IFAD’s progress in its engagement with indigenous peoples in the biennium 2017-2018
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Background information for the regional consultation workshops and the global meeting of the Forum at IFAD

1. Introduction: The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

“Promoting indigenous peoples’ knowledge and innovations for climate resilience and sustainable development” will be the theme of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place at IFAD headquarters in Rome on 12 and 13 February 2019. This was also the theme of the regional consultations organized between November and December 2018 in preparation for the global meeting.

The Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD is a concrete way for IFAD to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with representatives of indigenous peoples’ institutions. The Forum focuses on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009) and supports IFAD in translating the policy's principles into action on the ground. The Forum also promotes the participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD activities at country, regional and international levels, and at all stages of project and programme cycles. The overall process is guided by a steering committee composed of seven representatives of indigenous peoples’ organizations from the different regions and a representative, respectively, from the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and IFAD.

Since its launch in 2011, the Forum has been a privileged platform where indigenous peoples’ representatives have expressed clear concerns, requests and recommendations to improve the modalities of partnerships they have developed with IFAD and therefore the effectiveness of IFAD-funded projects and programmes. Fully aligned with IFAD's strategic objectives, the Forum is a process of dialogue and its global meetings are held every two years in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council. Issues, concerns and lessons shared during the meeting and regional working sessions preceding the global meeting are captured in a Synthesis of Deliberations and shared with participants and IFAD Management for discussion and endorsement. The Synthesis is then presented to IFAD’s Governing Council.

2. The third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

In February 2017, representatives from indigenous peoples’ organizations and institutions met at IFAD headquarters in Rome for the third global meeting of the Forum, whose theme was “Economic empowerment of indigenous peoples with a focus on women and youth”.

During the meeting participants called on IFAD to support initiatives to: 1 promote programme-based mechanisms to ensure the systematic participation of indigenous peoples in project design and implementation and in in-country policy engagement and ensure those mechanisms support consultation with and participation of indigenous women and youth, in line with the IFAD’s Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples; develop a holistic approach to supporting indigenous peoples’ economic empowerment, based on the respect and protection of their collective land and resource tenure rights and by ensuring the interlink between the social, organizational, cultural and spiritual

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1 For the full Synthesis of Deliberations: https://www.ifad.org/documents/36783902/40298813/Synthesis+of+Deliberations+Third+Global+Meeting+Indigenous+Peoples+Forum+at+IFAD.pdf/9b62de47-b5f6-4aaa-9e0f-40df3a90b338
dimensions that characterize indigenous peoples’ livelihoods and ways of life – taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and youth; and support capacity-building according to the specific needs and priorities of indigenous peoples, including women and youth, at the country level and facilitate the exchange of best practices – including those emerging from projects funded by the IPAF – within and between countries and regions.

On their part, participants committed to work with IFAD to build and strengthen their indigenous peoples’ networks to stand as one voice and meaningfully engage with governments, development partners and other organizations at all levels to support the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights, including their self-determined development. Finally, the indigenous peoples’ representatives recommended that IFAD establish partnerships with indigenous peoples to mobilize resources through the Green Climate Fund (see paragraph 3.d) that will support community resilience and adaptation initiatives, using indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and innovations.

IFAD tracks its achievements against regional plans of action that were agreed upon during the global meetings of the Forum. The sections that follow provide an update in terms of the main trends observed, results achieved and activities implemented within the partnership with indigenous peoples in 2017-2018 in the areas around which the report is articulated: (i) corporate commitments; (ii) the design of country strategies; (iii) the design and implementation of IFAD-supported projects and programmes; (iv) knowledge management and partnership; and (v) policy dialogue.

3. IFAD and indigenous peoples: advancements in the partnership in the 2017-2018 biennium

3.a. Corporate commitments

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

The 11th IFAD replenishment consultation. IFAD11 was concluded in December 2017 and subsequently approved at the meeting of IFAD’s Governing Council in February 2018. The consultation report highlights IFAD’s role in championing engagement with indigenous peoples and commitment to ensure that rural transformation is inclusive and that the Fund will continue to pay special attention to smallholder and landless farmers, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged communities. The report states that indigenous peoples’ role in managing ecosystems and protecting biodiversity will be a central pillar of IFAD’s approach to mainstreaming the issues of nutrition, gender, youth and climate, particularly given the challenges faced by young indigenous women. The report highlights that IFAD’s strong focus on indigenous peoples contributes to the implementation of the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being and to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and helps advance the transformational approaches needed to leave no one behind. The report further highlights IFAD’s global engagement to bring the voices of indigenous peoples’ organizations to the global agenda and to achieve policy impact and advocacy around key issues by hosting, leading, financing and participating in multistakeholder partnerships and platforms, including the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) continues to be a key instrument in IFAD-supported projects and programmes. In 2017, IFAD updated its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), which, in line with IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, include the principle of FPIC among its mandatory elements. Since the approval of the

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2 To download the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39132730/IFAD+Strategic+Framework+2016-2025/d43eed79-c827-4ae8-b043-09e65977e22d
SECAP in 2014, FPIC has been applied in the design of several IFAD-funded projects, and FPIC plans have been prepared in line with the "How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent" developed by IFAD in 2015. In 2018 IFAD published the toolkit "Engaging with pastoralists – a holistic development approach" to provide IFAD’s country programme managers, project design teams and implementing partners with guidance on how to engage in appropriate interventions in support of pastoralists. The How to do Note included in the toolkit for practical guidance on addressing pastoral development programmes and projects recognizes the need for a project to seek FPIC if it may affect the access to land and other resources of pastoral communities, or if pastoralists identify themselves as indigenous peoples.

The Rural Youth Action Plan, approved by the Executive Board in December 2018, attests to IFAD’s commitments to strengthen its strategic and operational partnerships with organizations that are already undertaking work on issues affecting indigenous youth. The Action Plan also recognizes that indigenous youth comprise a diversity of multidimensional identities and therefore targeting criteria should also encompass indigenous peoples’ understanding of who is young within their own societies and the inter-generational relationship between elders and youth in transferring knowledge and roles within their societies. In addition, under “Principles of engagement” the Action Plan also recognizes ethnicity as one of the factors that can determine the differences among youth as a group, and states that “all operations and strategies should recognize the heterogeneity of youth, especially in terms of gender, age, education, ethnicity, culture sensitivity and socio-economic category”.

3.b. The design of country strategies

In the biennium, IFAD approved four Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) that specifically integrate indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities’ issues, thus ensuring that IFAD’s actions and interventions at country level will address the concerns, priorities and needs of these groups.

The new COSOP for the Philippines, which received inputs from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, will support the implementation of existing progressive regulations, including empowering indigenous peoples’ communities under the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act, building on the policy influence generated by operations in the Cordillera Autonomous Region and Northern Mindanao.

In targeting indigenous peoples, the COSOP will facilitate access to their cultural resources and to commercially viable agribusiness opportunities. Areas of intervention of the COSOP are: (i) land administration, security of tenure and delineation of ancestral domains; (ii) regulatory processes that improve indigenous peoples’ capacity to leverage their cultural and biodiversity resources across agrifood value chains; (iii) policies that reward ecosystem services originating in upland areas; and (iv) participation of indigenous peoples’ communities in local development and land-use planning. The COSOP also highlights liaison with the process of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

In the case of India, the new IFAD COSOP will target scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other groups that are vulnerable to poverty and malnutrition. The COSOP will ensure that their development of tribal peoples is in line with FPIC. Innovative institutional arrangements will be encouraged to ensure that tribal peoples are properly involved in decision-making processes concerning the use/appropriation of their resources and become stakeholders in economic and commercial ventures. Recognizing that women and youth are key to rural transformation, the COSOP adopted a strong focus on women’s empowerment and the engagement of youth as change agents, innovators and entrepreneurs. The COSOP proposes to increase/strengthen access to land, tenure and entitlements, particularly in tribal areas, as well as to implement the various legislative enactments and entitlements related to tribal development and welfare. In the COSOP, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is seen as a key actor in defining policies and overseeing their implementation, especially in conflict-affected tribal areas, and as a potential knowledge centre for tribal development in the future.

The new COSOP approved for Laos will have a strict poverty and gender focus to ensure equal opportunities for the Fund’s primary target groups: poor women and men, youth and ethnic minorities. Projects will tailor approaches to the socio-cultural and economic characteristics and needs of ethnic groups, such as access to non-timber forest products, nutrition and local trade. The COSOP recognizes that to overcome the constraints that currently prevent ethnic minorities and the disadvantaged, particularly those living in remote mountainous regions of the country from benefiting from the economic programs, requires a shift from short-term development approaches to adopting
new and long-term approaches to reducing and managing the development risks and people’s vulnerability to environmental, social and climate-related impacts and in addressing the underlying causes that make people sensitive and exposed to such risks. Priority strategic actions of the new COSOP include: enhanced gender and ethnic specific response strategies in areas of natural resource management, climate risk management and food security; and intervention targeting and design will give due consideration to the particular cultural and social needs of ethnic groups. In Peru, an expert in rural development of indigenous peoples was hired by IFAD to carry out an analysis of the situation of the indigenous peoples in the country and to define, in a participatory way, a strategy for IFAD to work with these communities. The proposed strategy was the result of consultations conducted with relevant government agencies, IFAD-funded projects, IFAD partners, indigenous communities and their organizations. The new COSOP approved for Peru will promote (i) initiatives that are demand-driven and adapted to indigenous peoples; (ii) alternative and traditional farming systems; (iii) capacity-building for indigenous peoples associations in productive and organizational activities and financial services; and (iv) awareness among technical and governmental institutions.

3.c. The design and implementation of IFAD-supported projects and programmes

During the biennium, IFAD’s Executive Board approved 32⁴ projects supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these:

- 22 are loans and country grants, with a direct IFAD contribution benefitting indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities of about US$ 205 million;
- 10 are regional and global grants⁵, for an amount of about US$ 11 million.

The inclusion of a specific strategy on indigenous peoples and the adoption of FPIC. In line with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, in the past biennium FPIC provision has been included in the design of projects in Brazil,⁶ Gabon,⁷ Indonesia,⁸ Myanmar,⁹ Papua New Guinea,¹⁰ Philippines¹¹, several projects will adopt specific targeting strategies to promote the inclusion of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples among project beneficiaries (Bolivia,¹² Burundi,¹³ China¹⁴, Gabon,¹⁵ Honduras,¹⁶ Indonesia,¹⁷ Paraguay,¹⁸ Philippines,¹⁹ Tonga²⁰). In Paraguay, thanks to the positive experiences of working with indigenous peoples’ communities in the first phase of the Project to Improve Indigenous and Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region, the participation of indigenous peoples will be increased from 5.5 per cent to 20 per cent in the newly approved second phase of the project. In this project, a combination of direct targeting and self-targeting will be applied in order for indigenous peoples’ communities to be directly included in project activities, based on a consultation carried out jointly with the Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous Affairs and through the Indigenous Community Diagnostics.

By adopting culturally sensitive planning, the newly approved Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II, builds upon the lesson that it is important to place the community at the centre of development initiatives to enable self-driven development processes that capitalize on traditional knowledge and customary practices. Along the same lines, some of the projects approved in the biennium highlight

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³ This refers to the period April 2017 – December 2018. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.
⁴ The grants were approved in 2017 and 2018 and include indigenous peoples among target beneficiaries.
⁵ Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste.
⁶ Projet de développement agricole et rural, 2ème phase.
⁷ Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative.
⁸ Western States Agribusiness Project.
⁹ Market for Village Farmers Project - Market Bilong Vilis Fama.
¹⁰ Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership and Inclusive Development Project.
¹¹ Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes.
¹² Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi.
¹³ Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia.
¹⁴ Projet de développement agricole et rural, 2ème phase.
¹⁵ Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras.
¹⁶ Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative and Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services Programme.
¹⁷ Project to Improve Indigenous and Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region – Phase II.
¹⁸ Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership and Inclusive Development Project.
¹⁹ Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II.
importance of involving traditional institutions in decision-making processes and of respecting the customary systems of consultation/participation of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in project implementation (Bolivia, China, Mexico, Myanmar, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Tonga). In Bolivia, the Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes, explicitly recognized the collective rights of indigenous peoples and the right to consultation processes leading to consent. Project interventions will include participatory planning and financing processes according to agreed business plans.

The importance of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples is being promoted by several projects in relation to food and cultivation systems (Bolivia, India, Myanmar) as well as in natural resources management (Bolivia, Tonga). In India, the Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East Project will make traditional food systems more productive and sustainable and will support indigenous species of trees and shrubs on Jhum fallows. In Bolivia, the project will promote the sustainable use of natural resources among farmers and indigenous peoples' communities, taking into account their uses and customs of territorial management, their traditional knowledge, their culture and their systems of government. The additional financing approved in 2018 for the Buen Vivir in Rural Territories Programme in Ecuador, will cover initiatives to systematize and share the traditional knowledge that the Sierra's indigenous communities have about ethno-agroecology as part of the programme's knowledge management strategy. In Honduras, the newly approved Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras, will give special attention to indigenous communities interested in strengthening their natural resource management initiatives as part of their cultural identity (project sub-component 2.2).

Tailored activities for the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples will be also supported. In the Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste approved in Brazil, a differentiated Participatory Rural Appraisal for the indigenous peoples' communities, integrating a specific social and cultural analysis, will ensure that production investment plans are adapted to the organizational systems and dynamics that are specific to the different indigenous groups. The project will also promote new investment opportunities and, at the same time, through focused technical assistance, will strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples and quilombolas afrodescendent communities and their groups (women's groups, production groups). Interventions will be coordinated with the regional and local coordination of the National Indian Foundation. In Myanmar, the project will support the financial inclusion of small farmers, livestock owners and the landless, ensuring equal access for ethnic groups and women. In Mexico, the Social Economy: Territory and Inclusion Project will give priority to requests from Social Economy Sector Organizations constituted mainly by women, as well as those whose members include young, indigenous and/or disabled persons. In Paraguay, as part of the project, technical assistance will be directly provided to the indigenous communities to formulate micro-capitalization plans that will be presented and approved by the community authorities. The targeting strategy for the Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes approved in Bolivia, will prioritize organized indigenous producers or suppliers with the production capacity to

20 Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes.
21 Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi.
22 Social Economy: Territory and Inclusion Project.
23 Western States Agribusiness Project.
24 Project to Improve Indigenous and Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region – Phase II.
26 Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II.
27 Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes.
28 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East Project.
29 Western States Agribusiness Project.
30 Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes.
31 Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Phase II.
32 Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes.
33 Western States Agribusiness Project.
34 Project to Improve Indigenous and Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region – Phase II.
supply raw materials, ensuring the effective participation of women and young people so as to improve their knowledge of and access to diversified technologies and markets. The project includes products and marketing strategies that will promote and position their competitive and comparative advantage based on the high nutritional value of the food, sustainable environmental management and territorial identity of indigenous peoples. The new project approved in 2018 in Indonesia\textsuperscript{35} envisions specific measures for indigenous youth’s participation in project activities, such as (i) including representatives of indigenous youth in programme provincial platforms, annual forums and programme campaigns and (ii) ensuring that the social disadvantage of indigenous youth is taken into account in the identification of investments for entrepreneurship, employment and capacity development.

Increasing the capacity of IFAD and project staff to engage with indigenous peoples at the country level.\textsuperscript{36} In the past biennium, training on indigenous peoples’ culture, identity and self-driven development has been increasingly promoted in IFAD-supported projects and programmes. In the newly approved project in Indonesia,\textsuperscript{37} the village facilitators will be trained to steer consultations, taking into account the customary institutions and governance arrangements, as well as the traditional authority structures of the indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities concerned. Municipal-level training workshops foreseen in the Nepal\textsuperscript{38} project will address inclusive planning, addressing gender and ethnicity issues. In both of the new projects approved in China\textsuperscript{39}, sensitization training on ethnic minorities will be included in the capacity-building for project management offices staff of all levels. In the Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste approved in Brazil, although the percentage of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project is very limited, the project designed a detailed strategy to work with Xucuru communities which includes the use of specific methodologies in technical assistance addressed to them, the training of technical personnel to work with this group and the presence of an expert specialized in the issues of gender, youth and ethnicity.

To facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in project activities and ensure broader dialogue, special efforts will be made to recruit staff and facilitators with a command of local languages to be used in meetings, planning and extension sessions (Mexico,\textsuperscript{40} Myanmar,\textsuperscript{41} Nepal\textsuperscript{42}). Capacity-building and knowledge tools will be provided in the languages of the main minority groups to prevent their exclusion from project benefits (China\textsuperscript{42}, Nepal\textsuperscript{43}).

Gaining an understanding of indigenous peoples’ situation, culture and knowledge as a preliminary step in designing quality and sustainable projects that target or affect indigenous peoples. An important lesson learned is the importance of involving indigenous experts, or consultants with expertise on indigenous peoples, at the early phase of project design to allow an in-depth understanding of indigenous peoples and their situation. For the Economic, Social and Environmental Development Project in Post-Conflict Areas of Colombia (project in pipeline), a consultant with expertise on indigenous peoples’ communities was hired to conduct an analysis of indigenous peoples living in the project area, develop a specific strategy to work with them and prepare an FPIC Implementation Plan to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from project activities. In Tanzania, an indigenous expert, who is also a member of UNPFII, was hired to support the design mission team to formulate component 3 on policy engagement and programme management of the Dryland Development Programme (project in pipeline). The assessment prepared by the consultant – which includes an analysis of the policy environment (including policies relevant to pastoralists), capacity and institutional setting of stakeholders of drylands – reflects stakeholder views on the proposed project, solicited over a period of two months in the project regions. These cases show how consultations with indigenous peoples’ organizations and the direct involvement of indigenous experts can enabled indigenous peoples to become co-authors and active partners in development strategies and projects.

\textsuperscript{35} Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative.
\textsuperscript{36} Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative.
\textsuperscript{37} Agriculture Sector Development Programme.
\textsuperscript{38} Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi Project and Innovative Poverty Reduction.
\textsuperscript{39} Social Economy: Territory and Inclusion Project.
\textsuperscript{40} Western States Agribusiness Project.
\textsuperscript{41} Agriculture Sector Development Programme.
\textsuperscript{42} Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi Project and Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia.
\textsuperscript{43} Agriculture Sector Development Programme.
The participation of indigenous experts and support by IFAD’s Indigenous Peoples Team in project supervision and implementation support. In 2017 a consultant with expertise on indigenous peoples and the director of the Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO), who is also member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, carried out a mission to design a specific strategy to address indigenous peoples’ issues in the Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension in Cambodia. The output of this activity was the identification of some entry points for the project to work with indigenous peoples such as: adoption of a tailored-made survey to identify specific needs of indigenous peoples and understand their existing social and productive organization and internal management rules; partnership with organizations and institutions that already work with indigenous peoples in the targeted villages to harmonize efforts; and adoption in the project M&E of data disaggregation for indigenous peoples to measure the results of the project activities. Implementation support was also provided to the Jharkhand Tribal Development Project in India, with the IFAD senior technical specialist of the Indigenous Peoples Team participating in the project mission held in 2017 to assess project interventions and propose recommendations to address the challenges being faced.

Efforts made in monitoring and evaluation. Since 2005, IFAD has supported the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples at the global, regional and country levels, in collaboration with the Tebtebba Foundation, the UNPFII Secretariat and other partners. In 2014, the UNPFII recommended that IFAD continue this work in this field. To respond to these recommendation, IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators for measuring the well-being of indigenous peoples in the implementation manuals of its supported projects and has improved the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples’ issues. Specific indicators were also piloted in IFAD funded projects. During the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, a list of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples was proposed in three areas: FPIC; traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at project level, have been considered by IFAD in reviewing its Results and Impact Management System which now include data disaggregation by indigenous peoples and make reference to specific indicators for indigenous peoples.

IFAD-supported projects and programmes approved in the past biennium provide some good examples in terms of inclusion of monitoring and evaluation indicators disaggregated by ethnicity to reflect indigenous peoples’ participation and to monitor/ensure the benefits of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities from participating in the project (China44, Ecuador45, Nepal,46 Indonesia, 47 Philippines, 48). In the Western States Agribusiness Project in Myanmar, all monitoring and evaluation data, analysis and reporting will be disaggregated by ethnicity, while the Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi will manage the risk of exclusion of the indigenous peoples by closely monitoring the percentage of indigenous beneficiaries and the percentage of their population in the project target area. In Indonesia, the Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative, identifies the monitoring and evaluation system as a tool to draw conclusive lessons on responses to the needs and priorities of indigenous peoples and how these may differ from the other target groups. An interesting example is proposed by the newly approved Market for Village Farmers Project - Market Bilong Vilis Fama in Papua New Guinea, which will include specific indicators to measure how to value traditional knowledge and crops in the project implementation manual; these indicators will be identified during the assessment study to measure the improvement of livelihoods based on the perspective and well-being of the indigenous peoples.

Going beyond data disaggregation, IFAD committed in its Strategic Framework 2016-2025 to integrate specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples to capture impacts and results. The UNPFII XVII session (April 2018) made a recommendation to IFAD on this specific issue. While data disaggregation for indigenous peoples/ethnic groups is being adopted in many IFAD-funded projects, the application of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples to the projects remains an important challenge for the Fund.

44 Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi Project and Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia.
45 Additional Financing - Buen Vivir in Rural Territories Programme.
46 Agriculture Sector Development Programme.
47 Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative.
48 Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership and Inclusive Development Project.
Direct support to indigenous peoples through the IPAF. It is worth highlighting the US$ 3 million grant that was approved to finance the 2017-2020 cycle of the IPAF, with IFAD’s investment of US$ 2 million. The IPAF 2017-2020 cycle is being co-financed by Tamalpais, Trust, Christensen Fund, the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FLAC) and Packard Foundation. The IPAF regional partners – the International Indigenous Women’s Forum (Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas - FIMI) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Samburu Women Trust in Africa; and Teetebba Foundation in Asia and the Pacific – are the direct recipients of this grant and are responsible for supporting and advising the IPAF Board 49 on selecting proposals, channeling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board, and monitoring and providing implementation support to the small projects financed through the IPAF. The grant will support up to 35 demand-driven projects that build on innovative approaches and partnerships to promote indigenous peoples’ self-driven development and support them to fulfil their aspirations. IFAD’s resources dedicated solely to grant financing amount to US$1.47 million.

In line with the recommendations of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, this new IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth and prioritizes projects which build their capacities, develop niche markets and promote indigenous farming systems as a viable and attractive economic activity for youth. The grant will finance projects that increase the empowerment of indigenous youth in four areas: food security and nutrition; access and rights to land, territories and resources; access to markets; and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The fifth IPAF call for proposals was launched on 20 April 2018 and closed on 8 June 2018. Almost 700 project proposals were submitted by indigenous peoples’ communities and their organizations from Africa (346 proposals), Latin America and the Caribbean (192) and Asia and the Pacific (159). All project proposals have been reviewed by local consultants with expertise on indigenous issues, and best-rated proposals were further assessed through a rigorous and competitive process by the IPAF Board. The final selection by the IPAF Board takes into consideration several criteria, including the proposals’ effectiveness and feasibility, and the institutions’ capacity and credibility, as well advice from the relevant IFAD country programme managers. Collaboration with IFAD funded projects on the ground is thus sought from the outset.

Since this IPAF cycle focuses on indigenous youth, representatives of indigenous youth from each region have been selected by the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus to provide advice to the IPAF Board on the final decision of grant awards.

The implementation of this new IPAF cycle will also build on the results and recommendation of the assessment 50 undertaken by an independent consultant on the IPAF funded projects approved in 2015. As part of this analysis, a survey has been conducted to collect feedback from the awarded organizations on the performance of the three implementing partners for the 2015 IPAF cycle (Kivulini, FIMI and Teetebba). The result of the assessment will be presented and discussed during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum in February 2019.

In 2016, the Asian regional workshop organized in preparation for the 3rd global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, was the occasion to create a linkage between CIPO, one of the IPAF 2015 sub-grantees, and the IFAD Country office in Cambodia. Thanks to this connection, CIPO was invited to attend the IFAD Cambodia Country Portfolio Review and Evaluation Workshop in 2017 and 2018, becoming one of the key stakeholders for the IFAD Country Office to work with on indigenous peoples’ issues. Moreover, in 2017 the director of CIPO, took part in a mission to design an entry strategy to address indigenous peoples’ issues in the IFAD-funded Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension in Cambodia (see paragraph 3.c.).

3.d. Knowledge management and partnership

Fostering knowledge generation and sharing good practices. During the biennium, IFAD developed several knowledge management tools and documents to take stock, systematize and capitalize on experiences and good practices, and thus improve the effectiveness and efficiency of IFAD operations. For example:

- As part of the implementation of IFAD’s Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, in the past years more than 30 Country Technical Notes have been developed to provide ready

49 The IPAF Board is made up of: four members of indigenous peoples’ institutions from Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South-East Asia; one member from the UNPFII; and one member from IFAD.

50 www.ifad.org/IPAFassessment
information to Country Programme Managers/Country Programme Officers and COSOP and project design teams on the situation of indigenous peoples at the country level. In 2018, 15 Country Technical notes were updated for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- As a contribution to the theme of the XVII session of the UNPFII, a publication on "Indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and natural resources. Lessons from IFAD-supported projects" was published in 2018. The paper highlights IFAD's policies on and instruments for collective land rights and good practices in IFAD-financed projects and programmes on indigenous peoples' accessing collective titles and their collective management of natural resources. The paper was prepared by the IFAD Environment. Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division in collaboration with the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division. It was presented during the UNPFII XVII session (April 2018).

- In April 2017, IFAD released a new publication, "A decade of IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples", which features the evolution of IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples during the past decade of UNDRIP implementation, through the voices and perspectives of the people who worked together in a process of change where IFAD has taken steps to support indigenous peoples’ control of their own development efforts. The quotes and photo in this publication were gathered during the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

- As above mentioned, an independent assessment of the performance on the results of the Fourth IPAF cycle and comparison with previous IPAF cycles has been finalized in February 2018 and will be presented during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD.

- A photographic mission has been conducted in November/December 2018 to document the results of some of the projects funded by the IPAF in the past years. The photos, covering experiences in Colombia and Ethiopia, will be used for a showcase to be launched during the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in February 2019.

- A revised edition of the Indigenous Peoples Glossary was published in 2018. The Glossary represents the first collection of terminology on indigenous peoples, providing a harmonized vocabulary in English, French and Spanish for use by IFAD staff.

Empowering indigenous youth and their communities to defend and promote their food heritage. In 2017, IFAD approved a US$ 900,000 grant to Slow Food with the overall goal to empower indigenous communities and youth and improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries by protecting and promoting their food heritage and upholding the sustainability and resilience of their practices.

In the past biennium, IFAD’s partnership with Slow Food has strengthened the Indigenous Terra Madre Network by underpinning a governance structure that has developed, through a participatory approach and a new road map for the Network. The Network holds a strong commitment to share knowledge and contribute to policy dialogue on the vital role that food plays in peace-building and well-being, and in the relevance of indigenous food systems to protect and manage biodiversity and to mitigate climate change. The new grant to Slow Food will promote institutional support and capacity-building to strengthen the leadership capacities of 300 indigenous youth through South-South exchange for scaling up good practices. Engagement with Slow Food networks at national levels will be encouraged in order to raise awareness and promote collective actions among indigenous and non-indigenous groups.

As part of the grant's activities, five new indigenous peoples' Presidia\(^51\) were launched and five existing ones are being reinforced in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya and Mexico. Through the Presidia, local artisanal productions at risk of extinction are sustained as a way to empower indigenous youth and their communities to improve their livelihoods through protecting and promoting their food heritage and traditional practices.

The presidium in Mexico has identified possible collaborations with IFAD to promote capacity-building in meliponiculture\(^52\), land and resources management as well as in the promotion of biocultural diversity. In Kenya, the IFAD grant is supporting the promotion of traditional indigenous peoples' practices as viable economic options for indigenous youth and their communities (e.g. beekeeping for the Ogiek youth and protection/safeguard of the Maasai red sheep, traditionally raised by the Maasai community).

\(^{51}\) A Slow Food Presidia involves communities of small-scale food producers that join forces and agree on common ways to produce and promote their products. They are concrete and virtuous examples of a sustainable agriculture based on quality, animal welfare, respect for the environment, link with the place of origin, health and consumer's pleasure. Each Presidium pursues economic, environmental and socio-cultural sustainability as follows: sustain small artisanal production at risk of extinction, protect unique regions and ecosystems, recover traditional processing methods, safeguard native breeds and local plant varieties.

\(^{52}\) The cultivation of stingless bees for honey production or pollination.
In September 2018, IFAD supported the Terra Madre event in Turin by participating as panelists in several workshops and conferences. IFAD facilitated the participation of Ms Victoria Tauli-Corputuz, the UN Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples Rights, who was invited as a panelist in several conferences open to the public. The event, which gathered around 200,000 visitors, saw IFAD’s contribution towards the creation of the Indigenous Terra Madre Network space, a dedicated place to indigenous peoples where they could share experiences, discuss on their engagement with the Network and raise awareness on the important role indigenous peoples are playing in biocultural conservation.

In September 2018 IFAD approved a grant to Bioversity International for “Strategic support on mainstreaming nutrition in IFAD’s investments – Phase II”. The US$ 260,000 grant aims to support smallholder farmers and rural people overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, with positive nutrition outcomes. The principal focus of project’s component 1 - “Mainstreaming the Contributions of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS)” - is to consult and then develop more specific guidance and supporting materials to IFAD for mainstreaming NUS and indigenous peoples’ practices into its programs.

**Exploring opportunities to mobilize Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources in support of indigenous peoples.** In the past years, representatives of indigenous peoples’ organizations have been advocating with GCF to develop a specific policy to guide GCF’s work with indigenous peoples and provide windows to access resources in order to contribute to adaptation and mitigation strategies and initiatives to combat climate change. As a result of the extensive consultative process between GCF and indigenous peoples’ representatives from several regions, the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy was approved by its Executive Board in February 2018. In this framework, since February 2017, IFAD has been holding dialogues with indigenous peoples who have formed a partnership to mobilize resources within the Green Climate Fund. In March 2018, a meeting was held at IFAD with Ms Tauli-Corputuz and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on exploring opportunities and steps ahead to enable indigenous peoples to access GCF funds. The indigenous peoples’ constituency is looking to IFAD as its natural partner in mobilizing GCF resources due to the strong and trusting partnership the Fund has built with indigenous peoples’ organizations over the years. The focus of the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum will be an occasion to create awareness on the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and continue dialogue with the indigenous peoples advocacy team to explore how to mobilize resources for GCF and other climate finance opportunities in support of indigenous peoples. On 29th June 2018 IFAD hosted a lecture to on "The Right Energy Partnership with Indigenous Peoples" with opening remarks by the Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department at IFAD, and special guest speaker Joan Carling, co-convenor of the SDGs Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development.

### 3.e. Supporting policy dialogue

Since 2015, together with IWGIA and in cooperation with the Secretariat of the UNPFII and led by indigenous peoples’ organizations, IFAD has supported policy dialogues among indigenous peoples, governments and UN country teams. The dialogues have focused on developing national action plans to implement the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples’ outcome document and the UNDRIP. In the past two years, policy dialogues have taken place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), El Salvador, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay and the United Republic of Tanzania. Among the results of the country policy dialogues in the six countries, special attention should be given to the adoption of the very first national action plan on indigenous peoples in El Salvador and the development of "Preliminary Guidelines for Public Policies for the Indigenous Peoples of Paraguay". The advances of the policy dialogues were also shared in a side event jointly organized by IFAD and IWGIA during the UNPFII XXVI session (April-May 2017). A recent milestone of Country Policy Dialogues supported by IFAD, was the launch of the National Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador by Salvadoran President in December 2018.

Based on the experience emerging from the six countries, other countries have shown interest in policy dialogue. A new grant was approved by IFAD to support the process in Cameroon, Panama, Peru and Uganda and to continue strengthening the processes in the six countries. The country policy engagements have leveraged resources from other donors for an amount of about US$ 60,000 co-financed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in DRC, and FILAC, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNDP in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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The innovation of this process resides in direct financial support to indigenous peoples’ organizations at the country level for them to lead the country policy dialogues with the support of regional and national consultants linked to IFAD’s Indigenous Peoples Forum network. Partners in these processes beyond indigenous peoples’ organizations and governments at the country level are: FAO; FILAC; Forest Peoples Programme; International Land Coalition; OHCHR; UN country teams; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA); UNDP; UN Habitat; UN Women and the World Bank. This has strengthened coherent approach on IPs among UN and UNCTs. The policy engagement processes are also supporting IFAD CPMs/CPOs and staff to gain experience from policy engagement of indigenous peoples with governments and directly connect with indigenous peoples’ organizations at the country levels and can be replicated in other countries.

As member of the UN Inter-Agency Support Group (IASEG) on Indigenous Issue, IFAD is currently leading a working group on Country Policy Engagement and Capacity Development as part of the implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Fourteen countries have been identified to strengthen cooperation and harmonization of UN country team work on indigenous peoples. UN organizations have joined hands together with the International Land Coalition and FILAC in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the process is being scaled up leading to a head-of-state symposium in November 2018 to achieve a consolidated commitment among Latin America and Caribbean countries to the rights of indigenous peoples. As part of this process, IFAD is closely cooperating with IASEG members to support development capacities at the country level and to foster coherence among UN interventions at the country level. In Ecuador, support was provided to hire an indigenous peoples’ specialist to assist the UN country team in incorporating indigenous peoples’ issues into the UN Development Assistance Framework.

4. The way forward

Following the significant progress made in implementing the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and contributing to the aim of the UNDRIP and 2030 Agenda, some priority areas require additional effort:

- The 2015 Evaluation synthesis on IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples, conducted by IFAD’s Independent Office of Evaluation, highlights IFAD’s rich experience working with indigenous peoples. Among the report’s recommendations is a call for greater attention to project design and the need to provide adequate implementation support, ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples supported by teams skilled in working with indigenous peoples.
- On indicators, the next action will be to review the consolidated list of indicators suggested by the representatives of indigenous peoples during the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and refine the indicators to be measurable and adoptable at project level. One indicator that is missing and requires particular attention is the indicator on participation and FPIC, which needs further discussion as to how the participation of indigenous peoples can be measured throughout the life of a project.
- Building on the untapped knowledge of indigenous peoples to find solutions to combat climate change is another important area that indigenous peoples have requested IFAD to take up at the national level, along with supporting them to mobilize resources through the GCF.
- IFAD’s operations need to increase the involvement of indigenous youth.
- More effort is needed to document what has been achieved under the IPAF and mobilize additional resources.

This background information were provided to feed into and animate the discussion in the regional consultations held between November and December 2018 in preparation for the fourth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD. The Forum will be an invaluable opportunity for indigenous peoples and IFAD staff to capitalize on their experiences and further strengthen their collaboration, also taking into consideration the on-going process of IFAD reforms that will see IFAD increasing its country presence through a major decentralization process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Approval</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Project area and target groups</th>
<th>Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2017 Approved    | Bolivia | Inclusive Agreements on Andean Grains and Amazonian Fruits Transformation and Marketing to Increase Small-scale Producer Incomes | Geographical area: 20 municipalities in the Amazon and high plateau and valleys regions. % of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 95%                                                                 | • The project seeks the sustainable articulation of internal and external markets for indigenous peoples' raw materials taking advantage of the opportunities of the demand for foods with identity.  
• The project will promote the sustainable use of natural resources among indigenous communities, taking into account their uses and customs of territorial management, their traditional knowledge, their culture, their systems of government and resources.  
• The targeting strategy will prioritize organized indigenous producers or suppliers with the production capacity to supply raw materials, ensuring the effective participation of women and young people so as to improve their knowledge of and access to diversified technologies and markets.  
• The collective rights of indigenous peoples and the right to consultation processes are explicitly recognized, project interventions will include participatory planning and financing processes according to agreed business plans. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>% of Indigenous Peoples Benefitting from the Project</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 ongoing</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Project to Support Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion in Burundi (PAIFAR-B)</td>
<td>Geographical area: 17 provinces of Burundi</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>The participation of indigenous minorities will be included in the targeting strategy. The project will manage the risk of exclusion of indigenous population, and will closely monitor the % of indigenous beneficiaries and the % of their population in the target area every three months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 ongoing</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems in the North East Project</td>
<td>Geographical areas: in Nagaland, the project will be implemented in eight out of 11 districts: Mon, Longleng, Zunheboto, Wokha, Kiphire, Phak, Mokokchung and Kohima. In Mizoram, the project will be located in four of eight districts: Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip and Kolasib.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>The project is focused on making the traditional food systems more productive and sustainable. The project supports indigenous species of trees and shrubs on Jhum fallows. The project will support participatory land use planning in each village to enable communities to come up with a rational plan for equitable and sustainable use of natural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Geographical Area</td>
<td>% of Indigenous Peoples Benefiting from the Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 Ongoing</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative</td>
<td>14 districts within four provinces of Sulawesi Island (Gorontalo, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Selatan) and two districts in each of West Kalimantan and NTT.</td>
<td>% of IPs benefitting from the project: % of ethnic groups and indigenous peoples will be confirmed at the implementation phase.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 ongoing</td>
<td>México</td>
<td>Social Economy: Territory and Inclusion Project</td>
<td>Geographical area: 21 regions in Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla.</td>
<td>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 53%</td>
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- The targeting strategy will ensure the inclusion of ethnic groups and indigenous people who meet the programme selection criteria, as well as the adaptation of activities to social and cultural contexts in particular of indigenous people.
- The social mobilization and Participatory Rural Appraisal will ensure that all parts of the community, including hamlets that may be relatively remote and populated by minorities, migrants or indigenous peoples, are included.
- The “socialisation process” will include consultations with local indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities.
- The village facilitators will be trained to facilitate consultations, taking into account the customary institutions and governance arrangements as well as the traditional authority structures of the indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities concerned.
- The project identifies the M&E system as a tool to draw conclusive lessons on responses to the needs and priorities of indigenous people and indeed how these may differ from the wider community.
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent is to be upheld in all IP majority villages. Financial literacy, livelihood, agriculture and nutrition activities will be adapted to the needs and priorities of the IPs (whether in the majority or minority in the village).
- All indicators relating to households and individuals to have data disaggregated by gender, poverty status and ethnicity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme Description</th>
<th>Geographical Areas</th>
<th>% of Indigenous Peoples Benefitting from the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 approved</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Additional financing for the Eastern States Agribusiness Project</td>
<td>Selected areas of Kayin and Shan (south) States in the eastern part of Myanmar.</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 ongoing</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Agriculture Sector Development Programme</td>
<td>Surkhet, Dailekh, Salyan, Jajarkot, Kulikot, Jumla, Mugu, Dolpa, Humla and (western) Rukum districts in Province 6 of Nepal.</td>
<td>15%</td>
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- The project recognizes that the design of development activities in a multivethninc country such as Myanmar requires a culturally sensitive approach.
- This project includes an overall FPIC plan to discuss arrangements for conducting the socio-cultural and land tenure assessment and will engage independent organizations/experts to conduct the FPIC process. This FPIC plan assigns a specific role to local communities in managing resources and includes capacity-building measures, as necessary at community level.
- Knowledge management will be produced with partner with organizations advocating for ethnic groups, and will organize a series of workshops on relevant themes.

- The approach to the minority groups is consistent with IFAD’s policy. Cultural differences will dictate the approach adopted.
- Local languages will be used in all village meeting, planning and extension sessions. Mobile teams responsible for implementation will reflect gender balance, and their members will have command of local languages.
- Capacity building tools will be developed in the languages of the main minority groups and take into consideration cultural differences.
- Special efforts will be made to recruit facilitators and LRP's speaking local languages.
- Programme results and impacts will be reported in sex and ethnicity disaggregated formats, and gender monitoring tools will be integrated into the M&E process.
- Municipal-level training workshops will be held on several topics including ethnicity issues in planning.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Market for Village Farmers Project - Market Bilong Vila Fama</td>
<td>Geographical areas: five target provinces. Four in the Highland region (Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Chimbu and Eastern Highlands) and one in the Momase region (Morobe).</td>
<td>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 100%</td>
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<td>A participatory scoping study will be carried out in the target provinces at project inception in order to provide orientations to address possible tenure challenges that might affect the project target group.</td>
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<td>Community mobilization foresees information and consultations on the project and partnership objectives directed at the community and traditional structures, to ensure that there is prior and informed consent to carry out the partnership.</td>
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<td>Community structures will be sensitized to facilitate sustainable land tenure arrangements between landowners and vegetable growers.</td>
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<td>The project will include specific indicators to measure the valuing of traditional knowledge and crops in the project implementation manual. These indicators are to be identified during the assessment study to measure the improvement of livelihoods based on the perspective and well-being of the peoples.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Project to Improve Indigenous and Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region – PPI Phase II</td>
<td>Geographic area: Phase II will still be implemented in the Eastern region of Paraguay, where 97% of national population is located. In addition, it will also be possible to work in the western region of the country with IFAD’s non-objection.</td>
<td>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 20.5%</td>
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<td>Thanks to the positive experiences working with indigenous peoples in the first phase of the PPI, the goal of participation from 5.5% to 20% of the target group of Phase II was increased.</td>
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<td>For indigenous peoples, a combination of direct targeting and self-targeting will be applied in order to allow them to present themselves directly to be included in Project activities.</td>
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<td>The demands of the indigenous communities will be identified based on a consultation carried out jointly with the INDI and through an Indigenous Community Diagnostic.</td>
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<td>An agency will be hired to provide technical assistance directly to indigenous communities, to formulate micro capitalization plans for indigenous communities that will be presented and approved by the community authorities.</td>
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<td>Community development plans will be issued, including organizational strengthening actions and investments in community social infrastructure/ training/ technical assistance for the improvement of production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 ongoing</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Tonga Rural Innovation Project · Phase II</td>
<td>Geographical area: National focus</td>
<td>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project: 100%</td>
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- This project builds upon the lesson that it is important to place the community at the center of development initiatives to enable them to drive development processes, and to ensure that sustainable development is within the capacity and social and cultural context of each community, and capitalizes on traditional knowledge and customary practices.
- Targeting will take into account each major island group’s particular history. The hallmark of the TRIP I approach has been awareness of traditional and modern cultural spaces and the capacity to combine these for effective planning.
- The traditional community planning process was revitalized in TRIP I, showing awareness of local sensitivities, as well as being willing to be flexible to accommodate local needs. TRIP II is well-placed to ensure that the process builds on and contributes towards a cultural space which is self-defined and inclusive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Approval</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Project area and target groups</th>
<th>Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2018            | Cambodia| Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)  
Additional Financing | Geographical area: ASPIRE has now successfully established Provincial extension sub-programs in 11 provinces (of 24 total, excluding Phnom Penh).  
% of indigenous peoples benefiting from the project: 4,800 additional beneficiaries from indigenous minorities | • The additional outreach will comprise 4,800 additional beneficiaries from indigenous minorities.  
• A Consultant specialized in indigenous peoples’ issues and director of CIPO carried out the ASPIRE Indigenous Peoples Entry Strategy Mission, where they identified entry points for the project to work with indigenous peoples. |
| 2018            | China   | Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi (SPRAD-SS) | Geographical area: 9 nationally-designated poor counties within the three municipalities of Hanzhong, Ankang, and Shangluo in the Qinba Mountains poverty block in south Shaanxi province.  
% of ethnic minorities benefiting from the project: 1.7% | • The project design pays more attentions to the benefit of ethnic minorities through responding to the needs for capacity building of ethnic minority population.  
• Information and knowledge delivery will be provided in the local languages of ethnic minorities to avoid their exclusion from project benefits.  
• Sensitized training on ethnic minorities will be included in the capacity building for PMO staff of all levels the project start-up.  
• Measurable M&E indicators will be developed and included in the project M&E system to monitor and ensure the benefits of ethnic minorities from participating in the project.  
• The traditional institutions of ethnic minorities will participate in the annual project planning process. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>China</th>
<th><strong>Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialized Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
|      |       | **Geographical area:**
<p>|      |       | ten counties within the Qinba Mountains and Liupanshui Mountains, which are either nationally designated poor counties, have a large number of absolute poor people or include pockets of concentrated poverty. |
|      |       | % of ethnic minorities benefiting from the project: 28.7% |
|      |       | <strong>• Women’s empowerment will be furthered by promoting the participation of women in programme activities. The programme will also promote the participation of ethnic minorities in programme activities.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• Ethnic minorities will have preferential access to program interventions. As result, at least 30% of the program beneficiaries will be from two target groups (the nationally registered poor and ethnic minorities).</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• Population and household-based monitoring indicators need to be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic minorities, and activity area or agricultural sector, where applicable.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• The project design pays more attentions to the benefit of ethnic minorities through responding to the needs for capacity building of ethnic minority population.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• Information and knowledge delivery will be provided in the local languages of ethnic minorities to avoid their exclusion from project benefits.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• Sensitized training on ethnic minorities will be included in the capacity building for PMO staff of all levels the project start-up.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• Measurable M&amp;E indicators will be developed and included in the project M&amp;E system to monitor and ensure the benefits of ethnic minorities from participating in the project.</strong> |
|      |       | <strong>• The traditional institutions of ethnic minorities will participate in the annual project planning process.</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme or Project</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>% of Indigenous Peoples Benefitting from the Project</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services Programme (YESS)</td>
<td>West Java, East Java, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi.</td>
<td>TBC at the implementation phase</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Western States Agribusiness Project</td>
<td>Southern Chin State and the northern Magway Region</td>
<td>TBC</td>
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<td>A Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy will be developed at programme outset with a view to ensure that the main target group, as well as women, disabled and indigenous people access programme benefits. Measures to include indigenous youth, when identified through programme mapping, will include, inter alia: (i) including representatives of indigenous youth in programme provincial platforms, annual forums and programme campaigns and (ii) ensuring that the social disadvantage of indigenous youth is taken into account in the identification of investments for entrepreneurship, employment and capacity development. The project identified AMAN and the Indigenous Youth Groups among the main organisations and networks that currently have the potential to reach large numbers of poor rural young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Geographical Area</td>
<td>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project:</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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</table>
| 2018 | Philippines | Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership and Inclusive Development Project (RAPID) | Geographical area the project will be initially implemented in six regions (regions 8-13) and twenty target provinces. The project area may expanded once an effective operating model has been established. | 1%                                                  | - The targeting strategy will place special focus on women, youth, and indigenous peoples.  
- Indicators are disaggregated by sex (male/female), age (to reflect youth participation), and ethnicity (to reflect indigenous people's participation).  
- IP groups present in the target provinces will be identified as part of the Provincial Value Chain Mapping and the specific location and number of IPs in target production areas will be detailed as part of the preparation process of business partnerships. This will also include the verification that project activities would not impinge on IP ancestral domains. Where this would be the case, the project would support the organisation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the release of the related Certificate of Precondition (CP). The National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) shall be a member of the Regional Technical Working Group.  
- Project Coordination Office staff will be trained and provided with IP-sensitive knowledge products that will strengthen the various documents and tools of the project such as value chain analysis, strategic investment plan, and detailed investment plans. |
| 2018 | Brazil   | Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Pernambuco Territories of Zona da Mata and Agreste (PE-PRODUZ) | Geographical area 40 municipalities (in the Zona da Mata and in the Agreste region) | 1%                                                  | - A differentiated Participatory Rural Appraisal for the indigenous communities, integrating the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and specific social and cultural analysis, will ensure that Production Investment Plans (PIPs) adapt to organizational systems and dynamics specific to the different indigenous groups.  
- The Project will promote new investment opportunities and, at the same time, through focused technical assistance, will strengthen the capacities of rural, indigenous, quilombola and women and youth communities and organizations.  
- Strengthening rural youth will be another cross-cutting issue to be prioritized and addressed in all Project activities, along with traditional, indigenous and quilombola communities.  
- The project will employ specific methodologies in its technical assistance to Xucuru communities, training technical personnel to work with this group and ensuring the presence of an expert from the Project specializing in the issues of gender, youth, ethnicity and race.  
- Activities will respond to the demands of the communities and their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): 5 of the 500 community organizations strengthened to implement community development initiatives will be indigenous organizations.  
- Interventions will be coordinated with the regional and local coordinations of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), which is the governmental body responsible for indigenous affairs in Brazil. |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme Title</th>
<th>Geographical area</th>
<th>% of indigenous peoples benefitting from the project</th>
<th>Key Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2018 | Ecuador | Additional Financing - Buen Vivir in Rural Territories Programme | 46 rural municipalities and 165 rural parroquias in nine provinces (Chimborazo, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santa Elena and Tungurahua). | 25% | - The programme’s knowledge management strategy features initiatives to systematize and share the traditional knowledge that the Sierra’s indigenous communities have about ethno-agroecology.  
- Indicators are disaggregated for indigenous peoples. |
| 2018 | Honduras | Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras | Region 2, Valle de Leán in the Honduran Caribbean region (which includes three subregions: 04-Valle de Leán, 05-Valle de Aguán and 06-Cordillera Nombre de Dios). | 10% | - The target strategy will give priority to organizations linked to the processing of agricultural and non-agricultural production (or with the potential for such linkage) in which women, indigenous people, and young adults participate as direct beneficiaries of the services provided by the project.  
- With respect to IFAD’s Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the project will support the friendly utilization of natural resources in campesino, indigenous, and Afro-descendant communities in a manner consistent with their land use customs and traditions. It will stress the participation of these communities in priority-setting and the development of organizational strategies to connect them with the project’s activities through communications media and materials tailored to their sociocultural contexts and perspectives.  
- Project sub-component 2.2 (Inversiones Eco Sistémicas y Dinamización Territorial) will give special attention to indigenous communities interested in strengthening their natural resource management initiatives as part of their cultural identity. |
<p>| 2018 | Burundi | Agricultural Production, Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project | five provinces in Burundi’s central plateau (Karuzi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Gitega and Muyinga). | TBC at the implementation phase | - The project’s main beneficiaries are households in categories 1 and 2 and farms managed by women, vulnerable rural youth and indigenous Batwa populations. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>% of Indigenous Peoples Benefitting from the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Projet de development agricole et rural, 2e phase (PDAR 2)</td>
<td>Woleu-Ntem, Ngounié, Ogooué-Ivindo</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>République centrafricaine</td>
<td>Projet de relance de production agropastorale dans les savanes (PREPAS)</td>
<td>Bouar, Baoro, Bossembélé and Yaloké</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- The targeting strategy of PDAR 2 will include specific measures to ensure involvement of Baka. The gender strategy includes measures to improve access of these populations to means of production and processing technologies, improve their participation in governance of value chain development taking into account reinforcement of their leadership.
- The Project will establish partnership with local organisations of indigenous peoples or local NGO to specifically support these processes in order to adequately respond to needs of Baka.
- Participation in policy dialogue is planned in order to ensure that concerns of poor rural populations and their organisations including those representing youth and indigenous populations are considered.
- The policy dialogue will focus on improvement of livelihoods, marginalization, access to land for those displaced form forests, etc.

- The strategy of PREPAS will include specific measures to ensure involvement of Mbororos. Measures to improve access of these populations to means of production and processing technologies as well as improve their participation in local development will be implemented.
- Taking into account lessons learned from PREVES on their importance in promotion of social cohesion, PREPAS will encourage their inclusion in farmer organisations along with other communities.
- PREPAS will support community mobilization and promotion of inclusive dialogue between crop and livestock producers for better integrated management of agro pastoral development.