

Summary of IPAF projects approved in Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh	
Title	Development Model for Hill Water Resources and Natural Forests Conservation by Ethnic Communities through Youth Engagement
Year	2019
Organization	Taungya
Project area	Rangamati Hill District
IPs group(s)	Chakma, Tanchangya and Pangkhua
Grant amount	US\$ 48,267
Project description	<p>The project aims to strengthen the leadership capacity of indigenous youth and women in water resource management and natural forest conservation and ensure their participation in these management systems. Best traditional practices in conservation of water and natural forest resources will be documented and widely promoted. The community will be empowered through the development of a sustainable youth-inclusive model for water and natural forest resource community conservation which will be adopted and implemented by two community-managed Village Common Forests (VCFs) and the Para Development Committee.</p> <p>Key words: Natural resource management; traditional knowledge; indigenous youth; documentation of best practices</p>
Title	Preservation and promotion of varieties of traditional crops
Year	2015
Organization	The Cultural and Development Society (CDS)
Project area	Sherpur District, Sreebardi subdistrict, North-East Bangladesh
IPs group(s)	Garo, Hajong and Koch
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	<p>Most beneficiary communities of this project live in forest and hillock areas and rely on their ancestral lands and natural resources for livelihoods and medical treatment. Their lifestyle, culture, rituals, social customs, shelter, agriculture and food security are interconnected to the forests. This project aimed to preserve and promote the traditional crops of indigenous peoples from Garo, Hajong and Koch in the remote Sreebardi sub-district, within the district of Sherpu in north-east Bangladesh. In particular, the initiative enabled more than 100 traditional crops to be identified. Of these, 58 varieties were produced and reproduced in 12 plots totalling 6.75 ha in six villages. The initial intention of crop production was to provide a source of nutritious food for the community households. But results went further. Thanks to the demand for fertilizer-free crops, the surplus production could be sold, which provided a good income to some of the participating families. The project inspired the preservation of traditional activities and revived the spirit of the traditional leadership called Nokm, to guide the community and lead discussions on issues such as traditional institutions, leadership, customs, values, rituals, and food and cooking systems. Preservation of medicinal plants through the project's plot initiative was very effective; participants were able to make herbal medicine treatment available in the communities.</p>
Title	Adivasi Rights Development Project (ARDP)
Year	2011
Organization	NGOAB/Adivasi Resource Development Organization (ARDO)
Project area	Districts of Dhobaura, Mymensing and Upazila

IPs group(s)	Banai, Garos, Hajong and Khatriyas
Grant amount	US\$ 39,500
Project description	<p>This project promoted the rights to language, culture and land, as well as the rights of indigenous women and children. Awareness training and seminars were organized to directly benefit around 5,000 people (including 3 400 young people and 1,200 women) and approximately 15,000 indirect beneficiaries. During project implementation, Garo students of primary level started education in Garo language at 20 primary schools. Several events were jointly organized by ARDO and the communities to increase sensitization of minorities' rights. Thanks to ARDO's lobbying and legal support, the project effectively dealt with the issue of land tenure/ownership by facilitating the documentation and filing of land claims for more than 50 indigenous families. An unforeseen and important impact of the advocacy work done by ARDO during project's implementation was the organization's engagement with the National Education Department to develop an indigenous curriculum.</p>

Title	Integrated sustainable hill farming technology project for indigenous women
Year	2008
Organization	Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origin (ALO)
Project area	Khagrachari
IPs group(s)	Chakma, Tripura and Marma
Grant amount	US\$ 15,000
Project description	<p>The project area is a hilly terrain with limited scope for diversified agriculture, where the inhabitants (primarily indigenous ethnic communities) live on marginal valley-based farming. This, apart from being insufficient for the population, has a negative impact on the environment due to the deforestation it entails. This project aimed at promoting the socio-economic empowerment of the communities, especially of women, and advance farming technologies to create a sustainable agriculture production and improve household food security. The initiatives built on three components:</p> <p>a) Promoting community-driven development, by encouraging the active involvement of the beneficiaries and stakeholders in planning, implementation and ownership. 40 "Village Resource Management Committees" , 2 CBOs and 40 farmers groups were formed, 1 Community awareness centre was established, and coordination with other NGOs and programmes in the area was enhanced.</p> <p>b) Technology transfer on sustainable hill farming: village model farms were formed in every village; 50 participants received Hill Farming Technology Transfer Training and started using the techniques learnt in their regular farming; quality seeds were distributed. This resulted in an increase in cultivable land coverage, vegetables production and consumption, organic fertilizer use, household income.</p> <p>c) Promoting gender equality and women empowerment: women gained awareness of their rights, developed leadership skills and started participating in decision-making processes in the CBOs as well as at home. They also started selling their products in local markets and earning some money, thus being able to contribute to the household expenses.</p>

Title	Mainstreaming education through mother tongue and culture
Year	2008
Organization	Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRAD)
Project area	Tangail and Sherpur districts
IPs group(s)	Garo
Grant amount	US\$ 16,000

Project description	<p>The project contributed to revive the language and culture of the Garos through the introduction and development of multilingual education in community schools and through the documentation and publication of the Garo cultural heritage. Folklore facilitators and language teachers were recruited from the community and trained. 3500 multilingual syllabus containing folklores, stories, myths, good practices and traditional songs were distributed in 50 community-based primary schools, and IP dances, as well as customs, right practices and justice systems were explained to the children. One of the important and crucial achievements of the project was the formal introduction of mother tongue education in 50 village-based schools; 3600 children had the opportunity to learn their own language and practice, and at least 80% school children have learnt numeric, names of days & months, names of birds and animals in their own language. Effective strategies of implementing the project included: (i) follow up teaching at school level and help those teachers facing difficulties, (ii) meetings for parents and school committees about the program of multilingual project, (iii) collection of folklores from community and introducing them in the classes at gradual phase. A policy level workshop on Indigenous Peoples Language Development was held at Dhaka and two Ministers (Minister for Primary and Mass Education and the State Minister for Cultural Affairs) attended it. The goals, objectives, methodologies of the project were explained and this helped the government policy makers to understand the importance of multilingual programs in the country. The project has instilled respect for the Garo's own language and culture and boosted the community's self-esteem.</p>
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Title	Livelihood Security of Jumia (swidden people) bringing diversification in cultivation
Year	2007
Organization	Community Advancement Forum (CAF)
Project area	Bandarban Hill District
IPs group(s)	Jumia (swidden people)
Grant amount	US\$ 26,900
Project description	<p>The Bandarban Hill District is covered by hilly ranges. The residents of this area are called "Jumia", from the name of their primitive Jhum cultivation ("swidden"). The latter is no longer profitable to them as the soil fertility decreases and the virgin forest areas shrinks. This project was designed to improve the socio-economic situation of the target people by ensuring their livelihood security while raising awareness for diversification of primitive cultivation. 20 farmers groups were formed and were stimulated by community motivators to be united and identify their own socio-economic structure and problems, and means of solution. The group leaders were trained to strengthen and enhance their leading capacities. 200 farmers were provided with input and training on new technology for cultivation and with the necessary financial support to invest for cultivation-gardening, such as: land preparation, weeding, mulching, manure and seedlings. In particular they were trained on ginger cultivation including horticulture development training and received ginger seeds. Moreover, through different awareness raising activities they became aware and organized regarding their rights, especially land rights. At the end of the project the community members had become confident and close to each-other, willing to work jointly for their development. They were organized at grass-roots level under their traditional leadership, and became aware of their rights and able to manage their resources. Equal participation of women in decision making processes was ensured at all stages.</p>

Cambodia

Title	Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Food (IPR2F) through Conservation of Indigenous Crops and Promotion of Traditional Farm Practice in Ratanakiri
Year	2019

Organization	Highlanders Association
Project area	Cambodia Ratanakiri Province
IPs group(s)	Krueng, Brov, Jarai and Kachak
Grant amount	US\$ 48,440
Project description	The project promotes the diversification of indigenous crops in collective farming, home gardening and community seed banking with three ethnic groups in six beneficiary communities in Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia. The objectives are: (a) strengthen/revitalize the traditional crops of six villages in Rattanakiri through documentation and the creation of seed banks; (b) strengthen the collective farming practices of six villages in Rattanakiri; and (c) advocate with relevant government agencies for recognition and support for seed keeping and the collective farming practices of indigenous peoples. The project will contribute to the Government's Rectangular Strategy III, which seeks to strengthen the agriculture sector through improved agricultural productivity and diversification.

Key words: Traditional crops; seed banking; indigenous youth; advocacy

Title	Build and strengthen the capacity, and raise awareness of indigenous peoples' rights to land and territories
Year	2015
Organization	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization
Project area	Kratie, Mondulakiri and Preah Vihear provinces
IPs group(s)	Kui and Bunong
Grant amount	US\$ 45,248
Project description	The project to enable Bunong and Kui communities to use and practice their rights over land through advocacy actions and awareness-raising. As a result of the project, the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land and Territory was established in January 2016, with 15 members (of whom 11 were women) belonging to various ethnic groups from different provinces such as Bunong, Kui, Sui and Tampon. The engagement of the TWG with government institutions has been remarkable, resulting in the creation of a national working group to lead and implement the National Policy on Indigenous Peoples Development, and working together with 16 national ministries to improve indigenous peoples' livelihoods and well-being. With the technical support of CIPO, the TWG members developed a social platform for sharing information related to rights to land and territories of indigenous peoples in Cambodia. They also produced a guide to raise awareness on indigenous peoples' rights. TWG members played a key role in raising awareness about indigenous peoples' rights to land, reaching over 800 indigenous peoples. Awareness-raising activities targeted other relevant actors, such as the commune council, law students, provincial authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and parliamentary members.

Title	District level networking of Kui Communities in northern Cambodia for livelihoods development
Year	2007
Organization	Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC)
Project area	Chhep, Chey Sen, Rovieng, Tbeng Meanchey, and Choam Khsan districts, Preah Vihear province and Sandan and Prasath Ballang districts, Kompong Thom province
IPs group(s)	Kui
Grant amount	US\$ 21,800
Project description	Most Kui communities depend heavily on natural resources, including water, land, forestry, and fisheries. This project supported to improve the management of natural resources through training in seven districts, as well as building the

capacity of Kui women to become community leaders and leaders within the networks. The design structure was grounded on four strategic pillars:

- a) strengthening self-government capacity through raising awareness on indigenous peoples' rights and mainstreaming the role of women as leaders in their communities, promoting a participative approach to decision making processes and the development of their own strategies and solutions;
- b) fostering economic development through the setting-up of rural financial services and the establishment of village-based seed banks;
- c) improving communication through the organization of district-level meetings and the formation of district consultation institutions;
- d) fostering the understanding of the targeted communities on land issues and enabling them to collectively respond to challenges related to the management of natural resources.

Although the implementation area was too extended for such a small project, it represented an example of multi-sectoral community self-empowerment that could be replicated, beyond its area and with other indigenous communities.

China

Title	The visualization way of Naxi language transmission
Year	2008
Organization	Yulong Culture and Gender Research Center
Project area	Yunnan Province
Ethnic minority	Naxi
Grant amount	US\$ 19,000
Project description	This project sought to preserve and promote the language of the Naxi people in Yunnan Province, which is facing a high risk of disappearance, especially among the younger generation. The project undertook a research on traditional children songs and games and produced a DVD which was then distributed to pupils. 70% of the Yulong County schools were reached by the project services. Specialized trainings were organized for the teachers, which were also provided with interactive video CD, including language games and traditional children songs. 290 pupils were directly involved in the shooting and production of the DVD, while over 10000 pupils received it. The innovative method of Naxi language promotion was appreciated both by children and parents and fostered the community pride for the traditional culture. The project also encouraged Naxi mothers to speak Naxi language with their children, and promoted women's role in the transmission of ethnic culture, thus also aiming at improving women's social position.

Fiji

Title	Loving Islands Farmer Enterprise (LIFE)
Year	2019
Organization	Loving Islands
Project area	Fiji Islands
Ethnic minority	Rural Indigenous I'Taukei Fijians
Grant amount	US\$ 47,277
Project description	The project goal is to assist rural Fijian farmers and producers in obtaining organic certification and establishing organic farming enterprises for sustainable livelihood development. The project facilitates access to markets for Lau Island residents to sell organically farmed and produced goods to enable them to have a sustainable source of income (with a specific focus on women and youth). The project will also strengthen the intergenerational transfer of indigenous cultural skills and knowledge.

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

India	
Title	Economic Empowerment of Young Women of the Indigenous Mukkuvar Community through a Traditional Sea Foods and Handicrafts Cooperative in Coastal Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu State
Year	2019
Organization	Organization for Community Development
Project area	10 coastal villages of Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu
IPs group(s)	Mukkuvar indigenous fisher community
Grant amount	US\$ 26,000
Project description	The project goal is for young women (18-35) of the indigenous Mukkuvar community to achieve economic independence and a sustainable income through the acquisition of skills, the development of entrepreneurial capabilities and the creation of socio-economic structures for their advancement. Activities will be conducted in 10 coastal villages inhabited by the Mukkuvar to raise awareness about the need to revive, promote and protect traditional sea-based food and handicrafts. Forty young women's income generation groups (YWIGG) will be formed, and skills training will be provided in sea-based food and handicraft production, entrepreneurship, leadership and functional literacy. The groups will be federated into a cooperative, and seed money will be provided by the project in the form of revolving microenterprise loans to its members.
	Key words: Women's empowerment; traditional knowledge; access to markets

Title	Empowering Tribal Youth for Nutritional Food Security and Income Enhancement in Koraput District of South Odisha
Year	2019
Organization	Pragati Koraput
Project area	9 villages covering Kendar and Mahadeiput Gram Panchayats in the Koraput block of Koraput District
IPs group(s)	Kandha, Paraja and Gadaba.
Grant amount	US\$ 41,651
Project description	This project aims to ensure the nutrition and food security of tribal households in Kandha, Paraja and Gadaba communities in the Koraput District of Odisha by upgrading the skills of rural youth (15-30) and organizing them into a farmer-producer company. Young people will learn about climate-resistant agricultural practices and the revival of millet, pulses and tubers and the nutritional value of traditional food crops. Community traditional seed banks will be created, and seed fairs will be organized to allow farmers to share and exchange seeds. Thirty producers' groups will be formed during the initial phase of the project to promote peer learning and access to information, infrastructure and markets. These groups will be registered as a farmer-producer company towards the end of the project.
	Key words: Traditional food crops; community seed banks; access to markets

Title	Revamping livelihood of Santhal Tribe through the WADI approach
Year	2015
Organization	Surul Centre for Services in Rural Areas
Project area	Mohuldanga, Chhaglakuri, Udaydihi, Amgachhi, Fulbagan, Tulsobona and Barabad villages under the Charicha Local Self Government of Birbhum District in West Bengal

IPs group(s)	Santhal tribe
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	Wadi is a Gujarati word that means small orchard, which is actually a tree-based farming system that consists of fruit trees suitable to the area or a combination of trees with forestry species. This project aimed to enhance incomes and food security within Santhal tribal communities through the Wadi approach. Over 300 women from the seven participating villages created or revived 39 SHGs for the management of wadis. Through labour-intensive work with the help of ploughing and tractors, the use of traditional organic manure and compost, and the development of water systems (trenches, drip irrigation and tube wells), the project regenerated a total of 10.6 hectares of wasteland. Nearly 3,000 fruit trees (mango, guava, jackfruit, lemon and jujube) were planted and over 571 kg of vegetables produced (on average 116.7kg/hectare) for a total estimated value of INR 104,400 (approximately US\$1,400). Vegetables were partly used for consumption (60 per cent) and partly sold. Incomes generated were saved by women in the bank account of the SHGs. For sustainability of the Wadi, self-help groups were able to link with the National Rural Livelihood Mission, a government programme to obtain subsidized credit, to improve their livelihood and microenterprise development.

Title	Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power: Eco-village development in Tribal Odisha
Year	2011
Organization	Aragamee/Amasangathan
Project area	Rayagada District, Odisha State
IPs group(s)	Kandha Paraja and Jhodia Paraja tribes
Grant amount	US\$ 43,500
Project description	The project enabled targeted communities to develop a model to reverse ecological degradation of their lands and commons by combining traditional knowledge systems with agro-ecological models. A key objective of the project was to build on women's role as traditional keepers of the commons, by helping them to demonstrate viable alternatives to shifting cultivation. With these objectives in view, the project was taken up in 25 villages. In the targeted areas, ecosystem services were enhanced or developed. During the project period, 157 farmers from the 25 villages were provided with necessary farm inputs, such as saplings of mango, litchi and farm yard manure, for their lands, which covered 130 hectares. Agro-inputs were also provided to develop 40 hectares of common land. They included fencing, stone bonding and plantation of mango and litchi, along with minor millets for intercropping. The overall success of seasonal agro-crops, millets, pulses and other herb culture varieties in the village following the initiative was remarkable. In addition, the levels of awareness and acceptance of issues and concepts related to eco-village and mixed cropping have increased considerably among all stakeholders.

Title	Promoting Culture, Human Rights & Socio-Economic Opportunities Of The Hmars
Year	2011
Organization	Bible Hill Youth Club and Hill Tribes Mission Aid of India
Project area	Tipaimukh area, Churachandpur district
IPs group(s)	Hmar indigenous hill tribes
Grant amount	US\$ 32,000
Project description	This project contributed to empowering Hmar indigenous people, particularly women and youth living in Tipaimukh area, to protect their cultural, political and socio-economic rights. By directly benefiting 8 100 women and 4 120 youth, the project facilitated alternative livelihood means for poor women and unemployed

youth through broad-based weaving skill training and micro-enterprises formation. The Permanent Income Generation Programme was created to build the weaving skills and production of market-based products of indigenous women. In the programme, women and youth received free training and access information on various topics. More than 20 Women and Youth Business Groups were formed and more groups were in the process of registering with the Autonomous District Council Churachandpur after the project's completion. As for protection of Hmar political rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was promoted, reaching almost 90 per cent of the hill people in 20 villages and making them aware of their rights. At the same time, the negotiation process and the promotion of Hmar indigenous cultural rights were carried out through a series of community leader meetings on issues addressed by UNDRIP.

Title	Building the capacity of indigenous peoples to cope, adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change on their livelihoods and environments
Year	2008
Organization	Centre for Development Action (CDA)
Project area	Sundergarh district, Orissa
IPs group(s)	Kisans, Kharias and Birhors
Grant amount	US\$ 15,000
Project description	<p>This project addressed indigenous peoples' vulnerability to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation in the Sundergarh district in Orissa. Drawing on the beneficiaries' traditional knowledge in coping and mitigating the effects of climate change, the project built the capacity of the targeted communities to collectively and proactively respond to climate change related challenges. Successful demonstration of ground water recharge methods, water harvesting structures, erosion control, construction of terraces and drainage channels was undertaken, as well as training for livestock and agriculture extension, and demonstrations of eco-sanitation in local schools. Further, indigenous communities learnt to engage local administrations and authorities in order to be involved in the decision making process and express their views. The project established a committee on climate change to provide information and built indigenous capacity on the topic, benefiting 2800 people. Men and women were equally involved in Natural Resource Management groups and equally participated in capacity building programs. The objectives (and related achievements) were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support IP's own initiatives to develop mechanisms on how to cope, adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change on their livelihoods and environments. IP's communities were engaged in vulnerability studies and developed action plans; b) Address legal and institutional barriers that prevent IPs from coping with climate change impact: members of IPs communities were encouraged to engage in dialogue with the local administration and government to consider the effects of climate change on their livelihoods and environments. It was decided to include mitigation measures for climate change impact in all future planning and budgeting development actions for local communities; c) Ensure the dissemination of information on mitigation and adaptation schemes: an IP's Committee on Climate Change impact was organized and equipped to provide information, and measures were taken to build the capacity of IPs to exercise their rights to information; d) Identify and promote best practices and lessons that could influence climate change interventions to have positive impacts on IPs: successful demonstration of ground water recharge methods, water harvesting structures, erosion control, construction of terraces and drainage channels was undertaken, as well as training for livestock and agriculture extension, and demonstrations of eco-sanitation in local schools; e) Engage in constructive dialogue with civil society organizations, especially with IPs' organizations and sectors involved in climate change, and lobby

governments, institutions, and private sector to accept and adhere to the recommendations of IP. Dialogue was effectively initiated;

f) Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment: men and women were equally involved in Natural Resource Management groups and equally participated in capacity building programs.

Title	Ensuring secured livelihoods for tribal communities through sustainable management of natural resources
Year	2008
Organization	Liberal Association For Movement of People (LAMP)
Project area	Mayurbanj District, Orissa
IPs group(s)	Kolha, Santal community
Grant amount	US\$ 16,000
Project description	<p>This project contributed to improve the socio-economic situation of the tribal communities in the Mayurbanj District of Orissa State, in a context where access to resources is steadily diminishing. The project benefited 500 Santals by diversifying their livelihood opportunities and building their management and organizational capacities. The objectives of the project were:</p> <p>a) to create alternative livelihoods through development of agricultural and non-agricultural activities: livelihood options were developed through land based activities such as farm ponds, community tanks, kitchen gardens and non-land based activities;</p> <p>b) to strengthen the Federation of Self-Help-Groups and other institutions in preparation for taking over responsibility for continuing programmes at the local level: the federation of SHGs was trained to carry forward the programme through convergence with various government programmes and on marketing of Non-Timber forest products.</p> <p>Sensitization and awareness activities were also undertaken: IEC materials and information on tribal rights were made available in the Information centre that was established. At the end of the project, 268 small and marginal farmers had an additional income thanks to the selling of different products obtained through mixed cropping. The most significant change brought by the project was that women participated in the planning, identification of land and beneficiaries and other activities, whereas before women were not involved in the decision-making processes in the area.</p>

Title	Building the capacity of the tribal community to use the Right to Information Act for solving issues related to "The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006
Year	2008
Organization	YOJANA
Project area	Malkangiri district, Orissa
IPs group(s)	Bonda and Didai
Grant amount	US\$ 16,000
Project description	<p>Many IPs live in India's forest lands, but have no legal rights to them. In 2007 the Recognition of Forest Rights Act (RFRA) entered into force recognizing forest dwellers' rights, but its implementation moved slowly and the community was not able to successfully submit applications because of technical problems associated with the procedure. The project sought to build capacity and raise awareness on the RFRA and on the Right to Information Act among the Indigenous tribes of 47 villages, in order to enable them to improve their access to land and tenure security through village-level land titling. Many initiatives were deployed to this aim:</p> <p>a) IEC material on the rules of the acts, all in the local Oriya language, was developed and used at the village level; among these, 4 information boards were</p>

planned at the 4 target Grampanchayats (GP) Head Quarters to display monthly progress and status of implementation;

b) A cycle rally covering 32 villages was organized, and included street plays and distribution of leaflets; it showed a good response by the villagers, who became more informed. - 47 Forest Rights Committees were formed; 5 lead members from each of them were trained on the issue of land settlement and on the procedure and preparation of annexure for each application under the RFRA, including the preparation of maps. Four GP level Task Force Units were formed and entrusted with carrying out liaison work with government departments regarding the implementation of the RFRA;

c) Two "paralegal workers" were selected from each of the 4 Task force units and started working in information collection and dissemination at the village level, supporting the individual beneficiaries in their application process, and settled conflicts in the community;

d) Twenty PRI (grassroots local self-government institutions) members from each of the 4 GPs were trained on conflict resolution (13 conflict cases at intra-community level were solved thanks to their work) and on peaceful distribution of land, and participated in the process of distribution, ensuring that land was attributed to the right persons, and the respect of women's rights;

e) Also women self-help groups were involved in the claim processes in every village, and verified that the names of both the husband and wife were recorded in the land applications;

f) Four rounds of multi stakeholders interface workshops on RFRA and RTI were conducted between the community and the Government officials, and involved media and teachers.

At the end of the project all the target IPs of the 47 villages were made aware of the provisions and procedures of the RFRA, and all the 47 FRC had land records, land maps and occupiers' lists.

Title	Indigenous Jenukuruba community empowerment and natural farming for sustainable livelihood
Year	2007
Organization	The Nisarga Foundation
Project area	Mysore District, Karnataka
IPs group(s)	Jenukuruba community
Grant amount	US\$ 22,000
Project description	<p>This project focused on capacity-building with the promotion of natural farming in 5 tribal habitats. This initiative simultaneously provided support to preserve identity during the transition from an economy based on hunting and gathering to one based on production and the market. The project encouraged women from this tribal group to organize and become promoters of cultural identity. The executing agency succeeded in making the local population aware of many important issues for the present and future of this people: agriculture, horticulture and the breeding of small ruminants; children's education; the capacity to negotiate with agents from outside the community; community participation and leadership; land tenure; and the reproduction of native plants. A cultural centre was created in each village involved in the intervention, with the aim of recovering indigenous culture and identity. This project, benefiting 5 tribal habitats, had 5 main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To create critical awareness on tribal issues: this was done through the exercise of Participatory Rural Appraisal, trainings and meetings on the 2006 Forest Rights Act and the creation of Forest Rights Committees; 2) To promote natural farming in order to achieve food security: beneficiaries were taught to farm without expensive chemical agricultural techniques, and were provided with livestock, native seeds and plants. Implementation of natural farming, land preparation, collection and treatment of seeds, herbal pesticides, land bunding (to protect the soil quality and prevent its erosion) etc were discussed in detail;

3) To organize women as the promoters of tribal cultural identity and traditional skills: training involving both women and men were organized and focused on the status of tribal women, disparity of wages, differences between indigenous and non-indigenous women, domestic violence and women trafficking. Women participated in campaigns, networks and programmes and started pursuing higher education. They also became aware of government schemes and programmes (e.g. widow pensions) and started accessing to them. The number of early marriages was reduced;

4) To support ICBOs in mobilizing government welfare and development programs in favour of indigenous communities: memorandums for the fundamental development in the villages were submitted to the departments concerned. Officials were invited for programs held in the tribal hamlets. The government started a new program "government to tribal hamlets", and the community started benefitting from government schemes and programs and building a relation with the department officials;

5) To create local, regional and national indigenous networks. The representatives of 5 gram sabhas in the project area have become members of a taluk level forum, which has been linked to a district level forum, and ultimately entered the state and national networks. Primitive Tribals' Forum at the state level has been formed wherein Nisarga Foundation and members of the community have taken part and a forum with a view to protect the culture and traditions of Primitive Tribals Groups has also been formed at the national level.

The intervention of the project has created awareness about the rights of IPs over their land and natural resources. It made them realize the importance of their language and culture and feel a sense of dignity in expressing their cultural identities. They have been convinced that education is an essential tool for community development; 90% of the total children are now in school or early care centres.

Title	Participatory learning, institutional design and collective action
Year	2007
Organization	The Raigarh Ambikapur Health Association (RAHA)
Project area	Four districts of northern Chhattisgarh in central India
IPs group(s)	Oraon tribe
Grant amount	US\$ 25,000
Project description	Focusing on the area of capacity –building this project supported indigenous peoples' efforts to come together in participatory learning, institutional design and collective action through the facilitation of Participatory Learning Action (PLA) exercises and analysis at the village level. The residents of 20 villages selected two representatives each, who were trained in simple PRA tools and principles of institutional design and collective action, and subsequently returned to their villages and initiated a process of participatory learning. Through this process the project beneficiaries acquired the ability to organise around common problems, drafting purposeful activity models to solve them while determining the requisite resources, the capital and the operation, maintenance, infrastructure and coordination costs. The Participatory learning exercises were successful in initiating discussions on the problems of the village. Further, the services and opportunity map, the social map, and the seasonality calendar were very empowering, and the latter enabled the villagers to know exactly their financial positions and consequently to save money for the months when they have no income. Various collective activities were undertaken, such as organic farming and fishery, building of a drinking water facility, organizing a ferry service and small businesses, and there was a distinct visible sense of pride in the work that the villagers undertook together. The most significant changes were seen in the villagers' awakened interest in community self-organization, as proved by the broad participation in workshops and meetings. The participants also strengthened their self-confidence: now they know they can organize themselves and do something together for their own development.

Title	Revival and revitalization of the historical heritage and cultural identity of the Santals in Jharkhand and adjacent state of West Bengal
Year	2007
Organization	All India Santal Welfare and Cultural Society (AISWACS)
Project area	Jharkhand and West Bengal
IPs group(s)	Santal Tribal communities
Grant amount	US\$ 25,500
Project description	Adivasi communities have a rich history, culture and mythology, which is handed down from generation to generation. This project aimed at reinvigorating and promoting the cultural roots of historical heritage of the Adivasis as part of their present day identity, by conducting research and developing printed and audio-visual electronic media. It contributed to raise critical awareness on Adivasi culture and history among Adivasi and non-Adivasi communities, while developing the ability of villagers to critically analyse and identify their own historical and cultural heritage, unmask myth-based superstition and politically motivated distortion of history. A 10 days' workshop on capacity building of district level facilitators was conducted and a large public gathering was organized at Balurghat city, the headquarter of Dakshin Dinajpur district of West Bengal, to discuss about self-governance, culturally appropriate education to be imparted through mother tongue, cultural decolonization and land alienation, and a Demand charter was formulated and submitted to the district magistrate. A campaign on cultural and historical heritage was also organized, including a Heritage Rally and Public Demonstration event and workshops on popular theatre.

Indonesia	
Title	Local Value Strengthening in Village and Indigenous Forest Community-Based Management in Merangin District, Jambi
Year	2019
Organization	Satunama Foundation
Project area	Villages of Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah, Tiaro and Birun in Muara Siau and Pangkalan Jambu Subdistrict, Merangin District, Jambi Province, Sumatera
IPs group(s)	Orang Bathin and Orang Penghulu
Grant amount	US\$ 38,320
Project description	The project aims to increase the welfare of indigenous communities around the village and customary forests in Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah, Tiaro and Birun villages. Through the project, the capacity of village forest and customary forest management institutions will be strengthened. Women's economic capacity will be increased through the creation of a local village product marketing network to exploit the potential of local products (kepayang and ginger). Four villages will develop and adopt forest management plans and village regulations on forest protection that adhere to customary law. Community members (especially young people and women) will be actively involved in forest management, and traditional practices in forest management will be documented. Support will be obtained from local government.
	Key words: Community forest management; women's economic empowerment; traditional knowledge

Title	Strengthening indigenous Dayak Jawatn communities' capacity (especially indigenous women) in three villages to manage their indigenous forest/territory sustainably
Year	2015

Organization	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Kalimantan Barat [Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of West Kalimantan] (AMAN Kalimantan Barat)
Project area	Boti, Sambang and Mondri Villages in Sekadau Hulu subdistrict, Sekadau district, West Kalimantan
IPs group(s)	Dayak Jawant
Grant amount	US\$ 40,067
Project description	Due to the palm oil allocation scheme in this territory, the Jawatn's landscape has been narrowed and limited. The project aimed to support indigenous Dayak Jawatn in three villages in the Sekadu District to preserve and protect their forests. Jawatn women organized themselves into groups and developed the Jawatn Women's Struggle Agenda, which was formally adopted by the governments of the three villages through the signing of Commitment Agreements. The Jawatn Model of Land and Forest Management System was designed, together with customary leaders, or adat authorities, and board members of the village government units. A mapping of Jawatn territory, forest and land was conducted. The land use map was adopted by the village government and community, thus limiting the extension of palm oil plantation. In addition, seven women became members of the village government and the village innovation team, and were able to propose innovative actions to uphold the implementation of their land and forest management system. A documentary film on the Jawatn land and forest management system model proposed by the women was edited and aired by Ruai TV, a TV station covering the whole Asia-Pacific region.

Title	Mapping and spatial planning of the management area of Tana Ai traditional community located in and around Egon Ilimedo and Wuko Lewoloro forest areas, Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia
Year	2008
Organization	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif [Indonesian Community Mapping Network] (JKPP)
Project area	Egon Ilimedo and Wuko Lewoloro forest areas
IPs group(s)	Tana Ai
Grant amount	US\$ 25,000
Project description	This project empowered the targeted communities to collectively resolve conflicts over traditional land and resource management, benefiting 11730 people. The recipients were capacitated on land rights issues and produced 14 maps reporting the outlines of indigenous people's lands to be used to advocate for the lands and open the dialogue with the authorities. Communities are now aware of their rights and provided with the necessary instruments, namely clarity on boundaries and maps, to carry on the process of negotiation and to claim for the recognition of their land rights.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Title	Indigenous Families Life Skills Project
Year	2011
Organization	Community Association for Mobilising Knowledge in Development (CAMKID)
Project area	14 indigenous villages in Houayxay and Phaoudom districts, Bokeo Province
IPs group(s)	Khmu and Hmong
Grant amount	US\$ 39,500
Project description	The project contributed to improve the quality of life of women and their families in the 14 targeted villages of the Bokeo province by increasing their capacity and confidence through advocacy activities for the protection of rights, the improvement of livelihoods, and the development of institutions. Educational activities were delivered through theatre, video and posters in the local

languages, with a focus on gender equality that addressed trafficking, children's and women's rights, and violence against women and children. Regarding natural resources management, study tours were organized involving villagers, staff, volunteers and government representatives. Villagers were able to set up 5 village nurseries on 12 hectares and management zones on 141 hectares. This project's component received additional financial support from other non-governmental organizations. Building strong networks was an important component of the project and was achieved by a radio programme that addressed health, nutrition, gender, violence against women, trafficking, children, women's rights, decision-making, and activities of the community association. The radio programme was aired for six months in Hmong and Khmu languages; CDs were prepared and played in villages where radio was not available.

Title	Indigenous knowledge conservation and promotion project
Year	2008
Organization	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)
Project area	Louang Namtha Province
IPs group(s)	Akha
Grant amount	US\$ 21,000
Project description	This project contributed to strengthen and preserve indigenous peoples' knowledge in Louang Namtha Province. The project benefited 739 Akhas by supporting the preservation of their traditional knowledge while attempting to address market demands coming from the nearby Chinese border. It promoted sustainable livelihood through the cultivation of traditional indigenous plants, whose high nutritional value is an important resource in local diet. In the three targeted villages traditional plants were collected and documented and the information gathered resulted in the publication of a booklet which was then widely distributed in the area. A Committee authority to preserve traditional plant seeds and villagers groups were created. A study trip for learning and exchanging experience regarding the plant seed, plants and natural resources management was also organized and involved both the Akha committee authority and the leaders of the villagers groups.

Malaysia

Title	Enhance Ulu Gumum Jakun Orang Asli livelihoods through diversity, social enterprise and sustainable agriculture
Year	2015
Organization	Yayasan Kajian & Pembangunan Masyarakat [Foundation for Community Studies and Development] (YKPM)
Project area	Kampung village, Orang Asli, Pahang, Pekan, Ulu Gunum
IPs group(s)	Jakun Orang Asli
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	The Jakun ethnic group is the second largest among the 18 Orang Asli in West Malaysia. The occupations of the villagers varied from working in oil palm plantations or on their rubber smallholdings, to gathering forest products. This project aimed to introduce eco-friendly agriculture as a source of alternative income for the Orang Asli people and build social enterprises to enable them to access fair markets. The Orang Asli organized themselves to set up an organic vegetable farm and collectively farmed 0.8 hectares of land, resulting in the production of 1,000-1,250 kg of vegetables per hectare per month. Eco-farming, chicken breeding and a homestay venture brought together families on a social community enterprise with its own brand. They entered into partnership with a marketing cooperative platform (the People Economy Cooperative Selangor) that guarantees them access to fair markets. As part of its goal to protect traditional

land and territories, the project improved the unity of the community and moved them closer to becoming one voice to campaign for their land rights.

Title	Bario Radio
Year	2008
Organization	E-Bario Sdn Bhd
Project area	North-central Borneo
IPs group(s)	Kelabit, Penan, Lun Bawan, and Sa'ban
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>This project contributed to empower the indigenous peoples located in Sarawak and Sabah in Malaysia, and in Kalimantan in Indonesia, through the establishment of a community radio station that will disseminate information and awareness-raising services to the entire island. The community radio station focuses on the needs of the target groups and serves as a tool in addressing social exclusion, promoting community development, encouraging cultural and linguistic sustainability, increasing education and training opportunities for local people, and increasing the reach and exchange of local information throughout the target area. No policies for community radio were in place before this project and no community radio station existed in Malaysia. E-Bario was awarded Malaysia's first ever license for a community radio station: the application triggered a policy-change by the Malaysian government. Following this successful achievement, IFAD up-scaled the project through a larger grant of USD 100,000 to the University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), to implement follow-up activities under the project Indigenous Technological Innovation in Malaysia: Reducing vulnerability and marginalisation among Malaysia's Indigenous Peoples. This new project aims to organise further national dialogue between relevant stakeholders and the government to promote the concept of community radio among Malaysia's Indigenous Peoples and to consolidate and strengthen the government's licensing policy stance. Moreover, under the new grant E-Bario promoted the use of ICTs within Malaysia and among Asia's Indigenous Peoples by bringing together other IPAF Asian partners at the Third E-Bario Knowledge Fair.</p>

Mongolia

Title	Improved livelihood of Tsaatan through biotechnological method
Year	2007
Organization	Thenkhleg Khugjil Organization
Project area	Kampung village, Orang Asli, Pahang, Pekan, Ulu Gunum
IPs group(s)	Tsaatan
Grant amount	US\$ 17,900
Project description	<p>The life of the Tsaatan community in Mongolia is culturally and economically tied to the health of their some 859 reindeers. This project improved the livelihood of the 44 Tsaatan families through the amelioration of breeding and an increased number of reindeer. The project team provided regular veterinary service and the biotechnology for improving the breed, with an estimated success rate of at least 75 to 80 per cent. The first artificial insemination for reindeer in Mongolia was conducted within the framework of the project. In order to ensure the future sustainability of the outcomes after the completion of the project, 2 herders from each taiga were trained as assistant veterinarians, thus they could keep providing elementary veterinary inspections and necessary treatment and preventive actions for the reindeers. The main results and outcomes of the projects were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Better health and breeding of reindeer stock (through regular veterinary inspections and preventive measures); b) Increased community participation (through capacity building, group activities and continuous participatory monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as

advice provided on risk management, contingency planning and pasture management);

c) Better livelihood and more self-reliance of reindeer herders.

Nepal	
Title	Environment Conservation through Indigenous Community Empowerment
Year	2019
Organization	EcoHimal Nepal
Project area	Sankhuwasava, Province 1, Bhotkhola Rural Municipality ward 2, Rukuma and Chepuwa
IPs group(s)	Lhomi Shingsaba
Grant amount	US\$ 38,698
Project description	<p>The project aims to empower indigenous communities to improve climate change mitigation and adaptation, building on their forest, natural resource and biodiversity assets. With a clear focus on youth and women, the project objectives are to reduce firewood consumption, supporting forest conservation and climate change adaptation, and decrease the prevalence of lung diseases caused by indoor air pollution. The project will enable indigenous peoples to adapt to and mitigate climate change by integrating ecosystem conservation, environmentally friendly technologies, capacity-building activities for forest and soil management, and indoor hygiene and sanitation. The programme, which will directly benefit at least 630 people, includes training and awareness about the installation of improved cooking stoves, firewood consumption, forest conservation, indoor air pollution and its impact on health and the environment.</p>
	Key words: climate change adaptation and mitigation; health; forest conservation

Title	Indigenous Youth Empowerment and Creating, Income-Generating Project
Year	2019
Organization	Indigenous Nationalities Women Youth Network
Project area	Khadbari Village in the Sankhuwasabha District, Churiyamai Villa of the Makawanpur District, Tatpani Dhuskun Village of Sindhupalchowk District and Sanogau of the Lalitpur District.
IPs group(s)	Kulung, Tamang, Newar and Thami indigenous communities
Grant amount	US\$ 48,440
Project description	<p>This project will directly target 900 indigenous youth (850 women and 50 men) in the Kulung community in Sankhuwasabha District by supporting effective exercise of their rights and improvement of their livelihoods. This project will empower these beneficiaries to understand and voice their issues and concerns for policy advocacy; build their capacity to apply and document their knowledge, skills and practices in sustainable forest and natural resource management as sources of indigenous peoples' community livelihoods; and increase their income through income-generating activities. The expected results of the project include the creation of a network of young indigenous women leaders and the development and implementation of action plans for the communities to manage their resources and strengthen their collective action.</p>
	Key words: Indigenous peoples' rights; traditional knowledge

Title	Empowering Tharu by Promoting Cultural Values
Year	2011
Organization	New Resource Mobilization Center (NRMC)
Project area	Bajuri, Dharna, Dhikpur, Duruwa, Ghorahi, Halower, Hapur, Laxmpur, Manpur, Narayanpur, Phulbari, Rampur, Saundiyar, Uakali, Urahari

IPs group(s)	Tharu
Grant amount	US\$ 46,000
Project description	This project supported Tharu systems and cultural traditions, highlighting sustainability, peace, and prosperity within and outside the community. It aimed to strengthen the tribal governmental system, to promote the arts and culture of Tharu, and to empower women through strategic income generation programmes that support environmental and cultural sustainability. Thanks to the project, 15 Mahatau committees with 238 members were formed in order to build up the national-level network of Mahatau, enabling them to have a voice on issues of culture and rights and to ensure their meaningful participation in decisions regarding local development. Trainings on ILO 169 and social inclusion were also organized. Three cultural festivals were organized to promote and preserve the Tharu culture and provided an important occasion to pressure the members of constituent assembly to address the issues of Tharu culture in the upcoming constitution. Furthermore, 129 women's groups were formed with a total of 2 170 members. They were provided with vocational and income generation trainings, which enabled the groups to start saving money to be used for income generation programmes and start-up of business such as goat and pig raising and cultivation. Gender equality and other capacity-building trainings were also organized. The New Resource Mobilization Center organized a Youth Campaign, which was attended by 52 youths. The aim was to trigger inter-generational dialogue about the importance of Tharu culture.

Title	Chepang community incentives for sustainable livelihoods
Year	2008
Organization	Centre for Rural Resource Promotion, CRP Nepal
Project area	Makwanpur District
IPs group(s)	Chepang
Grant amount	US\$ 15,500
Project description	<p>This project contributed to the empowerment of the Chepang indigenous community in Nepal, especially women and deprived members, whose access to productive resources is low and who rely heavily on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. Main project objectives and outputs:</p> <p>a) To support community development by way of group formation, literacy education and awareness programmes on health and hygiene. An orientation workshop and a workshop on health, hygiene and sanitation were conducted. Three groups were formed and savings were collected in each of the groups. Literacy education classes were conducted for 48 participants and in the end 19 participants were able to read and write. Toilets and goat shades were constructed in 55 participant households and a toilet was constructed at a local school.</p> <p>b) To provide food and nutritional supplements through fruit and vegetable farming. Seeds of different vegetables and fruits were distributed and planted by the households, who became able to grow and consume them even in dry season.</p> <p>c) To contribute to increased household income. Goat raising was carried out by 55 households. Some of the households started selling goats as well as vegetables from their kitchen gardens.</p> <p>d) To support afforestation and environmental management . Tree plantation was carried out in and around the proposed project area. Improved cooking stoves, which consume lesser firewood and also emit less smoke, were installed in 55 households.</p> <p>e) To support Gender Mainstreaming and Women Empowerment. Women were involved in each of the groups, and their participation in trainings and workshops as well as literacy education classes was encouraged.</p>

The main outcomes of the projects were: improved sanitation, improved food security and nutrition and improved capacity of collecting savings, which were mobilized within the groups.

Title	Promotion of indigenous peoples' rights in the Constitution-making process
Year	2008
Organization	Kirat Yakthung Chumlung
Project area	Eastern part of Nepal, also known as traditional homeland of Limbu indigenous peoples (61 villages of nine districts: Taplejung, Panthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Dhankuta, Terhthum and Sankhuwasabha)
IPs group(s)	Limbu
Grant amount	US\$ 16,000
Project description	This project contributed to empower the Limbu indigenous people through awareness-raising and capacity-building, with the long-term goal of establishing Limbuwan autonomy and incorporating indigenous peoples' rights in the new constitution of Nepal. The project organised advocacy and lobbying activities such as organizing a consultation workshop, network formation and an interactive programme with political leaders. Further, it provided training on international instruments such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169, and on social inclusion, constitution making, federalism, autonomy and right to self-determination. Pressure groups formed by Limbu pressurised the government and the constituent assembly by means of performing their traditional musical instruments while official meetings were being held. They submitted to the thematic committees of the Constituent Assembly their concerns and suggestions through position papers prepared on the basis of UNDRIP and ILO 169. 28 women were trained on leadership and legal literacy and started holding decision making positions; 18 women pressure groups were formed and worked for the inclusion of indigenous women's rights in the new constitution; they actively participated in the workshops, in the interactions and in the movement for the establishment of Limbuwan autonomy. The project led to the inclusion of Limbuwan province in a concept paper and preliminary draft prepared by the Committee on State Restructuring and Distribution of State Power and submitted to the Constituent Assembly; the Committee for Determining the Structure of Constitutional Bodies proposed a commission on IPs' rights as a constitutional body; political parties started including in their agenda the issue of Limbuwan autonomy. Moreover, other IPs of Nepal fighting for establishing their respective autonomy in their territories have taken from the Limbuwan movement a source of inspiration to launch their own activities.

Pakistan	
Title	Empowering Bakarwal Youth through Livelihood Diversification and Social Integration in Neelum valley, Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK)
Year	2019
Organization	Sukhi Development Foundation
Project area	Neelum District in Azad Jammu Kashmir
IPs group(s)	Bakarwal
Grant amount	US\$ 46,086
Project description	The project is part of the applicant organization's previous work on empowerment of the Bakarwals, a nomadic indigenous community in the mountainous region of AJK, whose main livelihoods are goat- and sheep-raising and the gathering of medicinal plants from forests and meadows. The project aims to help improve the community's standard of living by engaging their young people in income-generating activities and by increasing their access to community social welfare services. Their traditional knowledge of animal husbandry and the use of

medicinal plants will be complemented with innovative approaches for livelihood development. The local government will be approached to provide access to additional meadows and rangelands for grazing. In addition, training will be provided to protect biodiversity in the project area.

Key words: nomadic indigenous communities; income-generating activities; traditional knowledge; medical plants; indigenous youth

Title	Empowering Bakarwals: Income generation through propagation and marketing of medicinal plants in the Neelam Valley of Azad Jammu Kashmir, Pakistan
Year	2015
Organization	Sukhi Development Foundation
Project area	Taobut area of Tehsil Kel in Neelam Valley, Azad Jammu Kashmir
IPs group(s)	Bakarwal
Grant amount	US\$ 41,400
Project description	Bakarwal people lead a nomadic life. Their economic well-being depends wholly on green pastures and meadows. This project aimed to empower the Bakarwal through propagation and marketing of medicinal plants. As a result of the project interventions, there has been considerable improvement in the income level of 100 direct beneficiary families, with an average 50 per cent increase estimated. The project conducted a comprehensive “Baseline Mapping Survey” in order to document the information about medicinal plant species and the indigenous knowledge of Bakarwals in the project area. A total of 24 medicinal plant species that the Bakarwal communities collected for medicinal purposes as well as income generation, were identified and a booklet was developed, containing a pictorial presentation of the plants along with a brief description of each. The booklet was printed and distributed among the beneficiary families. A Bakarwal community organization was established, comprising 60 general members. The main role of the organization is to work towards strengthening the voice for promoting and protecting the rights of Bakarwals. Moreover, the Sukhi Development Foundation team worked extensively in order to enhance the market access of Bakarwals in order for them to sell their surplus medicinal plants. In this regard a total of three self-help marketing groups were formed and trained to facilitate market access at local and regional levels. The income generated from the production and marketing of medicinal plants represented a significant portion (20 per cent) of the annual cash income of the Bakarwal families. Furthermore, the awareness-raising, mobilization, sensitization and capacity-building activities substantially contributed towards behavioural changes within the communities, and eliminated the practice of over-harvesting of medicinal plants in their areas.

Title	Sustainable livelihoods and indigenous cultural preservation project for Brahui tribes
Year	2008
Organization	Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI)
Project area	Balochistan province
IPs group(s)	Brahui
Grant amount	US\$ 15,000
Project description	This project had a two-fold objective: (a) to empower Brahui women through training and marketing of indigenous embroidery; and (b). to promote the threatened Brahui language and preserve Brahui traditional cultural heritage and folklore. As for the first objective, the project mobilized 230 women living in 10 villages by providing them technical and marketing skills to produce and sell traditional Brahui embroideries. The implementation was grounded on the creation of a community organization (CO) in each target village. Every CO

identified an "embroidery centre", that is a room arranged as handcrafting facility. Then, to sell the handcrafts produced by 10 embroidery centres, a well-structured marketing strategy was implemented and outlets were established in the surrounding area. The local women were empowered to enhance their livelihood opportunities as well as to improve their social condition, by gaining respect within the community and self-confidence. A behavioural change in the males of the community was registered, and men built their trust that women can economically support families, thus also resulting in a greater participation of women in their household decision making. As part of the second objective, the project included the collection and publication of folk stories and poetry, the production of the first ever CD on the Brahui Tribal Folk Songs and the publication of an alphabet book with the indigenous words of Barhui tribe; in addition, a Grand Conference on the importance of Mother Language in Child Education was organized.

Title	Indigenous people on-farm livelihoods. through entrepreneurial development of honey beekeeping for household structures in Kalash
Year	2008
Organization	Hashoo Foundation
Project area	Chitral district
IPs group(s)	Kalash
Grant amount	US\$ 15,000
Project description	The project focused on enhancing the economic situation of the Kalash in Chitral through training and capacity-building in honey beekeeping and marketing. It provided opportunities for households to generate income locally in order to sustain their families' livelihoods. Eighty people were trained in honeybee farming, modern management practices for improved beekeeping, more efficient honey extraction methods, and improved marketing systems to increase revenues. Four Honey Bee associations were formed to facilitate training, management and the collection/sales mechanism of honey. The honey was branded, hygienically packed and sent to local markets, where the demand for this product was extremely high. Unfortunately, the heavy rains and floods that struck Pakistan during the project implementation damaged or destroyed many bee hives, sensibly reducing the opportunities to collect honey. However, the income of trained bee keepers increased up to 20%, leading to an increase by 30% in school enrolment, a 3% reduction in malnutrition and a 100% increase in social gathering.

Papua New Guinea

Title	Cultivation and production of edible and medicinal mushrooms
Year	2011
Organization	University of Goroka
Project area	Eastern Highlands province, Lufa district
IPs group(s)	Kiovi
Grant amount	US\$ 47,000
Project description	This project was only partially implemented since it had a problematic start with the student unrest and national elections occurring almost simultaneously in the area. Still, some results can be presented. The project supported the mapping of traditional knowledge, the construction of a learning centre and researchers' house, and the creation of a mushroom cultivation/plantation. The project's initial phase involved ethnological documentation of traditional knowledge systems on the use and appreciation of mushrooms. This phase was accompanied by further scientific evaluation of the nutritional and medicinal parameters present in the different locally appreciated edible and medicinal mushroom species. From the study, traditional knowledge systems on mushrooms was comprehensively documented and the nutritional and

medicinal profiles of the species were successfully mapped out. A social mapping study of the project site was also conducted. The community's commitment was demonstrated by the willingness to initially allocate 15 hectares of traditional land for the project. Two buildings were constructed on this land, one serving as a community learning centre and the other as a residential house for visiting researchers and the technical assistants help in the implementation of the mushroom cultivation project.

Philippines

Title	Dap-ayan Village: Intergenerational Learning of Indigenous Knowledge by Doing
Year	2019
Organization	Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Youth Network
Project area	Benguet, Mountain, Kalinga, Abra, Ifugao and Apayao Provinces in the Cordillera region.
IPs group(s)	Indigenous Igorot youth from the Kankanaey, Kalinga, Ibaloy, Ifugao, Bontoc, Tinggian and Isneg ethno-linguistic groups.
Grant amount	US\$ 48,440
Project description	<p>The proposed project is a two-year learning-by-doing programme involving Cordillera indigenous youth, who will work with elders to develop a traditional <i>Dap-ayan Village</i> model that strengthens the capacity of Igorot youth to promote indigenous knowledge and assert rights to land and resources. The project builds on existing indigenous knowledge about land use and resource management and traditional values of cooperation and leadership by providing an opportunity for this knowledge to be shared by elders and transmitted to youth. Through the project activities, indigenous youth will learn from their elders about traditional carpentry, sustainable agriculture, food preparation, health and nutrition, indigenous arts and leadership - knowledge that is increasingly being lost. The project will directly benefit 330 persons, 50 per cent of them indigenous women and 80 per cent indigenous youth.</p> <p>Key words: intergenerational learning; traditional knowledge; indigenous peoples' rights</p>

Title	NATRIPAL CADT and Advocacy Project
Year	2015
Organization	Nagkakaisang mga Tribu ng Palawan (NATRIPAL Inc.)
Project area	Taytay, Palawan
IPs group(s)	Tagbanua of Palawan
Grant amount	US\$ 39,935
Project description	<p>The project aimed to improve the capacity of the 17 Tagbanua communities in Taytay, Palawan to defend their land and secure the legal recognition of their ancestral domain by applying to obtain the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). An Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan was developed to address the sustainable use of resources and equal benefit-sharing; it also contains the practices, beliefs and customary living traditions of the Tagbanua. A census and mapping of 240,000 ha of ancestral lands and waters have been carried out to determine the number of legitimate claimants. Communities' boundaries were mapped out, and 23 boundary monuments were installed to delineate the ancestral domain. Following the submission of the petition to obtain the CADT, communities secured an application certificate issued by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Although the application process will be long, the certificate of application can already be used to interact with individuals or companies with an interest in the resources available in the domain. A community-wide information and education campaign</p>

on the rights of the indigenous people was conducted and then complemented by the National Commission on Indigenous People. A workshop on resolution of conflicts increased the skills and confidence of local leaders in conflict management. A 50 per cent decrease was recorded in illegal activities (illegal logging, fishing and clearing of forests for farming) as a result of awareness raising and monitoring activities conducted by the Tagbanua.

Title	Promoting organic agriculture within the Dumagat community (Pro-Agri)
Year	2015
Organization	Malayang Samahan ng mga Katutubo ng Antipolo City (MASAKA Inc.)
Project area	Antipolo City, Barangay San Jose, Purok San Ysiro, Rizal Province
IPs group(s)	Dumagat of Antipolo
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	The main livelihood of the Dumagat people is agriculture; they have upland farms (kaingin) where they plant rice and traditional vegetable varieties. The project aimed to increase incomes by involving 120 households of the Antipolo indigenous peoples' community in organic agriculture. The project enhanced traditional harvests with the provision of seeds such as ginger, cassava and taro, which were planted together with other crops on the upland farm. Project participants were able to obtain seeds in large quantity, and thus higher production was achieved. More market relations and contacts were developed to sell the vegetables produced. The project provided hose and drums, which made watering of the vegetables much easier. The project also raised awareness on indigenous peoples' rights by providing trainings on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA). Due to some constraints, the project was prematurely terminated.

Title	Enhancing the Practice of Indigenous Knowledge in Support of Socio-economic Survival of Indigenous Women in the Urban Setting
Year	2011
Organization	Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center, Inc.
Project area	Sadanga Village, Saclit Village and San Luis Extension in Baguio in the Cordillera region
IPs group(s)	Igorot women who are originally from the interior villages of Bontoc and Sadanga in the Mountain Province
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	The project enhanced the livelihoods of indigenous women in poor urban communities by using indigenous knowledge of ayyew and ubbo/ugfo/innabuyog. Indigenous households in poor urban communities contributed to reduce waste through cooperative waste management with the aid of vermiculture. Community trainings were organized on waste management using vermiculture and the proper use of vermiculture products in organic vegetable production. The training of new trainers also took place, and vermiculture demonstration plots were set-up and used during the trainings. Vermiworms (African night crawlers), which feed on biodegradable wastes, were provided to trainees who were interested in starting vermiculture. At project's completion, at least 34 households were practicing vermiculture, the women's groups had started cooperative gardens in two communities, and a teacher had started a school garden which was provided with vermiworms. The project also delivered trainings to other villages outside the project areas and received five requests for similar trainings. A total of 17 women were able to visit a waste management and livelihood project and learn how shredding hastens the vermiculture process and its viability in managing biodegradable wastes.

Title	Empowerment of the Mangyan Indigenous Peoples for the Defence, Promotion and Advancement of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Cultures
Year	2011
Organization	HAGIBBAT- (Hanunuo, Alangan, Gubatnon, Iraya, Buhid, Bangon, Tadyawan) - MANGYAN MINDORO
Project area	Mindor Oriental and Mindoro Occidental
IPs group(s)	Mangyan indigenous peoples comprising seven tribes
Grant amount	US\$ 36,500
Project description	This project contributed to broaden awareness on human rights and indigenous peoples' rights and also promoted policy development. Through the project an island-wide inter-tribal Mangyan Indigenous Peoples Rights Watch (MIPHRW) was established. In addition, Indigenous Peoples Rights (IPR) Committees were created at tribal levels; they ensured women's participation in trainings. The total direct beneficiaries in terms of delivered trainings was 275 (23 per cent of them women), and an additional 1,380 are estimated to have been reached in advocacy, campaigning and networking activities. The MIPHRW was organized with 12 members representing 6 indigenous peoples' federations in Occidental and Oriental Mindoro provinces. It serves as the main coordinating body of the IPR committees, oversees IPR/HR education, and organizes campaigns. The MIPHRW facilitated the organization of six IPR Committees, which became the main mechanism for IPR/HR data collection and education/training within the groups. Training activities on Basic Indigenous Peoples' and Human Rights Orientation were conducted for tribal leaders and community members of each indigenous group. The project also organized activities such as a celebration of indigenous peoples' month, a peace caravan, Mangyan day, and the commemoration of martial law, which drew an estimated 890 participants.

Title	Training indigenous peoples' organizations in the promotion and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Year	2008
Organization	SILDAP - Southeastern Mindanao
Project area	Davao Del Norte, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental
IPs group(s)	Mandaya, Mansaka, Dibabawon, Mangguangan and Ata-Manobo
Grant amount	US\$ 23,000
Project description	The project contributed to empower indigenous peoples to find solutions to the challenges they are facing as a result of resource alienation induced by the entry of extractive industries, banana plantations and hydropower corporations without their free and prior informed consent. To this aim, 15 Indigenous Organisations were provided with legal training and capacitated in advocacy and lobby. As for the paralegal training, the participants were made aware of the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreements on the Respect on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law by the Philippines Government, as well as of the local mechanisms in monitoring human rights violations developed by indigenous peoples. IPs' communities were also assisted to understand legal processes and systems. As for the advocacy and lobbying, a workshop was organized and through it the participants learned the importance of advocacy work and the role of the international community. They became equipped with basic skills on negotiations, how to make a campaign plan, media work, networking, lobbying and advocacy. The 15 communities became aware of their rights, realized the importance of strengthening their traditional organizations, customary laws and governance and became more assertive with their rights on their ancestral domain and resources. They started asking the local government to go through the Free and Prior Informed Consent process in all decisions affecting the communities. The beneficiaries of the project started replicating IP Rights training in the nearby communities.

Title	A capacity-building programme to advance indigenous people's human rights
Year	2008
Organization	TUMANDUK (Indigenous Farmers in Defense of Land and Life)
Project area	Municipality of Tapaz, Capiz, Panay Island
IPs group(s)	Tumanduk
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	This project utilized community-based education and training programmes to improve the capacity of TUMANDUK to effectively address human rights violations. Two people from each local community and two youth representatives were selected to become human rights workers: they were trained to become leaders and facilitators for conducting human rights training, human rights monitors and human rights educators at the community level. Another objective of the project was to set-up and implement a mechanism where human rights would be protected and violators reported before the court of law: barangay-level and municipal level human rights committees were set up to serve as the mechanism in monitoring, documenting and reporting of human rights violations. This project marked the empowerment of the Tumanduk people who started taking into their own hands the responsibility of protecting their human rights. In order to ensure continuity in addressing human rights violations, the project promoted the establishment of a human rights committee from community to municipal level to serve as a monitoring, documenting and reporting body.

Title	Live and let live: The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A mobile theatre-forum
Year	2008
Organization	Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera (DKK)
Project area	Cordillera region
IPs group(s)	Kankana-ey, Ibaloi, Bontoc, Kalinga and others
Grant amount	US\$ 17,652
Project description	The project adopted an innovative approach to raise awareness on indigenous peoples rights through a mobile theatre. The main activity undertaken under this project was a theatre-forum consisting in performances of indigenous cultural expressions in the vernacular, with music, dance and realistic drama followed by community discussions. This mobile theatre promoted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples among 8 indigenous communities and 3 universities in the Cordillera region. It unfolded the dramatic events in the life of indigenous peoples worldwide (operations of large scale mining, dams and militarization) and presented their rights, making the UNDRIP relevant to their issues on land rights and the protection of natural ecosystems and their culture. The performances mobilized more than 2700 audience participants in eight communities and three universities over the Cordillera region. People in the area familiarized with the issue of indigenous people rights and learnt about problems IPs face. Additionally the cast became so knowledgeable about the UNDRIP and so involved in the issue that now some of them have become IP community workers and youth organizers.

Title	A Study on the Giant Earthworm and its Impact to the Survival of the Cordillera Rice Terraces
Year	2007
Organization	Montanosa Research and Development Center, Inc. (MRDC)
Project area	Cordillera region
IPs group(s)	The Indigenous Peasants

Grant amount US\$ 22,800

Project description The Banaue rice terraces, a Unesco world heritage site, are one of the world's finest examples of their kind. One of the recent phenomena affecting rice production in the terraces is the occurrence of the giant earthworms into the rice terraces walls, which cause erosion of the rice lands, water seepage (hence the drying up of rice ponds) and a decrease in food supply. Rice terraces are considered a basic foundation of food security and a priceless ancestral legacy for the Indigenous Peoples of the region: they are inherent to their way of life and losing them would also mean losing their identity as a group. Rehabilitation of eroded terraces is labour intensive and very expensive; many affected peasants cannot afford this and have opted to shift from rice farming to other livelihood activities like wage or seasonal labour, driving vehicles, etc. This project studied indigenous and alternative pest management systems to control the giant earthworm infestation, save the rice terraces from destruction, increase rice production and strengthen cultural bondage of the people to their ancestral domains. In order to realize these objectives, the project undertook researches and chemical analysis of botanical resources, and organized a regional workshop. In the end it was able to:

- a) Identify botanical resources that can effectively control the earthworm;
- b) Facilitate the exchange of knowledge, resulting to the broadening of understanding on natural pest control, and on the need for ecological balance;
- c) Serve as educational venue for awareness raising on challenges such as climate change and endangered biodiversity;
- d) Increase appreciation of the indigenous farmers of their own positive and exemplary practices on natural resource management and the need to sustain and develop them.

Title **Capacity building for indigenous communities through alternative health care delivery systems**

Year 2007

Organization Dapon Indigenous Peoples Centre, Inc.

Project area Municipality of Kasibu covering Didipio, Muta, and Malabing Valleys. Nueva Vizcaya

IPs group(s) Ifugao, Kalanguya, Ibaloi, Kankanaey and Bugkalot

Grant amount US\$ 25,000

Project description Nueva Vizcaya is a province located in the North of the Philippines, a region known for its large and diverse indigenous population. This project empowered indigenous communities by providing basic health services, health skills and development trainings to local residents, using appropriate indigenous knowledge as a starting point and integrating it with western practices of medicine, as well as oriental healing modalities. 75 health workers coming from different communities were trained and enhanced their capabilities to conduct alternative health care. They attended a basic health orientation course which increased their awareness on the root causes of health problems and their understanding of the basic concepts of health, anatomy and physiology of a human being. They learnt the use of different basic health care instruments such as the thermometer, sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, and received training on Tui Na Massage, acupuncture, herbal processing. Health workers started to use the skills learnt to address health problems in the community and organized into a federation in order to strengthen the alternative health organization of community workers. Another outcome of the project was the acquainted knowledge of the indigenous peoples basic rights; the beneficiaries became aware of the UNDRIP, in particular of article 24 that states "Indigenous Peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services".

Solomon Islands

Title	Mangrove Rehabilitation for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
Year	2011
Organization	Aoke Langanga Constituency Apex Association (ALCAA)
Project area	Solomon Islands
IPs group(s)	Langa Langa
Grant amount	US\$ 40,000
Project description	<p>Langa Langa Lagoon people are known as the salt-water people. This identity was gained from their ancestors due to their close links to the sea, islands and all the natural resources. The project contributed to revive and enhance the ecosystem and services that the mangrove forest can provide for the livelihoods of the Langa Langa Lagoon people. As a result of the project, the skills and knowledge on climate change adaptation were improved in 15 communities/villages. Education and awareness activities were carried out that fostered adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of climate change on the island. To increase the confidence of indigenous women and youth in planning, decision-making and organization, an integrated training on cultural awareness was provided, addressing issues such as violence against women, women's rights, marketing skills and natural resources management. Further, a strongly participatory Community Mangroves Rehabilitation Programme with a focus on women and youth was created using indigenous language and group methodologies for decision-making. The project also contributed to develop ALCAA into a recognized organization at national level for its commitment to managing climate change on behalf of the indigenous peoples in Malaita. The organizational development of ALCAA carried out under the project included establishing a new office in Langa Langa on Malaita, training indigenous leaders, building new synergies, and networking with local stakeholders working on issues related to indigenous women and youth.</p>

Title	Increasing Community Resilience to Natural Disasters through the Use of Traditional Coping Strategies on the Weather Coast Guadalcanal Communities in the Solomon Islands
Year	2007
Organization	International Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)
Project area	Solomon Islands
IPs group(s)	Babanakira and Kolina
Grant amount	US\$ 19,000
Project description	<p>A number of communities in the Solomon Islands face threats to natural disaster such as volcanic eruptions, droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, cyclones, floods and serious wave erosion. All have been struck by at least one of these threats in the last decade. The occurrence of accelerated climate change with its expected impact on disasters has added a new dimension to the discussions and the approach to disaster management activities in the region. This project was designed to promote the integration and documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices in disaster risk reduction by collecting and establishing a base line data. The project began a participatory planning process and developed a community-based disaster management plan that would foster self-reliance before, during and after. The results achieved include: the compilation of preliminary information on traditional response mechanisms; the recording of village-level background information that could be used by the National Disaster Management Office; the transmission to villagers of information produced by this institution regarding these issues; and the production by the villagers, with guidance from Solomon Islands Development Trust instructors, of a draft manual incorporating traditional prevention and proactive response knowledge and practices to cope with natural and man-made disasters. A video was also produced, recording the work carried out by the communities.</p>

Thailand

Title	Youth for Nutrition-Sensitive Indigenous Food Systems
Year	2019
Organization	Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development (PASD)
Project area	20 villages in Chiang Mai Province, Chiang Rai Province, Mae Hong Son Province and Lam Phun Province
IPs group(s)	Karen
Grant amount	US\$ 48,440
Project description	<p>The project aims to strengthen local indigenous food systems, which will significantly contribute to improved food security and nutrition, and to raise community income, especially that of young mothers and youth. The project has three main components: (a) supporting the production of nutrition-sensitive indigenous and traditional foods; (b) promoting nutritious and healthy food consumption, with special reference to adolescent girls, young mothers and youth; and (c) promoting innovation by young people for local value chain development to raise their incomes and standards of living.</p> <p>Key words: indigenous food systems; nutrition-sensitive food; indigenous adolescent girls; indigenous youth; access to markets</p>

Title	Strengthening the Highland Environmental Management Network and ensuring land, natural resources and food security for six indigenous communities in northern Thailand
Year	2015
Organization	Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)
Project area	Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son provinces
IPs group(s)	Akha, Hmong, Karen, Lahu, Lawa and Lisu
Grant amount	US\$ 43,350
Project description	<p>The project aimed to promote the customary and sustainable use of the land and resources of six highland indigenous communities and advocate for changes in policies and laws affecting indigenous people at local and national levels. The project supported Akha, Hmong, Karen, Lahu, Lawa and Lisu communities to conduct participatory land use mapping to be used as an advocacy tool, and to formulate community plans identifying the activities to be conducted for the efficient management of natural resources. Based on the plans, communities created firebreak lines and installed forest fire surveillance, conducted forest ordination, designated areas for aquatic animal conservation, and built check dams and a small reservoir for use during the dry season. The result was an absence of forest fires in the area and the reforestation of previously degraded areas. During project implementation, all six communities reviewed and improved their community regulations on natural resources management and on community governance and development. A community-based monitoring and evaluation system was implemented in order to encourage biodiversity conservation. Leaders and members of the communities were empowered through trainings on community mapping using GPS, and on indigenous peoples' rights and human rights. Community representatives were encouraged to participate in the general assembly to resolve land rights violations at local and policy levels. Female participants had leading roles in resolving land and natural resources management issues, surveying the biodiversity of local plants and herbs, and promoting the preservation of indigenous food.</p>

Vanuatu

Title	Empowering Indigenous Youth and Women in Biodiversity Management and Sustainable Livelihood for Communities in the Santo Mountain Chain
Year	2019
Organization	Edenhope Foundation
Project area	Santo Mountain Chain
IPs group(s)	Indigenous Vanuatu communities across the Santo Mountain Chain
Grant amount	US\$ 48,440
Project description	<p>This project aims to build the capacity of indigenous youth and women in remote communities across the Santo mountain chain to work on local biodiversity conservation and develop sustainable livelihood initiatives. Qualitative research surveys will be conducted on social issues affecting indigenous women in the target area and will provide baseline and endline data for the project. Expected outcomes from project implementation are greater representation and involvement by young men and women in governance, the local economy and resource management planning and the establishment of an income-generating fair-trade cooperative led by indigenous women in the Santo mountain chain.</p> <p>Key words: indigenous women's access to markets; qualitative research on social issues</p>

Viet Nam

Title	Improving private income through the development and conservation of Persimon without seed
Year	2007
Organization	Vietnam Rural Development Science Association (PHANO)
Project area	District of Cho Don, Province de Bac Kan
IPs group(s)	Indigenous Farming communities
Grant amount	US\$ 20,000
Project description	<p>Persimmon farming is the livelihood basis for the indigenous farmers of the Cho Don district. This project focused on the area of agriculture, providing training in biodiversity and management. The NGO PHANO and an indigenous peoples' organization (IPO) worked together to explore biodiversity resources with the aim of contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of the addressed indigenous peoples. Local farmers were enabled to increase their harvest and improve its quality by diversifying the production and adopting sustainable techniques of cultivation. Beneficiaries were then linked to consumers associations to expand their business. Additionally, they were empowered to understand the institutional and legal framework of their action as farmers in order to be able to recognize their rights and obligations.</p>