



Addressee: IFAD

Paragraph #72 Session #21 (2022)

Full Text

The Permanent Forum takes note of the sixth call for proposals of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility of IFAD, which is focused on advancing indigenous peoples' biodiversity conservation and sustainable management for adaptation and resilience to climate change. The Permanent Forum urges IFAD to facilitate direct access to climate financing to indigenous peoples' communities and organizations through the Facility and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, and encourages Governments and donors to support those initiatives.

Comments

With reference to Recommendation n.72 addressed to IFAD during its twenty-first session to "facilitate direct access to climate financing to indigenous peoples' communities and organizations through the Facility and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, and encourages Governments and donors to support those initiatives", updates are as follows:

Building on the successes and lessons learned from the first two phases of ASAP, 2 IFAD's flagship programme, the Enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+)3 is envisioned to be the largest fund dedicated to channeling climate finance to small-scale producers. It aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities (targeting 10 million people), particularly, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and other marginalized groups, to the uncertainty caused by climate change, especially as it relates to food security and nutrition. The governance of ASAP+ is inclusive with an advisory board open to member and non-member donors, beneficiaries, agricultural organizations, and civil society representatives. In this regard, a representative from the Steering Committee of the IPFI, Regarding the Forum's recommendations to WFP: WFP undertook a regional assessment covering five countries in the Latin American region. One of the findings that emerged from the report is a high consumption of highly processed foods in the diet of the Indigenous peoples' communities that were surveyed. In addition, attention was also raised on the importance of culturally

appropriate foods in school-based programming. The findings of the report are being shared within the Regional Bureau's programme divisions for awareness raising and responses. Regarding data, WFP has undertaken multiple evidence-based assessments in the last two years and has collected data among some Indigenous peoples' communities on food security, livelihoods, and nutrition through both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. This information can complement efforts to collect, and analyse, statistical information. WFP is eager to work with the IASG's newly formed task group to address the development of indicators vis-à-vis the System- Wide Action Plan (SWAP).

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As noted above through various concrete examples, WFP has been working, in a wide range of different countries and contexts, on assessments that gather data on Indigenous issues, and that identify the drivers of food insecurity. It uses that information to inform its strategies moving forward. Advocacy and awareness raising at the corporate level have also been key factors in addressing these gaps. Moreover, the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau has identified work with Indigenous peoples as a priority area for the region. This is enabling greater attention to Indigenous peoples' knowledge systems, their role in identifying and using neglected but nutrient rich foods, and their practices in climate change adaptation and early warning.

Area of Work

Environment, Climate Change, Economic and Social Development