilitate business linkages in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces for climate-resilient, sustainable and profitable rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>Target group: CRWIS will be implemented through a combination of geographical targeting and direct beneficiary targeting approaches aimed at the most climate-vulnerable communities, including poor and near-poor households, women and other vulnerable groups. % of IPs benefiting from the project: To be determined during project implementation.</p>		<p>Amount benefiting IPs from IFAD loan and grant: TBC</p>
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