

Performance of IPAF small projects

Desk review

Analysis of the performance of the small projects financed
in 2011 through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility



Table of contents

Executive summary	3
Background	5
Introduction	8
Level 1: Outcomes	9
Performance	10
Indigenous well-being	11
Overarching factors	13
Level 2: Outputs	17
Outputs overview	17
Success stories	21
Tribal farmers reclaiming denuded landscapes in India	21
Initiative for Living Community Action: how videos can turn into action against climate change	23
Appendix	25
Survey on the satisfaction of organizations that implemented IPAF's third-round projects with the support received from the three regional grantees	25
List of IPAF-funded projects 2011	34

Abbreviations and acronyms

APR	Asia and the Pacific region
FIMI	<i>Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas</i>
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ILCA	Initiative for Living Community Action
IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MPIDO	<i>Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization</i>
NGO	non-governmental organization
RMF	Result Measurement Framework
TINA	“there is no alternative”

Executive summary

The objective of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) is to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small projects that foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to generate lessons learned and approaches for replication and up-scaling.

This report provides an overview of the performance of 31 IPAF-funded projects financed through the 2011 IPAF cycle and completed before October 2014. For methodological guidance, this report uses IFAD'S Result Measurement Framework (RMF), adapted to the specificities of indigenous peoples. Two levels of results are presented: Level 1 evaluates outcomes, measured in terms of performance, indigenous peoples' well-being and overarching factors; Level 2 evaluates outputs of activities (e.g. people trained, local institutions formed or strengthened, savings and credit groups or areas brought under land quality improvement practices).

Level 1: Outcomes

Outcome performance was assessed using the following criteria:

- Performance, consisting of effectiveness and relevance
- Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities, evaluated against four result domains: improvement of livelihoods; collective empowerment;

use of indigenous peoples' knowledge, culture and identity; and access to land and management of natural resources

- Achievements in overarching factors such as: innovation, replicability and scaling up; sustainability and ownership; and gender

Overall, the small projects achieved considerable results. The number of projects rated 4 or better in terms of effectiveness and relevance increased from 77 per cent in the first and second IPAF cycles to 87 per cent in the third IPAF cycle. The projects also registered high-value impact on the well-being of indigenous peoples' communities (from 77 per cent in the first and second IPAF cycles to 87 per cent in the third) and in achieving overarching factors (from 59 to 74 per cent).

Performance

Relevance. More than 90 per cent of 2011 IPAF-funded projects proved to be relevant. The larger share of projects that proved to be satisfactorily relevant compared to the first and second IPAF cycles can be interpreted as an important effect of IPAF decentralization.

Effectiveness. More than 80 per cent of projects performed at least moderately satisfactory in the area of effectiveness, which indicates a positive trend in the operational capacities of the implementing organizations.

Impact on well-being

Improvement of livelihoods. The impact of small projects was very strong, with 86 per cent rated 4 or better. About 68 per cent of small projects focused on improving livelihoods, with activities that contributed to promoting soil and water conservation, improving agricultural and livestock production techniques, creating and supporting off-farm activities, improving access to markets, establishing rural financial services and creating participatory processes in policy and decision-making.

Collective empowerment. A total of 85 per cent of the projects focusing on collective empowerment were rated as moderately satisfactory or better, when assessed against the following factors: (a) the degree of awareness about indigenous peoples' national and international rights that target communities acquired; (b) the presence of advocacy services; and (c) the soundness of traditional government structures.

Traditional knowledge, culture and identity. A total of 45 per cent of the small projects focused on this domain, and 85 per cent of them received a rating of 4, when assessed against the following factors: (a) the effectiveness of inclusion of traditional techniques in production processes, community health-care services and disaster management frameworks; (b) the creation or strengthening of local institutions devoted to maintaining and recovering knowledge and cultural systems; and (c) the creation of tangible and intangible assets.

Access to land and management of natural resources. A total of 32 per cent of the projects focused on this domain and out of those, 90 per cent received a 4 or better rating when assessed against two factors: (a) the possibility of benefiting from natural resources by managing them in the most efficient and sustainable way; and (b) security of tenure, required to make full use of natural resources.

Overarching factors

Replicability and scaling up. A total of 77 per cent of the projects were assessed as being innovative and suitable for replication and scaling up. About 60 per cent received a rating of 5 or better.

Sustainability and ownership. More than 70 per cent of the projects were rated 4 or better, which speaks to the capacity of the indigenous communities to manage and eventually expand project achievements.

Gender. The overall performance in gender mainstreaming was moderately satisfactory, and about one third of the projects were rated as 5 and 6.

Level 2: Outputs

The aggregated outputs for 31 small projects implemented in the third IPAF round show that:

- About 30,000 people directly benefited from projects financed through IPAF, and more than half of them were women.
- Training and individual capacity-building were the primary activities, followed by traditional knowledge and culture preservation, building and strengthening of local institutions, and the creation of physical assets, infrastructure and equipment.
- More than 21,100 people were trained, 35 per cent of whom were women. Training topics included security of tenure, natural resources management, climate change coping strategies, agricultural technologies, business and management, traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, community programming and literacy.

Background

In June 2006, the World Bank and IFAD agreed to transfer the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples to IFAD, and in September, the transfer was approved by IFAD's Executive Board. This marked the beginning of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), which issues public calls for proposals and makes small grants to support indigenous and tribal peoples throughout the world.

The objective of the IPAF is to strengthen indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations by financing small projects which foster their self-driven development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to generate lessons learned and approaches for replication and scaling up.

The Facility invites applications from indigenous peoples' organizations and communities, as well as organizations that work with them, for grants to fund projects, innovative approaches and partnerships that promote indigenous peoples' self-driven development and help them fulfil their aspirations.

The Facility provides small grants ranging between US\$20,000 and US\$50,000 to finance small projects that indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations design and implement.

The IPAF is governed by a board composed mostly of indigenous members.

Since 2007, IPAF and related activities have been financed by IFAD, the World Bank, and the Governments of Canada, Finland, Norway

and Italy, for a total amount of US\$3,570,000. The IPAF has financed more than 100 small projects for a total amount of about US\$2.6 million.

In order to increase the efficiency of the IPAF, and to empower indigenous peoples' organizations to actively participate in institutional processes, the management of the Facility was decentralized at the regional level, with the support of three indigenous peoples' organizations: *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI)* in Latin America and the Caribbean; *Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)* in Africa; and *Tebtebba Foundation* in Asia. As co-managers of the IPAF, these organizations are responsible for:

- Supporting the technical review process of IPAF applications
- Channelling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board
- Monitoring and supervising IPAF-funded projects
- Strengthening the link between IPAF projects and IFAD country programmes
- Documenting and disseminating knowledge generated by the IPAF
- Supporting IPAF resource mobilization

The projects approved under the IPAF address:

- Management of natural resources
- Participation of indigenous and tribal peoples in policy formulation
- Improvement of indigenous women's livelihoods

- Improving livelihoods of indigenous peoples through recovery of traditional knowledge
- Preservation, promotion and protection strategies for language and cultural heritage
- Protection and patenting of intellectual property rights (pharmacological, artistic, etc.)
- Culturally appropriate and economically viable activities (agricultural, fishery, artisan, etc.)
- Culturally appropriate ethno-tourism models
- Mapping of indigenous and tribal peoples' territories and cultures
- Collection of disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal populations
- Country profiles of indigenous and tribal peoples
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Introduction

This report provides an overview of the performance of the small projects financed through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) in 2011 in delivering results and improving the lives of the target groups and communities.

For methodological guidance, this report uses the IFAD'S Result Measurement Framework (RMF) and adapts RMF's suggestions to the specificities of indigenous peoples. Two levels of results are presented:

- **Level 1** evaluates overall outcomes that are required to ensure improvement in the living conditions of members of indigenous communities. The outcomes are measured in terms of performance, indigenous peoples' well-being and overarching factors.
- **Level 2** identifies and measures immediate outputs of activities (e.g. people trained, local institutions formed or strengthened, savings and credit groups or areas brought under land quality improvement practices).

The indicator toolkit used to analyse IPAF's projects was conceived as a flexible analytical framework, combining conventional poverty reduction assumptions with the specificities of development initiatives in support of indigenous peoples.

The survey analyses a database of 31 projects financed by IPAF in its third round, which started in 2011, and includes comparisons with IPAF performances of first (2007) and second (2008) rounds.

Level 1: Outcomes

The analysis of project outcomes involved the 31 projects completed before October 2014.

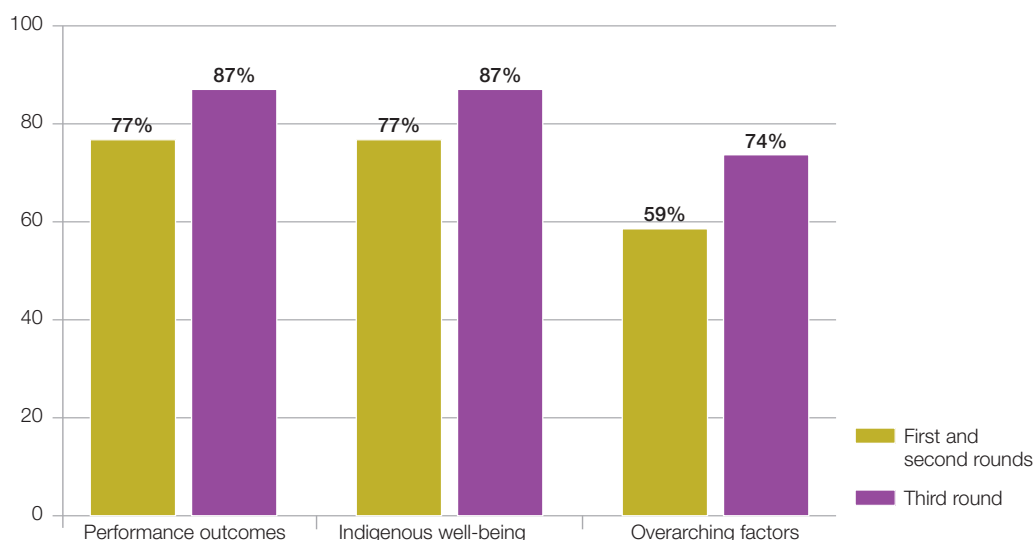
Outcome performance was assessed using the following criteria:

- Performance, consisting of effectiveness and relevance
- Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities, which is evaluated against four result domains: improvement of livelihoods; collective empowerment; use of indigenous peoples' knowledge, culture and identity; and access to land and management of natural resources
- Achievements in overarching factors such as innovation, replicability and scaling up, sustainability and ownership, and gender

Overall, the small projects achieved considerable results. The number of projects rated¹ 4 or better in terms of effectiveness and relevance increased by 10 percentage points (from 77 per cent in the first and second IPAF rounds to 87 per cent in the third one). The projects also registered high-value achievements in their impact on the well-being of indigenous communities and in overarching factors. Impact increased by 10 percentage points (from 77 to 87 per cent) and overarching factors by 15 per cent (from 59 to 74 per cent). Figure 1 provides a detailed breakdown.

Figure 1
Small project outcomes

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that achieved ratings of 4 or better. (A score of 4 or higher reflects overall positive performance.)



1 A rating of 6 = highly satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 1 = highly unsatisfactory. A score of 4 or higher reflects overall positive performance.

Performance

Performance is assessed against two sub-criteria. The first is relevance, which measures the pertinence of project results to IPAF's goal. The second is effectiveness, which describes the extent to which the objectives of the small projects have been realized. Figure 2 illustrates that 87 per cent of the projects performed well or better (i.e. with a rating of 4 or higher), and increased by 10 points compared to the first and second rounds. The projects rated 3 or less demonstrated weak capacities in realizing expected objectives through an appropriate range of activities.

Relevance

To assess project relevance, IPAF's objectives were analysed along four domains:

- Improvement of livelihoods of indigenous communities: encouraging the recovery of traditional agricultural techniques and culturally appropriate economic activities, such as handcrafting and ethno-tourism
- Enhancement of capacity related to natural resources management: paying special attention to mitigation of the effects of climate change
- Use of indigenous peoples' knowledge

- Empowerment of communities by raising awareness of indigenous peoples' rights, strengthening their legal advocacy skills and mainstreaming their participation in policymaking processes

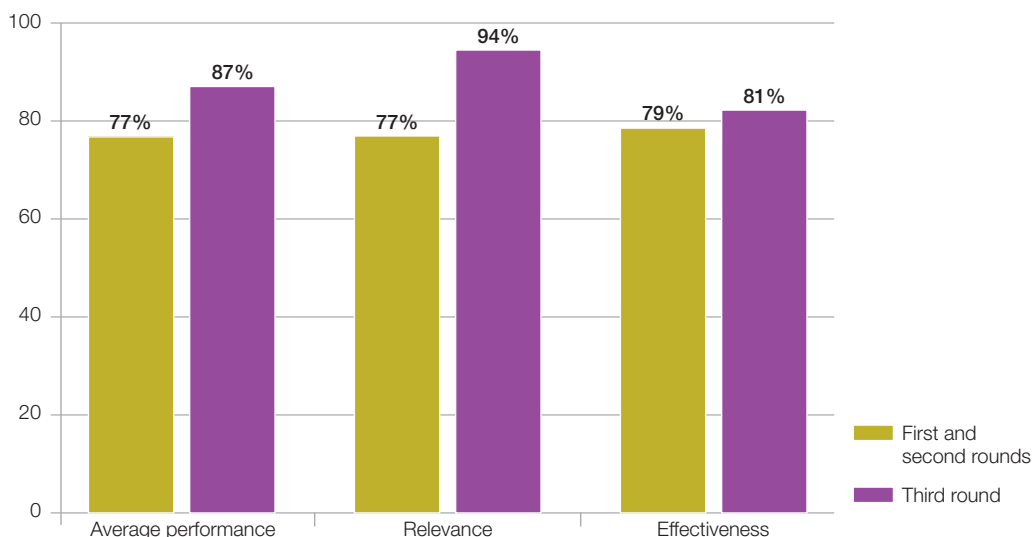
More than 90 per cent of IPAF-financed projects reviewed proved to be relevant. While IPAF-funded projects have been highly relevant throughout all three rounds, the larger share (7 per cent) of projects that proved to be satisfactorily relevant compared to the first and second IPAF rounds can be interpreted as an important effect of the IPAF's decentralization. It is also the result of the community-driven design and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and a stronger capacity to fine-tune project designs and adjustments during implementation as a consequence of the closer support provided by the three regional partner organizations.

Effectiveness

In analysing effectiveness, this survey reviewed the ability of small projects to achieve the objectives planned during the design phase. The rating was derived by balancing evaluation of outputs and outcomes with qualitative information provided in supervision and completion reports.

Figure 2
Performance

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that were rated 4 or better.



Performance in effectiveness is influenced mainly by the operational capacities of the grassroots implementing organizations. This is different from performance in relevance, which also depends on the extent to which the communities are involved in the design phase. Figure 2 shows that grassroots implementing organizations of the IPAF's third round proved to have stronger operational capacities, as more than 80 per cent of projects performed at least moderately satisfactory. Once again, this result points to the decentralization of the Facility, which allowed for more tailored technical assistance by the three regional organizations during design and implementation. The assessment questionnaire submitted to the grassroots organizations on the quality of the assistance and support that the three regional organizations provided is an important instrument to investigate these aspects (see Appendix).

About one quarter of the projects partially achieved their planned objectives and received a 3 rating. These projects encountered difficulties during design and implementation. The most frequently occurring difficulties or weaknesses were: (a) insufficient creation of physical assets, infrastructure and equipment (e.g. for production-related small projects); and (b) poor support to local institutions, such as self-help groups, cooperatives or cultural groups.

Indigenous well-being

The quality of life for indigenous peoples' communities depends as much on the soundness of their traditional knowledge and cultural systems – which can affect their food security and overall poverty level – as it does on adequate livelihood endowments. This is why it is important to include indicators that assess the well-being of indigenous peoples (i.e. those that can capture results based on indigenous peoples' perspectives about poverty and the changes brought about by development initiatives).

Figure 3 shows that the performance of the projects improved from the first and second rounds to the third: 87 per cent of projects were rated 4. The indicators used are reliable proxies of the well-functioning of a project as a homogeneous system: they measure the capacity of plans set in the design phase, and of their implementation strategies, to concretely change the lives of indigenous peoples' communities. In fact, they weight the roles that the various actors play in realizing the projects. Since the major strategic change in the IPAF system is the inclusion of three regional organizations in its administration and M&E frameworks, it is likely that this change was a contributing factor in the improvements in well-being.

Improvement of livelihoods

A total of 68 per cent of projects focused on improving livelihoods. Ratings in this area measure the extent to which the projects strengthened the communities' food security and facilitated the generation and strengthening of virtuous income production processes. Activities in this impact domain contributed to promoting soil and water conservation, improving agricultural and livestock production techniques, creating and supporting off-farm activities, improving access to markets, establishing rural financial services, and creating participatory processes in policy and decision-making.

As shown in Figure 3, the impact of the projects was strongest in this area, as 86 per cent were rated 4 or better, and around 50 per cent, or four projects, received higher-level ratings (5 and 6). Some of these projects created effective market opportunities by establishing networks and providing productive facilities; others set up effective rural financial services through the formation of savings and credit groups. Most of them mainstreamed the use of traditional rural production techniques.

Collective empowerment

Collective empowerment measures the extent to which the projects contributed to strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to manage their relations with the legal and institutional systems of the state in which they live, without altering their traditional structures of government. The factors against which such capacity is measured are: (a) the degree of awareness that communities acquired about indigenous peoples' rights at national and international levels; (b) the presence of advocacy services; and (c) the soundness of traditional government structures.

Eighty-four per cent of the projects focused on this domain, compared to 21 per cent of first and second rounds. The higher percentage is influenced by the fact that all the projects in Asia adopted the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) as a permanent element. This was achieved by organizing trainings, awareness campaigns and initiatives intended to strengthen local institutions. In addition, the majority of the projects in Latin America focused on strengthening local leadership structure and/or mainstreaming the participation to

the collective management of their resources within their communities.

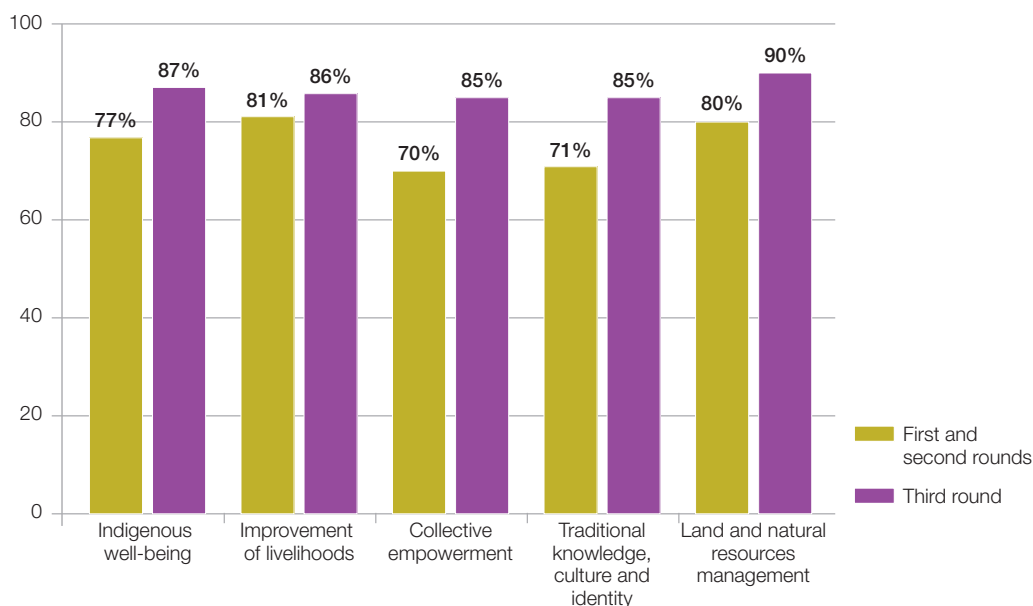
Eighty-five per cent of the projects focusing on collective empowerment were rated as moderately satisfactory or better. They implemented capacity-building initiatives and institution-building activities, which are the basic means of promoting collective empowerment. The best-performing projects established advocacy systems by training specialized community workers, and were successful in including community plans or specific regulatory frameworks in local or higher-level policies.

Traditional knowledge, culture and identity

Indigenous identity and cultural systems rely on holistic interpretations of relations among various elements of ecosystems, such as animals, plants, human beings, and supernatural and divine beings. The projects' impact on the soundness of knowledge and cultural systems was analysed against three factors: (a) the effectiveness of inclusion of traditional techniques in production processes, community health-care services and disaster management frameworks;

Figure 3
Well-being impact

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that were rated 4 or better in improving indigenous peoples' overall well-being and their status in four impact domains.



(b) the creation or strengthening of local institutions devoted to maintaining and recovering knowledge and cultural systems; and (c) the creation of tangible and intangible assets.

Forty-five per cent of the projects focused on this domain, and 85 per cent of them received a rating of 4. The share of high-performing projects is slightly lower than in first and second IPAF rounds, as the focus of the third round projects was mainly on improvement of livelihoods and collective empowerment.

The projects with a 4 rating were successful in enhancing cultural capital through capacity-building initiatives, which served to: strengthen local institutions involved in cultural activities; enable community members to use and transmit traditional techniques and technologies; and ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the physical assets established. Such capacity-building initiatives are indeed indispensable to provide community members with the technical and practical skills they need to use and maintain assets and equipment. Individual capacity-building initiatives were often combined with creating or strengthening groups involved in preserving and revitalizing traditional culture and knowledge. These groups were provided with assets, such as cultural centres and processing facilities.

Access to land and management of natural resources

This domain measures the extent to which the projects contributed to creating access to natural resources (e.g. land and water). Access is considered to be: (a) the possibility of benefiting from natural resources by managing them in the most efficient and sustainable way; and (b) security of tenure, which is required in order to make full use of natural resources.

The performance of the projects was assessed in terms of: (a) improvement and expansion of soil and water conservation practices; (b) planning, at least over the

medium term, for natural resources and infrastructure management, and the eventual inclusion of plans in local or higher-level policies; (c) improvement of local topography, including reference to the area of land mapped and the degree of detail; (d) inclusion of mapped land in the legal topography; and (e) recovery of traditional toponymy.

Thirty-two per cent of the projects focused on this domain, and 90 per cent received a rating of 4 or better. One project in Ethiopia, *Chencha-Guggie Indigenous Tree Species Restoration, Local Climate Change Adaptation and Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement Project*, which received a 6 rating, concentrated its efforts on reforestation and plantation of autochthonous tree species. Tens of thousands of trees were planted in more than 40 hectares of land. The financial benefits that households received for collecting, cultivating and transplanting autochthonous tree species were invested in purchasing domestic animals. The reforestation plan itself involved the communities in a virtuous circle of management of forest resources and raising awareness of climate change and reforestation as a major element of effective coping strategies.

Overarching factors

The ratings for the overarching factors evaluate innovation, replicability and scaling up, sustainability and ownership, and gender.

As to overall performance in overarching factors, almost 74 per cent of the projects were rated 4 or better, representing a 15 per cent improvement compared to first and second rounds (see Figure 4). Since the projects were designed and implemented as community-driven processes, they performed well on the factor of sustainability; the more a community participates throughout the project cycle, the stronger the probability that the changes and benefits brought about will be sustained. For the factors of innovation, and replicability and scaling up, the crucial

elements to assess are the projects' design, the effectiveness of implementation, and the relationships created with other development institutions and government authorities. The performance of projects in mainstreaming gender issues and favouring women's participation throughout the project cycle remained weak in the third round.

Innovation, replicability and scaling up

This factor measures the extent to which the projects incorporated innovations (e.g. new approaches to integrate traditional knowledge within conventional productive methods) and the extent to which they are potentially replicable and suitable for scaling up.

Three elements were assessed:

(a) introduction of innovative approaches/ ideas; (b) involvement of other development actors and local authorities in the innovative processes; and (c) the possibility of applying the assumptions, strategies, components and activities beyond the target area. Seventy-seven per cent of the projects were assessed as being innovative and suitable for replication and scaling up. About 60 per cent received a rating of 5 or better.

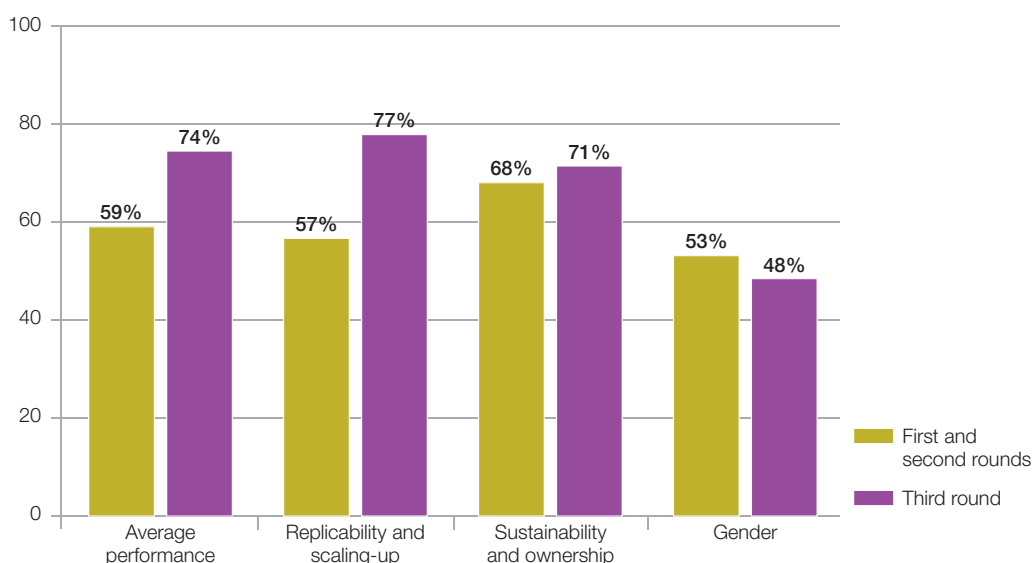
Sustainability and ownership

The sustainability and ownership factor measures the extent to which the changes and benefits brought about by the projects are maintained over the long term. Sustainability depends on the capacity of the indigenous communities to manage and eventually expand project achievements. Results in this area depend on the extent to which communities believe that development interventions adhere to their needs and aspirations.

Ratings were assigned on the basis of four analytical criteria, formulated under the assumption that there would be a high degree of ownership since the IPAF's small projects are designed and implemented by the applicant communities and organizations. These criteria are: (a) the vulnerability of the project to eventual economic or political changes; (b) the creation and strengthening of community institutions in charge of maintaining and expanding the changes and benefits generated; (c) the degree to which the changes and benefits are dependent on a continuous financial inflow and the probability of stabilizing these funds, if necessary; and (d) the establishment of a

Figure 4
Well-being impact

This chart shows the percentage of small projects that were rated 4 or better.



collaborative economic and administrative framework among target communities, implementing organizations and local authorities beyond the completion of the project.

More than 70 per cent of the small projects were rated 4 or better as a result of the high degree of ownership, which is strictly related to the prospect of sustainability. This suggests that the four criteria listed were met, although with different levels of effectiveness. Around 45 per cent of the projects received ratings of 5 and 6, thus demonstrating strong sustainability and ownership.

This rating (4, 5 and 6) resulted from the variety of community institutions that were directly involved in managing and expanding project results, and in most cases networking with the implementing organizations (and in some cases with local authorities). The projects generated benefits with minimal capital, in accordance with the small amount financed. In most cases, this translated into high financial sustainability of the assets that the projects generated.

Gender

This factor measures the extent to which the projects mainstreamed gender and empowered women, especially by encouraging their participation in project planning, prioritization and implementation – in a culturally sensitive way. Two criteria were used to assess results for this factor:

(a) the extent to which project designs planned activities specifically focusing on women's empowerment; and (b) the degree to which women's participation was prioritized during project implementation, either through activities exclusively directed to women or by encouraging women to take leading roles within and beyond the project ambit.

Although the overall performance in gender mainstreaming is moderately satisfactory (48 percent received a rating of 4 or better), about one third of the projects were rated as 5 and 6. These projects were particularly effective in mainstreaming women's roles in the groups formed and/or strengthened by the projects, often by encouraging them to assume leadership functions.



© Kivulini Trust/Jacqueline Macharia

Level 2: Outputs

The outputs of all the 31 small projects financed by the IPAF third round were analysed using RIMS first-level indicators. The outputs form the bottom level of the projects' hierarchy of results, and the achievement of outcomes has been built on them. The major findings of the outputs-level results are summarized in an aggregate overview.

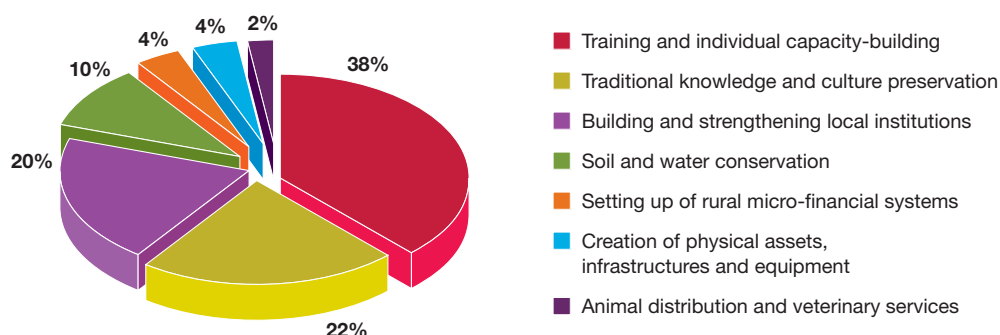
Outputs overview

The aggregated outputs for 31 small projects implemented in the third IPAF round show that:

- About 30,000 people directly benefited from the projects, and more than half of them were women.

- Training and individual capacity-building were the primary activities, followed by: preserving and applying traditional knowledge and culture; building and strengthening local institutions; and creating physical assets, infrastructure and equipment (see Figure 5).
- More than 21,100 people were trained, 35 per cent of whom were women. Training topics included security of tenure, natural resources management, climate change coping strategies, agricultural technologies, business and management, traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, community programming and literacy.

Figure 5
Distribution of project outputs by typology



- Through activities aimed at building and strengthening local institutions, 327 groups were strengthened and/or created (e.g. self-help groups, microenterprises, marketing groups, community programming groups, common property resources groups), and two thirds of them were headed by women.
- More than 4,000 people participated in the groups, more than 82 per cent of whom were women. These groups focused on: (a) improving livelihoods and economic development; (b) gaining access to land and improving security of tenure; (c) setting up rural micro-financial services; and (d) documenting, protecting, restoring and applying traditional knowledge and systems, traditional language and ancestral cults.

The projects mainly implemented activities geared toward improving livelihoods and fostering economic development. Important areas of action were also collective empowerment and the protection and restoration of traditional knowledge, culture and identity. About one quarter of activities

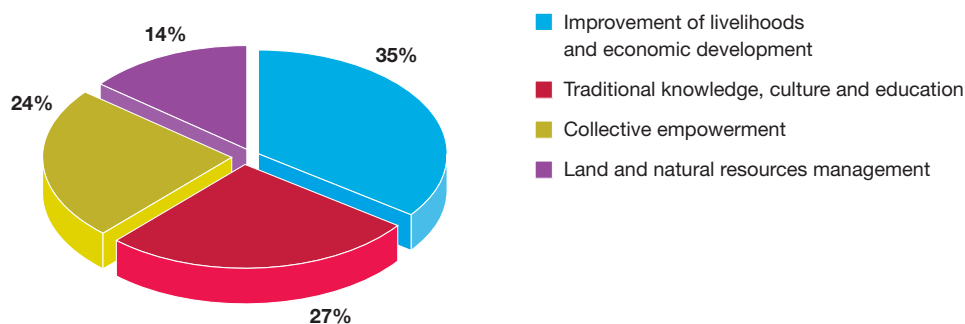
focused on the management of natural resources (see Figure 6).

The regional distribution of activities is more homogeneous than that of the first and second rounds, although with slight differences. Projects in Africa focused more on improvement of livelihoods, while those in Asia had a major focus on collective empowerment and traditional knowledge and education. Projects in Latin America showed a more balanced distribution of activities (see Figure 7).

Improvement of livelihoods and economic development

Projects focused mainly on improving access to and management of natural resources such as land and water, increasing agricultural production, and increasing effective access to rural finance. More than 7,500 individuals, almost half of them women, were trained in natural resources management, income-generating activities, crop production practices, livestock production techniques and technologies, infrastructure management, postproduction processing and marketing, financial management, and business and

Figure 6
Distribution of project outputs by impact



management. More than 150 savings and credit groups, 25 marketing and processing groups, 12 crop/livestock production groups and 4 natural resources management groups were formed and/or strengthened.

Collective empowerment

Efforts were made to increase indigenous peoples' awareness of their national and international rights, and to strengthen traditional governance structures. In particular, 3,100 individuals (20 per cent of whom were women) were trained in policy and community programming, two areas that are fundamental in empowering indigenous communities to ascertain their rights and to fight against dispossession and encroachment on their land and territories.

Traditional knowledge, culture and identity

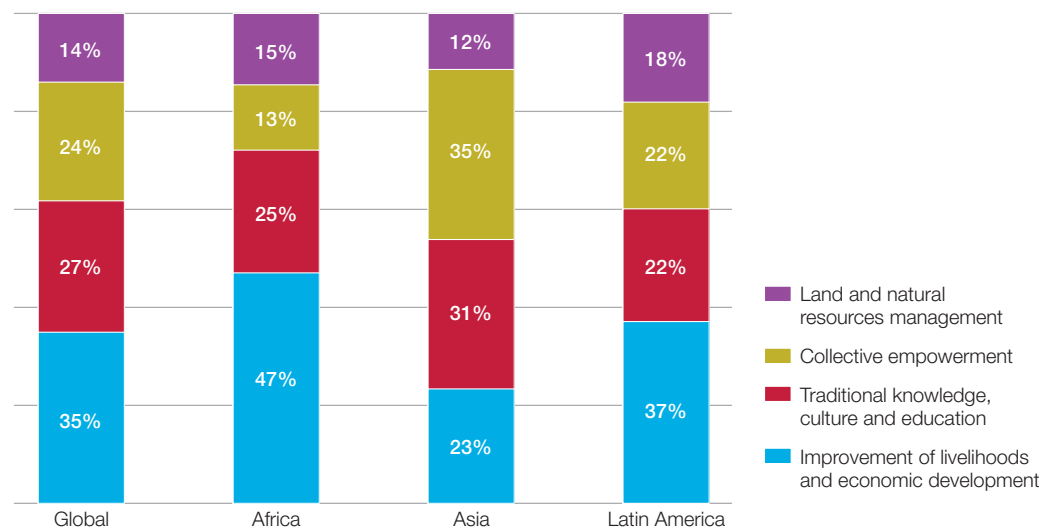
More than 25 per cent of the projects' activities succeeded in revitalizing traditional knowledge, culture and identity, compared to 21 per cent of the first and second IPAF rounds. Several projects revitalized traditional agricultural systems and handicraft

techniques to help people improve their health and livelihoods. Activities to value and revitalize identity, traditional customs and languages were also successful.

Land and natural resources management

The focus of projects on land and natural resources management has been increasingly stronger since the IPAF's first call for proposals in 2006. In this round, almost 15 per cent of projects, compared to 10 per cent of first and second IPAF rounds, addressed issues linked to the management of land and water, mainly through capacity-building initiatives: more than 6,300 people were trained in relevant topics, 45 per cent of whom were women.

Figure 7
Distribution of outputs by impact domain and region





© TEBTEBBA

Success stories

Tribal farmers reclaiming denuded landscapes in India

(Adapted from the article written by Vidhya Das*)

In southern Odisha state, India, the landscape and livelihoods of family farmers are threatened by large dams, changing rainfall patterns and government indifference. But tribal communities have decided how they want to conserve their land for their own benefit. And they are doing it.

Farming matters

Podu chaso, as shifting cultivation is called in the tribal regions of Odisha, is important for the diversity of crops it has helped to sustain, and the diversity of cultivation practices it has generated. Crop rotations, intercropping and other sustainable agricultural practices are a part of the inherited knowledge system of *podu* farmers, and have helped to create the landscape in which they live.

However, all of this is becoming increasingly threatened. Commercial logging has devastated huge tracts of forest used by the tribal communities, and the food and fuel that tribal women used to gather there has almost completely disappeared. The area also continues to suffer from lopsided development, with roads, railways and dams being built to attract corporate investment at the expense of tribal land and livelihoods. In the Koraput region alone, more than half a million people have been displaced due to the construction of new reservoirs, and more than ten thousand hectares of forest land destroyed.

Alternatives

Consecutive governments in India have adopted the TINA (“there is no alternative”) philosophy for addressing poverty, based on claims that despite various rural development policies and programmes, poverty persists in the tribal regions. The only solution, they say, requires the input of corporate capital. However, multimillion-dollar investment projects lead to displacement and have only further impoverished tribal communities.

On top of this, climate change has affected the region’s rainfall, cultivation practices and fragile environment. The combined result is an almost total extinction of the *podu* system of cultivation, threatening the livelihoods of the tribal communities. Hunger is now commonplace, and some live on the brink of starvation. Their rich forests have disappeared. The luxurious hill slopes where they used to grow up to 10 different crops together in a single season have turned to barren soil and rock. And yet they keep trying their *podu* in desperation on their denuded land, trying to relive the memories of those bountiful days from not so long ago...

Addressing the situation with a holistic, people-centred approach was seen as the only alternative to TINA. Agramee, a group of activists committed to working with marginalized and underprivileged communities in the tribal districts of Odisha, began talking with family farmers. Based on their experience, a series of consultations with 25 tribal villages began. Together, they looked for sustainable, agroecological alternatives that would help the tribal communities

preserve their cropping patterns and produce enough food.

Farmers decide

In Chandragiri Panchayat in the Rayagada District, farmers pointed out the need to address their problems in an organized and multipronged approach to counter the many threats they saw to their landscape. This included controlled use of communal land, improved soil and water management, moving towards settled cultivation, and rejuvenating uplands with plantations and permanent tree crops that would provide livelihood support as well as cash incomes.

It seemed like a daunting task, and a real challenge for tribal farmers who have few resources other than a little land and their own labour. But even the longest journey begins with a single step. Their chosen first step was to establish a framework for improving governance of their resources, and rules emerged from a process of dialogue and discussion: controlling the open grazing of cattle, protecting all forests, having every child in school, ensuring collective labour for village development, ensuring that everybody had compost pits, and prohibiting the use of alcohol or tobacco.

This was followed by further discussions on land use. The first agreement was to improve agricultural practices and soil fertility. Then other plans began to emerge. The community believed that they had been very short-sighted in the past by neglecting plantations and orchards and allowing them to die. Fewer than 5 per cent of tribal farmers had taken the trouble to maintain their cashew and mango plantations, but they were getting significant cash returns while others were in penury. The village decided they would take action at three levels. The first: governance based on the rules described above. The second: collective efforts to rejuvenate the commons – a prime need emphasized by women. The third: to move away from shifting cultivation to settled plots, intensifying energy and resources on cropped land, and allowing other areas to regenerate.

Planning solutions

The process was especially difficult on the steep and stony uplands that they had decided to work on first, and much of which was already very much denuded. However, the farmers took up the challenge with courage and conviction. Agramee stepped in with support for fencing, tree seeds and seedlings, nursery equipment and other materials, and support also came from organizations including IPAF, the National Bank for Agricultural Development and Karl Kubel Stiftung. A common design for farming land was created that combined plantations, orchards, rainfed cropping and hedgerows to provide an integrated agroecological system to support the livelihood of each farming family.

However, women in the community believed that it was not enough to protect just the private lands. They pointed out that this would not provide them with enough firewood and fodder, which they considered to be as essential as agriculture. Therefore, it was decided to protect the communal areas from grazing, allowing them to rejuvenate. Women took the initiative, ensuring their commons were properly fenced and no cattle entered, deciding what trees to plant, and also taking up some annual intercropping.

Collective action

In Kebedi village, 35 farmers (almost the entire village) decided to address their situation through collective action. Realizing that the open grazing of cattle was causing considerable damage, women came together as a group to improve communal land, using a combination of live fencing, stone walls and social fencing to protect 10 hectares of uplands. They also planted income-generating trees such as cashews along with firewood species, growing crops between them while they were still small. The returns were shared among them.

Every farmer agreed to take up to half a hectare of upland and develop it for settled agriculture. Farmers with common borders decided to fence the land. Good results were

seen after only two years. The farmers are also gradually adopting zero-tillage practices, which is further reducing erosion and improving soil fertility.

These efforts are inspiring many other villages to take up similar efforts. Farmers have begun to fence their lands and plant and protect trees combined with seasonal crops. Ruko Majhi from the Kebedi village explained, "I slogged day and night to make the fence and protect the plants, and now I am really happy with the results. In the coming season, I will grow *kandul* [pigeon pea, *Cajanus cajan*] in between the cashew trees." But the most important work is that being taken up by women on common land, large areas of which are being reclaimed thanks to huge efforts by women's collectives. Sonamati Majhi of Dandabad village was very pleased with the results. "This programme has taught us that our own plants and crops are the best. We only need a little support and we can develop our land ourselves."

Poverty and neglect by the Government had rendered the reclaiming of land in the hilly terrain of Koraput impossible. But with support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Agragamee and other actors, a successful start has been seen, allowing farmers to decide for themselves what to do. With courage and determination, the tribal people, and especially the women, have stepped out to take up the challenge to save their landscapes and their livelihood. Their successes could be transferred elsewhere, for the benefit of many more farmers like themselves.

**Vidhya Das works for Agragamee, Kashipur, Odisha, India, an NGO that promotes people-centred development, combining an issue-based approach in its socio-economic development programmes. Email: vidhyadas@agrgamee.org*

Initiative for Living Community Action: how videos can turn into action against climate change

Adapted from the article online at www.ifad.org/newsletter/pf/21_full.htm

The Initiative for Living Community Action (ILCA) is an Ethiopian NGO that introduced a novel way to tackle the issue of climate change among rural communities: using participatory video programmes. "We found that videos are a good instrument for mobilizing the communities to activate change," said Darout Gumà, director of ILCA in Addis Ababa. "The programme gives them the chance to make their voices heard worldwide."

The organization is implementing the indigenous "Tree Species Restoration, Local Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihood Enhancement" project. "We wanted to start working in an area where the communities were more concentrated and more people could benefit. This is why we chose Chencha as a starting point," explained Darout.

To begin with, trainers from ILCA and an Oxford-based company called InsightShare, which provides technical expertise, went to train the communities to make videos and record themselves. One of the topics for the videos was climate change and how it affected the communities. They recorded people talking about the problems they faced with the change in weather patterns. ILCA then produced DVDs that were played back to the communities and used as a source of discussion. "The videos had a good impact on the awareness of climate change," explained Darout. "Before, many community members believed that climate change was a curse from God for something they had done. The videos helped them understand that it was a global phenomenon. The problems were similar from one community to the other: the cropping season and the patterns of rain had changed, the soil had lost its moisture and nutrients, and they could no longer practice farming the way they used to."

The video programme triggered some action and helped the communities to intentionally act against climate change. They started replanting the trees that had previously been cut for use in construction and firewood. "By recording and watching their own videos, they realized that life was better when the trees were there. They understood that, by cutting them, they contributed to the loss," said Darout.

The videos are helping them to find the solution themselves, which, in this case, was to replant the trees they knew would help enhance the moisture of the soil and increase fertility.

With the funding they are receiving, ILCA is helping them replant the trees and develop all the activities around tree planting such as seed collection, nursery preparation, nursery development, transplanting, as well as caring and nurturing until the trees become strong and healthy. "We are also giving them a financial incentive because members of the communities are being paid for the job they are doing," added Darout.

The communities themselves are selecting the trees they want to plant, which they are doing according to agro-forestry models and with the support of agricultural office experts at the Woreda (district) level. "The experts taught them where to plant the trees and at what distance," said Darout. "They are now the owners of the project on their own farmlands."

Three months into the 14-month project, the communities are at the seedling stage of nursery development and will soon be able to transplant the trees. "It is interesting to see that a project which began with a participatory video was turned into action and brought this change," said Darout.

Once the trees are grown, they will contribute to carbon sequestration, which could in turn be an additional source of income for the farmers. ILCA is planning to replicate the idea in other communities, depending on its resources.

[...]

The project is achieving broader results in terms of policy engagement at the country level. ILCA has been included within the framework of the REDD Ethiopian national programme. Government agencies are using the successful examples of the IPAF-funded project as a learning ground to implement and replicate initiatives focusing on reforestation. The project was also effective in enabling ILCA to leverage funds from other donors, such as the Inti Raimy Foundation, in order to scale-up results.

Appendix

Survey on the satisfaction of organizations that implemented IPAF's third-round projects with the support received from the three regional grantees

Introduction

In order to increase the efficiency of the IPAF, and to empower indigenous peoples' organizations to actively participate in institutional processes, the management of the Facility was decentralized at the regional level, with the support of three indigenous peoples' organizations: *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI)* in Latin America and the Caribbean; *Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)* in Africa; and *Tebtebba Foundation* in Asia. As co-managers of the IPAF, these organizations are responsible for:

- Supporting the technical review process of IPAF applications
- Channelling resources to organizations awarded by the IPAF Board
- Monitoring and supervising IPAF-funded projects
- Strengthening the link between IPAF projects and IFAD country programmes
- Documenting and disseminating knowledge generated by the IPAF
- Supporting IPAF resource mobilization

The projects approved under the IPAF address:

- Management of natural resources
- Participation of indigenous and tribal peoples in policy formulation
- Improvement of indigenous women's livelihoods
- Improving livelihoods of indigenous peoples through recovery of traditional knowledge
- Preservation, promotion and protection strategies for language and cultural heritage

- Protection and patenting of intellectual property rights (pharmacological, artistic, etc.)
- Culturally appropriate and economically viable activities (agricultural, fishery, artisan, etc.)
- Culturally appropriate ethno-tourism models
- Mapping of indigenous and tribal peoples' territories and cultures
- Collection of disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal populations
- Country profiles of indigenous and tribal peoples
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

This report analyses the findings from a questionnaire administered in early 2014 to the grassroots organizations that implemented IPAF projects. The analysis is part of a broader effort to evaluate the results and challenges of the IPAF's decentralization.

The questionnaire was administered to 31 grassroots organizations in order to assess their satisfaction with the performances of the three regional grantees (see above) in terms of: a) international advocacy and networking; b) institutional support; and c) technical assistance. More than 70 per cent of the organizations responded to the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was divided into five sections: 1) organization networking and linking up to international and regional networks; 2) grant design; 3) grant implementation; 4) grant disbursement; and 5) overall performance. Each section included open-ended and multiple-choice questions in order to gather as much information as possible.

Networking and linking up with international and regional networks

This section measures the performance of the regional grantees in creating opportunities for grassroots organizations to: a) participate in the debate on indigenous and tribal issues through workshops and thematic meetings, at a level higher than local; and b) participate within a network of organizations, such as community of practice, advocacy groups and forums, which address indigenous and tribal issues at a level higher than local.

More than 70 per cent of the grassroots organizations report that they have been invited to regional or international workshops. A regional disaggregation shows that the IPAF partner in Africa has been the best-performing regional grantee in this area (see Figure A).

The regional grantees' capacity to include grassroots organizations within regional and international frameworks has been less visible, although effective, inasmuch as about 60 per cent of respondents report that they have been linked up to regional and/or international networks (see Figure B).

Figure A
Participation in workshops gathering the indigenous organizations and/or institutions at the national, regional and global levels

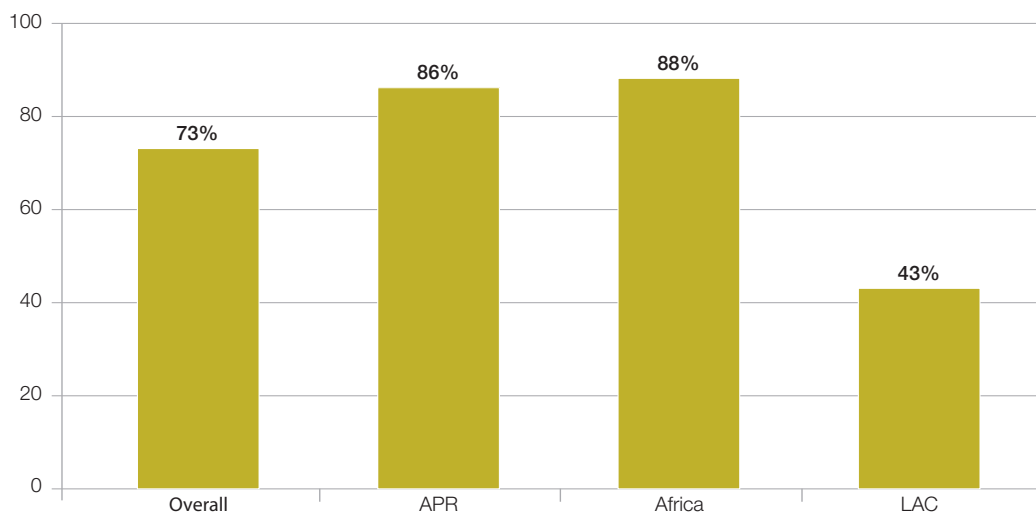
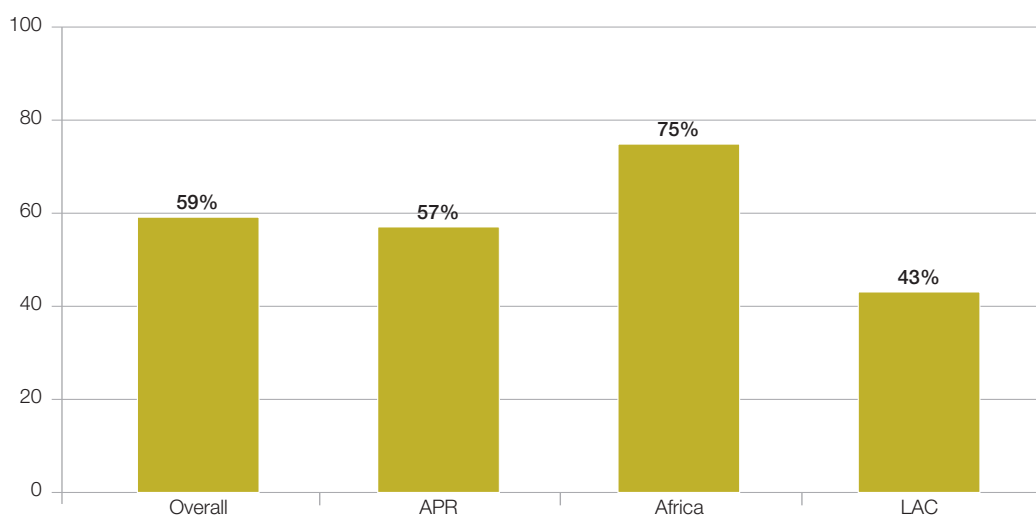


Figure B
Inclusion in national, regional and/or global network platforms or communities of practice on indigenous peoples' issues



The regional distribution confirms that Africa’s organizations benefited more from inclusion in regional and international networks.

Grant-making: design

The section assesses the satisfaction of grassroots organizations with the support received throughout project design.

All respondents affirm that they received assistance during the design phase.

Regional grantees assisted grassroots organizations in preparing the logical framework (77 per cent) and in finalizing the project budget (59 per cent). Support was also provided in refining a project design report (56 per cent) and in preparing a project baseline (36 per cent).

Regional disaggregation describes a balanced distribution of intervention typologies for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), where the action of the regional grantees covered all the operative areas. In the Asia and Pacific Region (APR), activities are polarized on the preparation of logical framework and project budget.

Almost 70 per cent of respondents are satisfied with the support received and

9 per cent are very satisfied at the global level (see Figure D).

With reference to the support received in grant design, a total of 14 per cent of the grassroots organizations from APR are dissatisfied and a total of 25 per cent from Africa are very dissatisfied with the support received in grant design. The reasons they report pertain to: a) problematic communication with the APR and African regional organization; b) lack of understanding of the project; and c) non-compliance with administrative standards.

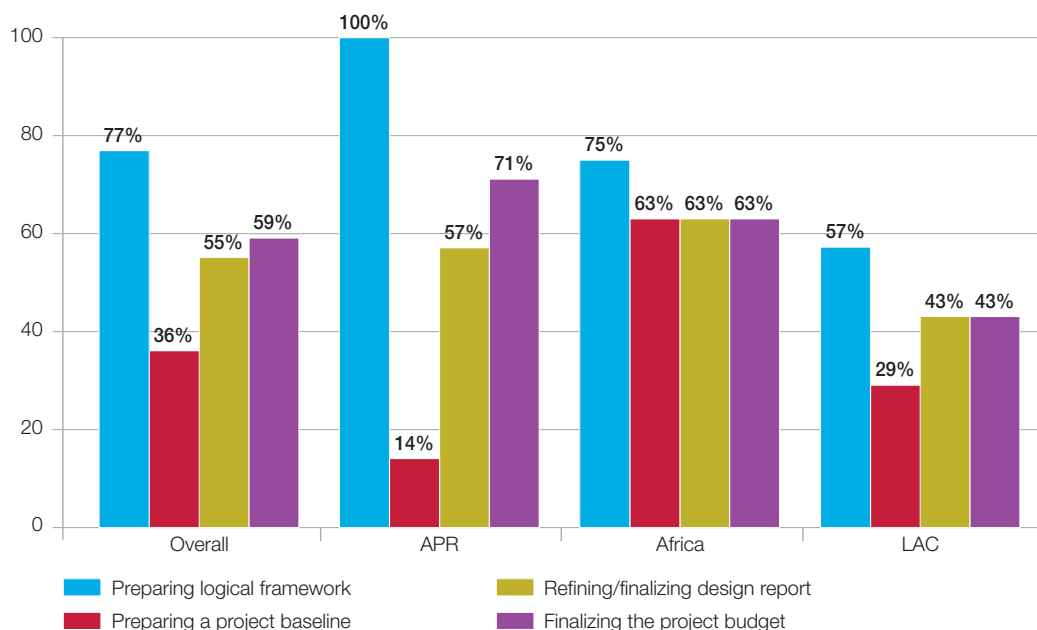
Grant-making: implementation

This section focuses on project implementation and on the perceptions that the grassroots organizations have about the assistance received in this phase.

More than 86 per cent of respondents have been assisted in the implementation operations.

The regional distribution shows that in APR, the IPAF regional partner reached all grassroots organizations with its assistance, the IPAF partner in LAC reached 86 per cent,

Figure C
Distribution of support typologies received by grassroots organizations throughout the design phase



and the partner in Africa reached 75 per cent (see Figure E).

Grassroots organizations received effective support during project implementation in 67 per cent of cases. There are excellent examples in LAC, where all grassroots

organizations are satisfied, with 14 per cent very satisfied.

This region's respondents explained that assistance was satisfactory because of its: a) responsiveness and capacity to understand problems and needs; and b) capacity to find

Figure D
Satisfaction with the support received during design phase

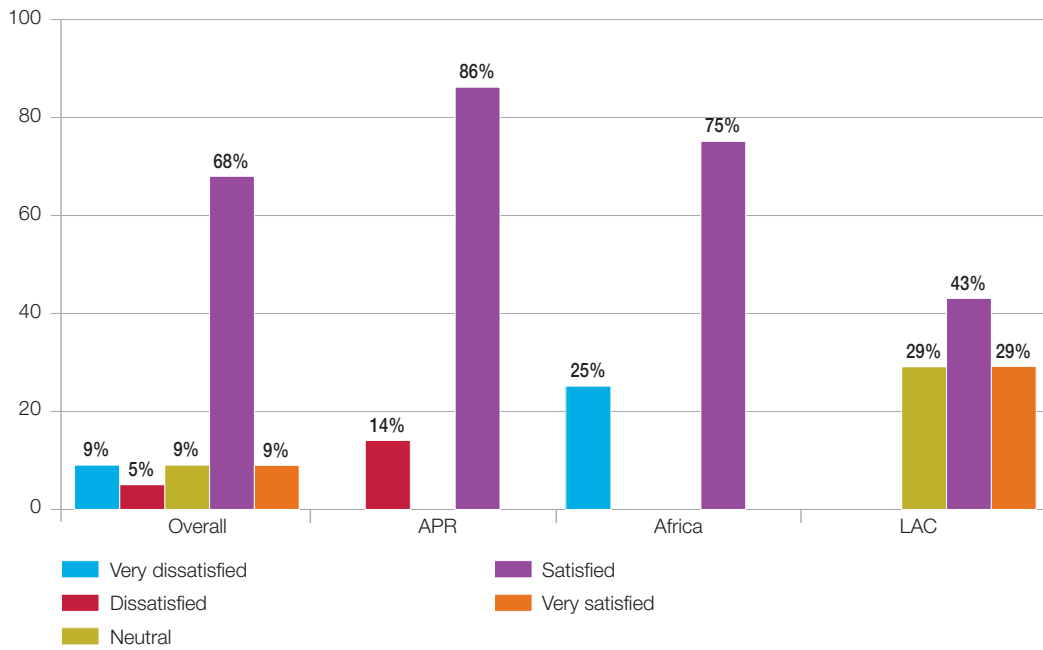
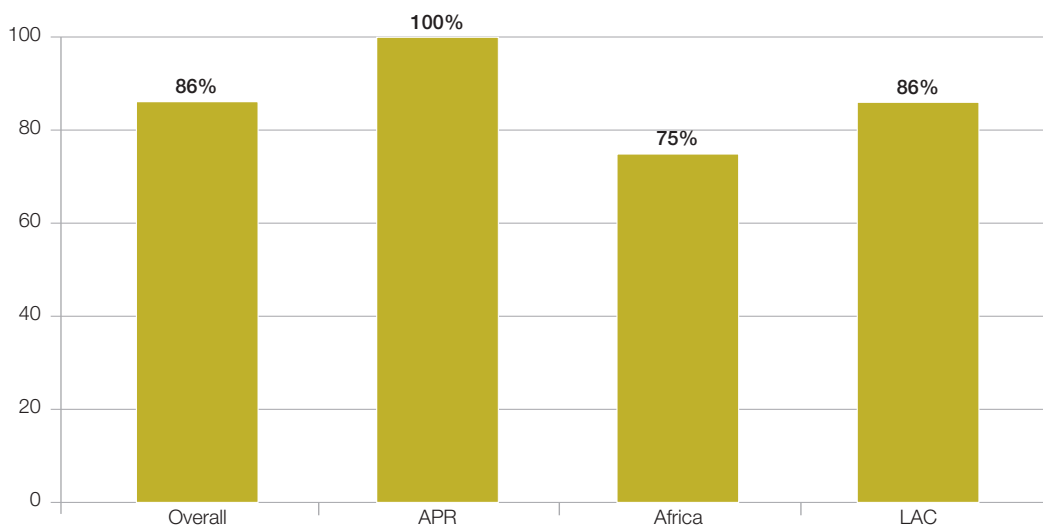


Figure E
Percentage of grassroots organizations supported in project implementation



solutions tailored to the specificity of the project and the indigenous peoples' community. All cases of dissatisfaction and high dissatisfaction are concentrated in Africa and APR. The reasons that the respondents report can be summarized as: a) lack of communication, which in some cases in Africa is related to difficulties with francophone communities; and b) understaffed technical teams in the regional organizations (see Figure F).

Grassroots organizations were supported mainly in the preparation of progress reports and budgets (73 per cent). Strategies for sharing the knowledge emerging from the projects were also promoted in 32 per cent of cases.

Independent supervision missions are important instruments to manage and evaluate project performance and are conducted by the IPAF regional partners, as provided for in the grant agreements between IFAD and regional implementers.

The grassroots organizations were asked whether their projects had been supervised.

More than 85 per cent of them responded positively, with a higher peak in LAC, where 100 per cent of respondents received a supervision mission, and with a lower peak in APR (71 per cent – Figure G).

More than 60 per cent of respondents have rated the supervision mission as satisfactory and affirm that the mission concretely increased the possibility for the project to achieve successful results and impact on the life of the target community.

The best-performing organization resulting from the survey on satisfaction of support during supervision missions is the regional partner in LAC (see Figure H), while problematic were the supervision missions in Africa, mainly because of: a) lack of responsiveness to need and request of support from grassroots organizations and b) ineffective communication between the IPAF regional partner and the grassroots organizations.

Figure F
Satisfaction with the support received during implementation phase

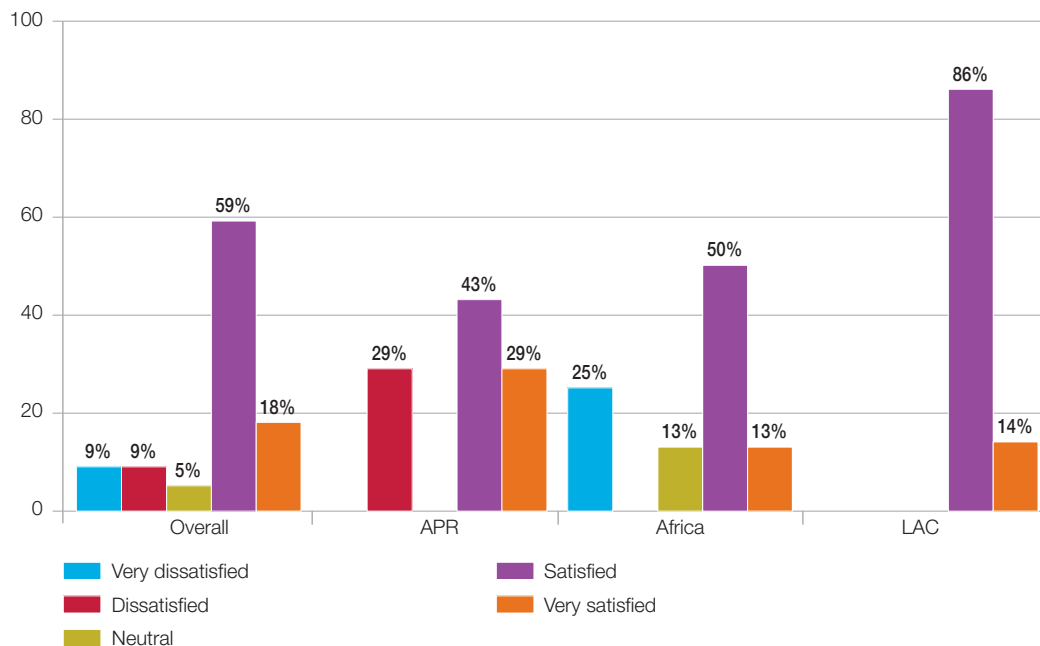


Figure G
Grassroots organizations that received supervision missions

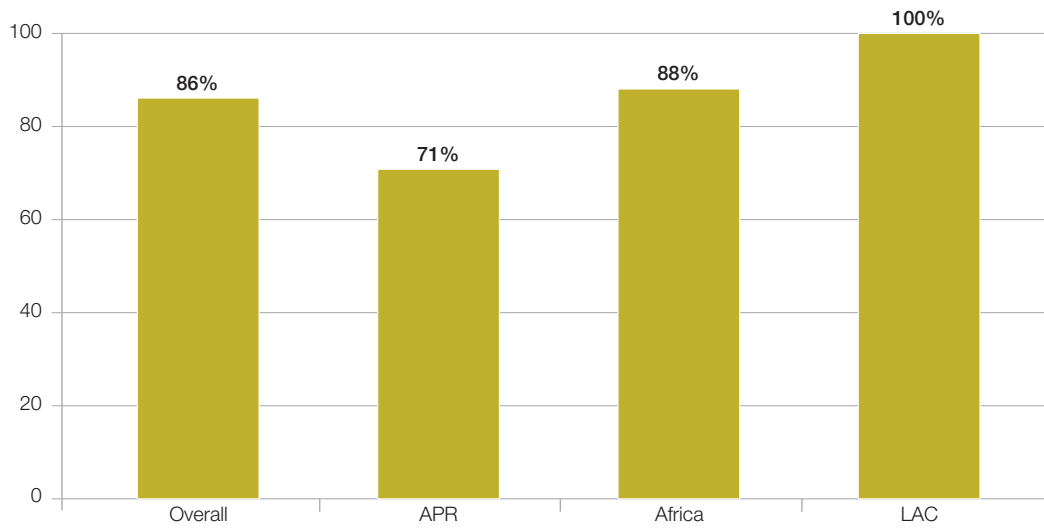
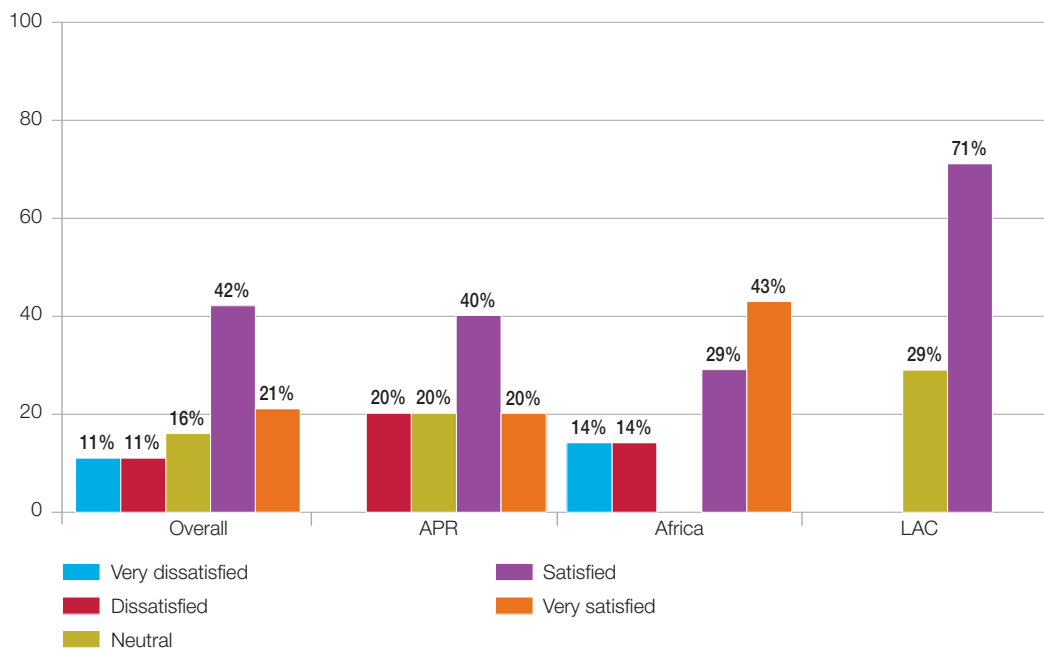


Figure H
Satisfaction with the quality of supervision missions



Grant-making: disbursement

Compliance of disbursement procedures with the standards set by the grant agreements, which are strictly linked to projects' logframes and timetables, substantially affects overall project performances. In previous IPAF rounds, disbursement was done directly from IFAD headquarters and grants were disbursed entirely upon signature of the grant agreement. The decentralized IPAF improved disbursement arrangements linking the disbursement to project performance, with two or three disbursements during the project cycle. More than 70 per cent of the grassroots organizations deemed the disbursement time compliant with the procedure in the grant agreement. The percentage is higher for APR and lower for Africa, as indicated in Figure I.

More than 70 per cent of respondents are satisfied or highly satisfied. However, about 20 per cent are unsatisfied mainly because of the failure to comply with the disbursement timing set by project timetables (see Figure J).

The regional grantees from Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean (respectively TEBTEBBA and FIMI) performed

well in the grant disbursement phase: Figure J shows that 86 per cent of respondents from these regions are satisfied (57 per cent) or very satisfied (29 per cent). Conversely, in Africa, grassroots organizations complained about delays and ineffective communication.²

Grant-making: overall performance

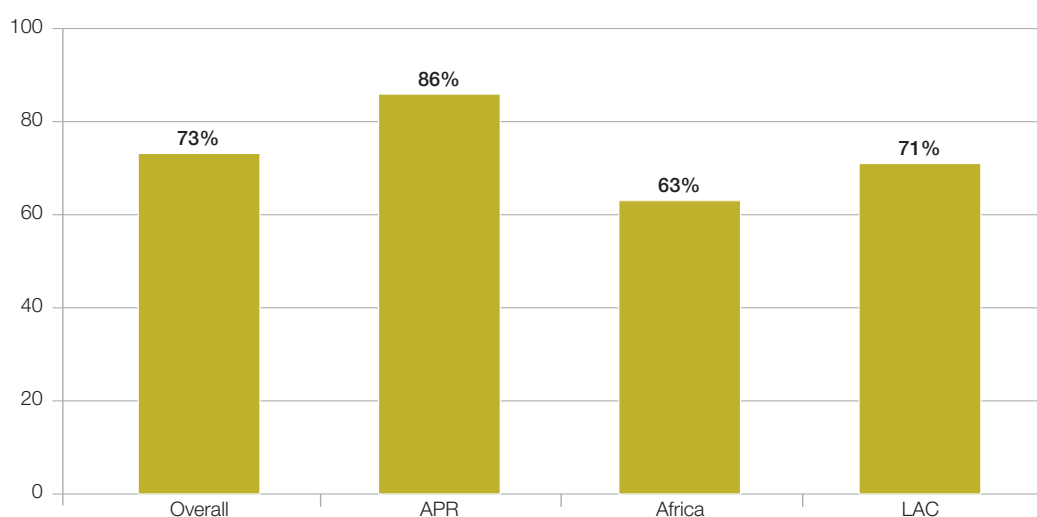
This questionnaire section was conceived to gather information about how grassroots organizations assess the overall performance of the three IPAF regional partners in terms of institutional support, technical assistance, and project management and evaluation.

The capacity of the three regional partners to assist grassroots organizations satisfies more than 85 per cent of the respondents.

IPAF APR and LAC partners achieved the best results in performance, as all grassroots organizations indicated that they received effective support. A lower level of responsiveness and lack of effective communication was reported by grassroots organizations in Africa, of which more than one third are unsatisfied with the support from the IPAF partner.

Figure I

Number of projects with disbursement phase compliant with procedures set in the grant agreements



² The organization implementing the "improving life conditions of Batwa" project in Burundi suggests that the IPAF transfer funds in two equal tranches, both before project completion. Transferring 10 per cent of funds after project completion could compromise the financial health of the grassroots organization, which has to advance the funds needed for implementation.

Figure J
Satisfaction with disbursement procedures

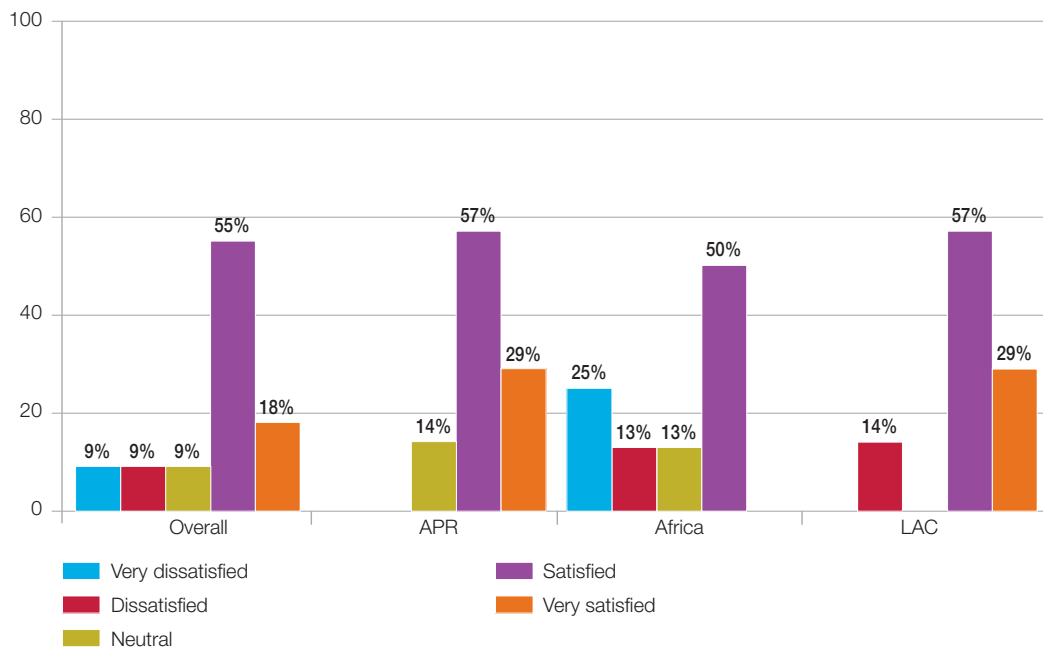
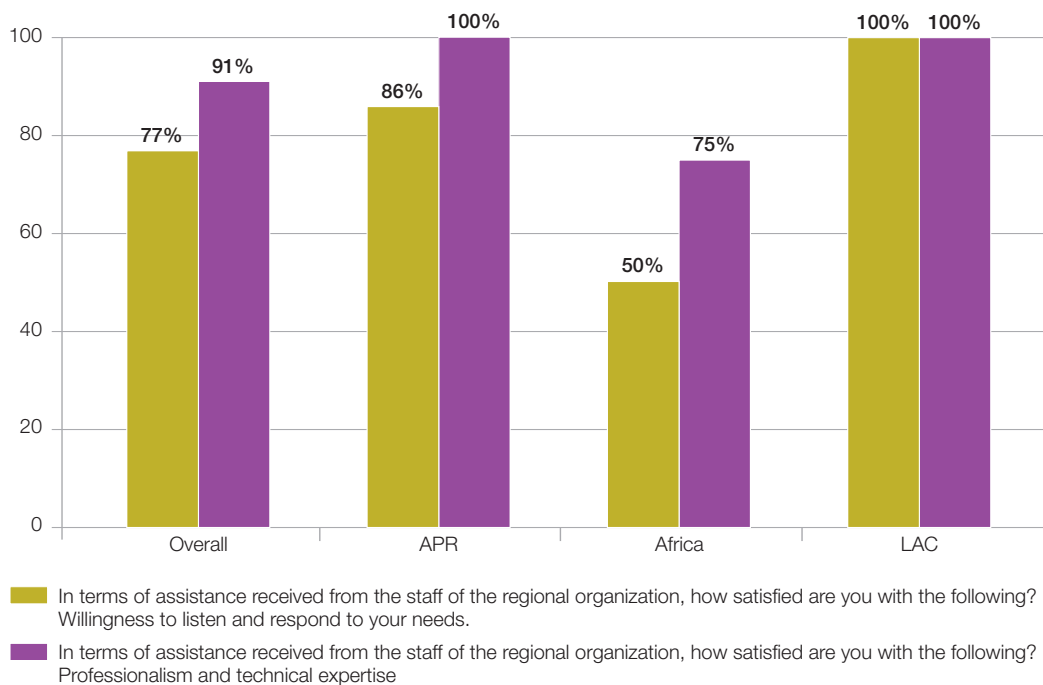


Figure K
Satisfaction with typology of support received



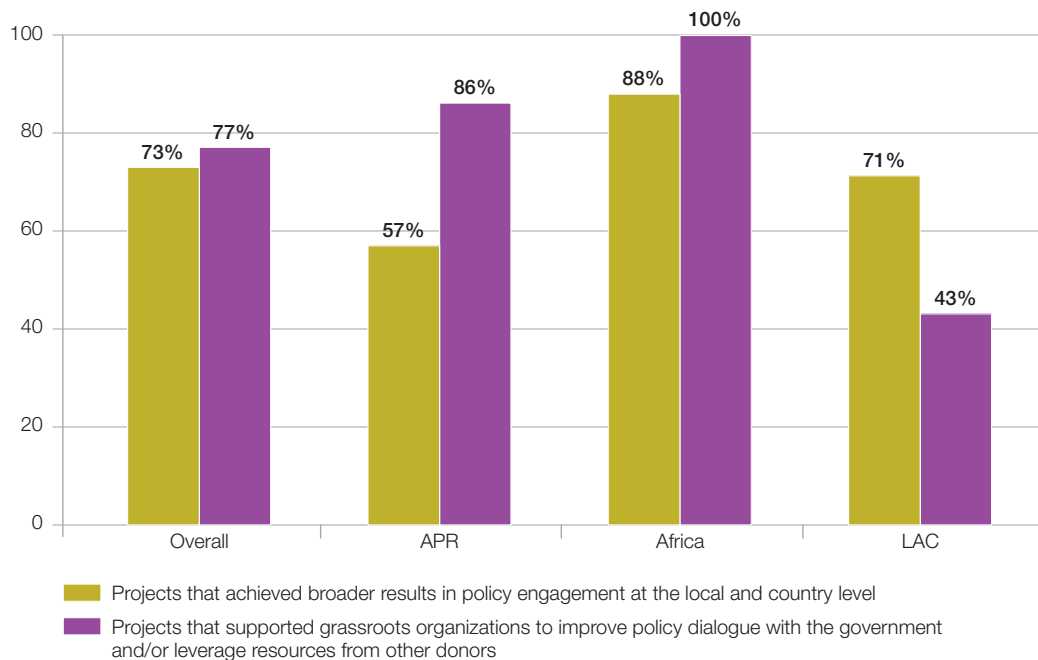
As the questionnaire narrows the focus on technical assistance, the share of organizations that state they are satisfied increases (see Figure K). This could mean that delays and lack of effective communication, the most frequently reported problem, have not affected the perception of good responsiveness and the quality of technical assistance.

Regional disaggregation trends are aligned to the overall situation, with the highest performance registered in LAC. Quite divergent is the situation in Africa, where the satisfaction rate is lower and the IPAF regional partner responsiveness, intended as *willingness to listen and respond*, is defined as satisfactory by half of respondents.

About 73 per cent of grassroots organizations report that they had the opportunity to influence the decision-

making of governmental agencies at a local and national level, and 77 per cent were able to leverage funds from other donors (see Figure L).³

Figure L
Projects that achieved broader results



³ In Africa, there are examples of participation in local decision-making processes and inclusion within national and international processes. This is the case for the "Initiative for Living Community Action" (ILCA), an Ethiopian grassroots organization that has an implementing role in the REDD Ethiopia program, as a major result of the IPAF-funded project "Chencha-Guggie Indigenous Tree Species Restoration, Local Climate Change Adaptation and Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement."

List of IPAF-funded projects 2011

LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN

Country	Organization	Project Title
Belize	Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management	Strengthening food security, traditional land governance and forest protection of the Q'eqchi people of southern Belize
Bolivia	Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario	Promoviendo agricultura sostenible y su comercialización en el municipio de Pocoata – Norte de Potosí
Brazil	Associação Indígena Kawaip Kayabi	Semences de l'avenir durable: préservation des espèces sauvages dans la forêt amazonienne
Chile	Comunidad indígena Llaguipulli	Fortalecimiento organizacional y empresarial de la comunidad mapuche Llaguipulli region Araucania
Colombia	Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia	Fortalecimiento de la Justicia indígena con perspectiva de género
Colombia	Asociacion kwe's uma kiwe peykajn mjinxisa Fondo Paez	Apoyo a mujeres tejiendo economía y cultura en territorio Nasa – departamento Cauca – Colombia
Guatemala	Asociacion de Desarrollo Comunitario	El derecho a la vida y la salud desde la mujeres mayas K'iche's de Chuwila, Ixim Ulew
Mexico	Asamblea Mixe para el Desarrollo Sostenible A.C.	Pueblos mixes contribuyendo a la mitigación del cambio climático y a la sustentabilidad alimentaria, a través de la reforestación
Nicaragua	Gobierno Territorial Indígena Mayangna Sauni As	Proyecto de Saneamiento, Vigilancia y Control del Territorio Indígena Mayangna Sauni As
Nicaragua	Pueblo Indígena de Mozonte	Fortalecimiento de capacidades del Pueblo Indígena de Mozonte para la buena gobernanza local y rescate de la identidad cultural
Peru	Asociación Comunal Inkawasi Awana	Articulación de las mujeres de la zona alto andina con mujeres de zona costa de la Región Lambayeque como una estrategia de suma de sinergias para el fortalecimiento de capacidades competitivas y el desarrollo sostenible de sus territorios
Suriname	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS: Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname)	Strengthening the traditional indigenous peoples' authorities of Suriname for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

ASIA and THE PACIFIC

Country	Organization	Project Title
Bangladesh	Adivasi Resource Development Organization	Ethnic minority rights development project [Adivasi Rights Development Project (ARDP)]
India	Amasangathan/Agramee	Reclaiming the Commons with Women's Power: Eco-village Development in Tribal Odisha
India	Bible Hill Youth Club & Hill Tribes Mission Aid of India	Promoting Culture, Human Rights & Socio-Economic Opportunities Of The Hmars
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Community Association for Mobilising Knowledge in Development	Indigenous Families Life Skills Project
Nepal	New Resource Mobilization Center	Empowering Tharu by Promoting Cultural Values
Papua New Guinea	The University of Goroka	Cultivation and production of edible and medicinal mushrooms
Solomon Islands	Aoke Langanga Constituency Apex Association (ALCAA)	Mangrove Rehabilitation for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
Philippines	Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center, Inc.	Enhancing the Practice of Indigenous Knowledge in Support of Socio-economic Survival of Indigenous Women in the Urban Setting
Philippines	HAGIBBAT - (Hanunuo, Alangan, Gubatnon, Iraya, Buhid, Bangon, Tadyawan) - MANGYAN MINDORO	Empowerment of the Mangyan Indigenous Peoples for the Defence, Promotion and Advancement of IP Rights and Cultures

AFRICA

Country	Organization	Project Title
Burundi	Association Protection des Ressources Naturelles pour le Bien-Etre de la Population au Burundi	Amelioration du niveau de vie de la communauté batwa (peuples autochtones) de la commune Busoni
Cameroon	Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association	Empowering the indigenous Mbororo - Fulani pastoralists of north west Cameroon to participate in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and decisions
Cameroon	Alternatives Durables pour le Développement	Accompagnement des peuples autochtones bakas sur les techniques d'agriculture durable et la transformation des produits agricoles et produits forestiers non ligneux
Central Africa Republic	Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmées	Production et Commercialisation du Gnetum spp par les Communautés Pygmées (PCGCP)
D.R. Congo	Programme d'Integration et de Development du Peuple Pygmee au Kivu	Valorisation des Territoires/Terres Traditionnels des Autochtones Pygmées par la Foresterie Communautaire à Walikale
Ethiopia	Initiative for Living Community Action	Chencha-Guggie Indigenous Tree Species Restoration, Local Climate Change Adaptation and Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement Project
Kenya	Kivulini Trust	The Gabbra camel herders of northern Kenya
South Africa	African Safari Lodge Foundation	Khomani San Technical Advice
Tanzania	Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organization	Pastoralists Re-herding Project
Uganda	Multi Community Based Development Initiative	Enhancing Food and Income Security for the Vulnerable Households in Abim District



International Fund for Agricultural Development

Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy


Tel: +39 06 54591 - Fax: +39 06 5043463


E-mail: ifad@ifad.org


www.ifad.org


www.ruralpovertyportal.org

 ifad-un.blogspot.com

 [instagram.com/ifadnews](https://www.instagram.com/ifadnews)

 www.facebook.com/ifad

 www.twitter.com/ifadnews

 www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV

