

IPAF small projects Desk review

Analysis of the performance of the small projects
financed in 2007 and 2008 through the
Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty



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Abbreviations and acronyms

IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
IPO	Indigenous peoples' organization
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
RMF	Results Measurement Framework
TEBTEBBA	Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education

Executive Summary

In June 2006, the World Bank and IFAD agreed to transfer the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples to IFAD. In September, the transfer was approved by IFAD's Executive Board. This marked the beginning of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), which issues public calls for proposals and makes small grants to support indigenous and tribal peoples throughout the world.

Development projects financed through IPAF aim to improve indigenous peoples' access to key decision-making processes, empower indigenous peoples to find solutions to the challenges they face, and respond to indigenous peoples' holistic perspectives. The projects build on indigenous culture, identity, knowledge, natural resources, intellectual property and human rights.

This report, prepared by an independent consultant, provides an overview of the performance of 53 small IPAF-funded projects in delivering results and improving the lives of their target groups. About 45,000 people directly benefited from these projects, and more than half of them were women. Project services reached about 1,200 communities. Primary project activities were training and individual capacity-building in such topics as security of tenure, natural resource management, agricultural technologies, traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, community programming, literacy and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Outcomes

The analysis of outcomes took into consideration project performance, indigenous peoples' well-being and overarching factors.

In terms of **project performance** (relevance and effectiveness), more than three quarters of the projects performed well or better,¹ proving to be relevant to the needs of indigenous peoples' communities. However, a quarter of the projects only partially achieved their planned objectives. They encountered difficulties in the design and implementation phases. The most frequently occurring weaknesses were insufficient creation of physical assets (e.g. for production-related small projects) and poor support to local institutions.

In terms of **indigenous peoples' well-being**, impacts were strongest in activities related to improving livelihoods. Some projects created effective market opportunities by networking and providing productive facilities; others set up effective rural financial services by forming credit and savings groups – all of these projects mainstreamed the use of traditional production techniques. Other projects still implemented capacity-building and institution-building activities as the basic means for promoting the collective empowerment of indigenous communities. In this domain, the highest-rated small projects established functioning advocacy services by training specialized community workers, and were successful in including community plans in local or higher-level

¹ A rating of 6 = highly satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 1 = highly unsatisfactory. A score of 4 or higher reflects overall positive performance.

policies. The largest number of high-ranked results were achieved in the domain of traditional knowledge, culture and identity. Small projects enhanced cultural capital by introducing capacity-building initiatives, which are also indispensable to provide community members with technical and practical skills to use and maintain assets and equipment. The later small projects improved performance by combining individual capacity-building initiatives with the creation or strengthening of groups involved in preserving and revitalizing culture and traditional knowledge. These groups were provided with cultural centres, processing facilities, ancestral language books and digitalized maps.

In the domain of **access to land and management of natural resources**, the majority of projects successfully widened the access of communities to land and water, and enhanced the security of tenure. Any weaknesses in this domain were related to a lack of institutionalization and an absence of dialogue with local authorities to promote the extension or enforcement of land rights. Finally, with respect to improving basic health conditions, the majority of projects had a positive impact, which suggests that a well-conceived design led to a well-balanced allocation of funds and then to successful implementation of better health conditions, especially in terms of prevention methods.

Overarching factors included: innovation, replicability and scaling up; sustainability and ownership; and gender. Half of the small projects in 2008/09 were highly successful in terms of innovation, replicability and scaling up. This level of success increased with the later projects, most likely because standardized procedures and tools were able to be introduced, which directly affected the design and implementation phase. Having a clearer vision of project goals and objectives assisted IPAF's board and secretariat in reviewing the projects and also allowed the applicant organizations to structure their aims and strategies and to identify and correct weak design elements. Because the small projects were designed and implemented as

community-driven processes, they performed well on the factor of sustainability; the more a community participates throughout the project cycle, the stronger the probability of sustaining the changes and benefits generated by the project. Projects that contributed significantly in terms of sustainability and ownership made efforts to directly involve a variety of community institutions in managing and expanding project results, in most cases by networking with the implementing organizations and, in some cases, with local authorities. The overall performance in gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment was moderately satisfactory. It should be noted that the project performance in this area was highly affected by indigenous cultural models. Some indigenous communities maintain a certain degree of gender equality, with women in leadership positions, while other communities recognize a fundamental role for women, but only in the private sphere. Still other communities limit women's opportunities for self-determination with rules and social constraints. A better balance between protecting communities' specificities and improving women's living conditions should be sought.

Recommendations

A number of recommendations emerged from the analysis. Some of them directly relate to IPAF's project cycle; others are intended to contribute to the definition of indicators suitable for capturing the specificities of indigenous peoples' vision of development.

Enhancing the logical framework approach. The use of logical frameworks could improve the capacity of implementing organizations to provide data on project outputs and outcomes. For this purpose, it is recommended that guidelines be drafted for the benefit of the implementing organizations to explain: (a) the purpose of logical frameworks; (b) IFAD's hierarchy of results; and (c) how to provide data on project outputs and outcomes.

Recognizing indigenous peoples' rights. The information in the IPAF proposals

highlights that the violations of indigenous peoples' rights are often the result of their lack of awareness and legal skills to protect their rights. Many small projects addressed this issue through awareness campaigns and capacity-building. However, the best results – in terms of documenting and presenting violations to authorities and achieving recognition of land rights – were achieved by the projects that also provided community-based advocacy services to enforce the rights of indigenous peoples. It is recommended that, in addition to advocacy and capacity-building, legal defence funds and legal reform regulations could be included as a new focus in the IPAF cycle to support the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights.

Empowering women. IPAF's proposals and small projects show that discrimination against women must be addressed by considering traditional processes and institutions. This can be balanced by introducing a flexible gender quota in the next call for proposals. Such a quota could specify that: (a) at least 50-55 per cent of direct beneficiaries should be women; (b) at least 45-55 per cent of trained people should be women; (c) at least 45-55 per cent of the members of groups formed or strengthened by the projects should be women; and (d) at least 50 per cent of the groups formed or strengthened should have women in a leadership position. Apart from quotas, indicators should be included to measure the quality of participation of women at community and family level in order to assess indigenous women's empowerment and whether their voices and decision-making are strengthened in development initiatives financed through IPAF.

Developing indicators specific to indigenous peoples' issues. The analysis reveals that IFAD's Results and Impact Management System needs to be improved to capture the specificities of the well-being of indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples' visions of development often differ from the conventional one, since they place people and their culture at the centre, questioning the pre-eminence of economic growth. The changes and results that are difficult to capture by using

Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) indicators pertain to: (a) access to land and security of tenure; (b) use and recovery of traditional agricultural and handcrafting techniques; (c) use and recovery of infrastructure with specific cultural functions (e.g. ancestral paths, sacred sites); (d) awareness-raising about indigenous peoples' rights and the enhancement of leadership skills; and (e) consultation and participation of the indigenous community in project design, implementation, management and evaluation. To address these difficulties, it is recommended that:

- The results pertaining to traditional agricultural and handcrafting techniques be measured through the RIMS categories "agricultural technologies and production", "enterprise development and employment" and "markets", using indicators to mark the difference between conventional and indigenous techniques;
- The results achieved in the extension and enforcement of land rights, the awareness-raising of indigenous peoples' rights and the enhancement of leadership skills be measured by integrating new indicators within the "policy and community programming" category; and
- A new category be created to measure the results pertaining to the consultation and participation of indigenous communities in project design and implementation.

Background

In June 2006, the World Bank and IFAD agreed to transfer the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples to IFAD, and in September, the transfer was approved by IFAD's Executive Board. This marked the beginning of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), which issues public calls for proposals and makes small grants to support indigenous and tribal peoples throughout the world.

IPAF promotes direct partnership among indigenous peoples' communities, grass-roots organizations and NGOs working with indigenous peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The design of small projects funded by IPAF is based on indigenous communities'

perspectives, values and priorities. By capturing innovations and embedding knowledge-sharing, IPAF is able to link projects with large IFAD-funded projects and find opportunities to scale up best practices through mainstreaming in IFAD-funded country projects and programmes.

In response to IPAF's calls for proposals in 2007 and 2008, indigenous communities and organizations in 86 countries submitted more than 1,800 applications. Seventy-one projects were financed in 38 countries.

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the performance of IPAF-funded small projects in delivering results and improving the lives of the target groups and communities. It is intended to be useful for IPAF's board members and the organizations that design and implement the projects.

For methodological guidance, this report uses the Results Measurement Framework (RMF), approved by IFAD in September 2009 (document EB/2009/97/R.2), and adapts RMF's suggestions to the specificities of indigenous peoples. Two levels of results are presented:

- **Level 1** evaluates overall outcomes that are required to ensure improvement in the living conditions of members of indigenous communities. The outcomes are measured in terms of performance, indigenous peoples' well-being and overarching factors.
- **Level 2** identifies and measures the immediate results of activities (e.g. people trained, local institutions formed or strengthened, active borrowers or voluntary savers created or area brought under land quality improvement practices).

The set of indicators used was conceived as a flexible analytical framework compounding conventional poverty reduction assumptions with the specificities of development initiatives in support of indigenous peoples.

The analysis is based on 53 small projects: 16 were implemented in 2008/09 and 37 in 2010/11. While IPAF's first cycle included 30 projects, only 16 reported quantitative data that could be analysed in this survey. There was better standardization in the second call for proposals with the introduction of the logical frameworks and quantitative reports (see annex 2), allowing all of the projects from the second cycle that reported back by the end of March 2011 to be included in the analytical universe.

Level 1: Outcomes

The analysis of project outcomes involved the 53 projects completed during 2008/09 (the first cycle) and 2010/11 (the second cycle). Outcome performance was assessed using the following criteria:

- Performance, consisting of effectiveness and relevance;
- Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities, which is evaluated against five result domains: improvement of livelihoods; collective empowerment; revitalization of traditional knowledge, culture and identity; access to land and management of natural resources; and improvement of basic health conditions;
- Achievements in overarching factors such as innovation, replicability and scaling up, sustainability and ownership, and gender.

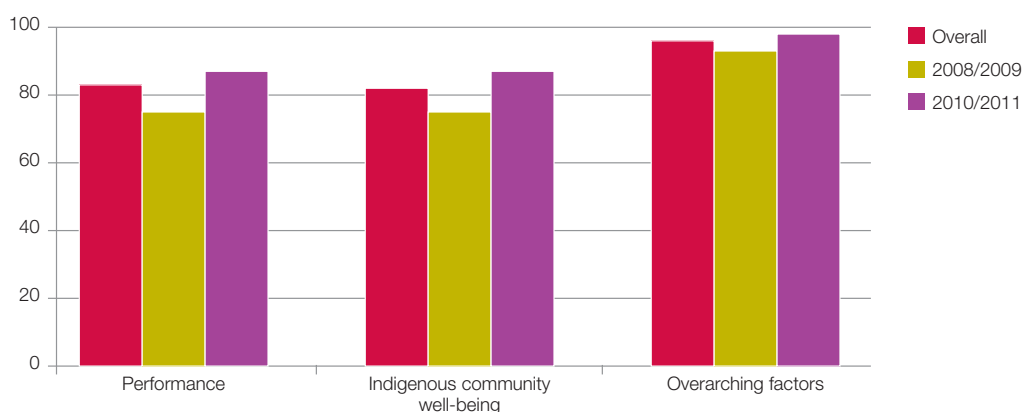
The set of indicators used in the analysis include: (a) RIMS second-level indicators; (b) indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples developed through consultation with

indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) at global and regional levels, which were systematized by the Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA); and (c) ad hoc indicators. In comparing outcome performances, which were rated using a six-point scale, this report uses a moving average capturing variations and differences between IPAF's first and second cycles.

Overall, the small projects achieved considerable results, both in the first and second cycles (see figure 1). The number of projects rated 4 or better in terms of effectiveness and relevance increased from 69 per cent in the first cycle to 81 per cent in the second cycle. The projects also registered high-value achievements in impacting the well-being of indigenous communities and in overarching factors, which both increased in the second cycle (from 69 to 81 per cent the former and from 88 to 92 per cent the latter).

Figure 1
Small project outcomes

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that achieved ratings of 4 or better. (A score of 4 or higher reflects overall positive performance.)



Performance

Performance is assessed against two subcriteria (see figure 2). The first is **relevance**, which measures the capacity of projects to meet the needs of indigenous communities defined in IPAF's call for proposals. Therefore, relevance could also be defined as the pertinence of project results to IPAF's objectives. The second is **effectiveness**, which describes the extent to which the objectives of the small projects have been realized.

Figure 2 illustrates that more than 77 per cent of the projects performed well or better (i.e. received a rating of 4 or higher). The majority of the projects rated 3 or worse demonstrated weak capacities in realizing planned objectives through an appropriate range of activities. A small minority designed and implemented activities scarcely pertinent to the well-being of indigenous communities.

Relevance

To assess project relevance, it was decided to elaborate and summarize IPAF's goals in five areas:

- Improvement of livelihoods of indigenous communities, encouraging the recovery of traditional agricultural techniques and culturally appropriate economic activities, such as handcrafting and ethno-tourism;

- Enhancement of abilities related to the management of natural resources, paying special attention to mitigation of the effects of climate change;
- Revitalization of indigenous traditional knowledge;²
- Empowerment of communities by raising awareness on indigenous peoples' rights, strengthening their legal advocacy skills and mainstreaming their participation in policymaking processes; and
- Collection of demographic data on indigenous populations.

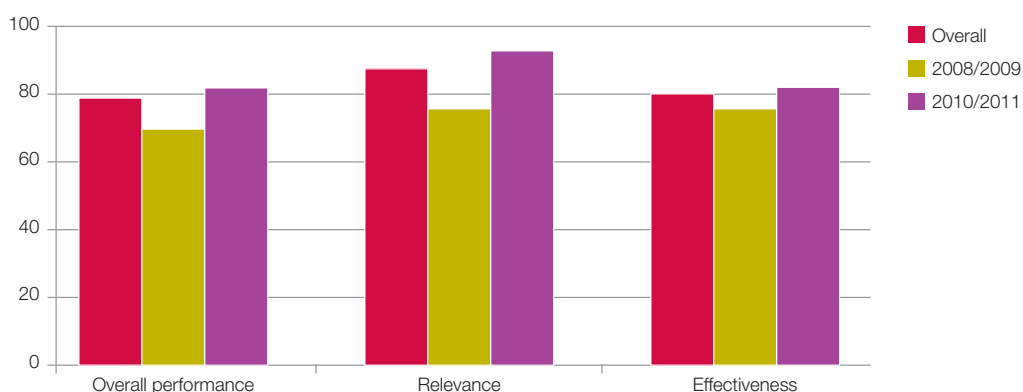
Almost 90 per cent of the projects were rated 4 or better, and 65 per cent proved to be relevant (a 5 rating) and highly relevant (a 6 rating) to the needs of indigenous communities. Of the small projects found to be highly relevant (28 per cent), five were implemented in 2008/09 and ten in 2010/11. There were no projects rated lower than 3 in relevance.

Effectiveness

In analysing effectiveness, this survey evaluated the ability of small projects to achieve the objectives established in their design phase. The rating was derived by balancing evaluation of outputs and outcomes with qualitative information provided in supervision and completion reports.

Figure 2
Performance

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that were rated 4 or better.



² Traditional knowledge can be defined as an integrated system of techniques and methods of interacting with ecosystems, employing natural resources to secure livelihoods and producing handicrafts. It is also a system of concepts developed over thousands of years and linked to the characteristics of the territory inhabited by the knowledge owners.

BOX 1

Improving animal health with traditional veterinary methods in Cameroon

The small projects that addressed “improvement of health service through integration of traditional knowledge” offer a clear example of how indigenous peoples’ needs can be met in accordance with their cultural specificities. These projects pursued the improvement of livelihoods through the recovery and strengthening of traditional techniques.

The implementing organization – Society for the Protection of Animal Life and the Environment – applied a participatory method in three Mbororo communities to select and gather traditional ethnoveterinary methods. More than 67 medicinal plant species were identified; their seeds were then stored in a seed bank and planted in a community herbal garden. Thanks to this garden, ethnoveterinary services were provided to more than 25 households.

BOX 2

Building up a small value chain in Kenya

One project aimed to improve the living standards of El-molo fishers by increasing local fishery productivity and providing market access. These objectives were pursued through three activities:

- Capacity-building initiatives were undertaken to improve fishing techniques.
- Fishers were provided with modern fishing tackle, including five new boats with safety equipment.
- A cooperative was formed to market any excess fish.

The entire intervention resulted in a 75 per cent increase in income for the participating fishers.

Performance in the area of effectiveness is affected mainly by the operational capacities of the implementing organizations. This is different than performance in the area of relevance, which depends also on the extent to which the communities are involved in the design phase. As a result, the projects achieved slightly lower performance in effectiveness than in relevance. Almost 80 per cent of the small projects realized the objectives set in the project design in at least a moderately satisfactory way, while more than 15 per cent did so in a highly satisfactory way.

About 21 per cent of the small projects partially achieved their planned objectives and received a 3 rating. These projects encountered difficulties during the design and implementation phases. The most frequently occurring weaknesses are: (a) insufficient creation of physical assets (i.e. in the case of production-related projects); and (b) poor support to local institutions, such as self-help groups, cooperatives or cultural groups. One project completed in 2008/09 was rated 2 inasmuch as its capacity-building initiative was not appropriate to the project’s objectives.

Indigenous well-being

The quality of life for indigenous peoples’ communities depends as much on the soundness of their traditional knowledge and cultural systems – which can affect their food security and overall poverty level – as it does on adequate livelihood endowments. This is why it is important to include indicators that assess the well-being of indigenous peoples, i.e. those that can capture results based on indigenous peoples’ perspectives about poverty and the changes brought about by development initiatives.

Figure 3 shows that the performance of the projects improved sharply from 2008/09 to 2010/11. This suggests that adopting standard tools and procedures, especially in the design phase, contributed positively to the effectiveness of the projects. While logical frameworks hardly capture the holistic approach to development, their introduction in the second IPAF cycle ensured a substantial feedback exchange between implementing organizations and IPAF’s board and secretariat. This allowed for a clear identification of project

goals and objectives, and accurate planning and selection of implementation strategies.

Improvement of livelihoods

About 40 per cent of the activities implemented by the small projects focused on improving livelihoods. Ratings in this area measure the extent to which the projects strengthened the community's food security and facilitated the generation and regeneration of virtuous income production processes. Activities contributed to promoting soil and water conservation, improving agricultural and livestock production techniques, creating and supporting off-farm activities, improving access to markets, establishing rural financial services and creating participatory processes in policy- and decision-making.

As shown in figure 3, the impact of the small projects was strongest in this area, as more than 81.5 per cent were rated 4 or better, and around 25 per cent, or seven projects, were rated as highly satisfactory 6 – five in 2010/11 and two in 2008/09. Some of these projects created effective market opportunities through networking and the provision of productive facilities, and others set up effective rural financial services through the formation of savings and credit groups. All of them also mainstreamed the use of traditional rural production techniques. About 18 per cent of the small projects were rated 3 or lower;

in these cases, the capacity-building activities only moderately contributed to creating physical or financial assets, which limited the impact on income-generating activities and value chain processes.

Collective empowerment

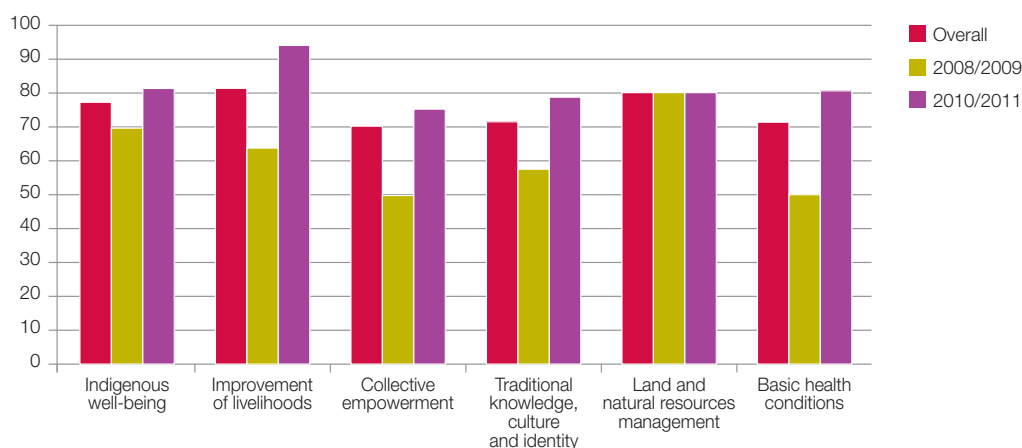
Twenty-one per cent of the small projects focused on this domain. Collective empowerment measures the extent to which the projects contributed to strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to manage their relations with the legal and institutional systems of the state in which they live, without altering their traditional structures of government. The factors against which such capacity is measured are: (a) the degree of awareness about indigenous peoples' rights at national and international levels; (b) the presence of advocacy services; and (c) the soundness of traditional government structures.

The small projects that focused on collective empowerment were implemented in the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions. In Africa, economic and political marginalization led indigenous communities and implementing organizations to concentrate their attention on the improvement of livelihoods.

Seventy per cent of the projects focusing on collective empowerment were rated as

Figure 3
Well-being impact

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that were rated 4 or better in improving indigenous peoples' overall well-being and their status in five impact domains.



BOX 3

Fostering economic development in Kudzar, Pakistan

In the district of Kudzar in central-west Pakistan, Participatory Development Initiative, an NGO, promoted a value chain process to improve livelihoods through the recovery of traditional embroidery techniques. It implemented the Sustainable Livelihoods and Indigenous Cultural Preservation Project for Brahui Tribes, targeting 10 small villages inhabited by Brahui people.

Project implementation was based on creating a community organization in each target village. The community organizations trained 25 to 30 women on traditional embroidery techniques. Each community organization identified an embroidery centre – a room arranged as a handcrafting facility. To sell the handcrafts produced at the 10 embroidery centres, well-structured marketing strategies were implemented. An outlet was established in Kudzar as a starting point to facilitate networking with traders operating in Quetta and Karachi. Three permanent stalls were positioned in Kudzar, and an e-commerce platform was established.

BOX 4

Enabling self-empowerment in Cambodia

A project completed in 2008/09, the District-level Networking of Kui Communities in Northern Cambodia for Livelihoods Development, shows that even with limited funds, good design can make a difference and enable communities to realize holistic, innovative interventions with concrete prospects for replication and significant impact on communities' well-being.

The design of this project rested on three strategic pillars: (a) strengthening self-government capacity by raising awareness of indigenous peoples' rights and mainstreaming the role of women as leaders in their communities; (b) fostering economic development by establishing rural financial services and village-based seed banks; and (c) increasing communication by organizing district-level meetings and forming district consultation institutions.

Although the project encountered some difficulties (for example, an implementation area that was too large and low community participation at the start of the project), it offers a good example at the design level of multisectoral self-empowerment enablement, which could be replicated elsewhere with different indigenous communities.

moderately satisfactory or better. They implemented capacity-building initiatives and institution-building activities, which are the basic means of promoting collective empowerment of indigenous communities. Seven small projects completed in 2010/11 (35 per cent) were rated 5 or 6. These projects established functioning advocacy services through the training of specialized community workers, and were successful in including community plans in local or higher-level policies.

While all of the projects at least partially achieved results that promoted collective empowerment, six received a rating of 3 (moderately satisfactory). This was because of weak planning and policymaking skills and poor capacity to interact with authorities and affect their policies.

Traditional knowledge, culture and identity

Twenty-one per cent of the small projects focused on this domain. Indigenous identity and cultural systems rely on holistic interpretations of relations among various elements of ecosystems, such as animals, plants, human beings, and supernatural and divine beings. The projects' impact on the soundness of knowledge and cultural systems was analysed against three factors: (a) the effectiveness of inclusion of traditional techniques in production processes, community health-care services and disaster management frameworks; (b) the creation or strengthening of local institutions devoted to maintaining and recovering the knowledge and cultural system; and (c) the creation of tangible and intangible assets.

BOX 5

Promoting indigenous peoples' rights in Panay Island, the Philippines

In Panay Island in the Philippines (Western Visayas), a large military base overlaps the ancestral territory of the Tumanduk's 24 communities; 14,000 indigenous people live within the military reservation. The organization Indigenous Farmers in Defence of Land and Life (TUMANDUK) aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Tumanduk people to assert their basic human rights effectively, and to document, assess and monitor human rights violations within their ancestral domain.

The project focused on spreading information and specialized knowledge about human rights, and included capacity-building initiatives on different levels. An awareness campaign was organized to reach many people, while specialized training was conducted for community workers. A human rights advocacy service was established, which documented and presented eight human rights violations to the authorities during the initial phase of the project.

SILDAP-Southeastern Mindanao, Inc. implemented the "Capacitating Indigenous Peoples' Organizations on the Promotion and Implementation of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" small project in Compostela Valley Province, Southern Mindanao. This is another clear example of collective empowerment achieved through capacity-building and the creation of a community-based advocacy service. More specifically, training was organized for the community leaders, and an interprovincial team of paralegal workers was formed to document the human rights violations that occurred in the project area.

The largest number of high-level results (i.e. those rated 5 or better) were achieved in this domain. The projects with this rating were successful in enhancing cultural capital through capacity-building initiatives, which served to foster local institutions involved in cultural activities and to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the physical assets established. Such capacity-building initiatives are indeed indispensable to provide community members with the technical and practical skills required to use and maintain assets and equipment. Around 20 per cent of the projects were rated 3 because of the limited presence of local institutions involved in maintaining and extending strategies to revitalize traditional knowledge and culture.

As can be seen in figure 3, the small projects in 2010/2011 improved performance in this domain over the projects in the first project cycle by about 14 percentage points. The second-cycle projects implemented a greater variety of strategies and activities and coordinated them better. Individual capacity-building initiatives were often combined with creating or strengthening groups involved in preserving and revitalizing traditional culture and knowledge, and these groups were provided with assets, such as cultural centres,

processing facilities, ancestral language books and digitalized maps. These achievements are directly related to the improved quality of design procedures and tools.

Access to land and management of natural resources

This domain measures the extent to which the small projects contributed to creating effective access to natural resources (e.g. land and water). Access is considered to be (a) the possibility of benefiting from natural resources by managing them in the most efficient and sustainable way; and (b) security of tenure, which is required in order to make full use of natural resources.

The performance of the projects was assessed in terms of: (a) improvement and expansion of soil and water conservation practices; (b) planning, at least over the medium term, for natural resource and infrastructure management, and the eventual inclusion of plans in local or higher-level policies; (c) improvement of local topography, including reference to the area of land mapped and the degree of detail; (d) inclusion of mapped land in the legal topography; and (e) recovery of traditional toponymy.

BOX 6

Promoting traditional culture and knowledge in the Solomon Islands and China

In China, in Yunnan Province, the Yulong Culture and Gender Research Centre implemented the Visualization Way of Naxi Language Transmission project in support of the Naxi people. Although Chinese law allows ethnic groups to speak their native languages, only 40 per cent of Naxi people under 40 years of age speak their native language well. The situation is much worse among younger generations because of media influences. To enhance the use of the Naxi language among young people, the small project focused its activities on the schools, reaching 70 per cent of the Yulong County schools. Teachers received specialized training and were provided with interactive video compact discs, including language games and traditional children's songs.

The Solomon Islands suffered several disasters, the most recent being the tsunami of April 2007, which hit the western part of the country. The Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT) designed and implemented a project entitled Increasing Community Resilience to Natural Disasters through the Use of Traditional Coping Strategies on the Weather Coast Guadalcanal Communities in the Solomon Islands. This project is a clear example of how traditional knowledge can enhance conventional techniques. The project first gathered information about traditional response mechanisms and transmitted it to the National Disaster Management Office. SIDT then drafted a manual, including proactive techniques for response, which integrated traditional and conventional knowledge.

Eighty per cent of the projects received a 4 or better rating, and 40 per cent received a 5 or better rating in widening the access of communities to land and water and enhancing the security of tenure. One project in Cameroon, Development of Subsistence Agriculture in the Land Inhabited by the Baka Pigmy People, in the Messok District, which received a 6 rating, concentrated its efforts on security of tenure and obtained formal recognition of the Baka's land rights on 120 hectares, through the inclusion of the land areas within the legal topography.

Only two small projects had a weak impact on access to land or on natural resources management. This was the result of a lack of institutionalization and an absence of dialogue with local authorities to promote the extension or enforcement of land rights.

Improvement of basic health conditions

This domain is intended to capture and measure the extent to which the small projects generated tangible changes in basic health conditions. This was assessed against four main factors: (a) establishment of community-based health-care services through the training of specialized personnel; (b) number of people accessing health-care services; (c) number of

people trained on basic health-care methods; and (d) strategies to recover and mainstream traditional health-care methods that can meet community needs more closely.

Around 70 per cent of the small projects focusing on improvement of basic health conditions were rated 4 or better, and almost 30 per cent received a rating 5 or better. This suggests that a well-conceived design led to a well-balanced allocation of funds and then to successful implementation of better health conditions, especially in terms of prevention methods. However, the quality of health conditions for indigenous communities is often affected by their ability to use traditional health-care methods, particularly for communities in remote areas that often are not reached by decentralized health-care services. In these areas, the soundness of traditional health-care systems, the presence of specialized community workers, and self-treatment skills are fundamental to maintaining an acceptable level of basic health conditions.

Overarching factors

The ratings for the overarching factors analysed in this report – innovation, replicability and

BOX 7

Improving natural resource management in Guatemala

In Guatemala, the project entitled Creation of an Agroforestry System Involving Community Representatives of Micro-regional Associations in Ixcán Municipality, El Quiché Department, succeeded in making sustainable changes to the natural resource management system. The project planted more than 30,000 fruit and non-fruit trees over 200 hectares, and pruned and nurtured around 4,000 existing fruit trees. To ensure the sustainability of the project's benefits, the target communities were trained in agroforestry systems management and specialized groups were formed to maintain and develop the agroforestry system.

BOX 8

Enhancing the health conditions in Mexico and Guatemala

In Mexico, the Fundación Nacional de Mujeres por la Salud Comunitaria, a national women's organization, implemented a small project to decrease sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV/AIDS. Interventions focused on: (a) information campaigns that were especially designed for women but that also reached out to men; (b) capacity-building of 25 women to operate as reproductive health advisers within the target community; and (c) the establishment of a health-care centre to distribute condoms.

In Guatemala, a good example of building a mini-productive chain specializing in the cultivation and drying of medicinal plants was provided by the Capacity-building in Traditional Medicine for Leaders of the Rural Communities of the Sololá Municipality project. The implementing organization, Asociación Salud Sin Límites, organized individual capacity-building initiatives on traditional phytotherapy, which included learning walks. During these walks, participants gathered medicinal plants, which were then displayed in a permanent exhibit with both their traditional and scientific names. To increase the availability of medicinal plants, the project established five herbal gardens and a solar drying facility.

scaling up, sustainability and ownership and gender – were determined by combining indications from several sources: (a) the methodological framework for evaluation; (b) the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010; and (c) the process of consultations between IPOs at global and regional levels, as systematized by TEBTEBBA.

Because the small projects were designed and implemented as community-driven processes, they performed well on the factor of sustainability; the more a community participates throughout the project cycle, the stronger the probability of sustaining the changes and benefits generated by the project. For the factors of innovation, replicability and scaling up, the crucial elements to assess are the projects' design, the effectiveness of implementation, and the relationships created with other development institutions and government authorities. As to overall performance in overarching factors, 85 per cent of the projects were rated 4 or better, with an

improvement of 5 percentage points in 2010/2011. In comparison, the performance of projects in mainstreaming gender issues and favouring women's participation throughout the project cycle was weak. While the specifics of indigenous culture may have influenced these results, this is clearly an area needing improvement.

Innovation, replicability and scaling up

This factor measures the extent to which the small projects incorporated innovations (e.g. new approaches to integrate traditional knowledge within conventional productive methods) and the extent to which they are potentially replicable and suitable for scaling up. Three elements were assessed: (a) introduction of innovative approaches/ideas; (b) involvement of other development actors and local authorities in the innovative processes; and (c) possibility of applying the assumptions, strategies, components and activities beyond the target area.

BOX 9

Strengthening local institutions in Rwanda

In 2010, the Community of Potters of Rwanda (COPORWA, a non-profit organization), conducted a small project to improve the livelihoods of the Batwa people in the north, south and west provinces of Rwanda. More than 1,200 people were trained in agricultural techniques and production, income-generating activities and community management. To apply their acquired capacities, those trained formed 18 groups to organize the community workforce and facilitate decision-making and self-governance processes. To continue implementation for an additional year, the project was included in a larger IFAD-funded project. Half of the small projects in 2008/09 can be assessed as highly successful in terms of innovation, replicability and scaling up. The results of the projects completed in 2010/11 improved by about 10 percentage points in these areas (see figure 4). This is largely due to the introduction of standardized procedures and tools, which directly affected the design and implementation phase. Having a clearer vision of project goals and objectives assisted IPAF's board and secretariat in reviewing the projects and also allowed the applicant organizations to structure their aims and strategies and to identify and correct weak design elements.

Around 57 per cent of the projects were assessed as being innovative and suitable for replication and scaling up. About 20 per cent received a rating of 5 or better. Only one project was rated 6.

Sustainability and ownership

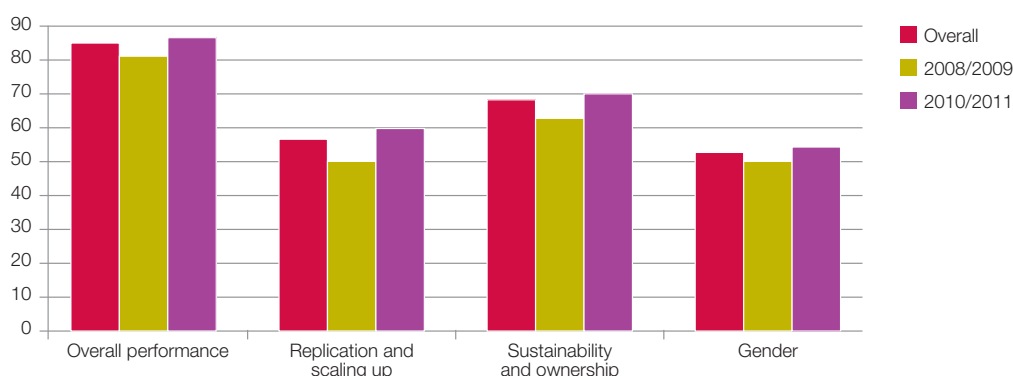
The sustainability and ownership factor measures the extent to which the changes and benefits brought about by the small projects are maintained over the long term. Sustainability depends on the capacity of the indigenous communities to manage and eventually expand project achievements. Results in this area depend on the extent to which communities feel that development interventions adhere to their needs and

aspirations, which is otherwise defined as ownership.

Ratings were assigned on the basis of four analytical criteria, formulated under the assumption that there would be a high degree of ownership because IPAF's small projects are designed and implemented by the applicant communities and organizations. These criteria are (a) the vulnerability of the project to eventual economic or political changes; (b) the creation and strengthening of community institutions in charge of maintaining and expanding the changes and benefits generated by the project; (c) the degree to which the changes and benefits are dependent on a continuous financial inflow and the probability of stabilizing those funds

Figure 4
Overarching factors performance

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that achieved results rated 4 or better.



BOX 10

Supporting local entrepreneurship in Honduras

In Honduras, the Foundation for Rural and Entrepreneurial Development (FUNDER), a non-profit organization, implemented effective rural financial services. A project established 13 micro-funds through self-help groups comprised of 261 members, 84 per cent of whom were women. It also provided capacity-building on the administrative skills needed to operate the rural micro-funds. Members provided 30 per cent of the funding, and the value of the gross loan portfolio was about US\$15,000 at the end of 2009.

BOX 11

Collective action to implement the Forest Rights Act in India

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act (also known as the Forest Rights Act) was adopted in India in 2006 as a result of the protracted struggle by India's marginal and tribal communities for rights over the forest land that they traditionally inhabit. The act recognizes, among other things, tribal property rights³ over the territory on which they depend.

To enforce the act in 47 tribal villages in the Malkangiri District, Orissa State, the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) initiative implemented a project focused on legal training. It created task forces through participative and open processes, and lobbied at many levels of government, from the grampanchayats (village level) to the Orissa State Government. This well-structured network works as an efficient interface between local authorities and the tribal community. Thanks to these efforts, more than 2,000 property titles have been officially recognized.

if necessary; (d) the establishment of a collaborative economic and administrative framework among target communities, implementing organizations and local authorities beyond the completion of the project.

About 70 per cent of the small projects were rated 4 or better as a result of the high degree of ownership, which is strictly related to the prospect of sustainability. This suggests that the four criteria listed were met, although with different levels of effectiveness.

Around 36 per cent of the small projects demonstrated strong sustainability and ownership and received ratings of 5 and 6. This resulted from a variety of community institutions being directly involved in managing and expanding project results, in most cases networking with the implementing organizations and, in some cases, also with local authorities. The projects generated benefits with a low capital intensity, in accordance with the small amount financed, proving their minimal financial dependence.

Two small projects were rated 6 – one in Honduras (2008/09) and one in Guatemala (2010/11) (see box 10) – since they were able to generate the continuous financial inflow needed to maintain the projects' benefits.

The 2010/11 small projects improved their sustainability and ownership by 7 percentage points over those completed in 2008/09. They promoted the direct involvement of more local institutions in managing and maintaining the generated benefits, and networked with IPOs or NGOs operating in the project area.

Gender

This factor measures the extent to which the project mainstreamed gender and empowered women, especially by encouraging, in a culturally sensitive way, women's participation in project planning, prioritization and implementation.

Two criteria were used to assess the small projects' results in mainstreaming gender issues and women's participation: (a) the extent to which project designs planned activities specifically focusing on women's

³ The recognition of property rights is decreed by the notification of the rules framed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to supplement the procedural aspects of the Forest Rights Act.

BOX 12

Setting up rural financial services in Ecuador

One of the best examples among IPAF-funded small projects of mainstreaming women's participation is in Napo Province, Ecuador. This project focused on improving the livelihoods of Tena and Archidona communities by creating an efficient rural financial system. The implementing organization (Organizaciones de Mujeres Kichwas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana) based the economic intervention exclusively on women's participation. To gain entrepreneurial skills, women attended training courses and then formed eight self-help groups to create the planned microfinance system.

empowerment; and (b) the degree to which there was prioritization of women's participation during project implementation, either through activities exclusively directed to women or by encouraging women to take leading roles within and beyond the project ambit.

Although the overall performance in gender mainstreaming is moderately satisfactory, there are a high number of projects rated as 6 (i.e. more than 15 per cent). These projects were specifically designed to meet women's needs and aspirations, and actually empowered women within their communities, often by encouraging them to assume leadership functions.

Around 53 per cent of the small projects received a rating of 4 or better. It should be noted that the performance of the projects in gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment was highly affected by indigenous cultural models. Some indigenous communities maintain a certain degree of gender equality, with women in leadership positions; others recognize a fundamental role for women, but only in the private sphere; still others limit women's opportunities for self-determination with rules and social constraints. A better balance between protecting communities' specificities and improving women's living conditions should be sought.

Level 2: Outputs

The outputs of the 53 small projects from both IPAF cycles were analysed using RIMS first-level indicators. The outputs form the bottom level of the projects' hierarchy of results, and the achievement of outcomes has been built on them. The major findings of the outputs-level results are summarized first in an aggregate overview and then disaggregated by the IPAF cycles.

Outputs overview

The aggregated outputs for 53 small projects implemented in the first two IPAF cycles show that:

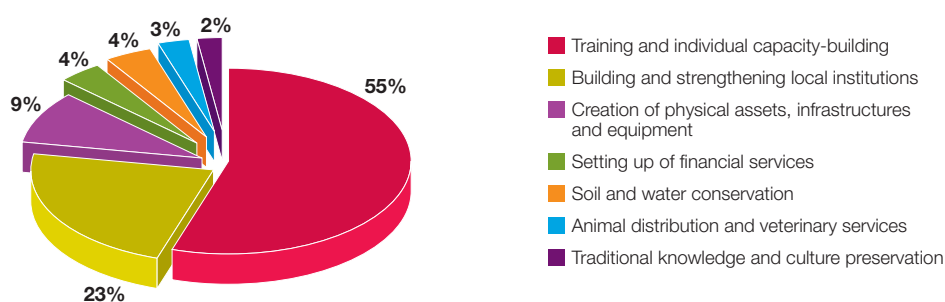
- About 45,000 people directly benefited from projects financed through IPAF, and more than half of them were women;
- Project services reached about 1,200 communities;
- Training and individual capacity-building were the primary activities, followed by the building and strengthening of local institutions and the creation and valorization of physical assets, infrastructure and equipment (see figure 5); and

- More than 21,000 people were trained, 45 per cent of whom were women. Training topics included security of tenure, natural resource management, agricultural technologies, traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, community programming, literacy and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Through activities aimed at building and strengthening local institutions, 184 groups were created (e.g. self-help groups, microenterprises, marketing groups and common property resources groups), and one third of them were headed by women. More than 8,400 people participated in the groups, more than half of whom were women. These groups focused on: (a) improving livelihoods and economic development; (b) gaining access to land and improving security of tenure; and (c) documenting, protecting, restoring and applying traditional knowledge and systems, traditional language and ancestral cults.

The majority of results benefited the improvement of livelihoods and economic development. Results were also impressive in promoting collective empowerment and in

Figure 5
Distribution of the outputs of the small projects by typology



documenting, protecting and restoring traditional knowledge, culture and identity (see figure 6).

Improvement of livelihoods and economic development

Small projects focused mainly on increasing agricultural production and access to markets, improving natural resource management and increasing off-farm activities. More than 5,400 individuals, half of them women, were trained in crop production practices, post-production processing and marketing, financial management and income-generating activities. Ten microenterprises were established and 26 natural resource management groups, 20 savings and credit groups and 31 priority-setting groups were formed or strengthened.

Collective empowerment

Efforts have been made to increase indigenous peoples' awareness of their rights at national and international levels, and to strengthen traditional governance structures. In particular, 10,000 individuals (43 per cent of whom were women) in 50 groups were trained in policymaking and community management – two areas that are fundamental in empowering indigenous communities to ascertain their rights and to fight against dispossession and encroachment on their land and territories.

Traditional knowledge, culture and identity

About 20 per cent of the small projects' activities attained results revitalizing traditional knowledge, culture and identity.

Several projects revitalized traditional agricultural systems and handicraft techniques to help people improve their livelihoods or health. Activities to value and revitalize identity, traditional customs and languages were also successful.

Small projects completed in 2008/09

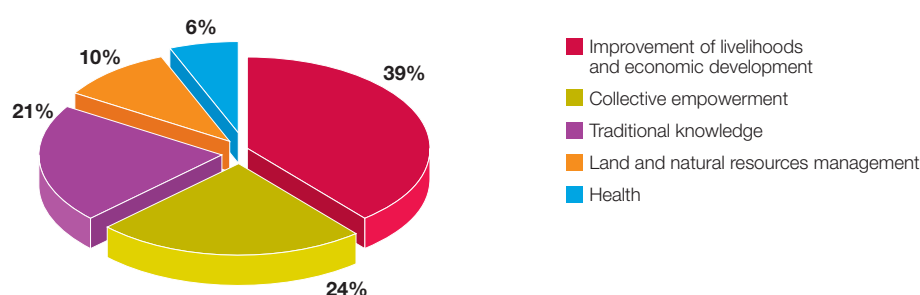
The 16 small projects taken into consideration in this review reached almost 12,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 61 per cent were women.

Activities focused primarily on training and individual capacity-building. More than 6,300 individuals – 43 per cent of whom were women, 38 per cent men, and 19 per cent not specified – were trained in the following subjects:

- Prerequisites to enforce security of tenure;
- Natural resource management;
- Agricultural techniques and production;
- Enterprise development, income generation and management;
- Post-production processing and marketing;
- Policy and community programming;
- Indigenous peoples' rights;
- Documenting, protecting and restoring traditional knowledge;
- Documenting, protecting and restoring traditional languages and ancestral cults;
- Disaster management; and
- Traditional health-care systems.

To foster the local institutional context, 96 groups were formed or strengthened, including:

Figure 6
Distribution of outputs of the small projects by impact domain



- 54 processing and marketing groups;
- 4 priority-setting and planning groups;
- 14 savings and credit groups;
- 20 cultural groups; and
- 4 self-help groups.

Assets were also established, including four rice banks, five cultural centres and ten medicinal herbal gardens.

As seen in figure 8, the small projects implemented in the Asia and Pacific region produced outputs in all five result domains, and those in the Latin America and Caribbean region produced outputs in all domains except health. In contrast, the variety of outputs in Africa is more limited, since the projects focused on two domains: improvement of livelihoods and economic development; and traditional knowledge, culture and education.

Small projects completed in 2010/11

About 23,000 people, more than 50 per cent of whom were women, were directly reached by the 37 small projects completed in 2010/11. These projects focused mainly on training and individual capacity-building (see figure 9). More than 18,000 individuals, 47 per cent of whom were women, were trained on the following subjects:

- Prerequisites to enforce security of tenure;
- Natural resource management;
- Agricultural techniques and production;
- Enterprise development, income generation and management;
- Post-production processing and marketing;
- Financial management;

Figure 7
Distribution of the outputs of the small projects completed in 2008/09 by typology

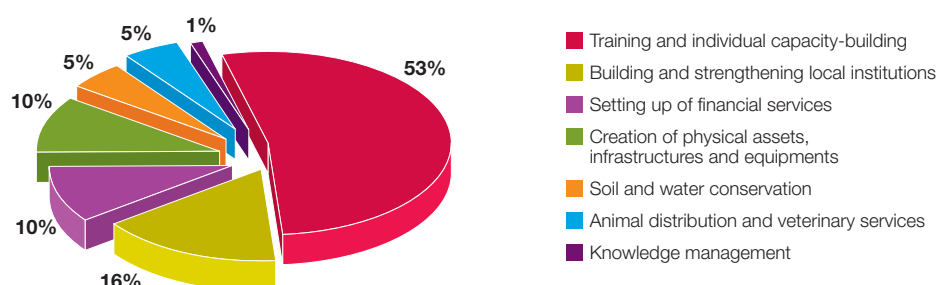
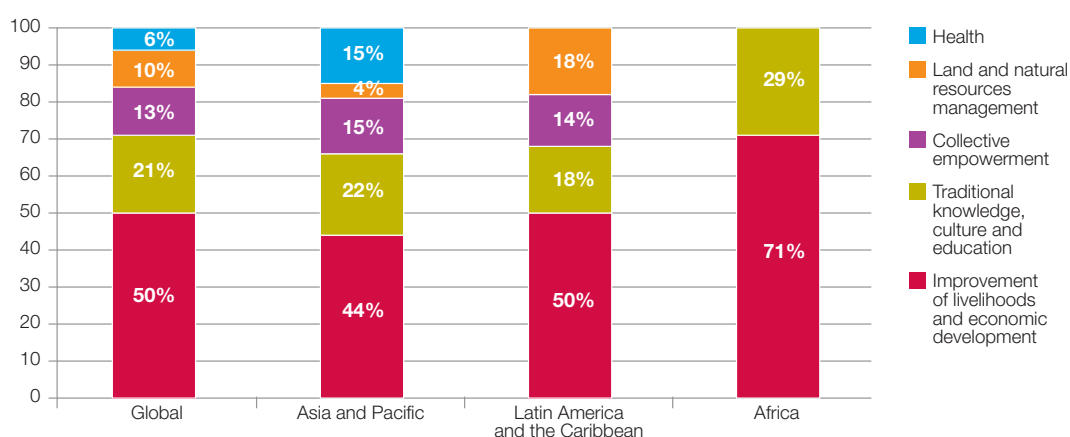


Figure 8
Distribution of outputs of the small projects completed in 2008/09 by impact domain and by region



- Policy and community programming;
- Indigenous peoples' rights;
- Documenting, protecting and restoring of traditional knowledge;
- Documenting, protecting and restoring of traditional languages and ancestral cults;
- Traditional health-care systems; and
- Improvement of basic health conditions.

Activities focused on building and strengthening local institutions led to the creation of 139 groups, including:

- 19 natural resource management groups;
- 6 marketing groups;
- 105 priority-setting and planning groups; and
- 9 savings and credit groups.

More than 200 physical assets and facilities were established. Most were rural processing

and storage facilities (79 per cent), followed by social infrastructure (20 per cent) and water infrastructure (1 per cent).

More than 145 hectares of land were put under improved management practices, and animals (sheep, goats, cows and hens) were distributed to 226 households.

The distribution of the outputs generated by the small projects completed in 2010/11 (shown in figure 10) is roughly similar to that of small projects completed in 2008/09 (figure 7). The widest range of outputs was produced in the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions. However, there was greater variety of outputs in Africa's projects in 2010/11 than in 2008/09 since they focused not only on improvement of livelihoods and economic development but also on land and natural resource management and improvement of basic health conditions.

Figure 9
Distribution of the outputs of the small projects completed in 2010/11 by typology

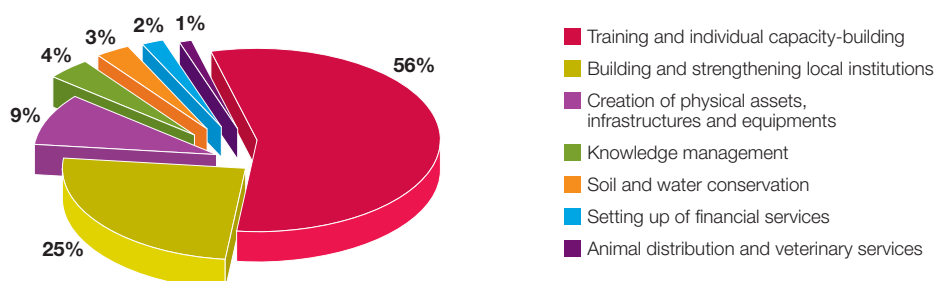
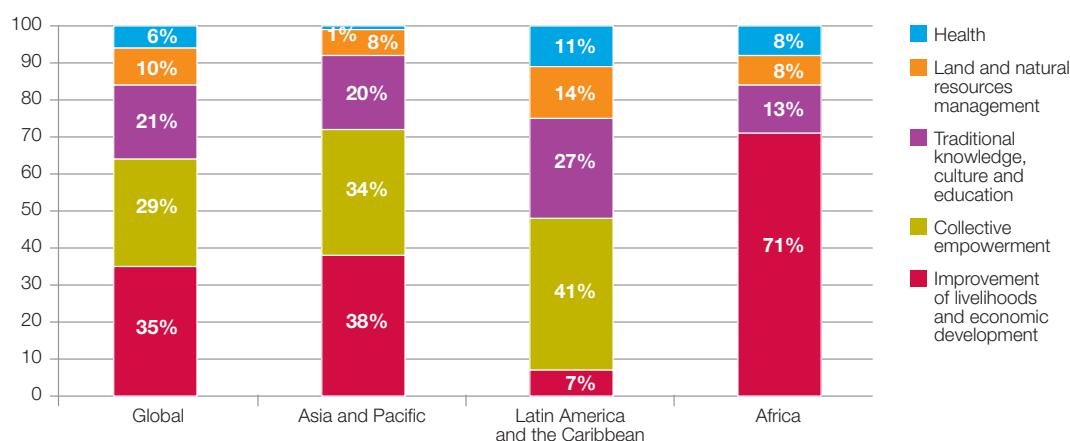


Figure 10
Distribution of outputs of the small projects completed in 2010/11 by impact domain and by region



Recommendations

A number of recommendations have emerged from this desk review. Some of them directly relate to IPAF's project cycle; others are intended to contribute to the definition of indicators suitable for capturing the specificities of indigenous peoples.

Improving project design and implementation

Enhancing the logical framework approach

Introducing the logical framework approach led to improvements in the general performance of IPAF's second-cycle small projects. The use of logical frameworks could also improve the capacity of implementing organizations to provide data on project outputs and outcomes. For this purpose, it is recommended that guidelines be drafted for the benefit of the implementing organizations to explain: (1) the purpose of logical frameworks; (2) IFAD's hierarchy of results; and (3) the provision of data on project outputs and outcomes.

Recognizing indigenous peoples' rights

The information contained in the IPAF proposals highlights that rights violations are often made possible by indigenous peoples' lack of awareness of what their rights are and lack of legal skills to protect these rights. Many small projects addressed this issue through awareness campaigns and capacity-building initiatives. However, the best results – in terms of documenting and presenting violations to

the authorities and achieving recognition of land rights – were achieved by the projects that, in addition to offering capacity-building, provided community-based advocacy and legal services to promote recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. It is recommended that, in addition to advocacy and capacity-building, legal defence funds and legal reform regulations be included as a new focus in the IPAF cycle.

Empowering women

IPAF's proposals and small projects show that discrimination against women must be addressed by considering traditional processes and institutions. This can be balanced with the management functions of IPAF's board and secretariat by introducing a flexible gender quota in the next call for proposals. Such a quota could specify that: (a) at least 50-55 per cent of direct beneficiaries should be women; (b) at least 45-55 per cent of trained people should be women; (c) at least 45-55 per cent of the members of groups formed or strengthened by the projects should be women; and (d) at least 50 per cent of the groups formed or strengthened should have a women in a leadership position.

Broadening RIMS sensitivity by ad hoc indicators on indigenous peoples' specific issues

During the analysis of outputs and outcomes, it was evident that there was a RIMS measurement gap in capturing the specificities

of indigenous peoples.⁴ Indigenous peoples' perception of poverty is not based merely on concepts grounded in economic and technical assumptions, but is often related to their holistic worldview. The indigenous development paradigm differs from the conventional one, since it puts people and their culture at the centre, questioning the pre-eminence of economic growth. Their cultural heritage provides indigenous peoples with a solid basis for generating culturally and environmentally appropriate development strategies. The indigenous approach to development is self-driven and, as such, is multifaceted, with social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits.⁵

RIMS indicators are centred on aspects more or less linked to rural production, regardless of whether those aspects are associated with the intangible aspects of indigenous identity and culture that are necessary to create an enabling environment for food security and livelihood sustainability.⁶ The changes and results that are difficult to capture by using RIMS indicators pertain to: (a) access to land and security of tenure; (b) use and recovery of traditional agricultural and handcrafting techniques; (c) use and recovery of infrastructure with specific cultural functions (e.g. ancestral paths, sacred sites); (d) awareness-raising about indigenous peoples' rights and the enhancement of leadership skills; and (e) consultation and participation of the indigenous community in project design, implementation, management and evaluation.

To address these difficulties, it is recommended that:

- Results pertaining to traditional agricultural and handcrafting techniques be measured through the RIMS categories "agricultural technologies and production," "enterprise development and employment" and "markets", using indicators to mark the difference between conventional and traditional techniques;
- The results achieved in the extension and enforcement of land rights, the awareness-raising of indigenous peoples' rights and the enhancement of leadership skills be measured by integrating new indicators within the "policy and community programming" category; and
- A new category be created to measure the results pertaining to the consultation and participation of indigenous communities in project design and implementation.

The table on page 26 illustrates the recommended expansion of the RIMS framework to incorporate sensitivity to the specificities of indigenous people:

4 A fundamental prerequisite for the proper analysis of a development project that targets indigenous peoples is to introduce disaggregation by ethnic group, as the RIMS 2007 handbook suggests.

5 Indigenous peoples: Development with culture and identity in the light of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A reflection paper of the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. April 2010.

6 Ibid.

1 ST LEVEL	2 ND LEVEL
Agricultural technologies and production	
People trained in use, recovery and conservation on traditional varieties, and in local breed and traditional agricultural techniques	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of indigenous people adopting traditional techniques
People receiving facilitated animal-health services based on ethnoveterinary practices	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of herbal gardens established that are devoted to the cultivation of veterinary plants
Seed banks keeping autochthon seed varieties established	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of indigenous people served by the banks keeping autochthon seed varieties established <i>Likelihood of sustainability of seed banks</i> Number of functioning seed banks
Enterprises development	
People trained on traditional income-generating activities	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of traditional jobs generated by small- and medium-size indigenous peoples' enterprises
People receiving vocational training on traditional techniques	<i>Likelihood of sustainability of enterprises</i> Number of indigenous peoples' enterprises operating after three years
Policy and community programming	
People trained in indigenous peoples' rights	<i>Effectiveness</i> Legal advocacy services established
Community workers trained in indigenous peoples' rights	Amount of legislation enforced at regional or national levels recognizing the land rights of indigenous and tribal communities
Hectares of land mapped and demarcated	Hectares of land entitled and legally registered
Social infrastructure	
Sites of cultural interest rehabilitated	The second-level indicators correspond to those identified by 2007 RIMS first- and second-level results handbook
Hectares of land devoted to medicinal herbal gardens established/rehabilitated	
New category: Community consultation	
Indigenous people informed about the project goals, objectives and concrete implementation strategies	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of indigenous peoples' communities consulted that provided free, prior and informed consent to the proposed project
Indigenous people participating in COSOP and project design	<i>Effectiveness</i> Number of indigenous peoples' representatives included in the country programme management teams
Project implementation respects the rights of community and/or territorial assemblies to monitor and evaluate project activities that affect their well-being	Suggestions and innovations proposed by the target communities included in project implementation Number of indigenous peoples' representatives involved in project management/district units Number of indigenous peoples' representatives involved in supervision and evaluation missions

Annex 1

List of small projects evaluated by the desk review


Country	Organization	Project title
Niger	La Fédération Nationale des Eleveurs du Niger (FNEN Daddo)	Strengthening the capacities and affirming cultural values of Peauls Woodabee pastoralist communities
Uganda	Northern Uganda Women and Children's Initiatives (NUWECHI)	Local Chicken Rearing and Multiplication
Bangladesh	Community Advancement Forum (CAF)	Livelihood Security of Jumia (Swidden People) Bringing Diversification in Cultivation
Cambodia	Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC)	District-level networking of Kui Communities in Northern Cambodia for Livelihoods Development
India	Nisarga Foundation	Indigenous Jenukuruba Community Empowerment and Natural Farming for Sustainable Livelihoods
Mongolia	Thenkhleg Khugjil Organization	Improved Livelihoods of Tsaatan through Biotechnological Method
Philippines	Dapon Indigenous Peoples Center, Inc. (DAPON)	Capacity-building for Indigenous Communities through Alternative Health-care Delivery System
Solomon Islands	Solomon Island Development Trust - SIDT	Increasing Community Resilience to Natural Disasters through the Use of Traditional Coping Strategies on the Weather Coast Guadalcanal Communities in the Solomon Islands
Argentina	FUNDAPAZ - Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz	Territorial Management of indigenous communities in North-East Salta, Republic of Argentina
Bolivia	Centro de Capacitación y Promoción para la Mujer Andina Bartolina Sisa (CEPROMA B.S.)	Mejora de los medios de vida de las mujeres aymaras de la Provincia Los Andes mediante la cría de gallinas nativas (Improved livelihood of Aymara women through breeding native poultry in Los Andes province)
Ecuador	Chinchaysuyu Jatun Ayllu Llaktakunapak Tantariy – federación de los pueblos Kichwas de la Sierra Norte del Ecuador, Chijalta, Fici	Nukanchik Kausay, Our Life
Guatemala	Coordinación Nacional permanente sobre derechos relativos a la tierra de los pueblos indígenas (CNP-Tierra)	Control and monitoring of land surveying and land courts, a step in the construction of agrarian institutions
Guatemala	Asociación Coordinadora Intermicroregional de Ixcán (ASCIMI)	Creation of an Agroforestry System Involving Community Representatives of Micro-regional Associations in Ixcán Municipality, El Quiché Department
Honduras	Fundación para el desarrollo empresarial rural (FUNDER)	Integrating Lencas Women in enterprise development by promoting rural banks and rural microenterprises
Panama	La Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI)	Recovery of traditional knowledge of the Kuna women of Panama
Peru	CHIRAPAQ, Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú	Recovery of traditional knowledge on food and medicinal biodiversity in Quechua and Ashanikas communities of Peru
Belize	Tumul K'in Center of Learning	Preservation and Promotion of Local Varieties of Traditional Crops
Bolivia	Consejo Regional del departamento de La Paz (CONAMAQ La Paz)	Strengthening indigenous peoples' organizations: for climate change mitigation through the management and use of water
Colombia	Cabildo Indígena de Guambía	Cultural uses of Misak territory as a strategy for of cultural and environmental survival of Misak people (Guambiano)

Country	Organization	Project title
Ecuador	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE)	Recovery and awareness building on ancestral sacred sites of Indigenous Nationalities and Peoples of Ecuador
Ecuador	Fundación Sacha Causai (FSC)	Seed fund for local productive initiatives and training for six Kichwa women's organizations in the Upper Napo region in the Ecuadorian Amazon
Guatemala	Asociación Salud Sin Límites (SSL)	Capacity-Building in Traditional Medicine for Leaders of the Rural Communities of the Sololá Municipality
Guatemala	Movimiento De Jóvenes Mayas (Mojomayas) De La Coordinadora Nacional De Viudas De Guatemala (Conavigua)	Strengthening Mayan youth participation in capacity-building trainings for influencing local regional and national levels, in the linguistic regions K'iche', Q'eqchi', of the departments of El Quiché, Totonicapán and Alta Verapaz
Guyana	South Central People Development Association (SCPDA)	Building the Capacity of Wapichan People to Secure Traditional Lands and Sustainably Manage their Resources
Honduras	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH)	Territorial and cultural Rights and Food Sovereignty
Mexico	Fundación Nacional de Mujeres por la Salud Comunitaria, AC	Preventing HIV/AIDS and STDs among indigenous women in seven Nahuas municipalities with low HDI in the Zongoli region
Panama	Fundación Conservación, Naturaleza y Vida (CONAVI)	A human rights issue: the ratification of the ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Convention 169) by the Republic of Panama
Peru	Consejo de Pueblos Criadores de Camélidos del Norte de Ayacucho (COPUCNA)	Building institutional capacities of North Andean communities to improve social management and influence local and regional development
Peru	Instituto del Bien Común	Where our ancestors used to walk: recovery, preservation and dissemination of Yánesha people oral tradition
Bangladesh	Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRAD)	Mainstreaming Education through Mother Tongue and Culture
China	Yulong Culture and Gender Research Center	The Visualization Way of Naxi Language Transmission
India	Centre for Development Action (CDA)	Building Capacity of Indigenous Peoples to Cope, Adapt or Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change on their Livelihoods and Environments
India	Liberal Association For Movement Of People (LAMP)	Ensuring Secured Livelihood of the Tribal Communities through Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
India	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	Building the Capacity of the Tribal Community to Use the Right to Information Act for Solving Issues related to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006)
Indonesia	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (JKPP) (Indonesian Community Mapping Network)	Mapping and Spatial Planning the Management Area of Tana Ai Traditional Community, Egon Ilmedo and Wuko Lewoloro Forest Areas, Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara Province
Nepal	Centre for Rural Resource Promotion (CRP)	Chepang Community Incentives for Sustainable Livelihoods

Country	Organization	Project title
Nepal	Kirat Yakthung Chumlung	Promotion of Indigenous Peoples Rights in Constitution-Making Process
Pakistan	Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI)	Sustainable Livelihoods and Indigenous Cultural Preservation Project for Brahui Tribes
Pakistan	Hashoo Foundation	Indigenous People's On-farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development of Honey Bee Farming for Households of Kalash
Philippines	SILDAP - Southeastern Mindanao	Capacitating the Indigenous Organizations on the Promotion and Implementation of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Philippines	Indigenous Farmers in Defense of Land and Life (TUMANDUK)	Capability-building Programme to Advance Indigenous People's Human Rights
Philippines	Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera (DKK)	Live and Let Live - the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A Mobile Theatre Forum
Laos	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)	Indigenous Knowledge Conservation and Promotion Project
Botswana	Changate Conservation and Development Trust (CCDT)	Preservation and Promotion of Ikalanga Language and Cultural Heritage in Changate
Burundi	L'UNIPROBA (Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa)	Collecting data on Batwa children school enrolment in six provinces in Burundi
Cameroon	Association des Jeunes pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources en abrégé - AJDUR	Development of Subsistence Agriculture in the Land Inhabited by the Baka Pigmy People, in the Messok District
Cameroon	Society for the Protection of Animal Life and the Environment (SPALE)	Promotion and Preservation of Indigenous Ethnoveterinary Practices among the Mbororos
Democratic Republic of the Congo	L'Union pour l'Emancipation de la Femme autochtone (pygmée) (U.E.F.A.)	Improvement of agricultural products of indigenous women from Bunyakiri
Kenya	Gurapau (community-based organization)	Lifting the Living Standards of El-molo through the Provision of Modern Fishing Techniques, Improved Marketing Systems, and an Effective and Efficient El-molo Fisher Cooperative Society
Niger	Enfants de l'Azawak de Tchintabaraden (NGO)	Supporting local strategy of social reconstitution for 200 vulnerable women in the Tchintabaraden Department in Niger
Rwanda	Community of Potters of Rwanda (COPORWA)	Supporting cultural diversity and participation in the country's development of the Batwas displaced from forests, volcanoes national parks and Nyungwe
Uganda	Women Environmental Conservation Project (WECOP)	Improvement of Health Services through the Integration of Traditional Knowledge
Zimbabwe	Family-In-Need Trust	Improving the Food and Income Security of Indigenous Smallholder Farmers and People Living with HIV/AIDS, Living in Fragile Communal Areas of Changazi, Chimanimani District

Annex 2

Sample of a questionnaire used to gather data on IPAF's second-cycle small projects

 Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility – IPAF Completion Report									
General Information									
Project Title									
Recipient									
Person who signed the agreement									
Project manager									
Country of implementation									
Grant effective date (as per countersignature)									
Completion date		Has the original completion date been extended?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		If so, up to			
Total outreach									
Indigenous Peoples groups									
Number of direct beneficiaries	Tot	.....		Male (s)	.....		Female (s)	.....
Number of indirect beneficiaries	Tot	.....		Male (s)	.....		Female (s)	.....
Project overview									
Project Goal (as per Logical Framework)									
The indigenous people of Tana Ai can regain their control over management of the forest area of Egon Ilmedo and Wuko Lewoloro based on local wisdom									
Project objectives (as per Logical Framework)					Objectives achieved				
1. Strengthening Tana Ai people through consolidation (organizing and kampong meetings) using gender perspectives in 14 villages adjoining directly with the forest areas of Egon Ilmedo and Wuko Lewoloro 2. Facilitating the participatory mapping and spatial planning to clarify the rights of Tana Ai people as the bases for negotiation and advocacy in management of forest area 3. Conducting policy dialogues on the co-management of Egon Ilmedo and Wuko Lewoloro forests between Tana Ai people and the district government									
Project outputs (as per Logical Framework)					Outputs achieved				
1. New community organizers within the communities 2. Formation of women groups 3. Community agreements on natural resource management with particular consideration on gender justice 4. Study report on the tenurial regime of Tana Ai people using a gender approach 5. Maps and development plans of all villages 6. Management plans produced by women groups 7. Management plan of Tana Ai lands									

Results and impact management system EVALUATION (RIMS)				
RIMS 1st level Indicators				
People trained in community management topics 1.6.2 Please write the number of men and women that during the period under review have been trained in topics related to community-level decision-making and management processes	Male(s)	.....	Female(s)	.....
Community organizers trained 1.6.3 Please write the number of men and women that have been trained as community organizer by the project during the period under review	Male(s)	.....	Female(s)	.....
Community Planning groups formed/strengthened, if any 1.6.4 Please write the number of groups (formally registered or not) that have been involved in priority setting and planning activities, formed or strengthened by the project during the period under review. This indicator includes any type of initiatives aimed at promoting a sustainable management of natural resources, e.g., promoting environmentally friendly technologies, sustainable watershed management, preservation of biodiversity and agro-ecological equilibrium, re-vegetation plans, construction of terraces, construction of drainage channels, erosion control, application of grazing restrictions, planting of new forests, etc.	.....		
People in community planning groups formed/strengthened 1.6.5 Please write the number of men and women that belong to the groups	Male(s)	.....	Female(s)	.....
Community planning groups with women in leadership positions 1.6.6 Please write the number of Community Planning groups reported in 1.1.10 headed by a woman or characterised by women in leadership positions (such as the management board) at least proportional to the number of female members	.....		
Community planning groups formed only by women 1.6.6 Please write the number of Community Planning groups whose members are only women	.....		
Village/community plans formulated 1.6.7 Please write number of village/community plans that have been completed under the guidance and support of the project during the period under review	.....		
People trained in natural resources management 1.1.9 Please write the number of men and women that participated in the training initiatives held during the period aimed at improving the knowledge of participants on techniques and practices of natural resources management (NRM)	Male(s)	.....	Female(s)	.....
Natural Resources Management (NRM) groups formed/strengthened 1.1.10 Please write the number of NRM groups that have been formed or strengthened by the project during the period under review	.....		
People in NRM groups formed/strengthened 1.1.11 Please write the number of men and women that belong to the groups	Male(s)	.....	Female(s)	.....
NRM groups with women in leadership positions 1.1.12 Please write the number of NRM groups reported in 1.1.10 headed by a woman or characterised by women in leadership positions (such as the management board) at least proportional to the number of female members	.....		
Environmental management plans formulated 1.1.13 Please write the number of environmental resources management plans formulated under the guidance and support of the project during the period under review. An Environmental plan aims at ensuring the long-term sustainability of natural resources	.....		
Land under improved management practices 1.1.14 Please write the number of hectares the forest under improved management consists	.....		
RIMS 2nd level Indicators				
Likelihood of sustainability of NRM groups formed/strengthened 2.1.4 Please write the number of held meetings	.....		
Please write the number of in-group conflicts	.....		
Effectiveness: Community development 2.1.5 Please write the number of forest hectares mapped	Before the project	.....	
	At present	.....	
Effectiveness: Community development 2.6.2 Has any advocacy service on land issues been delivered?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
If so, how many?	.....		
Likelihood of sustainability of community planning groups formed/strengthened 2.6.3 Please write the number of meetings that have been held	.....		
Please write the number of in-group conflicts that have occurred	.....		

Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals					
Well-being Indicators			Indicators Relevant to CBD		
Theme: Recognition of collective rights: land territory and natural resources			Theme: Production/spirituality and sacred sites		
Please write the number of indigenous territories and lands demarcated, titled, registered and protected	Before the project		Please write the number of indigenous communities provided with their own territorial zoning plans	Before the project	
	At present			At present	
Please write the hectares of lands and traditional sites actually managed by the community	Before the project		Please write the number of hectares of Tana Ai people's lands used for conservation of traditional crops	Before the project	
	At present			At present	
Has the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)* principle been discussed during the meetings held under the guidance and the support of the project?	Yes	<input type="radio"/>			
	No	<input type="radio"/>			
Have any programmes to promote the rights of Tana Ai peoples with respect to land, territory and natural resources been planned by the government or public institutions?				Yes	<input type="radio"/>
				No	<input type="radio"/>
<p>*Adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2007, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples recognizes in Article 19 the obligation of states (countries) to consult with Indigenous Peoples and "to obtain their free, prior, and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them."</p>					
Working Documents Please attach to the form the required documents and tick off as they are available					
Training sessions register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reporting of mapping training and exercises	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training sessions agenda	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drafts of village regulation planning and forest management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strategies or plans that have been completed during the period under review	<input type="checkbox"/>

For additional information, visit:

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

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IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

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



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