

Summary of IPAF projects approved in Africa

Botswana	
Title	Promotion and documentation of preservation of traditional Ikalanga foods using indigenous knowledge
Year	2015
Organization	Community Connections Botswana
Project area	Bakalanga baka Changate
IPs group(s)	Changate Village, Botswana
Grant amount	US\$ 48,200
Project description	The project aimed to promote Ikalanga indigenous foods as part of the traditional spirituality and identity of the Bakalanga baka Changate people. This traditional cuisine has always been a component of their celebrations and particular food items have become signature markers of Ikalanga food. However, over time the traditional food has been undervalued, despised as belonging to the past and depicted as food for the poor. As a result, indigenous Ikalanga food has remained on the periphery of the food industry despite its nutritive value. The loss of the traditional seed varieties as a result of climate change and the availability of free hybrid seeds has compounded the situation. Therefore, the project aimed to make Ikalanga traditional foods fashionable through festivals and documentation, and to promote the sharing of precious traditional knowledge with young people and future generations. Due to some constrains, the project was prematurely terminated.
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Title	Preservation and promotion of Ikalanga language and cultural heritage in Changate
Year	2008
Organization	Changate Conservation and Development Trust (CCDT)
Project area	Changate Village
IPs group(s)	BaKalanga
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	This project supported the valorisation and the documentation of Changate cultural heritage, oral history and language. In particular, through the production of a documentary, the project made indigenous knowledge available to future generations. For awareness raising and capacity building, the project also promoted a cultural festival which mobilized 500 people and fostered the identity of the community through songs, dances, plays, traditional games and food. Basic Ikalanga books were also distributed to assist students to visualize a language that is otherwise limited to oral use.
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Burundi	
Title	Improving the living standards of the Batwa community (indigenous peoples) in Busoni Commune
Year	2011
Organization	Association Protection des Ressources Naturelles pour le Bien-Etre de la Population au Burundi [Association for the protection of natural resources for the well-being of the population of Burundi]
Project area	Kirundo Province, Busoni Commune, Gatete area
IPs group(s)	Garukirabatwa Association
Grant amount	US\$ 33,000

Project description This project contributed to the socio-economic improvement of the Batwa community living in Busoni Burundi by promoting income-generating activities among 60 target households, half of which were households led by women. Since the region is dry and harsh with little rainfall throughout the year, the Batwa community agreed on activities that took into consideration the climatic conditions and had economic value. An apiary hosting 80 modern beehives for members of the Garukirabatwa Association was installed. Training on beekeeping was given to 20 Batwa (10 women and 10 men), and beekeeping tools were provided. After one year of project implementation, the business started to generate honey, which was used for beneficiaries' own consumption for sale. Twenty people from the Batwa community Busoni were trained in basketry manufacturing based on craft herbs like the *Cyperus papyrus*, a very abundant aquatic grass from the marshes of Lake Rweru. Fishing tools were provided and a canoe was purchased. Due to their contribution to the protection of aquatic biodiversity of Lake Rweru, fishers of the Garukirabatwa Association were known by government fisheries managers and thus invited to attend meetings organized on issues related to fishery and environmental protection. Tourism was also addressed by the project, and a tourist boat with a capacity to carry 10 people was manufactured.

Title **Collecte de données sur la scolarisation des enfants batwa dans six provinces du Burund**

Year 2008

Organization UNIPROBA (Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa)

Project area Provinces of Bururi, Cibitoke, Bujumbura-rural, Kirundo, Ngozi and Muramvya

IPs group(s) Batwa

Grant amount US\$ 20,000

Project description This project increased educational opportunities for Batwa children in Burundi. Batwa people are a small indigenous group which constitute 1% of the Burundian population. The problem of a low schooling rate is at the base of the low participation of Batwas in the public administration of the country. This project aimed at identifying in detail the situation of education of Batwa children in order to help UNIPROBA elaborate future areas and strategies of intervention to increase educational opportunities. To this end, 27 trained interviewers visited the 6 provinces and carried out data collection on the schooling rate and the school drop-out rate at all levels, including the main causes for leaving school. Among these, UNIPROBA identified food shortage and difficult access to healthcare services; 22.01% of Batwa left school because of their poverty. A report containing all the gathered results was produced.

Cameroon

Title **Improving the Food Security of Bakola/Bagyeli Children and Ensuring the Self-Sufficiency of the Ngoyang School through Sustainable Agriculture**

Year 2019

Organization Fondation pour l'environnement et le développement au Cameroun

Project area Océan Department, Lolodorf Arrondissement, Ngoyang Village

IPs group(s) Bakola/Bagyeli

Grant amount US\$ 44,368

Project description The proposed project will establish a 10-hectare agroforestry area interplanted with subsistence crops in the village of Ngoyang in South Cameroon. Subsistence crops will be combined with agroforestry to ensure sustainable cropping that respects the environment. These crops will be used to feed the approximately 100 students at the Ngoyang school (a school for indigenous children) and will also be sold. A processing unit for certain products will be installed to facilitate conservation and marketing. Income from the sale of these products will guarantee financial support for the school's operations and self-sufficiency. Agricultural activities under the

project will respect the environment and preserve native crops. The combination of subsistence agriculture with agroforestry will help to curb forest erosion and mitigate climate change. Crop rotation will be practised to ensure sustainable agriculture and keep the soil healthy and fertile.

Key words: organic certification; intergenerational knowledge exchange; women and youth access to markets;

Title	Support for the Domestication of Wild Yam (Saba) in the Baka Community of Payo
Year	2019
Organization	Centre for Support to Women and Rural People (CAFER)
Project area	Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante
IPs group(s)	Baka
Grant amount	US\$ 32,200
Project description	The Baka people traditionally depend on the forest for their livelihood. Their relocation away from this natural environment prevents them from consuming their traditional foods. Deforestation exacerbated by loggers and wildlife has also made these foods scarce. The project aims to promote cultural identity and food security among indigenous peoples in Cameroon. Specifically, it aims to support the domestication of wild yam in the Baka village of Payo. To accomplish this, the project will identify all areas of the community forest that can support wild yam and conduct a study to document and publicize the nutritional virtues of this crop. Baka youth and women will be made aware of the importance of this plant in nutrition and economic terms, and a series of training activities on the domestication technique will be conducted. Wild yam plantations will be created and their products will be sold in the markets of Mindourou, Abong-Mbang, Messock and elsewhere. The profits will contribute to the realization of social initiatives.

Key words: indigenous food systems; access to markets

Title	Gender and Climate Change Community Base Adaptation, through Conservation of the Environment and Drilling of a Borehole Equipped with a Solar Powered Pump
Year	2019
Organization	African Indigenous Women Organization - Central African Network
Project area	Didango Village in the Tibati Subdivision of the Djerem Division of the Adamawa Region
IPs group(s)	Mbororo pastoralists
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	This is a multifaceted project aimed at: (a) empowering young women and girls from Mbororo communities to be active participants in community development activities and environmental management; (b) training women's groups in climate adaptation and mitigation through energy-efficient conservation methods and techniques; (c) drilling of a borehole equipped with solar-powered pumps to harvest underground water that will be treated and distributed to the population; (d) set up a tree nursery in the villages to mitigate the effects of climate change and reduce desertification. The project will have a socio-economic dimension that includes the provision of revolving microcredits to encourage income-generating activities for women's groups. This will help to sustain the project, as they will be able to raise money to contribute to the maintenance of the water project and tree nurseries.

Key words: climate change adaptation; water harvesting; tree planting; microcredit

Title	Improving the livelihoods of Bedzang Pygmy populations in the Tikar plain
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Year	2015
Organization	Centre for Support to Women and Rural People (CAFER)
Project area	Ngambé Tikar, Department of Mbam and Kim, Centre Region
IPs group(s)	Bedzang in seven localities: Nyanka, Mansoh, Gah, Bedi-kouen, Ngoumé, Mbondé and Ngandié
Grant amount	US\$ 48,000
Project description	<p>In Cameroon, Bedzang people were suffering from forced settlement, discrimination and a process of assimilation by the ethnic group Tikar, causing conflict as well as the gradual loss of their identity. The project aimed to improve the living conditions and social integration of the Bedzangs with a focus on women empowerment. Trainings were conducted to provide leaders and promoters with awareness-raising techniques, planning skills and knowledge management. Workshops on conflict management involving both Tikar and Bedzang communities were also organized to facilitate dialogue and negotiations. As a result of the project, the Bedzangs now have collective and individual property titles signed in seven villages. They obtained 248 hectares of land to undertake agro-ecology and agroforestry activities. Thanks to the agricultural training provided by CAFER, crop yields for the Bedzang communities increased from 12.5 tonnes in 2014 to 36.32 tonnes in 2017. Incomes generated by selling part of the crops, helped people to pay for health care and schooling for children, and to improve food security. The project also provided training on the community's need to increase the availability of nutritious food in the diet, and promoted the plantation and nurturing of fruit trees in their territories to improve the nutritional well-being of the Bedzang. In October 2016, selected Bedzang from Cameroon attended the 54th General Assembly of the Network for Research and Cooperative Action on Pygmies, a multi-stakeholder platform that serves as a broad coalition to defend indigenous peoples' rights and liaise with the Government on indigenous forest peoples' issues.</p>

Title	Empowering the indigenous Mbororo-Fulani pastoralists of North West Cameroon to participate in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and decisions
Year	2011
Organization	Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)
Project area	North West Region of Cameroon
IPs group(s)	Mbororo-Fulani pastoralists
Grant amount	US\$ 32,000
Project description	<p>Through this project, MBOSCUDA contributed to strengthen the capacity of Mbororo-Fulani pastoralists to influence public policies and decisions in order to be more responsive to their needs and interests. MBOSCUDA activities included the simplification of the existing laws and the new policy (Pastoral Code) for the communication of the implications of these laws. As a result of project activities, 80 per cent of the views of pastoralists around Cameroon were adopted in the new Pastoral Code. Capacity-building was conducted among the Mbororo communities, enabling platforms for dialogue between farmers and grazers to be created with the overall mission of representing the communities in addressing human rights and other socio-economic issues. During project implementation, Cameroon was holding elections and MBOSCUDA took the opportunity within the IPAF-funded project to equip and prepare interested Mbororo candidates for various seats and positions within their councils. A total of 48 new counsellors (43 men and 5 women) were elected from the Mbororo communities in 2013, as compared to 26 elected in 2007 with only 1 female counsellor. For this achievement, MBOSCUDA has received additional funding from other organizations to develop capacity-building activities for the newly elected counsellors in the North West Region.</p>

Title	Support for the Bakas indigenous group in sustainable agriculture techniques and processing of agricultural products and non-timber forest products
Year	2011
Organization	Alternatives Durables pour le Développement [Sustainable Alternatives for Development]
Project area	East Region, Mindourou Commune, Bitsoumam Village
IPs group(s)	Baka
Grant amount	US\$ 29,500
Project description	This project contributed to improve food security by enhancing economic activities and giving support to rural micro-enterprises favouring traditional knowledge. This led to improved natural resources management and support to the socio-cultural organization of the Baka community. After two years of project implementation, a pool of 21 Baka indigenous leaders were empowered through training in community mobilization, agricultural and forestry production techniques, and marketing and selling of agricultural products. A total of 52 indigenous Baka showed interest in methods for improvement of early-planting food crops, soil amendment, domestication of forestry and agroforestry species, and processing and marketing of the products. A seasonal and rotational use of seeds granted to ICG ABEPAGVIB was established. The social cohesion in the Baka community Bitsoumam was strengthened, and dialogues between the community and the municipality of Bitsoumam Mindourou were promoted through the election of a representative of Baka Bitsoumam to the communal platform Mindourou.

Title	Développement de l'agriculture vivrière et de rente sur les terres occupées par les Pygmées-Baka du District de Messok
Year	2008
Organization	Association des Jeunes pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources - AJDUR
Project area	Messok District
IPs group(s)	Baka
Grant amount	US\$ 25,000
Project description	<p>The Baka population in the Project area has long been economically dependent on its neighbours Bantou-Nzimé: in order to have food, the Bakas had to work for the Nzimés, and their land rights were denied by the Nzimés who proclaimed to be the landowners. By providing support to the Bakas' call on authorities to assist their territory negotiations, the project intended to facilitate their engagement in cocoa and palm oil plantation marked off from traditional lands. The project worked on three dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic, by providing access to food for the Bakas and increase their food security. The project directly benefited 310 Bakas by the acquisition of 1890 ha of land for cultivation, whose ownership was acknowledged by authorities and neighbouring communities. The recipients were then provided with cocoa, banana and palm oil trees and trained on farming techniques. The project has significantly contributed to improve the food security of the targeted communities, which can now obtain food for consumption by cultivating their own fields. Also the livelihood opportunities of the community have increased since products are sold directly at the market. In particular, the project supported women (30% of the target 1500 people) in farming and selling their products to Bantous and to traders in order to have a source of income; - Social, by contributing to improve the living condition and the self-esteem of Bakas, and helping them towards the achievement of the recognition of their cultural and agricultural space; - Land/property, by delineating and mapping the territories where Bakas live. The differences in land-owning between the Bakas and the Bantous have diminished and the Bakas involved in the project started to work in their own plantations.

Title	Promotion and preservation of indigenous ethno-veterinary practices among the Mbororos
Year	2008
Organization	Society for the Protection of Animal Life and the Environment (SPALE)
Project area	North-western provinces of Cameroon
IPs group(s)	Mbororo Nomadic Herders of Wum (Upkwa)
Grant amount	US\$ 10,000
Project description	This project promoted preservation of indigenous ethno-veterinary practices among Mbororo nomadic herders in the north-western provinces of Cameroon. It has promoted programmes for the documentation, assessment and promotion of local health traditions as well as for the conservation, cultivation and sustainable use of medicinal plants. The implementer organization applied a participatory method in three Mbororo communities in order to select and gather traditional ethnoveterinary methods. More than 67 medical plant species were identified; their seeds were stored in a seed bank and implanted in a community herbal garden, which represented an indispensable asset to provide ethnoveterinary service to more than 25 families. The project is a clear example of how indigenous needs can be met in accordance with their cultural specificities, since it pursues the improvement of livelihoods through the recovering and strengthening of traditional techniques.

Title	Réduction de la dépendance alimentaire et amélioration des revenus de cinq groupes Baka dans l'Arrondissement de Yokadouma
Year	2007
Organization	Appui à l'Auto Promotion de la Femme de la Boumba et Ngoko (AAFEBEN)
Project area	Yokadouma (East Cameroon)
IPs group(s)	Baka
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>This project was designed to reduce food dependence and ameliorate the livelihood of the Baka people in the area of Yokadouma. It focused on the rehabilitation of coca and cassava root plantations, placing particular emphasis on the achievement of full self-management in the planning of agricultural activities. The project benefited directly 150 Baka men and 100 women. The major results of the project are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 115 producers organized in 5 groups have improved the effectiveness of their work through the planning of community activities; - 95 fields of food products have been cultivated by women who have attended training courses on techniques for cultivating cassava, plantain and peanut (before this project, the cultivation of the latter was reserved to Bantous women, neighbours of the Bakas); - 60 producers were enabled to purchase agricultural inputs such as fungicides, sprayers, peanut seeds and hoes. <p>Many Baka took part in meetings and training sessions, and some proved ready to contribute to building community infrastructure, such as storage centres for agricultural produce. However, the participation of community members was uneven: women proved to be more active than men, and some sections of the community felt excluded from the benefits brought by the project.</p>

Central African Republic

Title	Production and marketing of Gnetum spp by the Pygmy Communities
Year	2011
Organization	Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmées
Project area	Bakota Liberté, Londo and Mouluku villages

IPs group(s)	Bayaka
Grant amount	US\$ 33,000
Project description	This project contributed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Bakas through the provision of training on the development and sustainable management of natural resources, respecting their alimentary and cultural habits. The project engaged the Baka indigenous population of Bakota Liberté, Londo and Moluku in the production and marketing of two varieties of Gnetum (a climbing vine in the tropical rainforest of West and Central Africa). Unfortunately, this project experienced enormous challenges due a civil war that erupted in the country six months after the project had started. Although the project had started implementing activities and some report had been sent, it has been challenging to verify the results.

Congo

Title	Strengthening the Food Security of Indigenous Youth and Women in the Ingolo 2 Village through Learning about Maize Growing and Processing
Year	2019
Organization	Association Debout Femmes Autochtones du Congo (ADFAC)
Project area	Ingolo 2 Village, Zanaga District, Department of Lékoumou
IPs group(s)	Babongo
Grant amount	US\$ 38,996
Project description	The purpose of the project is to mobilize indigenous youth and women around the production and processing of agricultural products to fight malnutrition and increase their incomes in order to promote their food security and self-sufficiency. The project will draw on the community-based nature of land resources in the traditional indigenous culture, the collective work dynamic (gathering, hunting, fishing) and the role of traditional leaders to set up cooperatives and acquire land for cultivation. Traditional indigenous seed conservation techniques will be employed to build up a reserve and promote sharing in the community. The project's objectives are: (i) to train project beneficiaries on how to reduce food vulnerability by learning production and processing techniques for maize and other crops; (ii) to organize beneficiaries into cooperatives; (iii) to install a solar-powered processing unit for local agricultural products; and (iv) to create a network for marketing products in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Key words: food security and nutrition; access to markets; women- and youth-led cooperative

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Title	Promotion of Bee-keeping for Sustainable Empowerment of the Indigenous Youth of Bosenga in Équateur Province
Year	2019
Organization	Action pour la Promotion des personnes Vulnérables (APROPEV)
Project area	Hinterland of Wangata Commune in Équateur Province
IPs group(s)	Batshua
Grant amount	US \$50,000
Project description	The project will be managed by the indigenous youth of Bosenga. It will target young women and men, raise their awareness, organize them into cooperatives, and provide them with the training and equipment to practice beekeeping in their forests, and produce honey, wax, propolis and royal jelly, using biodiversity protection techniques. The honey that they gather will be filtered, treated, packaged and properly conserved for sale. The project aims to strengthen the capacity to undertake income-generating activities through professional, technical and

environmental training. It is a sustainable and responsible initiative for empowerment and self-determination around a viable business activity.

Key words: beekeeping; biodiversity; income generating-activities

Title	Support for Indigenous Youth and Women to Restore the Biodiversity of Community Forests through Sustainable Planting and Management of Trees Hosting Edible Caterpillars
Year	2019
Organization	Pilier aux femmes vulnérables actives en RD Congo
Project area	South-Kivu, Mwenga territory, in seven groups of river dwellers in the Itombwe Nature Reserve: Basimweda 1st-Kalundu, Irangi-Ilibo, Kigogo, Bawandeme, Bingili-Bazala, Byonga and Kitutu
IPs group(s)	Bambuti of Mwenga
Grant amount	US\$ 31,100
Project description	Officially designated as a forest reserve in 2006, the Itombwe Nature Reserve (RNI) has had a harmful effect on the living conditions of indigenous populations in Mwenga, exacerbating their poverty and the discrimination they face, especially in terms of access to their traditional forests. This vulnerable population has had to resort to living off community forests, which are highly degraded and have been stripped of their biodiversity, especially edible caterpillars. This project seeks to restore the biodiversity of community forests and facilitate their reappropriation by local populations (1,400 beneficiaries: 700 indigenous men and 700 indigenous women) by planting trees that can host edible caterpillars. The use of caterpillars as a food source will mitigate food insecurity and create a source of income for indigenous youth and women to improve their socio-economic situation.

Key words: Indigenous food systems; community-based forest management

Title	Empowerment of Kalonge and Bunyakiri indigenous households with beekeeping in South Kivu province
Year	2015
Organization	Kivu Indigenous Peoples Collective (CPAKI)
Project area	Bakot Kalehe, South Kivu Province
IPs group(s)	Batwa
Grant amount	US\$ 37,000
Project description	The project contributed to the improvement of socio-economic standards of Batwa households in the territory of Kalehe (south Kivu), especially those who had been expelled from their ancestral lands in 1970-1975. Over 200 traditional beehives were installed during the project. Each of the supported families was able to produce approximately 2 litres of honey per month. The product was partly sold at the local market and partly shared among beneficiaries, resulting in an increase in their income from US\$ 0.5 a day to US\$ 1.33. Today 100 Batwa households have some form of employment and are engaged in productive activities as a result of the beekeeping project. Communities were involved in the setting up, caring and maintenance of the hives and bees, ensuring sufficient floral vegetation around the hives and water, harvesting the honey, and selling it at the local markets. Women were especially involved in these activities, and young children were engaged in learning about apiculture. As a result of the project, there has been a change in attitudes towards the Batwa, which is expressed by the demand for honey and a manifest interest from neighbouring communities in participating with the Batwa in the project. A link between CPAKI and Slow Food was created as part of IFAD's partnership with Slow Food.

Title	Enhancing the territories/traditional lands of indigenous peoples through community forestry at Walikale
Year	2011
Organization	Programme d'intégration et de développement du peuple pygmée au kivu [Programme for the Integration and Development of the Pygmy Population in Kivu]
Project area	North Kivu Province, Walikale Territory
IPs group(s)	Babuluko, Batwa and Bambuti
Grant amount	US\$ 27,000
Project description	This project contributed to enhance indigenous peoples' rights to land and forests using their traditional knowledge and to reduce poverty through the sustainable use of natural resources. Although the project initially targeted 6,068 individuals in four villages, a total of 9,267 individuals benefited from its activities. The project included aspects of intercultural dialogue with their non-indigenous neighbours as part of managing and reducing the conflicts over forest resources and conserving them. Through a participatory mapping process, the communities marked out the boundaries of their territories and zoned agricultural land, and touristic and protected areas for the indigenous communities. These maps were then submitted to the Ministry of Land and were accepted as an example of a community's strategy to manage its own territories, instead of being displaced from ancestral lands. The Ministry tasked PIDP to be a resource organization for the Government to develop support to other communities in the province in mapping their territories. This was a major success for PIDP as it created an opportunity to train the Government and communities on the process of participatory zoning. This achievement is a good example of how a small activity is being scaled up at local level, with PIDP becoming a service provider for the local government. As part of the project, the communities also carried out a "biodiversity analysis" of the forest resources, including the type of wildlife, vegetation, trees, and fishes present in the river. The analysis was prepared for conservation and sustainability purposes.

Title	Projet de transformation et de valorisation des produits agricoles par les femmes autochtones de Bunyakiri
Year	2008
Organization	L'Union pour l'Emancipation de la Femme autochtone (pygmée) U.E.F.A
Project area	Bunyakiri, Province of Sud-Kivu
IPs group(s)	Pygmy women
Grant amount	US\$ 25,000
Project description	This project aimed at providing Pygmy women in the Project area with the necessary equipment and capacity to produce and market palm oil, cassava and corn in order to empower them through the establishment of women entrepreneurships. As a preliminary activity, 10 workshops to raise awareness on the importance of transformation of agricultural products were organized and were attended by 973 women and 184 men. The following equipment for the transformation and enhancement of agricultural products was then purchased and installed: (i) a mill for the production of cassava and corn; (ii) a palm oil press; (iii) a palm-kernel oil press; (iv) a soap factory to make a profit from palm oil; and (v) a warehouse where the equipment was kept. The management of the equipment was entrusted to an elected committee composed of 5 women and 2 men. Thanks to it the entrepreneurship of indigenous women was promoted and their manual labour lightened. 18 women staff members of the project were also trained in administrative, financial and technical management and in soap production, which resulted in increased productivity and performance and in better maintained equipment. The income-generating activities gave employment to more than 100 households and enabled Pygmy women to provide for their families, including increased access to health-care services and education. Moreover, the project contributed to improve the relations between the Pygmy and the non-Pygmy

communities through an enhanced collaboration in terms of production and commercialization of agricultural products. A local radio sustained the project through an awareness campaign on its importance and invited the population to buy locally produced soap and to bring agricultural products to UEFA transformation units. Overall, the project contributed to reduce female unemployment and improved the perception of women at local level.

Ethiopia

Title	Improving the livelihoods of the women of South-West Ethiopia who depend on the enset crop
Year	2015
Organization	DERE Integrated Development Action
Project area	Belalana-Shaye, Boyena-Tape, Damuze, Doina, Gendo-Gembela, Tutushana-Wogeda, Zardo communities in South-West Ethiopia
IPs group(s)	Gamo
Grant amount	US\$ 35,000
Project description	Enset contributes to food security for approximately 15 million Ethiopians. It is called "the tree against hunger" by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is commonly known as the Ethiopian banana. This project aimed to improve local livelihoods by promoting enset-based foods, to enhance Gamo women's traditional enset disease prevention efforts, and to increase the diversity of enset varieties. The project organized a seed fair in collaboration with the local government, the Chencha Woreda Agricultural and Natural Resources Office, local executives and community elders, who gathered to identify rare species of Enset varieties that were disappearing. Communities shared 2900 enset seedlings of around 29 different varieties, some of which were disappearing and had to be brought from distances of over 30 km; they were made available in a demonstration plot to ensure access by members of the community outside of the project beneficiaries. The project also provided women with equipment to process the enset plant, and with training to ensure that the quality of the processed food was high. As a result, the processed enset food from the project beneficiaries fetched a price that was three times higher than what others received at the local market. One of the innovations of this project was a new plant-based solution, developed by one of the elders, to combat the bacterial wilt affecting the enset plant.

Title	Chencha- Guggie Indigenous Tree Species Restoration, Local Climate Change Adaptation and Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement Project
Year	2011
Organization	Initiative for Living Community Action
Project area	Docko, Eizo, Guggie and Zozo villages in Gamo Gofa Zone of South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia
IPs group(s)	Gamo
Grant amount	US\$ 33,000
Project description	This project supported the indigenous communities' self-driven interests in agroforestry, to restore endangered plant species and regain the lost greenery. The project targeted 400 households, out of which 181 were households led by women. An intergenerational approach was adopted, with the community members training and teaching their children the value of preserving and protecting the indigenous trees while using them in a sustainable manner. The Gamo community worked very closely with the local government, which provided the technical support required for agroforestry. This collaboration was essential for the success of the project and also provided the Initiative for Living Community Action with the building blocks needed to engage with the national government on issues of sustainable forest management and REDD+. The model used for this project was the same as "payment for environmental services", in which the beneficiaries received an

incentive for setting up the tree nurseries. Most of the beneficiaries were women, who re-invested their funds to buy some livestock/animals. As a result of its achievements, the project received additional co-financing (US\$ 25,000) directly issued to the communities from another international non-governmental organization supporting indigenous peoples.

Ghana

Title Economic Empowerment of Rural Youth Through Indigenous and Modern Poultry Development

Year 2019

Organization Volta Young Farmers' Association

Project area Volta region, Kpenoe

IPs group(s) Ewe

Grant amount US\$ 38,500

Project description With a focus on the Kpenoe community in western Ghana, the project's objective is to sustainably improve the economic situation of rural youth in the targeted communities through indigenous and modern poultry production. The project will jumpstart the creation of specific youth-led enterprises that will help to stimulate economic development in the communities, thereby reducing the high incidence of rural youth unemployment and rural-urban migration, and improving household food and nutrition security. The project will directly reach 2,500 young people and a further 2,500 indirectly through training and entrepreneurial employment opportunities.

Key words: youth-led enterprises; food and nutrition security

Kenya

Title Enhancing Apiculture among the Ogiek of Kapchebororwo Indigenous Peoples

Year 2019

Organization Common Vision for Equitable and Sustainable Development

Project area Rift Valley, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Marakwet District

IPs group(s) Ogiek of Kapchebororwo

Grant amount US\$ 41,500

Project description Beekeeping and honey harvesting have been cultural practices among the Ogiek of Kapchebororwo from time immemorial. The project aims to scale up apiculture as a way of enabling these communities to remain within their traditional habitat in the forest ecosystem, a place from which they have faced several threats of eviction. Building on the community's traditional know-how in beekeeping and scaling up skills by combining traditional and modern systems, the project will also equip indigenous youth and women with skills in honey refining, packaging and marketing. A cooperative will be established to market the honey, and funds will be secured to set up a revolving fund. Project outcomes will eventually inform local and national policymaking on the role of indigenous peoples in forest conservation and, consequently, climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Key words: beekeeping; access to markets

Title The Gabbra camel herders of Northern Kenya

Year 2011

Organization Kivulini Trust

Project area Marsabit County, Northern Kenya

IPs group(s)	Gabbra
Grant amount	US\$ 33,000
Project description	The project supported the economic empowerment of 60 families, and an additional 40 families indirectly benefited from the project by accessing products from the camels' milk, meat, hides, manure and traditional ceremonies conducted by using the livestock products. There were two key outputs of the project. First, household camel ownership increased with a total of 44 members of the Yaa benefited from this result. It is envisaged that over the years the number of beneficiaries will grow exponentially as the number of young female camels multiplies across the land. The males will boost the number of load camels required to enhance the mobility and resilience of the Gabbra people. Second, the tasks of the inter-Yaa Project Implementation Committee were taken over by the Gabbra traditional methods of tracking the welfare of the animals that have been loaned out. This traditional practice will ensure that culture (aada) will perpetuate the Dabare system and reciprocity. This project builds on the traditional social security network systems based on livestock loaning. Many families are driven into settlements because of livestock loss resulting from drought and stock raids. When livestock loaning become dysfunctional, it forces the affected households into poverty.

Title	Raising El-molo living standards with modern fishing techniques, improved marketing systems, and an effective and efficient El-molo fishermen's cooperative society
Year	2008
Organization	Gurapau community-based organization
Project area	El-molo Bay, Lake Turkana
IPs group(s)	El-molo
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	This project contributed to improve living standards among the El-molo in Lake Turkana Province of Kenya by increasing fish production and facilitating market access. These objectives were pursued firstly by ameliorating fishing techniques, through capacity building initiatives. Secondly, the El-molo fishermen were provided with modern fishing tackle, including five new boats endowed with safety equipment. A cooperative was then formed, to sell the exceeding quantity of fish caught. The whole project resulted in a 75% income increase for the 200 people benefiting from it. Better access to primary health care and improvement of education of the poor families were among the reported outcomes of the project.

Title	Rehabilitation and protection of Kireita Forest
Year	2007
Organization	Kireita Forest and Wildlife Conservation Association (KFWCA)
Project area	Lari Division, Kiambu District
IPs group(s)	Lari Community
Grant amount	US\$ 19,300
Project description	This project was the foundation of a long-term programme for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of the Kireita forest. To this aim, the project raised the awareness of local communities on the importance and benefits of conserving forest resources and encouraged them to sell non-wood forest products. Further, it promoted activities for the reproduction and reforestation of indigenous trees, such as the planting of 30 hectares of degraded sections of the forest with indigenous species, spot weeding of the planted seedlings/trees and protection of the seedlings and forest in general. All these initiatives eventually proved beneficial to the livelihood of the local communities as more people have been involved in forest income generating activities.

Morocco

Title	Preservation of the Argan Tree
Year	2019
Organization	Voice of the Amazigh Women (IMSLI)
Project area	Anzi Village in Tiznit Province in the Souss-Massa Region
IPs group(s)	Amazigh
Grant amount	US\$ 48,965
Project description	<p>The argan tree has been a vital part of Moroccan life for centuries, and for indigenous Amazigh, or Berber, communities, it is a nutritional, medicinal and economic necessity. However, the argan tree is becoming an endangered resource, as more than half of the argan forest has disappeared in the 21st century. The project seeks to raise awareness among indigenous peoples about the importance of preserving the argan tree in Anzi Village. The main objective is to provide technical support to cooperatives run by local women to extract argan oil more efficiently so that they can maintain or increase their economic power without risking the argan tree's extinction – a loss that would be devastating to the region as a whole and to these local women in particular. Preserving this tree is also valuable for the environment, as it can help to mitigate the effects of climate change. The project will also train Amazigh women in entrepreneurship, environmental awareness and financial autonomy to help them optimize their income-generating projects.</p> <p>Key words: income-generating activities; natural resource management; women's economic empowerment; traditional knowledge</p>

Title	Economic integration of indigenous women in Morocco – support for commercialization of local terroir products
Year	2015
Organization	Voice of the Amazigh Women (IMSLI)
Project area	Beni Mellal-Khénifra and Souss-Massa and Regions
IPs group(s)	Amazigh women originating from different tribes
Grant amount	US\$ 48,200
Project description	<p>This project aimed to support Amazigh women in branding and marketing their local products (honey, argon, medicinal and aromatic plants, dates, rose, saffron, couscous and Amazigh carpets), in a territorial development approach, valuing traditional knowledge. The women were trained and equipped with skills for producing, marketing, and working in the new cooperative framework set up by the Government, which overcame the initial difficulties of marketing and secured economic independence for participants. Clients and stakeholders of the products gained an appreciation of the history and identity of the products' origins, and the rare nature of authentic products in a time of intensive industrialization and modernization, as well as the economic potential of rural communities. Raising awareness regarding the protection of the Argan tree against excessive grazing and deforestation was also promoted. Women involved in the project were empowered to advocate for themselves in the community and became role models for other women. They conducted advocacy action to recognize Amazigh language and participated in different debates to discuss indigenous peoples' right to land. ISLI is one of the first organizations in the country working to defend the rights of Amazigh women and to build the capacity of women organized in cooperatives to market traditional products from local territories.</p>

Niger

Title	Appui à la stratégie locale de reconstitution sociale du cheptel au profit de deux cent femmes vulnérables dans le Département de Tchintabaraden, République du Niger
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Year	2008
Organization	Enfants de l'Azawak
Project area	Département de Tchintabaraden
IPs group(s)	Touareg women
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>This project addressed the economic dependency of Touareg women in the Department of Tchintabaraden, Tahoua region. It strengthened women's role in development and enhanced their participation in decision-making, especially in the context of livestock social reconstitution. The project worked with 200 women, who were trained in goat rearing and provided with 800 animals. They were also capacitated in decision making and leadership skills and gained a larger degree of autonomy. The outcomes of the project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater availability of goats; - Improvement of income levels and reduction in the poverty rate of households; - Improvement of nutritional status of children and reduction in infant mortality rate; - Population behaviour change relating to livestock farming, schooling, literacy, hygiene, and gender relations; - Empowerment of all the members of the indigenous group involved; - Improved mutual-aid and brotherhood in the indigenous community. <p>The entire process was self-managed and greatly empowered the Touareg women, whose decisional power has increased within the communities.</p>

Title	Renforcement des capacités et affirmation des valeurs culturelles des communautés pastorales Peuls Woodabee
Year	2007
Organization	La Fédération Nationale des Eleveurs du Niger (FNEN Daddo)
Project area	Woodabee, Fulbe, Mbororo
IPs group(s)	Region of Zinder
Grant amount	US\$ 24,000
Project description	<p>This project has contributed to the improvement of the social, cultural and technical capacities of the Woodabee women organizations and introduced them to additional income-generating activities. It has also reinforced the social cohesion between the different pastoral communities and the farmers of the Project area. The 400 targeted women were divided in 20 groups and received training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community work: they learnt the basic principles of organization and accountability, through brainstorming and group exercises; - Cheese making techniques: the women were taught the different processes for the production of hard cheese (milking, filtration, pitching, etc) and 20 cheese moulds were distributed, one for each group. Moreover, the trainers raised women's awareness on hygiene, milk conservation and traditional rennet preparation. <p>A management committee, designed by the community, was entrusted with the responsibility for the project and its various activities. Among these, it organized a pastoral festival which gathered the women from the 20 groups, the Woodabee, Touareg, Peul and Beri-Beri youth, various sister associations, the administrative authorities, technical and financial partners, and the villagers of Rafa, the town where the festival took place. The festival enabled the Woodabee women to expose and sell their products (cheeses and handicrafts), and it served as a framework for consultation on issues related to the rural code, pastoralism in the context of decentralization, herd and dairy products management, and conflicts between farmers and herders. The different communities were given an opportunity to share their cultural values through songs, dances and masquerades and a film was produced.</p>

Rwanda

Title	Improving food security and nutrition for Batwa/Pygmies in Rutsiro district with small livestock, kitchen gardening and mushroom growing
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Year	2015
Organization	Organization for Support to the Environment Protection and Climate Change Adaptation (OSEPCCA)
Project area	Western Province, Rutsiro District (nine sectors: Boneza, Gihango, Kigeyo, Kivumu, Mukura, Musasa, Mushonyi, Nyabirasi and Ruhango)
IPs group(s)	Batwa
Grant amount	US\$ 46,400
Project description	This project aimed to contribute to the socio-economic and nutritional development of the Batwa people by reducing malnutrition, maintaining food security, creating jobs and generating income. The project promoted the rearing of small livestock (goats) and the establishment of vegetable gardens. A total of 450 goats were distributed to 64 households in two areas (Boneza and Kigeyo), 150 goat houses were built and 150 vegetables gardens established. Harvested vegetables and potatoes contributed significantly to improving the nutrition of the beneficiaries, and the multiplication of goats provided assurance of a sustainable source of income. Activities related to the maintenance of goats, and the sale of vegetables and newborn goats, also contributed to the creation of employment, particularly for women. This project further contributed to change the mind sets of people, who are now motivated and encouraged to work collectively, share issues and find common solutions. Three cooperatives were set up with 89 women members. These cooperatives are fully registered and have all the necessary administrative documents in place. They are providing opportunities for linkages and partnership with other development stakeholders to scale up activities.

Title	Soutenir la diversité culturelle et le développement des Batwa expulsés dans les forêts, parcs nationaux des volcans, et Nyungwe, et leur participation et implication aux programmes de développement du pays
Year	2008
Organization	Communaute des Potiers du Rwanda COPORWA ASBL
Project area	Surroundings of the national parks of the volcano (Province du Nord) and Nyungwe (Province du Sud and West)
IPs group(s)	Batwa
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>This project improved food security among the Batwas in Rwanda by building the capacity necessary for income-generating activities and creating and/or strengthening cooperatives. Additionally, the project strengthened their role within development programs and promoted their cultural diversity and traditional knowledge. More than 1,200 individuals were trained in agricultural techniques and community management. To apply the acquired capacities through individual trainings and transform them in common assets, 18 groups were formed, with the double aim of organizing the community work force and of facilitating decision making and self-governed processes. The major results were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 399 households benefited from an income increase and a nutrition improvement and food self-sufficiency started becoming a reality for them; - 90 children were enrolled in school; - More than 63 Batwas benefited from various environment protection programmes; - 1169 Batwas were made aware of their civil, political and cultural rights, of the importance of tourism and of participating to local development programmes, and in the end they changed attitude towards work; - Local authorities, NGOs and different organs related to Batwas were made aware of the fundamental role of Batwas in the protection of culture and tourism and in the development of the country, especially through their work as potters; - 25 leaders of 18 cooperatives were trained on cooperative management and on the drafting of income-generating micro-projects, and cooperatives were supported in the field of agriculture.

Moreover, support was given to the groups of local traditional dances by means of providing them with materials such as tapes, CDs, DVDs and giving them the possibility to record. Support was also given to basket-making activities, through technical and practical training and some starting-up material. The Batwa peoples started building self-confidence and to be more integrated to the rest of the Rwandan society. Based on good implementation performance and high target group relevance, IFAD has decided to integrate this project in its "Rural Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Project- Phase II (PPMER II)" and agreed to conduct, in partnership with COPORWA, alphabetization activities, trainings on technical and organizational matters and study tours to the benefit of the Batwa community.

United Republic of Tanzania

Title	Securing Territorial Land and Cultural Identity for the Akiye/Dorobo People in the North of the United Republic of Tanzania
Year	2019-2021
Organization	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)
Project area	Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts
IPs group(s)	Akiye/Dorobo
Grant amount	US\$50,000
Project description	The Akiye culture and identity are based on a hunting and gathering livelihood system and practice. The project will scale up land security progress facilitated by UCRT for Akiye people in the Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts. The remaining territorial land for Akiye will be secured through the acquisition of communal Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy. The project will encourage youth from the Akiye community to take pride in their cultural identity and promote an understanding of their role as the leaders of tomorrow. The project will prevent further loss of land for this marginalized indigenous group and secure their land rights and food (e.g. securing forest areas for forage, the wildlife they hunt, and honey gathering); this will also build unity and cultural identity among scattered Akiye communities. In areas where the Akiye live side-by-side with other groups such as pastoralist Maasai, the project will also include benefits for those groups to create a wider and respectful connection between the Akiye and pastoralists in managing land and natural resources.

Key words: land rights; hunting and gathering livelihood systems

Title	Securing land and natural resources for the Hadzabe of Northern Tanzania
Year	2015
Organization	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)
Project area	Lake Eyasi area, Karatu district and Yaeda Valley, Mbulu District
IPs group(s)	Hadzabe people of Northern Tanzania
Grant amount	US\$ 48,200
Project description	The Hadzabe people are mainly hunters and gatherers and need access to wildlife to secure their livelihood. Nevertheless, farmers are encroaching on their pastoral lands and the pastoral communities, pushing them into the forest and Hadzabe territories, causing a loss of wildlife and forests. This project aimed to protect their land security and natural resources. About 20,000 hectares (almost 50,000 acres) of land were secured by the Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), ensuring communal land tenure for the Hadzabe (hunter-gatherers) and Datoga (pastoralists). Land registries were installed in five villages to ensure that resources are available for village boards and committees to issue additional CCROs according to land use for the communities. Mbulu and Karatu Districts boundaries were identified conducted and demarcated in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and Housing Tanzania. This eased the creation of maps, which

helped to reduce the boundary conflicts in the area. Twelve forest and grazing CCROs were issued to increase land security for protected grazing and forest areas. Based on previous work carried out by the Ujamma Community Resource Team, the project connected Hadzabe people and their natural resources by negotiating with neighbouring villages to connect their land across districts through to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. This in turn ensures a secure wildlife corridor. By-laws were formulated for five villages and successfully presented for review to the district council. These by-laws are a legal tool to protect and ensure the implementation of good practices within the villages in relation to environmental protection, education, illegal migration and agriculture.

Title	Pastoralists re-herding project
Year	2011
Organization	Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation (PAICODEO)
Project area	Kilosa district in Morogoro region
IPs group(s)	Parakuiyo pastoralists
Grant amount	US\$ 24,000
Project description	The project assisted pastoralist communities in regaining their dignity by contributing to their self-sustenance with strengthened social fabric and cohesion. This was achieved by reducing the poverty of 60 families through: creating a livestock mutual assistance mechanism; reducing outmigration of family members to the urban centre; and protecting biodiversity by avoiding possible poverty-driven destruction of forest resources. These results were achieved by PAICODEO through the revival of a dying traditional system called the "Ewoloto" among the Maasai. A total of 120 herds of cattle were purchased and distributed to 60 families, each receiving two heifers. The 60 families were then required to seek assistance from their extended families to obtain one heifer each for a total of three heifers per family. Thereafter, groups were formed in each of the beneficiary's villages to set up the Ewoloto Community Fund. Members were asked to contribute annually. These funds were set up to ensure the sustainability of the project after it phased out. Beneficiaries are not allowed to sell the first calf born from the heifers; instead they are expected to hand them over to the Ewoloto committee to distribute the newborns to other members of the community who did not receive heifers from the project. The Ewoloto system showed to have the potential to ensure sustainability of the project, provide a supplemental source of livelihood income, and create a revolving fund that can be used for restocking livestock or other community's needs.

Title	Indigenous Maasai Cultural Centre (IMCC)
Year	2008
Organization	Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO)
Project area	Ngorongoro
IPs group(s)	Maasai
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	This project was devoted to the establishment of an Indigenous Maasai Cultural Centre (IMCC), a museum, open 7 days a week, that documents Maasai traditions and customs. This Centre contributed to the wellbeing of the local community in many ways. Firstly, the museum has documented and valorised Maasai traditions. A collection of oral histories from Maasai elders was established in order to conserve important folklore and traditional knowledge; recording of the natural diversity of the Maasai culture was started, and documentation material in the form of multimedia (films, videos, audio and electronic data files) was produced. A collection of Maasai beadwork, ceremonial items and clothing was established. Moreover, revival and promotion of traditional medicines and herbs was

undertaken, to maintain valuable knowledge about indigenous plants and their medicinal uses. Special programs for Maasai children, such as quizzes, story time, games to increase awareness of cultural heritage were created. Secondly, it created income-generating activities: the 56 female beneficiaries were trained to craft goods for exhibition and selling, as well as to collaboratively manage the cultural centre. Gender equality was also promoted as trainings for women were organized, e.g. on the collaborative management of the museum (that is staffed by female artisans) and of the management of natural resources in their environment, as well as on the production of art that balances tradition and the need to produce marketable items. Ultimately, it served as a foundation for economic security and women's empowerment. In the end the Maasai have increased their knowledge on their rights, and the idea that all the 15 subsections of the Maasai community through Kenya and Tanzania contribute to the diversity and richness of the common heritage of mankind has been widely accepted.

Uganda	
Title	Income, Food and Nutrition Security First: The Indigenous Batwa Youth and their Households around Echuya Central Forest Reserve in the Kisoro District, South-western Uganda
Year	2019
Organization	Biodiversity Conservation for Rural Development
Project area	Echuya Central Forest Reserve in Kanaba, Bukimbiri and Murora Sub-counties, Kisoro District
IPs group(s)	Batwa
Grant amount	US\$50,000
Project description	The project will work with 250 Batwa from the Kisoro District side of Echuya Central Forest Reserve (ECFR). Considered the original inhabitants of the Greater Virunga Landscape, the Batwa were evicted from ECFR, their ancestral home as hunter-gatherer communities, in the years when it was turned into a forest gazette (or protected area). However, they still live adjacent to ECFR as settled communities. The project seeks to engage Batwa youth and their families in activities to improve income, food and nutrition security. A socio-economic baseline survey will be conducted among Batwa communities living around ECFR, which will serve as a reference for project implementation. Community groups will also be strengthened, with special attention to women's empowerment and leadership, and training will be provided in on-farm and off-farm enterprises, soil and water conservation, soil fertility management, crop and animal husbandry, agroforestry and rainwater harvesting, soil management, environmental stewardship for increased production and productivity, gender equity and women's empowerment. As part of the project activities, Batwa cultural practices, including indigenous rituals and knowledge, will be documented.
	Key words: indigenous food systems and nutrition; indigenous knowledge; women's empowerment and leadership; agroforestry; soil and water conservation; income-generating activities

Title	Building capacity of the Batwa Pygmies for sustainable income generating enterprises using a cultural values approach
Year	2015
Organization	Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation
Project area	Around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, south-west Uganda
IPs group(s)	Batwa
Grant amount	US\$ 39,000
Project description	Bwindi is among the world's most biodiverse protected areas (it contains more vertebrate species than any comparable region on mainland Africa). Through this

projects, ITFC supported marginalized Batwa to engage in sustainable income-generating enterprises using a cultural values approach and to improve the conservation of the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) through the “Batwa Forest Experience”. A local Batwa community-based organization, “Bwindi Batwa Organization”, was formed in 2016 and signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) in 2017 for the management of the Forest Experience. Facilities were built on a 5.5 km nature trail to be used to exhibit the culture of the Batwa (e.g. tree houses, elders’ huts). At least 13 Batwa guides and 20 dancers were trained in June and July 2017, learning visits were conducted and a brochure of the site was developed. Six groups were formed to engage in culturally oriented income-generating activities including basket-weaving and wood-carving (Mukongoro and Rushaga), making beads and other jewelry (Nteko-Sanuriro), apiculture and honey processing (Kitariro and Kitahurira) and cultural performance through music, dance and drama (Karehe-Mukono). The Batwa also conducted a cross-site visit to Mgahinga and generated lessons that will further inform on their own trail management.

This initiative not only provided the Batwa with frequent access to the forest but it also enabled them to contribute to its preservation through their traditional knowledge while generating sustainable income for their families.

Title	Enhancing Food and Income Security for the Vulnerable households in Abim District
Year	2011
Organization	Multi Community Based Development Initiative
Project area	Abim, Alerek and Lotuke Sub-counties, Abim District, Northern Uganda
IPs group(s)	Karimojongs women
Grant amount	US\$ 33,000
Project description	The project contributed to improve the livelihoods of the communities by enabling them to undertake income-generating activities in order to meet their food and nutrition needs. In particular, the project targeted Karimojongs women living with HIV/AIDS. A total of 120 women were targeted, who formed 12 groups of 10 members each. Trainings in agriculture, market research and financial skills were provided, and goats, sorghum and millet seeds were delivered, as well as oxen for ploughing their land. Women received 2 female goats each (a total of 240 female goats were distributed) and 12 male goats for each group to be shared by the members. One innovative approach this project used was to set up a community-based procurement to purchase some of the project inputs like goats and oxen. MUCOBADI used this approach because of the community traditional knowledge needed in purchasing goats and oxen that could survive the harsh climatic conditions in Abim district. Procurement committees were set up, with the majority members from the community and MUCOBADI staff providing oversight. Some project beneficiaries also expressed their interest in opening up block farming to produce surplus food for sale.

Title	Improvement of health services through the intergration of traditonal knowledge
Year	2008
Organization	Women Environmental Conservation Project (WECOP)
Project area	Moroto District
IPs group(s)	Karimjong/Tepeth
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	This project promoted a community-based approach to HIV/AIDS management in Moroto District in Uganda, where HIV/AIDS prevalence is around 40 to 50 per cent. The project contributed to raise awareness by promoting a radio show on HIV/AIDS and other STDs, training on HIV and STDs prevention, stimulating cultural initiatives and opportunity for discussion. The initiatives generated a positive

response among local communities which are now more likely to adopt preventive or mitigating measures to face the HIV-AIDS epidemic.

Title	Local chicken rearing and multiplication
Year	2007
Organization	Northern Uganda Women and Children's initiatives (NUWECHI)
Project area	Kitgum, Pader and Gulu
IPs group(s)	Acholi people
Grant amount	US\$ 19,200
Project description	This project equipped the Acholi people with the skills required to produce chicken according to the quality standards demanded by the market, in order to generate higher bargaining power and larger economies of scale for local producers. The Acholi community acquired skills and knowledge about rearing chickens, record-keeping and marketing, which they can pass on to their families and which will help them carry out similar activities in the future. The training was based on the learning-by-doing approach, and the initiative was highly satisfactory because many children and young people participated. This small project has raised the self-esteem of the community and also increased their hope and confidence that one day they will return to the economic state they enjoyed before the war and be able to cultivate their land as they traditionally did.

Zimbabwe

Title	Improving the food and income security of indigenous smallholder farmers and people living with HIV/AIDS in fragile communal areas of Changazi, Chimanimani District, Zimbabwe
Year	2008
Organization	Family-In-Need Trust
Project area	Changazi, Chimanimani District
IPs group(s)	Shona-Nduwu
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>The project worked with indigenous farmers and people living with HIV/AIDS in fragile communal areas, particularly the most vulnerable persons, like grandmothers, widows and child-headed households. The main objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To increase their food security and income-generating opportunities;- To promote self-sustaining psychological well-being. <p>As for the first, food security, soil improvement, sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry trainings were conducted and participants were capacitated in engaging in drought resistant seed varieties and in seed multiplication and storage. Seed packs were distributed as well as 30 goat breeds, and 6 locally designed storage centres were constructed. More than 10 hectares of land have been devoted to nutrition plots and nutritional gardens. Food security has improved for 80 grandmother-headed, 33 child-headed and 10 widow headed households. Thanks to the use of drought resistant seeds, the participants to the projects were enabled to have 2 meals a day, whereas before they were only having 1. The goats distributed represented a new source of income and contributed to raise the self-esteem of the beneficiaries. As for the second objective, psychological and leadership support training reached 80 households; participants were capacitated on how to provide support to orphans and vulnerable children. In the end, the implementation of the project strengthened community based awareness and mutual support mechanisms for grandmothers, orphans, widows, and PLWHA. The self-esteem of the beneficiaries rose. The project also managed to mainstream treatment literacy into livelihoods initiatives that holistically supported the families affected by AIDS, and the information thereby provided was of vital importance for those in charge of assisting sick relatives and friends.</p>