

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

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2000/22. The Permanent Forum is mandated to provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to ECOSOC and through the Council to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues with the UN system; and prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

The Permanent Forum's report of the eighteenth session of 2019 includes several recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to UN system agencies, funds and programmes (attached).

The report can be found at: <https://undocs.org/en/E/2019/43>

The Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch/secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites UN system agencies, funds and programmes and other inter-governmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations and other relevant issues, including the system-wide action plan on rights of indigenous peoples/SWAP and the 2030 Development Agenda.

The responses will be compiled into two separate reports for the 2020 session of the Permanent Forum: (a) System Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Implementation by the United Nations System; and (b) Update on the Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda.

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 for your response to be made available on our website, please inform our office accordingly.*

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **28 November 2019** 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  
Telephone: +1-917-367-5100  
Email: [indigenous\\_un@un.org](mailto:indigenous_un@un.org) and [melissa.martin@un.org](mailto:melissa.martin@un.org)

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The nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be held at United Nations Headquarters from **13 - 24 April 2020**.

### **Provisional Agenda**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme: “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”
4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights) with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
  - a. Dialogue with indigenous peoples;
  - b. Dialogue with Member States;
  - c. Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
  - d. Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
  - e. Regional dialogues;
  - f. Thematic dialogues.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its nineteenth session.

## Questionnaire

Please provide information on the following:

### A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:

- i. Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.

**Recommendation 83** addressed to IFAD during its XVII Session in April 2018, to *develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects.*

To respond to this recommendation, IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators to measure the well-being of indigenous peoples in the implementation manuals of its supported projects and has improved the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples' issues. In 2019, going beyond data disaggregation in respect of indigenous peoples (which is included in the revised Results and Impact Management System framework<sup>1</sup>), the newly designed/approved project for Sri Lanka includes specific indicators for indigenous peoples (e.g. number of groups with indigenous peoples in leadership positions). The next action, planned to be conducted in 2020, will be to review the consolidated list of indicators suggested by the representatives of indigenous peoples during the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources) and refine the indicators to be measurable and adoptable at project level. Important references to guide this exercise will be the monitoring and evaluation systems developed and being used by the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) regional partners: FIMI, Samburu Woment Trust (SWT) and Tebtebba.

- ii. The theme of the 2020 PFII session is "Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16". Please include information on any position paper, report or other activities and programmes that are of relevance to this theme.

In his opening statement to the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD held in February 2019, IFAD President Gilbert Houngbo expressed concern in relation to the dramatic increase in attacks and violence directed against indigenous peoples. The presence of a large number of partners at the Forum was considered a testament to the shared commitment to working together for a stronger voice on the issues that affect indigenous peoples.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/ec/96/docs/EC-2017-96-W-P-7.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, pp. 6-7.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

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In her keynote address, Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) walked participants of the global meeting through a short history of indigenous peoples within the UN system and shared some highlights from her work as Special Rapporteur. While celebrating the progress and gains achieved at all levels, she emphasized that challenges are still being faced by indigenous peoples. In particular, she underlined how indigenous peoples in many parts of the world still face discrimination and are victims of the worst forms of impunity and criminalization. Leaders and activists sacrifice their lives in their struggles to assert and claim their basic human rights. The Global Witness reports in 2016 and 2017 show the disproportionate representation of indigenous peoples among those who were killed defending their lands and protecting the environment. In 2017 alone, 207 human rights defenders were killed. Ms Tauli-Corpuz called for the adoption of a zero-tolerance approach to the killing of and violence against indigenous human rights defenders, and for addressing the root causes of attacks on them and their criminalization, with the recognition of the collective land rights of indigenous peoples. In relation to the theme of the Forum, she said that indigenous peoples have the experience and knowledge systems to help address climate change. This is why they persist in their actions and advocacy and insist on using, sharing and transmitting their traditional knowledge to protect their ecosystems as crucial for resilience and adaptation. The remarks by Ms Tauli-Corpuz were followed by an illustrated video developed with the support of IFAD.<sup>3</sup>

On the second day of the global meeting, Msgr. Fernando Chica Arellano (Permanent Observer of the Holy See to IFAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP)), referring to the encyclical *Laudato Si'*, emphasized the importance of advocating for the protection of “our Common House” in an integrated and holistic manner, since environmental, human and ethical degradation are intimately linked. He underlined that when it is only profit that moves the world, a spiral of injustices is engendered. If this is not understood, the legacy we leave to future generations will be withered lands, depleted seas, polluted air and wastelands. He reminded the audience of the words of Pope Francis, delivered in Puerto Maldonado in 2018 during a meeting with the Amazonian peoples, emphasizing that the defence of land “has no other purpose than the defence of life”. He concluded by underlining that the response to current challenges requires the joining of efforts, the complementarity of perspectives and the synergy of measures. That is why collaboration, dialogue and the seeking of consensual solutions are now more urgent than ever.<sup>4</sup>

During the fourth global meeting, Ms Joan Umaming Carling was invited to provide an overview on the engagement of indigenous peoples in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The speaker reminded the audience that indigenous peoples engaged in the SDGs from the very outset to promote indigenous peoples’ sustainable development, particularly in relation to the promotion of and respect for their rights (to land, territories, resources, self-determination, etc.).

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<sup>3</sup> Proceedings of the Fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 8  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

<sup>4</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, pp. 14-15.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

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Thanks to the strong lobbying and advocacy conducted by indigenous peoples at all levels, the 2030 Agenda contains six references to indigenous peoples (both in the political declaration and within SDG 2 on ending hunger and SDG 4 on education). The Agenda also recognizes that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to and are crucial enablers of sustainable development and should contribute to reviewing progress in achieving the SDGs. However, huge gaps still persist in relation to the inclusion of indigenous peoples in SDG processes and the acknowledgment of their contributions to the SDGs. National plans do not always include measures specific to indigenous peoples in addressing gaps in the achievement of the SDGs. While some countries are tracking progress in relation to indigenous peoples, this is not always the case. The approach is also still largely top-down, with a lack of consultation and inclusion of indigenous peoples in the planning, implementation and review of these plans. At the same time, partnerships with UN agencies mandated to support the implementation of SDGs offer a window of opportunity for collaboration to address priority issues for indigenous peoples, such as: securing land tenure and sustainable resource management; delivering quality education; empowering youth; promoting peace and security; guaranteeing access to renewable energy sources; and supporting indigenous governance systems and institutions and human rights defenders<sup>5</sup>.

A policy brief on “*Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs*” was released in October 2019 and uploaded on IFAD’s website:

<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41390824>.

The brief highlights how the involvement of indigenous peoples is key to achieving the ambitions of the SDGs. It states that on the one hand, indigenous peoples hold valuable knowledge and traditions that provide solutions to major challenges, including those related to sustainable natural resource management, climate resilience, and food systems that provide healthy nutrition for all. On the other hand, their exclusion and marginalization threaten the central tenet of the 2030 Agenda – to leave no one behind.

- iii. 2020 will be Beijing + 25. Please provide information on any publication, report or other background note, etc. related to indigenous women. Please also provide links to any relevant sources.

[Mainstreaming Gender-transformative Approaches at IFAD – Action Plan 2019-2025](#) and the revised [Operational Guidelines on Targeting](#) are the two most important guiding documents on gender (including by its very nature indigenous women) and targeting in IFAD’s overall operations. Furthermore, due to decentralization and internal structural changes, a Social Inclusion Cluster has been created within IFAD. The overall objective is to strengthen the operational capacity of IFAD to address gender and targeting throughout its operations (loan/investment portfolio as well in the non-loan portfolio).

The small projects financed through the IPAF 2018 Call for Proposals focused on project proposals – designed with and by indigenous peoples’ communities – that benefit women and

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<sup>5</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 15.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

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youth of indigenous peoples' communities. Out of the 35 projects approved in 2019 under the fifth IPAF cycle, ten will be implemented directly by indigenous women's organizations.

As highlighted in the assessment of the fourth IPAF cycle, the proposals approved in 2015 particularly sought to promote gender equality; at least 48 per cent of direct beneficiaries were women. Also, gender issues were prominent in most of the projects supported by IPAF, with a view to promoting indigenous women's livelihoods, furthering their knowledge, strengthening their organizations, and building their advocacy and participation in society.<sup>6</sup>

The Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) have been designated as the co-lead agencies of the Rural Women's Working Group (IANWGE). The IANWGE is currently developing advocacy documents to raise awareness on the crucial roles of rural women and girls and to identify relevant pathways for their empowerment and has also proposed a separate publication on indigenous women and girls. The outputs of the group will feed into the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW64) and the Beijing +25 processes and will include: an advocacy document created and disseminated on rural women; and a CSW64 side event on rural women.

On 12 February 2019, indigenous peoples' representatives participating in the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD were invited by FAO and IFAD to take part in the lunch meeting entitled "Acknowledging the achievements of indigenous women – FAO violet chair advocacy campaign". The objective of the meeting was to highlight the valuable role played by indigenous women in mitigating the effects of climate change and as active agents in safeguarding the environment and contributing to sustainable development. In her opening remarks, the Lead Technical Specialist in the Gender and Social Inclusion team for IFAD noted that as the agriculture sector is under a rising threat from climate-change-induced increases in temperature, the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples – and especially women – on sustainable agriculture and protecting ecosystems for carbon storage are the key for moving forward. The lunch session also highlighted the various ways indigenous communities, and especially indigenous women, are adapting to the changes in their environment. Indigenous women further highlighted the role they play as custodians of traditional knowledge, biodiversity and natural resources and the need to more seriously take into consideration the perspectives of indigenous youth, including indigenous girls. Lastly, FAO presented the "Violet Chair" initiative, which is a global campaign for the empowerment of indigenous women for Zero Hunger. The campaign was launched by FAO, the International Indigenous Women's Forum and the News Agency of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Women. It is a call to the authorities, organizations, the international community, academia and civil society to guarantee and make visible the full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes that affect them and their communities.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Assessment of the performance of the fourth IPAF cycle, p. 21.

[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41013759/IPAF\\_report\\_e\\_web.pdf/7f262882-599e-dc77-d85e-a89996583b05](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41013759/IPAF_report_e_web.pdf/7f262882-599e-dc77-d85e-a89996583b05)

<sup>7</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 25.

[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

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On 14 February 2019, the synthesis of deliberations<sup>8</sup> was delivered to the forty-second session of the IFAD Governing Council held at FAO headquarters by a young indigenous woman, Ms Thin Yu Mon, from Chin Human Rights Organization, Myanmar. Ms Dalí Nolasco Cruz from Mopampa (Mexico) participated, on behalf of indigenous youth, as a panellist in a special event on “Access to finance for young people” organized in the context of the IFAD Governing Council 2019.

The IFAD Desk on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues is currently working on a brief on indigenous women.

- iv. Please provide information on any methodology, tool or other steps taken to assess the implementation of Permanent Forum recommendations.

The Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Desk at IFAD has included the recommendations agreed upon during the global meetings of the Indigenous Peoples’ Fora at IFAD and those directed at IFAD by UNPFII in its annual work plan in order to define and monitor actions taken to address them. For additional information on a web-based tool that is currently being developed by IFAD to be used as both a database and a tracking system for projects targeting indigenous peoples, see *Session 3*.

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

#### **Executive summary:**

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

A milestone in IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples in 2019 was the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, held on 12 and 13 February in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council. The theme of this year’s global meeting was “Indigenous peoples’ knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development”. Four regional consultation workshops were held in late 2018 – in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific – in preparation for the meeting. The global meeting brought together 38 indigenous peoples’ representatives, of whom 45 per cent were women and 24 per cent were young people under 35 years of age. They exchanged views on developments in the partnership with IFAD. Over 40 representatives from partner organizations such as NGOs, foundations, international organizations, UN agencies, research institutes and universities joined the meeting as observers. Representatives of indigenous peoples’ institutions, together with staff of IFAD’s regional divisions, discussed and agreed upon regional action plans for 2019-2020. The Forum’s Synthesis of Deliberations was delivered and discussed during the last plenary session of the Forum by

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<sup>8</sup> [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41034634/ipforum2019\\_synthesis\\_e.pdf/7c873976-5ee5-b797-ebf9-5da92d657b85](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41034634/ipforum2019_synthesis_e.pdf/7c873976-5ee5-b797-ebf9-5da92d657b85)

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indigenous peoples' delegates and in the presence of IFAD management and representatives of IFAD Member States.

The focus of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum was also an occasion to create awareness on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Indigenous Peoples Policy and continue dialogue with the indigenous peoples advocacy team to explore how to mobilize resources for the GCF and other climate finance opportunities in support of indigenous peoples. Participants highlighted that it will be key for IFAD to provide resources to further enhance the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including through the GCF; a specific recommendation on this was made to IFAD by the Forum's participants. In accordance with this recommendation, in September 2019 the Latin America and Caribbean Division of IFAD hired two consultants to develop a strategy and road map for enhancing indigenous peoples' access to international environmental funding including, but not limited to, the GCF. In October 2019, IFAD was invited to attend the "Asia Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Green Climate Fund Indigenous Peoples Policy" held in Bangkok (28-30 October) and facilitated by Tebtebba.

The fifth IPAF call for proposals was launched in April 2018 with the aim to foster indigenous peoples' self-driven development, within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), by strengthening their communities and organizations. Out of the 700 proposals received from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2019 the IPAF Board approved 35 small projects ranging from US\$20,000 to US\$50,000 lasting up to two years. This new IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth and prioritizes projects which build their capacities in four areas: food security and nutrition; access and rights to land, territories and resources; access to markets; and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The IPAF orientation and inception workshops successfully organized by Samburu Women Trust in Kenya (April 2019) and by Tebtebba in the Philippines (August 2019) were important occasions to provide capacity development training to the IPAF sub-grantees. Soon after the IPAF Board approved the, links were created between IFAD country programme managers of the respective countries, IFAD regional focal points on indigenous peoples and tribal issues, and the IPAF regional partners (FIMI, SWT and Tebtebba) to explore opportunities for future partnerships in the implementation of the projects.

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the goals of ends of the UNDRIP was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the implementation of the SWAP during its 2020 session. For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

### **1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration**

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UNDRIP, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UNDRIP



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and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to relevant websites and other sources, including contact details of focal points.

In 2019 IFAD developed knowledge management tools and documents to take stock of, systematize and capitalize on experiences and good practices, and thus improve the effectiveness and efficiency of IFAD operations in working with indigenous peoples.

- In February 2019, an independent assessment of the performance of the fourth IPAF cycle (2018-2021) and comparison with previous IPAF cycles was published. Key highlights from the assessment were shared by the author during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD. In particular, she presented results achieved in implementing the Facility in terms of: improved livelihoods and empowerment of indigenous peoples; enhanced access to and management of natural resources; and the preservation of traditional knowledge. She further emphasized the added value of the Facility as a unique instrument for supporting indigenous peoples' self-driven development, and its comparative advantage in reaching out to communities that are often geographically isolated and do not generally benefit from development initiatives. She also underlined that there is an untapped potential for sustainable development, since only 5 per cent of eligible proposals are funded, with a mobilization effort being needed to reduce this gap. More needs to be done as well to support the capacity-building of indigenous peoples organizations, peer-to-peer knowledge-sharing and exchanges, and improved synergies with IFAD country projects through more structured dialogue. Following her presentation, an announcement was made by IFAD on the 35 projects newly selected for funding under the fifth IPAF cycle.<sup>9</sup> A dedicated webpage<sup>10</sup> (and cards with the QR code to download the assessment have been produced by the Communication Division at IFAD and were shared during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and the 18<sup>th</sup> UNPFII session.
- During the 4IPs Forum, a mobile photo showcase on IPAF projects in Colombia and Ethiopia was organized on the premises of IFAD and FAO to share information on indigenous peoples' traditions, livelihoods and culture. In IFAD the showcase was presented by IFAD Associate Vice President (External Relations and Governance Department) and the IPAF coordinators for Latin America (FIMI) and Africa (SWI). In April 2019, the showcase was shipped to New York and presented during the UNPFII annual meeting in April 2019. This mobile exhibition might be replicated at other venues, as well as in IFAD country offices or regional hubs.
- A photographic mission was conducted in March 2019 to document the results of a project funded in Malaysia by the IPAF in 2015-2018. The photos were used to develop a photographic web story that was published on IFAD's website on the occasion of the 2019

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<sup>9</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 11.

[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41013869>

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International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. The web story is available at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/photo/asset/41246662>.

- As a joint initiative of the IFAD's Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues team and the Nutrition team, during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum a nutrition food booth was produced in collaboration with Slow Food, aiming to emphasize the importance of indigenous food systems. A web article on the fourth global meeting and Slow Food's participation in the event was published on the Slow Food website: <https://www.slowfood.com/fourth-global-meeting-of-the-indigenous-peoples-forum-at-ifad/>.
- During the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, the remarks by Ms Tauli-Corpuz were followed by an illustrated video based on the "2018 Report of the special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples." The video, developed with the support of IFAD, is available at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YkZJNB\\_Xfw&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YkZJNB_Xfw&feature=youtu.be)
- In October 2019, the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG) organized at IFAD a seminar with Mr José Gregorio Díaz Mirabal, Coordinator of the Congress of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin. Mr Mirabal presented on the situation affecting the Amazonia region and its implications for the indigenous peoples' communities, the 2019 Amazon Synod and the recent events in Ecuador. A short video and a web story on the event – which had about 40 attendees from IFAD, FAO and the International Land Coalition (ILC) – were produced and will be part of the media coverage that IFAD will be organizing for the 25th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 25) on 2-13 December 2019.
- A policy brief on "Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs" was released in October 2019 and uploaded on IFAD website: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41390824>. (For more information on the content of the policy brief, see paragraph A.ii.)
- In 2019 IFAD revised its Operational Guidelines on Targeting that operationalize the 2006 targeting policy while reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the "leaving no one behind" principle and the commitments of the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11). For more information on IFAD's revised targeting guidelines, see paragraph 4.i.

During the 18th session of the UNPFII, IFAD organized/co-organized and actively participated in several events:

- A side event "Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility – Lessons learned" was organized by IFAD with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the Christensen Fund, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Tamalpais Trust, the Fund

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for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) and the Government of Sweden as co-sponsors. The objective of this side event was to share information about the assessment of the last IPAF cycle and to give the opportunity to the three implementing regional indigenous organizations to present their activities. After presentations by SWT, FIMI and Tebtebba, members of the Indigenous Peoples Forum's Steering Committee explained the uniqueness of the Facility. One of the IPAF Board members made concluding remarks, advocating for the need for additional resources (so far IPAF has been able to fund only 5 per cent of the proposals received). During the event, a video was screened on the IPAF inception workshop that was organized by SWT in Nairobi (April 2019) with the participation of the 12 organizations from Africa that received an IPAF grant in 2019.

- A side event “Update on the Progress of National Policy Engagement Initiatives: What works and what does not?” was jointly organized by IFAD, IWGIA, ILC, FAO and FILAC on 25 April 2019. After the presentation of the progress made under the IFAD grant implemented by IWGIA, IFAD facilitated the panel, which included the presentation of the National Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples, presented by the Prime Minister of El Salvador last December, that received the support of IFAD, IWGIA, FAO and FILAC. The presentation was followed by interventions about the progress being made in Myanmar and the experience of FAO and ILC. (More information on IFAD’s support to policy dialogue can be found in the next paragraphs).
- The Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues delivered an official statement during the Agenda Item 12, which focused on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. Immediately after IFAD’s statement, Jens Dahl, member of the Permanent Forum, expressed his appreciation to IFAD for its alignment with the UNDRIP’s principles. He invited other UN agencies to refer to it as a best practice.
- IFAD reported on the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in the Indigenous Media Zone. Cards were distributed with the QR code to download the proceedings of the fourth global meeting and a short video was shown on the preparatory regional workshop held in Panama in December 2018.
- IFAD sponsored the participation of young indigenous representatives to the 18th session of the UNPFII.

On 18 October 2019, the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues was invited to deliver a presentation during the side event on “Naming food: The intrinsic relation between indigenous food systems, traditional knowledge and language diversity nutrition” organized in the context of the Committee on World Food Security 2019 held at FAO headquarters in Rome. The presentation, which focused on IPAF’s contribution to promoting indigenous food systems, started by acknowledging that “to recognize the crucial role of indigenous peoples in securing and promoting indigenous food systems, we need to recognize them as Rights Holders and Knowledge Holders”.

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In October 2019, the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues at IFAD was invited to speak about IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples during a seminar that was organized in the context of the Synod of Bishops for the Amazon in Rome: “Challenges of the Pan-Amazon region, necessary cooperation between international organizations, and the Catholic Church and Ethical Leadership”. The event, which took place in the atrium of the Paul VI Hall of the Vatican, was organized together with the Secretariat of the Synod, and also included the Holy See Observer in the international organizations present in Rome (FAO, IFAD, WFP), the Open Reason Institute of Madrid and the support of the Templeton Foundation, within the framework of a project aimed at providing training in “virtuous leadership”.

In November 2019, the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues at IFAD was invited to participate in a television programme on TV SAT2000 dedicated to the outcome of the Synod of Bishops for the Amazon.

In December 3, 2019 during the 10th International Forum on Food and Nutrition organized by Barilla Foundation, the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues was invited to deliver a presentation during the roundtable “Preserving Mother Earth: Food culture, Local traditions and biodiversity”. This was the first time that a panel dedicated to indigenous food systems was included in the annual Barilla Foundation event.

The fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD was a unique opportunity to raise awareness on indigenous peoples' issues through wide media coverage:

- The Communication Division of IFAD created a public event page for the Indigenous Peoples Forum (<https://bit.ly/2S9wJWR>) in all four languages. The total number of views (higher in the English version) has been 3,167, and the average time spent on the page between two and three minutes. Around 170 people tuned in to the webcast of the event.
- Along with the event page, two press releases, a blog and a photo essay were created and posted. IFAD promoted the Indigenous Peoples Forum with a series of promotional messages related to the value of indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development. A Trello board was created, with messages in English and Spanish, and other material such as graphic cards of the event in English, French and Spanish, which were widely shared with partners. During the promotional period and the two-day event, IFAD's social media activity around #WeAreIndigenous (official hashtag of the event) on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram resulted in a total number of engagements (likes, shares, comments) of 1,745.
- During the event, IFAD shot short social media videos, in English and Spanish, with targeted speakers, particularly around the issues of indigenous peoples rights, what IFAD can do to support indigenous peoples' issues, and IPAF. Viewers totalled around 10,450. The event was covered on Instagram stories, and viewers totalled 4,750.
- IFAD's messages were shared by the United Nations Twitter account and other relevant accounts such as UN Women (1.6 million followers), Africa Updates (73,600 followers) and UN Water (63,200 followers), among others.
- Examples of top posts are:

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Interview with Joan Carling, member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD:

<https://twitter.com/IFAD/status/1095365387536003078/video/1> (5,185 views on Twitter)

IFAD President's tweet:

<https://twitter.com/GHoungbo/status/1095260233998524416/photo/1> (6,715 impressions)

Interview with Elifuraha Isaya Laltaika, UNPFII member:

<https://www.facebook.com/IFAD/videos/321600498475234/> (1,300 views on Facebook)

Documentation on the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD (e.g. video/publications), including the final proceedings, can be found at:

<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/event/asset/40852129>

### **2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level**

In the Outcome Document of the UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which took place in September 2014, the Member States committed to develop and implement national action plans, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, in order to achieve the aims of the UNDRIP. To follow up on this commitment, IFAD led and supported the creation of a unique partnership, under the coordination of IWGIA, that congregates other partners – ILC, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, IWGIA, Forest Peoples Programme, FILAC, indigenous regional networks and indigenous organizations. It aimed at carrying out processes of policy engagement between indigenous peoples, governments and the UN system. Up-to-date policy engagement has been supported in 13 countries – 5 in Latin America, 5 in Africa and 2 in Asia.

The results of the policy dialogues were presented during the side event organized in the context of the 18<sup>th</sup> session of UNPFII and the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum held in February 2019. In the latter, IWGIA was invited to provide information on the policy engagement conducted at the country level in partnership with IFAD and the indigenous peoples' organizations. IWGIA underlined that the policy processes supported so far have resulted in increased dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments for the development of strategies and initiatives to improve the well-being of indigenous peoples, and actions and measures for ensuring that their rights are protected and respected. They have also contributed to strengthening cooperation between indigenous peoples and relevant institutions and stakeholders, including national human rights commissions, civil society organizations and UN Country Teams. Beyond the El Salvador experience, where policy dialogue conducted by indigenous peoples' organizations, the government and the UN Country Team led to the adoption of the National Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples in 2018, the successful cases reported included those of Paraguay (with the development of guidelines for public policy on indigenous peoples) and of the

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Democratic Republic of Congo (with the adoption of an overall framework for action on indigenous peoples).<sup>11</sup>

In September 2019, IFAD joined the annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) on Indigenous Issues held in Geneva, where IFAD was re-appointed, together with UN Women and FILAC, as co-chair of the IASG's Working Group on National Policy Dialogues as part of the implementation of the SWAP. Other members of the Working Group are ILC, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, FAO and the Permanent Forum Secretariat.

At the national level, some of the Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes (COSOPs) approved by IFAD in 2019 target indigenous peoples and highlight the importance of indigenous knowledge in IFAD's operation. The new COSOP for **Cameroon** will ensure that poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged rural households involved in agriculture, especially women, youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, will benefit from supported economic opportunities. The COSOP highlights that the empowerment of indigenous peoples' communities, with special attention to women and youth, is part of ongoing operations, stating that the Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Programme is IFAD's flagship intervention in Cameroon. The COSOP 2019-2024 was prepared along with small and medium-sized enterprises, farmers' organizations, youth organizations, NGOs, indigenous peoples, the private sector and technical and financial partners.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the COSOP's target groups include indigenous peoples, who are a particularly vulnerable group that depends almost exclusively on resources of the land for their livelihoods. The COSOP will contribute to make the ongoing process of rural transformation inclusive and sustainable by specifically supporting smallholders in remote and marginalized areas, and by focusing on women and youth and indigenous peoples. Citizen engagement are highlighted as a need in the COSOP to ensure the full participation of youth, women and indigenous people in all design and implementation of activities.

In **Peru**, the new COSOP will promote: (i) initiatives that are demand-driven and adapted to indigenous peoples; (ii) alternative and traditional farming systems (Fundación ACUA, the ICCO Cooperation and Slow Food grants); (iii) capacity-building for indigenous peoples' associations in productive and organizational activities and financial services; and (iv) awareness among technical and governmental institutions. The COSOP's preparation included the development of a specific report on "The perspective of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Peruvians in COSOP design in Peru". The targeting strategy will follow a demographic criterion, so as to prioritize the inclusion of generally excluded groups, especially women, youth, indigenous populations and Afro-descendants who are in poverty or affected by inequality in access to services and markets. Another criterion of targeting will be self-targeting, in which small producers will participate only if they are interested in

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<sup>11</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 10. [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)

and committed to the activities linked to territorial processes and accept the principle of joint responsibility in the activities. The rights of self-determination of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples will be respected, with the implementation of free prior and informed consent.

For **Viet Nam**, the COSOP targets smallholders and small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises in underserved areas, where ethnic minorities are often concentrated. The COSOP and relevant projects will continue the proven good practice of geographical targeting by focusing investments on districts and communes with high poverty rates, often home of ethnic minorities. The COSOP's strategic objective 3 is to “foster the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of ethnic minorities' smallholder economic activities”. Moreover, ethnic minorities, subsistence farmers in upland areas, and landless poor will be engaged to identify opportunities for generating sustainable, climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive livelihoods within their specific cultural context. It is detailed in the COSOP that among the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, those identified to be of greatest relevance to IFAD include the implementation of community-based adaptation, including using indigenous knowledge and prioritizing the most vulnerable communities.

The COSOP for **Rwanda** highlights the presence of the Twa people in the country and their historical landlessness and insecurity of land tenure. The knowledge management approach for the COSOP approved in **Angola** includes valuing indigenous knowledge to promote sustainable natural resource management practices. The COSOP in **Tunisia** makes reference to the IPAF and states that Amazigh associations defending the survival of Berber culture can be informed about this facility and how to access it if they carry out actions in the areas of intervention of IFAD projects in Tunisia.

### **3. Supporting indigenous peoples' rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The 2030 Agenda offers evidence that IFAD's mandate of investing in rural people and enabling inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas is of global relevance. In line with the 2030 Agenda's approach to leave no one behind, the new **IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025** reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development. IFAD will continue to focus on ensuring that poor rural communities and individuals, particularly women, indigenous peoples and young people, “become part of a rural transformation that is inclusive and drives overall sustainable development”.

With reference to the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, please see paragraph *A.i.* above on the Recommendation 83 addressed to IFAD during its XVII Session in April 2018, *to develop specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples, to be applied in its funded projects.*

The Indigenous Peoples Team and the Information and Communications Technology Division of IFAD are collaborating on the development of a web-based tool to be used as a database and a tracking system. The tool contributes to: (i) effective knowledge

management and generation, by creating harmonization and connections among the initiatives and activities carried out by the Indigenous Peoples Team, including the collection of information related to IFAD-funded projects involving indigenous peoples such as the number of indigenous beneficiaries, the specific strategy to address indigenous peoples' issues and the FPIC-related provisions; (ii) the collection of successful experiences and good practices at design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation levels, to be replicated and scaled up in order to strengthen IFAD-funded operations involving indigenous peoples; and (iii) the documentation of indigenous peoples' knowledge, customary laws and innovations related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

In July 2019, IFAD launched its first Innovation Challenge to allow IFAD staff to present new ideas for assessment, incubation and testing. Among the winners was a project proposal jointly submitted by the IFAD Land Desk, the IFAD Desk on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, and the International Land Coalition. The project proposal, which received an amount of US\$ 100,000 and is currently being implemented, is to integrate LandMark data in IFAD corporate GIS systems. LandMark is the first online, interactive global platform that provides maps and other critical information on lands that are collectively held and used by indigenous peoples and local communities. Once finalized, the project should allow IFAD to: (i) systematize the information when conducting land tenure assessments by the use of LandMark data; (ii) strengthen collaboration and partnership-building with ILC members and LandMark partners; (iii) support information from IFAD country offices and regional hubs to headquarters and vice-versa; (iv) integrate innovative bottom-up mapping/data collection in IFAD operations; and (v) improve and systematize land assessment and community consultation.

#### **4. Mapping existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP**

- i.* Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.

In 2009, the IFAD Executive Board approved the **IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples**,<sup>12</sup> which established the framework for the institution to engage with indigenous and tribal peoples, and ethnic minorities. IFAD is the first international financial institution to adopt FPIC as an operational principle in its policy documents.

The **IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security** (2008)<sup>13</sup> affirms the adherence to the principle of FPIC for any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities.

The **How To Do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent in IFAD Investment Projects**,<sup>14</sup> developed by IFAD in 2015, offers step-by-step guidance for IFAD staff, consultants

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39432502>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39500436>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39181253>



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and in-country partners for soliciting FPIC in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, in compliance with IFAD policies.

As stated above, in 2019 IFAD revised its **Operational Guidelines on Targeting**,<sup>15</sup> which highlights how, in line with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, IFAD will proactively engage with indigenous peoples' representatives throughout the project cycle. Minimum standards for targeting IFAD priority groups in the COSOPs include consultation with national agencies/commissions that address indigenous peoples' issues and national and subnational indigenous peoples' organizations (also linked to the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD) and analysis and disaggregation of main groups of indigenous peoples living in the country and their livelihood challenges and opportunities (drawing on data disaggregated by ethnic group and geographic location whenever such data are available). The Guidelines state that in some cases, the presence of indigenous peoples and youth should be considered as a high-priority criterion for geographic targeting. When designing a new project, IFAD should conduct an analysis on indigenous peoples which includes the following information: sociocultural and land tenure assessment; customary laws and informal rules on land ownership; community stakeholders, land users and an assessment of who has the right to give or withhold informed consent, where applicable; institutions and governance systems; types of livelihoods; local perceptions of poverty and well-being; and consequences of the proposed project that may result in a change in the status of lands, territories and/or resources.

IFAD is currently revising its **Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)**,<sup>16</sup> which outline how IFAD addresses the social, environmental and climate impacts associated with its projects and programmes. The SECAP states that when a project impact indigenous peoples, the borrower or the grant recipient must seek FPIC from the concerned communities, document the stakeholder engagement and consultation process, and prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan. In the revised SECAP a new *Standard* specific to indigenous peoples will be included.

Being a GCF accredited agency, in June 2019 IFAD was invited to a Call for Inputs on the **GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy Operational Guidelines**. The Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Team at IFAD took part in the exercise, providing feedback to the document, which was approved in August 2019.

In March 2019, IFAD was requested to provide inputs for the assessment of IFAD's compliance with the new minimum **fiduciary standards on environmental and social safeguards, gender and stakeholder engagement to the Global Environment Facility**. As part of the assessment, the Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Desk at IFAD was in charge of providing inputs on Minimum Standard 5: Indigenous Peoples.

- ii.* Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/41397731>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39563472>

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IFAD, FAO and ILO are working to develop a Rural Academy on Indigenous Peoples, a two-week training exercise on indigenous peoples that will take place in Turin, Italy. The training, which will need support from the regional divisions, will target project management staff, consultants, indigenous peoples' organizations and government representatives from implementing agencies (i.e. Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama).

- iii.* Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implement the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.

In 2019, IFAD's Executive Board approved 11 projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, with an investment of more than US\$71 million.<sup>17</sup> Of these:

- 10 are loans and country grants (including three additional financings to previously approved operations), with a total funding benefiting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities of about US\$68.4 million, of which the direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about US\$46 million; and
- One is a global and regional grant of US\$ 2.5 million to ILC and includes indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities as part of a larger beneficiary group.

Moreover, IFAD is currently supporting indigenous peoples' self-driven development through grant schemes. It is worth highlighting the US\$3 million grant that was approved to finance the fifth cycle of the IPAF (2018-2021), with IFAD's funding of US\$2 million and cofinancing from Tamalpais Trust, Christensen Fund, IWGIA, FILAC and the Packard Foundation (to fund IPAF projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia for a total amount of US\$95,000).

In June 2019, one former IPAF project implemented in Ethiopia was awarded US\$30,000 by Pawanka Fund to scale up some components funded by IPAF in the 2015 cycle. Another ongoing IPAF project in Morocco (that was both a 2015 and 2019 IPAF recipient) also received an award of US\$30,000 by Pawanka Fund in 2019 to support some aspects that the IPAF current grant was not able to cover.

For the purpose of IPAF resource mobilization, as a side event of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, on 13 February a lunch meeting was organized at IFAD headquarters with the participation of IPAF board members and implementing organizations (International Indigenous Women's Forum, SWT and the Tebtebba Foundation), staff from IFAD, and public and private partners (EAT Foundation, Forest Peoples Programme, International Funders for Indigenous Peoples, International Land and Forest Tenure Facility,

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<sup>17</sup> For some of the projects approved in 2019 (Cambodia, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka. See Annex 1), it was not possible to estimate the percentage of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities targeted by the project. These data will be provided at the implementation phase. Therefore, the figures in this paragraph do not include the amounts benefiting indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in projects approved in the above-mentioned countries.

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Islamic Development Bank and representatives from the international cooperation programmes of Finland and Sweden). The meeting presented the results achieved in implementing the IPAF and to explore opportunities for collaboration and synergies.

A partnership-building mission focusing on indigenous peoples, biodiversity, environmental protection and social inclusion was recently conducted by IFAD in Sweden to meet with governmental and non-governmental partner organizations and build on existing and establish new partnerships between IFAD and Stockholm-based-agencies. Among the expected results from the mission is to build awareness about IFAD's work on indigenous peoples in particular, and more generally about IFAD as a global actor with a unique mandate to eradicate poverty through agricultural development. Opportunities for IPAF resource mobilization were also explored.

An IFAD-funded activity addressed to indigenous youth is IFAD's grant to Slow Food's "Empower indigenous youth and their communities to defend and promote their food heritage". This initiative is supporting and strengthening existing and new Slow Food Presidia in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya and Mexico, reaching 300 indigenous youth and more than 500 indigenous producers, while also exploring new ways of labelling indigenous food products and improving their marketing. Through the IFAD grant, the Indigenous Terra Madre Network is also being strengthened. After a long process of consultations, an advisory board composed of indigenous leaders was created and tasked with contributing to the design and implementation of a road map to the year 2020 for Indigenous Terra Madre, strengthening networking and bridging with new communities, and speaking as a unified voice on behalf of indigenous peoples within the network. The grant to Slow Food is promoting institutional support and capacity-building to strengthen the leadership capacities of 300 indigenous youth through South-South exchange for scaling up good practices. Through this grant, IFAD is co-sponsoring the participation of young indigenous women and men to the regional meeting of Indigenous Terra Madre taking place in 2019 and 2020.

During the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, the Indigenous Peoples Focal Point for Slow Food was invited to share the key elements and initiatives around which the partnership between Slow Food and IFAD is articulated to support indigenous youth.

### **5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel**

*Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response. Please provide details of up to three concrete examples where your entity has made the most progress.*

The Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department at FAO conducted a knowledge-sharing session on Afro-descendant issues in March 2019 at IFAD headquarters. The aim was to share ongoing engagements with Afro-descendant communities, focusing on the potential of generating partnerships for cooperation on climate change mitigation and adaptation, biocultural diversity and natural resources conservation through traditional food systems and sustainable agriculture.

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During the IFAD 2019 Global Operations Retreat, which was attended by staff from headquarters and country offices, a session on the various IFAD mainstreaming themes and their Integrated Framework was organized to ensure that IFAD's projects are environmentally sustainable, climate change-resilient, nutrition-sensitive, and include marginalized groups (particularly women, rural youth and indigenous peoples).

In November 2019, ECG organized the Mainstreaming Lab, an opportunity to promote an integrated approach when addressing climate change and the environment, gender, youth, nutrition and indigenous peoples at the operational level. The Mainstreaming Lab was a one-day learning event for IFAD's operational staff to engage in peer-to-peer discussions and hands-on activities to increase their skills in incorporating the mainstreaming themes in IFAD's operations.

IFAD staff - including the Technical Analyst on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues sponsored by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency through the Junior Professional Officers Programme - and partners attended a training on Iceland to build capacity on the topic of Fisheries and Blue Economy. By strengthening IFAD's capacity on fisheries and marine life management, better support and recognition can be provided to indigenous peoples as rights holders, in particular their rights and agency in small-scale fisheries – not solely for the peoples themselves, but also for the ecosystems they live in.

A continuous effort is being made by the Indigenous Peoples Team at IFAD to use the knowledge generated by the IPAF on indigenous peoples' needs, solutions and innovations to feed IFAD-funded projects. This effort was notable in the provision of technical advisory services in IFAD-funded project design processes in order to integrate the priorities of indigenous peoples that emerged in the proposals submitted by their organizations. Also, the IPAF Secretariat in IFAD made use of a database on IFAD investment projects to monitor opportunities for the creation of links with IPAF-financed projects at the country level. The database, which currently includes data on over 66 ongoing IFAD-funded projects in 33 countries, is a valuable source of information to be further exploited.

The final selection of projects by the IPAF Board takes into consideration several criteria, including the proposals' effectiveness and feasibility, and the institutions' capacity and credibility, as well advice from the relevant IFAD country programme managers. Collaboration with IFAD-funded projects on the ground is therefore sought from the outset. Soon after the IPAF Board approved the 35 selected projects in 2019, IFAD country programme managers of the respective countries and IFAD regional focal points on indigenous peoples and tribal issues were informed electronically and linked to the IPAF coordinator for FIMI, SWT and Tebtebba to explore opportunities for future partnerships to: carry out joint review missions; share regular information about achievements and lessons learned; and identify synergies and the possibilities to scale up the achievements made into the regular IFAD country programme.

In order to develop synergies between IPAF-supported activities and organizations and IFAD-supported projects at country level, in November 2019 the IPAF Coordinator for the Africa region (SWT) was invited to attend the IFAD Consultative Workshop with Grant Recipients in

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Johannesburg South Africa. Her participation was sponsored by the East and Southern Africa Division.

In November 2019, a meeting took place in Dhaka between IFAD country team for Bangladesh and the IPAF Board member for the Asia and the Pacific region.

The IPAF orientation and inception workshops organized by SWT in Kenya (April 2019) and by Tebtebba in the Philippines (August 2019) were important occasions to provide training for capacity development to the IPAF sub-grantees. In Nairobi, IPAF sub-grantees took part in group work on the Theory of Change and training sessions on the engagement of indigenous youth in IPAF projects, financial management and knowledge management (with a focus on storytelling). As reported by Tebtebba, the meeting held in Asia was successful, with much more active engagement by the selected IPAF partners compared to the past; focus was given to financial management issues and the finalization of logframes. Opening remarks to the event were delivered by the IFAD Country Programme Manager in the Philippines.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, FIMI is planning to organize the workshop with the IPAF sub-grantees in January 2020. Efforts will be made to ensure that IFAD representatives join the event as an opportunity for mutual learning.

Opportunities are being explored between IFAD country offices and IPAF coordinators to connect past IPAF funded projects to ongoing IFAD operations in Cameroon, Ethiopia and Rwanda.

In addition to IPAF, another important area of work in 2019 was to make sure that IFAD country offices involved/linked/consulted with indigenous people's organizations when designing country strategies and projects (e.g. Indonesia and Nicaragua). For example, in Indonesia the "*Transformasi Ekonomi Kampung Terpadu – TEKAD*" project include village mapping that draws on the 'indigenous food systems appraisal' developed by the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), which starts with the mapping of customary land holdings and tenure regimes and assessment of natural resource tenure arrangements (access and use rights, i.e., land tenure/landlessness; forest tenure; hunting, gathering, and grazing rights; sea tenure; access to inland fisheries, etc.) including of both customary regimes and of the de facto application of village regulations. It also maps natural resources/'traditional' products such as non-timber forest products, their use and production and marketing potential.

Moreover, learning from the past, IFAD continues the good practice of involving indigenous experts, or consultants with expertise on indigenous peoples, at the early phase of project design to allow an in-depth understanding of indigenous peoples and their situation.

During the course of 2019, regular updates were provided to the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD on the progresses made to address the Synthesis of Deliberations agreed upon during the fourth global meeting.

Meetings with the IFAD divisional focal points on indigenous peoples took place via Skype to follow up and monitor the implementation of the regional action plans developed during the global meeting held in February 2019.

### **6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations**

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN processes, including at the country level. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

**The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD** was established in 2011 as a key instrument for implementation of IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and as an ongoing process of consultation and dialogue between representatives of indigenous peoples, IFAD and governments. For more information on the Forum, see: <https://www.ifad.org/it/indigenous-peoples-forum>.

In 2019, three young indigenous representatives were nominated as new members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

A milestone in IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples in 2019 was the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, held on 12 and 13 February in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council. Four regional consultation workshops were held in late 2018 – in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific – in preparation for the meeting whose theme was *"Indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development"*.

The global meeting brought together 38 indigenous peoples' representatives, of whom 45 per cent were women and 24 per cent were young people under 35 years of age. They exchanged views on developments in the partnership with IFAD. Over 40 representatives from partner organizations such as NGOs, foundations, international organizations, UN agencies, research institutes and universities joined the meeting as observers. Representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions, together with staff of IFAD's regional divisions, discussed and agreed upon regional action plans for 2019-2020. The Forum's Synthesis of Deliberations was delivered and discussed during the last plenary session of the Forum by indigenous peoples' delegates and in the presence of IFAD management and representatives of IFAD Member States.<sup>18</sup>

On 14 February 2019, soon after the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, a delegation of representatives from indigenous peoples was received at FAO headquarters for a private audience with Pope Francis, on the occasion of the opening of the IFAD Governing Council. Highlighting the extreme importance of environmental issues, the Pope said that the Forum constituted an invitation to look again at our planet, wounded in many regions by human greed, war, conflicts and natural disasters that leave scarcity and devastation in their wake. Within this context, indigenous peoples are a "living cry for hope" who remind us that human beings have a shared responsibility in the care of their "common house".<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 6.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ce24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ce24b2ed9ae3)

<sup>19</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 27.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ce24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ce24b2ed9ae3)

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Established at IFAD in 2006, the **IPAF** aims to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean by financing small projects which foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UNDRIP. The IPAF is implemented through a competitive process with the launch of a call for proposals. Through small grants, it supports initiatives designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations that build on their culture, identity, knowledge and natural resources. At the global level, the Facility is strategically directed by the IPAF Board and managed by IFAD. At the regional level, it is co-managed and coordinated by three regional indigenous peoples' organizations.

In response to IFAD's five calls for proposals (2007, 2008, 2011, 2015 and 2018), indigenous communities and organizations in 90 countries submitted more than 4,200 applications. Although the Facility and the grants it provides are small, they have a great potential to bridge grassroots indigenous peoples' organizations with the international indigenous peoples' movement and with the UNPFII. In this regard, a new strategy for the Facility was developed in 2010. Its aim is to empower indigenous peoples' organizations to manage IPAF at the regional level and to strengthen networking among indigenous peoples' communities and organizations at the local, regional and global levels. In 2011, the management of the Facility was decentralized at the regional level, with the support of three indigenous peoples' organizations. The regional partners for the fifth IPAF cycle are: FIMI (Latin America and the Caribbean); SWT (Africa); and Tebtebba Foundation (Asia and the Pacific).

The fifth IPAF call for proposals was launched in April 2018. Out of the 700 proposals received from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2019 the IPAF Board approved 35 small projects ranging from US\$20,000 to US\$50,000 lasting up to two years. This new IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth and prioritizes projects which build their capacities in four areas: food security and nutrition; access and rights to land, territories and resources; access to markets; and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In the synthesis of deliberations of the 2019 Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, the representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations called upon IFAD, governments and indigenous peoples to "Ensure access to funds and resources that support the initiatives of indigenous peoples for climate mitigation and adaptation, starting from the Green Climate Fund".<sup>20</sup> In accordance with this recommendation, in September 2019 the Latin America and Caribbean Division of IFAD hired two consultants to develop a strategy and road map for enhancing indigenous peoples' access to international environmental funding including, but not limited to, the GCF.

In February 2019, the IFAD project "Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)" was approved by the GCF Board. The project does not anticipate that its activities will be implemented in areas where indigenous peoples are present. However, as the specific locations have yet to be finalized, should

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<sup>20</sup> The Synthesis of Deliberations from the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD are available online: [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41034634/ipforum2019\\_synthesis\\_e.pdf/7c873976-5ee5-b797-ebf9-5da92d657b85](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41034634/ipforum2019_synthesis_e.pdf/7c873976-5ee5-b797-ebf9-5da92d657b85)

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there be activities that cover areas where indigenous peoples live, there is a need to involve the indigenous peoples in the design and implementation of the activities.

The project includes an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) which sets out the processes for carrying out informed consultation and participation with potentially affected indigenous peoples at various stages of preparation and implementation of activities.

Mr Leonardo Paat (Senior Environment and Social Specialist, GCF) joined the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD via video link to update participants on progress and activities implemented under the GCF since its launch. He reported that 93 projects were financed with GCF financing of approximately US\$4.6 million. Several of these projects directly address issues that are of relevance to indigenous peoples (for example, by supporting instruments for reducing emissions from deforestation in Ecuador and by mobilizing private investment for adaptation in Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda). In addition to the projects, another key advance was approval of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy in 2018. This policy recognizes that indigenous peoples often have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and have important contributions to make to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The policy will assist the GCF in incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making and in avoiding any adverse impacts that its activities may have on indigenous peoples' rights, interests and well-being. In particular, it describes the FPIC requirement for projects and ensures access to benefits and the management of risks through inclusive planning and implementation. Indigenous peoples' representatives raised several issues and questions for the speaker, particularly in relation to the possibility of indigenous peoples' organizations directly accessing GCF funds, the need to interact with the GCF at the regional level and to ensure policy outreach, and the willingness of indigenous peoples to be actors and not only beneficiaries in the process.<sup>21</sup>

In October 2019, the Lead Technical Specialist on Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues at IFAD was invited to attend the "Asia Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Green Climate Fund Indigenous Peoples Policy" held in Bangkok and facilitated by Tebtebba. The workshop aimed to: build on the different national and regional experiences of indigenous peoples with the GCF; link indigenous peoples with other actors within the GCF delivery chain at national level; and enhance collaborative approaches to giving meaning and life to the GCF Policy. IFAD, together with United Nations Development Programme and FAO, intervened in a panel presentation of GCF-accredited entities where they were requested to report on experiences and challenges in engaging indigenous peoples at the national level in GCF-related activities and existing Environment and Social Safeguards standards and policies adopted by those agencies that relate with indigenous peoples.

In 2019, the Indigenous Peoples Team started to proactively engage with IFAD country offices, regional indigenous peoples focal points and regional social inclusion officers to support the monitoring of IFAD-funded operations involving indigenous peoples at implementation stage. Particular support is provided in terms of: strategies to address indigenous peoples' issues; FPIC;

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<sup>21</sup> Proceedings of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, p. 13.  
[https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019\\_proceedings\\_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714174/41191703/ip2019_proceedings_e.pdf/4ce0d8cc-ed67-e733-9eda-ee24b2ed9ae3)



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collection of disaggregated data on indigenous peoples; targeting strategies; compliance with social safeguards; effective participation of indigenous peoples; and promotion of indigenous knowledge and issues related to collective land tenure.

- i. Please also provide data on the number of indigenous persons working in your agency/organization, and any obstacles faced in recruiting indigenous persons.

To guarantee the full, systematic and effective engagement and participation of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of IFAD-funded projects and strategies, in 2019 a directory of indigenous experts to be hired within IFAD-supported initiatives at country level was created and will be shared with IFAD country offices.

In 2019, a young indigenous sociologist was hired to provide specialized technical assistance in the analysis of opportunities and risks for the effective incorporation of vulnerable groups of rural youth, especially young women belonging to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, into inclusive rural transformation processes, as part of the design mission of the “Inclusive and resilient value chains linked to artisanal fishery and aquaculture in the Caribbean Coast Programme” of Nicaragua. Pending budget availability, the IFAD Desk on Indigenous and Tribal Issues is planning to hire an indigenous intern as part of its team.

- ii. Please provide brief reflections on how your entity plans to address any obstacles faced.

Since IFAD is in a transition phase due to the ongoing decentralization, the financial resources dedicated to the process of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD and to the IPAF have to be re-confirmed.

## Questionnaire to UN system

### ANNEX 1. IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples in 2019: Loans and Country Grants

Country	Project Title	Project goal and objectives	Project area and Target group	Project components	Project cost (US\$ million)
<b>Cambodia</b>	Sustainable Assets for Agriculture Markets, Business and Trade Project (SAAMBAT)	<p><b>Goal:</b> Reduce Poverty and Enhance Food Security</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> Sustainably increase productivity of rural youth, enterprises and the rural economy</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> 50 main production areas, referred to as Economic Poles (EP), of commodities targeted by the projects ASPIRE and AIMS, which are active in 20 of the 25 Provinces of Cambodia</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> (i) Smallholder farmers with potential to strengthen market-led production; (ii) unemployed/underemployed youth (below 30 years old) from poor rural households who are willing to seek formal employment and enhance their skills accordingly; and (iii) private enterprises and cooperatives which play an important role in improving efficiency and value addition of key value chains in the Economic Poles. In any target area with a significant indigenous ethnic minority population, which may include areas where ASPIRE specifically targets indigenous groups in Stung Treng Province, project planning activities will take specific consideration of the need and interests of the indigenous groups</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>	<p>(i) Value Chain Infrastructure</p> <p>(ii) Skills, Technology and Enterprise</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 92.10</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 53.2</p> <p><b>IFAD grant:</b> 1.2</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	Partnerships for Irrigation and Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture Project (PICSA)	<p><b>Goal:</b> enhanced livelihoods and climate resiliencies and sustainability</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> sustainable and inclusive local economic development</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> PICSA shares with SRISWMSP an initial focus on high value crops to be supported by 15 targeted irrigation schemes in 12 districts in 4 provinces</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The population of the “PICSA villages” is approximately 215,000 (41,000 households with an average of 5.2 members, about 15 per cent of which are female-headed households). Only 25 per cent of the population is young (15 to 35 years of age), whereas 40 per cent belongs to ethnic groups</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> 40%</p>	<p>(i) Intensified agricultural development</p> <p>(ii) Value chain development</p> <p>(iii) Improved nutritional practices</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 30</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples:</b> 12</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 13</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan:</b> 5.2</p>

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<p><b>Sri Lanka</b></p>	<p>Smallholder Agribusiness and Resilience Project (SARP)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to contribute to Sri Lanka's smallholder poverty reduction and food security in the dry zone region</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to build resilience and improve market participation for 40,000 smallholder households in the project area (180,000 persons). incomes, food security and nutrition quality</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Priority districts in the north, north central, central and north-west provinces of the dry zone. It will focus on a selection of 260 tanks forming water management cascades in three river basins – the Malwathu Oya, Mi Oya and Deduru Oya – identified as the most ecologically and socially vulnerable. The selected cascades are located in hot spots: geographical areas where farmers and farming livelihoods are highly exposed and vulnerable to increasing climatic variability</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> SARP will ensure the participation of the more marginal rural households, whilst being inclusive of so-called 'better-off' smallholder farmers and specific vulnerable groups. SARP design includes empowering, enabling and procedural measures to promote sustainable socio-economic development with particular focus on the youth, women, indigenous peoples, women headed households, single women, widows and other vulnerable groups (ex-combatants and the disabled)</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>	<p>(i) Capacity-building for climate resilience and inclusive value chains (ii) Climate-sensitive investments for climate resilience and inclusive value chains</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 82</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 41.7 <b>IFAD grant:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>
<p><b>Tonga</b></p>	<p>Additional financing - Tonga Rural Innovation Project – Phase II (TRIP II)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods for Tonga's rural population</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to enable communities to plan and manage resilient infrastructure and livelihood activities while addressing food security and nutrition</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> The following six island groups are targeted: Vava'u, Ha'apai, Tongatapu, 'Eua, Niuafu'ou and Niuatoputapu</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The project targets rural women, men and youth: an estimated 28,650 people in 5,190 households across 122 communities</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> 100%</p>	<p>(i) Community development (ii) Sustainable economic livelihoods (iii) Project management and coordination</p>	<p><b>Additional IFAD loan:</b> 0.9 <b>Additional IFAD grant:</b> 3.6</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from additional IFAD loan and grant:</b> 4.5</p>
<p><b>Ethiopia</b></p>	<p>Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to reduce malnutrition and stunting by breaking food myths, promoting dairy consumption, and addressing food safety and handling practices</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to Improve Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Ethiopia</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of six regions, namely Afar, Somali, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR), Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The project will benefit approximately 2.5 million people (500,000 households) as primary beneficiaries, including: (i) pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the targeted rangelands; (ii) those opting out of pastoralism or interested in alternative livelihoods; and (iii) communities in selected woredas that have access to social services (education, health, water, veterinary services, etc.)</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>	<p>(i) Integrated Rangeland Development and Management (ii) Livelihood Improvement and Diversification (iii) Improving Basic Services and Capacity Building</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 451</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 90</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan:</b> TBC in the implementation phase</p>

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<p><b>Sudan</b></p>	<p>Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to increase food security, incomes and resilience of pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and smallholder crop farmers engaging in joint NR governance and management and development of related businesses in targeted landscapes</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to increase production, secure access to NRs for vulnerable users and improve the sustainability of NR related livelihoods through scaling up community based NR governance and management practices, technologies and business models</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> SNRLP will be implemented in a total of nine States across the Butana region in East, the Sennar Region in the South-East and the Kordofan Region in the West of Sudan. The nine States are the River Nile, Khartoum, Gazira, Gedaref and Kassala States in the Butana region; the Sennar State in the Sennar region and; the North, South and West Kordofan States in the Kordofan region. Additionally, SNRLP will engage with the White Nile and the Blue Nile States in the Sennar region regarding inter-state NR governance and regulatory issues concerning stock routes</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> SNRLP’s principal target group will be poor smallholder farmers (50%), agro-pastoralists (30%) and pastoralists (20%). Within these groups, there will be special emphasis on the inclusion of youth (30%), women (50%) and vulnerable women headed households (14%)</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists beneficiaries:</b> 50%</p>	<p>(i) Scaling up community-based natural resource management and businesses (ii) Improving the institutional framework for scaling up community-based natural resource management</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 86.65</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting agro-pastoralists and pastoralists:</b> 43.32</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 12.59 <b>IFAD grant:</b> 50.36</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting agro-pastoralists and pastoralists from IFAD loan:</b> 31.47</p>
<p><b>Central African Republic</b></p>	<p>Additional financing - Project to Revitalize Crop and Livestock Production in the Savannah (PREPAS)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to contribute to reducing poverty and sustainably improving food and nutritional security in the subprefectures of Bouar, Baoro, Bossemptélé and Yaloké</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to strengthen the socioeconomic development framework and reactivate crop and livestock production using approaches adapted to climate change</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> Subprefectures of Bouar, Baoro, Bossemptélé and Yaloké, with possible expansion to Bozoum following the midterm review</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> Project beneficiaries are poor smallholder crop and livestock farmers, and agricultural producers, of whom: 50 per cent are women; 30 per cent are young people; and 10 per cent are heads of highly vulnerable households</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> 1%</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of community development (ii) Productive investments (iii) Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) and policy dialogue</p>	<p><b>Additional IFAD loan:</b> 2.52 <b>Additional IFAD loan:</b> 10.08</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from additional IFAD loan and grant:</b> 0.18</p>
<p><b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b></p>	<p>Inclusive and Resilient Rural Development Support Project (PADRIR)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to contribute to reducing rural poverty and improving incomes, food security, nutrition and resilience of beneficiaries</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to sustainably improve productivity and competitiveness of value chains for three groups of crops that contribute to food and nutrition security, and to income diversification in the programme areas</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> The programme will be implemented in four provinces selected in consultation with the Government: Maniema, currently host to the Integrated Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme in Maniema Province (PIRAM); Lomami; eastern Kasai; and central Kasai</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> To ensure the effective inclusion of women and young people, positive discrimination will be applied: at least 60 per cent of beneficiaries will be women and 35 per cent young people. The project is intended to encourage better integration of young people, women and indigenous peoples along the entire value chain</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> 5%</p>	<p>(i) Support for production, commercialization and value chain organization (ii) Development of climate-smart infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 130.46</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting indigenous peoples:</b> 6.52</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 26.64 <b>IFAD grant:</b> 9.86</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from IFAD loan and grant:</b> 1.83</p>

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<p><b>Gabon</b></p>	<p>Additional financing - Agricultural and Rural Development Project, Phase II (PDAR II)</p>	<p><b>Development objective:</b> to sustainably improve the incomes, food security, and nutrition of small producers, women, youth, and indigenous peoples in 3 provinces of Gabon.</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> PDAR II is implemented in three of the country's nine provinces: Woleu-Ntem (where the first phase was implemented), Ngounié and l'Ogooué-Ivindo. Within these provinces, the project will focus on 16 production areas covering 43 cantons and 171 villages or groups of villages</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> The project is intended to reach more than 16,000 beneficiaries. It targets actors in the value chains, including those operating upstream and downstream of production, in related services and occupations, in particular agricultural service provision, input distribution, and equipment installation and maintenance. The priority target group comprises poor rural people, particularly: (i) smallholder producers; (ii) rural youth; (iii) women; and (iv) indigenous peoples</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of indigenous beneficiaries:</b> 1%</p>	<p>(i) Policy support (ii) Value chain development and agropastoral entrepreneurship promotion</p>	<p><b>Additional IFAD loan:</b> 5.9</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting indigenous peoples from additional IFAD loan:</b> 0.06</p>
<p><b>Niger</b></p>	<p>Project to Strengthen Resilience of Rural Communities to Food and Nutrition Insecurity (PRECIS)</p>	<p><b>Goal:</b> to sustainably improve the food and nutrition security of rural households and strengthen their resilience to climate and environmental shocks</p> <p><b>Development objective:</b> to increase the income of rural households, improve their livelihoods and ensure the socioeconomic integration of young people (both women and men) in promising rural professions</p>	<p><b>Project area:</b> The project will cover 186 municipalities in the Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder regions, which have 46 municipalities and 6,606 villages more than the ProDAF intervention area</p> <p><b>Target group:</b> PRECIS will directly benefit 209,722 households, or 1,468,054 people, consisting of: (i) settled smallholders engaged in grain (maize, sorghum, millet, rice) production, market gardening, poultry production and small animal husbandry; (ii) young women and men (aged 18-35) with micro- and small rural enterprises wishing to invest in these value chains; (iii) women wishing to engage in remunerative activities; (iv) actors upstream and downstream of production, involved in related activities (supply distribution, marketing, processing and farm equipment maintenance) and the delivery of other services; (v) professional organizations; (vi) vulnerable farming households; (vii) transhumant pastoralists (Tuareg nomads) and (viii) persons with disabilities</p> <p><b>Estimated percentage of transhumant pastoralists beneficiaries:</b> 1%</p>	<p>(i) Sustainable agricultural development and strengthening of rural household resilience (ii) Promotion of youth entrepreneurship and market access (iii) Coordination, civic engagement, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management</p>	<p><b>Project total budget:</b> 195.86</p> <p><b>Total amount benefiting transhumant pastoralists:</b> 6.52</p> <p><b>IFAD loan:</b> 64.51 <b>IFAD grant:</b> 23.87</p> <p><b>Estimated amount benefiting transhumant pastoralists from IFAD loan and grant:</b> 2.94</p>