

SIXTH GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

Consultation Meeting Report

ASIA REGION

November 9 2022



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' CLIMATE LEADERSHIP:
COMMUNITY-BASED SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE AND BIODIVERSITY

Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI)

2022 Regional consultation meeting report

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

Name of responsible organization:

Global Home for Indigenous Peoples (GH4IP) & Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

Introduction: Background and objectives

Since 2011, Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD (IPFI) has been held every two years by IFAD. The Forum is a permanent process of consultation and dialogue between representatives from Indigenous Peoples' institutions and organizations, IFAD, and governments. The **regional and sub-regional consultation meetings** are organized to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples in the various regions where IFAD operates. These consultations also track the progress made on past agreements, mainly the outcomes of previous global meetings and the regional action plans. In light of the theme of the sixth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD "**Indigenous Peoples climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity**", the regional and subregional consultation meeting is the opportunity to recognize the key role Indigenous Peoples play in protecting the environment. In addition, the videos illustrating the Indigenous Peoples' food systems and how they can inform and expand the set of possibilities that humanity can draw upon in facing environmental uncertainty will be showcased during the 6th global meeting of IPFI, Rome in February 2023 as well (*refer Individual Peoples Awards section below*).

The 6th Global Meeting theme aims to highlight Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on how to design and implement actions that enhance biodiversity, encourage climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, and care for the community, its members, and the planet. IPFI further aims to foster an intersectional perspective on these issues, by promoting perspectives on gender, youth, and disability. The Forum i.e., the 6th Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD is scheduled for February 2023. Aiming for the 6th global meeting, regional and sub-regional consultation meetings have been organized in different continents (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific) to gather diverse perspectives and voices. In this connection, the Asia Regional Meetings (RCM) and sub-regional consultations were organized in October – November 2022 to ensure that the Global Meeting reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples of Asian countries where IFAD operates.

Global Home for Indigenous Peoples (GH4IP) and Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) partnered with IFAD to lead consultation meetings with Indigenous Peoples of the Asia region. With the aim to leave no one behind, the Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN) and Centre for Sustainable development and

Environment (CENESTA) supported the organizers to extend the invitation to the Indigenous Peoples of Central and West Asia. As a result, Indigenous Peoples in Central and West Asia participated for the first time in the history of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD. The consultation meetings were held virtually using the Zoom platform. A total of 145 participants attended three sub-regional (South Asia, East Asia, and Central and West Asia) and one regional consultation meeting. The participants highlighted several issues and concerns during the consultation meetings as well as provided critical recommendations and suggestions to strengthen the well-being of the Indigenous Peoples in terms of human rights, livelihoods, preservation of knowledge and skills, and advocacy for the accessibility to resources. The major concerns consisted of a diminishing rate of Indigenous knowledge and worldviews (due to forced migration/displacement and loss of traditional territories or climate change), erosion of Indigenous Peoples’ self-governance system and customary laws due to the imposed law of the mainstream governments, lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and crops that are rich in nutritional and medicinal value, and the impact of climate change on Indigenous Peoples’ livelihoods and health, etc. The participants also shared positive outcomes of IFAD-funded projects on improving knowledge and skills on climate change adaptation and environmental conservation.

Methodology

Three sub-regional and one regional consultation meeting (virtual) were organized where Indigenous Peoples and representatives of their organizations from three sub-regions were invited. Representatives of IFAD grant recipients in each sub-regions were also included in the meeting. The consultation meetings were organized in presence of the members of the Indigenous Peoples Unit at the IFAD Secretariat and IFAD Regional team, UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Asia Representative Mr. Phoolman Chaudhary, and Steering Committee Members of Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (IPFI): Mr. Pallab Chakma, Mai Thin Yu Mon and Mrs. Yun Mane.

The consultation meetings were held between October and November 2022 and were attended by a total of 145 unique participants. The dates and participants are given in Table 1 as well as illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Sub-Regional and Regional Meeting dates and participants

Region/Sub-Region	Date	No. of Participants
South Asia	October 20, 2022	64
East Asia	October 31, 2022	63
Central and West Asia	November 1, 2022	42
Asia Regional Consultation	November 9, 2022	46

The sub-regional and regional consultation meetings were facilitated using the online platform Zoom. Global Home for Indigenous Peoples coordinated with other Asia-based Indigenous organizations namely Asian International Indigenous Networks (AIIN) and CENESTA to facilitate South Asia and Central and West Asia sub-regional consultation meetings respectively and to increase the outreach of the consultation meetings and collect diverse voices of Indigenous Peoples. Participants from 24 countries of Asia region participated in the consultation meetings.

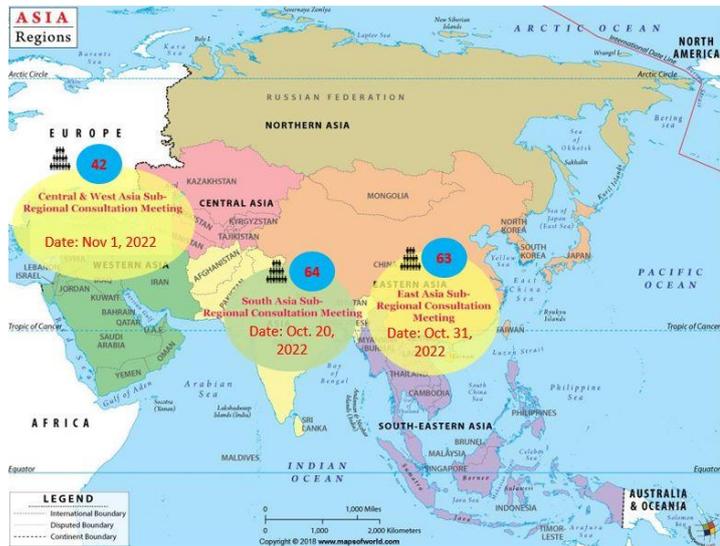


Figure 1: Geographical coverage of participants during Asia Sub-regional and Regional Consultation meetings

The South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting consisted of participants from four countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. Similarly, East Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting consisted of participants from seven countries: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam. and Central and West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting consisted of participants from 12 countries namely Afghanistan, Armenia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. Besides, there were also a few participants from the Palestinian Territory and Russia. Each sub-regional consultation and Regional Consultation Meeting (RCM) was about three hours long. A total of 145 unique participants (215 cumulative) attended the sub-regional and regional consultation meetings. Refer to the participant's list of each sub-regional consultation meeting in Annex 1.

Discussion on the 6th IPFI overall theme: “Indigenous Peoples’ Climate Leadership: Community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity”

Mrs. Yun Mane, Steering Committee Member of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD shared that Indigenous Peoples are the key agents to mitigate and adapt to climate change and enhance biodiversity and are the guardians of environmental knowledge as well environmental conservation. Along the same line, the key good practices covered below in the South-Asia Region shared by the Indigenous participants illustrate Indigenous Peoples’ Climate Leadership as well as demonstrate unique Indigenous solutions to preserve biodiversity and enhance resilience. The discussions including good practices, challenges, and issues are presented as per the sub-regional consultation meetings followed by challenges in the region.

1) South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

a. Indigenous Plant Species for nutrition and fight against climate change

- *Khejri* (local name for [Prosopis cineraria](#)) is an Indigenous plant species rich in nutritional and medicinal value, useful for both human beings and livestock found in the Rajasthan state of India, and can grow in harsh climatic conditions and deserts. According to the Indigenous Peoples like Megh Ram Bheel, *Khejri* is a

medicinal and highly nutritious food that can be helpful for gastritis and diabetes. Even women consume it during pregnancy eaten boiling and mixed with sugar which helps to reduce miscarriage and improve the health of women during pregnancy as it is rich in Calcium, iron, fiber, Vitamin A, and minerals. However, such important plant species need preservation and international branding and promotion.

- According to Roshan Ekka, India, Indigenous Peoples mostly used to have the seeds they needed for the next planting cycle and hardly used to purchase the seeds as they stored them each year. The Indigenous Peoples had Indigenous knowledge to store the seeds in sufficient volume and use them in the next crop cycle. Despite this, IPs have always been defending soil health but are affected by climate change. The communal nature of the IPs is important, but such values are shrinking, and due to migration, their traditional knowledge is diminishing and deteriorating at present.

b. Blend of modern knowledge and Indigenous practices for climate change Adaptation

- Meghnath Ale Magar, an Indigenous Magar man from Dailekh district of Nepal who lived for about 8 years abroad returned to his home country and engaged in permaculture. The initiative is a part of project *Adaptation for Smallholder in Hilly Areas (ASHA)* through which Meghnath received training of trainers and now is cascading the skills and learnings to other smallholder farmers in the community. The traditional method of organic waste management blended with the use of modern technology for improved organic waste has helped him use all the organic waste at his farm as a result his yields have improved. He believes that permaculture has been a good approach to climate change adaptation, and it benefits from organic fertilizer.
- Similarly, Manoj Nayak of India engaged in the Jiunga community where the OPELIP project funded by IFAD is being implemented suggested that the use of a gravity-fed irrigation system has helped keep the environment intact with the constant availability of water resources for irrigation.
- Manjuri Chakma from Bangladesh stated that shifting cultivation or rotational cultivation has been an important method to preserve the nutrients of the soil and retain the yield capacity. He also highlighted the importance of preserving the customary laws of the IPs while practicing the plantation and harvesting.
- The Tashi community has been contributing towards the protection of soil health and increasing soil fertility in the territories where the Tashi community lives. They practice rotational cropping and leave the land for a certain period without cultivation. For example, they do not use the land for an approx. 10 years and leave the land unused and during that time, they use other territories for agricultural production. That way, they protect the forest and natural streams. However, the government is invading and attempting to privatize tea farming or sometimes Forest Authority claiming their ancestral territories as a part of the national forest and not letting the Indigenous Peoples use the resources. These kinds of interventions push the Tashi community to migrate and face the impact of climate change such as shortage of water resources as well as unable to practice Indigenous knowledge.

- Fulmati Chaudhary, an Indigenous Tharu woman from Udaypur, Nepal shared Indigenous practices and cultural beliefs that made her culturally rich. She harvests and eats aquatic products: *ghongi*, *doka*, and crabs using her traditional knowledge and she celebrates her traditional festivals such as *jitiya*, *ghumra*, etc. Indigenous Peoples are dependent on agriculture, wildlife, and water thus it is their duty to save the nature and environment. With climate change, the situation has changed in her community. However, through an IFAD-funded project, she learned about tunnel farming and minimizing the water used for irrigation and increasing the production and selling the surplus Agri-products. Therefore, her income has increased and improved her purchasing capacity.
- c. **Rainwater Harvesting – a sustainable solution to water shortage**
 - Subashree from Odisha, India shared that rainwater harvesting has been a good initiative for recharging the groundwater and irrigating crops even during times when there is a shortage of water, thus increasing the agriculture yields. Likewise, Saif Ullah from Pakistan shared that rainwater harvesting ponds have positively impacted the livelihood of the IPs. Consequently, it has reduced economic expenses they used to spend money instead to buy water in the Balochistan region of Pakistan.

2) East Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

a. **Agroforestry practice for environmental protection**

The Higaonon tribe in Bukidnon Philippines has been contributing to climate resiliency by promoting Agroforestry. The Indigenous Peoples are practicing plantation of multiple cropping, i.e., planting trees around a parcel of land and in between planting corn, cassava, potato, etc. to get consumable food products to eat while protecting the land at the same time.

b. **Greenhouse yielding higher vegetable productivity**

Supported by IFAD, there is a good facility with good environmental conditions that helped raise more cows and sheep because of the pastureland. Because of the irrigation environment, Indigenous Peoples can produce more vegetables and plants. As a result, the benefit from the project lasts longer and each household's income has increased. To further enhance their income, Indigenous Peoples have set up a greenhouse to grow vegetable and fruits, and production of vegetables and fruits have increased too, increasing their earnings.

c. **Rotational Farming is Indigenous farming but not recognized by the authority**

As per Sokunthea Nun, rotational farming is an Indigenous farming method known for rich production and planting a variety of crops. However, rotational farming in Cambodia has been seen as destroying the forest and leading to forest degradation. Thus, it has been forbidden. New smart agricultural practices are introduced which are remarkably like the Rotational Farming of Indigenous Peoples. Also, the government and other agencies prioritized the Carbon credit, which is to protect the forest, but the Indigenous Peoples are forbidden to access the forest.

As per Mr. Pheap Sochea, current issues of IPs in Cambodia is because the government is in the process of producing the new law on Forestry and Protect Area Natural which is planning to eliminate the term of IPs from the law and restricted to the rotational farming or traditional occupation.

d. Tara Bandu – a community law

According to Ergilio Vicente, since 2019 up to now, Centro Juventude Covalima is recalling and promoting community law called Tara Bandu (Community Law) to contribute to climate resilience and adaptation. Tara Bandu has existed for centuries, pre-dating Portuguese colonization in the 16th Century. The tradition has almost disappeared. This Tara Bandu tradition has been revitalized in 5 villages. Tara Bandu is a simplified system of local rules set by different communities, owned by Indigenous People, which is used to manage and regulate human interactions with the environment, interactions of the community with each other, and interactions with animals.

3) Central and West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

The role of Indigenous People is important and the most effective stewards of the environment according to Nahid Naghizadeh, chairperson of CENESTA. However, there is a need for urgent action to strengthen the role of these communities in the process of climate decisions and policy-making processes since they are the right-holders of their lands and territories from terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, rangelands, grasslands, and deserts to marine ecosystems in all over the world but are in the threat and diminishing. Key points Ms. Nahid raised are:

- Recognition of the “Territories of Life” and customary governance systems to secure the communities' right to land and its resources and stop further fragmentation of all types of ecosystems.
- Establish a support system for developing community-based restoration and restitution plans benefiting natural ecosystems, enhancing their resilience features, save their endangered livelihoods that are linked to their territories and seriously threatened by drought, desertification, and land degradation.
- Promote and protect their Indigenous food systems and their bio-cultural diversity that represents at least 5000 different cultures across 90 countries with special attention to the role of youth and women groups; and

Nahid also quoted one statement from the sixth report of the IPCC, i.e., “empowering Indigenous communities, not only strengthens climate leadership in many countries but also changes broad social norms by raising knowledge of Indigenous governance systems which supported sustainable lifeways over thousands of years.”

Similarly, Maedeh Salimi, a board member of CENESTA highlighted that a production system that produces healthy food, sustainable ecosystems, and livelihood for small-scale farmers is achievable using biodiversity, but Indigenous Peoples and local communities do not have enough access to the genetic materials and need more collaboration with research stations and scientists through the participatory research processes. Maedeh shared a success story of how Indigenous Peoples were connected to the National Gene Bank of Iran and the local communities and Indigenous Peoples were able to revive the biodiversity and in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources in their areas and we supported the affirming community to set up the first community seed bank in Iran.

a. *Local Indigenous Peoples' Strategies to cope with drought and the impact of climate change, benefitting maximum from limited resources (livestock) and conservation of aquatic biodiversity*

Moreover, Nahid shared several challenges nomadic pastoralist tribes in Iran face such as the destruction of rangelands and land use change, rangelands to agricultural lands and squeezing the nomadic tribes out of their customary rangeland territories; construction of large dams without SEEIA and causing land degradation, dust storms and forced resettlement of the communities, construction of factories or urbanizations, destruction of migratory routes forces pastoralists to use vehicles for transporting their animals, climate changes impacting nomadic tribes (drought, floods, severe melting of glaciers of permanent snow cover mountains, serious reduction in ground & surface water with climate change and dams and agricultural projects, unprecedented regional dust storms that destroy forests and rangelands), etc. However, there are good stories as well. For example, the key conservation values of indigenous nomadic tribes regarding seasonal migration make the indigenous people live in harmony with nature (carrying capacity, date, and time of migration; several people for migration and adaptation strategy to climate change issues such as drought). Likewise, nomadic tribes have adopted strategies to cope with climate change such as Alternative livelihoods, strengthening and recognition of tribal territories of life (ICCAs), and using their features including buffer zones preserved for times of drought, managing migration: re-arranging dates, duration, and itinerary of migration, reviving ancestral techniques of early warning systems, using indigenous knowledge for monitoring and assessing the carrying capacity of destination rangelands before the season of migration, taking marketing decisions such as selling off animals before the season of migration based on community-based early warning systems, changing livestock breeds to more drought resistant ones, and bringing back the indigenous breeds when conditions improve, managing glaciers and snowfields by covering them with plant debris and tapping into melting glaciers by piping the water for livestock watering points.

b. *Adapting to climate change – moving from place to place*

Khaled Khawaldeh from Jordan stated that Indigenous People are mobile (move from place to place) as a means of climate change adaptation. Meaning that the Indigenous Peoples move and track the resources such as groundwater. Technically they are doing adaptation to climate change. In the Arab region, traditionally the pastoralist community conserved areas. When people allocate the common land where they allow grazing, rest, and they allow to use for everybody. It is a common way to the conservation of resources. The Indigenous Peoples are aware of what type of plant is good for the conservation of soil and they cultivate different crops in different seasons. They have a good way of grazing (resource minimizing) which is good for both the livestock (goats, sheep, and camels) and getting the maximum benefit from limited resources (livestock).

c. *An Indigenous method of fishing for sustainable fishery and protection of aquatic biodiversity*

Fatemeh Ekhlasi, a fisherwoman from Qeshm Island, Iran shared her experience with a traditional conservation way of fisheries to conserve aquatic biodiversity. Moshta is one of the traditional fishing methods for sustainable exploitation of

aquatics and the history of its usage in tidal beaches back to ancient times. People of Qeshm Island by utilizing raw materials created a structure for fishing without needing a fisherman. This structure is a combination of fishing nets and wooden pillars of tree trunks like *Gaz*, *Kahour*, and *Konar*. The way of setting up a Moshta has its procedure. It needs indigenous knowledge. Knowing the tidal and seabed is an obligation. The local technician called "*Ziband*" has the responsibility of Moshta mapping and setting up. The owner of Moshta catches so many kinds of aquatics but collects just the consumable ones and the rest is returned to the sea. This way, sustainable aquatic biodiversity is maintained and so are the livelihoods of people.

Challenges:

- In the past, the tribal people were and still are used to solving their problems themselves, however, now are managed by the government as new administrations and authorities have replaced Indigenous practices. With the introduction of new governmental administrative laws/rules such as the use of forces (security), the Indigenous knowledge and skills and customary laws are diminishing, according to Ananda Kujur of Chhatisgarh, India. The Indigenous Peoples know their nature, and environment and are aware of context, however, because of development, has affected their livelihood and lifestyles. Thus, the self-governance system of Indigenous and Tribal groups is now replaced and with the invasion of state and government and other administrative structures (police, etc.), the traditional/Indigenous practices are taken away from them by the government in the name of development and new rule of law.
- In Bangladesh where Chakma Indigenous Peoples are living, land grabbing is happening in the lands of IPs in the name of forest reserves and tourist spots and because of that, IPs are not allowed to use the resources. There is a restriction in the movement as well and the Indigenous settlers are not able to move because of the restriction imposed by the government. The principles of FPIC are not respected by the Bangladeshi government and no prior consultation was held before the interventions.
- Similarly, an example of an adverse effect of climate change on productivity in India. According to *Simran Rashmi Bansingh*, during her last visit to the working area of *Jharkhand* where IPs are living, there is a lack of water sources and due to this, farmers are not able to have more than one harvest and because of just one-time farming, they use lots of fertilizers that deteriorate the health of the soil and its fertility. There are possibilities for interventions such as developing small check dams or introducing rainwater harvesting to irrigate the land of the tribal community and revive the land and forest.
- **Land Rights and Lack of Recognition of Customary Laws:** Customary land tenure has been practiced by Indigenous Peoples for years and generations in Cambodia. Taking care of the nature around them is part of their livelihoods. However, Indigenous Peoples are accused of forest destruction, but Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia are the forest guardians. Indigenous Peoples face discrimination from the government security forces and authority personnel overseeing forests and land. Due to the global climate change agenda, Indigenous Peoples are not allowed to enter the forests and cut trees from the forest, neither they are allowed to practice

customary laws. At the same time, the government has allowed renting those forests to private companies for land mining. Thus, Indigenous Peoples are constantly suffering from discrimination and injustices. Similarly, more than 152 organizations are registered as IPOs at the Ministry of Interior, Cambodia, however, only a few numbers of IPOs are functional. There are more than 455 different Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia, yet more than 400 Indigenous Peoples groups are not recognized and identified by the government which creates a lack of identity problem, and they cannot claim land rights and collective land rights.

Regional recommendations

The recommendations are grouped broadly into three categories: to the government, to IFAD, and Indigenous Peoples. Moreover, the recommendations are divided into three sub-regions where sub-regional consultation meetings were held and then a summary of Asia Regional recommendations covering the entire Asia region.

A. Asia Regional Recommendations

The participants in South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting and Regional Consultation Meeting focused their recommendations on the recognition of customary laws of Indigenous Peoples, preservation of Indigenous knowledge, and building adaptability skills for tackling climate change through a blend of Indigenous knowledge and modern science. Also, some recommendations were on the conservation of Indigenous crops and food systems that have been existing for generations and now are on the verge of becoming endangered. The specific stakeholder wise recommendations from the South Asia Region are as follows:

I. Government

- Respective governments should recognize “territories of life” and the “customary governance system” practiced by the Indigenous Peoples for generations. This recognition is important to secure the Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land and its resources and minimize the further fragmentation of all types of ecosystems and strengthen the Indigenous way of protecting the environment and nature.
- Similarly, the respective government should also establish a mechanism to support developing a “community-based restoration and restitution plan” benefiting natural ecosystems, enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ resilience capacity, and promoting the preservation of endangered livelihoods that are linked to Indigenous territories that are threatened by drought, desertification, and land degradation.
- The government should recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples and adhere to Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in the national law and before any type of intervention on their land and territories whether in the form of appropriation of land and territories for reserves, forests, or national parks or development activities or any development activities
- The government should promote and protect Indigenous food systems and their bio-cultural diversity that represents the belief system and culture of Indigenous Peoples with special attention to the role of youth and women groups.

- The government should recognize the legalization of customary land law which is an important challenge for Indigenous Peoples around the world.
- The government should focus on localization while developing projects in such a way that it should be 'By and of the Indigenous Peoples' and not 'From the government to ensure the protection of Indigenous Knowledge Systems, their preservation, and sustainability. In addition, the modern education system should not be imposed in the name of development. Therefore, it is recommended to include IPs in decision making for development interventions as well as while designing school curriculum.
- For any nature of interventions in the land or territory of Indigenous Peoples, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) need to be considered and ensure the engagement of IPs in every step of the project cycle considering cultural appropriateness.
- Actively engage and consult with IPs for different social and infrastructural development and development activities in the land and territories of Indigenous Peoples.
- Ensure the IFAD-funded projects are targeted to Indigenous Peoples' welfare and promotion of livelihood and rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Recognition of the land and territorial rights of the Indigenous Peoples and provision of land rights and land titles.
- In Cambodia, it is recommended that the Cambodian Government recognizes the identity of the Indigenous Peoples as well as the customary laws practiced by the Indigenous Peoples in the country.

II. IFAD

- Develop a policy and mechanism and ensure that Indigenous Peoples are engaged and consulted through the project cycle of any programme/projects supported by IFAD such that Indigenous Peoples are involved during planning and implementation as well as in the evaluation process of the project.
- Recognition of customary laws of Indigenous Peoples when designing the project interventions
- Recognize and ensure the policy of FPIC is implemented for any kind of development interventions in the community of Indigenous Peoples.
- Collaborate with the government and/or Indigenous Peoples in Pakistan and plan for the Indigenous Peoples targeted projects in remote areas of the country.
- Promote neglected crops and plant species but rich in nutrition and medicinal values. For example, the preservation of Prosopis (*Prosopis cineraria*) which is locally known by [Kheiri](#) in Rajasthan State of India is drought resistant and can grow in a harsh climate.
- Design a longer-term project with a project duration of 7 to 10 years when targeting Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Communities because development is a gradual and long-term process.

- Develop guidelines and publications to preserve IPs' knowledge and skills and disseminate the knowledge to the younger generations and the world.
- Develop a simple and easily accessible application process and procedure for IPAF fund for the Indigenous Peoples Organizations. One alternative could be establishing a digital mechanism to apply for the fund as well as disseminating the information about the fund massively using the Indigenous Peoples Organizations network.
- Engage IPs/IPOs in the process of monitoring IFAD-funded projects and decision-making mechanisms so that there is higher ownership of the results of the projects.
- Ensure access to Climate Fund at the grass-root level and reach the community directly without going through an intermediary.
- Develop a mechanism to map Indigenous Peoples (IPs) from all socio-cultural regions of the world. Mapping will highlight the gaps and trends among the IPs for well-suited development interventions and enable IPs to maximize the benefits of the intervention.
- Increase the volume of investment targeting the Indigenous Peoples. Currently, the funds targeted for the IPS share a small percentage compared to the entire funding that ranges around 30%.
- Raise awareness and sensitize non-Indigenous staff and stakeholders working with IPs on the worldviews of the IPs and challenges such as war, sanctions, and political and economic issues which make the IPs in the Central and West Asia region more marginalized and isolated.
- Ensure representation of Indigenous Peoples in all scales of decision-making in the IFAD governance system and programming.
- Since IFAD works through governments, IFAD should ensure a policy and mechanism for the governments to meaningfully engage Indigenous Peoples in the IFAD-funded programmes/interventions.
- In the Central and West Asia region, countries are suffering from political sanctions that have pushed and marginalized the Indigenous Peoples from accessing resources and services. In this context, it would be appropriate if IFAD navigates a strategy to support IPs and minority communities in the Central and East Asia region.
- Invest time and resources to document Indigenous People's knowledge and practices that have existed for generations and are still relevant in today's context.
- Consideration of Indigenous Peoples as "Beyond Beneficiaries" and engage Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) in planning and different high-level decision-making process of IFAD. Recruitment of Indigenous Peoples as staff and engaging them in initiatives related to Indigenous Peoples issues would be more relevant and appropriate to understand and dive into the depth of the issues. Also, engage Indigenous Peoples and IPOs as the experts in the evaluation of IFAD programmes.

- Ensure the counterpart government is a signatory of ILO 169, UNDRIP, and other Human Rights related conventions of the United Nations as well as advocate for the recognition of FPIC by the respective counterpart government.

IFAD should lead the Inter-Agency Support Group and engage Indigenous Peoples to raise the issues faced by Indigenous Peoples and create an environment where the stakeholders of the Inter-Agency Support Group can work collaboratively to take collective actions in collectively solving the complex challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples. Proactive active engagement of the Inter-Agency Support Group is essential, and IFAD can play important role in coordinating the stakeholders of the Group to hold meaningful consultations with the IPs as per the UNDRIP article 41 so that Indigenous Peoples do not have to repeat their issues/challenges with each UN Bodies.

III. Indigenous Peoples

- Since IPs are Knowledge keepers of land and nature and believe in communal values and systems, the knowledge and skills need to be transferred to future generations, thus the knowledge remains for the next generations. It would be important for Indigenous Peoples to establish a mechanism within their community to share their existing knowledge, practices, and beliefs with younger generations.
- Collaborate and show solidarity in the struggle for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' identity and advocacy for the land rights of the Indigenous Peoples.
- Promote climate resilience through Agroforestry- IPs practicing planting with multiple cropping, planting trees around a parcel of land, and in between planting corn, cassava, potato, etc. would enable stable food practices while protecting the land. It is an example from the Higaonna tribe in Bukidnon Philippines.
- Promotion of culture, language, identity, and protection of land, forest, and nature by continuing the generational practices.
- Promotion of culture, language, identity, and protection of land, forest, and nature.
- Conservation of endangered seeds and making an action plan for food sovereignty.

Synergies with partners

Based on the coverage, expertise, and familiarity with the Indigenous Peoples' engagement policy of IFAD, following Indigenous Peoples organizations could be the potential and long-term collaborative partners to create synergies for the joint initiatives focused on IPFI themes.

- Asia Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
- Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)
- CENESATA
- Global Home for Indigenous Peoples (GH4IP)
- Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO) and
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

Election of Indigenous Peoples delegates attending in person the 6th IPFI global meeting

Total number of participants from Asia Region: 17 (13 IFAD funded and 4 self-sponsored)

- 2 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-funded projects.

In this regard, the 5 representatives from regional/sub-regional networks of indigenous peoples were selected by the Members of the Steering Committee in consultation with their regional and subregional networks. The criteria considered for the selection were shared during each sub-regional as well as regional consultation meetings. The key criteria were:

- Participated in any of the three sub-regional consultation meetings
- Have a good understanding of IFAD Indigenous Peoples engagement policy
- An active advocate of Indigenous Peoples' rights in the region
- Possibility of obtaining a Schengen visa

Participant name	Role	Country	Organization
Mr. Pallab Chakma (M)	Steering Committee Member of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
Ms. Yun Mane (F)	Steering Committee Member of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	Cambodia	Cambodian Indigenous People Organization
Mr. Phoolman Chaudhary (M)	Member of the UNPFII	Nepal	UNPFII
Mai Thin Yu Mon (F)	Youth Representative and Steering Committee Member of IPFI	Myanmar	IPFI
Ms. Pratima Gurung (F)	Member of the IPAF Board	Nepal	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal
Eleanor Dictaan – Bang-oa (F)	Focal Person for IPAFT	Philippines	Tebtebba
Hanieh Maoghani (F)	Legal Advisor/lps Women/UNPFII	Iran	CENESTA
Aida Jamangulova (F)	Manager	Kyrgyzstan	IDA
Buddha Ghartee (M)	Senior Vice-President	Nepal	NEFIN

Manjuni Chakma (M)	Project Officer	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
Roshan Ekka (M)	Youth Focal Person	India	Asian Indigenous International Network
Mr. Davasish (M)	IPAF-funded project	Bangladesh	Taungya
Loeun SamOeun (F)	IPAF-funded project	Cambodia	Highlander Associated
Ana Luisa Sanchez Ramos (F)	Board Member	Peru/Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
Prem Chaudhari	Project Coordinador	UAE	Asian Indigenous International Network
Anil Chaudhary	Secretary	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
Brijlal Chaudhari	President	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples

Annexes

- Annex 1: List of participants (including info on participants' country, organization and email, and role)
- Annex 2:
 - Presentations delivered (including Progress on IFAD IPs Policy delivered by IFAD) and
 - Q&A session of the respective sub-regional and regional consultation meeting
- Annex 3: Meeting(s) agenda(s)
- Annex 4: Report of Central and West Asia sub-regional consultation meeting (separate attachment)
- Annex 5: Profile of host and coordinating organizations
- Annex 6: Glimpse of consultation meeting

Annex 1: List of participants

South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Date: October 20, 2022

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
1.	Ajaya Kumar Khosla	Team Leader	India	PRAGATI
2.	Anabel Benjamin Bara	Director	India	International Confederation of Indigenous Peoples

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
3.	Anand Kujur	Social worker	India	Gyan Sagar CG Sarwangin Vikas Sangathan
4.	Arnab Chaudhary	Program Director	Nepal	Harin Nepal
5.	Arnoud Hameleers	CD	Bangladesh	IFAD
6.	Arthanari Perumal	PROGRAMME DIRECTOR	India	OPELIP
7.	ASDP Nepal	Agriculture Officer	Nepal	ASDP, Birendranagar
8.	Banoja Nayak	Project Manager	India	JDA, Gonasika
9.	Binod Devkota	Project Coordinator	Nepal	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA)
10.	Brijlal Chaudhari	President	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
11.	Buddha Ghartee	Senior Vice Chair	Nepal	NEFIN
12.	Buddha Thapa Ghartee	Senior Vice Chair	Nepal	NEFIN
13.	Chandra Tripura	Executive Council Member	Bangladesh	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
14.	Elina horo	convenor	India	Adivasi Women's network
15.	Gourango Patro	Chief executive	Bangladesh	PASKOP
16.	Habitan Umer	MIS/Communication Officer	Pakistan	GLLSP-II
17.	Hanieh Moghani	Legal advisor	United States	CENESTA
18.	Helena Talang	Project coordinator	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
19.	Himal Oli	Agriculture Technician	Nepal	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
20.	Hossein Mousazadeh	PhD candidate	Hungary	Eotvos Lorand University
21.	Ilaria Gasparre	Regional Analyst	Italy	IFAD
22.	Janak Budha	Agricultural Technician	Nepal	Asdp

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
23.	Kamal Gaire	Country Programme Analyst	Nepal	IFAD
24.	Kamlesh Chaudhary	Program coordinator	United Arab Emirates	Asian Indigenous International Network
25.	Kashmir Toppo	Coordinator	India	ANGNA
26.	Kusum Alam	Secretary	India	Adiwasi Ekta Parishad
27.	Laxmi Chaudhary	Student	Nepal	Central department of public health
28.	Livia Saggiocco	Consultant	Italy	IFAD HQ
29.	Subrat Achary	Manager GIS	India	OPELIP, Odisha, India
30.	MaghaRam Bheel	Agriculture, education and social work	India	Bheel Samaj Shekshnik Shodh and Development Sansthan Barmer
31.	Manjuni Chakma	Project Officer	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
32.	Margherita Loddoni	consultant	Italy	IFAD
33.	Meghnath Ale Magar	Lead Farmer	Nepal	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA) Project
34.	Mina kumari Ekka	Secretary	India	Adivasi Navjeewan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA)
35.	Nakhta Ram Bheel	Education and Agricultural Awareness and Reformation	India	Bheel Samaj Shekshnik Sodh and Vikas Sansthan Jodhpur Rajasthan
36.	Pallab Chakma	Executive Director	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
37.	Phoolman Chaudhary	Expert Member	Nepal	UNPFII
38.	Phulmaya Chaudhary	Farm Enterprises	Nepal	RERP
39.	Priya Jena	District Manager	Pakistan	NRSP

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
40.	Pratima Chaudhary	Micro-Entrepreneur (Fishery)	Nepal	Baluwa Fish Producer Farmer Group, Kolhavi, Bara/Nepal
41.	Prem Chaudhari	Programme Advisor	Nepal	Asian Indigenous International Network
42.	Raju Gadtaula	Economic Inclusion/ Data Management Officer	Nepal	Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project (RERP)
43.	Ram Bharose Chaudhari	Supply Chain Supervisor	Nepal	RERP
44.	Rashmi Ranjan Barik	PO NRM	India	OPELIP
45.	Reehana Raza	Regional Director	Italy	IFAD
46.	Roshan Ekka	Director	India	Thy Progressive Foundation
47.	Saif Ullah	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Pakistan	Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project
48.	Salik Poudel	Senior Agriculture Officer	Nepal	ASDP
49.	Seemran Rashmi Bansingh	Director	India	The Kingdom Come Foundation
50.	Shila Gnyawali	Planning Officer	Nepal	ASHA Project
51.	Shrikanta Adhikari	Agriculture Specialist	Nepal	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA)
52.	Subhashree Paital	Project Manager	India	OPELIP
53.	Sumaira Sumaira	Country Programme Analyst	Pakistan	IFAD
54.	Susan Yakha	Aluminum fabricator (skill graduate)	Nepal	Rural Enterprise and Remittance Project (SAMRIDDHI)

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
55.	Thennarasu Sundaram	Secretary	India	Integrated Centre for Tribal Research Resource and Rehabilitation (ICTRRR)
56.	Tulsi Chaudhary	Logistics Coordinator	Nepal	UNPFII
57.	Uzzal Azim	Program Manager	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation
58.	Yun Mane	SC member	Cambodia	FIAD Asia-Asia member
59.	Chaubase Glass			
60.	Fulmati Chaudhary		Nepal	
61.	Shanto			IFAD
62.	Karla Pita	IP team	Mexico	IFAD
63.	Raphical Balance			
64.	Shantonu			

East Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Date: October 31, 2022

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
1.	Ilaria Gasparre	Regional Analyst	Italy	IFAD
2.	Yinhong Sun	Country Program Officer	China	IFAD
3.	Yinyin Shi	Country Programme Assistant	China	IFAD China
4.	Reehana Raza	Regional Director	Italy	IFAD
5.	Sunita Rai	Faculty lecturer	Nepal	National College
6.	Sunita Chaudhary	Secretary	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
7.	Pamela Joy Nandu	Regional Gender and Institutional	Philippines	DAR Project ConVERGE

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
		Development Specialist		
8.	Lorna Salera	Provincial Gender and Institutional Development Coordinator	Philippines	DAR Project ConVERGE
9.	Liza Saavedra	Regional Gender and Institutional Development Coordinator	Philippines	DAR project ConVERGE
10.	Leticia Saga	Provincial Gender and Institutional Development Assistant	Philippines	DAR Project ConVERGE
11.	Christy Gonzales	Provincial Gender and Institutional Development Coordinator	Philippines	DAR Project ConVERGE
12.	Wilma Cajés	IP member	Philippines	Capihan Multi-purpose Cooperative
13.	Sokunthea Nun	President	Cambodia	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)
14.	Ergilio Vicente	Program Adviser	Timor-Leste	Centro Juventude Covalima (Covalima Youth Centre)
15.	Vansey SAO	Executive Director	Cambodia	Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO)
16.	龙山县外资办罗祖友 (Luo Zuyou, Foreign Investment Office of Longshan County)	项目主管 (Project Director)	China	龙山县外资外援项目办公室 (Longshan County Foreign Aid Project Office)

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
17.	2.022102 62027011	副主任 (Deputy director)	China	龙山县外资外援项目办公室 (Longshan County Foreign Aid Project Office)
18.	NingXia Wu Hao	工程师 (Engineer)	China	NXCCA
19.	安庆贤 (An Qingxian)	教授 (Professor)	China	中南大学 (Central South University)
20.	fenghuan g zuhui- wu	会计员 (Accountant)	China	凤凰县项目办 (Phoenix County Project Office)
21.	吴飞 (Wu Fei)	无 (None)	China	经营主体 (Business entity)
22.	Hunan PPMO Xie Zhengron g	科长/项目 主管 (Section Chief/Projec t Manager)	China	湖南省农业对外经济合作中心 (省项目办) Hunan Agricultural Foreign Economic Cooperation Center (Provincial Project Office)
23.	Hunan Lihaorui	无 (None)	China	石门县商业孵化中心 (Shimen County Business Incubation Center)
24.	wu songjiang	教授 (Professor)	China	Hunan Agriculture University
25.	Roshan Ekka	Focal Person	India	Asia International Indigenous Networks
26.	Hanieh Moghani	Legal counsel	null	Cenesta
27.	芳刘 (Fang Liu)	工作人员 (Staff Member)	China	泸溪县外资外援项目办公室 (Luxi County Foreign Aid Project Office)
28.	Phoolman Chaudhar y	Vice Chair	Nepal	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
29.	Prem Chaudhari	Program Coordinator	United Arab Emirates	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
30.	Kamlesh Chaudhar y	Program Manager	United Arab Emirates	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
31.	小勇李 (Xiaoyong Li)	三级主任科 员	China	湖南省石门县项目办 (Project Office of Shimen County, Hunan Province)

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
		(Third-level Chief)		
32.	志锋 朱 (Zhi Feng Zhu)	项目管理 (Project Management)	China	汝城县农业农村局 (Rucheng County Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs)
33.	KUNYUE WU	农艺师 (Agronomist)	China	宁夏农业综合开发中心 (China Ningxia Agricultural Comprehensive Development Center)
34.	Channary KIM	Official	Cambodia	Ministry of Commerce
35.	Anh Nguyễn	Cán bộ truyền thông	Vietnam	Ban điều phối Dự án hỗ trợ kinh doanh cho nông hộ tỉnh Cao Bằng
36.	Yun Mane	SC member	Cambodia	IFAD
37.	Tulsi Chaudhary	Logistic Coordinator	Nepal	Asian Indigenous International Network
38.	Anabel Benjamin Bara	Director	India	Thy Kingdom Come Foundation
39.	宁夏区第三方监测评价	工程师 (engineer)	China	宁夏区第三方监测评价 (Third-party monitoring and evaluation of Ningxia District)
40.	duxiaoyun	监测评价 (Monitoring and Evaluation)	China	湖南省古丈县外资外援项目办 (Foreign Aid Project Office of Guzhang County, Hunan Province)
41.	Swan MacIlquham	Translator and Interpreter (Chinese-English)	Canada	International Institute of Buffalo, US
42.	Thuyan Cao	Interpreter – Vietnamese - English	United States	International Institute of Buffalo
43.	Buddha Ghartee	Senior Vice Chairperson	Nepal	NEFIN
44.	Nguyễn Thị Huyền Trang	Project staff	Vietnam	CSAT Trà Vinh

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
45.	Atama Katama	Permanent Representative to UN for Dayak International Organization / President of MOPOT	Malaysia	Dayak International Organization / MOPOT
46.	Margherita Ioddoni	consultant	Italy	United Nations
47.	Arsih Suharsih	Head of Sustainable Development & People Empowerment Department	Indonesia	SATUNAMA Foundation
48.	Felicia Fahlin	Intern	Italy	IFAD
49.	Enzo Panetta	Intern	Italy	IFAD
50.	Quyen Nguyen	Cán bộ M&E	Vietnam	Cao Bang CSSP
51.	Ilaria Firmian	Senior Technical Specialist	Italy	IFAD
52.	Lorenzo del Castillo	Monitoring and Results Specialist	Italy	IFAD
53.	琴飞 段 (Qin Fei Duan)	财务人员 (Finance Officer)	China	国际农发基金 (IFAD)
54.	Thị Thạch Thị Chal	FOUNDER	Vietnam	SOK FARM CO., LTD
55.	Manuel Guadalaxara	Intern	Italy	IFAD
56.	Frew Bedasso	CD	Cambodia	IFAD
57.	Francisco Pichon	Country Director	Vietnam	IFAD
58.	Benedict Topin	Vice President	Malaysia	KDCA

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
59.	Karla Sofia Vidal	IPS team	United States	IFAD
60.	Brijlal Chaudhari	President	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
61.	Kusum Alam	Secretary	India	Adiwasi Ekta Parishad
62.	Rachele Arcese	Programme Officer for Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar	Cambodia	IFAD
63.	Sochea PHEAP		Cambodia	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO)

Central and West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Date: November 1, 2022

id	Participant Name	Role	Country	Organization
1.	Anil Chaudhary	Secretary	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
2.	Sami Alnaggar	Chairman	Yemen	All Youth Foundation for community development
3.	Khalid Asal	CD	Iraq	Al aghsan
4.	Khalid Khawaldeh	Global coordinator	Jordan	Dana and Qadisiyah Local Community Cooperative and World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People and Pastoralists
5.	Aida Jamangulova	manager	Kyrgyzstan	ADI
6.	Maha Mohammed	Chairwoman	Yemen	Wogood for Human Security
7.	Jawid Ahmad Omari	Senior Information & Coordination Officer	Afghanistan	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)

8.	Oguzhan Coban	Manager	Turkey	Gecci, Sarikecililer Yasatma Ve Dayanisma Dernegi
9.	Bassima Khatib	Head of Nature Conservation	Lebanon	Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon
10.	Mobina Nourmohammadian Amiri	Environmental Engineer	Iran	Cenesta
11.	Mehdi Esmaeli	Researcher	Iran	Cenesta
12.	Roshan Ekka	Focal Person	India	Asia International Indigenous Networks
13.	Arash Lotfi	Bakery consultant	Iran	Cenesta
14.	Fatima Ahmadi Sahli	Indigenous people	Iran	Burqa cbo
15.	Sina Maghami Nick	DPhil student	United Kingdom	University of Oxford
16.	Fatemeh Ekhlasi		Iran	
17.	Maedeh Salimi	programe manager	United States	Cenesta
18.	Phoolman Chaudhary	Vice Chair	Nepal	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
19.	Prem Chaudhari	Program Coordinator	United Arab Emirates	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
20.	Sepideh Shakeri	Environmental expert	Iran	Cenesta
21.	Buddha Ghartee	Senior Vice Chairperson	Nepal	NEFIN
22.	Aitkul Burkhanov	General direktor	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz association of forest and land users
23.	Lama Ranjous	Partnership Officer	Iraq	Water Science Policy
24.	Hala Murad	General manager	Jordan	Dibeen For Environmental Development
25.	Tulsi Chaudhary	Logistic Coordinator	Nepal	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)

26.	Nahid Naghizadeh	Senior Researcher	Iran	Cenesta
27.	Нигора Хожиматова	Руководитель	Uzbekistan	ННО "Зиёнур"
28.	Hadi Moradi	Agricultural Engineer	Iran	Koosha sabz arkan paydar
29.	Anabel Benjamin Bara	Director	India	Thy Kingdom Come Foundation
30.	Soheil hoseinzadeh	Documentry /Film maker	Iran	Cenesta
31.	Hanieh Moghani	legal advisor	United States	Cenesta
32.	Wafa El Solh	Interpreter (Arabic)	United States	International Institute of Buffalo
33.	Mustafa Aahangaran	Interpreter	United States	International institute of Buffalo
34.	Enzo Panetta	Intern	Italy	IFAD
35.	Yun Mane	SC	Cambodia	CIPO
36.	Mehrnoosh Rezapoor	Facilitator	Iran	Reyhooon
37.	margherita loddoni	consultant	United Kingdom	IFAD
38.	Roberto Longo	Country Director IFAD	Italy	IFAD
39.	Ilaria Firmian	Senior Technical specialist indigenous peoples	Italy	IFAD
40.	Pallab Chakma	ED	Bangladesh	KF
41.	Karla Pita	Indigenous Peoples team member	Mexico	IFAD
42.	Brijlal Chaudhary	President	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples

Asia Regional Consultation Meeting

Date: November 9, 2022

Id	First Name	Organization	Country	Role
1.	Anil Chaudhary	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples	Nepal	Secretary
2.	Yamini Lohia	IFAD	India	Regional Communications Analyst
3.	Filiberto Penados	IFAD	Belize	Consultant
4.	Hossein Mousazadeh	Eotvos Lorand University	Hungary	PhD student and senior researcher
5.	Christy Gonzales	DAR-Project ConVERGE	Philippines	Provincial Gender and Institutional Development Coordinator
6.	Manjuni Chakma	Kapaeeng Foundation	Bangladesh	Project Officer
7.	Ilaria Gasparre	IFAD	Italy	Regional Analyst
8.	Mobina, Cenesta, Iran	Cenesta	null	Environmental Engineer
9.	Roshan Ekka	Thy Progressive Foundation	India	Director
10.	Nakhta Ram Bheel	Bheel Samaj Shekshnik Sodh and Vikas Sansthan	India	Educational And Agricultural Awareness and implementation of these things
11.	Maedeh Salimi	Cenesta	null	Program manager & Member of the board
12.	Ilaria Firmian	IFAD	Italy	Senior Technical Specialist Indigenous Peoples
13.	Seemran Rashmi Bansingh	Thy kingdom come Foundation	India	Founder and Director
14.	Anabel Benjamin Bara	UNESCO	India	Member, Global Task Force for IDIL

15.	Arnab Chaudhary	Harin Nepal/Khyala bagal	Nepal	Program director
16.	Maha Mohammed	Wogood for Human Security	Yemen	Chairwoman
17.	Ram Bharose Chaudhari	Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project (RERP)	Nepal	Supply Chain Supervisor
18.	Yun Mane	CIPO-SC for Global Forum	Cambodia	SC
19.	Kamal Gaire	IFAD	Nepal	Country Programme Analyst
20.	Tulsi Chaudhary	Asain Indigenous International Network	Nepal	Logistic Coordinator
21.	Arnoud Hameleers	IFAD	Bangladesh	Country Director
22.	Kashmir Toppo	ANGNA	India	Coordinator
23.	Saif Ullah	PMU, Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project - Phase 2 (GLLSP-II), Government of Balochistan	Pakistan	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
24.	Uzzal Azim	Kapaeeng Foundation	Bangladesh	Program Manager
25.	Kamlesh Chaudhary	Asian Indigenous international network	United Arab Emirates	Program associate
26.	Buddha Ghartee	NEFIN	Nepal	Senior Vice Chairperson
27.	Binod Devkota	ASHA	Nepal	Project Coordinator

28.	Leticia Saga	DAR	Philippines	ARPPOI
29.	Phoolman Chaudhary	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)	Nepal	Expert Member
30.	Rashmi Ranjan Barik	OPELIP ODISHA INDIA	India	State programme officer -NRM
31.	Anand Prakash Kujur	Gyan Sagar Chhattisgarh Sarwangee n Vikas Sangathan	United States	Social Worker
32.	Laxmi Chaudhary	Khyal Bagal	Nepal	Member
33.	dhuha alaa	alaghsan	Iraq	coordinator
34.	Pratima Chaudhary	Group	Nepal	Mentor
35.	Hanieh Moghani	CENESTA	null	LEGAL ADVISOR
36.	Mai Thin Yu Mon	CHRO	United States	Program Manager
37.	Mehdi Esmaeli	Cenesta	null	Researcher
38.	Karla pita	IFAD	Mexico	IFAD Indigenous Peoples team
39.	Margherita Loddoni	IFAD	Italy	consultant
40.	Livia Saggiocco	IFAD	Italy	Consultant
41.	Pallab Chakma	KF	United States	ED
42.	Enzo Panetta	IFAD	Italy	Intern
43.	Lorenzo del Castillo	IFAD	Italy	IPs Team
44.	Nhum Thuk	IADC	Cambodia	ED
45.	Prem Chaudhari	Asian Indigenous International Network	Nepal	Program coordinator
46.	Brijlal Chaudhari	Global Home for	Nepal	President

		Indigenous Peoples		
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Annex 2: Summary of sub-regional meetings, presentations, and Q&A

I. Presentation of IFAD on progress on Implementation of IFAD IPS Policy (attached separately)

II. South Asia

a. Presentations

Presentation by Mr. Kamal Gaire (Attached separately)

b. Q&A sessions

<i>Questions/Intervention</i>	<i>Response</i>
Is there any provision of grants for remote Indigenous Peoples in Pakistan?	There is no provision of grants in Pakistan recently, but it is great to have inputs and knowing updates from the region (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).
How many projects in the Asia region are there focused on Indigenous Peoples?	A total of 7 projects in the whole region of Asia and the Pacific focus on Indigenous Peoples (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD)
How inclusion is inbuilt into IFAD programmes particularly involving IPs in the design of the programme?	Beneficiaries are involved from the beginning. For example, if the target is women or socially excluded communities (Dalit), their number is confirmed during the design phase in the logframe and we have disaggregated data as well (Kamal Faire, IFAD, Nepal Country Manager) FPIC has applied as well as the valuable knowledge of Indigenous Peoples of management of natural resources and culture is integrated. In the Monitoring system, disaggregation of beneficiaries and strengthen the Monitoring system to adapt IPs and other dimensions of IPS. According to the updated policies, 10 projects designed to target IPs. IFAD also works with the Government and includes these instruments as a part of IFAD governance (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).
Are there any Indigenous Peoples as experts in the IFAD projects? Are the IFAD staff trained on the Indigenous Peoples' knowledge system?	IFAD has been engaging IPS experts in designing projects such as projects funded by Sida. There are 5 projects now that involve IPs to design projects and are in the pilot phase. The idea is to build on this

Questions/Intervention	Response
	<p>experience of the pilot and expand. Initiatives are ongoing to disseminate IP knowledge to IFAD staff.</p> <p>For example, in one IPAF project, an IPs expert was invited to speak on the IPs, to maximize the knowledge also mobilizing social media, and consulted several IPs.</p> <p>A decade of Indigenous Language launched and so a lot of initiatives going on IFAD end (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).</p> <p>A paradigm shift is happening, i.e., from beneficiary to leadership and that is also the theme of the 6th global meeting of IFAD. How much consultation is not about speaking on someone's behalf but a horizontal dialogue (Karla, IFAD)?</p>
<p>In the case of Nepal, there is Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) and international agenda such as SDGs and agenda 2030 where the focus is Leave No-One Behind. No development is possible without the development of Indigenous Peoples. In this context, what strategies is IFAD in Nepal doing to engage Indigenous Peoples?</p>	<p>IFAD has an MIS system in place and tracks disaggregated data of Indigenous Peoples. There are pitfalls in ADS and the government is reviewing and IFAD is supporting and hoping to review and include in ADS next year (Kamal Gaire, Nepal IFAD Country Manager)</p>
<p>The project duration is shorter these days. Before it used to be 10 years or 7 years and now the project period is the shorter period. However, to work for vulnerable and tribal communities, the project duration should be longer to support them as they are living in difficult terrain and hard-to-reach places. Thus, if possible, the projects targeted to tribal and vulnerable communities and indigenous Peoples should be longer and not hurry to achieve the targets. Is there any strategy to have longer-term projects for this group of communities compared to other communities?</p>	

III. East Asia

a. Presentations

i. Indigenous Peoples APR Regional Action Plan 2021-22 - East Asia

- ii. Presentation on challenges and adaptation strategies by CENESTA, Iran
 - iii. Criteria of nominations for awards for best IFAD and Non-IFAD projects
- b. Q&A sessions

Questions/Interventions	Response
How does IFAD manage to take action on the Monitoring process and the role of IPs in the monitoring process?	<p>For both big and small grant projects, the monitoring system is in place. Define some well-being indicators provision. Community level and coming from direct experience with IPs is very important and IFAD is planning to work with IPs in November and set up an M&E system (Margharita, IFAD)).</p> <p>IFAD projects are designed and implemented in partnership with the government and M&E is a part of the implementation level and for IPAF, disaggregation by age and sex of IPs. Policy on engaging IPs and would like to strengthen the M&E system and incorporate data in the IFAD corporate system.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback system in IFAD projects and in the process, where IPs can be involved but there are only a few projects where IPs are involved in participatory monitoring (Ilaria Fierman, IFAD)</p> <p>All the operation in Viet Nam primarily targets vulnerable population in remote areas of Viet Nam. For large programs of a loan nature, supervision is a part of the project, and provincial and district, and communal government and IFAD conduct supervision and monitoring visits in remote areas and assess how the project is implemented whether FPIC is applied as a project intervention. FPIC whether applied at the time of design or as government implements the programs, FPIC is ensured during the different phases of the project by interacting with the community as well as stakeholders (government stakeholders). Not only productive aspects but also cultural aspects are accounted for during the visits. (Francisco, IFAD Country Director for Viet Nam)</p>
Related to IPAF funding, the system and processes to access IPAF are quite challenging for IPs.	All the proposals are prepared by the secretariat, board, and others and the attempt is to make the application easy,

Questions/Interventions	Response
How can IFAD support more engagement at the country level or sub-national level to promote the inclusion of IPS and how IPAF funding can be more accessible to IPS?	<p>convenient, and balanced. The application or document submitted needs to ensure that organizations have the capacity, institutional credibility, and financial capacity to implement the project.</p> <p>We ask you to submit the document to adhere to FPIC, by NGO, and in support of IPs. We ask for the letter, and it can be like signed without consulting real IPs and the community. It is difficult to balance but the online system and funding are there and invested to update the system to incorporate the feedback. A digital platform aimed to update to make it simple and convenient for IPs to apply for funding and accessible easily (Margherita, IFAD).</p> <p>The country team is engaged in the Country level programme, at the time of development of country strategy. Also, during midterm review and completion of the strategy and it may not be constant, but some countries can facilitate the dialogue. E.g., a consultation was organized last year. More and more UN agencies and the government is developing a strategy for the inclusion of IPs. These are also the opportunity to incorporate or entry points to include IPs such as soliciting from the government or any UN agencies (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).</p>
How can indigenous people's State institutions invite IFAD for those operations in the Sabah state of Malaysia?	In Malaysia, IFAD works only through GEF (global environment facility) and has no active presence in Malaysia (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).

IV. Central and West Asia

- a. Presentations
 - i. [Video of the Indigenous approach to fishing to protect aquatic biodiversity](#)
- b. Q&A sessions

Question/ Intervention	Answer/ Response
Mrs. Yun Mane, a Member of the IFAD steering committee FROM Cambodia shared	

Question/ Intervention**Answer/ Response**

the good practices of IFAD in Cambodia through the great engagement of collaboration among indigenous people organizations as well as the government who have been funded by IFAD. She stated that this kind of action plan can be shared in another region which has not been yet the area of the IFAD action. In every action plan between IFAD and the government, they ask the government to be more responsible for indigenous people.

The Recognition and legalization of customary land is an important challenge for indigenous people all around the world. There is no way or mechanism for Indigenous People and local communities to claim their traditional land. The other issue is the recognition and legalization of traditional land use. The historical knowledge of IPS and Local communities is about land use for the conservation of natural resources and preventing land fragmentation which is witnessed in many countries. The recognition and legalization of land tenure are not only prevented land degradation and land desertification but also make sustainable livelihoods and preserve ecosystems. The traditional knowledge of rangeland conservation nowadays is neglected. "Local Communities" should be used, and "Indigenous People" cannot perpetrate them from each other. These two terms can influence the government otherwise we will continue witnessing their marginalization.

Khalid suggested IFAD work more on documenting Indigenous People's knowledge. He also raised his concern about sanctions and raised the challenge of West Asia which is the occupation of the areas which have already occupations. He mentioned that kipping the indigenous peoples marginalized about decision-making makes them affected by every single decision making like war which is affecting their lives.

IFAD is working mainly with governments. Therefore, in the case of land use and water management IFAD is developing in-country levels. He stated an example from three years ago with fisheries in Mozambique. IFAD worked on capacity building on fisheries and capacity to claim right in aquatic and marine areas and fisheries practices. IFAD is not a normative institution, and it is not an institution which by its policy changes (Mr, Roberto Lobgo, IFAD).

<i>Question/ Intervention</i>	<i>Answer/ Response</i>
If IFAD can give us examples, initiatives, and strategies on water related issues when it comes to Indigenous people.	IFAD has many success stories about water management in many areas and many projects such as water management in low land. In collaboration with the government, IFAD is developing initiatives at the grass root level, and they share knowledge with the governments (Roberto Logo, IFAD)
IFAD has large investments in its mechanism, but if you consider the data on engagement with Indigenous People, IFAD has a small amount of engagement with Indigenous People. I think IFAD should work more through the governance body for engagement and participation of indigenous people in IFAD mechanism and engagement and increase the funding for Indigenous Peoples.	IFAD engagement is very much varied across the countries and there are very differences between its engagement from one country to another. 30% of the IFAD portfolio currently targets indigenous people. But it is very variants. but the IFAD's policy emphasizes no one being left behind (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).
Sanctions are one of the main problems in our region that affect indigenous people and the local community would you please let us know the strategy of IFAD about this issue?	On this issue, we will get back to you with more information (Ilaria Firmian, IFAD).

Annex 3: Meeting Agenda

I. Meeting agenda of the South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Focal Point</i>
3 mins	Welcome and introduction	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
7 mins	Opening Ceremony	Mr. Buddha Ghartee, Senior Vice-Chairperson, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
20 mins	Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	Ilaria Firmian, IFAD HQ
15 mins	Progress in compliance with the regional Action Plan agreed upon at the last global meeting	Kamal Gaire, IFAD South Asia Focal Person
15 mins	Questions & Answers	All participants
5 mins	Break- 5 minutes	
20 mins	Presentation: Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community - based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity	Steering Committee

60 mins	Discussions and Sharing Personal Experiences	All Participants
20 mins	Electing representatives for regional consultation Meetings	Steering Committee
10 mins	Final Comments & Recommendations	Steering Committee Members and IFAD Secretariat
10 mins	Closing	UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary

II. Meeting agenda of East Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Time	Activity	Focal Point
3 mins	Welcome and introduction	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples and AIIN
7 mins	Opening Ceremony	Mr. Buddha Ghartee, Senior Vice-Chairperson, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
20 mins	Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	Margherita Loddoni, IFAD HQ
15 mins	Progress in compliance with the regional Action Plan agreed at the last global meeting	Yinyin Shin, IFAD East Asia Focal Person
15 mins	Questions & Answers	All participants
5 mins	Break- 5 minutes	
20 mins	Presentation: Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community - based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity	Steering Committee
60 mins	Discussions and Sharing Personal Experiences	All Participants
20 mins	Electing representatives for regional consultation Meetings	Steering Committee
10 mins	Final Comments & Recommendations	Steering Committee Members and IFAD Secretariat
10 mins	Closing	UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary

III. Meeting agenda of Central and West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Time	Activity	Focal Point
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3 mins	A documentary film of traditional knowledge of fishing, from South Iran	Burqa community from Qeshm Island
7 mins	Opening Ceremony	Mr. Buddha Ghartee, Senior Vice-Chairperson, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) Dr. Hanieh Moghani, an incoming member of UNPFII; Legal Advisor of CENESTA, Iran
20 mins	Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	IFAD Rome, Lorenzo del Castillo
15 mins	Progress in compliance with the regional Action Plan agreed upon at the last global meeting	IFAD Regional, Mr Roberto Longo
8 mins	Introduction	Coordinating Team (CENESTA)
15 mins	Questions & Answers	All participants
5 mins	Break- 5 minutes	
20 mins	Presentation: Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community - based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity	Steering Committee
60 mins	Discussions and Sharing Personal Experiences	All Participants- CENESTA
20 mins	Electing representatives for regional consultation Meetings	Steering Committee
10 mins	Final Comments & Recommendations	Steering Committee Members and IFAD Secretariat
10 mins	Closing	The incoming member of UNPFII Hanieh Moghani & UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary

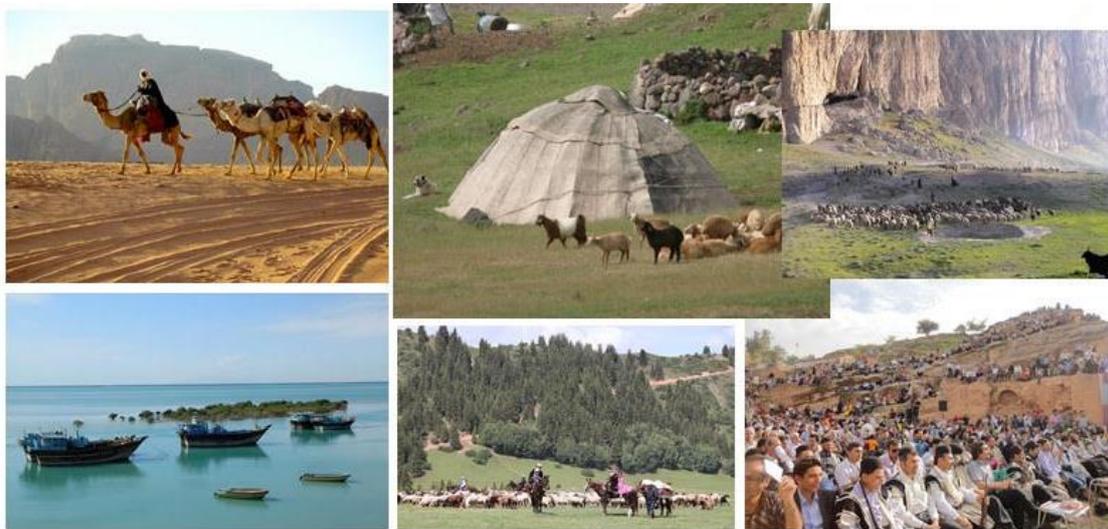
IV. Meeting agenda of Asia Regional Consultation Meeting

Time	Activity	Focal Point
5 mins	Traditional Opening and welcome remarks	Mr. Buddha Ghatree, (Vice President, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities- NEFIN) Maithin Yumon (Steering Committee Member IPFI)

10 mins	Introduction, background, and objective	Mrs. Yun Mane (Steering Committee Member, IPFI)
30 mins	Presentation of recommendations from each sub-region	Anil Chaudhary (Secretary, GH4IP), Mr. Roshan Ekka (AIIN) Dr. Haneih Moghani (CENESTA)
45 mins	Discussion for final recommendations	Facilitated by GH4IP
30 mins	Presentation of Award Nominations	Steering Committee (Mrs. Yun Mane)
25 mins	Selection of participants for the global meeting in Rome and consideration of Award Nominations	Steering Committee Member, Mr. Pallab Chakma
15 mins	Final Comments and Remarks	IFAD Secretariat & Steering Committee
10 mins	Closing	UNPFII Asia Member, Mr. Phoolman Chaudhary

Annex 4: Report of Central and West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting

Indigenous Peoples' Forum IFAD (IPFI) West and Central Asia Sub-Regional consultation meeting report Virtual Meeting 1st November 2022



Introduction

The **regional and sub-regional consultation meetings** are organized to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples in the various regions where IFAD operates. The regional consultations also track the progress made on past agreements, mainly the outcomes of previous global meetings and the regional action plans. Following the theme of the sixth global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, **"Indigenous Peoples climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity "**, the regional and subregional consultation meetings will be an opportunity to recognize the key role Indigenous Peoples play in protecting the environment. Indigenous Peoples' food systems and how they can inform and expand the set of possibilities that humanity can draw upon in facing environmental uncertainty will also be highlighted during the 6th global meeting of IPFI. Indigenous Peoples' food systems and how they can inform and expand the set of possibilities that humanity can draw upon in facing environmental uncertainty will also be highlighted during the 6th global meeting of IPFI. The aim of theme is to showcase Indigenous Peoples perspectives on how to design and implement actions that enhance biodiversity, encourage climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, and care for the community, its members, and the planet. IPIF further aims to foster an intersectional perspective to these issues, by promoting perspectives on gender, youth, and disability.

Methodology

On **November 1, 2022 (10AM - 1PM, Rome, Italy)** Central & West Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Virtual Meeting in preparation for the 6th Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI) in February 2023, Rome, Italy was held with more than 70 registration and 47 participants with the help of the organizing team (IFAD, Global Home for Indigenous People, NEFIN and CENESTA). An Asia regional consultation meeting will be held on November 9, 2022, after the completion of the sub-regional consultations. The inputs from each sub-regional consultation will be shared with the participants of all other sub-regional consultations for further comments and suggestions. The Asia regional report will be drafted based on the consultations and will be presented to IPFI.

The theme of the meeting was Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity. The sub-regional consultation meetings are organized to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples in the various regions where IFAD operates. The subregional consultation meetings are an opportunity to recognize the key role Indigenous Peoples play in protecting the environment. Indigenous Peoples' food systems and how they can inform and expand the set of possibilities that humanity can draw upon in facing environmental uncertainty will also be showcased during the 6th global meeting of IPFI. The aim of theme is to showcase Indigenous Peoples perspectives on how to design and implement actions that enhance biodiversity, encourage climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, and care for the community, its members, and the planet. IPIF further aims to foster an intersectional perspective to these issues, by promoting perspectives on gender, youth, and disability. IPFI's goal is to host a meaningful dialogue where Indigenous Peoples' representatives from the Asia region convey their concerns, requests, and recommendations on this topic.

Discussion on the 6th IPFI overall theme

“Indigenous Peoples’ Climate Leadership: Community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity”

Opening and welcome



The West and Central sub-regional meeting started with Brijlal Chaudhary (President of Global Home for Indigenous People) opening and welcoming. He emphasized the main objectives of the meeting which are preparation for the 6th Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD (IPFI) in February 2023, Rome, Italy and to ensure that the Forum reflects the diversity of perspectives and recommendations gathered from Indigenous Peoples in the various regions where IFAD operates. He mentioned the theme of the meeting is Indigenous Peoples’ Climate Leadership: Community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity. He mentioned it was the first meeting with West and Central Asia. This opening and welcoming followed by showing a documentary film of traditional knowledge of fishing, from South of Iran (Qeshm Island) which prepared by Burqa community from Qeshm Island, who are re-empowered indigenous women that are working hard on their sustainable livelihoods and maintaining their thousands of years traditional knowledge.

Opening Ceremony



Mr. Buddha Ghartee, Senior Vice-Chairperson, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) opens the meeting by welcoming every participant.

Opening Ceremony



Hanieh Moghani, legal counsel of CENESTA and incoming member of UNPFII after welcoming participants (Full statement can be found in Annex 4) stated the policies such as sanctions, wars, etc., are making West and Central Asian people marginalized and isolated and have greatly affected the indigenous peoples’ lives. People of this regions are full of knowledge and eager to share this knowledge and proactively participate in matters that are related to them. These issues are clearly mentioned in documents such as UNDRIP, ILO convention, as well as the CBD Convention under the title of FPIC and ABS. The people of this regions need helping hands for documenting their knowledge because they're going to lose it. They need to conserve their thousands of years knowledge which is working even in modern era for conservation their endangered biodiversity.

She thanks IFAD because this kind of assistance has been considered by the IFAD team at this time. Then she continued by expressing we need a theory to democratize matters related to indigenous peoples. This type of democratization requires belief in the theory of change. A fundamental change that causes the participation of indigenous people in all fields. West and Central Asia are willing to

participate in all UN mechanisms which are related to indigenous peoples with full implementation of human rights standards including UN charter. So that we can realize our democratic rights and the worldview of indigenous peoples. In this way, the slogan of no one left behind can be realized.

Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples



Mr. Lorenzo del Castillo from IFAD HQ in Rome had his 20 mins presentation on "Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples". At the beginning he explains what IFAD is. Then he talked in detail about IFAD's key instruments for the engagement of Indigenous Peoples which are:

- IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.
- Indigenous People's Forum at IFAD.
- Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF).
- Country Programmes; and
- Other Activities (e.g., policy engagement & KM).

On the issue of country programmes, he mentioned programmes which relates to IFAD's large investment projects. The noteworthy point in this part of the presentation was that until now no project has been carried out by IFAD in the field of indigenous peoples of West and Central Asia. It is hoped that the IFAD team will pay more attention to it in the future.

At the end he talked a bit about IFAD's partnerships which are listed as below:

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).
- Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN).
- Slow Food.
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).
- Food System Summit Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems; and
- IPAF regional implementing partners & grassroots organizations.

Progress in compliance with the regional Action Plan agreed at the last global meeting



On the issue of engagement of IFAD in the region Mr, Roberto Lobgo, Country Director at IFAD stated that IFAD team is eager to work more with Central and West Asia. He mentioned that in the next round of IPAF core there would be more participants and submissions from sub-region. He stated that as the IFAD team doesn't have an action plan to work with sub-region, they should develop and work on it in the coming years. He stated that IFAD is not going to develop the projects in country levels as the projects are facilitated by the governments, but he also mentioned they should develop the collaborations with indigenous peoples because he believes not only IFAD team but also the government themselves should learn by collaboration with the indigenous people as he believes the collaboration from the ground to investment projects.

Introduction of CENESTA



Nahid Naghizadeh, chairperson of CENESTA introduced CENESTA (full statement annex 5). She stated CENESTA is an Iranian CBO struggles to achieve endogenous and sustainable socio-cultural and ecological based development and building alliance and synergy among various right holders and stakeholders toward co-management natural resources, conservation of nature and sustainable agriculture at various levels. She also indicated the important role of indigenous peoples, local and traditional communities as the most effective stewards of the nature and biodiversity and emphasized, the need for immediate actions for strengthening the role of these communities in the process of climate decisions and policy-making processes as the main right-holders of their lands and territories of life in all types of ecosystems (terrestrial ecosystems including forests, rangelands, grasslands, deserts and marine ecosystems) in all over the world.

She invited all participants to pay more attention to:

- Recognition the “Territories of Life” and customary governance systems to secure the communities right to land and its resources and stop further fragmentation of all types of ecosystems.
- Stablish higher support for developing community-based restoration and restitution plan' benefiting natural ecosystems, enhancing their resilience features, save their endangered livelihoods that are linked to their territories and seriously is threatened by drought, desertification and land degradation.
- To promote and protect the indigenous food systems and bio-cultural diversity of indigenous peoples that represents at least 5000 different cultures across 90 countries with special attention to the role of youth and women groups.
- She finished her speech mentioning a phrase from the sixth report of the IPCC, that “empowering Indigenous communities, not only strengthens climate leadership in many countries, but also changes broad social norms by raising knowledge of Indigenous governance systems which supported sustainable lifeways over thousands of years.”

Introduction of CENESTA



Maedeh Salimi, member of the board of CENESTA and a program manager on agroecology, food sovereignty, and participatory research on agriculture started her statement (her full statement can find in Annex 6) by stating different project which had been run on participatory-evolutionary plant breeding, farmers' rights and benefit sharing, in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources, agricultural heritage systems, and strengthening agroecological food production systems. We believe a production system that produces healthy food, sustainable ecosystems, and livelihood for small-scale farmers is achievable using biodiversity, but indigenous peoples and local communities don't have enough access to the genetic materials and need more collaboration with research stations and scientists through the participatory research processes. She continued by stating CENESTA facilitated the connection between the National Gene Bank of Iran and the local communities and indigenous peoples to revive the biodiversity and in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources in their areas and we supported the affirming community to set up the first community seed bank in Iran.

Questions & Answers

All Participants

Question/ Intervention	Answer/ Response
Yun Mane (Member of IFAD steering committee FROM Cambodia)	

She mentioned good practises of IFAD in Cambodia by great engagement of collaboration among indigenous people organization as well as government who have been funded by IFAD. She stated that this kind of action plan can be shared in other region which has not been yet the area of the IFAD action. In every action plan between IFAD and government they ask government to be more responsible about indigenous people.

Khalid Khawaldeh (Dana and Qadisiyah Local Community Cooperative, Jordan. Middle East/North Africa)



He mentioned the Recognition and legalization of the customary land which is an important challenge of indigenous people all around the world. He stated that there is no way and mechanism for indigenous people and local communities to claim their traditional land. The other issue he mentioned was the recognition and legalization of traditional land use. Other issue is the historical knowledge of Ips and LCs about land use for conservation of natural resources and prevent land fragmentation which we witness in many countries. The recognition and legalization of land tenure in his opinion not only prevent land degradation and land desertification but also make sustainable livelihoods and preserve ecosystems.

He put his most emphasised on traditional knowledge on rangelands conservation which now a days its value is neglected. He mentioned the term of “Local Communities” should be used beside the term od “indigenous People” as we cannot perpetrate them from each other. These two terms can influence the government otherwise we will continue witnessing their marginalization. He suggested IFAD to work more on documenting indigenous people’s knowledge. He also raised his concern about sanctions and raised the challenge of West Asia which is occupation of the areas which have already occupations. He mentioned that kipping the indigenous peoples marginalized about decision making make them affected by every single decision making like war which is affecting in their lives.

Mr, Roberto Lobgo responded:

IFAD is working mainly with governments. Therefore, in the case of land use and water management IFAD is developing in country levels. He stated an example in three years ago with fisheries in Mozambique. IFAD worked on capacity building on fisheries and capacity to claim right on aquatic and marine areas and fisheries practices. He emphasised that IFAD is not a normative institution. Is not an institution which by its policy changes.

<p>Lama Ranjous (Partnership Officer of Water Science Policy Organization from Iraq):</p>		<p>Mr Lobgo responded: IFAD has many success stories about water management in many areas and in many projects such as water management in low land. Collaboration with government, IFAD is developing with initiatives at the grass root levels and they share knowledge with the governments.</p>
<p>UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary:</p>		<p>Mrs Ilaria Firmian responded: IFAD engagement is very variate across the countries and there are very differences between its engagement from country to another. 30% of IFAD portfolio currently target indigenous people. But it is very variants. but the IFAD's policy is emphasis on no one left behind.</p>
<p>Maedeh Salimi: Sanction are one of the main problem in our region that affect indigenous people and local community would you please let us know the strategy of IFAD about this issue?</p>		<p>Mrs Ilaria Firmian responded: On this issue we will get back to you with more information</p>

Presentation: Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community - based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity

Mrs Yun Mane, Indigenous people from Cambodia and steering committee member spoke about the reason of choosing the topic of the meeting.

Discussions and Sharing Personal Experiences | All Participants



Arash Lotfie, A baker who works directly with farmers stated that: A bakery proverb says, “a baker starts their job heading bakery from home. It means that a baker must feel the temperature and humidity to choose the correct amount of water and its temperature. Baker must also select a relevant bakery style based on local crop varieties and traditions. Along with rice, bread is one of the main dishes of Iranians.

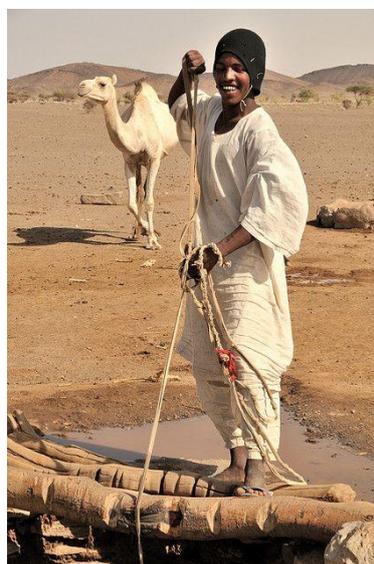


In recent years, policies have been encouraged by the government, which lead to the production of low-quality breads with low-quality uniform wheat and barley. This, in addition to causing digestive problems, has led to the uniformity of agricultural products and, as a result, the destruction of agricultural biodiversity. This is even though according to the local knowledge of the local people; healthy bread is bread made from a mixture of different local wheats or barley. Several projects related to the revival of local knowledge of the use of mixed varieties of wheat and barley related to bread production were carried out in Iran, and I was also present in these projects as a baker to learn from farmer-bakers.



Khaled Khawaldeh from Jordan stated that mobile indigenous people using mobility for climate change adaptation which means they move and to track the resources such as ground water. Technically they are doing adaptation to climate change. In Arab region traditionally the pastoralists community conserved areas. When people allocate the common land where they allow grazing, to rest, and they allow to how to use, and this is for everybody. And this is a common way for conservation of resources.

They also know which type of plant is good for conservation of soil and they cultivate different crops in different season. They also have a good way for grazing which is good for both the livestock's (Goats, sheep, and camels) and resources it is way of getting benefit from little resources to more livestock.



Fatemeh Ekhlesi, a fisherwoman from Qeshm Island, Iran shared her experience about conservation a traditional way of fisheries to conserve aquatic biodiversity.

Moshta is one of the traditional fishing methods for sustainable exploitation of aquatics that the history of its usage in tidal

beaches backs to ancient times. People of Qeshm Island with utilizing raw materials created a structure for fishing without need to a fisherman. This structure is a combination of fishing nets and wooden pillars of tree trunk like Gaz, Kahour and Konar. The way of setting up a Moshta has its own procedure. It needs indigenous knowledge. Knowing the tidal and seabed is an obligation. The local technical called “Ziband” has the responsibility of Moshta mapping and setting up. The owner of Moshta catches so many kinds of aquatics but collect just the consumable ones and the rest will be returned to the sea.





In the chat box **Maedeh Salimi** raised the issue of Using Agricultural Biodiversity and Farmers' Knowledge to Adapt Crops to Climate Change in Iran which is known as "Evolutionary Plant Breeding (EPB)". The process of plant breeding is assumed to be initiated nearly 7000 years ago with the beginning of human civilization.



The Specific objectives of this method in Iran are:

- To include indigenous and traditional varieties in breeding programs by conducting participatory evaluations of gene bank germplasm collections in a number of field crops according to farmers' needs and requests.
- To capture, document, store and share with the farmers' communities and research institutions the indigenous knowledge about the germplasm that will be elicited during the process of characterization and participatory evaluation.
- To lay the groundwork for long-term research through "evolutionary breeding" by developing large populations of "barley and wheat" 4
- To combine participatory research in breeding with agronomic practices such as conservation tillage and suitable rotations to exploit the interactions between breeding and agronomy.
- To strengthen village-based seed production systems for a rapid multiplication of the varieties selected in the field trials.
- To build the capacity of national program scientists to conduct integrated participatory research by using the project activities as a training ground.
- To empower farmers to understand the fundamentals of IPR laws and policies, including their impact on their livelihoods, rights and biodiversity, in order to be able to engage policy makers and legislators in a critical review/development of their national laws and policies.
- To develop markets for high quality and biodiverse wheat and barley by focusing on quality of bread and animal feed respectively.

Results:

- A population of the two crops which started to become better adapted to marginal conditions, high temperature and drought available to between 250 and 500 farmers (25 locations with 10-20 farmers/location) and spreading exponentially to other farmers and farmers' communities.
- An evolutionary and participatory plant breeding methodology which could be used in other crops and other regions of the world affected by climate change.
- Combinations of conservation tillage, improved rotations and varieties or populations identified and adopted by farmers.
- A new methodology for the assessment of the value to farmers' communities of landrace collections.
- Guidelines on how to make good variety mixtures.

- Documentation and dissemination of the farmers' knowledge for use by future generations.
- Strengthened legal systems for the protection of farmers' access to new varieties and recognition of their rights over their own varieties.



Sina Maghami Nick as a PhD student in Human Geography and his research is about nomadic lifestyle in Iran specially Bakhtiari nomads. He just came

back from the field work about winter pastures. During the winter they move to a warmer place. This year the Bakhtiari people experienced their hottest years, but they have their special way of adoption. They had to make a system of bringing water down for sheep and horses. They do very difficult jobs, but they do it for adoption.



Lama Ranjous shared her experience about a project by Water Science Policy on one of the Euphrates River which is a transboundary river

between Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. They worked on the awareness raising about the issues raised between the people around the Euphrates which consist of not only the issues related to climate change but also crisis. The Water Science Policy works hard to be sure there is no language barrier between beneficiary, therefore they translate all the documents to different language to make sure all the local people are aware what is going on about water issues but the important thing in this project is that they want the local community themselves share and represent their ideas. But the main challenge was ongoing conflict between Iraq and Syria. The other challenges were that local communities are unwilling to take picture and due to the travel expenses, which is very high in West Asia, the project team couldn't be able to travel for the field studies.



Nahid Naghizadeh shared some examples of the indigenous knowledge, challenges and adaptation strategies of nomadic pastoralist of Iran with the participants.



Challenges are as follows:

- Destruction of rangelands, land use change through shifting rangelands to agricultural lands and squeezing the nomadic tribes out of their customary rangeland territories.
- Construction of large dams without ESHIA and causing land degradation, dust storms and forced resettlement of the communities.
- Construction of factories or urbanisations.
- Fragmentation of pastoralists territories of life in particular destruction of their migratory routs.
- Climate changes impacting nomadic tribes such as severe droughts, floods, melting of glaciers of permanent snow cover mountains, serious reduction in ground & surface water with climate change and dams and agricultural projects, unprecedented regional dust storms that destroy forests and rangelands.

She also introduced a number of adaptation strategies of nomadic tribes of Iran to cope with climate change issues including alternative livelihoods; strengthening and recognition the territories of life (ICCAs); seasonal migration for living in harmony with nature, their indigenous knowledge on monitoring and assessing the carrying capacity of rangelands, re-arranging date, and time of migration; number of people for migration, ancestral techniques of early warning systems, taking marketing decisions in the time of drought; traditional livestock breeding, managing glaciers and snowfields to be used by livestock, etc.

Electing representatives for regional consultation Meeting



Mr Pallab Chakma indigenous member of IFAD steering committee explained the process of electing representatives for regional consultation meeting. The main criteria are:

- a. Participated in any of the three sub-regional consultation.
- b. Have good understanding of IFAD indigenous people's engagement policy.
- c. Active advocate of indigenous people's rights in the region.

Closing



UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary (full statement can be found in annex 7) stated he is really proud of all of participant that we are also able to cover whole Asia by inviting those organizations and indigenous leaders who have not got the opportunity to be involved in this process. For this process, he was personally trying to do something different, connecting, and meaningful participation in the UN mechanism. He continued his statement by saying that as a result, now we are together in this process from the whole Asia region with the motto of no one left behind. As his observation in this meeting, Indigenous Peoples' land and their territories are

constantly being threatened by the prospects of mining, agriculture, dam construction, in the region.

Lands of the Indigenous Peoples in the region need to be protected as it preserves the way of life of the Indigenous Peoples. The current situation is a threat to the Indigenous Peoples in the region. He emphasis on the need of speak up to respect the International human rights instruments for Indigenous peoples and implement them. Recalling this situation, the international Institutions and leaders including member states should be aware to fully implement UNDRIP, and ILO 169, and ensure the multinational corporations are respecting the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights. Moreover, Facilitate a peaceful dialogue between the government and the Indigenous Peoples.

Sub-Regional recommendations

To put in place supporting policies, resources, and binding commitments rather than voluntary based decisions and guidelines, within national and international policy platforms, strategies, agreements, and action plans, for formal and higher engagement of IPs and LC, through

- Recognition the “Territories of Life” and customary governance systems to secure the communities right to land and its resources and stop further fragmentation of all types of ecosystems.
- establish higher support for developing community-based restoration and restitution plan' benefiting natural ecosystems, enhancing their resilience features, save their endangered livelihoods that are linked to their territories and seriously is threatened by drought, desertification, and land degradation.
- to promote and protect their indigenous food systems and their bio-cultural diversity that represents at least 5000 different cultures across 90 countries with special attention to the role of youth and women groups.
- Recognition and legalization of the customary land which is an important challenge of indigenous people all around the world.
- Development projects should be ‘By and of the Indigenous Peoples’ and not ‘From the government’ to ensure protection of Indigenous Knowledge Systems, their preservation and sustainability. Modern education Policy need not be imposed in the name of development.
- Awareness raising among IFAD team about the fundamental challenges such as war, sanctions and political and economic issues which makes the IPs in this region more marginalized and isolated.
- Real representation of Indigenous peoples in all scales of decision making in IFAD.
- IFAD work more through the governance body for engagement and participation of indigenous people in IFAD mechanism and engagement.
- More consideration of documenting indigenous people’s knowledge.
- To have stronger voices to speed up the process for immediate attention for formal and visible Indigenous People’s climate leadership and tangible actions.
- Conservation of endangered seeds and making action plan for food sovereignty.

Election of Indigenous Peoples delegates attending in person the 6th IPFI global meeting

Total number of participants by region (Africa, Asia and LAC): 12 (criteria for selection, ToR SC)

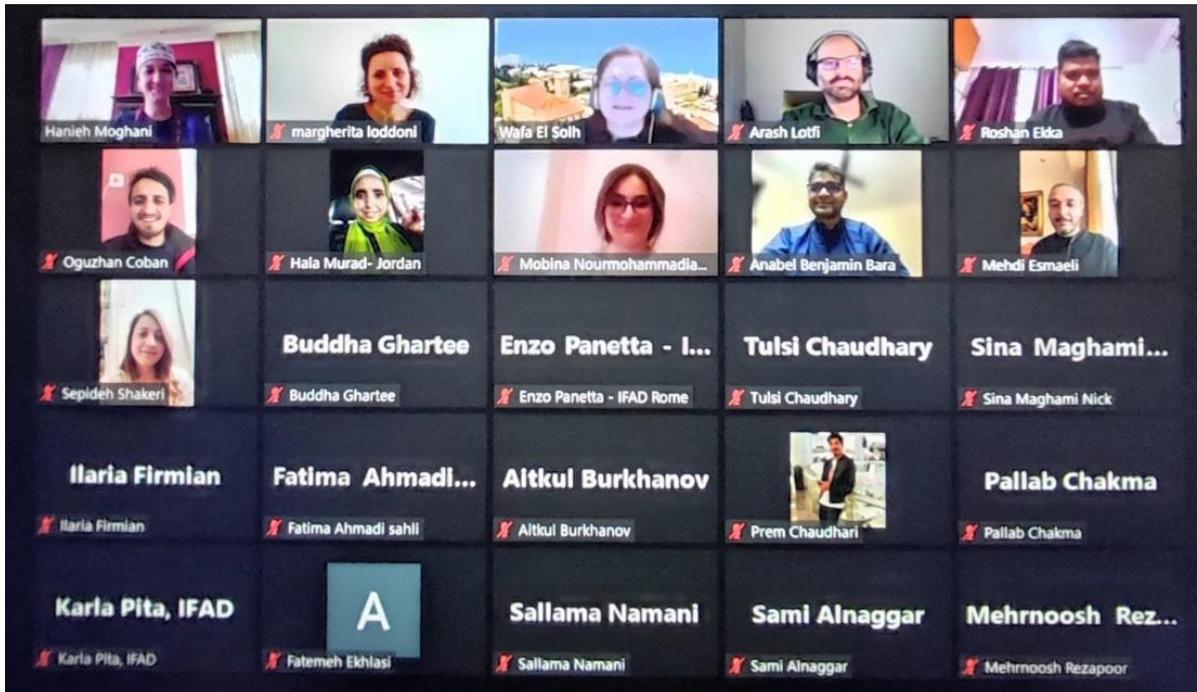
- *2 Members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD.*
- *1 Member of the UNPFII.*
- *1 Member of the IPAF Board.*
- *1 Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner.*

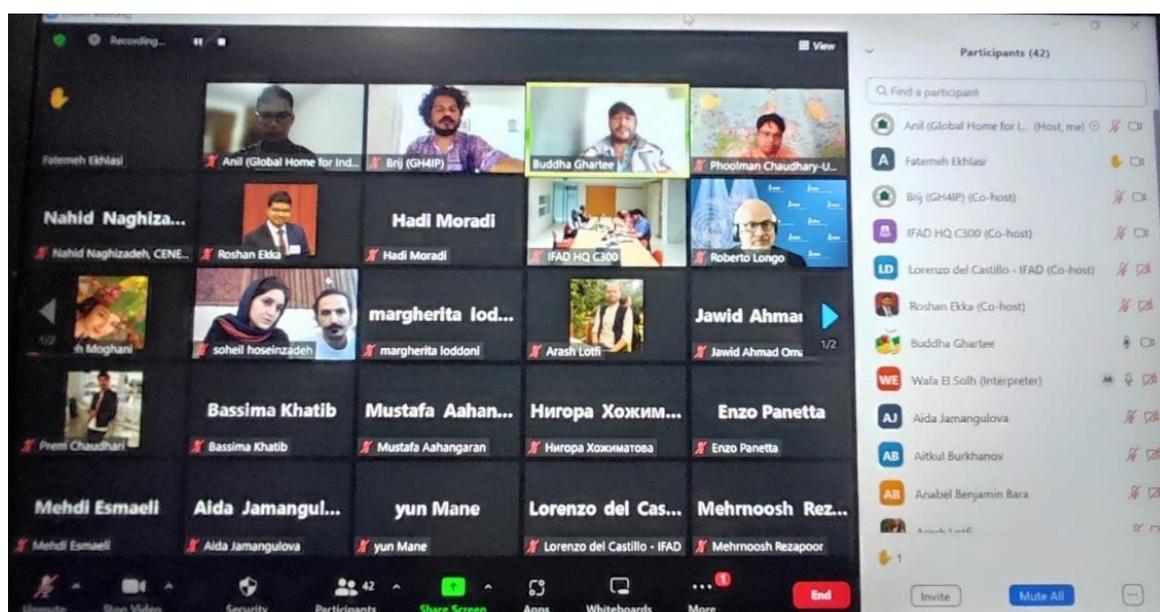
- 5 representatives from regional/sub regional networks of indigenous peoples selected by the Members of the Steering Committee in consultation with their regional and subregional networks.
- 2 participants from IFAD-funded projects.

Participant name	Role	Country	Organisation
Hanieh Moghani	<i>Legal counsel and incoming member of UNPFII</i>	Iran	CENESTA
Aida Jamangulova	<i>Manager</i>	Kyrgyzstan	ADI

Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants





Participant name	Role	Country	Organisation
Anil Chaudhary	Secretary	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
Sami Alnaggar	Chairperson	Yemen	All Youth Foundation for community development
Khalid Asal	CD	Iraq	Al aghsan
Khalid Khawaldeh	Global coordinator	Jordan	Dana and Qadisiyah Local Community Cooperative and World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People and Pastoralists
Aida Jamangulova	manager	Kyrgyzstan	ADI
Maha Mohammed	Chairwoman	Yemen	Wogood for Human Security
Jawid Ahmad Omari	Senior Information & Coordination Officer	Afghanistan	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)
Oguzhan Coban	Manager	Turkey	Gecci, Sarikecililer yasatma ve dayanisma dernegi
Bassima Khatib	Head of Nature Conservation	Lebanon	Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon
Mobina Nourmohammadian Amiri	Environmental Engineer	Iran	Cenesta
Mehdi Esmaeli	Researcher	Iran	Cenesta
Roshan Ekka	Focal Person	India	Asia International Indigenous Networks
Aida Jamangulova	Manager	kyrgyzstan	IDA
Arash Lotfi	Bakery consultant	Iran	Cenesta
Fatima Ahmadi sahli	Indigenous people	Iran	Burqa cbo

Sina Maghami Nick	DPhil student	United Kingdom	University of Oxford
Fatemeh Ekhlas	Indigenous people	Iran	Burqa cbo
Adeleh Ekhlas	Indigenous people	Iran	Burqa cbo
Maedeh Salimi	Programe Manager	Iran	Cenesta
Phoolman Chaudhary	Vice Chair	Nepal	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
Prem Chaudhari	Program Coordinator	Nepal	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
Sepideh Shakeri	Environmental expert	Iran	Cenesta
Buddha Ghartee	Senior Vice Chairperson	Nepal	NEFIN
Aitkul Burkhanov	General director	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz association of forest and land users
Lama Ranjous	Partnership Officer	Iraq	Water Science Policy
Hala Murad	General manager	Jordan	Dibeen For Environmental Development
Tulsi Chaudhary	Logistic Coordinator	Nepal	Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)
Nahid Naghizadeh	Senior Researcher	Iran	CENESTA
Нигора Хожиматова	Руководитель	Uzbekistan	ННО "Зиёнур"
Hadi Moradi	Agricultural Engineer	Iran	Koosha sabz arkan paydar
Mahmood Moradi	Indigenous people	Iran	UNINOMAD
Anabel Benjamin Bara	Director	India	THY KINGDOM COME FOUNDATION
Soheil Hoseinzadeh	Documentary Film maker	Iran	CENESTA
Fahimeh Seifi	Researcher and community facilitator	Iran	CENESTA
Hanieh Moghani	Legal Advisor	Iran	CENESTA
Wafa El Solh	Interpreter (Arabic)	United States	International Institute of Buffalo
Mustafa Aahangaran	Interpreter	United States	International institute of Buffalo
Enzo Panetta	Intern	Italy	IFAD
Yun Mane	SC	Cambodia	CIPO
Mehrnoosh Rezapoor	Facilitator	Iran	UNINOMAD
Margherita Loddoni	Consultant	United Kingdom	IFAD
Roberto Longo	Country Director IFAD	Italy	IFAD
Ilaria Firmian	Senior Technical specialist	Italy	IFAD

	indigenous peoples		
Pallab Chakma	ED	Bangladesh	KF
Karla Pita	Indigenous Peoples team member	Mexico	IFAD
Brijlal Chaudhary	President	Nepal	Global Home for Indigenous Peoples
Alireza Moghani	Community Facilitator	Iran	UNICAMEL

Annex 2. Agenda

West and Central Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting Agenda

West and Central Asia Sub-Regional Consultation Meeting Agenda		
Time	Activity	Focal Point
3 mins	Documentary film of traditional knowledge of fishing, from South of Iran	Burqa community from Qeshm Island
7 mins	Opening Ceremony	Mr. Buddha Ghartee, Senior Vice-Chairperson, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) Dr. Hanieh Moghani, incoming member of UNPFII; Legal Advisor of CENESTA, Iran
20 mins	Progress in implementing the IFAD's Policy Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	IFAD Rome, Lorenzo del Castillo
15 mins	Progress in compliance with the regional Action Plan agreed at the last global meeting	IFAD Regional, Mr Roberto Longo
8 mins	Introduction	Coordinating Team (CENESTA)
15 mins	Questions & Answers	All participants
5 mins	Break- 5 minutes	
20 mins	Presentation: Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community - based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity	Steering Committee
60 mins	Discussions and Sharing Personal Experiences	All Participants- CENESTA
20 mins	Electing representatives for regional consultation Meeting	Steering Committee
10 mins	Final Comments & Recommendations	Steering Committee Members and IFAD Secretariat
10 mins	Closing	Incoming member of UNPFII Hanieh Moghani & UN Permanent Forum Asia Representative, Phoolman Chaudhary

Annex 3. Buddha Ghartee Opening Speech

Annex 4. Hanieh Moghani Opening Speech

If you allow me, I would like to speak to you in this meeting not as an incoming member of UNPFII, but as a citizen from West Asia. Although we indigenous peoples of West and Central Asia are often marginalized from international decision making, we are always eager to participate in every manner which is related to us. And as soon as an opportunity for participation arises for us, as an opportunistic we are quickly attracted to it. indeed, our Geographical compulsion makes us think about every opportunity.

These policies of isolation and making us marginalized, such as sanctions, wars, etc., have greatly affected our lives. We are full of knowledge and eager to share this knowledge. We are eager to proactively participate in matters that are related to us. These issues are clearly mentioned in documents such as UNDRIP, ILO convention, as well as the CBD Convention under the title of FPIC and ABS.

It seems that in this region, we need a review of the participation rate of indigenous people. I don't want to speak like a slogan at all, by the way, on the contrary, I am extending for a helping hand to realize this issue, because we people of west and central Asia are pragmatic people. We need helping hands for documenting our knowledge because we're going to lose it. we need to conserve our thousands of years knowledge which is working even in modern era for conservation our endangered biodiversity. I am very happy that this kind of assistance has been considered by the IFAD team at this time and I take it as a good omen. I always considered IFAD as a leading institution in the affairs of indigenous peoples. Now, with the realization of holding these meetings with such precision and attention, which was expected from a professional team like IFAD team, this dream has come closer to fulfilment.

We need a theory to democratize matters related to indigenous peoples. This type of democratization requires belief in the theory of change. A fundamental change that causes the participation of indigenous people in all fields. West and Central Asia are willing to participate in all UN mechanisms which are related to indigenous peoples with full implementation of human rights standards including UN charter. So that we can realize our democratic rights and the worldview of indigenous peoples. In this way, the slogan of no one left behind can be realized.

Annex 5. Nahid Naghizadeh Speech

Based on the theme of our today's meeting on Indigenous People's climate leadership, I would like to put more focus on recognizing the multifaceted and important role of indigenous peoples and local communities and their unique indigenous knowledge, strategies, and practices in the conservation of nature and its biodiversity who live in harmony with nature, for coping with climate change issues and its impacts.

We know, Indigenous peoples with about 5% of the world population, safeguard an estimated 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity and the Indigenous lands make up around 20% of the Earth's territory—a sign that Indigenous Peoples are the most effective stewards of the environment and we need immediate actions for strengthening the role of these communities in the process of climate decisions and policy-making processes, as the main right-holders of their lands and territories from terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, rangelands, grasslands and deserts to marine ecosystems in all over the world.

In this background, In Iran, since 2003, we as CENESTA have started a continues self-strengthening, re-empowering and advocacy processes with indigenous nomadic pastoralists, forest dwellers, marine

communities and small-scale farmers, in policy and practice arena to highlight the socio-economic and ecological values and knowledge of these communities in 3 dimensions of conservation including preservation, sustainable use and restoration at various levels.

For instance, pastoralists' mobility is a unique resilience and adaptation strategy and is a cohesive and unified socio-economic and ecological system that significantly contributes to food security at various levels and provides an opportunity for the natural landscapes and ecosystems to restore and revitalize their biodiversity while adapting to the territory's climatic conditions. Considering these important features and characteristics of mobile pastoralists, we, together with mobile pastoralists aimed to promote the understanding and recognition of their "Territories of life" or "Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs), as a globally applicable governance type for areas and territories under their customary governance systems and as the age-old, widespread, diverse, and dynamic connectedness between nature and pastoralists.

Nowadays, the world increasingly facing many socio-economic, health, and environmental challenges, in which majority of these challenges are rooted in inappropriate policies and programs lead to unsustainable and questionable governance and management of land, water and natural resources. Accordingly, most IPs and LCs are largely excluded from decision and policy-making processes concerning their territories, natural resources and climate actions.

Therefore, it is crucial to have stronger voices to speed up the process for immediate attention for formal and visible Indigenous People's climate leadership and tangible actions. And to put in place supporting policies, resources, and binding commitments rather than voluntary based decisions and guidelines, within national and international policy platforms, strategies, agreements, and action plans, for formal and higher engagement of IPs and LC, through

- Recognition the "Territories of Life" and customary governance systems to secure the communities right to land and its resources and stop further fragmentation of all types of ecosystems.
- Establish higher support for developing community-based restoration and restitution plan' benefiting natural ecosystems, enhancing their resilience features, save their endangered livelihoods that are linked to their territories and seriously is threatened by drought, desertification, and land degradation, and
- To promote and protect their indigenous food systems and their bio-cultural diversity that represents at least 5000 different cultures across 90 countries with special attention to the role of youth and women groups.

and finally, as mentioned in the sixth report of the IPCC, we also believe "empowering Indigenous communities, not only strengthens climate leadership in many countries, but also changes broad social norms by raising knowledge of Indigenous governance systems which supported sustainable lifeways over thousands of years."

With many thanks for your attention.

Annex 6. Maedeh Salimi Speech

My name is Maedeh Salimi. I am a program manager on agroecology, food sovereignty, and participatory research on agriculture at Cenesta. In this area, we have followed different projects and programs on participatory-evolutionary plant breeding, farmers' rights and benefit sharing, in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources, agricultural heritage systems, and strengthening agroecological food production systems. We believe a production system that produces healthy food, sustainable ecosystems, and livelihood for small-scale farmers is achievable using biodiversity, but indigenous peoples and local communities don't have enough access to the genetic materials and need more collaboration with research stations and scientists through the participatory research

processes. So, the program on participatory plant breeding (PPB) and Evolutionary Plant Breeding (EPB) in Iran is an example of how to improve crop productivity, adaptive capacity, and the resilience of farmers to climate-related extreme events and other stresses.

Back in 2006, CENESTA started a participatory plant breeding program in Iran and tried to bring the mixtures of mega diversity to the farmers' fields, so the program on evolutionary plant breeding with the mixture of 1600 F2 barley variety started in 2008. In fact, in this program, we've combined participation and evolution, to achieve the very first goal of the project that was to build a live gene bank near farmers' fields. Currently farmers are planting different evolutionary populations of wheat and barley around the country in 13 provinces, under rainfed conditions, or in irrigated areas that are facing water scarcity. Also, 4 EPs of rice are being planted in 2 provinces. All populations have been evolving slowly under diverse climate and environmental conditions and different types of agronomic management. To fulfil the goal of enhancing the access of people to healthy food and provide sustainable livelihoods for small-scale food producers, we facilitated the process of running two bakeries in two provinces of Iran and the research on making bread with flour of the EPs is in progress, and recently Lavash bread is being made by naked barley. Also, we facilitated the connection between the National Gene Bank of Iran and the local communities and indigenous peoples to revive the biodiversity and in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources in their areas and we supported the affirming community to set up the first community seed bank in Iran.

Annex 7. Closing Speech of Phoolman Chaudhary

Good evening and Namaste everyone! Distinguished member of the Steering committee and secretariat team of IFAD distinguished indigenous leaders, fellow participants, ladies and gentlemen, I'm pleased to be part of this meeting focusing on the very specific theme of Indigenous Peoples climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity. Thank you and welcome once again all of you to join us. We highly appreciate your wonderful involvement in West and Central Asia which is really the first time that we are able to connect with this region. Additionally, I'm really proud of all of you that we are also able to cover whole Asia by inviting those organizations and indigenous leaders who have not got the opportunity to be involved in this process. For this process, I was personally trying to do something different, connecting, and meaningful participation in the UN mechanism. As a result, now we are together in this process from the whole Asia region with the motto of no one left behind. Thank you for this important discussion that needs a global attention mainly focusing on this specific theme. As my observation in this meeting, Indigenous Peoples' land and their territories are constantly being threatened by the prospects of mining, agriculture, dam construction, in the region.

Lands of the Indigenous Peoples in the region need to be protected as it preserves the way of life of the Indigenous Peoples. The current situation is a threat to the Indigenous Peoples in the region. So, we need to speak up to respect the International human rights instruments for Indigenous peoples and implement them. Recalling this situation, the international Institutions and leaders including member states should be aware to fully implement UNDRIP, and ILO 169, and ensure the multinational corporations are respecting the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights. Moreover, Facilitate a peaceful dialogue between the government and the Indigenous Peoples. Moreover.

- I am proud of the achievements that we have recently formed a food coalition led by FAO with respect to protecting and promoting Indigenous people's food security rights. However, together we have created a number of recommendations that are endorsed by the UN

entities, including UNPFII and the member states too. However, it is becoming difficult to implement all those recommendations and conventions that exist just to protect our rights.

- Despite the outcomes of our efforts, I am very honoured to be with all of you and advocate for our rights and our aspirations.
- Reminding these all things and outcomes, indigenous peoples still need a permanent governing body Under at the UN including IFAD, FAO that is represented by the Indigenous Peoples globally and led by the Indigenous Peoples and coordinates Indigenous-related activities between the different UN entities.

Nevertheless, we are still struggling to understand this and therefore, we are seeing negative results with regard to sustainable development goals for Indigenous Peoples. The issues of Indigenous Peoples originate from a complex root of challenges. The UN Bodies and the Member states need to report on the Indigenous people separately. And should allocate resources and include Indigenous People meaningfully in the process. Most important thing is that now we have to Create a Barometer that measures the progress of member states with regard to respecting and promoting Indigenous Rights by implementing UNDRIP, ILO's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169, 1989. This mechanism could highlight the realities of Indigenous Peoples and gather global attention.

I do hope this consultation would be more fruitful for us to address climate change and the theme of 6th global meeting which is Indigenous Peoples climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity the matters in preparation for the upcoming session to be held in February 2023 in Rome. Finally, I would like to Thank you so much to all members of the steering committee to the IFAD. Mane, Yo Mun and Pallab. Most crucial is that we are here because of IFAD support and thank you so much to IFAD. I thank the global home team Anil Brij as well as Budha from NEFIN and Roshan Ekka from Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN). Of course, the CENESTA team that you have coordinated across your region. Thank you so much once again all of you and I would like to conclude this session. Thank you.

Annex 5: Profile of Organizing Indigenous Peoples organizations and coordinating organizations

I. Global Home for Indigenous Peoples

Global Home for Indigenous Peoples (GH4IP) is a not-for-profit, apolitical, and Indigenous Peoples' association registered in France. It is governed by the association law of July 1, 1901, and the decree of August 16, 1901. The organization is formed by Indigenous Peoples and envisions a safer, just, respectful, prosperous, and equitable world for Indigenous Peoples and Minority Groups. The mission of the GH4IP is to create a strong network of global Indigenous leaders and promote Indigenous Peoples' and Minority Groups' rights and well-being. Global Home for Indigenous Peoples has facilitated several sessions on human rights and advocated for the rights of Indigenous Peoples globally and in different UN forums. More can be found at www.gh4ip.org.

II. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) is an autonomous and the only representative umbrella organization of the 59 indigenous nationalities or peoples, recognized by the government of Nepal. It was established in 1991. NEFIN

currently consists of 56 distinct indigenous member organizations widely distributed across Nepal. There is a federal council where 1 woman and 1 man represent their member organization. NEFIN is composed of 21 portfolio members of the secretariat of the federal council (the board) with a minimum of 33 percent of women representation through the election process every three years.

It has national and international chapters or networks. There are Province Coordination Councils (PCCs), District Coordination Councils (DDCs), and Local Level Councils (LCCs) which include Metropolitan Cities (Mahanagarपालिका), Sub-Metropolitan Cities (Upa-Mahanagarपालिका), Municipalities (Nagarपालिका), Village Executives or Rural Municipalities (Gaunपालिका), and Ward Coordination Councils (WCCs). Along with this, it has affiliated 8 different indigenous federations (such as journalists, youth, students, women, lawyers, filmmakers, disabled, and labor), and 23 international chapters in different countries (<https://nefin.org.np/>).

III. CENESTA

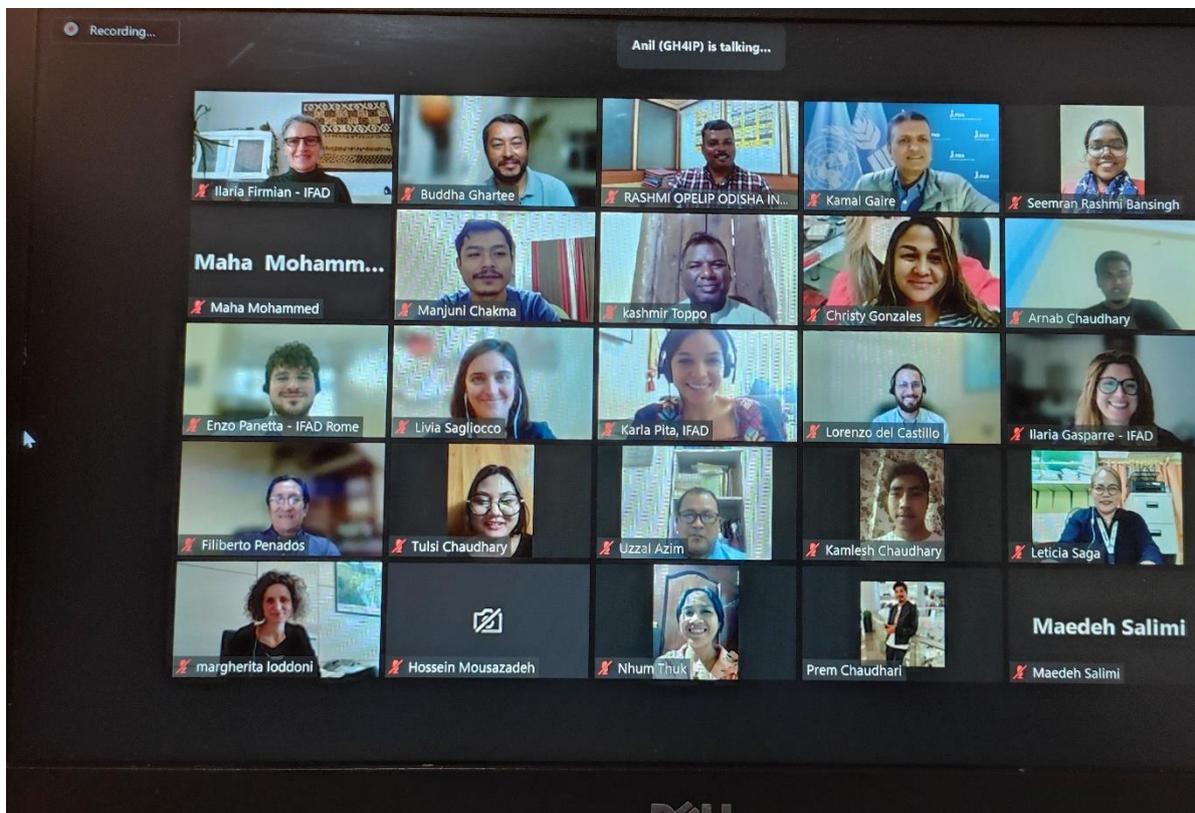
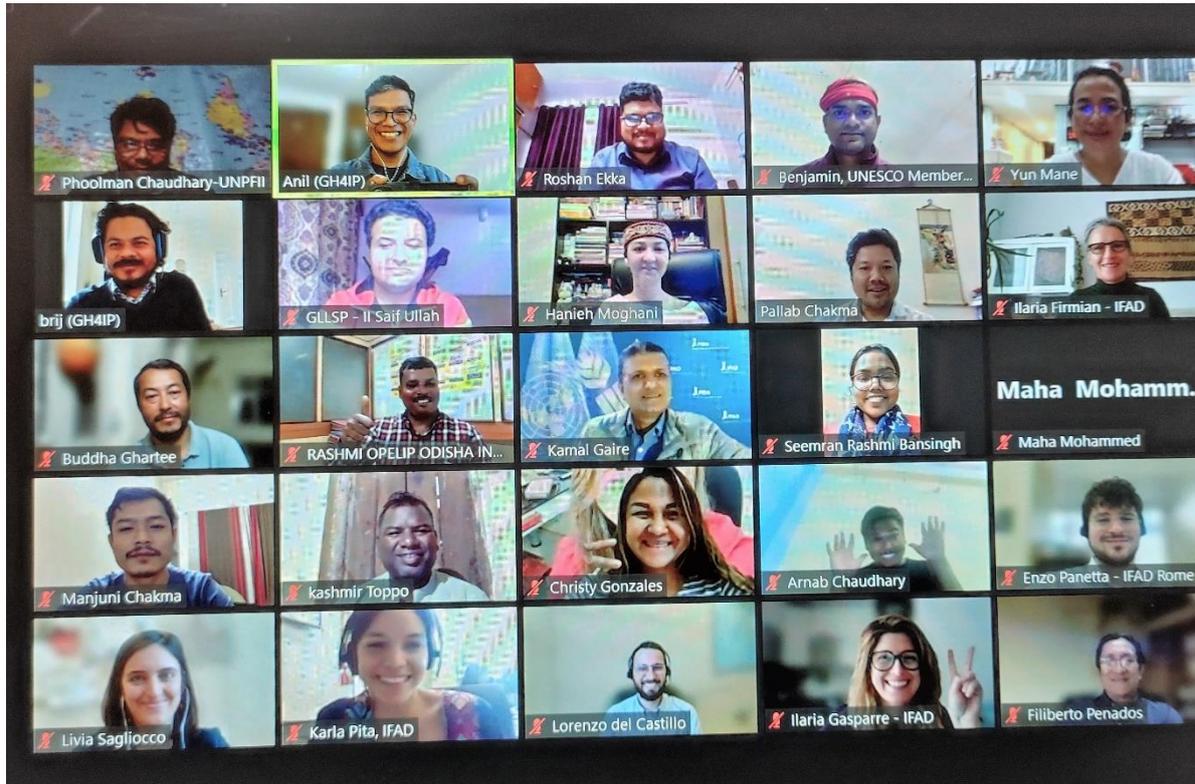
The Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) is a **non-governmental, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting Sustainable community- and culture-based development**. Its main area of work is Iran and South-West Asia, with programmes and projects in other parts of the world. CENESTA experts have also engaged in extensive activities in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and in the international area in general. CENESTA is a member of [IUCN](#)—the *International Union for Conservation of Nature* and is a founding member of the [ICCA Consortium](#)—an international organization dedicated to conservation by indigenous peoples and traditional communities. CENESTA works with a variety of partners, from local communities in Iran and other countries to local and national government agencies, universities, and research organizations, as well as national and international NGOs. The UN bodies with which CENESTA and its experts have entertained collaboration include [GEF/SGP](#), [FAO](#), [UNICEF](#), [UNDP](#), [IFAD](#), [UNSO](#), and the UN Secretariat. In addition, CENESTA is accredited to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and European Commission (EC). CENESTA has a small core of staff and a large network of associates—ranging from indigenous peoples and community-based groups to women’s associations and technical experts who act based on common concerns and specific capacities. CENESTA staff and associates work in the context of project contracts and/or voluntarily, contributing time as well as financial and material resources for the goals of the organization (<http://www.cenesta.org/en/>).

IV. Asian Indigenous International Network (AIIN)

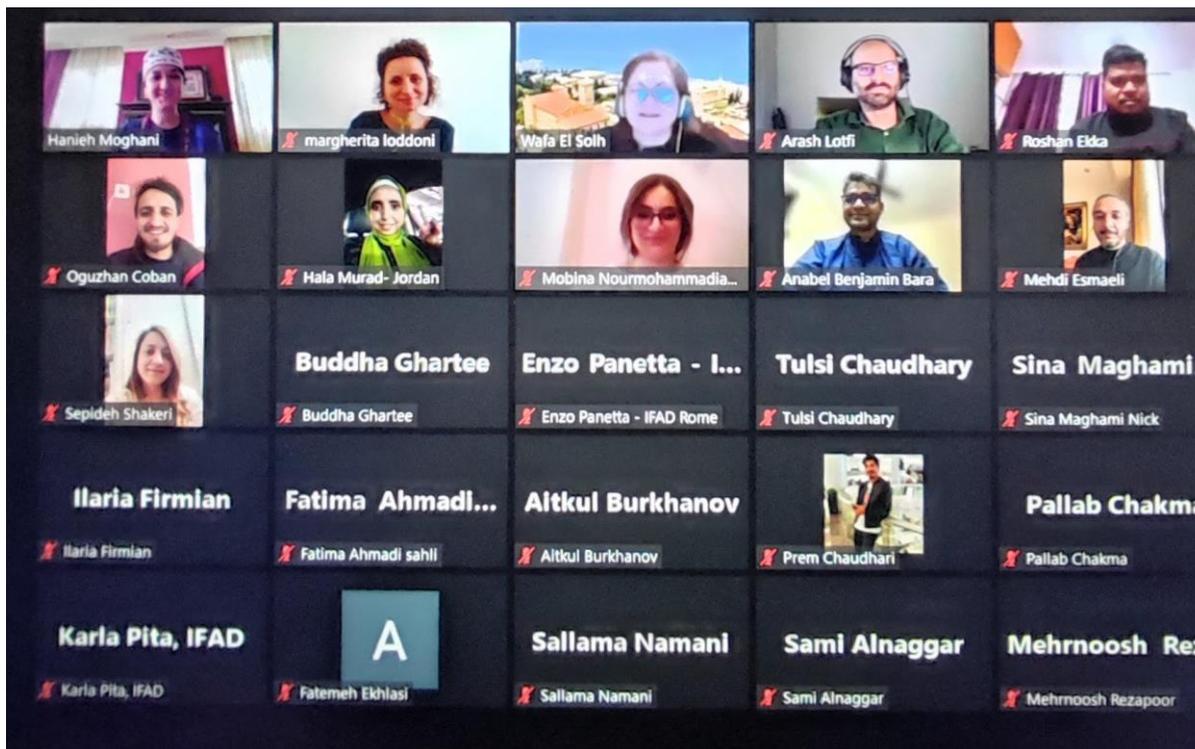
AIIN is an Asia-based Indigenous Peoples network, registered in Nepal and specializing in advocacy for the Indigenous Peoples’ rights.

Annex 7 - Glimpse of the Regional Consultation Meeting

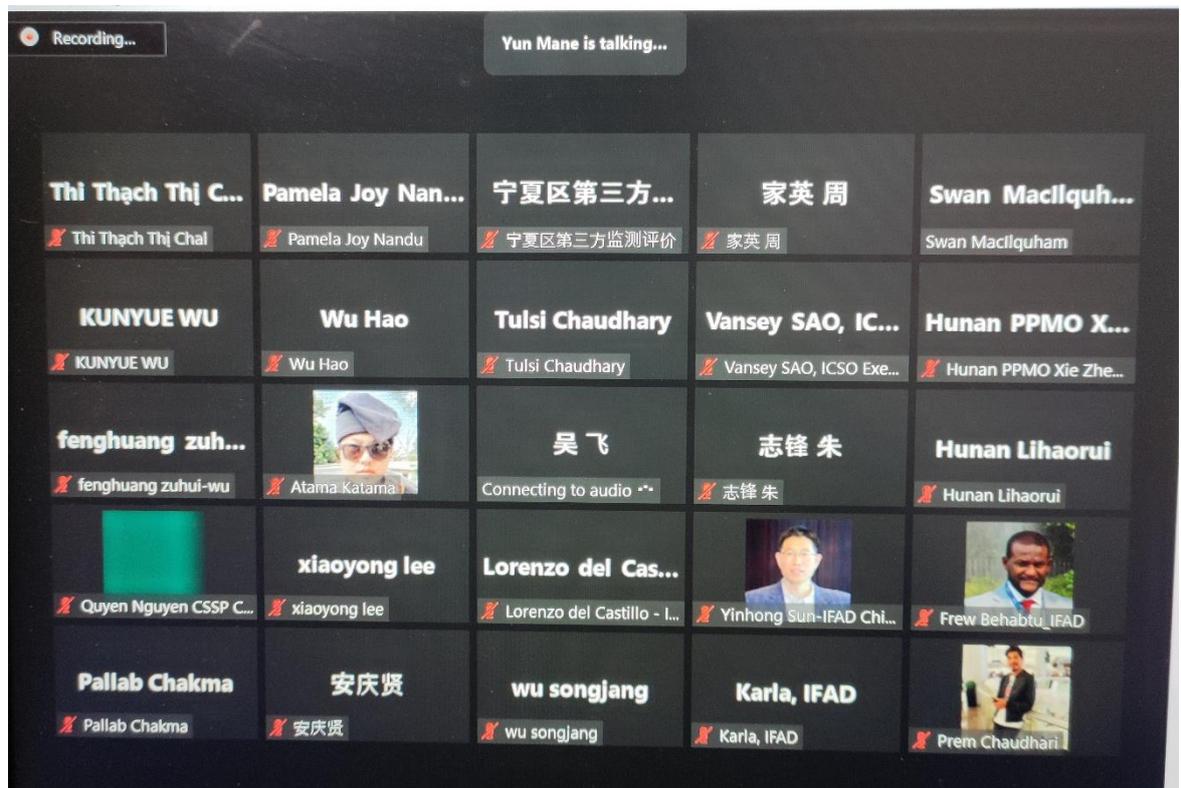
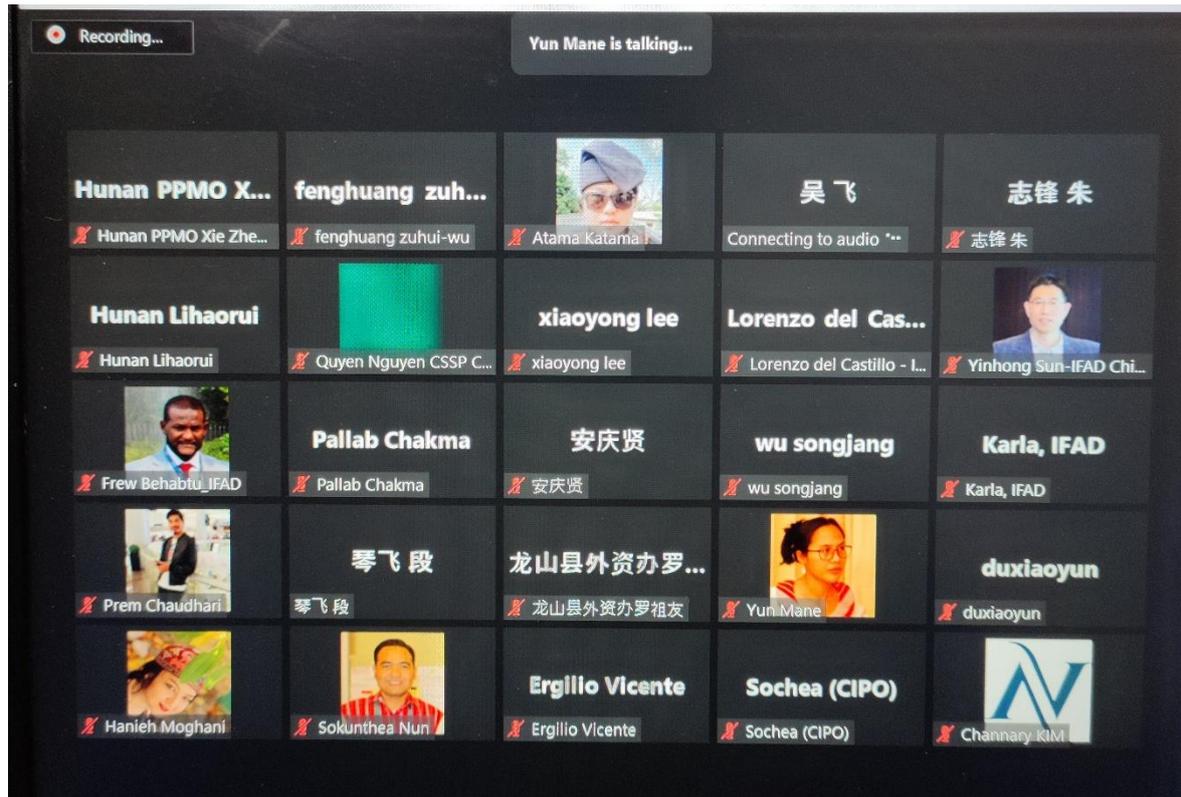
1. Asia Regional Consultation Meeting – Video recording



2. West and Central Asia – [Video recording](#)



3. East Asia – [Video recoding](#)



4. South Asia – Video recording

