



PROCEEDINGS SECOND GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

12-13 February 2015


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PROCEEDINGS

SECOND GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

12-13 February 2015

**THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'
FOOD SYSTEMS AND
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of acronyms	4
Introduction	5
Background	7
Regional workshops	8
Opening session of the second global meeting	10
Opening ceremony	10
Opening remarks by members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum	11
Trends and developments in IFAD's partnership with indigenous peoples	15
Partnership progress 2013-2015	15
Findings and recommendations of the preparatory regional workshops	16
Emerging findings of the Evaluation Synthesis on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	19
Regional working group sessions	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	22
Africa	23
Asia and the Pacific	24
Contributions to regional action plans	25
Thematic presentations on indigenous peoples' food systems, nutrition, medicines and knowledge systems	28
Presentation on food, medicine and spirituality: rethinking sustainable livelihoods and the role of our indigenous knowledge systems	29
Synthesis of deliberations	31
Synthesis of deliberations of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, 12-13 February 2015	31
Management response to the synthesis of deliberations	34
Concluding session with IFAD Governors and Executive Board representatives	35
Annex A - List of participants	38
Annex B - Agenda of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	43
Annex C - Opening Statement by Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD	46

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFS	Committee on World Food Security
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
CPM	country programme manager
CPMT	country programme management team
CPO	country programme office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	free, prior and informed consent
ILC	International Land Coalition
IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System(s)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
WFP	World Food Programme



INTRODUCTION

In February 2015, indigenous peoples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific met in Rome for the Second Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD.

This report provides an overview of the main messages through the voices of participants. It covers topics and discussions and the regional action plans jointly agreed on by IFAD and indigenous participants. The report also presents the synthesis of deliberations, which captures the main issues and recommendations put forward by the indigenous participants, and responses and reactions from IFAD management and Executive Board members.

This brief report cannot capture all the rich insights, knowledge shared and discussions of the Forum. For readers who want to know more, background documents, regional reports, videos and photos are available at: <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>.

Opening ceremony of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum



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Adam Lemareka, Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organization (PAICODEO), United Republic of Tanzania
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BACKGROUND

Most indigenous peoples in developing countries are found among the rural poor. Hence, collaboration with indigenous peoples is crucial for IFAD's overall goal of bringing 80 million rural poor people out of poverty and has been an integral component of IFAD's work from the outset.

In 2009, to consolidate its leading role in advancing indigenous peoples' rights to sustainable development, IFAD adopted its **Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples**, stipulating that an **Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD** would be established as a vehicle for improved institutional dialogue with indigenous peoples and their organizations.

The **First Global Meeting** of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD was a landmark event that took place in February 2013. More information about this first meeting can be found at: <http://www.ifad.org/events/ip/2012/index.htm>. Among other important issues, the Forum recommended that IFAD acknowledge and value indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, technologies and environmental services in conservation and sustainable use of their ecosystems, and document and share good practices with regard to indigenous peoples' self-determined sustainable development. A series of global events and developments reaffirmed the relevance and importance of these priorities.

At the 2014 **World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)**, states recognized *"the importance of the role that indigenous peoples can play in economic, social and environmental development through traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, and access to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for irrigation, and water harvesting and storage"*. Consequently, states committed *"to develop policies, programmes and resources to support indigenous peoples' occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition"*.

It is also worth noting that one of the proposed **Sustainable Development Goals** of the post-2015 development agenda is to *"end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture"*. This goal aims at doubling the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.

Building on these global developments, the Steering Committee of the Forum decided that **indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods** should be the overall theme of the Second Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, and of the regional workshops that were organized in 2014 in preparation for the global meeting.

Regional workshops

The regional workshops were organized in late 2014 in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. The purpose of the workshops was to:

1. exchange knowledge, experiences and good practices on indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods, traditional production systems and biodiversity conservation
2. identify key challenges and opportunities for strengthening these systems as sustainable solutions for the future, and identify key elements of regional strategies for enhancing IFAD's support to these systems.

The workshops also reviewed the **progress of implementation** of the recommendations and regional action plans adopted at the First Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum. Participants provided suggestions regarding **indicators of well-being** for indigenous peoples, related to a series of core themes including land, territories and resources; free, prior and informed consent (FPIC); traditional knowledge, seeds and medicine; and resilience.

Participants from all regions highlighted the need for IFAD to take a holistic approach to supporting and strengthening indigenous peoples' food systems. This approach should include recognizing traditional tenure, conserving biodiversity, and respecting and revitalizing cultural and spiritual values, such as the reciprocity and interdependence that characterize social and economic relations within and between communities. The need to ensure that projects are designed with the FPIC of indigenous peoples was also emphasized. Participants recommended that IFAD strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples throughout programme and project cycles. This could be achieved by including indigenous peoples' representatives in country programme management teams (CPMTs), project steering committees, technical coordinating units, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

The full reports from the regional workshops are available at:
<http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm>



Boudan Alkassoum, NGO *Femmes et Enfants en Détresse* (FEED), Niger
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OPENING SESSION OF THE SECOND GLOBAL MEETING

Opening ceremony

The Forum opened with an indigenous ceremony conducted by representatives from the Pacific region and led by Jennifer Baing Waiko. This was followed by a traditional Fijian ritual called “Qaloqalovi” and the Sevusevu ceremony.

Abstract from the Opening Statement by IFAD President Kanayo F. Nwanze

“Your participation will have a direct impact” (see attached full statement in the annexes)

I extend a warm welcome to all of you and assure you that your participation will have a direct impact. We want to learn what we are doing well and what steps we can take to improve our work.

Indigenous peoples’ rights are too often denied or overlooked, but IFAD takes them very seriously. This is underscored by IFAD’s Policy on Engagement with Indigenous

Peoples, and by its commitment to ensuring your free, prior and informed consent to projects that affect you. This is the right thing to do. IFAD has also worked to ensure that indigenous peoples’ voices are heard on the global stage, for example through its support to the WCIP. We also have the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), which is facilitated and funded by IFAD, but entirely managed by your organizations. Therefore, we call on you to be the ambassadors of IPAF and help leverage more resources for this initiative.

While IFAD has been a global pioneer in its partnership with indigenous peoples, we aim to do better. Therefore, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD-funded activities has undertaken an evaluation synthesis that will be presented to you.

We need your partnership and trust, as sustainable livelihoods are the core of all IFAD’s work. We know that 80 per cent of biodiversity is found on indigenous territories, according to the World Resources Institute. We need to learn more about indigenous food systems and their importance for nutrition. You have so much to teach the world on the social and cultural value of food. We have worked together for decades and now we strengthen our partnership. We are confident that the discussion here will provide further guidance to IFAD and lead to results and impacts on the ground.

IFAD President Kanayo F. Nwanze during the opening ceremony of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum



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Keynote address by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

“We look towards IFAD to help come up with constructive solutions”

As United Nations Special Rapporteur, I receive recurrent allegations about land grabbing, always related to violations of the rights to food and water and to cultural rights. These issues are all related to and aggravated by the global investment regime, which limits state control and the space for government policymaking and undermines the human rights-based approach. Moreover, we see unprecedented levels of inequality and serious problems caused by climate change. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change underlines that we need drastically to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit global warming to 2 °C. The problems that indigenous peoples face related to their livelihoods and food systems emerge from this broader picture, which eventually leads to food insecurity, health problems and the destruction of values, spirituality and wisdom.

We look towards IFAD to help come up with constructive solutions, building on the ecosystem services of indigenous peoples’ communities, which have managed to live simply and conserve ecosystems not only for themselves but for the whole world. We bring strong messages of hope to IFAD that we are doing all we can in our communities to maintain the environment, to rise above inequalities and to address crises. Because of its record of collaboration with indigenous peoples, IFAD is one of our best allies. There are many positive steps to be highlighted, including establishment of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, which should serve as a model for the United Nations system and other multilateral agencies.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Moderator Jane O’Brien, BBC World News America



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Opening remarks by members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum

Adolphine Buayuwa Muley, *Union pour l’Émancipation de la Femme Autochtone* (UEFA), Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum at IFAD, Democratic Republic of the Congo
“IFAD can go further and establish dialogue with governments”

In some African countries, we see progress in terms of recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights, for example in the form of citizenship and involvement in programmes. However, the elaboration of specific laws and targeted programmes remains a challenge, and violation of rights is still recurrent.

IFAD has gone a long way in recognizing indigenous peoples’ contributions to sustainable development through the establishment of IPAF and the Indigenous Peoples’ Forum, as well as direct support to indigenous people at the local level. However, more still needs to be done. The funds of IPAF are not sufficient, and the African division and IFAD country programme managers (CPMs) need to commit to indigenous peoples. IFAD can go further and establish dialogue with governments.

Adolphine Buayuwa Muley, National Coordinator, UEFA, Democratic Republic of Congo



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In this vein, the African regional workshop has recommended that IFAD ensure greater inclusion and consultation of indigenous peoples in its investment programmes and in decision-making bodies. IFAD should recognize the value of traditional food and production systems and undertake research on indigenous food systems; provide opportunities for young people, to re-establish a feeling of belonging; and promote sharing of information between indigenous peoples and IFAD staff. Finally, we recommend that IFAD make tenure of land and territories a priority issue and show commitment to disengaging from projects that negatively affect the land tenure of indigenous peoples' communities.

Laljibai Gafurbahai Desai, World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, India

"We need to challenge misperceptions about our livelihoods"

In Asia, there are two parallel processes: a slow recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, but also grabbing of their resources. Owing to inappropriate national laws,

peoples who depend on the commons are losing their resources.

This is a global trend. This Forum should be a platform for those who struggle at the grassroots level to come together and raise their voices. When people communicate, their voices are so strong that even governments are listening. IFAD has supported a project on mobile communication for pastoralists. This initiative was highly successful and we hope that such initiatives can be supported further.

In general, pastoralists are seen as uneducated and unscientific in their approach to livelihoods. Although pastoralists constitute 300-500 million people globally, they are still largely unseen and unheard. However, some scientists admit that pastoralists have sustained this livelihood for thousands of years, and

the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) now recognizes the value of pastoralist knowledge. We need to challenge misperceptions about our livelihoods and build strong platforms from which to show how we contribute to sustainable agriculture and to world food security. We are conservators of forests, natural resources and knowledge, and creators of jobs.

Myrna Cunningham, President of the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI), Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Nicaragua

"We come here to reaffirm our commitment to working together"

This second global meeting of the Forum affirms IFAD's commitment to building new relationships between indigenous peoples and international organizations. Since the first global meeting, we have seen important changes. IFAD has made efforts to apply the principle of FPIC systematically in its operations, and has supported global dialogue at the WCIP. On the ground, IFAD is making efforts to reach out to the isolated areas where indigenous peoples are found. Some country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) include indigenous peoples, and increasingly there are consultations and participation in evaluation teams.

Laljibai Gafurbahai Desai, WAMIP; Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, India



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We come here with great expectations, to address the fundamental themes of food systems and livelihood. In our countries, there are constant tensions as mega-projects and extractive industries are moving into the areas where we maintain our lives. In Latin America, we face a challenging situation of good macroeconomic indicators but increasing conflict.

What can IFAD do to support us so we can feed ourselves in dignity? We have the opportunity to consolidate our progress and go deeper into our partnership. We need commitment from top management but also from the country level. We need indicators that measure our concept of well-being, our livelihood systems and the resources dedicated to indigenous women. We need commitment from IFAD to supporting policy development at the country level and to helping implement the outcomes of the WCIP, and aligning these with the post-2015 development agenda. We need global indicators on food security to be adopted by IFAD, FAO and others and operationalized at the country level. We must discuss what we can do together to face climate change. We come here to reaffirm our commitment to working together. We do not expect you to do all the work. We will work together and build alliances to promote good practices.

Myrna Cunningham, President, CADPI; Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Nicaragua



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Jane Meriwas, Samburu Women Trust (SWT), Kenya
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TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN IFAD'S PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Partnership progress 2013-2015

Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist for Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, IFAD

"We need to find ways where it is difficult"

Since 2013, IFAD has worked to implement the recommendations from the First Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum. A key recommendation was to increase IFAD's capacity to work on indigenous issues. This has been done through supervision missions where IFAD policy, tools and instruments have been presented at the country level, resulting in understanding at the project level of what needs to be done. Such dialogue and capacity-building at the country level will continue over the coming years. Other key developments comprise the following initiatives and processes:

- IFAD has provided a grant to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to support the WCIP process. A second component of this grant aims to take forward the outcomes of the WCIP in six countries: two each in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- The Latin America Division sets clear targets for partnership with indigenous peoples in the development of COSOPs in Mexico and Guatemala. Specific consultations have taken place in other countries, such as Nicaragua.
- IFAD has presented new assessment procedures, which clearly establish requirements for FPIC. IFAD is also developing a "how-to-do note" on operationalizing FPIC in IFAD-funded projects.
- IFAD is increasing its direct funding for indigenous peoples. In 2014, a new grant to IPAF was approved.
- Since 2005, IFAD has supported the development of specific indicators relevant to indigenous peoples at the global, regional and country levels, in collaboration with the Tebtebba Foundation, the UNPFII Secretariat and others. In 2014, UNPFII specifically recommended that IFAD continue this work. The issue of indicators was also discussed at the regional workshops in preparation for this Forum, and the proposed indicators will now be discussed further with IFAD regional divisions. Some indicators are already being piloted in IFAD-funded projects, including in some IPAF projects.
- IFAD is increasingly devising targeted measures for youth and women, including by joining forces with the Slow Food movement. An Indigenous Terra Madre event is planned for 2015 (see more at: <http://slowfood.com/international/151/indigenous-terra-madre>).

Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist for Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, IFAD



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An important outcome of the First Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD was the **regional action plans**, jointly agreed by indigenous peoples and IFAD staff.

In the **Asian region**, it was agreed to increase and improve consultations in the context of COSOPs and project design, and there are now good examples from India, Nepal and the Philippines. In collaboration with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, key documents were translated into 11 indigenous languages and are now available online (<http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/index.htm#tnotes>). The Asia division also contributed to generating additional resources for supporting indigenous peoples by committing to IPAF.

The **Pacific region** made a clear recommendation at the first global meeting for establishing its own network and participating in the second global meeting of the Forum as a separate region. Consequently, a dedicated workshop was organized in the Pacific region in late 2014.

The **Latin American region** recommended broadening consultation in the design phase of programmes and projects, and this has been achieved in Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. In some countries, such as El Salvador, indigenous issues are sensitive and invisible, and our colleagues are making extra efforts to bring them on to the agenda.

The **African region** recommended reaching out to indigenous peoples at the country level and focusing on dialogue. One good example is the regional preparatory workshop, which also offered an opportunity to organize a side event specifically on the United Republic of Tanzania. Some participants of the first global meeting have had follow-up meetings with CPMs. This experience shows the importance of feeding global results back to the country level. There are now plans to prioritize certain countries for capacity-building and dialogue. In the region, the situation of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers is of particular importance. At the 2014 session of UNPFII, IFAD – along with FAO, the International Land Coalition (ILC) and the United Nations Environment Programme – organized a side event on pastoralism and the post-2015 development agenda. However, most advancement in the African region is through IPAF, so we need to work more at the country level to include indigenous issues in loans and grants, and to find ways of doing so where it is difficult. Where governments are not in favour of prioritizing indigenous issues, IFAD can play an important role in facilitating dialogue.

In general, we see positive results of the tools and instruments we have developed. For example the “learning routes” that have been implemented in both Asia and Latin America bring indigenous peoples and governments together to learn jointly from project experiences. As for the future, we have a dream of joining hands with the other Rome-based United Nations agencies – FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) – to organize a week dedicated to indigenous issues here in Rome.

Findings and recommendations of the preparatory regional workshops

Regional workshops were held in late 2014 in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific, in preparation for the global meeting of the Forum.

Joseph Ole Simel, Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO), Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Kenya

While it is still too early to measure the impact of the partnership between IFAD and indigenous peoples, the WCIP gives a good indication of the results we achieve together. Without funding from IFAD, indigenous peoples' participation would have been impossible. Therefore, we thank IFAD for making meaningful participation a reality.

The regional workshop in the United Republic of Tanzania was unique, as it brought together many different partners, including indigenous peoples from 11 countries. The workshop was opened by the Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Food is a measure of identity, culture, spirituality and social cohesion. However, governments often have difficulties understanding and appreciating indigenous peoples' food systems, and describe our livelihoods as anti-developmental and resistant to change. On the other hand, we do not have alternatives to replace livelihoods such as pastoralism. In Africa, the key problem we face is land grabbing and displacement from traditional lands. Without lands it becomes impossible for us to meet our food needs. In this context, the regional workshop identified a series of recommendations¹ for IFAD, of which a few are highlighted here:

- Strengthen discussions and networking among African indigenous peoples, including through IFAD-supported projects and events, and strengthen the country focus of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, including by organizing joint events at the national level.
- Make tenure of land and territories a priority issue and show commitment to disengaging from projects that negatively affect the land tenure of indigenous communities.

Rukka Sombolinggi, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN, Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago), Indonesia

The Asia regional workshop took place in Indonesia. Asia is home to two-thirds of the world's indigenous peoples, but most are still denied recognition by governments and suffer from land loss and discrimination. This leads to loss of indigenous food, dependency on alien food and malnutrition and health problems. The recognition and protection of collective rights is fundamental for exercising all other rights and maintaining our food systems.

We are grateful for IFAD's support, including in the context of the WCIP, and recommend that IFAD continue its support to the implementation of WCIP outcomes. We also recommend that IFAD support IPAF and facilitate dialogues with our governments. We need capacity-building of indigenous peoples, but also of IFAD staff, especially at the country level. In Asia, we have different cultural and social features, but each IFAD staff member must have a good understanding of IFAD's vision and policy, and must articulate these to enhance dialogue at the project level.

Joseph Ole Simel, MPIDO; Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Kenya



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Rukka Sombolinggi, AMAN, Indonesia



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¹ <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/2015/summary.pdf>

We put forward three main recommendations to IFAD: leverage food security to food sovereignty; continue discussion on how to engage indigenous youth, as many young people have lost their traditional food and cultural practices; and take a holistic approach to addressing issues pertaining to food and livelihood.

Jennifer Baing Waiko, Save Papua New Guinea

The Pacific appreciates its recognition as a distinct region. The massive imports of and dependency on industrial food, and the shift from traditional to modern food constitute key challenges in the Pacific, leading to a double burden of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases. Hence, food security and food sovereignty are crucial issues for us. Other key factors of concern are the negative impacts of climate change, massive depletion of forests, and weak transmission of traditional knowledge to young people. Some of the opportunities we see are related to commercialization and consumer awareness of traditional food; food festivals; use of the media; research and documentation; organic certification; establishment of downstream processing; and strengthening of the dissemination of traditional farming practices, including by elders passing on traditional knowledge to young people.

We recommend that IFAD:

- fund the collection and sharing of existing information on traditional agricultural systems, funding research and other activities to fill gaps in the documentation of traditional knowledge
- visit countries, governments and sites where traditional agriculture is practised. to raise national leaders' awareness of the importance of traditional agricultural systems in country strategies and frameworks for food security, climate change resilience, nutrition and local culture.

Jennifer Baing Waiko, Save Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea



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We recommend that governments:

- recognize the importance of traditional food systems in sustainable livelihoods, particularly in food security and climate change policies
- allocate resources for training, technology transfer, and infrastructure and value chain development for outputs from traditional food systems
- incorporate materials on traditional agricultural systems and traditional food crops into the curricula and activities of primary and secondary schools.

María Eugenia Choque Quispe, Member, UNPFII, Bolivia



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María Eugenia Choque Quispe, Member of United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Plurinational State of Bolivia

Indigenous peoples' food systems are the results of harmonious relationships with Mother Earth. These are holistic relationships that integrate the identity, agricultural calendar and spirituality of a people, and have implications for both physical and spiritual well-being. Alienation from traditional systems is a result of state policies that lead to loss of lands, territories and resources. The accelerated extraction of resources without respect for the FPIC of

the peoples is now being aggravated by the effects of climate change. The change in food habits and the introduction of chemicals lead to malnutrition and loss of traditional knowledge, values and principles.

The key recommendations to IFAD are to take a holistic approach to supporting indigenous food systems; recognize and support the role of indigenous women, and emphasize their full and effective participation, their reproductive rights and the eradication of all forms of violence against them; promote research and dissemination of information concerning traditional food systems; channel resources directly to indigenous peoples; and facilitate participation in the development of state policies.

The key issue is rights to lands, territories and resources, linked to respect for indigenous peoples' right to give or withhold their FPIC.

Emerging findings of the Evaluation Synthesis on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

Óscar García, Director, and Fumiko Nakai, Senior Evaluation Office, IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE)

Indigenous peoples have strong cultures of accountability that can be brought into public policy. This is expressed, for example, in the Andean concept of *Sumak Kawsay* (good living), which builds on the principles of *ama llulla, ama quella, ama sua* (don't lie, don't be lazy, don't steal). IFAD has accumulated rich experience on indigenous peoples, and it was decided to undertake an evaluation synthesis to learn from this experience. The main objective of the evaluation was to identify good practices, lessons learned and issues for reflection, and to make recommendations in the pursuit of sustainable transformation of rural sections.

The following are some of the key findings:

- Most IFAD projects target geographical areas with both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants. Hence, there is a need to tailor approaches to different contexts and peoples, also factoring in the differences between indigenous peoples.
- Gender is always addressed in IFAD projects, but indigenous women have not been particularly well covered. There is a need for more differentiated approaches to capacity-building and for gender-disaggregated data. While there are generally good results in terms of empowerment of indigenous peoples, a clear strategy for empowerment of women is often lacking.
- Challenges are found where the capacity of project implementers to engage with indigenous peoples is low because of limited experience of participatory approaches and low levels of trust and knowledge about indigenous cultures. While IFAD finances community-driven projects, there are often limitations in having a pre-set "menu".
- The participation of indigenous peoples in COSOPs has increased overall, but not in all cases. FPIC is recognized as a principle but is not yet operationalized at the ground level.
- IPAF projects and the IPAF governance structure, with a board composed of indigenous peoples' representatives, reflect the principle of participation. However, in most cases, the linkages between IPAF projects and country programmes are weak.

Óscar García, Director, Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD



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- With regard to community strengthening, IFAD has learned that this must build on existing institutions. There are some good examples of policy engagement and advocacy, such as with regard to influencing policies on natural resources in India.
- At the global level, IFAD has provided grants for capacity-building and participation. Institutionalized dialogue through UNPFII contributes to networking.

In summary, there is significant progress at the global level and there have been notable contributions at the country level in terms of empowerment, but there is room for further strengthening of engagement and impact. IFAD's main instrument is its loans and financing to governments. Very diverse country contexts therefore constitute a challenge, as IFAD has to work through government to reach indigenous peoples. Opportunities are seen where there is understanding of indigenous issues and national institutions can be influenced to enhance sustainability.

The evaluation highlights some issues for reflection and further work. Should IPAF grants be linked to country programmes to seek stronger synergies and impacts, and how should this be done? How could IFAD strengthen indigenous peoples' voices further, and link partnerships and finance at different levels more effectively? More work also needs to be done to address indigenous peoples' concerns during the design process of country programmes and projects, enhance the availability of disaggregated data at the project level, ensure appropriate expertise in supervision and field implementation, and clarify how to operationalize the requirements for FPIC, including through capacity-building of staff.

Adolfo Brizzi, Director, IFAD's Policy and Technical Advisory Division

welcomed the critical points raised by the Independent Office of Evaluation. Most comments were relevant and added to what we are already doing. We need to work

more on gender, disaggregate data, explain the operationalization of FPIC, and reflect on how to link IPAF projects to country programmes to enhance leverage.

Another core issue is improving IFAD's engagement in policy dialogue, either through direct dialogue with governments or, if governments resent the involvement of external institutions, through indigenous peoples' organizations. One comparative advantage of IFAD is its focus on capacity-building, through which indigenous peoples' organizations can build their skills and voice to have a better chance of influencing governments. Another advantage is that IFAD does not work on controversial issues, such as extractive industries, large-scale infrastructure or other projects with resettlement effects. Furthermore, IFAD is the only

international financial institution with a targeting policy and a policy on indigenous peoples, including FPIC. We pride ourselves on setting higher standards, and see FPIC as an ongoing element rather than a particular moment or event in the project cycle. Trust is the glue of our partnership. We need to remain open-minded and trust that we want to do better and be on the right side.

Adolfo Brizzi, Director, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, IFAD



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Rosalía Ester Barra, Mesa de Arte y Artesanía Mapuche of Aluminé (MAyAMA), Patagonia Rural Development Project (PRODERPA) – IFAD-funded project, Argentina
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REGIONAL WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

Representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions from the different regions, and staff of IFAD's regional divisions jointly discussed and agreed on regional action plans for 2015-2016, as outlined below.

Chairing the Latin America and the Caribbean session, Myrna Cunningham reminded participants that the elaboration of regional action plans is one of the main activities of the Forum, aimed at improving direct dialogue and reaching consensus between indigenous peoples and IFAD regional divisions.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The working group underlined the importance of the rights to lands, territories and resources, as well as economic rights. The contributions of indigenous women and the importance of developing specific strategies and approaches to promote their participation were emphasized. The following action points were agreed:

- Increase the scope of consultations beyond municipalities in order to include indigenous women leaders in areas where IFAD formulates and supervises projects and programmes.
- Ensure that indigenous leaders are involved more systematically in the development of COSOPs.
- Ensure participation by indigenous leaders in the round tables organized in the framework of country programme evaluations.
- Recognizing the need for cultural indicators and statistical data disaggregated by ethnic origin in IFAD's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, carry out documentation and analysis activities to: (i) identify existing disaggregated data at the country level, beginning with national statistics and census offices; (ii) disaggregate IFAD indicators by indigenous peoples; (iii) identify indicators of well-being to measure progress on poverty reduction based on the perspectives of different indigenous peoples, reviewing to this end the proposed indicators presented by indigenous peoples; and (iv) promote the use of such disaggregated information in M&E systems.
- Implement IFAD's environmental and social procedures with respect to FPIC.
- Recognizing the importance of diversity, use IFAD's instruments (such as COSOP and policy dialogue) to promote the inclusion of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and other historically excluded people in government projects.
- Promote the inclusion of indigenous peoples in cofinanced operations.
- Offer learning pathways to indigenous peoples and organize a learning route on indigenous peoples' food systems and livelihoods.
- Promote dialogue between the organizations taking part in the Forum and IFAD on the definition and implementation of the national action plans mandated by the WCIP.

- Strengthen indigenous peoples' alliances and relations with NGOs and other development organizations, in order to consolidate their capacity for dialogue and participation.
- Promote the inclusion of indicators on indigenous peoples in the post-2015 development agenda and in the system-wide action plan (SWAP).
- Promote activities related to traditional economies and marketing in IFAD-funded projects.

Africa

The Africa group identified the following actions.

Recommendations	Actions	Responsibilities
Strengthen discussion and networking between African indigenous peoples, including through IFAD-supported projects and events	Invite indigenous representatives to participate actively in the next regional forum of the East and Southern Africa Division (ESA) and West and Central Africa Division (WCA)	IFAD
	For the next IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Forum, two regional preparatory workshops should be held in Africa (WCA and ESA)	IFAD
	Set up a virtual platform to share experiences	Indigenous peoples with support from IFAD. Can be combined with IPAF knowledge management initiative
Strengthen the country focus of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum	Organize within the next six months a meeting with country programme managers/country programme offices (CPMs/CPOs) in each country	Indigenous organizations will contact CPMs/CPOs and IFAD offices will then set up the meeting
Take into account the nutritional value of traditional food systems	For nutrition-sensitive agricultural projects supported by IFAD, the baseline survey should include documentation on indigenous food systems	IFAD/IPs/IPAF. Linking with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to ensure respect for intellectual property rights
Increase information sharing	Ensure lessons from good IPAF projects are utilized	IPAF. Feedback to indigenous organizations/IFAD
Ensure representation of indigenous peoples in decision-making bodies at project level; provide capacity-building	Ensure indigenous peoples are represented in CPMTs and steering committees of projects operating in indigenous territories and participate in design and supervision missions	Indigenous peoples to contact IFAD. IFAD to invite indigenous peoples
Recognize the value of indigenous peoples' diverse food systems; make tenure of land and territories a priority issue; show commitment to disengaging from projects that negatively affect land tenure	Share information and map initiatives related to the implementation of the voluntary guidelines where IFAD, FAO and ILC are involved	IFAD. Indigenous peoples to contact ILC

Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and the Pacific working group prepared an updated action plan on the basis of recommendations made at the regional workshops.

Recommendations	Actions
Contribute to the full and effective implementation of the outcomes of the WCIP and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and continue advocacy with state governments	Consultation with indigenous peoples and communities during COSOP and project designs
Take a holistic approach to supporting and strengthening indigenous peoples' food systems, including the recognition of traditional tenure, conservation of biodiversity, and respect for and revitalization of cultural and spiritual values; ensure that projects are designed with indigenous peoples	Implement corporate policies on FPIC, including by implementing the guidance of the how-to do note
Strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples throughout the programme and project cycles, e.g. by including indigenous representatives in CPMTs, project steering committees, technical coordinating units as well as in monitoring and evaluation activities	<p>Consultation with indigenous peoples and communities during COSOP and project design</p> <p>Participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in CPMT meetings, where applicable</p>
Facilitate dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments on the importance of traditional agricultural systems in policies, strategies and frameworks for food security, climate change resilience, nutrition and local culture	Include focus on indigenous food systems in future grant programmes, or as a component in investment projects if the government wishes
Include indicators specific to the situation of indigenous peoples in IFAD's Performance-based Allocation System, Results and Impact Management Systems (RIMS), and IFAD-assisted projects, as well as other monitoring systems and tools for IFAD projects at the country level	Asia and the Pacific Division (APR) to liaise with the Policy and Technical Advisory Division and Strategy and Knowledge Department to ensure that indicators discussed during the regional workshops are taken into account in the future revision of corporate RIMS guidelines and IFAD's contribution to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators agenda through IFAD's post-2015 task force
Increase capacity of IFAD staff in engaging with indigenous peoples at the country level	APR to support in mainstreaming across the country knowledge-sharing of best practices, encourage IFAD staff participation, and mobilize the experience from learning route activities
Support research and documentation of indigenous peoples' knowledge and food systems, as well as scaling up of successful practices, including through exchange of experiences among indigenous peoples and promotion of indigenous foods among consumers	<p>Include knowledge management element related to indigenous peoples in future grants and investment projects, aiming at knowledge generation and documentation</p> <p>APR to propose a grant to support research and documentation of indigenous and traditional food systems in the Pacific region with the potential to scale up in the region, if approved</p>

Focus on initiatives to support indigenous young people, including education, training and skills development for traditional occupations, inter-generational dialogue, participation in decision-making and increased access to adequate technology

CPMs to identify opportunities to support indigenous youth and women in future investment projects

Recognize, appreciate and strengthen the role of indigenous women with regard to traditional food systems and ensure their full and effective participation in all projects, through a range of targeted initiatives

Contributions to regional action plans

Following presentations by the regional working groups, a number of important contributions were provided by the following resource persons.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz emphasized the importance of IFAD's involvement in developing the national action plans and system-wide action plan agreed to in the WCIP outcome document, and in identifying indicators for the post-2015 development agenda. The suggestion of the head of IFAD's Asia and the Pacific Division for developing a synthesis of reports from all regions – to identify good practices supported by IFAD – would also be very important. This could be done in collaboration with indigenous peoples – perhaps as a joint project for the Rome-based agencies.

Joji Cariño, Director of the Forest Peoples Programme, provided further insights into the issue of indicators. Indicators need to be fit for purpose and to address the key issues we want to monitor. There is a need to define which agencies will take the lead in high-level indicators, such as those related to the WCIP outcome document and to food security within the context of the SDGs. Indigenous peoples are making big efforts to strengthen community-based monitoring that focuses on food systems and sustainable livelihoods. IFAD needs to define how to contribute to this ongoing work, including by considering a learning route on indicators and by strengthening the monitoring capacity of communities.

Chandra Roy, chief of the UNPFII Secretariat, commended IFAD's strong involvement in the WCIP, emphasizing that – for example – the presence of the President carries a weight that resonates within other agencies. It is expected that IFAD will continue to give leadership in the follow-up on the WCIP outcomes, including development of the system-wide action plan, in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Support Group.

Soyata Maiga, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), Mali, noted the importance of providing capacity-building, literacy training and access to media information for indigenous peoples in Africa, to enable their

Joji Cariño, Director, Forest Peoples Programme



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Soyata Maiga, Commissioner, ACHPR, Mali



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participation at least at the level of local government. Tripartite dialogue that comprises IFAD, governments and indigenous peoples is very important. In particular, such dialogue should address land tenure reforms, which may otherwise be very difficult to discuss as they affect the interests of dominant groups.

In the African region, it is essential that indigenous peoples make full use of the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and the Commission, as we have experience of and jurisprudence in issues pertaining to indigenous peoples. We have know-how on how to refer cases to African courts. We have undertaken studies and are exploring ways in which we can interact with local authorities. We also work with agencies to encourage them to coordinate their approaches, share information and ensure consistency in their support to indigenous peoples in Africa.

Adolphine Buayuwa Muley highlighted the importance of the regional discussions, which provide an opportunity to improve understanding of how IFAD works. Moreover, the developments in different regions give us ideas for action in our own countries. Some regions have advanced more than Africa, so perhaps IFAD can support interregional exchange of experiences so that Africa can benefit from them. We also need to discuss how to ensure that indigenous peoples have access to IFAD country offices, as the doors remain closed at some offices.

Antonella Cordone responded that indigenous peoples have high expectations regarding what IFAD can do. This is positive, as you think we can go that extra mile. However, we also need to be realistic about what we can do. We need your organizations to knock on the doors and to liaise with us in Rome, so we can also push at the ground level. There are limitations to the role that IFAD can play at the country level, but the WCIP system-wide action plan is a great opportunity for all of us to seek synergies and convergence of our plans and to improve our work on the ground further.



Maria Clara Tigse Vivanco, *Asociación Agroecológica de Mujeres Semilla y Vida*, Development of the Central Corridor Project (PDCC) – IFAD-funded project, Ecuador

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THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FOOD SYSTEMS, NUTRITION, MEDICINES AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Harriet Kuhnlein, Professor Emerita of Human Nutrition and Founding Director of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE), McGill University, Canada, presented research on indigenous communities' food systems, based on several country-specific studies that rely on food sample analysis. The research is aimed at improving food security and educating future generations. Food systems

Harriet Kuhnlein, Professor Emerita of Human Nutrition and Founding Director, CINE, Canada



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are valuable and need to be protected to ensure their continuation within indigenous communities. We worked with the Ibo in Nigeria, the Maasai in Kenya, the Bihils and the Sahibabad in India, the Karen in Western Thailand and many others. In each area, indigenous communities applied the defined methodology to document their own food systems. In this way, we were able to secure funding for implementing intervention studies on improving nutrition and public health, thereby building people's confidence in using information on their traditional food resources. Our work is documented in the *Indigenous peoples' food systems and well-being: interventions and policies for healthy communities*, published in 2013 with the aim of stimulating other communities to elaborate their own programmes for nutrition improvements.

Treena Delormier, Faculty Member, Office of Public Health Studies, University of Hawaii

I belong to the Mohawk people from Kahnawake, an indigenous community located across the Montreal River. Our social, cultural and spiritual values are honoured in several ceremonies, which emphasize the role played by traditional food and revitalize a better understanding of indigenous food systems. I am actively involved in several projects and community activities on these issues and have worked for 20 years on diabetes prevention through community-directed research and interventions. These interventions aim at stimulating the consumption of nutritious food that can be obtained from household farmers and local distributors, and increasing individuals' responsibility for cooperating and maintaining a strong community. I am currently involved in the Native Hawaiian and Indigenous Health Master of Public Health programme of the University of Hawaii. The programme arose from the need to create a safe space where young students could be educated on indigenous peoples' food

security and nutritional diets and on climate change and environmental issues. We are also running another important training programme for minor populations of the Pacific region, which gives young students from indigenous communities the possibility to attend health and nutrition courses on preventing obesity in their own communities.

Presentation on food, medicine and spirituality: rethinking sustainable livelihoods and the role of our indigenous knowledge systems

Hussein Isack, Kivulini Trust, and Tadesse Wolde, Steering Committee Member, presented a case study on the Gabbra pastoralists of northern Kenya.

Pastoralism is a livelihood system that incorporates resource management, production, trade and social welfare mechanisms. It is a very advanced livestock-keeping system, with sophisticated temporal and spatial use characterized by flexibility and high mobility and by shared responsibilities and reciprocity.

The Gabbra travel light and live light, in removable houses. They have an elaborate system of risk management, food sharing and social security, and a gender-specific division of labour. The five independent sections of the Gabbra community move along different migration routes, crossing certain mountains and along certain rivers.

They have intercultural connections with other communities.

Without the presence of these other communities, certain ceremonies cannot be performed. Pressures come from land grabbing, competing land uses, restrictions on strategic mobility, range fragmentation and weakened customary institutions.

Communities are working to address these issues, and to celebrate their social and cultural heritage, which is a spiritually rooted custodianship of the lands and the environment.

Hussein Isack, Kivulini Trust, Kenya



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Hoang Van Giap, Pro-Poor Partnership for Agro-Forestry Development (3PAD) – IFAD-funded project, Viet Nam

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SYNTHESIS OF DELIBERATIONS

The synthesis of deliberations was discussed and adopted by all the indigenous participants at the Forum. It draws on the inputs from the regional workshops and the sharing of concerns, experiences, lessons and recommendations that took place at the global meeting. It is also inspired by the discussions between the indigenous Forum and IFAD staff that took place in the regional working groups. Hence, the synthesis of deliberations captures the main topics and issues across the regions and puts forward a series of recommendations for future work.

Synthesis of deliberations of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, 12-13 February 2015

We, indigenous peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific have unique food systems that are anchored in sustainable livelihood practices, and adapted to the specific ecosystems of our territories. These practices include small-scale farming, pastoralism, shifting cultivation, fishing, hunting and gathering. Over generations, these livelihoods have ensured the food sovereignty and well-being of our communities, and are therefore intimately linked to our identities, cultures, spirituality, education and governance systems.

In spite of the high nutritional value of indigenous foods, and the undeniable contribution of indigenous livelihoods to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, our livelihoods are still not well understood and appreciated. In particular, non-sedentary and non-commercial practices are disregarded and discriminated against.

Moreover, many indigenous peoples' communities lack legal recognition and protection of their lands, territories and resources. Forceful land grabbing and displacement for extractive industries, infrastructure projects, industrial agriculture, speculative land investments and conservation areas continue at an alarming scale. This is aggravated by the devastating effects of climate change, leading to rapid dietary changes, loss of traditional food systems, dependency on imported and industrial food, malnutrition and severe health problems. The responses need to be multifaceted, trans-disciplinary and holistic.

In this context, we reiterate our deep appreciation of the ongoing and mutually beneficial partnership with IFAD. IFAD's policy of targeting rural people living in extreme poverty and food insecurity inevitably leads IFAD to our communities. From our side, we complement this partnership with our traditional knowledge, food systems and sustainable livelihoods, as the basis for building constructive solutions.

The Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD has helped set the strategic direction for our partnership, which is progressively being translated into action on the ground. IFAD is increasing its capacity to work on indigenous issues: it has conducted a synthesis

evaluation of its work with indigenous peoples and has included the requirement for free, prior and informed consent in its updated social, environmental and climate assessment procedures. Likewise, our needs and priorities are increasingly reflected in country strategies, programmes and projects. The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility supports a growing number of projects in direct response to the needs and priorities of our communities.

At the global level, IFAD's support has contributed to the positive outcomes of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, where states committed "to acknowledge, advance and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to lands, territories and resources", and "to develop policies, programmes and resources to support indigenous peoples' occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition". We expect to see these commitments reaffirmed and reflected in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and in IFAD's new strategic framework.

These advances motivate us to further strengthen impact on the ground. We reaffirm our commitment to working with IFAD to address remaining implementation challenges, and we put forward the following recommendations and commitments:

Joint recommendations to IFAD, governments and indigenous peoples:

- Take a holistic approach to support and strengthen indigenous peoples' food systems, sustainable livelihood practices, governance systems, and cultural and spiritual values.
- Raise awareness of the values of indigenous peoples' food systems, including through consumer awareness campaigns, food fairs and educational curricula.
- Facilitate dialogue with the private sector to respect indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods.

Recommendations to IFAD:

- Support initiatives on recognizing and protecting indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources, and disengage from projects that negatively affect these rights.
- Provide capacity-building and facilitate dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments on sustainable livelihoods, including pastoralism and other mobile practices.
- Strengthen indigenous peoples' participation throughout the programme and project cycles, including in country programme management teams, project design and supervision.
- Ensure that free, prior and informed consent is systematically and properly obtained in the context of IFAD-funded projects targeting or affecting indigenous peoples, including through procedural guidelines and capacity-building of staff and implementing partners.
- Support research, documentation, training, exchange of experiences and scaling-up of successful practices related to indigenous food systems and livelihoods, including across regions.
- Design targeted initiatives for indigenous women and youth, including skills development, intergenerational dialogue, leadership training, participation in decision-making and increased access to appropriate technology.
- Disaggregate data and include indicators specifically relevant to the situation of indigenous peoples in IFAD's RIMS and country strategic opportunities programmes, as well as in other monitoring systems and tools.

- Actively contribute to the realization of the outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in particular the system-wide action plan, with a particular focus on definition, application and monitoring of indigenous-specific indicators, including in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration with the other Rome-based United Nations agencies (FAO and WFP) and other institutions, such as the International Land Coalition, on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, nutrition and other topics.
- Build capacity of IFAD staff, including at the country level, to implement IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples fully.
- Submit the present synthesis of deliberations to IFAD's Executive Board for discussion.

Recommendations to governments:

- Recognize and protect indigenous peoples' inalienable rights to lands, territories and resources.
- Recognize the value of indigenous peoples' diverse food systems as a key element of national policies and frameworks for sustainable development, food security and climate change resilience.
- Prepare national action plans, strategies and other measures, in partnership with indigenous peoples, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to implement the commitments made in the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference of Indigenous Peoples.
- Support and facilitate participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in project steering committees, technical coordination units and monitoring and evaluation.

As indigenous peoples, we commit to:

- working with IFAD to document and scale up sustainable livelihood practices
- building alliances with partners that are working on issues related to sustainable livelihoods and food systems, including producer and consumer associations, the fair trade community, the Slow Food movement and others
- continuing to work together, across countries and regions, to share good practices for strengthening our resilience and ensure intergenerational continuity of our food systems and sustainable practices.

IFAD Governing Council Panel



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Management response to the synthesis of deliberations

Michel Mordasini, Vice-President of IFAD, provided a response to the synthesis of deliberations on behalf of IFAD management:

Michel Mordasini, Vice-President of IFAD



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- IFAD wishes to ensure that the dialogue on indigenous peoples' rights plays out at both the global and local levels. Therefore, we have funded the broad participation of indigenous people in the WCIP, and we will have our first panel on indigenous peoples at the IFAD Governing Council in a few days' time. IFAD clearly hears your message: to move from the WCIP outcome document to action on the ground. I underline IFAD's commitment to working with you to realize the action plan emerging from the WCIP and to finding ways of enriching the SDGs with the WCIP outcomes. IFAD also needs to look to itself. In the months to come, we will shape our new strategic framework for 2016-2025. We

will not miss the opportunity to see how the WCIP outcomes can also enrich the IFAD framework.

- IFAD recognizes and respects traditional land and resource tenure and traditional governance structures. According to the new social, environmental and climate assessment procedures, all IFAD borrowers and recipients must obtain FPIC for projects that affect the lands and natural resources of indigenous peoples and local communities. We will deliver on this commitment, and FPIC will be obtained before any project is presented for approval at IFAD.
- At the country level, IFAD will support dialogue between governments and indigenous peoples, as an honest broker in moving discussions forward. We trust our member governments, and trust that there is scope to expand and enhance the dialogue.
- You have our full support when you request stronger participation for indigenous organizations in IFAD-financed projects. Much has already been done, but we are not yet there and there is scope to do better and more. IFAD's President and management have a strong commitment to deploying more effort for this dialogue with CPMTs and CPMs. We will make it happen, but it also requires efforts from your side to shape the message and engage in negotiations. We expect you to do your homework and prepare yourselves for this dialogue.
- At IFAD, we are proud to be the facilitator of the IPAF initiative, but we also need your support as ambassadors of IPAF in helping to leverage resources and scale up activities.
- We will strengthen our collaboration with other Rome-based and other agencies, including by working hand-in-hand with FAO and ILC on implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.
- The identification of relevant indicators is an area of special interest and discussions and, in the WCIP outcome document, governments have committed themselves to doing more. This will open new opportunities, and IFAD is looking

at ways of responding to the demands of partner governments and indigenous peoples to contribute to progress in this area. There is also interest in the Policy and Technical Advisory Division in developing better matrices and indicators at the COSOP and project levels.

- Finally, submission of the synthesis of deliberations to the Executive Board is not a matter for IFAD management but rather for the Governing Body to consider.

Concluding session with IFAD Governors and Executive Board representatives

Representatives from the following IFAD Member States participated in the last session of the Forum: Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Representatives of Member States commended the instrumental and unique role of IFAD with regard to indigenous peoples at the global and local levels, and congratulated indigenous peoples and IFAD on the hard work and useful results of the Forum. In particular, representatives welcomed the synthesis of deliberations, which recommends a holistic approach to supporting and strengthening indigenous peoples' food systems, sustainable livelihood practices and governance systems. It was highlighted that both the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition are relevant avenues for pursuing these goals further. Hence, state representatives recommended that indigenous peoples engage actively, thereby enriching these discussions. IFAD's collaboration with FAO on the voluntary guidelines on land tenure was also commended, and it was suggested that similar collaboration be sought with regard to the Principles of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. It was noted that, while smallholders' access to markets and value chains is a key issue in IFAD's mandate, it is not mentioned in the synthesis of deliberations. Likewise, the right to food is not explicitly mentioned, although it was a great achievement to have this right established 10 years ago.

Indigenous participants welcomed the constructive suggestions put forward by state representatives. The following summarizes their response: *"the focus on forests and food security of the 2016 CFS meeting is highly relevant for indigenous peoples, as our traditional livelihoods, such as shifting cultivation, are often wrongly judged as a source of forest destruction. Recent research findings show that sustainable forestry, food security and nutrition are interlinked and related to the land sector, which reaffirms the need for a holistic approach. Hence, when we use the concept of a 'holistic approach', we include traditional economies and production practices as well as value chains and access to market in this. Also, even if the right to food is not explicitly mentioned, we expect IFAD and others to follow the human rights-based approach"*.

Participants further clarified that, while indigenous peoples did have some participation in the Principles of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, the first global meeting between indigenous peoples and FAO, which took place recently, addressed two main issues: the voluntary guidelines and agro-

ecology. The follow-up includes working groups on seeds and food systems. However, participants noted that coherence and coordination among agencies often remain weak, and called for strengthened coordination between the Rome-based agencies, including by extending the scope of the next Indigenous Peoples' Forum. Finally, participants emphasized their recommendation that IFAD facilitate dialogue with the private sector. This is the tip of a broader discussion about ensuring fair access of indigenous peoples to value chains and markets. Although many indigenous food systems are subsistence-oriented, many are also engaged in the market, some even in global markets. For example, the regional action plan for Latin America includes a commitment to supporting traditional economies and access to markets, especially for indigenous women.

Michel Mordasini, Vice-President of IFAD, delivered the concluding remarks on behalf of IFAD management and staff, thanking all participants for their active engagement and generous sharing of knowledge. This second global meeting has provided a rich harvest of recommendations for action, dialogue and advocacy, he said. It comes at the right time, as the international community defines its path on the SDGs and seeks agreement on climate change, while IFAD develops its new strategic framework. The very constructive comments on collaboration between the Rome-based agencies provide other themes on which IFAD can follow up at its quarterly consultative meetings with FAO and WFP. The Rome-based agencies will also have to reflect more closely on how to support implementation of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, which are very new.

In general, our partnership with indigenous peoples is long-standing and deep-rooted, since the first loan to support indigenous peoples was given to the Plurinational State of Bolivia in 1979. Now, 30 per cent of IFAD projects support indigenous peoples in more than 30 countries, and our partnership extends to the national and regional levels as well as international policy arenas. While the contexts may vary, the common goal remains constant: to promote policies that respect indigenous peoples' rights. Hence, IFAD supports FPIC in all decisions that affect indigenous peoples' lives and future, and highly values the transfer of traditional knowledge and culture to future generations to protect sustainable food systems.

Empowering indigenous peoples is central to IFAD's approach. We will ensure that the Indigenous Peoples' Forum has a tangible impact on our operations. We need to work with you on effective tools for measuring impact. IFAD's mission is to invest in the world's most vulnerable communities. There is no doubt that enhancing IFAD's engagement with indigenous communities in rural areas is the way forward. The Forum makes a crucial contribution, and we thank you as we benefit from your precious knowledge and guidance.



Sushila Majhi, *Amasangathan* – Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) project, India
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ANNEX A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANIZATIONS

AFRICA

- Mr Boudan Alkassoum**, Femmes et Enfants en Détresse (FEED), Niger
- Mr Lazare Alombi**, Groupe d'Initiative Commune des Agriculteurs Baka Engagés dans la Production de Vivres de Bitsoumam (GIC ABEPAGVIB), Cameroon
- Mr Vital Bambanze**, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC), Burundi
- Ms Adolphine Buayuwa Muley**, Union pour l'Émancipation de la Femme Autochtone (UEFA); Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mr Moses Khumub**, Tsintsabis Trust, Namibia
- Mr Adam Lemareka**, Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organization (PAICODEO), United Republic of Tanzania
- Ms Jane Meriwas**, Samburu Women Trust (SWT), Kenya
- Mr Joseph Mukumo Itongwa**, Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP), Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mr Joseph Ole Simel**, Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO); Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Kenya
- Mr Wolde Tadesse**, Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and Board Member, IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), Ethiopia
- Ms Elsie Tolani Mvimi**, Changate Conservation and Development Trust (CCDT) – IPAF small grants, Botswana

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Mr Jagat Bahadur Magar**, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Nepal
- Ms Jennifer Baing Waiko**, Save Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea
- Mr Ulaiasi Baya**, Customary Land Solutions, Fiji
- Ms Joan Carling**, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP); Member, UNPFII, Philippines
- Ms Virginia Dammay**, Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center (CWEARC) – IPAF project, Philippines
- Mr Laljibai Gafurbahai Desai**, World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP); Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, India
- Ms Sushila Majhi**, Amasangathan – IPAF project, India
- Mr Cyfrrianus Mambai**, Coastal Community Development (CCD) Project – IFAD-funded project, West Papua, Indonesia

Ms Rukka Sombolinggi, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN), Indonesia
Mr Changsan Thanglienzau, North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) – IFAD-funded project, India
Mr Hoang Van Giap, Pro-Poor Partnerships for Agroforestry Development (3PAD) – IFAD-funded project, Viet Nam

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mr Hipólito Acevei Guainer, Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI), Paraguay
Ms Faustina Alvarenga, Articulación de Mujeres Indígenas del Paraguay (MIPY), Paraguay
Ms Rosalía Ester Barra, Mesa de Arte y Artesanía Mapuche of Aluminé (MAyAMA), Patagonia Rural Development Project (PRODERPA) – IFAD-funded project, Argentina
Ms Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Member, UNPFII, Plurinational State of Bolivia
Ms Myrna Cunningham, President, Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI); Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, Nicaragua
Mr Germán Jarro Tumiri, Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario (PRODII) – IPAF project, Plurinational State of Bolivia
Mr Antonio Porfirio Perez, Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Rural Regiones: Central, Nororiente y Suroriente (PNDR-ORIENTE) – IFAD-funded project, Guatemala
Ms Maria Clara Tigse Vivanco, Asociación Agroecológica de Mujeres Semilla y Vida, Development of the Central Corridor Project (PDCC) – IFAD-funded project, Ecuador
Ms Josien Tokoe, Coordinator of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), Suriname
Ms Esther Noemi Tuz Canté, Red de Mujeres Indígenas (RMI), Mexico

REGIONAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ASSISTANCE FACILITY (IPAF)

Ms Yohanis Amador, Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI), Colombia
Mr Catalino Corpuz, Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines
Ms Eleanor Dictaan-Bang-Oa, Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines
Ms Tiziana Forte, FIMI, Italy
Mr Hussein Isack, Kivulini Trust, Kenya
Ms Mariana Lopez, FIMI, Argentina
Ms Jacqueline Macharia, Kivulini Trust, Kenya

RESOURCE PERSONS

Mr Stanislas Binelli Mbassi, Alternatives Durables pour le Développement (ADD), Cameroon
Ms Treena Delormier, Assistant Professor, Native Hawaiian and Indigenous Health, University of Hawaii, United States of America
Ms Birgitte Feiring, Rapporteur, Charapa Consult, Denmark
Ms Lola Garcia-Alix, Coordinator, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Denmark
Ms Harriet Kuhnlein, Professor Emerita of Human Nutrition, and Founding Director of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment at McGill University, Canada

Ms Soyata Maiga, Commissioner, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), Mali

Ms Jocelyn Nettleton Carino, Director, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), United Kingdom

Mr Daniel Nongjop Syiem, Designer, Ethnic Fashion House, India

Ms Janessaline Mary Pyngrope, Business Head, Ethnic Fashion House, India

Ms Chandra Roy-Henriksen, Chief Secretariat of the UNPFII, United States of America

Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Philippines

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AGENDA OF THE SECOND GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

Thursday, 12 February 2015

Venue: IFAD headquarters, Italian Conference Room

10.00-11.00 Opening session

Chair: John Murray McIntire, Associate Vice-President, Programme Management Department, IFAD

Indigenous peoples' opening ceremony

Welcoming remarks by **Kanayo Nwanze**, IFAD President

Keynote address by **Victoria Tauli-Corpuz**, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Interventions by the members of the **Steering Committee** of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD

Video on the first global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (2013)

Presentation and approval of the agenda

11.00-12.30 Plenary session

Chair: Joan Carling, Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Trends and developments in IFAD's partnership with Indigenous Peoples:

- IFAD presentation on the partnership in progress 2013-2015, by **Antonella Cordone**, Senior Technical Specialist, Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, IFAD
- Presentations on the findings and recommendations of the regional workshops held in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific, in preparation for the Forum
- Plenary discussion and wrap-up of key issues for the regional working groups

12.30-13.00 Plenary session

Chair: Antonella Cordone, Senior Technical Specialist, Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues, IFAD

Presentation and plenary discussion on the key emerging findings of the *Evaluation Synthesis Report on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples* prepared by the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation

- 13.00-14.30 **Lunch break**
- 14.30-17.15 **Parallel regional working group sessions**
Chairs: Regional division directors
 IFAD's support to indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods
- Africa, Oval Conference Room
 - Asia and the Pacific, Conference Room C-600
 - Latin America and the Caribbean, Italian Conference Room
- Rapporteurs prepare their feedback from the regional working group sessions
- 17.30-18.00 **Cultural event**
 Ethnic Textile Innovation: Indigenous Youth
- 18.00 **Refreshments**

Friday, 13 February 2015

- Venue:** IFAD headquarters, Italian Conference Room
- 9.00-10.30 **Plenary session**
Chair: Myrna Cunningham, President of the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI)
 Reports of the three regional working groups and discussion on how to improve the partnership between IFAD and indigenous peoples based on recommendations and action plans of the working group sessions
- 10.30-11.15 **Plenary session**
Chair: Juliane Friedrich, Senior Technical Specialist, Nutrition, IFAD
 Presentation on indigenous peoples' food systems and nutrition by **Harriet V. Kuhnlein**, Professor Emerita of Human Nutrition and founding Director of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and **Treena Delormier**, Assistant Professor, Native Hawaiian and Indigenous Health, University of Hawaii
- 11.15-11.30 **Coffee break**
- 11.30-12.30 **Plenary session**
Chair: Jean-Philippe Audinet, Lead Technical Specialist, Producers Organizations and Rural Development, IFAD
 Presentation and discussion by indigenous peoples' representatives of the short Synthesis of Deliberations
- 12.30-14.00 **Lunch break**
- 14.00-14.50 **Plenary session**
 Finalization and approval by indigenous peoples' representatives of the short Synthesis of Deliberations, and preparation for presentation to the Governing Council

14.50-15.20 **Plenary session**

Chair: Josephina Stubbs, Associate Vice-President and Chief Development Strategist, IFAD

Presentation on food, medicine and spirituality: rethinking sustainable livelihoods and the role of our indigenous knowledge systems, by **Wolde Tadesse Gossa**, Steering Committee Member, **Mwangi Wanjiku**, Director and co-founder PORINI Association, and **Hussein Isack**, Kivulini Trust

15.20-15.30 **Coffee break**

15.30-17.00 **Final plenary session open to IFAD Governors and Executive Board Representatives**

Chair: Adolfo Brizzi, Director, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, IFAD

- Reading of the short Synthesis of Deliberations
- Reactions of IFAD management (**Michel Mordasini**, Vice-President, IFAD)
- Exchanges with Governors and Executive Board Representatives
- Closure of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD by **Michel Mordasini**

Indigenous peoples' closing ceremony

17.00-17.15 **Refreshments**

17.15-18.30 **Special event** with **Carlo Petrini**, President, International Slow Food Movement, on IFAD-Slow Food joint partnership with indigenous peoples: Indigenous Terra Madre 2015 (India) and Expo 2015

19.30 **Dinner** at Agricoltura Nuova

ANNEX C

OPENING STATEMENT BY KANAYO F. NWANZE, PRESIDENT OF IFAD

Esteemed indigenous peoples' representatives, partners and colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD.

I know that many of you have made long and difficult journeys to be here. On behalf of all of us at IFAD, I would like to express my gratitude. You do us an honour with your presence, and also a great service.

Your participation in this Forum will have a direct impact on IFAD operations. It is through you that we can learn what we are already doing well, and – more important – what steps we can take to improve our work with indigenous peoples.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank those of you who wrote letters in support of IFAD's replenishment efforts. I understand from our Chair that your testimonials carried weight with many Member States.

Opening Statement of IFAD President Kanayo F. Nwanze



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Ladies and gentlemen,

IFAD takes the aspirations and rights of indigenous peoples very seriously. This is underscored by our Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, which supports the participation and the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities in projects that affect them.

However, we recognize that the rights of indigenous peoples are far too often denied, at worst, or overlooked, at best, which is why I highlighted these rights at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples last year in New York.

And this is why I also emphasized the need for informed consent in my statement to the side event on land territories and resources.

I emphasized informed consent because it is clearly the right thing to do, and because it was something that you had highlighted at the first Forum at IFAD two years ago as being an area where we could do more.

We are also making a concerted effort to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are heard on the global stage. It was important for IFAD to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in New York for the world conference.

We have included a panel on indigenous peoples and sustainable food systems during IFAD's Governing Council next week.

And of course, you have our support for this Forum, in partnership with the Governments of Canada, Finland and Norway, and with the *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas* (FIMI), the Kivulini Trust and the Tebtebba Foundation.

IFAD is honoured that many of you here today consider our institution a “global pioneer”. We too believe that we have made a good start in our partnerships with indigenous peoples, but we are also aware that we can always do better. This is why we asked our Independent Office of Evaluation to provide an evaluation synthesis on IFAD’s engagement with indigenous peoples. I understand that the preliminary findings will be presented to this Forum.

Separately, we are looking at ways to strengthen the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, which IFAD finances and facilitates but which is entirely governed and managed by indigenous peoples’ organizations. IFAD will continue to strengthen the Facility. But here I would like to call on you to be the ambassadors of this Facility to help us leverage more resources for this important initiative.

This is just one example of where we will achieve more working together, in partnership, than we will independently. Indeed, partnership and trust must be the guiding light for our work together in every sphere.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Sustainable livelihoods are central to all of IFAD’s work, because we do not believe in quick fixes. We believe in changes that produce lasting improvements in people’s lives and livelihoods.

But I would like to take a minute to address the issue of food systems. For it is one area that you have so much to teach the world. Today, according to the World Resources Institute, around 80 per cent of the world’s biodiversity overlaps with areas that are home to indigenous peoples. It is only now, in the 21st century, that the rest of the world is starting to value the biodiversity that is a core value of indigenous societies.

As we strengthen our focus on nutrition at IFAD, we are also aware that we need to learn more about indigenous food systems and how to support them.

You also have much to teach us about seeing the social and cultural value of food. Today there is growing recognition that if we want to feed from the bounty of the land, we must nurture the earth and its diversity.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We have walked together for a decade, strengthening our partnership in every year. I look forward to your discussions and the results of this Forum to provide guidance on the way ahead.

This Forum will be truly meaningful if it results in impact on IFAD’s operations on the ground and in its policy engagement with governments. So I hope that during your meeting you will be able to agree on key actions to improve the lives of indigenous peoples in areas where IFAD-funded projects operate.

I look forward to hearing your statement to the Governing Council next week.

Thank you.

Plenary of the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD
12-13 February 2015





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