



SEVENTH GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

Consultation Meeting Report

ASIA REGION

November 5-7 2024



Indigenous Peoples' Right to Self-determination:
A pathway for food security and sovereignty

<p>Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (IPFI): 2024 Regional and Subregional Consultation Meetings Report Region: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asia / <input type="checkbox"/> Africa / <input type="checkbox"/> Latin America and the Caribbean / <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific</p>
<p>Name of responsible organization: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and the regional members of the Global Coordination Committee for relations with IFAD</p>
<p>Introduction: Background and objectives</p> <p>Following the theme of the Seventh global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (IPFI), "Indigenous Peoples’ Right to Self-Determination: A Pathway for Food Security and Sovereignty", three virtual subregional and one in-person regional consultations were held for the Asia region on 23-25 September and 5-7 November 2024 respectively. These consultations are held in preparation for the 7th Global Meeting of the Forum to ensure that it reflects the diverse perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples in the regions where IFAD operates. These consultations demonstrate how the exercise of the right to self-determination empowers Indigenous communities to food sovereignty and build resilience in the face of global challenges, track progress made on past agreements and enhance IFAD’s collaboration with Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>In Asia, the coordination process for the consultations was placed under the responsibility of the regional members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) as the regional hosts.</p> <p>Legal recognition of the right to self-determination varies by country in Asia, including national legislation like the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) in the Philippines, the Forest Rights Act in India, and mechanisms to title customary land and/or forests. While legal recognition varies, Indigenous Peoples across the region face many of the same threats and challenges. These include land grabs from government and the private sector, commercial agribusiness, tourism, infrastructure projects, fortress conservation, and the gazettement of forested lands. Many countries in Asia have experienced rising authoritarianism, majoritarian political movements, shrinking civic space, militarization, communal violence, and armed conflict. When Indigenous Peoples resist these forces and protect their territories, they are subjected to targeted harassment, lawsuits, detention, and violence.</p> <p>For many Indigenous Peoples in Asia, rotational agriculture is at the heart of food production, where communities apply and develop Indigenous Knowledge to grow diverse crops and express cultural traditions. Despite its importance to food sovereignty, many government departments are actively hostile to rotational agriculture.</p> <p>Objectives of the consultation were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exchange experiences and best practices on the main topic of the Forum. 2. Identify opportunities to strengthen good practices that promote sustainable solutions to formulate regional strategies, in order to increase IFAD's support for Indigenous Peoples in this regard. 3. Analyse and formulate action-oriented recommendations on the Forum topic and draft regional action plans to guide negotiations between Indigenous Peoples, development partners, and donors (including IFAD) during the Forum, 4. Evaluate progress made in implementing IFAD's Policy on Indigenous Peoples, approved in 2009 and updated in 2022. 5. Review the recommendations formulated at the sixth global meeting of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Forum (2023) and assess the progress of the recommendations and the adopted regional action plans. 6. Select participants from the region for the global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD.

Summary of main points

1. Build formal and informal relationships amongst Indigenous Peoples and the IFAD country teams, IPAF project partners, and IPs organisations including those outside of direct project areas.
2. Move beyond compliance (FPIC, safeguards): Include Indigenous Peoples in the early planning, budget planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and programme assessment.
3. Design IFAD budgets to increase the funding that reaches communities directly.
4. Facilitate Indigenous Peoples Organizations and government policy dialogues and open the door to more engagement.
5. Capacity development for Indigenous Peoples: transmission of traditional knowledge, seeds, conservation practices, processing, and marketing,
6. Throughout projects and policy dialogues, ensure that Indigenous women, youths, and persons with disabilities are decision-makers and benefit from IFAD and IPAF funding.
7. Document and conduct ethical research on traditional crops and on the nutritional value of traditional foods to change IPs community, government, and public perception.
8. Support a collaborative approach across all regions of Asia; increase engagement with Central and West Asia.
9. IPAF: Review the application and due-diligence process, including an approach for dealing with red-tagging and frozen bank accounts, when to require MOUs with communities, and how to make open calls more accessible to Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs).

Methodology

Three sub-regional consultations were held online on 23-25 September 2024 in preparation for the regional consultation held in-person in Siem Reap, Cambodia from 5 to 7 November 2024. The coordination was under the responsibility of the regional steering committee members of the IPFI Steering Committee and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) as the regional host.

Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Consultation

Countries attending: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and China

Date: 23 September 2024, online, from 2:00-5:00 PM

Participants: 51 attendees including AIPP and IFAD

Mekong Sub-regional Consultation

Countries attending: Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia

Date: 24 September 2024, online, from 2:00-5:00 PM

Participants: 35 total attendees (including 5 from AIPP, 3 translators, and 2 presenters from IFAD)

South Asia Consultation

Countries attending: Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Northeast India, Iran

Date: 25 September 2024, online, from 2:00-5:00 PM

Participants: A total of 65 participants (including 8 from AIPP and IFAD)

During these meetings, participants also selected representatives from their respective countries to attend the regional consultation or agreed on a process for selecting attendees after the consultation. During each consultation, breakout groups by country discussed the following questions and presented them back to the wider group:

1. What is the status of the threats and challenges for food security and food sovereignty in your community/territory?
2. How do we promote Indigenous food security and sovereignty?

3. What kinds of interventions UN agencies need to make to secure and promote the Indigenous food security and sovereignty?

Regional Consultation

Dates: 5-7 November 2024

Local co-hosts: Steering Committee of IFAD at the global forum, Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO), Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM), Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC).

Countries attending: Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Northeast India, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines

Participants: 47 people (including AIPP and IFAD participants)

The regional consultation included presentations on IFAD's policy, experiences, and plans for engaging with Indigenous Peoples at the regional and country levels, IFAD's approach to nutrition-sensitive agriculture, current IPAF-funded projects, and an overview of the recommendations from the sub-regional consultations. On the second day, participants visited Andaz Village (Andaz refers to Sbov Andas name of the grass) in Sala Visai Commune, Prasat Balank District, Kompong Province, Cambodia. The community is belonging to Kui Indigenous, established in 1952, and inhabited by about 15 to 20 households. The current total family is 157 family (147 belong to Kui IPs and 10 family are Khmer) with total 793 population consisting of 403 females (698 belong to Kui IPs). The community was registered as self-identification with Ministry of Rural Development on 1 February 2024 and have done a lot of good practices of food sovereignty those includes

1. In 2020 the community bought the land around 5 hectares for building the Kui Indigenous Camp aiming collective benefits, center for community organizing and thinking of business group or future community plan.
2. Created savings group to alleviate the shortage of daily needs, especially in emergencies support to the community members.
3. Created educational and cultural activities for adults, children and youth includes (children's club, sports team, art group, children's group. etc.).
4. Created Community Business group (Group of Rice Kui Community Investment started with the capital investment of 1863,200 riels, weaving group, homestay, food group, cashew nuts and sesame and eco-tourism group.
5. Created the initiative group to protect the Community Protected Area (CPA).

The field visit aimed for an exchange, including visiting rotational agriculture fields, a meal of diverse traditional foods, discussion and sharing with the community, and a traditional dance performance by the Indigenous Kui Youth Camp.

The recommendations in the next section are from the two sessions of working group discussions and sharing on the third day. In the first session, the parallel working groups were:

- I. Group I: Engagement with IFAD to promote food sovereignty and security: challenges and opportunities.
- II. Group II: Strengthen the role of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women and Youth to enhance food sovereignty and security: challenges and opportunities.

In the afternoon, three sub-regional working groups (Southeast Asia, Mekong Region, and South Asia) developed and presented actionable priorities and recommendations for IFAD.

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

The right to self-determination is a core and fundamental right of Indigenous Peoples. It is a collective right for Indigenous Peoples to determine a path for future development that is consistent with their culture, values, and worldview. Food sovereignty is a way to exercise the self-determination. The way Indigenous Peoples produce food defines their relationship with nature; nature provides for communities and communities provide for nature. Indigenous governance over land, territories, and resources, shapes how food is produced and used from the farm, forest, pastures, and waters. Customary law provides regulations for hunting. Indigenous knowledge guides sustainable farming and land management practices, including rotational cultivation, growing diverse crops, protecting forests and water sources, and collecting forest products. Indigenous values include reciprocity, sharing, care, and solidarity.

Challenges that Indigenous Peoples are facing in exercising their right to self-determination and food sovereignty include tenure insecurity, economic, financial, and technical barriers, climate change, and development projects that are not compatible with or are outright hostile to food sovereignty. Land grabbing by both the state and private sectors is a threat across Asia. Extractive industries, tourism, infrastructure projects, and commercial agribusiness steal Indigenous land and destroy the soil, waters, wildlife, and forests, undermining food security. Mining for the energy transition is an emerging threat noted by participants from Southeast Asia. Land is also taken by fortress conservation and by Forest Departments gazetted forested lands, refusing to recognize the tenure of existing villages, and criminalizing access to and management of these lands by Indigenous communities. When Indigenous Peoples resist land grabs and the destruction of nature, they are criminalized and targeted with violence, red-tagging, and legal harassment.

Across the region there has been shrinking civic space, rising authoritarianism, majoritarian political movements, and militarization. Government restrictions and reporting requirements for receiving funding have been designed to strangle civil society in multiple countries. Indigenous Peoples are enacting their right to self-determination through their movements to protect themselves, their territories, and nature in the face of these threats.

Climate change exacerbates these challenges to food sovereignty. Many Indigenous communities grow the food they rely upon, which becomes precarious or impossible when the weather is unpredictable, or crops are destroyed by floods, drought, or other natural disasters made more common by climate change. The values of solidarity and mutual care help to come together in response to natural disasters.

Growing diverse foods rather than focusing on cash crops helped Indigenous communities during the Covid pandemic. When youth left towns and cities and returned to stay with family in the countryside, homecoming movements (e.g. in Thailand and Indonesia) helped to teach them Indigenous Knowledge about farming and are working to make it economically feasible for youth to stay in their rural communities. In Nepal, research supported by IFAD has been documenting the nutritional value of traditional crops, prepared using traditional methods. Documenting the nutritional importance of diverse traditional crops and foods was recommended as a use for IFAD funding across the consultations. There is an understanding that this is a strength of Indigenous food systems that is not fully documented or appreciated by government, the general public, or even within Indigenous communities.

Regional recommendations

To IFAD: Recommendations about processes

1. Continue to strengthen IFAD’s existing policy of engagement with Indigenous Peoples through:
 - a. IPFI Steering Committee, IPAF Board of Directors, ASAP+ Advisory Committee, country focal persons.

- b. Engagement of Indigenous Peoples in COSOP consultations).
- 2. Invite IPOs to be part of the consultation process about the country programme, even if they are not directly in the project site.
- 3. Better engagement at the national and regional level between IFAD, government, and Indigenous Peoples.
- 4. Engage with IPs since early project design stage sharing of information with national IPs organisation about IFAD planned and ongoing programmes.
- 5. Capacity building for Indigenous Peoples to understand the IFAD policies; help to understand how to more meaningfully engage with IFAD and make the most of the existing spaces and opportunities.
- 6. Outreach program for awareness raising on Indigenous Peoples: Sensitizing IFAD staff and Rome-based agencies.
- 7. Support collaborative approach of IPs organizations in Asia (all 48 countries), not neglecting any sub-region – expand engagement in Central Asia.
- 8. Connect and strengthen informal relationship with Indigenous Peoples:
 - a. Strengthen relationship between IPOs and the IFAD country office, including by sharing more information to Indigenous Peoples on improve their engagement with IFAD country teams (i.e. Cambodia model).
 - b. Have more IFAD country and regional team staff join the regional consultation processes to build the relationship with Indigenous Peoples and common understandings.
 - c. IFAD can also create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and government officials to build informal relationship with Indigenous Peoples.
- 9. Social audit on safeguards policies.
- 10. Engage IPs in participatory monitoring and evaluation in projects.
- 11. Create an advisory committee to support the Steering Committee; it can provide support, continuity of institutional knowledge for the new Steering Committee.
- 12. Ensure effective participation for women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities in the community making-processes, law and policy processes.

To IFAD: Recommendations about programmes, topics, and projects

- 1. Increase IFAD resources to channel financial support to IPs communities, including direct access for Indigenous women, youths, and persons with disabilities for funding for agriculture and related activities.
- 2. Create dialogue platforms among Indigenous Peoples and governments and UN agencies (Asia regional level).
- 3. Introduce an Indigenous youth and women fellowship programme.
- 4. Facilitate Policy dialogue for recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ rights and food systems.
- 5. Support Food security campaigns on: IPFSs, healthy and nutritious food, land tenure security (e.g.).
- 6. To engage/involve with other existing platforms on food security in the region including [World Food Forum Youth Policy Board/ My Food Vision campaign](#).
- 7. Financial support for IPs to attend UN processes, forums, and events.

To IFAD: recommendations on Research, documentation, and outreach

- 1. Research and documentation (archiving) on IPs knowledge and customary systems.
- 2. Provide dedicated UN funding for the research and documentation of Indigenous Knowledge, particularly regarding food security and sovereignty, with a special focus on the role of Indigenous women.
- 3. Conduct food systems research on IPs traditional knowledge (for example youth coming back from studying have lost IK, they can become researchers from within the community, to help to transfer knowledge to the next generation).

4. Document best practices of traditional knowledge and share them among Indigenous Peoples and with other actors.
5. Integrate IPs food systems into the education system.
6. Mainstream and promote the value of Indigenous Peoples food systems/traditional knowledge, including using media to raise public awareness and shift in perception on IPFS
7. Raise community awareness on the values of IPs food system (focus not just on outside audiences but also within communities).
8. Documentation of IPs goods and campaigns on the Mekong regional level on “Indigenous Food Sovereignty”.
9. Create a Mekong hub on Indigenous food systems and goods.
10. Support Dialogue between IPs elders on traditional knowledge in the region.
11. Promote Seed festival/exchanges, as well as Food bank and seed bank and market linkages
12. Support ethical research and documentation of traditional and climate resilient crop varieties.
13. Developing the cultivation of high-value Indigenous crops combined with processing, branding and promotion to enhance product value.

To IFAD : recommendations on capacity building and other projects

1. Promote community level infrastructure projects, both people-centred and environmentally friendly.
2. Encourage self-employment to the youth and women by capacity building; self-employment within the community not just to be hired by people from outside the community. This includes financial literacy, value enterprise, micro-enterprise support for the youth and women. persons with disabilities.
3. IFAD Country Technical Notes on Indigenous Peoples to be reviewed and updated
4. Promoting traditional practices, TK, Indigenous seeds (so we don’t lose them), traditional conservation practices.
5. Capacity building of Indigenous women and youth for fisheries related industries, protect fishermen basic rights on fish stock and fisheries quotas.
6. Capacity building of Indigenous Peoples for documentation and advocacy.
7. Community Monitoring of major development/infrastructure projects.
8. Conduct training and activities to transfer science and technology to communities to support the improvement of agricultural productivity.

IPAF

1. Increase the IPAF fund to increase the number of IPs orgs that can be funded.
2. Review and make a plan for how IPAF will handle IPs organizations or individuals being red-tagged and having their bank accounts frozen. Include IPs organizations in the review.
3. Review the application process and the due-diligence process. Only require MOUs to be signed with communities when the contract is secured, and the project is sure to move forward. Do not require MOUs with communities in the development or due diligence stage.
4. The IPAF board, Tebtebba, the IPFI steering committee, and the country focal point should meet and review the application process. The support of the steering committee and the focal point could improve the issues we see in the application process.
5. For future open calls, provide a training for IPs organizations on how to access IPAF funding and how to prepare the application.
6. Some of the Indigenous Peoples with the best practices cannot write or apply for the funding. How can IPAF become more accessible?

To Government

1. Make existing mechanisms on IPs rights such as UNDRIP functional and effective.

2. Repeal/amend national/local laws on land to ensure IPs rights to land and forests.
3. Outreach program for awareness raising on IPs.
4. Recognition of the identity of Indigenous Peoples and their self-determination.
5. Recognition of traditional agriculture's value for conservation, and the value of a healthy environment for productivity.
6. Providing democratic space for IPs participation and voices. No more red-tagging or criminalizing Indigenous Peoples.
7. Recognition of Indigenous Peoples rights to ancestral domain, ancestral land, territories, and resources; including on communal land.
8. Supporting the preservation and promotion of Indigenous ecological knowledge, cultural identity, and customary tenure systems to strengthen food security and food sovereignty including sustainable livelihoods and environmental stewardship.
9. Governments should support trainings to whom? on climate change, climate resilient agriculture, adaptation methods.
10. Establish laws that monitor safe and proper use of chemical agricultural inputs and conduct awareness programs on chemical inputs.

To Indigenous Peoples

1. Make sure Indigenous Peoples are prepared for different meetings, processes, platforms to use the opportunities that are created and existing platforms to their fullest potential.

To all actors

1. Advocate for equal employment opportunities for IPs youth and women in the communities.
2. Ensure access to justice for youth, women, and children.
3. Advocate for social services for women and children to multiple levels of government.
4. Promote and advocate for crop diversification and sustainable agriculture.
5. Promote and advocate for HR due diligence and FPIC.
6. Establish Cooperatives on IPs foods, seeds.

Synergies with partners

The importance of ***strengthening formal and informal relationship with Indigenous Peoples between IFAD country staff and IPs organisations*** was highlighted during the regional consultation. Establishing greater familiarity and communication can help to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the earlier stages of programme development, in budget planning, in evaluation, and in policy dialogues. Building such relationship with Indigenous Peoples would also help IFAD to involve IPs organizations outside of the direct areas of project implementation. Cambodia is an example of the benefits of building a good relationship between IFAD country staff and IPs organizations.

Participants also highlighted the importance of ***connecting IPAF-funded projects and partners with IFAD country teams***.

During the regional consultation, the Mekong region breakout group recommended that IFAD engage with and involve existing platforms including the World Food Forum Youth Policy Board and the My Food Vision campaign.

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

Participant name	Role (e.g. SC members; IPAF/IFAD project participant; Indigenous Peoples network)	Country	Organisation
Ms. Yun Mane	<i>n.1 SC member</i>	Cambodia	SCM
Mr. Pallab Chakma	<i>n.2 SC member</i>	Bangladesh	SCM
Ms. Mai Thin Yu Mon	<i>n.3 SC member (Mekong Region, previously Youth)</i>	Myanmar	SCM
Ms. Hlamraching Chowdhury Rony	<i>n.4 New SC member (Youth)</i>	Bangladesh	Kapaeng
Mr. Anthony Debbarma	<i>n.5 New SC member (South Asia)</i>	NE India	BITPDC
Ms. Hanieh Moghani	<i>n.1 Member of the UNPFII</i>	Iran	UNPFII
Ms. Pratima Gurung	<i>n. 1 Member of the IPAF Board</i>	Nepal	IPAF
Ms. Eleanor Dictaan - Bang-oa / Jane	<i>n. 1 Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner</i>	Philippines	TEBTEBBA
Mr. Nutdanai Trakansuphakon	<i>n.1 Representative from regional/sub regional networks</i>	Thailand	PASAD
Ms. Richel Rick Foo	<i>n.2 Representative from regional/sub regional networks</i>	Sabah, Malaysia	Pacos Trust
Ms. Leonila Secadron	<i>n. 1 Representative IFAD/IPAF-funded project</i>	Philippines	DTI RAPID project
Mr. Phone Sotheara	<i>n. 2 Representative IFAD/IPAF-funded project</i>	Cambodia	Highlander Association Organization (HA)
Mr. Prem Singh Tharu	<i>Indigenous Peoples Organization</i>	Nepal	AIPP

Annexes

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

Annex 1: List of participants

Participant name	Role (e.g. SC members; IPAF/IFAD project participant; Indigenous Peoples network)	Country	Organisation	E-mail
Mr. Khadga Saru Magar		Nepal	NIDA	khadgasm2017@gmail.com
Mr. Sudarshan Chaudhary		Nepal	NGO-FONIN	hope99sudarshan@gmail.com
Ms. Dwarika Thebe		Nepal	NIWF	dwarikathebe@gmail.com
Mr. Sanjib Kumar Lama Moktan		Nepal	YFIN	moktansanzib@gmail.com
Mr. Jeevan Rana Magar		Nepal	NIDA (Assistant for Khagda)	
Mr. Anthony Debbarma		NE-India	BITPDC	nokphang@gmail.com
Ms. Retina Rongpipi		NE-India	KHW	retzrongpp@gmail.com
Ms. Mina Kumari Ekka		India	ANGNA	angnaadivasi@gmail.com
Mr. Ramesh Jerai		India	JOHAR	johar.chaibasa@gmail.com
Mr. Tanay Dewan		Bangladesh	Farm Dwaers Association	tanaydewan@gmail.com
Mr. Khokon Suiten Murmu		Bangladesh	Jatiya Adivasi Parisad	ksmurmu@gmail.com
Ms. Hlamraching Chowdhury Rony		Bangladesh	Kapaeng	hlamrachingrony@gmail.com
Mr. Nutdanai Trakansuphakon		Thailand	PASAD	nutdanai_17@hotmail.com
Mr. Ha Nhu Hoi		Vietnam	<u>The Commercial Smallholder Support Project</u>	hanhuhoi@gmail.com
Ms. Richel Rick Foo		Malaysia	PACOS Trust	richelrickf@gmail.com
Ms. Surti Handayani		Indonesia	AMAN	surtydiza@gmail.com
Ms. Norlita Colili		Philippines	Palawan	colilininorlita@gmail.com
Ms. Rhoda Dalang Rivera		Philippines	Cordillera	rhodadalang@gmail.com
Ms. Lay Lita		Cambodia	CIPO	lyta.lay@cipocambodia.org
Mr. Koem Bunthang		Cambodia	CIPO	bunthang.koem@cipocambodia.org
Mr. Rithy Vireak		Cambodia	CIYO	vireakrithy-ciya@gmail.com
Ms. Choeun Sreymom		Cambodia	CIWA	sreymomchoeun05@gmail.com
Ms. Roth Sreyapa		Cambodia	Kui Hai	sreyparoth197@gmail.com
Mr. Lonn Pichdara	IPAF - Project	Cambodia	IPAF - Project	
Mr. Phone Sotheara	IPAF - Project	Cambodia	IPAF - Project	sotheara.phon2010@gmail.com
Mr. John Paul Petrola	IPAF - Project	Philippines	IPAF - Project	jpetrola@usa.edu.ph
Ms. Jane Yap-Eo	IPAF - Project	Philippines	IPAF - Project	jane@tebtebba.org
Ms. Leonila Secadron	IPAF - Project	Philippines	IFAD Funded Project	bmmmpc.pigtauranan@gmail.com
Ms. Hanieh Moghani	UNPFII	Iran	UNPFII	hanie.moghani@gmail.com
Ms. Yun Mane	SCM	Cambodia	SCM	yunmanes@gmail.com

Ms. Joan Carling	SCM	Philippines	SCM	joan.carling77@gmail.com
Mr. Pallab Chakma	SCM	Bangladesh	SCM	pallab.juju@gmail.com
Ms. Mai Thin Yu Mon	SCM	Myanmar	SCM	yunmanes@gmail.com
Ms. Thuk Nhum	Support	Cambodia	Interpreter_Khmer	nhumthuk1@gmail.com
Mr. Kashmir Toppo	Support	India	Interpreter_Hindi	kashmirtoppo922@gmail.com
Ms. Nuva Rai	Support	Nepal	Interpreter- Nepali	rai1nuva@gmail.com
Ms. Julia Fogerite	Support	USA	Documenter	fogerite.julia@gmail.com
Ms. Patcharin Sammasap	AIPP	Thailand	AIPP	patcharin@aippnet.org
Mr. Dharmodip Basumatary	AIPP	India	AIPP	dharmodip@aippnet.org
Mr. Prem Singh Tharu	AIPP	Nepal	AIPP	prem@aippnet.org
Ms. Kamonphan Saelee	AIPP	Thailand	AIPP	ale@aippnet.org
Ms. Ilaria Firmian	IFAD	Italy	IFAD	i.firmian@ifad.org
Mr. Han Ulac Demirag	IFAD	Germany	IFAD	u.demirag@ifad.org
Ms. Margherita Loddoni	IFAD	Italy	IFAD	m.loddoni@ifad.org
Ms. Antonella Cordone	IFAD	Italy	IFAD	a.cordone@ifad.org
Mr. Ryan Botengan	IFAD	Philippines	IFAD	botenganryan@gmail.com
Mr. Ankur Aggarwal	IFAD	India	IFAD	a.aggarwal@ifad.org
Mr. Meng Sekponsath	IFAD	Cambodia	IFAD	m.sakphouseth@ifad.org
Ms. Eleanor Dictaan - Bang- oa	IPAF regional implementing partner	Philippines	Tebtebba	ellen@tebtebba.org

Annex 2: Meeting agenda

***Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Self-Determination: A Pathway for Food Sovereignty and Security
Asia Regional Consultation in preparation for
the 2025 Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD***

November 5-7, 2024

Siem Reap, Cambodia

	Day – 1 Program details	Facilitator
9:00 – 9:15	Inauguration Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural/Spiritual blessings by Indigenous Peoples' spiritual elders by Ms. Yun Mane, Asia Steering Committee of IPFI and Executive Director of Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization 	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
9:15 – 9:30	Welcome and Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Phon Sotheara, Executive Director, Highlander Association Ulac Demirag, Country Director-IFAD Mr. Pallab Chakma, Member of the Steering Committee of the IPs Forum at IFAD 	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
9:30 – 9:55	Introduction of the participants by sub-region	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
9:55 – 10:15	Keynote Speech on Indigenous Peoples' Self-Determination and Food Sovereignty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Joan Carling, IPRI 	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
10:15 – 10:45	Session 1: Sharing Outcomes from IFAD-Sub-Regional Consultations – Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mai Thin Yu Mon - Member of the Steering Committee of the IPs Forum at IFAD (15 min) <p>IFAD policy on engagement with indigenous peoples and Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD-Towards the Global Meeting of the IPFI in Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Ilaria Firmian – Senior Technical Specialist – IPs, IFAD (15 min) 	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
10:45 – 11:00	Group Photo	

11:00 – 11:15	Tea Break	
11:15-12:20	Session 2: IFAD's Experiences with Engaging with Indigenous Peoples at Regional and country level (20 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ulac Demirag, Country Director, IFAD India and Sakphoueth Meng, CPO Cambodia <p>Session 3: IFAD's approach to nutrition-sensitive agriculture (20 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist, Nutrition, and Angkur Aggarwal, Consultant, Nutrition, APR <p>Q & A (40 mins)</p>	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
12:20 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:45	Session 4: Presentation of the current IPAF-funded projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to IPAF and overview of projects in Asia–Tebtebba(15 min) IPAF project presentations (30 mins) <p>Q & A (30 mins)</p>	Facilitator – Mr. Darmodhip
14:45 – 15:15	Tea Break	
15:15 – 16:15	Session 5: Presentation and discussion on IFAD-funded projects in IPs' territories in Asia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations by IPs representatives and PMUs representatives from IFAD projects and Open Dialogue (15 mins) Experience on FPIC in IFAD projects in Asia – Mr. Ryan Botengan, SECAP Expert, IFAD (15 mins) <p>Q&A (30 mins)</p>	Facilitator – Mr. Darmodhip
17:00 – 17:15	Session 6: Announcements for field visit and Closing of Day 1	Mr. Koem Bunthang
18:30 – 21:00	Solidarity Dinner and Cultural Exchange	Host Team

DAY - 2 FIELD VISIT		
6:00 AM	Departure	- Mrs. Srey Mom
6:00 - 8:30 AM	<i>Departure from Siem Reap, Sokhalay Angkor Resort to Andaz Village, Kampong Thom Province.</i>	- Host Team
8:30 - 12:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit the community rice field - Leave from community rice field to the Andaz community follow by visit the saving group/homestay/rice stock - Arrival of Indigenous Kui Youth Camp - Welcome Ritual Ceremony - Remarks note by the elders/authority/youth/women - Introduction by all participants (by country) Community sharing on their situation includes traditional practice/occupation/food security/challenges and how to manage the challenges	
12:00 - 1:30 PM	Solidarity lunch	
1:30 - 3:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q and A - Traditional Performance by the indigenous Kui and all the participants 	
3:30 - 6:30 PM	<i>Departure from Andas village to Siem Reap.</i>	
Day – 3 Program details		
9:00 – 9:45	Recap of Day 1 (15 mins) & Day 2 (30 mins)	Mr. Darmodhip
9:45 – 11:00	Session 5 : Introduction of two Parallel Working Groups (Mai Thin Yu Mon) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement with IFAD to promote food sovereignty and security: challenges and opportunities. (Facilitator: Mr.Pallab Chakma) ▪ Strengthen the role of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women and Youth to enhance food sovereignty and security: challenges and opportunities (Facilitator: Mai Thin Yu Mon) 	
11:00– 11:15	Tea Break	
11:15 – 11:45	Session 5 continues	Mr. Darmodhip
11:45– 12:45	Presentation and discussions of the outcomes from the parallel working groups. (30 mins)	Mr. Darmodhip

Comments and Q & A (30 mins)		
12:45– 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:00	Sub-regional working groups on actionable priorities/recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Asia ▪ Southeast Asia ▪ Mekong 	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
15:00 – 15:30	Selection of Steering Committee for IPFI	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
15:30 – 15:45	Tea Break	
15:45 – 16:30	Selection of participants at the Global Meeting of the Forum in Rome (by sub-region)	Mr. Prem Singh Tharu
16:30 – 17:00	Next steps by IFAD/AIPP, including selection of National IPs Focal Points	
17:00 – 17:15	Closing remarks by IFAD, Member of UNFP/II and AIPP	
17:15-17:30	Spiritual closing by Indigenous People's spiritual elders	

