

## Summary of IPAF projects approved in Latin America and the Caribbean

### Argentina

<b>Title</b>	<b>Diversifying family nutrition through self-sufficient food production</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Agrupación Mapuche Cayún
<b>Project area</b>	Neuquén, Lácar Department
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mapuche Cayún
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$44,290
<b>Project description</b>	<p>This proposal aims to ensure that the Cayún Mapuche community achieves food sovereignty by bolstering local food production through the construction of hothouses and henhouses to expand and diversify vegetable production and safe poultry raising. It also aims to improve knowledge about Mapuche Huilliche traditional farming and food production and to promote household consumption of the foods produced. Twenty-one households and the community school will participate in the project as a demonstration site for agroecological production, cultural identity and a renewed appreciation of traditional knowledge. Strategies will involve planning, workshops, knowledge exchange, farm monitoring and participatory evaluations to foster community members' participation in decisions that affect the group.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> knowledge exchange, renewed appreciation of traditional knowledge; agroecology; nutrition and food security</p>

<b>Title</b>	<b>Promotion and documentation of preservation of traditional Ikalanga foods using indigenous knowledge</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz (FUNDAPAZ)
<b>Project area</b>	Northeast of Salta
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Wichí (Mataco)
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 16,500
<b>Project description</b>	<p>The project empowered the "Consejo de Organizaciones Wichi (COW)", in the Province of Salta Argentina, by providing them with the necessary GIS technology and training to carry out the mapping of their territories. The results of the project include: training 13 members of seven Wichí communities in using GPS; mapping communities and interpreting maps and satellite images; preparing three maps of community territories approved in assembly; creating local capacities to replicate the exercise; incorporating GIS technology in territorial claims; and formulating use plans to manage natural resources. Above all, the project has helped raise awareness of the need to incorporate modern technology to demonstrate the effective occupation of land. The mapping exercise also helped create greater unity within communities by stimulating collaboration between different stakeholders.</p>

### Belize

<b>Title</b>	<b>Strengthening food security, traditional land governance, and forest protection of the Q'eqchi people of southern Belize</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management
<b>Project area</b>	Midway Village, Toledo District
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Q'eqchi Maya

**Grant amount** US\$ 40,000

**Project description** The project showed results in organizational strengthening for dealing with the heavy impact of major climate challenges on production cycles. For example, farmers had to implement alternative strategies, such as the application of white lime (limestone rocks ground into a very fine powder) to neutralize soil acid content caused by heavy rainfall. Given the unpredictability of climate change and its strong impact on crops and production cycles, another innovative measure taken by farmers was to combine different types of fertilizers, which demonstrated their capacity to organize, be flexible and adapt to difficult situations.

---

**Title** **Preservation and promotion of local varieties of traditional crops**

**Year** 2008

**Organization** Tumul K'in Center of Learning

**Project area** Toledo and Cayo districts

**IPs group(s)** Q'eqchi, Mopan and Yucatec Maya

**Grant amount** US\$ 28,955

**Project description** This project provided Q'eqchi, Mopan and Yucatec Maya people living in the Toledo and Cayo districts of Belize with traditional crop alternatives to hybridized crops. The project benefited directly 51 people (34 males and 17 females) from 8 communities in Toledo, who were given easy access to local varieties of corn and beans and became able to provide other families in the surrounding areas with the seeds. As a result, local varieties of these traditional crops are being preserved and their consumption increased since they are more readily available. The tradition of consuming different colours of corn is therefore being retained. Additionally the traditional meetings held along with the high involvement of young people in the activities fostered youth appreciation for the local Maya food.

## Bolivia

**Title** **Application of good farming practices as a way of improving food security and nutrition in Guaraní families in the municipality of Yacuiba**

**Year** 2019

**Organization** Centro de Estudios Regionales para el Desarrollo de Tarija (CERDET)

**Project area** Municipality of Yacuiba, Gran Chaco Tarijeño region, Tarija Department

**IPs group(s)** Guaraní

**Grant amount** US\$ 49,209

**Project description** The project will endeavour to improve the household nutrition of indigenous Guaraní smallholders in three communities of the Guaraní People's Assembly in the municipality of Yacuiba by strengthening their productive capacity and applying technical know-how and good farming practices through the recovery of traditional knowledge. These objectives will be met with the support of participatory learning methodologies, such as knowledge management, farmer field schools and the application of the resulting cross-learning on community plots devoted to extensive horticulture to build sustainable community farming systems, provide a variety of food products, reduce food insecurity and mitigate the effects of climate change.

**Key words:** nutrition and food security; traditional knowledge recovery; participatory learning methodologies.

---

**Title** **Promoting sustainable agriculture and its commercialization in the Municipality of Pocoata – North of Potosí**

**Year** 2011

**Organization** Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario

**Project area** Province of Chayanta, Municipality of Pocoata, Indigenous Districts of Tomocori, Tomovo and Turberia, Department of Potosí

**IPs group(s)** Indigenous communities in Tomocari, Tomoyo, Turberia

**Grant amount** US\$ 42,000

**Project description** A highly valued result of the project was the optimization of water use, which enabled plentiful production and improved family diets. The community's construction of a reservoir in line with the water flow, combined with training strategies in water use and management, made it possible for women to assume their role as caretakers of water collection and irrigation management. A positive change resulting from the implementation of the project was the improvement of diets, thanks to the introduction of new foods, such as vegetables from gardens, which gave families access to products that they could previously only buy at the market.

**Title** **Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones indígenas: para la mitigación en el cambio climático a través de la gestión y el uso del agua**

**Year** 2008

**Organization** Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara

**Project area** Departamento de La Paz and departamento de Oruro

**IPs group(s)** Aymara and Uru Murato

**Grant amount** US\$ 18,500

**Project description** This project strengthened the capacity of the Aymara and Uru Murato people in water management, biodiversity conservation and climate change response strategies by drawing on the indigenous values relating to water. The project has contributed to raise the awareness on water management by conducting workshops, meetings and discussions which benefited 703 people. By adopting a participative approach, the project has allowed local communities to individuate their own needs, to establish priorities and to elaborate their own solutions or mitigation strategies. The process stimulated the communities' reflection on indigenous social and territorial situation and a growing understanding of the links between water and climate change.

**Title** **Mejora de los medios de vida de las mujeres aymaras de la Provincia Los Andes mediante la cría de gallinas nativas**

**Year** 2007

**Organization** Centro de Capacitación y Promoción para la Mujer Andina Bartolina Sisa (CEPROMA B.S.)

**Project area** Provincia Los Andes

**IPs group(s)** Aymara

**Grant amount** US\$ 20,000

**Project description** This project benefited indigenous women of 6 different Aymara communities of the Los Andes Province to establish, produce and market chicken farms. The women recipients have now an account in which to deposit and save a portion of their income from breeding poultry in order to create a maintenance fund for the productive infrastructure that has been incorporated into their agricultural and family systems. This aspect enabled the communities to acquaint themselves with the requirements of the banking system and efficient bookkeeping, and to create ten solid producers' associations having their own saving accounts. These women have learned how to organize themselves, trying to overcome their shyness and submissiveness, even often standing up to their husbands.

**Title** **Difusión de los acuerdos y convenios internacionales realizados a favor de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y la defensa de los derechos de las mujeres**

**Year** 2007

<b>Organization</b>	Red Nacional de Trabajadoras de la Información y Comunicación (RED ADA)
<b>Project area</b>	La Paz Department
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Indigenous communities of Omasuyos, Ingavi, Los Andes, Pacajes, Caranavi, Manco Cápac, Murillo, Aroma, Camacho, Carabuco, Nor Yungas, Loayza, Muñecas, Inquisivi, Larecaja, Tomás Barrón districts
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 15,000
<b>Project description</b>	By using the radio as its medium, the National Information and Communications Network (RED-ADA) implemented a communication strategy to disseminate information among indigenous populations, Bolivians of African descent and mostly women through 50 indigenous radio stations in the country. The main message of the programmes assisted in creating awareness in the relevance of the international laws, norms and regulations that the Bolivian government has signed and agreed to and especially those that benefit and target indigenous women. Most of the target population were unaware of these achievements and of their rights. The design and implementation of the project were carried out by Aymara women experts in the field of communications while the broadcasting teams were made up of Aymaras men and women.

## Brazil

<b>Title</b>	<b>Seeds for a sustainable future: preserving wild species in the Amazonian forest</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Associação Indígena Kawaip Kayabi
<b>Project area</b>	Indigenous Land Kayabi, municipality of Apiacas, northern Mato Grosso and Jacareacanga, in the south west Pará
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Kayabi of the Lower River Teles Pires
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 25,232
<b>Project description</b>	Although major challenges were encountered in the implementation of the project, there were some positive results. Notable outcomes included the use of traditional knowledge to preserve native seeds and the strengthening of networks to promote the exchange of these seeds and their possible commercialization. Through the project, the community improved its means of transport and thus strengthened its possibilities for building agreements and accessing other products in the area.

## Chile

<b>Title</b>	<b>“Mari Epu Lof ADI Budi” School for Young Leaders</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación Mari Epu Lof ADI Budi
<b>Project area</b>	Lafkenche Mapuche community, Teodoro Schmidt Commune, Cautín Province, La Araucanía region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mapuche
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 30,543
<b>Project description</b>	The project calls for the creation of a school for young leaders to recover and preserve the ancestral practices of the Lafkenche territory and transmit the knowledge of community elders to the younger generation. Workshops, training and talks will be held to transfer knowledge to community youth to reconstruct the social fabric and ancestral culture of communities and prepare these young people to serve as the future spokespersons for their culture and leaders in the administration and management of their territories.
	<b>Key words:</b> intergenerational transmission of ancestral knowledge and practices; youth leadership

<b>Title</b>	<b>Organizational and entrepreneurial strengthening of the Llaguipulli Mapuche community in the Araucania region</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Llaguipulli Indigenous Community
<b>Project area</b>	Araucanía Region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mapuche
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 40,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project's efforts were focused on education, in particular enrolling participants as students in workshops on Mapuche weaving and silversmithing, which promoted the revitalization of the culture of this indigenous people. Thanks to these workshops, young women of the community were motivated to learn or, in some cases, to strengthen their skills in Mapuche weaving and silversmithing practices. This generated knowledge and fostered greater cultural appreciation and reproduction and a feeling of pride among these young people when they created their own garments and clothing and used them in Mapuche ceremonies. In addition to these workshops, the project promoted the recognition and recovery of other traditional activities, such as clay pottery (wüdüf), which also served to revive and showcase Mapuche culture. This type of activity has both cultural and economic impacts, since it helps to increase income from the sale of products and strengthen certain skills among young people, who are then willing to teach others what they have learned.
<b>Title</b>	<b>Construcción de terrazas andinas para evitar erosión, y plantación de tunas producto de altamente sustentable y de multipropósitos</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Centro Cultural Indígena de Santiago
<b>Project area</b>	Región Metropolitana, Comuna de Recoleta
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mapuche and Aymara
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 24,020
<b>Project description</b>	Based on the recovery of Mapuche and Aymara ancestral knowledge, this project improved the livelihoods of indigenous migrant communities having moved to semi-urban areas of Cerro Blanco. The planned activities included the construction of a system of terracing for agricultural production as well as ethno-tourism and guided visits for students to support project sustainability. Main project results: -Construction of terraces to prevent erosion of the hill and to beautify the area; -Creation of a program of guided tours for students and tourists; -Economic Benefits; -Creation of a comprehensive development area of indigenous cultures.
<b>Title</b>	<b>Diagnostico agrosociocultural de las comunidades indígenas de la comuna de Río Negro y studio de prefactibilidad de declaración de área de desarrollo indígena</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Comunidad indigena Newen Trawun
<b>Project area</b>	Los Lagos Region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mapuche
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 15,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project, implemented by the Mapuche-Huillinche community Newen Trawun (X region of Chile), empowered the 19 Huillinche communities in decision-making processes that affect their daily lives, by elaborating of a statistical instrument that reflects the economic, social and productive situation of the Río Negro indigenous communities. The study resulted in a document on the economic, sociocultural and productive situation of the Río Negro Mapuche in both quantitative and qualitative terms. This document will, in due course, make it possible to draw up

and plan proposals firmly based on the local situation, and will serve as a guide in making decisions with a clear view of the territory.

Colombia	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Shaucha Wuata: Preservation and promotion of five varieties of potato with agro-industrial potential to strengthen the food system of the Pastos Indigenous Communities in the Great Cumbal Territory</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación para el Desarrollo Alternativo de los Pueblos Indígenas (ASODAPI)
<b>Project area</b>	Great Cumbal Territory, Municipality of Cumbal, Nariño Department, Colombia
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Pasto Indigenous People
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 49,500
<b>Project description</b>	The project falls under the thematic areas of food security and nutrition and climate change adaptation and mitigation. It calls for setting up three pilot centres with a seed bank for five types of potatoes native to the area and experimentation with the Pasto People's technical farming know-how. The objective is to promote gender equality between men and women in households, including both young people and adults.
	<b>Key words:</b> traditional knowledge; seed bank; climate change adaptation and mitigation
<b>Title</b>	<b>Renacer – Climate Change Adaptation and Food Security for Indigenous Communities in Natagaima, Tolima</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación para el Futuro con manos de Mujer [Women's Hands for the Future] (ASFUMUJER)
<b>Project area</b>	Colombia, southern Tolima, Natagaima
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Pijao-Natagaima communities, Cocana, Pueblo Nuevo and Guasimal reservations, and Camino Real, Anchique, Socorco and La Palmira municipalities
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 40,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project helped to foster healthy living habits and increase the quality of families' diets by ensuring greater variety and quality of food, which also improved children's health. In addition, the project contributed to the development of essential farming skills, which helped to improve food sustainability and make it possible to market production surpluses, thereby improving women's quality of life, helping them to exercise their rights and strengthening their cultural identity. All of this helped to maintain food sovereignty, protect the environment and strengthen the economy of households, which gained an additional source of income. This was achieved through the planting of 49 vegetable gardens: 6 community gardens (one per village or community) and 43 family gardens, distributed among the 6 communities. In addition, the communities planted close to 100 trees in their areas of influence and along the banks of river basins and maintained nurseries in order to ensure a good supply of seedlings to meet their future needs and enable them to market surpluses.
<b>Title</b>	<b>Indigenous Women Weaving Life, Knowledge and Territory</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Indigenous Traditional Authorities of Colombia Governing Body
<b>Project area</b>	Huila, Tolima, Chocó, Cauca, Putumayo, Meta
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Yanacona, Pijao, Embera Dobida, Wounaan, Nasa, Misak, Inga, Kamentsa, Cubeo
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 50,000

**Project description** The project strengthened the influence and participation of indigenous women within the movement of Indigenous Traditional Authorities Governing Body, promoted their empowerment and developed their capacity to exercise territorial rights internally in their communities. To that end, the project included three components (i) collection of information and documentation on the human rights situation among indigenous women, which was subsequently compiled in a database created to reveal and draw attention to the situation of indigenous women, into which case documentation records collected by the women themselves in their territories were also entered; (ii) provision of legal, psychosocial and cultural support for various types of cases; and (iii) a training phase in Bogotá, consisting of an educational programme entitled “Advocacy and Participation of Indigenous Women”, which improved women’s capacity to defend their rights. A comprehensive indigenous women’s advocacy plan developed under the project also helped to protect and raise awareness of indigenous women’s rights.

---

**Title** **Strengthening indigenous justice under a gender perspective**  
**Year** 2011  
**Organization** Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia  
**Project area** North, Centre-East, West, Orinoquia and Amazonia/Cauca, Risaralda, Tolima, Caquetá, Nariño and Córdoba  
**IPs group(s)** Awa of Nariño, Coreguaje of Caquetá, Emberas of Risaralda, Nasa of El Cauca, Pijajos of Tolima and Zenues of Córdoba  
**Grant amount** US\$ 40,000  
**Project description** The project contributed to the strengthening of meeting spaces in which women, female leaders and authorities from various regional organizations (Regional Indigenous Council of Tolima (CRIT), Zenú People’s Council and Awá Indigenous Unity Organization (UNIPA)) took part. In these meetings, participants reflected on issues relating to gender justice, which made it possible to identify some of the problems that women face in accessing justice. Issues such as harmful practices and special indigenous jurisdiction were also explored, and proposals were made to carry out various actions. These results are considered important, since the particular difficulties that indigenous women face in accessing justice are generally not addressed in mixed-gender spaces: being able to make one’s voice heard and identify factors that impede and facilitate access to justice, and to formulate proposals for improving it, contributes significantly to the empowerment of indigenous women.

---

**Title** **Support for women artisans: weaving economy and culture in Nasa territory – Department of El Cauca – Colombia**  
**Year** 2011  
**Organization** Association kwe’s uma kiwe peykajn mjinxisa, Paez Fund  
**Project area** Nasa indigenous collective properties of Jambaló, San Antonio La Aguada and Munchique in northern Cauca  
**IPs group(s)** Nasa (Páez)  
**Grant amount** US\$ 31,268  
**Project description** The project enabled equitable participation by women in mountain communities with a tradition of sheep breeding and production of wool fabric and made it possible to recover traditional knowledge and practices. The project also helped to generate income and promoted the development of traditional designs, recovering their meaning for daily use by families and organizing handicraft marketing strategies. In addition, the project contributed to a revival of the cultural value of the roles of men and women in the family, especially with regard to traditional sheep breeding and its potential as an income generator, with the aim of improving various products, including woollen craft items, meat and organic fertilizer.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Usos culturales del territorio Misak como estrategia de permanencia cultural y ambiental del pueblo Misak (guambiano)</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Cabildo Indígena de Guambia
<b>Project area</b>	Resguardo Indígena de Guambia, municipio de Silvia
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Misak
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 30 000
<b>Project description</b>	The project involved the active participation of 80 indigenous people among students, teachers and adults, who contributed to identify and map the cultural territories of Misak people. It also aimed at documenting the traditional knowledge, practices and rituals relating to territories and use of natural resources in order to recover and transfer the Misak cultural identity to younger generations. This resulted in the production of 9 scale models of relevant sites, maps containing cultural information and didactic material (videos, brochures and photos) which were then distributed to schools, cultural centres and public offices, as well as the organization of cultural visits for youth to transfer knowledge on traditional uses and practices. Moreover, 73 indigenous people attended a special training course after which they became environmental promoters of the Misak community. All these activities contributed to generate a better understanding of the Misak “cosmovision” and strengthened the Misak identity among new generations.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fortalecimiento del control social para la apropiación territorial del pueblo Nasa de Sa'th Tama Kiwe</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación de cabildos indígenas Ukawe'sx Nasa Cxhab
<b>Project area</b>	Nasa territory of Sa'th Tama Kiwe
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Nasa
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 12 400
<b>Project description</b>	The project targeted the young indigenous population of the Pioya and Pueblo Nuevo communities (Resguardos). The main objective was to strengthen the cultural identity by tracing the social and territorial mapping of the communities/territories using GIS methodology, to enable the youth to identify their land and traditions and to design and implement the use of their resources and protect their social, cultural, economic and religious livelihoods. More than 150 people took part in the social mapping exercises. Thematic maps and communication materials (leaflets and audio and video recordings) describing the current status of cultural practices governing family-level social interactions were produced; these practices – which are undergoing change – were characterized as strong, weak or at risk. The process of recovering traditional systems and practices of self-governance stimulated the youth's reflection on their social and territorial situation, the growing closeness of the relationships between teachers and youth and the integration of knowledge among children, youth, adults and elders. The two major achievements of the project were that young participants became involved with productive projects as an alternative to their being linked to armed groups and families started to assume responsibility for strengthening social control practices.

## Ecuador

<b>Title</b>	<b>Construction of a collection centre for seed potato supply and marketing for the indigenous peoples of Guamote-Ecuador canton</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitario “El Inca”
<b>Project area</b>	Guamote Canton, Chimborazo Province
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Puruhá People
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 49,924



**Project description** The project is based on and draws its inspiration from the *Inti Raymi*, the symbol of the Andean Puruhá peoples' gratitude to the *Pacha Mama* (Mother Earth), for her benevolence in permitting a bountiful yield and good harvest of traditional crops. This gratitude is expressed with a celebration marked by a *pambamesa* (communal meal), whose main dish is potatoes. The project is included in Ecuador's current National Development Plan 2017-2021 and Chimborazo Province's Territorial Organization Plan for the agriculture macrosector.

**Key words:** food security and nutrition; access to markets

---

**Title** **Amazon Women Farming Native Fish for Food Security and Commercialization**

**Year** 2015

**Organization** Centro Lianas Foundation

**Project area** Ecuadoran Amazon, Province of Napo, Cantons of Tena and Archidona, and Parishes of Archidona, Muyuna and Chontapunta.

**IPs group(s)** Sinchiwarmicuna Women's Group of the Kichwa San Pablo de Ushpayaku Nation Union, Alto Tena community, Runashitu fish farming women's group

**Grant amount** US\$ 40,000

**Project description** The project strengthened the capacities of women and their families for fish production and developed a fish farming system based on participatory research that ensured food sovereignty, continuity of production and a percentage of production for marketing in domestic markets. In addition, training activities were carried out for the creation of ponds for fish production and the cultivation of indigenous fish species at risk of extinction, such as cachama, a species native to the region. A total of 10 communities received training on the importance of conservation and rational use of natural resources, and 20 promoters (chosen by each community) were trained through non-formal participatory methods so that they could subsequently guide their communities. All of this enabled 253 families of fish farmers to grow native fish for self-consumption and for sale. In addition, 30 new ponds were built for families in the 10 communities, raising the total number of productive ponds to 279, and 66,200 cachama fingerlings were planted, exceeding the planned targets. As a result, women were able to produce surpluses and sell 30 per cent of the yield in the local market, thus increasing their access to capital and enhancing their decision-making power within their communities. Fundación Centro Lianas has also facilitated collaboration between Quechua communities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Amazon State University in organizing exchange visits in the context of the project supported by the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility.

---

**Title** **Rescate y concientización sobre los sitios sagrados ancestrales de las nacionalidades y pueblos indígenas del Ecuador**

**Year** 2008

**Organization** Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador, CONAIE

**Project area** 20 Provinces (Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas, Carchi, Imbabura, Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, Chimborazo, Bolívar, Cañar, Azuay, Loja, Sucumbíos, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe)

**IPs group(s)** Awa, Chachi, Epera, Tsachila, Kichwa, Siona, Secoya, Cofán, Huaorani, Shuar, Achuar, Andoa, Shiwiar, Zaparas and Manta Wancawilcas

**Grant amount** US\$ 29,500

**Project description** This project contributed to raise awareness, within the communities of 20 Provinces, on the recovery and conservation of indigenous peoples' sacred sites, which constitute an integral part of their identity and culture. Didactic material on indigenous peoples' sacred sites was compiled, produced and subsequently distributed to 248 delegates of 28 indigenous peoples' organizations. Since

information on indigenous peoples' sacred sites were only partially collected, the publication of a 100 pages book on the topic is still pending.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fondo semilla para iniciativas locales productivas y capacitación para seis organizaciones de mujeres kichwas de la región del Alto Napo en la amazonía ecuatoriana</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación Sacha Causai (FSC)
<b>Project area</b>	Región del Alto Napo
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Kichwa
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 29,500
<b>Project description</b>	This project targeted six women's organizations in the region of Napo Stop in the Ecuadorian Amazon. It established a microcredit system in support of six groups, benefiting 125 women. The money were used to initiate or foster small businesses such as food shops or small cattle breeding. The participatory management of the microcredits enhanced the recipients' capacities to organize themselves and built trust within the groups. Along with the growing economic independence, the creation of a solidarity network can be considered a major achievement. The project has ultimately increased the self-esteem of Kichwa women, who are now more confident and aware of their rights.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Nukanchik Kausay, Nuestra Vida</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Chinchaysuyu Jatun Ayllu Llaktakunapak Tantariy - Federación de Pueblos Kichwas de la Sierra Norte del Ecuador (Chijallta-FICI)
<b>Project area</b>	Sierra Norte
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Kichwa
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project empowered the Kichwa peoples of the Northern Sierra of Ecuador in the area of natural resources and territorial management. The project formed local technical teams from the Kichwa (or Quechua) groups of the Sierra Norte so that they could autonomously manage their territory and sustainably exploit the local natural resources. The microproject managed to carry out almost all of its planned activities, despite territorial conflicts among the various social stakeholders in the region, climate-related problems that prevented progress in developing an inventory of water resources and the political circumstances surrounding elections for the National Constituent Assembly.

<b>El Salvador</b>	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Strengthening integrated water resources management in the middle basin of the river Sensunapán in the indigenous communities of Tajcülüljan, Pushtan and Sisimitepep</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación de Cooperación para el desarrollo Económico, Social y Ambiental (ACDESA)
<b>Project area</b>	Sensunapán River basin and hydrographic region – specifically the municipalities of Nahuizalco and Sonsonate
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Tajcülüljan, Pushtan and Sisimitepep indigenous communities
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 49,806
<b>Project description</b>	The project aims to strengthen integrated water resource management in the indigenous communities of Tajcülüljan, Pushtan and Sisimitepep in the middle basin of the Sensunapán River. It intends to achieve this objective through the use of ancestral water and soil conservation technologies; improvement of the biophysical properties of soil in the Sensunapán River

basin; monitoring of ecological flows at key points in the basin and of behavioural changes in training on integrated management of the basin and environmental education for the population in the management of conflicts over water resources.

**Key words:** integrated water resource management; ancestral technologies

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Creating and strengthening indigenous peoples capacities for ancestral knowledge and raising awareness of their rights</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Association for the Recovery of Indigenous Culture of El Salvador (ARCAS)
<b>Project area</b>	Departments of Sonsonate and Morazán
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Nahua and Lenka
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 44,700
<b>Project description</b>	The project developed the capacities of the beneficiary indigenous communities with regard to indigenous peoples' rights and promoted ancestral knowledge and wisdom. These results were achieved by promoting the formulation of proposals aimed at influencing decision-making at the national and municipal levels, in line with the communities' world view. The project also helped to systematize information on indigenous peoples' land tenure and legal security and document challenges and good practices in the struggle of indigenous peoples in El Salvador. The country's organizational fabric and the transmission of traditional knowledge were thus strengthened, and indigenous peoples were trained in the defence of their own rights. ARCAS enlisted the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UN-Women in the project to provide training and capacity-building. In addition, through these interventions, it was possible to strengthen the Indigenous Women's Network and the Indigenous Youth Network, thereby increasing the visibility of indigenous women in national programmes. The participation of ARCAS in the formulation of the National Plan of Action for Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador was a notable achievement. This plan is the result of a joint effort and a participatory process promoted by indigenous peoples' organizations, governments and the United Nations country team.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Despertando a la Mujer, Diosa desde los tejidos ancestrales</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Instituto para el Rescate Ancestral Indígena Salvadoreño (RAIS)
<b>Project area</b>	Chalatenango in the La Montañona region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Nahua, Maya and Nonualco
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 16,200
<b>Project description</b>	The project contributed to revive the knowledge of indigenous women weavers who have lost contact with their own culture and tradition. The majority of the women who took part in the workshops had not previously connected their origins with their craft skills, while now, thanks to the impact of workshops, they are researching and reading about their territory and those who lived there. Moreover, the beneficiary women grasped the importance of affiliating with the cooperative for future benefits; they had never been aware of the advantages of belonging to a cooperative and never had the chance to work in such an organized fashion. Also, preparing the handicrafts with maguey and natural dyes gives an authentically Chalateco seal to the products, which enhances the value of their territory.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fortalecimiento del control social para la apropiación territorial del pueblo Nasa de Sa'th Tama Kiwe</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación de cabildos indígenas Ukawe'sx Nasa Cxhab

<b>Project area</b>	Nasa territory of Sa'th Tama Kiwe
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Nasa
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 12,400
<b>Project description</b>	This project worked with the young indigenous population of the Pioya and Pueblo Nuevo communities (Resguardos) in order to strengthen their cultural identity by tracing the social and territorial mapping of the communities/territories using GIS methodology. More than 150 people took part in the social mapping exercises. The project managed to produce thematic maps and communication materials (leaflets and audio and video recordings) describing the current status of cultural practices governing family-level social interactions. The process of recovering traditional systems and practices of self-governance stimulated the youth's reflection on their social and territorial situation, the growing closeness of the relationships between teachers and youth and the integration of knowledge among children, youth, adults and elders. The Association counts two important achievements of the monitoring process: young participants becoming involved with productive projects as an alternative to their being linked to armed groups; and families assuming responsibility for strengthening social control practices.

## Guatemala

<b>Title</b>	<b>Towards the creation of indigenous, ecological, cosmogonic and human communities for healing of life and Mother Earth in Q'eqchí and Pocomchí Territories, North Region of Guatemala</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Unión Verapacense de Organizaciones Campesinas (UVOC)
<b>Project area</b>	Q'eqchí and Pocomchí territory in Guatemala's Northern Region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Q'eqchí and Pocomchí Maya
<b>Grant amount</b>	US \$50,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project is geared to the cosmogonic recovery of Mother Earth and of ancestral knowledge in defence of life. The project has the following components: training and education in cosmogonic topics related to ancestral knowledge; the promotion of ecological and cosmogonic farming; the creation of ancestral and community tourism and the development of ancestral cosmogonic organizational models for savings banks. These activities have proven to be possible with voluntary initiatives of the UVOC, which has already begun creating partially ecological, cosmogonic, and human-centred communities that will be strengthened by this project. This new way of life is capable of linking inhabited areas non-violently with nature (the social sphere and the biosphere) and instilling the necessary psychological attitudes (social, human, spiritual) in human communities.
	<b>Key words:</b> food security and nutrition; ancestral knowledge; ecological and cosmogonic farming.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Strategic Plan for Water and Soil Conservation in Territories Restored by the Government to Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Communities in the Municipality of La Union, Zacapa</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Federation of Associations and Communities for Comprehensive Development of the Ch'orti' Region (COMUNDICH)
<b>Project area</b>	Department of Zacapa
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya Ch'orti'
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 50,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project helped to improve food and nutritional security among the beneficiaries. It was an innovative intervention from the standpoint of identity and organization for the indigenous peoples involved, and women also benefited from family production activities (vegetable gardens and poultry farms) in the targeted

communities. The creation of gardens has enabled the recovery of native seeds and plants and contributed to the diversification of community production through the incorporation of new plants. As a result, the communities have been able to become independent from intermediaries and improve food production. Poultry farms (for laying hens and fattening birds) have helped to ensure families' livelihoods and generate income. In addition, through community bakeries, women have been trained in or have resumed ancestral production practices. A total of eight bakeries have been established. COMUNDICH was chosen as the 2017 recipient of the Alice Zachmann Prize, awarded by the Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA. This prize recognizes the Federation's important work and its efforts to promote human rights in Ch'orti' indigenous communities; uphold ancestral and historical rights to land, territory and natural resources; and foster the participation of women and young people, steady improvement in the quality of life of indigenous families and the fulfilment of the Peace Agreements.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>The right to life and health for Mayan K'iche's women in Chuwila, Ixim Ulew</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación de Desarrollo Comunitario (Community Development Association)
<b>Project area</b>	18 communities in Chichicastenango, El Quiché
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya-k'iche's
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 45,000
<b>Project description</b>	Through this project, progress was made in promoting sexuality education and the use of natural medicine for reproductive health care among indigenous women, in line with their own culture and worldview. Midwives generally attend births in cantonal maternity hospitals for women with low-risk pregnancies and deliveries. Important results of the project included identification and documentation of the various modalities of care for pregnant women and promotion of respect for midwives' skills among health centre authorities and staff, as well as appreciation of their role and participation in the cantonal maternity hospitals where they serve the population.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Capacitación en medicina natural a lideresas de comunidades rurales del municipio de Sololá</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación Salud Sin Límites (SSL)
<b>Project area</b>	Municipio de Sololá
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya Cakchiquel
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 29,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project supported the implementation of national government policy to meet the need of indigenous peoples to recover their traditional medicine practices. It promoted the creation of a mini-productive chain specialized in cultivation and drying of medicinal plants. 210 Maya people were trained on the different steps of medicinal plants cultivation as well as the preparation and use of traditional medicines. The implementing organization organized individual capacity building initiatives on traditional phytotherapy, which included learning walks where plants were gathered and arranged in a stable exhibition. Each plant was labelled with both the traditional and scientific name. To increase the availability of medical plants, five herbal garden were established. The productive cycle was completed by a solar drying facility. These activities were expected to improve community health conditions in the municipality of Sololá.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fortalecimiento de la participación de la juventud maya de las regiones lingüísticas K'iche' y Q'eqchi', de los departamentos de El Quiché, Totonicapán y Alta Verapaz, en proceso de formación y capacitación para incidir en los espacios a nivel local, regional y nacional</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008

<b>Organization</b>	Movimiento de Jóvenes Mayas (Mojomayas) de la Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala (Conavigua)
<b>Project area</b>	K'iche' and Q'eqchi' linguistic areas, departments of El Quiché, Totonicapán y Alta Verapaz
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 30,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project empowered Maya young people by raising awareness on their rights. The 70 young recipients became actively involved in several activities for the promotion of Mayan youth rights and their contribution was acknowledged at national level. The project strengthened the youth network and fostered the level of participation and involvement of young people and women in the debates concerning their own future, rights and expectations. The empowerment of young people is expected to enable them to make their voices heard in local, regional and national organizations.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Plantación de Sistemas agroforestales, con los representantes comunitarios de las asociaciones microregionales en el municipio de Ixcán del departamento de El Quiché</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación Coordinadora Intermicroregional de Ixcán (ASCIMI)
<b>Project area</b>	Ixcán municipality in the El Quiché Department
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project implemented a community-based forestry systems covering 344 hectares in the 7 micro-regions of Ixcán Municipality for their 7 associations and communities. Firstly, it promoted reforestation and the cultivation of fruit trees: more than 30,000 fruit and non-fruit trees were planted over a 200 Ha areas, as planned in the design phase, and around 4,000 already existing fruit trees were pruned and taken care of. Secondly, it fostered capacity building on forestry management: the project trained 150 community representatives in forestry management and created a fruit trees nursery in each of the 7 micro-regions involved. Moreover, in order to ensure the sustainability of the project benefits, the target communities were trained on agroforestry systems management, and specialized groups were formed. This has enabled local communities to manage directly their natural resources through protection and reforestation of rare fruit tree varieties.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fiscalización y monitoreo de los tribunales agrarios y levantamiento catastral. Un paso en la construcción de la institucionalidad agraria</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Coordinación nacional permanente sobre derechos relativos a la tierra de los pueblos indígenas, CNP-TIERRA
<b>Project area</b>	Alta and Baja Verapaz Departments
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Maya
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project aimed at the long term definition of an agrarian reform, much needed in the country where access to land by indigenous people and peasant communities is a key issue to overcome rural poverty. The project worked towards 1) the definition and constitution of Agrarian Courts according to art. 91 of the Agrarian Cadastral Law (Ley de RIC); 2) strengthening CNP-Tierra capacities in the definition, formulation, negotiations of proposals for the application of the mentioned law; 3) strengthening coordination and articulation with organization at communal and municipal level; 4) training (through a "diplomado", high level training course) in collecting data and monitoring the advancement of legal procedures in the communities. Participants to the courses acquired skills and perhaps 90 per cent of the population was keen to be involved. An important

result was that various cadastral survey monitors are encouraging the regularization and legalization of lands in indigenous communities, and negotiations are being held with State authorities to award some form of recognition to participants who completed the course.

## Guyana

<b>Title</b>	<b>Reconnecting Wapichan Youth with Traditional Knowledge</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	South Central Peoples' Development Association
<b>Project area</b>	South Rupununi, Region 9
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Wapichan people of South Rupununi
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 50,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project will follow up on the Wapichan Youth Conference held in December 2017 and engage the young people who attended the conference in a traditional knowledge transmission process with elders, focused on traditional farming techniques, crop processing skills, and skills in the harvesting and use of non-timber forest products. Special attention will be given to livelihood practices and how they will be put to use for community-driven development and livelihood enterprises. At the same time, participants will record the information in the form of stories or videos and share this along with the knowledge they have gained with a wider audience, including their peers in other communities and the wider public.
	<b>Key words:</b> intergenerational transmission and documentation of ancestral knowledge and practices; video-making

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Building capacity of Wapichan people to secure traditional lands and sustainably manage their resources</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	South Central People Development Association (SCPDA)
<b>Project area</b>	Districts of South Rupununi and South Central Rupununi
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Wapichan
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 23,850
<b>Project description</b>	This project strengthened the institutional capacity of Wapichan community leaders in the project area to achieve land tenure security and long-term sustainable use of natural resources on community lands. The workshops and training sessions organised focused on key areas of national legislation, indigenous peoples' rights, and access to natural resources and the environment. Main project outputs: -68 persons attend training sessions -Each Council is in possession of an Amerindian Act 2006 -Issues identified included: illegal forestry, rustling of cattle, dealing with outsiders of questionable character, community rules and regulations, resignation of a Toshao -Agreement on land claim strategy developed -Internal draft land and resource use management principles, actions and solutions developed for key ecosystems.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Indigenous Rights Capacity Building for Indigenous Communities in Guyana</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Amerindian Peoples Association (APA)
<b>Project area</b>	South Cummingsburg, Georgetown
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Indigenous people of South Cummingsburg, Georgetown
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project contributed to empower the indigenous peoples of the South Cummingsburg region of Georgetown. The main objective of the workshop held by

the Amerindian Peoples Association (APA) was to increase indigenous peoples understanding of their rights in national and international contexts; and to train indigenous persons in the use of international legislation to advocate for the protection of their rights at community level through policy and legislative changes and implementation. In particular, the work of APA focused on making representatives of the almost 30 indigenous peoples of Guyana familiar with ILO's Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Amerindian Act issued by the Guyanese Government.

## Honduras

<b>Title</b>	<b>Derechos territoriales y culturales y soberanía alimentaria</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH)
<b>Project area</b>	Departments of Intibucá, Lempira and La Paz
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Lenca
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 25,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project strengthened Lenca communities in defence of their territory and culture in the project area, with a specific focus on gender. The project directly benefited 900 Lencas by providing training on resource management, gender rights and local culture. The initiative enhanced the awareness of local communities and empowered them to better understand the mechanisms in defence of their rights. Women in particular are now more involved in discussions around land and water issues.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Integrando a las mujeres lenca a los procesos de desarrollo empresarial mediante el fomento de cajas rurales, agronegocios y microempresas rurales</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación para el desarrollo empresarial rural (FUNDER)
<b>Project area</b>	8 municipalities of the District of La Paz
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Consejo nacional de mujeres indígenas LENCAS
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 15,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project contributed to strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of 3,528 indigenous women, in 8 different municipalities of the District of La Paz. The IFAD grant and the establishment of sustainable and equitable conditions gave a boost to rural banks and credit agencies, and encouraged both non-agricultural rural enterprises and women's rural microenterprises and agricultural businesses. This contributed to diversifying income opportunities to improve the living standards of the members of CONMILH and their families. The project also helped to generate and launch ten agribusiness initiatives through increased and diversified production, processing, marketing and the establishment and consolidation of women's small-scale mixed farming initiatives. Despite all these achievements, domestic frictions between man and women may have hampered the process of change. Promotional meetings were therefore held with men, to encourage them to support their wives and allow their participation.

## Mexico

<b>Title</b>	<b>Strengthening of traditional authorities, youth participation and native seed conservation as a territorial defence strategy</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019



<b>Organization</b>	Educación, Cultura y Ecología, Asociación Civil (Educe, AC) through its fiscal sponsor, Saberes Locales, Asociación Civil
<b>Project area</b>	Municipality of Bacalar, State of Quintana Roo in the Yucatán Peninsula
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Peninsular Maya people
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 37,350
<b>Project description</b>	The project seeks to rebuild the connection between young people and their community and identity as part of the Maya people. Strengthening youth participation will enable intergenerational knowledge transmission to anchor young people within their community, and this, in turn, will enable traditional authorities to delegate the defence of their territory to them. The project also seeks to develop a renewed appreciation of traditional activities such as Mayan <i>milpa</i> corn cultivation through native seed conservation and setting up demonstration plots to guarantee native seed availability in the project implementation area.

**Key words:** intergenerational transmission of ancestral knowledge and practices; renewed appreciation of traditional activities (e.g. *milpa* corn cultivation); native seed conservation

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Promoting and Strengthening Food Security with Integrated Kitchen Garden and Backyard Livestock Farming by Mixe, Chinanteca and Zapoteca Women Using Knowledge from Indigenous Peoples</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	CIARENA A.C. – Conservation, Research and Development of Natural Resources
<b>Project area</b>	Oaxaca
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mixe, Chinanteco and Zapoteco
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 49,926
<b>Project description</b>	The project contributed to the improvement of food and nutritional security in the communities involved, and gave women the opportunity to set up 20 rainwater harvesting systems for domestic use and 40 milpa fields (yielding a total of 80 harvests per year), while also recovering and promoting native maize grown with biofertilizer, a practice that combined ancestral knowledge with new ecotechnologies. At the same time, 30 chicken coops were built for backyard chickens, which were fed with this native maize and with meat- and egg-based proteins. As a result of the project, not only have communities been guaranteed a food supply, but they have also been able to earn income from the sale of surplus production. Women and their families have thus been able to enjoy a better quality of life thanks to the availability of a variety of quality foods. Moreover, women and their communities now have water collection tanks that ensure access to water for consumption and household use. The project also highlighted indigenous women's limited access to land and promoted greater and better access for them. In addition, both women and their partners analysed and reflected on the damage that the excessive use of agrochemicals can cause to human health and the environment.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Mixe peoples contributing to the mitigation of climate change and food sustainability through reforestation</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Asamblea Mixe para el Desarrollo Sostenible A.C.
<b>Project area</b>	All three zones of the Mixe region: upper, middle and lower. Beneficiary communities: San Cristóbal Chichicaxtepec, San Juan Cotzocón, Santa María Alotepec, San Isidro Huayapam, Piedra Colorada, Santa Cruz Condoy, Santa Cruz Ocotál, San Miguel Quetzaltepec, Santa Margarita Huitepec and San Juan Guichicovi, State of Oaxaca
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Ajuuk Jáäy (Mixes of Oaxaca)

**Grant amount** US\$ 48,500

**Project description** The project helped to promote reforestation as a strategy for communities to follow to provide food and economic support to families. In addition, the communities involved expressed certainty about what the land and their plots were producing, which allowed them to have confidence and not leave their community in search of work or better living conditions, a situation that often exposes them to more difficult contexts and situations. Thanks to the supply of fruit trees for family plots, families were able to continue advancing towards their objective of diversifying their diet and having access to different foods throughout the year. The fruits were used first to feed families, and any surpluses were later sold. Families used the income obtained to buy other foods not produced in their fields or environment and to pay children's schooling costs.

---

**Title** **Estrategía de prevención de VIH/SIDA e infecciones de transmisión sexual con mujeres indígenas de siete municipios nahuas con bajo índice de desarrollo humano de la región de Zongolica**

**Year** 2008

**Organization** Fundación Nacional de Mujeres por la Salud Comunitaria, AC

**Project area** Zongolica

**IPs group(s)** Náhuatl

**Grant amount** US\$ 22,700

**Project description** The project contributed to empower indigenous women on their sexual and reproductive health. The project carried out training sessions for indigenous women in 14 communities within seven municipalities in the Zongolica area to learn about their rights as indigenous people and as women. Intervention focused on: a) information campaigns, especially designed for women and also reaching out to men, b) the capacity building of 25 women to operate as reproductive advisers within the target community and c) the establishment of a healthcare centre with the peculiar function of distributing condoms. Main achievements of the project:

- Prevention of the sexual transmission of HIV / AIDS in all women beneficiaries.
- Of the 320 people who participated in the project, the 89% stated during the evaluation of the project that they are having safe sex in their relations.
- All participants have developed their personal skills which contributed to improve their quality of life and collective empowerment in order to solve other problems as well, besides their sexual health.
- Strengthening of the identity of the women who participated in the project, strengthening of the celebration of the Day of the Dead, through enhancing the appreciation of the culture of the region, which has allowed greater cohesion between working groups, indigenous authorities and government institutions.

---

**Title** **Consolidación de Tour-Operadora de RITA SC "Constitución, Promoción, Difusión y Comercialización". Una alternativa para la venta o comercialización de entradas a los Parques Naturales de los 24 ejidos integrantes de RITA SC**

**Year** 2007

**Organization** Red Indígena de Turismo Alternativo Sociedad Civil, RITA S.C.

**Project area** State of Quintana Roo

**IPs group(s)** Quintana Roo indigenous communities

**Grant amount** US\$ 20,000

**Project description** Tourism is the third largest source of income for Mexico. The project consolidated the establishment of a network of indigenous tour operators that comprised 24 ejidos, known as RITA SC. The vision of the Tour Operator was that ecotourism would start serving the purpose of the living Indian and not the dead Indian, and that it would be done in harmony with the preservation of the natural resources

and their ancestral culture. Activities included snorkelling, walking tours, canoeing, bicycling and archaeological visits among others.

<b>Nicaragua</b>	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Establishment, Production, Collection, Processing and Commercialization of Cacao in Li Lamni Tasbaika Kum Indigenous Territory, Municipality of Waspam, Rio Coco, Northern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN)</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Li Lamni Tasbaika Kum Indigenous Territorial Government (GTI-LLTK)
<b>Project area</b>	Li Lamni Tasbaika Kum Indigeous Territory, Municipality of Waspam, Rio Coco, Northern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN)
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Carrizal, Siksikuas, San Pedro, Santa Isabel, Asang, Santa Rosa, Krasa, San Carlos, Amakik, Sausa, Florida, Naranjal, Santo Tomas, San Juan Bodega, San Esquipulas, Sang Sang, Kitasti, Casa Sola 1, Tulimbila, Pilhpilia, Namahka, Krin krin, Suaksuaka, Tulankira, Cosa Sola 2, Wiwinak, Waspukta
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 50,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project provided an opportunity to improve the quality of life, the economy and food security of indigenous peoples through cocoa production. Participants gained knowledge and skills and discovered that by organizing themselves and involving a larger number of producers they could certify and market their organic cocoa. The current trend is for cocoa producers to increase yields per hectare and diversify their production rather than opting for an increase in the amount of growing area used. This approach has improved producers' income, generated employment for indirect beneficiaries and contributed to the region's economic production, thereby also benefiting indirect intermediaries and small businesses. Specifically, the funds from the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility made it possible to acquire simple tools and materials (machetes, pruning shears, nails, etc.), as well as productive inputs (cocoa seeds, lime, etc.), and to plant more than 85 hectares with cocoa crops in 27 communities in the territory. In addition, a mill and centres for storage, fermentation and drying of the product were built. The 100 participating producers received technical and other training, which resulted in increased productivity.
<b>Title</b>	<b>Project of Sanitation, Surveillance and Territorial Control, Indigenous Territory of Mayangna Sauni As</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Mayangna Sauni As Indigenous Territorial Government
<b>Project area</b>	Mayangna Sauni As Indigenous Territory, Municipality of Bonanza in the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve, North Atlantic Autonomous Region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mayagna Sauni As
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 42,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project strengthened knowledge about indigenous peoples' communal property rights under specific laws and other national and international legal instruments and about voluntary abandonment of property. In addition, it was possible to document cases of violation of communal property rights and damage to the environment by collecting data and photographs through four assessments conducted in the Mayangna Sauni As territory. To that end, three control posts were built to support park rangers, and authorization was obtained for the use of equipment and the updating of work techniques in the area of territorial security and protection, in accordance with the regulations on protected areas and Acts No. 28 and 445.
<b>Title</b>	<b>Strengthening the capabilities of the Mozonte indigenous people for good local governance and recovery of cultural identity</b>

<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Indigenous people of Mozonte
<b>Project area</b>	Nueva Segovia
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mozonte
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 35,000
<b>Project description</b>	The project served to promote organized work among community members, the Municipal Council and the Council of Elders, which created opportunities for the exchange of knowledge and dialogue between generations and between women and men. One of the results was the strengthening of Mozonte territorial governance through agreements with local and national authorities regarding the enforcement of indigenous rights and the administration of territorial affairs. In addition, the active inclusion of indigenous youth, women and men artisans in project activities generated increased awareness and commitment, which contributed to the strengthening and reaffirmation of the cultural identity of the indigenous population of Mozonte. The transmission and exchange of traditional knowledge about craftwork and the inclusion of young indigenous journalists were fundamental elements in the process of reaffirming cultural identity, since there was a perceived complementarity between indigenous knowledge and the restitution of rights.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Rehabilitación Productiva de granos básicos, en 9 comunidades del territorio de Mayangna Sauni Arung Ka</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación Alistar Nicaragua
<b>Project area</b>	Bosawas Biosphere Reserve
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Mayangna
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 22,800
<b>Project description</b>	The proposal enhanced sustainable agricultural practices, while improving the nutrition and incomes of the families in 9 Mayangna communities located in the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve. The project was affected by the hurricane Felix which struck the project area during the first month of implementation in September 2007. Due to the rising prices of goods the project had to scale some activities down, however it succeeded in providing seeds and training on sustainable agriculture to 130 indigenous farmers. Additionally the project supported the provision of agricultural machineries and silos which are now benefiting all the communities, also those living in the most isolated areas.

## Panama

<b>Title</b>	<b>Un asunto de derechos humanos: Adhesión de la República de Panamá al Convenio sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales en Países Independientes (Convenio 169) de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación Conservación, Naturaleza y Vida (CONAVI)
<b>Project area</b>	Este de Panamá: Comarcas Kunas de Kuna Yala, Madugandí y Wargandí, Comarca Emberá Wounaan en Darién, Tierras Colectivas Emberá del Alto Bayano y Darién, Tierras Colectivas Emberá del Bajo Bayano y Territorio Kuna de Takarkunyala. Oeste de Panamá: Comarca Indígena Gnobe Bugle y Territorio Naso-Teribe.
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Kuna, Emberá, Wounaan, Ngobe, Bugle and Naso-Teribe
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 15,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project lobbied the national government of Panama for the ratification of Convention 169 regarding the rights of indigenous people. Activities aimed at capacity-building for communities by providing information on the convention and increasing their participation in organizations and civil society. The project

succeeded in capacitating and mobilizing indigenous communities to advocate for the adoption of the Convention 169. CONAVI, along with indigenous leaders and organizations, drafted a proposal which was subsequently submitted to the government. Although the proposal was rejected, the project succeeded in engaging the government in a constructive dialogue.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Recuperación del conocimiento tradicional de las mujeres Kunas de Panama</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI)
<b>Project area</b>	Kuna Yala region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Kuna
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	The proposal was designed by the Kuna IPO Fundacion para la Promocion del Conocimiento Indigena (FPCI) on demand and in collaboration with 6 indigenous communities in the Comarca Kuna Yala (Panama) and the indigenous women network Red de Mujeres Indigenas sobre Biodiversidad. This project contributed to safeguard traditional knowledge both related to agricultural biodiversity and typical handicraft techniques, placing a strong emphasis on women empowerment. With support from older women, 30 Kuna women from six communities were trained in making chaqira beads, aromatic products and hammocks, and work experience relating to biodiversity and traditional knowledge was exchanged among the communities. In general terms, the women's attitude towards field work changed, and young people's attitude towards craftwork changed. Moreover, the men are now motivated to strengthen the cultivation system and improve the conservation of traditional seeds.

## Paraguay

<b>Title</b>	<b>Improvement of the quality of life of the Toba Qom indigenous community of Villa del Rosario through food security with a focus on gender, youth and agroecological technology and considering climate change mitigation</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Servicio Agrario de Tecnologia y Organización Comunitaria (SATOC)
<b>Project area</b>	Toba Qom community of Villa del Rosario, San Pedro Department
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Toba Qom Bagia Loge Lacheg community
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 29,250
<b>Project description</b>	The project aims to create new socio-economic conditions in the Toba-Qom community and serve as a mechanism for change in their current living conditions. These objectives will be achieved by promoting activities that strengthen the productive capacity of the community through measures such as the adoption of production methodologies and the introduction of new food products in the household diet to achieve a nutritionally balanced diet. Another project objective is to recover the ancestral vision of ethno-development with cultural identity, which has been passed down among hunter-gatherers for millennia.
	<b>Key words:</b> ethno-development with cultural identity; food security and nutrition; access to markets; climate change adaptation and mitigation

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Honey Production and Commercialization by Fischat Women</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Organization</b>	Yvy Porâ Foundation
<b>Project area</b>	Pilcomayo River Basin, President Hayes Department, Paraguayan Chaco

<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Fischat
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 25,374
<b>Project description</b>	<p>The project helped to improve the living conditions of the indigenous communities involved. This was achieved through the provision of basic inputs for beekeeping and through training sessions in the field, which enabled beneficiaries to develop a model for sustainable production and marketing of bee honey, based on traditional indigenous knowledge and using a gender-sensitive and fair trade approach. A committee of beekeepers was formed, consisting of 33 women who received training in honey production and marketing. Workshops were held on free, prior and informed consent; formation of teams of beekeepers; and training in technology transfer. In addition, boxes, screens, protective equipment, a harvesting machine and materials for product promotion, such as signs, labels and containers, were acquired or installed. Once this stage was completed, honey production could begin. In the second stage, a production plan was developed and 18 training activities were offered in the form of talks or workshops on production processes and hive management. Ultimately, 34 beekeepers received training in honey production and marketing, resulting in a first harvest of 380 kilos. In the second harvest, production rose to approximately 550 kilos of honey; 40 boxes were delivered, 34 beehives were installed in two apiaries in the community and the honey was marketed locally in urban centres. The women also received training in retail marketing in urban centres and in branding and marketing activities. In addition, steps were taken to establish cooperation agreements with regional and municipal authorities to ensure the continued production of honey and to give continuity to the project.</p>

## Peru

<b>Title</b>	<b>Improvement of productive technical capacities of young Awajún and Wampis people for food security, water monitoring and generation of community enterprises in specialized services and ethno-tourism</b>
<b>Year</b>	2019
<b>Organization</b>	Red de Aliados para las Sociedades Abandonadas (RASA Joven)
<b>Project area</b>	Nieva, Amazonas, Peru
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Awajún and Wampis Peoples
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 50,000
<b>Project description</b>	<p>The project is centred on training and technical and productive capacity-building among young people in these communities to ensure sustainable food security and participatory environmental monitoring and the creation of a community enterprise that will generate income for youth. At completion, the project is expected to have provided young people and women in these indigenous communities with skills and information that will enable them to seek out and practice a way to live in harmony with the forest they inhabit and to have strengthened the promotion of Awajún and Wampis ancestral culture in areas such as knowledge about sustainable forest use and indigenous song, dance, dress, art and other cultural activities of these peoples.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> food security; participatory environmental monitoring; community enterprise; promotion of ancestral culture</p>

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Linking women in the Andean highlands to women in the coastal area in the Lambayeque Region as a strategy to generate synergies to strengthen competitive capabilities and sustainable development in their territories</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Asociación Comunal Inkawasi Awana

<b>Project area</b>	Provinces of Ferreñafe and Lambayeque, Districts of Incahuasi and Túcume, Lambayeque Region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Incahuasi and Túcume Women Craftworkers Associations
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 43,000
<b>Project description</b>	The main outcome of the project was promotion of the organization of indigenous women for the production and marketing of textiles. This process of collective organization helped the women to obtain a fairer price for their textile products on the local and national markets. At the same time, the direct participation of organized indigenous women in various fairs strengthened their ability to manufacture a higher quality product, improve product presentation and develop communication skills. As the women themselves carried out quality control on their products, and indeed were active protagonists in the whole process, they were able to strengthen their self-esteem and confidence.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Proyecto de desarrollo de capacidades organizacionales de las comunidades alto andinas, para mejorar la gestión social e incidir en el desarrollo local y regional</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Consejo de Pueblos Criadores de Camélidos del Norte de Ayacucho (COPUCNA)
<b>Project area</b>	Region Ayacucho, Provinces of Cangallo and Huamanga, districts of Paras and Vinchos
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Alpaca farmer families
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 18,500
<b>Project description</b>	The project was intended to encourage local development and regional promotion of alpaca farmers' organizations by strengthening community organizations and collective farm administration. Specifically, the project aimed to empower alpaca operators and increase their capacity to influence political decision-making. Activities included training and meetings on the role of community organizations, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and developing common strategies to influence policymaking. The project enhanced the capacity of alpaca leaders to elaborate strategies of dialogue and negotiation with policymakers at local and regional level. The 848 direct beneficiaries realized the need to engage and create alliances with different stakeholders in order to increase their effectiveness. By creating a regional association, the project strengthened the alpaca network and generated a space for collaboration and support. Overall, local communities gained a deeper understanding of the mechanisms to participate and influence policymaking, including the legal instruments to claim their collective rights.

---

<b>Title</b>	<b>Por donde caminaban nuestros ancestros: Recuperación, preservación y difusión de la tradición oral del pueblo Yanesha (fase final)</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Organization</b>	Instituto del Bien Común
<b>Project area</b>	Pacific Ocean coast and low river basin of Rio Pozuzo
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Yanesha
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 30,000
<b>Project description</b>	This project aimed to rediscover cultural traditions and to transfer them to future generations. The project focused on three components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collecting information to develop a historical-cultural map of the ancestral territory of the Yanesha community in two key areas: the Pacific Ocean coast and the low river basin of Rio Pozuzo (10 historic-cultural maps of the ancestral territory of the Yanesha community were developed and distributed in 54 schools and 5 cultural centres, benefitting over 2200 young people);</li> <li>- Preserving cultural heritage through the development of a virtual and audio-visual archive of materials collected over the past four decades, to include geographical data, music and oral tradition related to the ancestral dimension of Yanesha people;</li> </ul>

- Validation and diffusion among the Yanesha and the general public of this cultural heritage - the process involved 7 youth representing 10 communities as cultural managers, carrying out the development of maps and the recording of oral stories.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Fortalecimiento de los Derechos Indígenas de la Mujer Awajun: Revalorando sus derechos de Identidad cultural a través de la recuperación y producción de sus artesanías</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	Federacion Regional Indigena Awajun del Alto Mayo, FERIAAM
<b>Project area</b>	Alto Mayo region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Awajun
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 22,400
<b>Project description</b>	<p>The project aimed at developing and implementing a capacity-building program on indigenous people's rights within the framework of the ILO Convention n.169 while assisting in the empowerment of the women in 14 awajun communities. The project focused on 4 main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awareness-building campaign and capacity-building on indigenous peoples rights and establishment of a communities network for the promotion and training on cultural rights;</li> <li>- awareness-raising campaign and capacity-building on women handicrafts production (pottery and weaving);</li> <li>- implementation of a communal workshop for handicrafts production as a micro-enterprise managed by women;</li> <li>- capacity-building program on intellectual property rights and commercialization.</li> </ul> <p>The project succeeded in rehabilitating the Awajun women's handicraft production, involving indigenous girls, adolescents, adults or elderly women. The initiative combined a relatively fast improvement in family income with the strengthening of the rights of indigenous women in line with the concept of gender equality; men were involved in the project and started realizing the importance of women's participation in the family's economy. Moreover, women gained awareness of the management and use of natural resources in their territory, since they became dependant on these in order to produce their handicrafts. Thanks to IPAF's input, a maloca or communal long-house was built, to be used as a multi-purpose centre to promote production of handicrafts (pottery, basketry, textiles, jewellery, carving and non-timber use of the forest).</p>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Recuperación del conocimiento tradicional sobre biodiversidad alimentaria y medicinal en comunidades quechuas y ashanikas del Peru</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007
<b>Organization</b>	CHIRAPAQ, Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú
<b>Project area</b>	Pomatambo microcatchment area in Vilcashuamán Province, Chanchamayo and Satipo Provinces in the Selva Central region
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	Quechua and Ashanika
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 20,000
<b>Project description</b>	<p>Peru has an advanced national legal framework on the protection of indigenous intellectual property rights related to traditional knowledge on biological resources (Ley 27811, Perú). In this context, the project aimed at giving Quechua and Ashaninka communities and organizations (FECMA and CECONSEC) the necessary skills and capacities to make use of the existing law to recover and protect their traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights. The project activities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capacity-building workshops on the recovering and registering of traditional knowledge, national and international laws on intellectual property rights;</li> <li>- the recovering of traditional knowledge on biological resources (plants for food consumption and medical use), and of the indigenous culture connected to this knowledge, through interviews to communities elders, thus also stressing the importance of their role within the community: in three Asháninka communities in the</li> </ul>



Selva Central region and four Quechua communities in the Pomatambo micro-watershed area, knowledge of dietary and medicinal biodiversity has been recorded;

- the realization of a photographic register and video documentation; which supported the realization of the register of knowledge (see below);
- the carrying out of the necessary legal procedures with the designated national institution (INDECOPI) in order to obtain legal protection of their intellectual property rights: each community collectively agreed upon a register of knowledge, so that it could be protected by the National Institute for the Defence of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). In particular, 129 Andean and Amazonian plants were systematically recorded for 94 specific medical applications.

<b>Suriname</b>	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Strengthening the traditional indigenous peoples' authorities of Suriname for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)</b>
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Organization</b>	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname
<b>Project area</b>	Multiple regions
<b>IPs group(s)</b>	All indigenous peoples of Suriname: Kalina (Carib), Lokono (Arawak), Tirio (Trio/Tareno), Wayana and associated peoples, Akurio and Wai Wai
<b>Grant amount</b>	US\$ 35,000
<b>Project description</b>	Through this project, several villages in different regions were able to begin discussing the adoption of written standards. Among the main results was the adoption of a policy document on the structure of traditional authorities. This process also involved a gradual empowerment phase for the communities, which were able to tackle challenges and problems, strengthening their capacity for self-development and increasing the participation of traditional authorities in politics. In addition, the various organizations strengthened their capacities with regard to the principles of self-determination, autonomy and self-selection of representative bodies and individuals, since it had been observed that conflicts with traditional authority structures were being created at various government levels.