

Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI): 2024 Regional and Subregional Consultation Meetings Report



Region: Asia / Africa / Latin America and the Caribbean / Pacific

Name of responsible organization: Mainyito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)

Introduction: Background and objectives

The report is a synthesis of the Africa Indigenous Peoples Regional Consultations held on October 3-4, 2024, in Nairobi, Kenya, in preparation for the 7th Global Meeting of Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD 2025. Organized by MPIDO, the consultations brought together Indigenous people's leaders from 21 African countries, including Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs), Government representatives, and international organizations. The objective was to strengthen IFAD's engagement with African Indigenous Peoples (IPs) by formulating action-oriented recommendations, consulting on rural development and poverty alleviation, evaluating IFAD's engagement with IPs, and calling on IFAD to support initiatives that recognize IPs' rights, value their traditional knowledge, and ensure the inclusion of their concerns and priorities in IFAD-funded projects.

Indigenous Peoples in Africa face a myriad of challenges, exacerbated by climate change, loss of their lands and territories, and marginalization in development processes. The aim of this regional consultation was to foster dialogue and collaboration among various stakeholders to identify sustainable solutions to these challenges. The specific goals of the consultation were to gather insights from Indigenous Peoples leaders across the five African sub-regions i.e East Africa, South Africa, West Africa, North Africa and Central Africa to share best practices for economic empowerment and traditional knowledge preservation, and formulate actionable recommendations for IFAD, governments, and IPOs in the lead-up to the VII Global Meeting of Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD 2025.

The consultations also sought to bring together indigenous Peoples in the region to discuss their pressing issues related to land rights, biodiversity conservation, food sovereignty, and climate change adaptation. Indigenous communities are integral to maintaining biodiversity and have long utilized traditional knowledge systems that enable them to live in harmony with

their environments. However, their rights to land and resources continue to be under threat, largely due to inadequate legal protection, external development pressures, and lack of political recognition.

By engaging Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders across the region, the consultations facilitated an exchange of regional and sub-regional experiences, allowing participants to highlight common challenges, unique opportunities, and local solutions. This collaborative dialogue was crucial for identifying the most relevant and context-specific approaches for IPs in the region, ensuring that their perspectives are embedded in future development projects and policy-making processes.

This report outlines the key issues discussed during the consultations, provides the recommendations for IFAD, governments, and IPOs as and emphasizes the need for greater collaboration to support the rights, identity, and livelihoods of Indigenous communities. In addition to general regional recommendations, the report details the specific needs and priorities from the five sub-regions, providing tailored strategies to address these diverse challenges and promote sustainable development for Indigenous Peoples.

This background sets the stage for the comprehensive recommendations that follow, which aim to guide future actions with Indigenous Peoples in Africa by ensuring their voices are not only heard but acted upon in international and national development frameworks. Through these consultations, MPIDO strives to advance the global Indigenous Peoples rights agenda, ensuring that the outcomes of the 7th Global Meeting of Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD (IPFI) is reflective of the realities and needs of Indigenous communities across Africa.



Figure 1: Mr. Joseph Ole Simel IFAD's Africa Steering committee Member-Anglo Africa making his Opening Remarks

Methodology

The consultations approach for this project was rooted in two primary methodologies: The Participatory Approach and Stakeholder Engagement. These approaches were designed to ensure that the voices of Indigenous peoples were not only heard but were central to the consultation process. The participatory approach was at the heart of the consultations process, emphasizing the active involvement of Indigenous peoples and other key stakeholders in shaping the discussions and outcomes. The primary goal of this approach was to empower participants to share their views, experiences, and knowledge, ensuring that their perspectives were reflected in the final outcomes. This method was grounded in the belief

that the consultation process must be driven by the needs and aspirations of the Indigenous peoples themselves.

Key aspects of the participatory approach included:

- **Empowerment and Inclusion:** The participatory approach aimed to empower Indigenous community members including women, youth, and persons with disabilities—to take an active role in during the consultations.
- **Facilitated Discussions:** During the consultation, discussions were facilitated in a way that encouraged open dialogue and equal participation. Skilled facilitators helped guide the conversations, ensuring that all participants had the opportunity to speak, ask questions, and share their views. The use of participatory techniques such as group work, brainstorming, and feedback sessions created a more inclusive and dynamic discussion environment.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** The consultation was designed to be culturally appropriate, recognizing the traditional knowledge systems, customs, and values of the various indigenous peoples groups that were represented. This allowed for more effective communication and ensured that the consultation respected local customs and practices, which contributed to the success of the engagement.
- **Active Knowledge Sharing:** Participants were encouraged to share their knowledge, particularly traditional ecological knowledge, and experiences related to climate change, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic issues. This knowledge-sharing was vital to understanding the unique challenges and solutions that Indigenous peoples have developed over generations, ensuring that the consultations were not only informative but also reflective of the lived realities of the communities.



Figure 2: Ms. Ilaria Firmian Senior Technical Specialist (ECG) IFAD making her presentation

Stakeholder engagement was another crucial component of the consultation approach. It focused on bringing together diverse groups that have an interest in the issues being discussed, particularly those who play a key role in influencing or implementing policy and programs that affect Indigenous communities. Through stakeholder engagement, the consultation aimed to build mutual understanding and collaboration among all relevant actors, ensuring that the outcomes were well-supported and actionable.

Key aspects of stakeholder engagement included:

- **Inclusive Participation of Diverse Stakeholders:** The consultations engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples leaders, government representatives, international organizations and development partners. This diverse participation ensured that different perspectives were considered, and that solutions were multi-faceted and could be implemented across various sectors.
- **Government and Policy Makers:** Engaging government representatives and policymakers was a key strategy for ensuring that the consultation's findings and recommendations would be taken into consideration in the development of policies and programs. Government officials participated in the consultations to gain insights into the concerns of Indigenous peoples, particularly regarding rights, climate change, and development. This interaction helped build a bridge between Indigenous advocacy and policymaking processes, ensuring that recommendations could translate into real-world policy changes.
- **Collaborative Approach to Problem-Solving:** Stakeholder engagement encouraged the development of collaborative solutions to the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples. Stakeholders contributed their expertise and resources, facilitating the creation of more comprehensive and sustainable solutions to the issues discussed.
- **Ongoing Dialogue:** Stakeholder engagement was not a one-time event; it was designed to promote ongoing dialogue throughout the consultation process. Regular updates and discussions with stakeholders helped maintain momentum and ensure that all parties remained informed and engaged. This approach also helped identify potential challenges and barriers early on, allowing stakeholders to address them in a timely manner.
- **Ensuring Accountability and Transparency:** Transparency was a central principle of stakeholder engagement. This ensured that all involved parties could track the development of discussions and make informed decisions about their roles and contributions to the outcomes.



Figure 3: Participants keenly listening to presentations

Discussion on the 7th IPFI overall theme: “Indigenous Peoples’ right to self-determination: a pathway for food security and sovereignty”



Figure 4. Ms Tunda Lepore Youth Representative of Steering Committee Member facilitating a session during the Consultations

Throughout the General Discussions, participants deliberated on strategies to strengthen Indigenous Peoples advocacy at both national and international levels. Key issues discussed included:

1. Safeguard Policies and Land Tenure Security

Participants emphasized the urgent need for clear safeguard policies to protect Indigenous Peoples' rights. The critical importance of ensuring that projects funded by IFAD and the World Bank prioritize land security was highlighted, particularly in light of ongoing injustices, such as the Ngorongoro eviction in Tanzania. Specific cases were cited where inadequate policies have led to displacement and loss of traditional lands.

2. Understanding IPs and Community Structures

A comprehensive understanding of Indigenous Peoples and their community networks was deemed essential for effective support. Strengthening existing structures can enable Indigenous Peoples to advocate for their rights more effectively. Successful community-led initiatives from various countries demonstrated the importance of local governance.

3. Resistance to Projects and Social Impact

Widespread resistance among Indigenous Peoples to projects threatening their land, health, and livelihoods was noted. Participants called for rigorous assessments of social impacts, particularly regarding the cultural significance of ancestral lands. Examples were shared of projects that had disregarded these assessments, resulting in community pushback and conflict.

4. Grievance Mechanisms and Community Engagement

The need for clear grievance mechanisms was highlighted, allowing communities to voice concerns proactively. Engaging with communities from the early stages of project planning was deemed crucial for preventing conflicts and ensuring project alignment with community needs.

5. Language Diversity and Dialogue

Recognizing the linguistic diversity among Indigenous Peoples in the region, the importance of dialogue in both English and French was discussed to ensure that all voices are heard. Multilingual communication strategies were recommended to facilitate better understanding and collaboration.

6. Biodiversity, Livelihoods, and Climate Change

Participants acknowledged the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples in preserving biodiversity and called for addressing climate change as a significant threat to their livelihoods. Successful Indigenous-led conservation initiatives were highlighted as models for integrating traditional knowledge with modern conservation practices.

7. Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer and Self-Determination

Documenting and transferring traditional knowledge were emphasized as vital for cultural preservation. Encouraging self-determination among Indigenous Peoples, particularly in the Central African Republic, was highlighted as a critical component of sustainable development.

8. Indigenous Women and Forest Resources

The connection between women in the DRC and forest resources for their livelihoods was underscored, emphasizing the need to address challenges posed by government actions that restrict access to these resources. Participants called for targeted initiatives that empower women within

- **Strengthening Indigenous Peoples Organizations:** The importance of strengthening Indigenous Peoples grassroots organizations to improve their capacity for advocacy, negotiation, and policy influence was emphasized. Participants discussed on the need for building networks and alliances so as to amplify Indigenous Peoples voices in policy debates.
- **Strategic Legal and Political Advocacy:** Many discussions focused on the need for strategic legal and political advocacy to push for policy changes that respect Indigenous Peoples' rights. This included lobbying governments to implement national policies that align with international instruments such as the UNDRIP, as well as engaging in international legal processes to hold states accountable for violations of Indigenous rights.
- **Partnerships and Collaboration:** Collaborative approaches were encouraged, particularly through partnerships with non-Indigenous actors who are committed to social justice and the protection of human rights. The consultations emphasized the need for mutual respect and understanding in these partnerships, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples maintain control over their advocacy and that their rights are not compromised.



Figure 5. Ms. Esperance Binyuki Steering Committee member Francophone-Africa making her submissions during the consultations.

Overall Recommendations

1. Recommendations to IFAD

- Enhance and integrate safeguard policies that specifically protect Indigenous Peoples' rights and ensure land security in all project evaluations.
- Ensure meaningful early involvement of Indigenous communities in the design and implementation phases of projects, respecting their autonomy and insights.
- Ensure that a substantial portion of project funding directly benefits Indigenous Peoples, particularly focusing on women and youth-led initiatives.
- Provide training and resources to strengthen the operational capabilities of Indigenous organizations, improving project implementation outcomes.
- Create Learning Platforms/forums for sharing knowledge, best practices, and experiences among Indigenous organizations, enhancing collective learning and growth.
- Ensure regulatory guidelines on free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) for all projects affecting Indigenous Peoples' territories and guarantee meaningful participation in project design and monitoring processes.

Specific Project Initiatives Recommendations

- **Renewable Energy:** Develop solar, wind, and hydrogen energy projects under the Rural Infrastructure Development program, enabling Indigenous communities in Botswana and Namibia to manage and benefit from their energy resources.
- **Aquaculture:** Create community-based aquaculture facilities for Indigenous Peoples in coastal and inland regions, enhancing food sovereignty and sustainability.

- Livestock and Crop Production Enhancement: Target pastoralists and Indigenous crop farmers for skills development in sustainable agricultural practices, including resource access and management.

2. Recommendations to Governments in Countries with IPs

- African Countries must legally recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples, ensuring protection of their land and cultural identities anchored and prescribed in national legislation.
- Ensure all government programs affecting Indigenous Peoples are developed through participatory approaches that include community input.
- Promote research and documentation that support traditional knowledge and food systems, recognizing their value in contemporary practices.
- Facilitate ongoing, peaceful dialogue between Indigenous Peoples and other stakeholders to effectively address and resolve conflicts.
- Botswana and Namibia countries should rectify ILO 169, along with other Southern African countries that have yet to ratify it, excluding South Africa, which has already done so.
- Implement projects aimed at securing land tenure for Indigenous Peoples through comprehensive policy reviews and state recognition.
- Constitutional reviews to ensure formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples, aligning policies with their needs.
- Set aside specific land use rights for Indigenous Peoples in Botswana to promote sustainable practices.
- Develop and establish national policies dedicated to the rights and development of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Recommendations to Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs)

- Foster collaboration that strengthens networks among Indigenous organizations to enhance coordination and collective advocacy efforts.
- Educate Indigenous communities to raise awareness about Indigenous identity, culture, and rights to empower communities in their advocacy.
- Develop systems to monitor IFAD policies and projects implementations for their impacts and direct benefits on Indigenous communities, ensuring accountability.
- Actively seek dialogue to mobilize resources and partnership opportunities from diverse sources to support Indigenous-led initiatives.
- Develop standardized strategies for engaging Indigenous communities in decision-making processes, prioritizing their aspirations and traditional knowledge and capacities.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to enhance advocacy and establish partnerships that ensure indigenous people's voices are represented in policy-making processes.
- Provide targeted capacity building and training on governance, financial management, and resource mobilization to empower Indigenous people's organizations in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Angola and across Africa to address specific sub-region needs.
- Advocate livelihood sustainable practices for agroecological transition and biodiversity conservation as integral to community well-being and environmental health.

- Establish implementable robust monitoring and evaluation systems for assessing project impacts, ensuring alignment with Indigenous Peoples' development goals and sustainable objectives.

Conclusion

The recommendations in this report aim to foster equitable and effective outcomes for Indigenous communities in IFAD-funded projects. Meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples is essential for addressing their needs and aspirations.

By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can collaboratively work to enhance the food sovereignty, human rights and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples across Africa, ensuring that their voices and knowledge are integral to future development strategies focused on a healthy environment and sustainability.

Sub-Regional recommendations

East Africa Sub-Region

A. To IFAD

- Prioritise food security and sovereignty projects for indigenous peoples.
- IFAD should consider adding more resources to the IPAF program to expand its capacity to support a greater number of IPs. This expansion will allow the program to have a more significant impact and reach a wider range of beneficiaries.
- We recommend strict adherence to IFAD's and other international mechanisms of Indigenous Peoples Policies to ensure compliance and respect for the rights and needs of indigenous communities.
- It is recommended that IFAD ensures informed participation of Indigenous Peoples in all government-proposed activities that affect them. This should include full consultation with Indigenous Peoples from the design stage to the agreement on implementation and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mapping of Indigenous Peoples at the country and regional levels.
- We recommend implementing some form of affirmative action to include IPs in the IFAD secretariat. This could involve appointing a focal person who can advocate for all IPs at the country level and regional scale, ensuring their concerns and perspectives are fully represented within IFAD.
- Creating a mapping of IPs at the country and regional levels to facilitate easier interaction with them. This will streamline our efforts and help us better understand their geographical distribution, enabling more effective collaboration.
- Direct funding from IFAD Indigenous Peoples organisations instead of solely relying on strategic partners for funding distribution.
- We strongly recommend conducting independent monitoring and evaluating their projects to engage the implementing agencies actively.
- IFAD should approach interventions context-specific, especially for projects aimed at directly addressing food security among indigenous peoples and in their lands.
- We strongly recommend that IFAD conducts independent monitoring and evaluation of their projects to engage the implementing agencies actively.
- Capacity building of the IPs to be at the level for proper implementation of the projects/programs

B. To Governments

- We recommend that Indigenous peoples be fully consulted on all government activities proposed by the government that affect IPs to agree on their implementation.

- We recommend that national governments respect the rights of IPs and allow them to vet all programs that are implemented on their lands.
- Mapping of IPs at the Country level/regional level
- Implement FPIC fully in all government-run projects on IP lands
- We recommend the enhancement of food market structures among the IPs to boost the IP's economies and food production
- We recommend that IP be included in the national implementation committees
- We recommend policy advocacy and legal reforms for the promotion of Indigenous food systems

C. To Indigenous Peoples

- Vital networking among the binding IPs
- We recommend nominating focal points to coordinate between IPs, the National governments, and IFAD.
- We recommend collaboration and knowledge sharing to work as a team to achieve objectives that are pro-IPs
- Active participation of IP organisations in the IFAD processes from the local, national, regional and international level
- We recommend the promotion of existing knowledge of foods through diversity.

West Africa Sub Working Group

A. IFAD

- The **full inclusion of Indigenous Peoples** in designing and implementing IFAD-funded projects, particularly in decision-making processes.
- Promote **recognition and integration of Indigenous knowledge systems** in agricultural practices, emphasising their contribution to sustainable food systems.
- Strengthen **capacity building and technical support** for Indigenous Peoples' communities to improve agricultural productivity while preserving traditional practices.
- Create a platform for Indigenous people to dialogue with the Government and stakeholders on land tenure security.

B. Government

- Ensure the implementation of policies on the **full inclusion of Indigenous Peoples** in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, particularly in decision-making processes.
- Implement strategies that strengthen **capacity building and technical support** for Indigenous Peoples' communities to improve agricultural productivity while preserving traditional practices.
- Promote **collaboration between Indigenous Peoples', national governments and IFAD** to align development programs with Indigenous Peoples' needs and priorities.
- Implement **community-driven monitoring and evaluation** mechanisms to assess the impact of IFAD-supported projects on Indigenous Peoples and ensure accountability.
- Support **climate adaptation strategies** tailored to Indigenous communities, particularly those most vulnerable to environmental changes.
- Ensure **access to markets** for Indigenous agricultural products, facilitating economic empowerment and promoting fair trade principles.

C. Indigenous Peoples

- Advocate for **legal frameworks that protect Indigenous Peoples' land rights**, ensuring access to ancestral lands for food production and economic empowerment.
- Enhance **Indigenous women and youth** participation in rural development initiatives, recognising their roles in food security and leadership.
- Ensure **access to markets** for Indigenous agricultural products, facilitating economic empowerment and promoting fair trade principles.

Southern Africa Region

- Inclusion in all developments that affect the IPs. This is in line with Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). Through consultation with our sub-regional IP organisation for all projects that IFAD funds.
- Notable Proactive Inclusion in projects for IPs is absent in Southern Africa due to our non-recognition as Indigenous peoples existing in our national contexts.
- We need access to land and natural resources, and we need to benefit from our rich body of Indigenous knowledge.

Specific Recommendations for Southern Africa

A. Governments

- Botswana and Namibia to ratify ILO 169 and other Southern Africa countries which have not ratified besides South Africa which has ratified.
- Project targeting to secure security of land tenure for Indigenous People through policy review and states recognition of the Indigenous People. (Namibia, South Africa and Botswana)
- Government needs to review their constitutions in recognizing IP's in order for policies and acts to speak to the IP's.
- Government should set aside land use rights for Botswana, for IP's
- Develop and establish National Indigenous Peoples' policies

B. IFAD

- Establish regulatory guidelines to observe free prior informed consent for project that are being implemented in IP areas.
- Ensure meaningful participation of IPs in project design and Monitoring

i. Renewable Energy

Establishing Solar, Wind Turbine and Hydrogen Plants under the Rural Infrastructural Development. Assist Indigenous People to invest and run their energy plants for their sustainability and food security. (**Botswana and Namibia**). This are efforts that forms part of Climate change adaptation action or leveraging on the Natural Desert like environment that the IP community is sitting with. The Indigenous People have the land that they do not use for any farming or crop production due to the desert land nature and the harsh weather.

ii. Aquaculture

Establish Community commercial aquaculture facilities for Indigenous People who lives at the coast, close to rivers and lakes. These will ensure sustainability of production and also food sovereignty. (**Namibia, South Africa and Botswana**).

iii. Restocking, Improve Livestock, Chicken and Crop Production

Target Pastoralist and Indigenous Crop Farmers to enhance their farming skills and improve their productions. Drilling and installation of boreholes, fencing off gardens, seeds and capacitating the IPs with skills and value addition. *(Botswana, Namibia and South Africa).*

C. IPOs

- 1.1. Develop standard Strategy for Indigenous People's Engagement: Involve indigenous communities in decision-making processes to ensure their Aspirations, Indigenous knowledge, Cultures and needs are prioritized or considered in any developmental plans targeting Indigenous Peoples areas.
- Capacity Building: Provide training and resources on governance, resource mobilization, and financial management to strengthen indigenous organizations in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Angola.
 - Enhance Advocacy: Support indigenous rights through awareness campaigns and partnerships, ensuring their voices are heard in policy-making process.
 - Support in Sustainable Practices: To promote agro ecological methods and biodiversity conservation to enhance food systems and natural resource management.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement systems to assess the impact of projects, ensuring they meet Indigenous Peoples' goals and sustainable development objectives of the Indigenous People.

Synergies with partners

It was decided that fostering synergies with key partners was essential to maximize the impact of the Indigenous Peoples' Forests Initiative (IPFI). Current and potential partners, including government representatives, UN agencies, human rights commissions, and research centers, were identified as crucial collaborators. These partners brought valuable expertise and resources to the initiative. Human rights commissions were identified as key players in advocating for the protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights, and research centers contributed evidence-based strategies for sustainable forest management and climate change adaptation. To create synergies, joint initiatives were developed that focused on key IPFI themes, such as protecting Indigenous rights and promoting sustainable forest management. Partners were encouraged to leverage their networks and resources to expand IPFI's reach and influence policy. Regular communication ensured alignment on goals and clarified roles, leading to greater coordination and collaboration. In conclusion, engaging with these partners amplified the impact of IPFI and ensured that the rights and priorities of Indigenous Peoples were effectively addressed.

Election of Indigenous Peoples delegates attending in person the 7th IPFI global meeting

Participants at the global meeting by region (Africa, Asia and LAC): 13

- *3 Members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD;*
- *1 Member of the UNPFII;*
- *1 Member of the IPAF Board;*
- *1 Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner;*
- *5 representatives from regional/sub regional networks of indigenous peoples selected by the Members of the Steering Committee in consultation with their regional and subregional networks;*

- 2 participants from IFAD and/or IPAF-funded projects.

Participant name	Role (e.g. SC members; IPAF/IFAD project participant; IPs network)	Country	Organisation
Joseph Ole Simel	<i>n.1 Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD</i>	Kenya	MPIDO
Esperance Binyuki Nyota	<i>n.2</i>	DR Congo	UEFA
Tunda Lepore	<i>n.3</i>	Kenya	KINAPA
Vital Bambanze	<i>n.1 Member of the UNPFII</i>	Burundi	UNIPROBA
Wolde Tadesse	<i>n. 1 Member of the IPAF Board</i>	Ethiopia	University of Oxford
Jacque Macharia	<i>n. 1 Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner</i>	Kenya	Samburu Women Trust
Andrew Msami	<i>Representative from sub regional network</i>	Tanzania	PINGOs Forum
Marisa Jockebed	<i>Representative from the sub regional network</i>	DR Congo	DIPY
Tlhokomelang Ngaka	<i>Representative from sub regional network</i>	Botswana	IPNEDA
Dr. Mohammed Handaine	<i>Representative from the sub regional network</i>	Morocco	IPACC
Abera Ogato	<i>Representative from IPAF - funded project</i>	Ethiopia	DERE Integrated Development Action
Amina Zioual	<i>Representative from IPAF - funded project</i>	Morocco	The Voice of the Amazigh Woman
Maimuna Diall	<i>Representative from sub regional network</i>	Mali	Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment Consultant

Annexes

- List of participants (including info on participants' country, organization and email, role)
- Meeting(s) agenda(s)

Annex 1: List of participants

N.	Name	Organization	Gender	Country
East Africa				
1	Penninah Zanninka	United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU)	F	Uganda
2	Robert Tumwesigye	CJCPU-Uganda	M	Uganda
3	Abera Ogato	IPAF - DERE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ACTION	M	Ethiopia
4	Makko Sinandei	UCRT	M	Tanzania
5	Samante Anne	MPIDO-Secretariat	F	Kenya
6	Joseph Ole Simel	IFAD Steering Committee	M	Kenya

7	Margaret Tunda Lepore	IFAD Steering Committee & Youth	F	Kenya
8	Sylvia Karrei	OPDP	F	Kenya
9	Andrew Msami	PINGOs Forum	M	Tanzania
10	Semerian Sankori	Patiinai Osim	F	Kenya
11	Jacque Macharia	SWT	F	Kenya
12	Vivian Chepyegon Naibei	IFAD Project-Community Dev	F	Kenya
13	Nalemuta Moisan	IPAF - Pastoralists Women Council	F	Tanzania
14	Umuro Godana	Pastoralists Group	M	Kenya
15	Clement Lenashuru	Baringo Women and Youth Org	M	Kenya
16	Wilson Kipkazi	Endorois Welfare Council	M	Kenya
17	Paul Lekapana	GURAPAU	M	Kenya
18	Dorcas Endoo	West Pokot Org	M	Kenya
19	Martin Simotwo	CIPDP	M	Kenya
20	Mohammed Yussuf	IPSCC-Watch	M	Kenya
21	Kitete Mohammed	LMPD	M	Kenya
22	Yator Kiptum	Sengwer IPP	M	Kenya
23	Agnes Leina	Ilaramatak Community Concerns	F	Kenya
24	Titus Mutisya	KelCOP	M	Kenya
25	Philip Lematasia	ADA(Pastoralists Development Agenda)	M	Kenya
26	Grace Lolim	Isiolo Gender Watch	F	Kenya
27	Rosemary Mwansa	Ministry of Livestock	F	Kenya
28	Kimaren Ole Riamit	ILEPA	M	Kenya
29	Philip Ole Koyei	MIDI	M	Kenya
Northern Africa				
30	Dr.Handaine Mohammed	IPACC	M	Morocco
31	Amina Zioual (virtual)	IPAF – La Voix de la Femme Amazighe	F	Morocco
West Africa				
32	Bondo Lawrence	Community Development Initiative (CDI)	M	Liberia
33	Daniel Amponsah Gyinayeh	HIA Community Representative (ERP)	M	Ghana
34	Maimouna Diall	Network for Inclusive Development in Sahel	M	Mali
35	Muhamdou M Drammeh	IPAF-TAD	M	Gambia
36	Francois Benao	IPAF-OND	M	Burkina Faso
Central Africa				
37	Marisa Jockbede	Dignité Pygmée (DIPY)	F	DRC

38	Esperance Binyuki Nyota	IFAD Steering Committee	F	DRC
39	Parfait Dihoukamba	REPALEAC-Republic of Congo	M	ROC
40	Ibrahim Waziri	AFDAT	F	Chad
41	Catherine Fleur Amban	FEDEC	F	Cameroon
42	Simplice Kozo	REPALEAC-RCA	M	Central Africa Republic
43	Kadiri Ishatu Madinatu	REPALEAC	F	Cameroon
44	Kehsen Aishatou Dasso Daiga	REPALEAC-IPSD	F	Cameroon
45	Mnyeshuri Jean Donald	COPORWA	M	Rwanda
Southern Africa				
46	Tlhokomelang Ngaka	IPNEDA	F	Botswana
47	Simson Kapembe	NIPAP	M	Namibia
48	Anthony Andrews	Guriqua Khoikhoi fisherfolk	M	South Africa
49	Quiete Tijkunda Kulunga	Pastoralists (Ova-groups)-NIPAP	M	Namibia
50	Glenn Kasper	TOPNAAC	M	Namibia
	North Africa			
51	Khalida Abuzaid	SAWA	F	Sudan
52	Mammadou Ba	ASCOM	M	Mauritania
IFAD				
53	Ilaria Firmian	Senior Technical Specialist Indigenous Peoples	F	
54	Margherita Loddoni	Technical Specialist Indigenous Peoples	F	
55	Ms Sara Mbago-Bhunu,	Director, East and Southern Africa Region	F	
56	Ms Lilian Volcan	Lead Regional Economist, East and Southern Africa Region	F	
57	Ms Florence Munyiri	Social Inclusion Office	F	
58	Ms Bayasgalanbat, Nomindelger	Senior Technical Specialist – Nutrition	F	
World Bank				
59	Mayra Lucia Hoyos	World Bank	F	
UNPFII				
60	Bambanze Vital	UNIPROBA	M	Burundi
National Gender and Equality Commission, Kenya				
61	Fanuel Lolopich	NGEC-K	M	Kenya
62	Shanta Ruth Odera	NGEC-K	F	Kenya
63	Caroline Munyua	NGEC-K	F	Kenya
64	Comissioner Caroline Lentupuru	NGEC-K	F	Kenya

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Treasury)				
65	Julius Barno	FLLoCA	M	Kenya
MPIDO Secretariat				
66	Betty Maitoyo	Gender Specialist	F	
67	Anthony Semetu	Project Officer	M	
68	Florence Resiato	Administrative Officer	F	
69	James Ntagusa	Communications Officer	M	



Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Self-Determination

A Pathway for Food Sovereignty and Security

Africa Regional Consultation in preparation for the 2025 Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD

**October 3rd and 4th, 2024
Nairobi, Kenya**

Objective

The objectives of the consultation are to:

- (i) To strengthen IFAD's engagement with African IPs by formulating action-oriented recommendations
- (ii) Consult on rural development and poverty alleviation as well as evaluate IFAD's engagement with IPs.
- (iii) Call on IFAD to support initiatives that recognize the rights of IPs, value their traditional knowledge and ensure inclusion of IPs' concerns and priorities in IFAD-funded projects

DAY 1: October 3rd 2024

8:30 – 8:45 Inauguration Ceremony

- Facilitator; Ms. Anne Samante
- Cultural/Spiritual blessings by Indigenous Peoples' spiritual elders

8:45 - 9:15 Welcome and Objectives

- Mr. Joseph Ole Simel, Director, MPIDO.
- Ms. Sara Mbago-Bhunu, IFAD Regional Director, East and Southern Africa
- Hon. Jonathan Mueke PS, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (tbc)

9:15 - 9:30 Group Photo

9:30 – 9:45 Introduction of the participants by sub-region



9:45 – 10:15 Session 1: Presentation of Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD - Regional Consultations - Africa

- Ms Tunda Lepore, Member of the Steering Committee of the IPs Forum at IFAD (15 min)
- Ms. Ilaria Firmian – Senior Technical Specialist – IPs, IFAD (15 min)

10:15 – 10:30 Tea Break

**10:30-11:35 Summary of Africa Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the World Bank
Summary of sub-regional consultations of the IPs Forum at IFAD**

- Facilitator: Mr. Vital Bamba, UNPFII and IPAF Board member
- Outcome of the African IPs dialogue with the World Bank by PINGO (15 min)
- Outcomes from the sub-regional virtual consultations by MPIDO
French (15 min)
English (15 min)
- Open Discussions. (20 min)

11:35 – 12:50 IFAD presentation on progress in implementation of the regional action plan agreed upon in the last global meeting by Lilian Volcan, Ilaria Firmian

- Focusing on;
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- West, Central and North Africa

Plenary on IFAD's presentation.

General discussions on IFAD's Presentation (30 min)

12:50 – 13:00 MPIDO Secretariat Announcements

Ms. Anne Samante

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:00 Presentation and discussion on IFAD-funded projects in IPs' territories in Africa.

Facilitator: Esperance Nyota, Member of the Steering Committee of the IPs Forum at IFAD

- Presentations by IPs representatives and PMUs representatives from IFAD projects and Open Dialogue
- Experience on FPIC in IFAD projects in Kenya (Kimaren Ole Riamit)



15:00 – 15:45 Presentation of the current IPAF-funded projects

Facilitator and projects' introduction – Ms. Jacqueline Macharia, Samburu Women Trust, IPAF Coordinator for Africa

- PWC – Tanzania
- DIDA – Ethiopia
- ASCOM – Mauritania
- FEDEC – Cameroon

15:45 – 16:00 Open Discussion

16:00-16:15 Tea Break

16:15-16:25 Introduction of two parallel working groups

Facilitator; Dr. Handaine

Framing by;

- Ms. Tunda Lepore
- Ms. Lilian Volcan, Regional Economist from IFAD

16:25 - 1705 Two parallel working groups

- Engagement with IFAD to promote food sovereignty and security: challenges and opportunities.
- The impact of climate change on food sovereignty and security and pathways to address it

17:05 – 17:10 Announcements, Closing of the Day.

MPIDO

19:00 - 21:00 Dinner

DAY 2: October 4th 2024

8:30 – 8:45 Agenda and recap of Day 1

Facilitator; Ms. Zaninka

8:45 – 9.15: Continuation of WG work from Day 1

9:15 - 9.45 Presentation and general reactions of the outcomes of the two parallel working groups.



9:45 - 10:15 Introduction of two Parallel Working Groups.

Facilitator: Andrew Msami

- Framing by;
- Ms. Khalida Abuzaid
- Parfait Dihoukamba

10:15-10:30 Tea break

10: 30 -11:30 Two Parallel Working Groups

- The impact of natural resources-based conflicts on food sovereignty and security among Indigenous Peoples.
- Strengthen the role of Indigenous Women and Youth in Climate Resilience to enhance food sovereignty and security.

11:30-12:00 Presentation and discussions of the outcomes from the parallel working groups.

12:00 -13:00 Panel on Regional and National Policy Influence for food sovereignty and security in Indigenous Peoples' territories

Moderator: Joseph Ole Simel

- Mr Makko Sinandei, UCRT
- Mr Parfait Dihoukamba, REPALEAC
- Ms Catherine Fleur (tbc)

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:15 Sub-regional working groups on actionable priorities/recommendations

Facilitator; Godana Umuro

- Western Africa
- Northern Africa
- Central Africa
- Eastern Africa
- Southern Africa

15:15-15:50 Presentation of the actionable priorities

15:50-16:05 Tea break

16:05 - 16:30 Next steps and closing remarks by IFAD and MPIDO

16:30-16:40 Spiritual closing by Indigenous people's spiritual elders

