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Investing in rural people

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)

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Abbreviations and acronyms

FIMI	International Indigenous Women’s Forum (<i>Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas</i>)
IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for a grant under the global/regional grants window as contained in paragraph 7.

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF)

I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed grant under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) in the amount of US\$1.5 million.

Part I – Introduction

1. This report recommends the provision of IFAD support for the call for proposals for the IPAF 2014 cycle.
2. The document of the grant for approval by the Executive Board is contained in the annex to this report:

International Indigenous Women's Forum, Tebtebba Foundation and Kivulini Trust: Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) – 2014 call for proposals.
3. The objectives and content of this grant proposal are in line with the evolving strategic objectives of IFAD and the Fund's policy for grant financing.
4. The overarching strategic goal that drives the Revised IFAD Policy for Grant Financing, which was approved by the Executive Board in December 2009, is to promote successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, together with enabling policies and institutions, that will support agricultural and rural development, empowering poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.
5. The policy aims to achieve the following outputs: (a) innovative activities promoted and innovative technologies and approaches developed in support of IFAD's target group; (b) awareness, advocacy and policy dialogue on issues of importance to poor rural people promoted by, and on behalf of, this target group; (c) capacity of partner institutions strengthened to deliver a range of services in support of poor rural people; and (d) lesson learning, knowledge management and dissemination of information on issues related to rural poverty reduction promoted among stakeholders within and across regions.
6. The proposed grant is in line with the goal and outputs of the revised IFAD grant policy. It conforms to the policy's objective of improving knowledge and understanding among indigenous peoples' communities and organizations regarding what constitutes successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, thereby facilitating the development of enabling policies and institutions that promote the interests of poor indigenous women and men. The grant will contribute to the achievement of policy outputs by: (i) promoting innovative activities, technologies and approaches developed by and supporting one of IFAD's target groups – indigenous peoples; (ii) promoting awareness, advocacy and policy dialogue on issues of importance to poor rural people, particularly indigenous peoples; (iii) strengthening the capacity of partner institutions to deliver a range of services in support of poor rural people, particularly the indigenous peoples' organizations that co-manage the IPAF at the regional level, and – depending on the nature of

the small projects concerned – grass-roots organizations; and (iv) promoting the dissemination of lessons learned and the management of knowledge and information on issues related to rural poverty reduction among stakeholders within and across regions, particularly information and knowledge on indigenous peoples.

Part II – Recommendation

7. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grant in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that in order to finance, in part, the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) call for proposals for the 2014 cycle, the Fund shall provide a grant not exceeding four hundred eighty-seven thousand two hundred United States dollars (US\$487,200) to the International Indigenous Women’s Forum, a grant not exceeding five hundred twenty-five thousand six hundred United States dollars (US\$525,600) to the Tebtebba Foundation, and a grant not exceeding four hundred eighty-seven thousand two hundred United States dollars (US\$487,200) to the Kivulini Trust for a three-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board herein.

Kanayo F. Nwanze
President

International Indigenous Women's Forum, Tebtebba Foundation and Kivulini Trust: Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) – 2014 call for proposals

I. Background

1. There are more than 370 million self-identified indigenous people in the world, living in at least 70 countries. One of the root causes of the poverty and marginalization of indigenous peoples is their loss of control over traditional lands, territories and natural resources. For indigenous peoples, poverty is more than a lack of income; their concept of poverty and development reflects their distinctive values, needs and priorities. Based on a close relationship with the environment, indigenous peoples' values often entail a holistic approach to well-being that emphasizes harmony with nature, self-governance within their communities, security of land and resource rights, cultural identity and dignity.
2. Over the past 10 years, IFAD's partnership with indigenous peoples has evolved and the Fund has taken steps to facilitate indigenous peoples' control over their own development efforts. IFAD's leading role in this area is widely recognized by indigenous peoples and the United Nations system at the international level. In addition to projects financed through IFAD loans, instruments for financing small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and organizations include the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF), now in its fourth cycle. Governance and implementation of the Facility involve the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples. The IPAF is governed by a board of directors, which is made up mainly of representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions and is responsible for providing strategic guidance and final decision-making on the awarding of grants. The Facility is managed at the regional level by three indigenous peoples' organizations, which are responsible for channelling resources to grass-roots organizations and monitoring small projects implemented in indigenous peoples' communities.

II. Rationale and relevance to IFAD

3. As demonstrated by IFAD's experience and confirmed by the previous three IPAF cycles – in 2007, 2008 and 2011 – indigenous peoples are relevant stakeholders who can play essential roles in the identification of development strategies. Indigenous peoples deal directly with many of the most critical rural poverty issues at the national and global levels, such as natural resources management, biodiversity and climate change. In recognizing the needs of indigenous peoples, IFAD also values their contributions and their vast untapped potential, particularly for sustainable development. Indigenous peoples often have unique knowledge of the natural world and its processes. They are custodians of a large part of the world's biodiversity. Today, their traditions and integrated approaches appear modern, as they stress the deep connection between human societies and the ecosystem. Indigenous peoples have an essential role in sustainable development that is social and cultural as well as economic and environmental.
4. Through small grants ranging from US\$20,000 to US\$50,000 and lasting up to two years, the IPAF supports the demand-driven initiatives of indigenous peoples' communities by funding small projects that are designed and implemented by indigenous peoples and build on their culture, identity, knowledge and natural resources. The IPAF finances projects that improve access to key decision-making processes, empower indigenous communities to find solutions to the challenges they face, and promote collaboration in the public and private spheres. The IPAF is managed through a competitive process. Following a global call for proposals, all eligible applications received by the deadline are reviewed and rated according to

project relevance, feasibility, institutional capacity, institutional credibility and adherence to indigenous peoples' development with culture and identity.

5. The knowledge generated by IPAF-supported initiatives informs IFAD-funded projects on indigenous peoples' needs, solutions and innovations, particularly through technical advice via IFAD's quality enhancement process. In accordance with IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations is systematically incorporated into the formulation of country strategies, policy dialogue and at all stages of the project cycle. The proposed grant will enable regional and grass-roots organizations to strengthen their participation in IFAD's activities by linking the IPAF grants with ongoing and future IFAD operations at the country level in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.
6. An independent evaluation of the IPAF will be carried out by the end of 2015. The evaluation will help to identify and formulate the strategic direction that IFAD should take in enhancing its partnership with indigenous peoples through the IPAF, while reviewing the modalities for supporting the Facility, including an exit strategy, a long-term financial sustainability model, and enhanced engagement by IFAD in governance.

III. The proposed grant

7. The overall goal of the grant proposal is to foster self-driven development within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by strengthening indigenous peoples' communities and organizations. The objectives are to enhance the capacity of indigenous peoples' communities and grass-roots organizations to design and implement development projects based on their identity, culture and knowledge and the natural resources available to them; strengthen their networks at the regional level and link them to grass-roots development initiatives; and generate and share knowledge on their self-driven development, thus contributing to policy dialogue on issues affecting them.
8. The target group consists of indigenous peoples' communities and organizations in rural areas of developing Member States of IFAD. The IPAF will reach an estimated 20,000–35,000 direct beneficiaries through about 20-30 small grants to indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations.
9. The grant will have a duration of three years and will comprise three main components.
10. **Component 1: Empowering indigenous peoples' grass-roots organizations.** The IPAF will empower these organizations to determine priorities and develop strategies for fulfilling the development needs of their communities based on their culture and identity. It will assist the communities and organizations in mobilizing funds from programmes financed by governments and/or donors for grass-roots projects.
11. **Component 2: Strengthening indigenous peoples' networks.** The IPAF will strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' organizations at the regional level to manage financial instruments in support of grass-roots development initiatives.
12. **Component 3: Knowledge management.** This component will focus on knowledge generation and sharing indigenous peoples' development initiatives. The IPAF's function as an instrument for listening to and learning from indigenous peoples' needs, solutions and innovations will be improved under this component.

IV. Expected outputs and benefits

13. The following are the main expected outputs:
- Between 20 and 30 small projects by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations will be financed and implemented in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - Between 15 and 25 organizations implementing IPAF-funded projects at the grass-roots level will have improved partnerships and have mobilized project resources from government and/or other donors.
 - Indigenous peoples' organizations at the regional level will have enhanced their capacity to manage financial instruments that support grass-roots initiatives.
 - Regional networks of IPAF sub-grantees will be created, strengthened and linked to regional/international platforms for indigenous peoples.
 - Preparation of a strategy at four regional workshops in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean for the self-selection process for participating in the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD – scheduled for February 2015 in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council.
 - Results-based studies and analyses of IPAF-financed projects are prepared in each region, highlighting innovations and opportunities for scaling up, and policy challenges and opportunities.
 - Regional and international forums/platforms are influenced by knowledge and experience generated through the IPAF.

V. Implementation arrangements

14. At the global level, the IPAF is governed by a board¹ composed mainly of representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions who select proposals to be financed. At the regional level, the IPAF is managed by the three indigenous peoples' organizations (grant recipients) – FIMI in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Tebtebba Foundation in Asia and the Kivulini Trust in Africa. These institutions are responsible for channelling resources to and monitoring small projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and organizations.
15. In terms of voting members, the IPAF board comprises four representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, a representative from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and a representative from IFAD. The representatives of the organizations come from the Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, and South-East Asia. Members of the IPAF board elect the chairperson. The board is operationally and strategically responsible for IPAF governance. It establishes criteria and guidelines for the call, review and approval process of proposals.
16. As managers of the IPAF at the regional level, the grant recipients are responsible for: (i) supporting the technical review of proposals for all small IPAF-financed projects for pre-selection of eligible proposals; (ii) channelling IPAF resources to the indigenous peoples' communities or organizations in their respective regions that have been awarded funding by the IPAF board; (iii) monitoring and supervising all small IPAF-financed projects in their respective regions; (iv) facilitating linkages between the small IPAF-financed projects and IFAD country programmes; (v) documenting and disseminating knowledge generated by the small IPAF-financed projects; and (vi) supporting the IPAF's resource mobilization efforts.

¹ At its eighty-eighth session in September 2006, IFAD's Executive Board approved the transfer of the IPAF and governance structure from the World Bank to IFAD (http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/documents/ip_policy_e.pdf).

17. IFAD selected the two organizations implementing the IPAF in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2010, in close cooperation with the IPAF board and members of UNPFII. The Kivulini Trust will monitor and channel resources to projects in Africa. The Kivulini Trust was selected by IFAD in April 2014 through a call for interest issued to replace the organization that implemented the IPAF in the previous cycle, as the performance of that organization had not achieved the results required for renewal.
18. Following the approval of these grants, IFAD will enter into grant agreements with each of the three indigenous peoples' organizations. These grant recipients will manage the grant funds and will be fully accountable for the funds in accordance with the grant agreements. Grant funds will not directly benefit IFAD and/or the IPAF Secretariat located at IFAD, whose costs are financed through IFAD's administrative budget.
19. The call for proposals for the 2014 IPAF cycle will be issued by IFAD following the approval of these proposed grants. The 2014 cycle will focus on: (i) food security and nutrition; (ii) access to markets; (iii) land, territories and resources; and (iv) mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The three regional indigenous peoples' organizations will carry out the screening and technical review of the proposals received, with oversight from the IPAF Secretariat. As part of this review function, the three organizations will also provide advice to the IPAF board. The final selection for grant awards will be made by the IPAF board, which will be convened for a global meeting at IFAD following the screening and technical review process. It is expected that the IPAF board meeting will be held back-to-back with the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD in February 2015.
20. The proposed IPAF grant will be supervised by IFAD, and implemented in accordance with IFAD financial management procedures and guidelines on procurement, financial reporting, audit and fund flow requirements. The IPAF grant recipients will enter into agreements with sub-grantees at the national/grass-roots level. These agreements will adhere to the fund flow modalities detailed in the grant design. The recipients will be responsible for fund management. IPAF sub-grantees will submit quarterly and/or semi-annual financial and progress reports to IPAF grant recipients, including annual audit reports and supporting documentation of expenditures. IPAF grant recipients will submit separate annual audit reports to IFAD, consolidating the expenditures reported by sub-grantees. The sub-grantees will be accountable to the IPAF grant recipients for the use of sub-grant funds and subject to normal audit oversight.

VI. Indicative costs and financing

21. Total costs for the 2014 IPAF cycle amount to US\$1.95 million. IFAD is contributing US\$1.5 million as follows: US\$487,200 to FIMI, US\$525,600 to the Tebtebba Foundation, and US\$487,200 to the Kivulini Trust. Grant recipients will contribute US\$0.45 million in kind.

Table 1
Summary of budget and financing plan, IPAF
 (United States dollars)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Cofinancing</i>
1	Small grants	1 050 000	
2	Consultancies/personnel	92 000	455 260
3	Travel and allowances	265 500	
4	Equipment and materials	13 500	
5	Workshops	7 500	
6	Management fees/overheads	71 500	
	Total	1 500 000	455 260

Table 2
Summary of budget and financing plan, FIMI
 (United States dollars)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Cofinancing</i>
1	Small grants	350 000	
2	Consultancies/personnel	30 000	121 260
3	Travel and allowances	78 000	
4	Equipment and materials	3 500	
5	Workshops	2 500	
6	Management fees/overheads	23 200	
Total		487 200	121 260

Table 3
Summary of budget and financing plan, Tebtebba Foundation
 (United States dollars)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Cofinancing</i>
1	Small grants	350 000	
2	Consultancies/personnel	32 000	145 000
3	Travel and allowances	109 500	
4	Equipment and materials	2 500	
5	Workshops	6 500	
6	Management fees/overheads	25 100	
Total		525 600	145 000

Table 4
Summary of budget and financing plan, Kivulini Trust
 (United States dollars)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Cofinancing</i>
1	Small grants	350 000	
2	Consultancies/personnel	30 000	189 000
3	Travel and allowances	78 000	
4	Equipment and materials	3 500	
5	Workshops	2 500	
6	Management fees/overheads	23 200	
Total		487 200	189 000

Results-based logical framework

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal To foster indigenous peoples' self-driven development within the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Between 20 and 30 indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations enabled to manage and implement development initiatives, with at least 50% receiving a rating of 3 or above in implementing the programmes to the benefit of their communities (20,000-35,000 direct beneficiaries).</p>	<p>List of projects approved by the IPAF Board; Grant progress reports, independent verification through supervision missions.</p>	<p>The regional organizations have the full support of the indigenous peoples' communities.</p>
<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the capacity of indigenous peoples' communities and their grassroots organizations to design and implement development projects based on their identity culture knowledge and natural resources; 2. Assist indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations to mobilize funds from programs financed by governments and/or other donors for their grassroots projects. 3. Strengthen indigenous peoples' networks at the regional level and link them up with the global indigenous peoples' movement; and 4. Generate and share knowledge on indigenous peoples' self-driven development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of indigenous peoples' communities and organizations which successfully design and implement their development initiatives by the end of the programme. 2. # of organizations implementing an IPAF-funded project at grassroots level which have mobilized resources from their governments/other donors for their projects. 3. Three IPOs at regional level are enabled to effectively manage, supervise and administer grant funds to finance sub-projects proposed by the indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations, by the end of the programme. 4. # of platforms organized and channels linked to others to share knowledge and experience on IPAF sub-projects at local, regional and international, level by the end of the programme. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring and supervision reports of IPAF-funded projects; result-based assessments of n/grassroots development projects 2. IPOs annual progress reports, closing reports; audit reports. 3. Research analysis, studies and publications produced and shared through local and global fora, bulletins and web pages. 	<p>No interference or influences in the affairs of indigenous peoples' at country level.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Demand driven initiatives of indigenous peoples communities and their organizations are financed and implemented in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and LAC; 1.2 Between 20 and 30 grassroots organizations in Africa, Asia and LAC build and strengthen their capacity on project management and implementation and on indigenous peoples' issues. 1.3 Between 15 and 25 organizations implementing an IPAF-funded project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. # of projects approved, financed and successfully implemented in # countries in Asia, Africa and LAC by the end of the programme. 1b. # of national/grassroots IPAF-funded projects linked to IFAD operations in the country by the end of the programme. 1c. # of national/grassroots organizations linked to the regional and global indigenous peoples' platforms by the end of the programme. 1d. Amount of resources mobilized and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Proposals received by IPAF and stored in the IPAF tracking system; Minutes of IPAF Board decision making meeting; Sub-grant agreements between Regional IPOs and n/grassroots orgs; monitoring and supervision reports of IPAF-funded projects, proceedings of training events; 1.b Regional workshops/fora proceedings; community of practices' list of members; 1.c Information deriving from supervision 	<p>No interference or influences in the affairs of indigenous peoples' at country level.</p> <p>Regional IPOs determined to incorporate service orientation and a result-based M&E system combining traditional and specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples;</p> <p>Regional IPOs determined to broaden their role at regional level and play a catalytic role to link up local and global platforms;</p>

<p>at grassroots level have mobilized resources from their governments/other donors for their projects.</p> <p>2.1 Indigenous peoples organizations at regional level have access to financial resources to support grassroots organizations;</p> <p>2.2 Indigenous organizations at regional level have built their capacity to manage financial instruments to support grassroots initiatives;</p> <p>2.3 Networks of IPAF sub-grantees are created and strengthened at the regional level and are linked to regional/international indigenous peoples' platforms.</p> <p>2.4 4 workshop organized in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and LAC on an IFAD-funded project with indigenous peoples;</p> <p>2.5 Strategy on self-selection process for participations in the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place in Feb. 2015 in conjunction with the IFAD Governing Council;</p> <p>2.6 Proposed themes for discussion at the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD</p> <p>3.1 3 studies on IPAF applications proposals is are prepared for the Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean;</p> <p>3.2 Result-based studies and analysis on projects financed by the IPAF are prepared in each region, highlighting innovations and opportunities for scaling-up as well as policy challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>3.3 Reports from 4 regional workshops are prepared and inform the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD</p> <p>3.4 Knowledge fairs and community of practices on indigenous peoples' issues are developed with IPAF-sub-grantees.</p> <p>3.5 Regional and international fora/platforms are informed and influenced by IPAF knowledge and experiences.</p>	<p>partnerships developed.</p> <p>2a. Three IPOs in Asia, Africa and LAC receive resources to finance grassroots development initiatives in the first and second year of the programme;</p> <p>2b.They disburse resources to # n/grassroots orgs as approved by the IPAF Board in their respective regions according to project's PWO;</p> <p>2c. They monitor and supervise n/grassroots projects;</p> <p>2d. The three IPOs play a catalytic role at regional and international level in creating and strengthening IPs platforms and sharing knowledge on IPs' issues.</p> <p>2e. 4 regional workshops reports; strategy, themes for discussion, and list of selected participants for participation to the IPs Forum;</p> <p>3a. # of studies and papers produced and shared on knowledge and experience deriving from IPAF and its funded projects</p> <p>3b.. # of workshops/knowledge fair organized with IPAF grantees at regional and international level;</p> <p>3c. # of regional and international fora where knowledge and experience from IPAF is shared.</p>	<p>missions/surveys of IFAD-funded projects; communications with CPMs; IPAF knowledge and experience informing IFAD-project designs; IFAD's in-house seminars and presentations.</p> <p>2. Grant agreements between IPAF and regional IPOs; proceedings of training events; correspondence between IPAF secretariat and regional IPOs; evidence of disbursement of resources to regional IPOs; grant agreements between regional IPOs and IPAF awarded organizations; bank transactions for transferring resources from IPOs to grassroots orgs; proceedings of regional and international fora;</p> <p>3. document/publication/ reports; workshop proceedings; regional and international fora proceedings;</p>	
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ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PREVIOUS IPAF CYCLES 2007, 2008, 2011

The IPAF previous three cycles (2007, 2008 and 2011), financed 102 small projects in some 40 countries for a total amount of about USD 2.6 million.

The analysis of the performance of the small projects, conducted by an independent consultant, covered 53 projects financed in the IPAF 2007 - 2008 cycles and 11 projects completed for the 2011 cycle². For the latter, it should be noted that results are still preliminary since IPAF 2011 cycle financed projects are about to be completed.

Outcome performance was assessed using the following criteria, on the basis of the six point IFAD rating scale³:

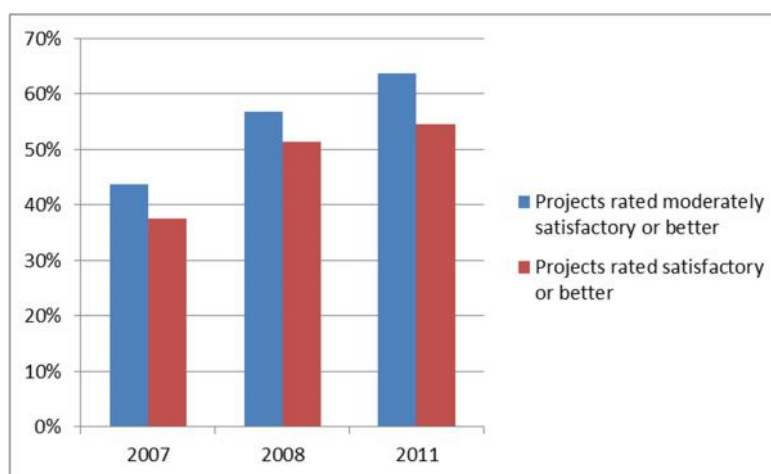
- Performance, consisting of effectiveness and relevance;
- Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities, which is evaluated against five result domains: improvement of livelihoods; collective empowerment; revitalization of traditional knowledge, culture and identity; access to land and management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

The analysis uses the Results Measurement Framework (RMF), approved by IFAD in September 2009 (document EB/2009/97/R.2), and adapts RMF's suggestions to the specificities of indigenous peoples. The set of indicators used was conceived as a flexible analytical framework compounding conventional poverty reduction assumptions with the specificities of development initiatives in support of indigenous peoples.

Performance

Performance is assessed against two sub-criteria (see figure 1). The first criteria is relevance, which measures the capacity of projects to meet the needs of indigenous peoples' communities as defined in IPAF call for proposals. Therefore, relevance could also be defined as the pertinence of project results to IPAF's objectives. The second criteria is effectiveness, which describes the extent to which the objectives of the small projects have been achieved. Figure 1 below shows a steady trend of improvement of projects performances in achieving both moderately satisfactory or better results and satisfactory and better results.

Fig. 1 Performance



² Projects financed under the IPAF 2011 cycles are due to be completed by December 2014.

³ The rating scale adopted by IFAD is as follows: 6 = highly satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 1 = highly Unsatisfactory

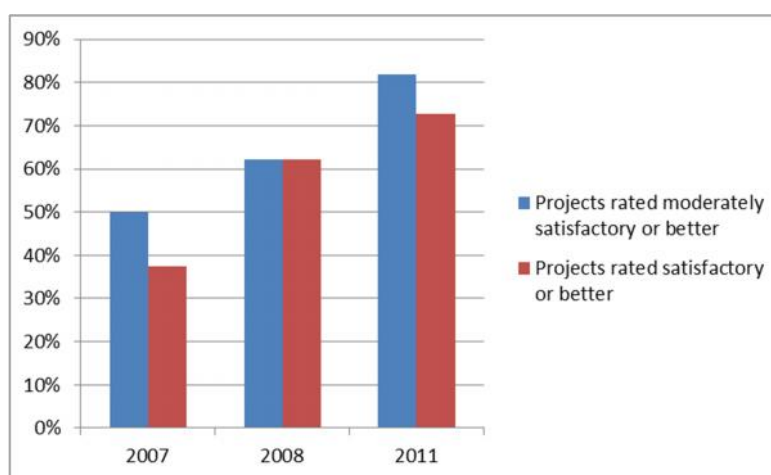
Indigenous peoples' well-being

The well-being of 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 the reason 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.

Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities is evaluated against five result domains: improvement of livelihoods; collective empowerment; revitalization of traditional knowledge, culture and identity; and access to land and management of natural resources.

Figure 2 below shows that the performance of the projects improved from first and second IPAF cycles to the third one. Indicators of this area are reliable proxies of the well-functioning of a project as an homogenous system: they measure the capacity of plans set in the design phase, and their implementation strategies, to concretely change the lives of Indigenous Peoples' communities. In fact they weight the roles played by the actors involved in the realization of the projects. The major IPAF structural change in the 2011 cycle consisted in the decentralization of the management of the IPAF, with the inclusion of three regional organizations in charge of capacity building of grassroots organizations financed by the IPAF, and monitoring and supervision of their projects. Improvements in the area of indigenous peoples' well-being are certainly related to this change and the improved technical assistance provided to the grassroots organizations.

Fig. 2 Impact on the well-being of indigenous communities

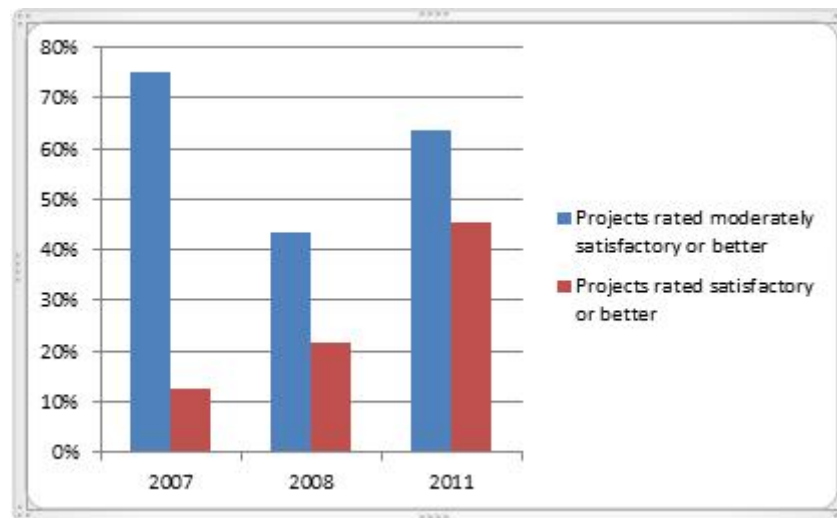


Overarching factors

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

Because the small projects were designed and implemented as community-driven development processes, they performed well on the factor of sustainability; the more a community participates throughout the project cycle, the stronger the probability of sustaining the changes and benefits generated by the project. For the factors of innovation, 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. As to overall performance in overarching factors, projects in the third IPAF's cycle improved by 5 percentage points, (see Fig 3). In comparison, the performance of projects in mainstreaming gender issues and favouring women's participation throughout the project cycle was weak, although it slightly increased in third round.

Fig. 3 Overarching factors performance



Distribution of Outputs of IPAF financed small projects by typology

The aggregated outputs for 84 small projects analysed for the 3 IPAF cycles (53 projects for the first two cycles and 31 for the third cycle), show that:

- About 75,000 people directly benefited from projects financed through the IPAF, more than half of them were women;
- More than 42,000 people were trained, (40% women) on land tenure, natural resource management, agricultural technologies, traditional medicine, indigenous peoples' rights, climate change coping strategies, business and management, community programming and literacy, HIV-AIDS;
- 507 Community Groups were created and/or strengthened (about 40% headed by women) for microenterprises, market access, self-help groups and collective resources;
- About 12,400 people participated in the 507 community groups, which focused on improving livelihoods and economic development; gaining access to land and improving security of tenure; setting-up rural micro-financial service; documenting, protecting, restoring and applying traditional knowledge and systems.

The majority of results benefited the improvement of livelihoods and economic development. Major results were also achieved in promoting collective empowerment and in documenting, protecting and restoring traditional knowledge, culture and identity. See figures 4,5,6 and 7.

Fig. 4 Projects financed through the IPAF 2007-2008 cycle

Distribution of the outputs of the small projects by typology

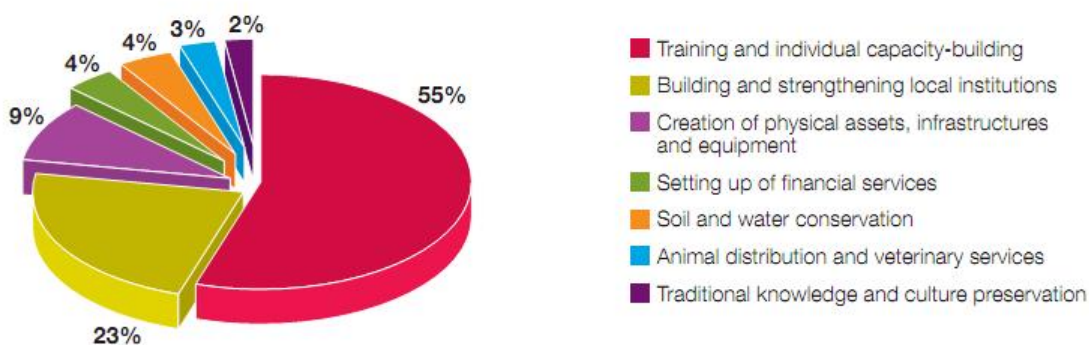


Fig. 5 Projects financed through the IPAF 2011 cycle

Distribution of the outputs of the small projects by typology

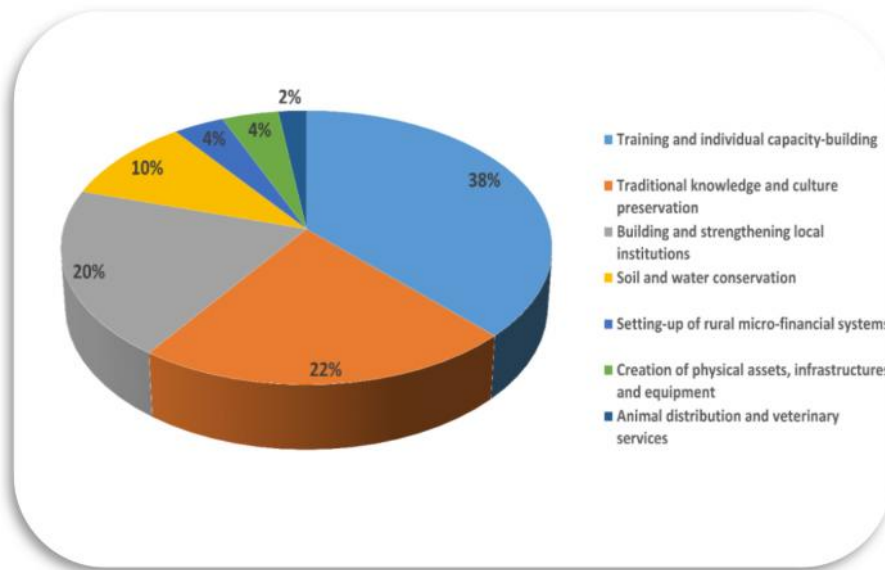


Fig. 6 Projects financed through the IPAF 2007-2008 cycle

Distribution of outputs of the small projects by impact domain

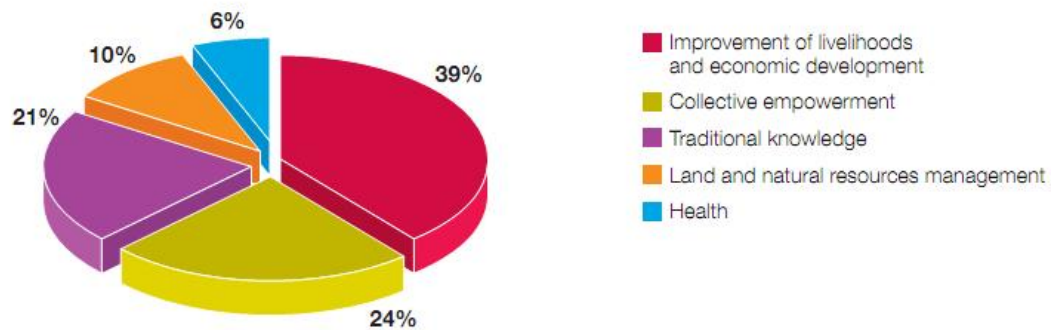


Fig. 7 Projects financed through the IPAF 2011 cycle

Distribution of outputs of the small projects by impact domain

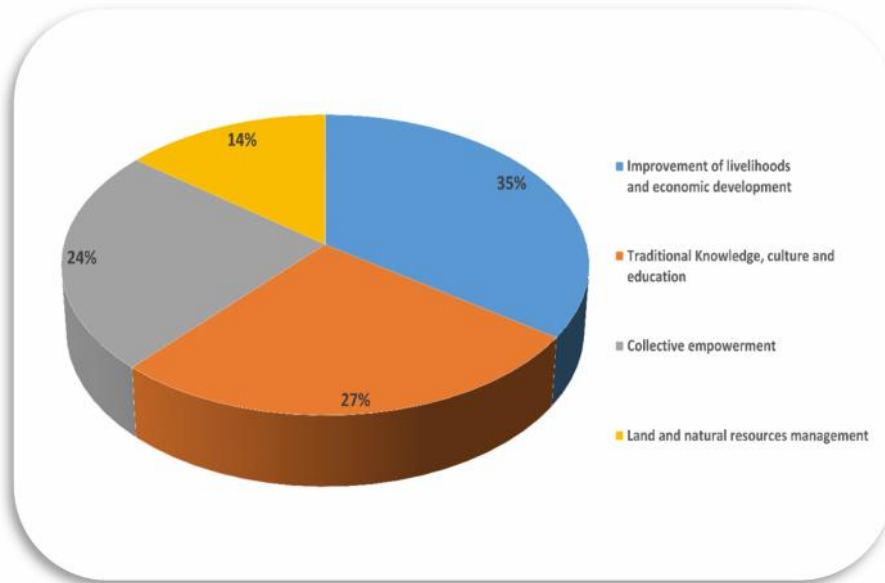


Table showing the percentage of distribution of project outputs by typology

TYOLOGY OF PROJECTS OUTPUTS	2007-2008 IPAF CYCLES	2011 IPAF CYCLE
Training and individual capacity building	55%	38%
Building and strengthening local institutions	23%	20%
Creation of physical assets, infrastructures and equipment	9%	4%
Setting up of financial services	4%	4%
Soil and water conservation	4%	10%
Animal distribution and veterinary services	3%	2%
Traditional knowledge and culture preservation	2%	22%