



STRENGTHENING GEF SGP
SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES- A 25 YEAR REVIEW



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Strengthening GEF SGP support to Indigenous Peoples: A review of SGP's 25-year portfolio

Introduction

Established in 1992, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) provides support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. The SGP is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Since its inception until Dec 2018, the GEF SGP has awarded approximately \$630 million to over 23,000 projects across more than 130 countries.

For SGP, a community-based approach is essential to address local and global environmental and sustainable development challenges. SGP projects are designed to empower women and youth, indigenous peoples and local communities to lead and/or participate in their own self-strengthening and sustainable development in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation and sustainable forest management, protection of international waters and elimination of chemicals.

Between Nov 2016 and Dec 2017, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) worked on an evaluation of the overall GEF engagement with indigenous peoples as one of the inputs into the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6). The evaluation included a survey of SGP National Coordinators and interviews with indigenous peoples at the global level. In April 2018, the GEF IEO concluded that the SGP is the primary modality for the GEF's engagement with indigenous peoples, and recommended that the GEF further strengthen the SGP during its 7th Operational Phase, starting in July 2019.¹

In parallel, in mid-2016, the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples (Ms. Vicky Tauli-Corpuz) requested support from UNDP and the GEF SGP to assist indigenous peoples' access to international climate finance, including through the Green Climate Fund (GCF). To this end, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples further recommended that an independent review and analysis of GEF SGP's track record and experience in partnering with IPs be carried out and shared with her office.

The present report responds to (a) the request of the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, and (b) builds upon and extends the global analysis of the GEF IEO with more a detailed and in-depth review of SGP engagement with indigenous peoples over multiple Operational Phases. The selected consultant (Ms. Laura Ledwith) was invited to analyze SGP's complete programme portfolio, extending back as far back as the Pilot Phase, in order to understand the depth and breadth of SGP support to indigenous peoples, and recommend strategies and opportunities to strengthen this support. The quantitative analysis and report draws upon 25 years of data collected on SGP projects, the diverse experiences of SGP Country programme staff, and insights from indigenous peoples across the globe.

¹ Global Environment Facility, Independent Evaluation Office, Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, April 2018, Evaluation Report No. 119, page 59

Background and Context

The importance of indigenous peoples in global environmental protection

According to the World Bank, there are approximately 370 million people in over 90 countries that identify themselves as Indigenous.² While there are several definitions of Indigenous Peoples in the global context, self-identification is regarded as a fundamental criterion.³ The UN International Labor Organization's Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ILO No. 169) identifies indigenous peoples as distinct peoples that inhabited a country before the time of conquest or colonization and that have retained cultural, social, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from the dominant societies where they live.⁴

Indigenous peoples are among the most marginalized groups in global society and face human rights violations and abuses. These include the dispossession of their lands and resources and forced displacements. As a result, indigenous peoples are often over-represented among the poor. It is estimated that indigenous peoples comprise just 5% of the world's population but represent 15% of those living in extreme poverty.⁵ And in many countries where gains are being made in poverty reduction, indigenous peoples are being left behind.⁶

As concern for indigenous peoples has grown over the last 20 years, several international instruments and mechanisms have been adopted in support of indigenous peoples' rights, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNSR). Indigenous peoples have also become more active and seen their rights increasingly recognized in international policy frameworks, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, among others.

Indigenous peoples live predominately in rural areas as their distinct cultures and practices are often directly connected to the surrounding environment. It has been estimated that indigenous peoples have rights to and/or manage at least 37.9 million km² of land (28.1% of the world's land area).⁷ A significant portion of this land area overlaps with much of the world's remaining biodiversity and critical ecosystems.⁸

Indigenous peoples have been found to be strong land stewards and often manage their lands in ways that are compatible with, and actively support, biodiversity conservation.⁹ Further, indigenous peoples' knowledge is being used to develop strategies for how to adapt, mitigate, and

² World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples>

³ Terms for Indigenous Peoples have evolved over time and are continuing to evolve. For example, terms used to refer to indigenous peoples, depending on the region or context, may include ethnic minorities, tribal peoples, aboriginal, indian, adivasi, amerindian, basarwa, bushmen, pygmy, san, hunter-gatherer, nomadic, and pastoralist.

⁴ International Labour Organization, C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

⁵ World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples>

⁶ Gillette H. Hall, Georgetown University, Washington DC and Harry Anthony Patrinos, World Bank, Washington, DC. Indigenous Peoples, Poverty, and Development, June 2014.

⁷ Garnett, Stephen, et al. A spatial overview of the global importance of indigenous lands for conservation, 2018.

⁸ Toledo, V. M., 2001. Indigenous peoples and biodiversity. In: Levin, S. et al. (Eds.) Encyclopedia of Biodiversity. Academic Press.

⁹ Garnett, Stephen, et al. A spatial overview of the global importance of indigenous lands for conservation, 2018.

reduce risks from climate change and natural disasters. Indigenous peoples' knowledge and traditional practices have also been used in the fields of healthcare, agriculture, textiles, among others.¹⁰

Environmental degradation, encroaching development, and climate change are disproportionately threatening the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. Research indicates that direct interventions that support indigenous peoples' ability to execute their own sustainable development, such as tenure, capacity-building, good resource governance, among others, can be highly effective and efficient.¹¹

SGP's approach to partnering with indigenous peoples

The SGP is premised on the idea that direct involvement of local peoples helps to secure the long-term sustainability of actions. Today, the SGP's unique community-based approach of providing innovative, flexible and responsive support to global environmental protection is more relevant than ever. Indigenous peoples, with their deep knowledge, proximity to critical ecosystems, and disproportionate vulnerability to development and environmental degradation, play an important role in the SGP's work.

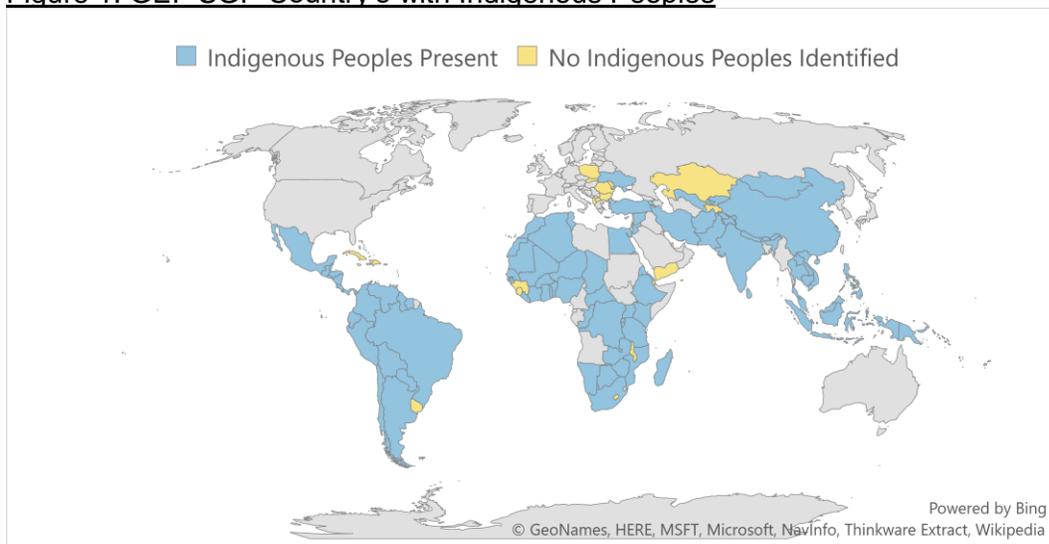
SGP awards grants of up to \$50,000 directly to indigenous peoples and their organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and other local non-governmental groups (NGOs). Planning grants (up to \$5,000) to help with capacity building in project design and management, and strategic project grants (up to \$150,000) for regional or global initiatives, are also available. Projects are awarded in support of SGP's focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, chemicals and waste, international waters, and capacity development.

Since 1992, the SGP has operated grant making programs in 131 countries around the world. Of these 131 countries, 94 have indigenous peoples present (see Figure 1 below and Appendix A for a complete list). Indigenous peoples' presence varies greatly from country to country: some indigenous peoples comprise less than 1-2% of a country's total population while in other countries indigenous peoples comprise the majority of the population.

¹⁰ Robbins, Jim, Native Knowledge: What Ecologists Are Learning from Indigenous People, Yale Environment 360. April 26, 2018. <https://e360.yale.edu/features/native-knowledge-what-ecologists-are-learning-from-indigenous-people>

¹¹ Ding, Helen, et al. Climate Benefits, Tenure Costs: The Economic Case For Securing Indigenous Land Rights in the Amazon, 2016. See also, Garnett, Stephen, et al. A spatial overview of the global importance of indigenous lands for conservation, 2018.

Figure 1: GEF SGP Country's with Indigenous Peoples



Note: The following SGP Country Offices are closed: Chad, Chile, Nicaragua and Syria.

Sources: SGP Country Programme Offices; GEF; UNDP; www.iwgia.org; www.minorityrights.org; www.refworld.org.

The structure of the SGP is deliberately decentralized and country-driven to allow for different national contexts and to promote community ownership. SGP Country Programmes (CP) have a small staff responsible for managing program implementation and coherence with SGP criteria. A voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC) provides oversight and strategic guidance. Members of the NSC come from civil society organizations, indigenous peoples, government, academia, private sector, and the media. Some countries have a designated person with specific expertise related to indigenous peoples, called the Indigenous Peoples Focal Point (IPFP), serving on the NSC (see Appendix B for a list of SGP Country Programmes with an IPFP).¹²

To ensure global coherence, SGP has a small Country Programme Management Team (CPMT) that provides resource mobilization, policy guidance, strategic corporate programme vision and long-term strategy. Where appropriate, the CPMT provides support to country programme staff and grant recipients to facilitate robust and consistent implementation of policies and guidelines. Related to indigenous peoples, SGP requires country programming to adhere to UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy and the GEF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards. Further SGP abides by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

Utilizing insights from independent evaluations,¹³ Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR), funding partners and stakeholders, SGP has revised its operations and implemented strategic initiatives

¹² Approximately 44 SGP Country Programmes have an IPFP on the NSC. The IPFP is often, but not always, an indigenous person. Their role varies from country to country. See Appendix B for more detail.

¹³ In 2008 and 2015, GEF IEO and UNDP IEO conducted independent and joint evaluations of SGP that included limited but useful findings related to indigenous peoples' participation in SGP. The 2008 Evaluation found that "at least 15 percent of OP3 SGP grants explicitly target indigenous people," with a high proportion of project grants in Latin America benefiting indigenous peoples. Guatemala and Indonesia were noted for developing specific tools and processes to facilitate participation among indigenous peoples, including innovative project management formats and video-based grant proposals. See GEF and UNDP Joint Evaluation of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) June 2008, Evaluation Report No. 39. The 2015 Evaluation focused on SGP "trends concerning networking, management, monitoring and evaluation, focal areas, and capacity development linking these to observed achievements on the

to facilitate increased engagement with, and support to, indigenous peoples.¹⁴ These initiatives include expanded grant proposal formats (e.g. videos, native language use, photo stories), Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) that can allow grants to be awarded to community-based groups¹⁵, the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI), the Indigenous Peoples Fellowship Programme, and global- and national-level capacity building trainings. GEF SGP staff also participate in strategic multilateral networks to enhance partnerships and programmatic synergies with other institutions, such as the UNDRIP System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) and GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG).

Scope and Method

In April 2018, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO) presented an evaluation of GEF engagement with indigenous peoples as one of the inputs into the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6). The evaluation included a survey of GEF SGP National Coordinators and interviews with indigenous peoples globally. The GEF IEO concluded that the GEF SGP is the primary modality for the GEF's engagement with indigenous peoples. It also concluded that funding from GEF SGP benefits indigenous peoples in many ways, including access to training/capacity building, income and livelihoods improvements, and increased inclusion for consultation and project design. The evaluation recommended that the GEF strengthen the SGP.¹⁶

As SGP considers how it can continue to most effectively support indigenous peoples, a global analysis of its work to-date with indigenous peoples is a valuable exercise to identify trends, best practices, and strategic opportunities. The analysis can also guide future research and funding needs to strengthen SGP's work with indigenous peoples.¹⁷

The report findings are based on the following components:

- 1) Literature review: A review of SGP publications, annual monitoring reports to GEF Council, prior surveys of the SGP project database, past evaluation reports of the SGP and GEF, GEF Secretariat publications pertaining to indigenous peoples, SGP country programme strategy and project documents, case studies and other publications relevant to SGP support to indig-

ground." Related to indigenous peoples specifically, the 2015 Evaluation noted that several CPs referred to indigenous peoples. Joint GEF-UNDP Evaluation of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) 2015 <http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/joint-gef-undp-evaluation-small-grants-programme-sgp-2015>

¹⁴ The SGP CPMT produces Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) to the GEF Council every year. These reports are an opportunity for SGP to reflect on its operations and highlight progress, accomplishments and learning. While not all countries consistently report on their activities, in recent years indigenous peoples' programming and projects have been detailed extensively in the AMRs.

¹⁵ In some countries, the MOAs allow grants to be awarded to indigenous peoples' organizations that are not formally registered without having to go through an intermediary NGO.

¹⁶ Global Environment Facility, Independent Evaluation Office, Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, April 2018, Evaluation Report No. 119, page 59

¹⁷ Many countries and groups use different terms to identify indigenous peoples, such as nomads, pastoralists, bushmen, tribal peoples, ethnic minorities. For this study, CPMT asked country programmes to consider indigenous peoples as those peoples that self-identify as indigenous peoples, having historical ties and dependence to a particular territory, shared language, cultural and traditional practices distinct from other populations that are often politically dominant, and are often marginalized.

enous peoples. The SGP project database was analyzed to determine general characteristics of the SGP project portfolio. A literature review to identify or confirm indigenous peoples' presence across all SGP country programmes was conducted.

- 2) Project database survey: The project portfolio survey was targeted to the National Coordinators (NC) of relevant SGP country programmes; each NC was sent a spreadsheet containing all SGP projects registered in the SGP project database from 1992 until December 8, 2018 pertaining to their country. 96 National Coordinators were sent a project survey¹⁸, 82 of whom completed it,¹⁹ 5 of whom appropriately explained the irrelevance of their country's participation in the survey,²⁰ and 9 of whom did not respond.²¹ The survey requested each National Coordinator to identify all projects that involved indigenous peoples and to categorize these projects by the following criteria: 1) identify projects where indigenous peoples and their organizations managed the projects and directly received the project funds; and 2) identify projects where indigenous peoples were the beneficiaries but did not manage the project and directly receive the project funds. For each project involving indigenous peoples, National Coordinators were also asked to indicate the project proposal format (standard, video, photo story, other) and to indicate when planning grants were utilized.
- 3) Interviews: A series of interviews was conducted with GEF and SGP staff and indigenous peoples to gather information on issues pertaining to SGP strategic initiatives targeting indigenous peoples as well as country programme strategies and approaches to working with indigenous peoples. Interviews focused on the challenges SGP staff and indigenous peoples have faced in project development and implementation, as well as strategies used, and future opportunities, to strengthen SGP support to indigenous peoples.
- 4) Online surveys: After collating information collected from the above-specified sources, some data gaps and clarification needs were identified. Online follow-up surveys were sent to approximately 50 NC to address these gaps. The surveys gathered additional information on issues related to country programme strategy and participation of indigenous peoples on NSC, knowledge management, programme support provided by the CPMT, partnerships, and interaction of country programmes with other stakeholders.

Findings

Since its inception in 1992 until December 2018, SGP has completed, or is in the process of completing, at least 21,783 projects across 131 countries amounting to over \$596 million USD.²² The variety in project scope, size, and stakeholders is as diverse as the geographies where the projects take place.

¹⁸ The Syria, Nicaragua and Chad SGP Country Offices are closed and omitted from the survey due to inability to locate staff available to review the project portfolio.

¹⁹ The Philippines was only able to complete a project review for OP5 due to staff turnover.

²⁰ The Maldives, Palestinian Authority, Uruguay, Dominican Republic and Antigua and Barbuda were determined to not have current populations of indigenous peoples residing within their borders.

²¹ The following countries did not complete the survey: Botswana, Solomon Islands, Gambia, Algeria, Rwanda, Vanuatu, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

²² Approximately 1,360 projects in SGP's Project Portfolio were awarded but "terminated before completion". The causes for termination vary, including: mismanagement of project funds, applicant withdrawal due organizational capacity issues and disagreements amongst community leaders, excessive time lapse between project proposal and approval, and noncompliance of the MOA. These "terminated before completion" projects were omitted from the survey analysis. A scenario analysis was performed and concluded that Including them in the analysis would not change the findings. In addition, 3 duplicate projects were identified and removed from the database.

Finding 1: For indigenous peoples and their organizations, overall SGP support has been significant, and relatively stable or growing over time.

Across the full SGP project portfolio, 27%, or over 5,830 projects have directly supported indigenous peoples since 1992. This estimate, however, includes many countries in SGP’s portfolio that do not have indigenous peoples within their borders.²³ Taking into account just those countries where indigenous peoples are present, SGP projects supporting indigenous peoples amounted to approximately 37% of the project portfolio (see Table 1 below). Financial outlays associated with SGP’s project support to indigenous peoples mirror the rate of indigenous peoples’ project awards. Since 1992, SGP has invested almost \$163 million USD toward its projects benefiting indigenous peoples, representing 37% of all project investments in SGP countries with indigenous peoples.

Table 1: SGP Project investments supporting Indigenous Peoples (IP) 1992-2018

	Total Projects	IP-led Projects	IP Beneficiary Projects	Total IP projects (Led + Beneficiary)	% IP Projects	Total Project Investment	Total Investment in IP Projects
SGP COUNTRIES	21783	3059	2773	5832	27%	\$596,251,514	\$162,973,432
SGP IP Countries only*	15882	3059	2773	5832	37%	\$435,792,895	\$162,973,432
ASIA & PACIFIC**	4904	805	936	1741	36%	\$128,680,826	\$49,956,886
ARAB STATES**	787	127	113	240	30%	\$22,744,582	\$7,779,038
AFRICA**	4704	1084	1021	2105	45%	\$136,313,542	\$59,353,204
LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBEAN**	4899	1043	703	1746	36%	\$128,689,222	\$45,884,304
CENTRAL EU-ROPE**	588	0	0	0	0%	\$19,364,724	\$0

*See Appendix A for list of SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples Populations

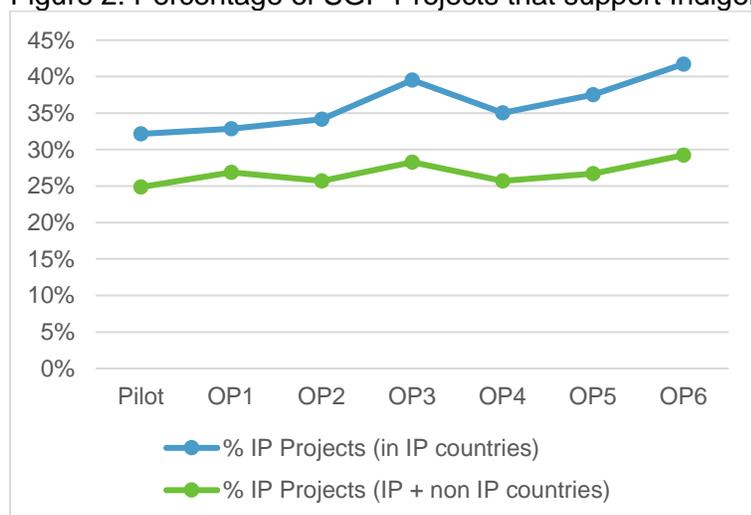
**Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included

Source: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Over time, SGP project support to indigenous peoples has been relatively stable and growing, with the exception of a bump in Operational Phase 3 (OP3). As seen in Figure 2 below, indigenous peoples’ projects now represent 42% of OP6’s project portfolio, compared to just 32% of the project portfolio during SGP’s Pilot time period.

²³ Approximately 28% (37) of SGP’s Country Programmes represented in the full SGP project portfolio from 1992 until December 2018 do not have indigenous peoples in their country. See Appendix A.

Figure 2: Percentage of SGP Projects that support Indigenous Peoples (IP) 1992-2018



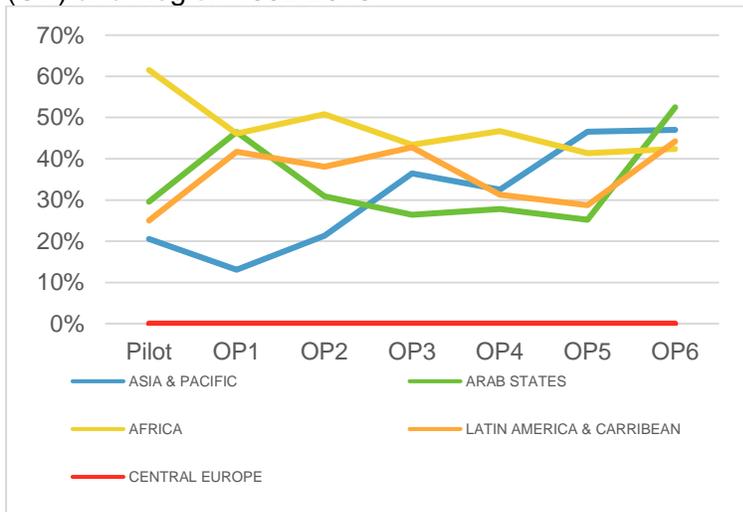
Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Over the past 6 years, SGP regional support to indigenous peoples has been strong, with the exception of Central Europe²⁴. But as seen in Figure 3, SGP regions have seen fluctuations in their indigenous peoples' portfolio, particularly across Operational Phases (OP) prior to OP4. This trend may be consistent with the June 2008 Joint Evaluation of the GEF SGP which noted that "in most instances, indigenous people were benefiting from the SGP project grants because they are generally settled in the remote biodiversity-rich areas that are the geographic focus of the SGP country programs rather than being explicitly targeted by the programs."²⁵ Further, while on average SGP Africa has had the largest indigenous peoples project portfolio at 45% (Table 1); since OP1, SGP's Africa region has seen flat or even slight negative growth in their indigenous peoples' project portfolio (Figure 3).

²⁴ SGP Armenia reports that they expect to have a project supporting indigenous peoples that will begin this summer

²⁵ GEF IEO and UNDP IEO, Joint Evaluation of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) June 2008, Evaluation Report No. 39, page 9.

Figure 3: Percentage of SGP Projects supporting Indigenous Peoples by Operational Phase (OP) and Region 1992-2018*

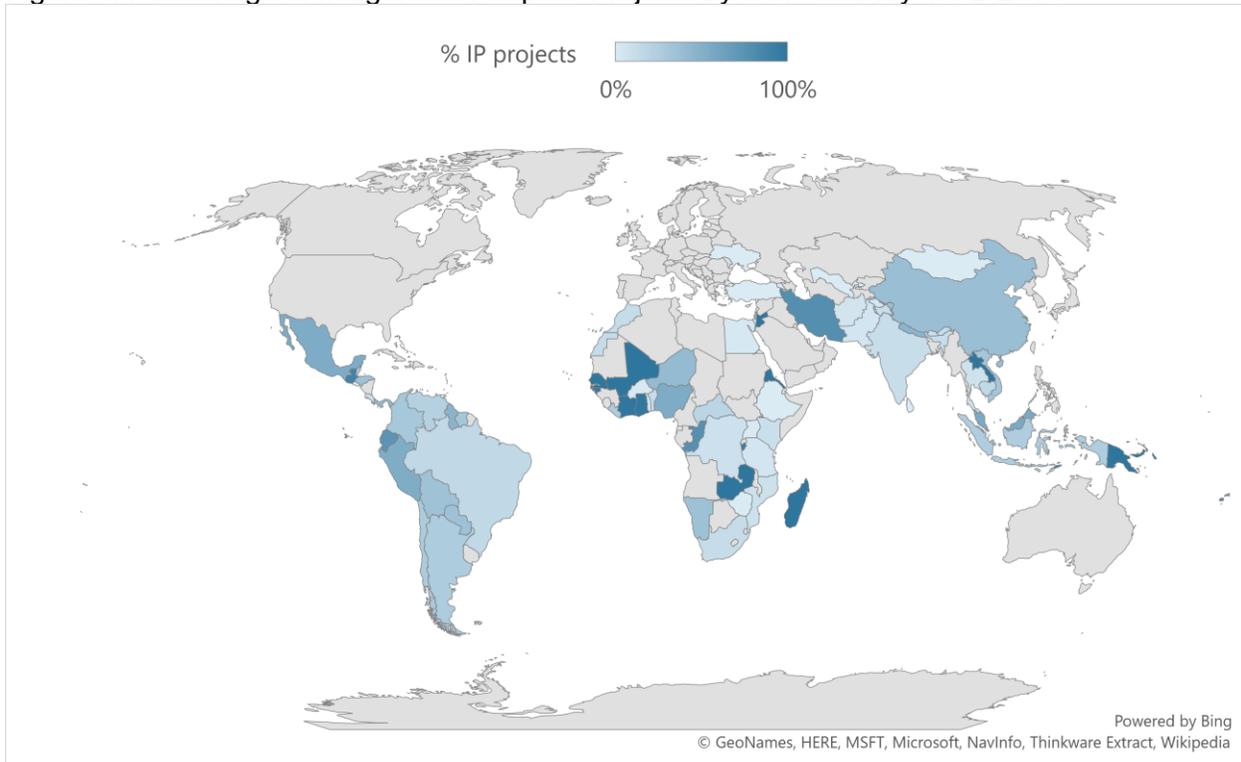


* Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included
 Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Finding 2: Significant variation exists across countries and regions with respect to investments in indigenous peoples’ projects.

SGP Country Programme project portfolios benefiting indigenous peoples can vary significantly across countries and also within a region (see Figure 4 below and Appendix C). In some countries, indigenous peoples’ projects comprise all, or a significant majority, of the projects awarded by the country programme. In others, no projects have been awarded to indigenous peoples’ organizations or benefited indigenous peoples, despite the presence of indigenous populations.

Figure 4: Percentage of Indigenous Peoples' Projects by SGP Country 1992-2018*



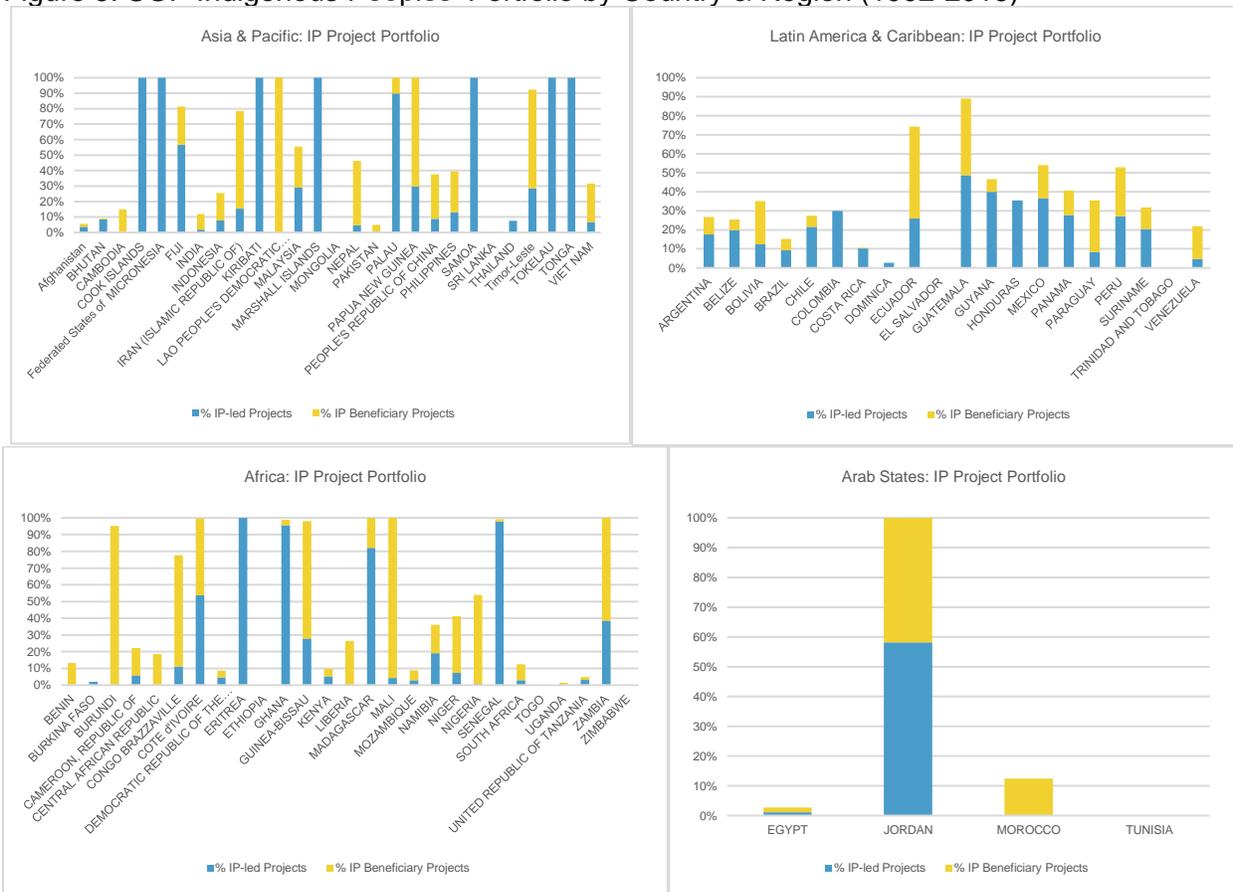
Note: See Appendix A for list of SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples Populations

* Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included

Source: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Looking at the survey results by region it becomes clear that there is a wide discrepancy across SGP Country Programmes with respect to their project awards in support of indigenous peoples. The variation can be found not only in the size of the indigenous peoples' portfolio, but also in the level of control indigenous peoples have in managing their own projects. Depending on country contexts, SGP projects involving indigenous peoples can be managed directly by indigenous peoples and their organizations or managed by CBOs or NGOs directly for the benefit of the indigenous peoples. For example, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the majority of SGP Paraguay's projects directed toward indigenous peoples have them solely as beneficiaries, where SGP Colombia has awarded all of its grants to indigenous peoples and their organizations to lead the project and manage the project funds.

Figure 5: SGP Indigenous Peoples' Portfolio by Country & Region (1992-2018)*



* Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included
 Source: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

One practical reason for this large variation is that indigenous peoples' presence varies greatly from country to country: some indigenous peoples comprise less than 1-2% of a country's total population while in other countries, indigenous peoples comprise the majority. But interviews with country programme staff and indigenous peoples identified a number of additional reasons for the variation in indigenous peoples' projects across countries. Factors identified include:

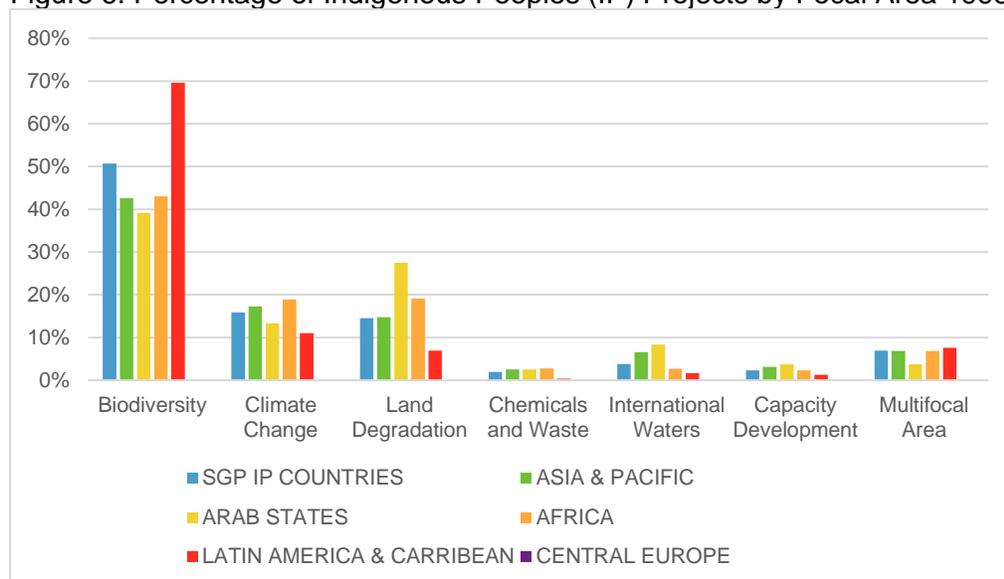
- 1) Disconnect between priority landscapes and focal areas identified in country programme strategies and the locations where indigenous peoples reside and their desired activities;
- 2) Complex political circumstances which prevent the county programme from acknowledging indigenous peoples and supporting them;
- 3) Insufficient awareness amongst a small group of SGP staff of CPMT's desire to strengthen support to indigenous peoples and include them in country programme strategies;
- 4) Competing SGP investment needs within the country, e.g needs of other marginalized and vulnerable communities;
- 5) Inability of some country programmes to successfully persuade indigenous peoples to engage with them. Perhaps due to lack of trust amongst indigenous peoples of large institutions, or lack of awareness of the investment opportunities and benefits of engaging with SGP;
- 6) Insufficient country programme human and financial resources to increase existing support to indigenous peoples at current capacity levels;

- 7) Lack of availability or willingness of CBOs or NGOs to propose and lead projects benefiting indigenous peoples; and
- 8) Inadequate communication with indigenous peoples about SGP Country Programme future priorities, including insufficient lead-time for Request for Proposals, make it challenging for indigenous peoples to develop project concepts and community support in time.

Finding 3: Biodiversity continues to be the dominant focal area for SGP projects involving indigenous peoples, but climate change and land degradation are significant.

SGP Country Programmes award grants to indigenous peoples across a range of needs and opportunities. Projects include supporting indigenous peoples to conserve, sustainably use, and benefit from biodiversity; improve land and resource security and resilience; strengthen, document, and share indigenous knowledge, cultures, and practices; and influence local and national policy in their favor. While there is wide variety in the types of projects supported, indigenous peoples’ projects primarily fall within the biodiversity, climate change, and land desertification focal areas. Figure 6 below summarizes indigenous peoples’ projects by focal area and region.

Figure 6: Percentage of Indigenous Peoples (IP) Projects by Focal Area 1998-2018*

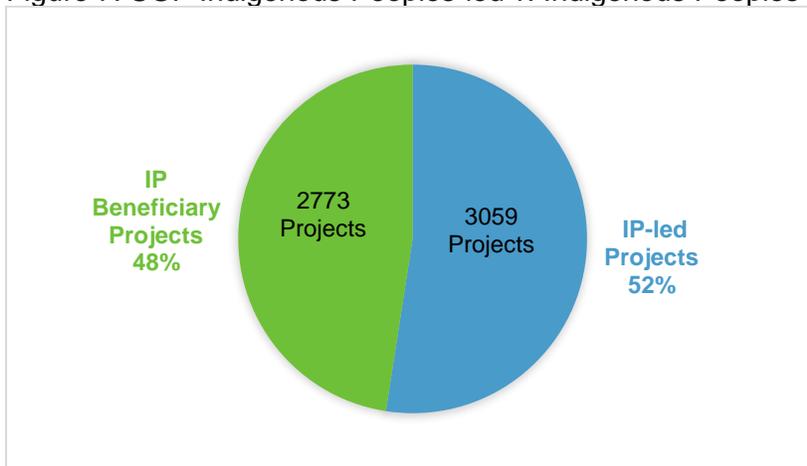


* Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included
Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Finding 4: Indigenous peoples and their organizations are managing over half of their SGP project portfolio.

As mentioned earlier, SGP projects involving indigenous peoples can be managed directly by indigenous peoples and their organizations or managed by CBOs or NGOs for the benefit of the indigenous peoples. Across all countries with indigenous peoples, on average, indigenous peoples and indigenous peoples’ organizations are managing over 52% of their project portfolio, while 48% of indigenous peoples’ projects are managed by NGOs and CBOs for the benefit of indigenous peoples.

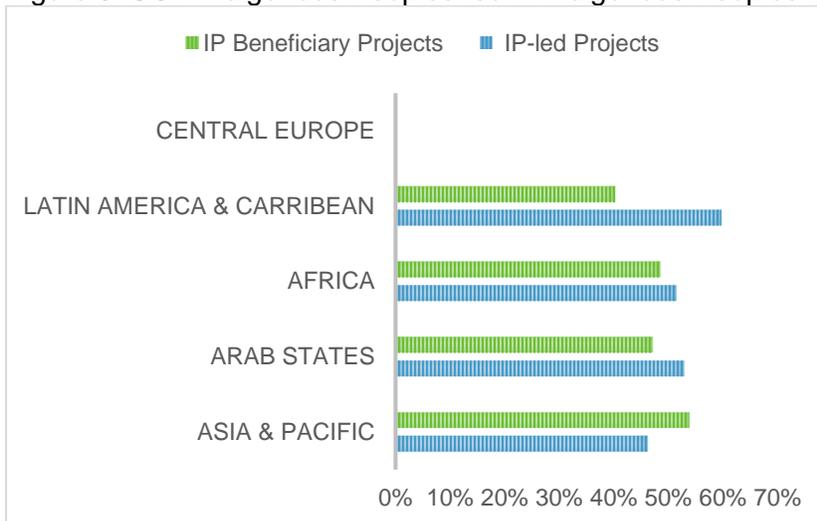
Figure 7: SGP Indigenous Peoples-led v. Indigenous Peoples Beneficiary Projects 1992-2018



Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Across SGP regions, on average, there is some, but not significant, variation in project management of indigenous peoples' projects. Latin America & Caribbean countries have a greater share of indigenous peoples' organizations managing their projects relative than the other regions, but the Africa and Arab States regions have more than half of their projects managed directly by indigenous peoples and their organizations.

Figure 8: SGP Indigenous Peoples-led v. Indigenous Peoples Beneficiary Projects 1992-2018



Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

An investigation country by country within a region reveals that this average does not necessarily hold true. In fact, close review of Figure 5 above illustrates that all regions have a wide range of indigenous peoples' project management ratios. Interviews with country programmes and indigenous peoples indicate that key factors influencing whether indigenous peoples are managing their own projects include:

- 1) Sufficient capacity within the indigenous peoples' organization or community to manage the project design, implementation, and reporting to SGP standards;
- 2) The availability of volunteer technical advisors to support the indigenous peoples on any project components for which they lack expertise and experience; and

- 3) The level of recognition of indigenous peoples within the country and the ability of the indigenous peoples to register themselves as an organization and receive project funds.

Finding 5: SGP grant awards directed to indigenous peoples follow the same trend in grant sizes for all SGP projects, but indigenous peoples-led projects fall a little behind.

SGP project grant sizes awarded to indigenous peoples appear to follow the trend of SGP project awards overall. Survey analysis indicates that on average, project grant award sizes for projects supporting indigenous peoples have been marginally larger than other projects in the full SGP project portfolio (in countries with indigenous peoples) at \$27,945 USD and \$27,439 USD, respectively.

Digging a little deeper reveals that on average, 54% of all project grants awarded by SGP Country Programmes were over \$25,000 USD and 46% were less than \$25,000. Similarly, 54% of SGP project grants involving indigenous peoples were over \$25,000 USD and 46% were less than \$25,000.

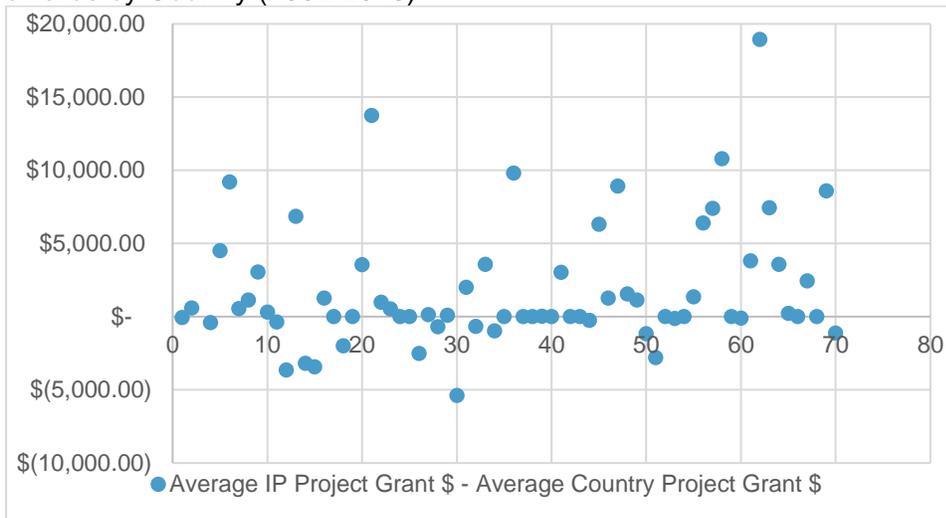
Table 2: SGP Project Award Sizes 1992-2018

	<\$25K USD	>\$25K USD	Average
Total Project Grants*	46%	54%	\$ 27,439
Total IP Project Grants	46%	54%	\$ 27,945
IP-led Project Grants	50%	50%	\$ 26,288
IP Beneficiary Project Grants	41%	59%	\$ 29,772

* Only SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples within its borders and that responded to the survey are included
Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Investigation into project grant awards by country reveals that indigenous peoples' projects are well-funded compared to the general SGP project portfolio. Figure 9 below plots the difference between the average indigenous peoples' project grant award and the average grant award, by SGP country. Interestingly, countries, on average, are awarding similar grant sizes -- or larger -- to projects supporting indigenous.

Figure 9: Average grant size of projects supporting indigenous peoples relative to all grant awards by Country (1992-2018)

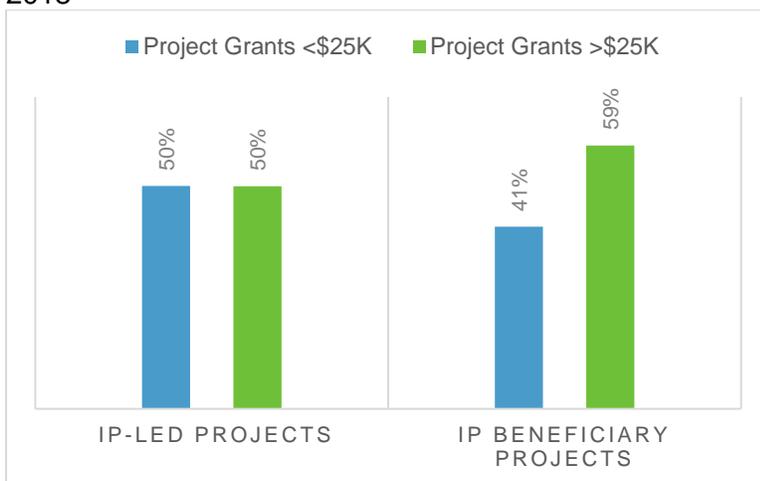


Note: Horizontal axis represents individual SGP Country Programmes (71 countries). Countries with no projects directed to indigenous peoples are excluded. Vertical Axis value is the calculation: average indigenous peoples project grant award – average project grant award for each country programme.

Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Detailed inspection of just SGP Project grants directed to indigenous peoples reveals that, on average, projects where indigenous peoples are the beneficiaries tend to receive a larger grant amount than projects where indigenous peoples and their organizations are managing the project. As Table 2 above and Figure 10 below illustrate, indigenous peoples-led projects are evenly split between those that are less than \$25,000 USD and those that are more than \$25,000 USD. Projects where indigenous peoples are the beneficiaries, on average, have 59% of their project awards greater than \$25,000 USD and only 41% less than \$25,000 USD. This difference, on average, means that projects where indigenous peoples are the beneficiaries receive almost \$3,500 USD more per grant award than indigenous peoples-led projects.

Figure 10: SGP Indigenous Peoples-led v. Indigenous Peoples Beneficiary Grant Sizes 1992-2018

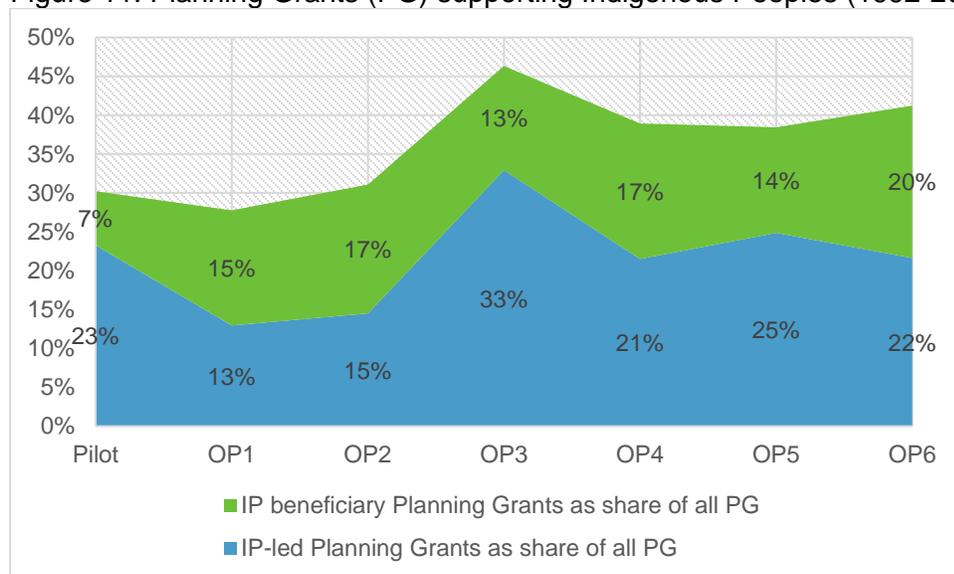


Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Finding 6: Indigenous peoples and their organizations are using planning grants to facilitate development of full project proposals

SGP planning grants, grants up to \$5,000 USD, are available to help facilitate the development of a full project proposal. Since 1992, SGP has awarded 1,835 planning grants in countries where indigenous peoples live. Of these, 677 projects (37%) went to projects involving indigenous peoples. With the exception of a surge in OP3, the share of planning grants in support of indigenous peoples has been growing or relatively stable over time (Figure 11).

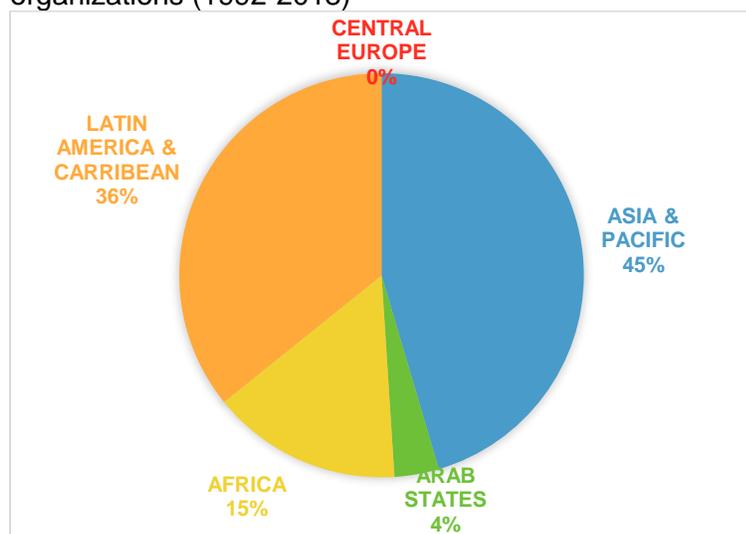
Figure 11: Planning Grants (PG) supporting Indigenous Peoples (1992-2018)



Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

Interviews with National Coordinators indicate that indigenous peoples and their organizations utilize planning grants to facilitate the development of full project proposals. Of the 677 planning grants involving indigenous peoples, 58% (394) were issued directly to indigenous peoples and their organizations. The majority of these planning grants awarded directly to indigenous peoples and their organizations came from the Asia & Pacific and Latin America & Caribbean regions (see Figure 12 below).

Figure 12: Regional Distribution of Planning Grants Awarded to Indigenous Peoples and their organizations (1992-2018)



Sources: SGP Project Database; SGP Country Programme staff and partners

While planning grants have been found to help facilitate project proposals for indigenous peoples, planning grants comprise just 12% of the SGP indigenous peoples project portfolio. Planning grants may be a tool that could be utilized more, considering that only slightly more than half of the SGP indigenous peoples project portfolio (52%) consists of projects led by indigenous peoples. In fact, interviews and online surveys with a number of SGP Country Programme's suggest that planning grants have been an effective tool for some countries to facilitate more projects by indigenous peoples.²⁶ Figure 5 above may help identify countries where indigenous peoples' projects are less common or where there are low rates of indigenous peoples-led projects.

Finding 7: Alternative proposal formats are used by a small group of SGP Country Programmes

SGP Country Programmes have a standard written proposal format that grantees must submit to the NSC for review and approval. SGP, in response to requests from local communities and indigenous peoples, currently allows grantees to utilize alternative proposal formats, including video proposals, photo stories, among others. A review of projects involving indigenous peoples found that SGP awards very few projects utilizing an alternative proposal format. Only 7 countries reported the use of video proposals in indigenous peoples' projects (18 total projects), with Indonesia representing the majority (10 projects).²⁷ Morocco reported one indigenous peoples project that utilized a photo story for its proposal, and 4 other countries reported a mixture. Colombia had the highest reporting of the use of alternative proposal formats. They reported 19 projects that utilized a mixture of the standard proposal format and a story drawing produced by the indigenous peoples involved in the project.

²⁶ For example, SGP Indonesia, SGP Malaysia, SGP Papua New Guinea, SGP Kiritabi, and SGP Cameroon reported that planning grants have been a successful tool for facilitating projects by indigenous peoples. The planning grants were used when a proposed activity had merit but critical information, such as baseline data, was insufficient. Sometimes they were used to create video proposals or used when organizational capacity was very low and additional planning was required before a formal proposal could be developed.

²⁷ The following countries reported the use of video proposals in indigenous peoples' projects: Kenya (1), Brazil (2), Namibia, (1), Uganda (1), Indonesia (10), Iran (1), Belize (2).

Interviews and surveys suggest that flexible proposal formats offer the potential to enable more indigenous peoples to apply for SGP grants, especially for indigenous peoples that may have less experience developing standard proposals and have language barriers. But the flexible proposals pose challenges for some SGP Country Programmes, and require extra technical, travel and administrative support from staff. Interviews highlighted the need for additional technology, training and equipment for some of these formats, as well as additional time demands on country staff to facilitate, record and process the alternative proposals for NSC review and approval. And finally, SGP staff noted challenges associated with incorporating these alternative proposal formats into the SGP project management systems.²⁸

Finding 8: Indigenous peoples and their organizations face a diversity of challenges constraining them from managing their own projects.

It is encouraging to note that indigenous peoples and their organizations are taking a strong leadership role in managing projects in many countries, but they continue to face challenges. Interviews and surveys suggest that there are many reasons why some projects are led by indigenous peoples and their organizations, and why other projects include indigenous peoples as beneficiaries. For example, some countries have restrictions or onerous processes for indigenous peoples organizations to register and control a bank account. Also, some indigenous peoples have not yet achieved the level of technical, financial and administrative capacity required to design and manage a project to SPG project specifications.²⁹ Several interviewees noted that another challenge to project implementation was the time disconnect between project approval and the transfer of payment to begin activities. This time lag can lead to loss of momentum by the indigenous peoples and also the loss of available human resources needed for project execution.

Finding 9: SGP has deliberately and successfully identified creative strategies to increase its projects with indigenous peoples.

Ten years ago, the 2008 GEF IEO evaluation of SGP found that SGP Country Programmes “were serving indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities, but this was due less to explicit targeting than to the fact that these populations are generally settled in remote, biodiversity-rich areas that have been selected as a geographic focus area by the respective SGP country program.” Interviews with SGP staff and indigenous peoples indicate that at the CPMT- and Country Programme-level, much has been done to pro-actively and deliberately increase SGP’s work with indigenous peoples. For example, several interviewees noted the positive impact of the global ICCA initiative in expanding funding opportunities for indigenous peoples, as well as positive policy outcomes and partnership building associated with the ICCA initiative.

Several countries have adopted successful pro-active strategies to facilitate indigenous peoples’ projects in their country. For example, building strong partnerships with national-level indigenous peoples’ networks has proven to be a very successful strategy for some country programmes. The partnerships have been helpful in both raising awareness amongst indigenous peoples about SGP project opportunities, and also providing technical support to facilitate project proposals, resource mobilization and project reporting. Many country programmes have de-

²⁸ Indonesia has worked around the SGP project management system format restrictions by utilizing youtube.

²⁹ Interviews and survey data from GEF IEO Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, April 2018, Evaluation Report No. 119.

veloped specific templates to guide indigenous peoples in proposal development and have leveraged the volunteer technical expertise of larger NGOs to facilitate indigenous peoples-led projects.

Along with leveraging technical expertise, country programmes are also coordinating strategic financial partnerships with local governments, NGOs and the private sector which enables them to award more grants with their existing SGP funding, and also allows the country programme to request less co-financing at the grantee level. Countries have also found that this partnership approach makes for results that are more sustainable, builds bridges and creates trust across institutions. They have also found that these multi-stakeholder partnerships raise the visibility of indigenous peoples and helps to create positive perceptions with governments and decision-makers about the contributions of local indigenous peoples.

Finally, the SGP's Indigenous Peoples Fellows Program is another strategy more recently initiated that aims to develop the capacity of indigenous leaders by supporting their advocacy work on global environmental and sustainable development issues, and advancing the work of their communities, organizations, and networks at the national and local levels. Several country programmes noted their hope that their Fellows will strengthen SGP relationships with local indigenous peoples, improve indigenous peoples access to SGP grants, strengthen policies in support of indigenous peoples' rights (e.g. land tenure), and the establishment of national or local indigenous peoples networks.

Finding 10: SGP's working definition of indigenous peoples is unclear to some country programme staff

Of the 82 SGP Country Programmes that responded to the 2018 GEF IEO Survey pertaining to their review of GEF engagement with indigenous peoples, 44 SGP Country Programmes responded that they did not have indigenous peoples in their country.³⁰ Desk research and extended discussions with country programmes through the course of this survey determined that 24 of these countries do have indigenous peoples within their borders, based on SGP's definition of indigenous peoples for this study.³¹ This means that more than 50% of SGP Country Programme respondents had some confusion or restrictions related to the definition of indigenous peoples.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Conduct further research to enhance SGP country engagement with indigenous peoples in countries with low rates of support to indigenous peoples

Overall, SGP is awarding a strong share of its project portfolio directly to indigenous peoples, but there is an opportunity for SGP to strengthen its support to indigenous peoples in a number of countries. Particular attention may be appropriate in countries where the number of projects

³⁰ Survey data from GEF IEO Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, April 2018, Evaluation Report No. 119.

³¹ For this study, CPMT asked country programmes to consider indigenous peoples as those peoples that self-identify as indigenous peoples, having historical ties and dependence to a particular territory, shared language, cultural and traditional practices distinct from other populations that are often politically dominant, and are often marginalized.

involving indigenous peoples is low relative to the country's total indigenous population (see Figure 5 above). A research survey would identify the country-specific causes for limited projects and initiate a targeted process for implementing activities to strengthen collaborations with indigenous peoples in those countries.

Recommendation 2: Enhance learning exchanges and knowledge sharing among country programmes to increase indigenous peoples-managed projects

While it is encouraging that more than half of all SGP projects directed to indigenous peoples were led by indigenous peoples themselves, survey results suggest that there are opportunities for more indigenous peoples-led projects in a number of countries. The portfolio survey and interviews with National Coordinators identified a number of strategies successfully implemented that resulted in indigenous peoples-managed projects. SGP may want to explore ways to share this knowledge and facilitate dialogue amongst country programmes on how, and under what conditions, different country programmes have been able to expand their indigenous peoples portfolio. Ideas mentioned include learning exchanges, webinars, and traditional trainings. Topics mentioned that might be applicable include: planning grants, indigenous peoples network relationship building and maintenance, tutorials on video proposals, leveraging technical expertise of government and NGO partners, indigenous peoples-specific manuals for project development, among others. Finally, SGP may want to consider how to enhance collaborations between country programmes and SGP IP Fellows (current and future alumni) to share knowledge and identify opportunities for strengthening indigenous peoples-managed projects in their relevant countries.

Recommendation 3: Clarify and communicate SGP definition of indigenous peoples and expectations of country programmes with indigenous peoples within their borders.

Surveys and interviews suggest that there is some confusion amongst a small group of SGP countries as to what SGP's working definition of indigenous peoples is, whether it applies to them, and what CPMT expects from country programmes with respect to indigenous peoples engagement. It is recommended that SGP clarify its definition of indigenous peoples and CPMT communicate SGP's policies, practices, priorities and strategies to support indigenous peoples and their sustainable development goals to all countries with indigenous populations. CPMT's communications may include guidance related to participation of indigenous peoples on the NSC, and identification of an Indigenous Peoples Focal Point for each country. A webinar training may be an efficient way to share this information, especially given the large number of SGP country programmes, the need to accommodate different languages, and efficiency to accommodate staff turnover.

Recommendation 4: Update and adjust project data management systems to track indigenous peoples' projects and support unique project documentation needs.

The project portfolio survey resulted in a detailed understanding of SGP projects since 1992 that involve indigenous peoples. But the process of identifying which projects involved indigenous peoples was time intensive for many National Coordinators, especially as it involved review of project files as far back as 20+ years ago. In some instances, NCs had a strong understanding of the full project portfolio due to a long history at SGP; others had difficulties because they were newer and historical project documentation was incomplete. Moving forward, SGP may want to consider including in its project management systems an indicator that identifies projects that involve indigenous peoples. This, in coordination with a strong awareness amongst

SGP staff about indigenous peoples (Recommendation 3), should result in SGP's ability to efficiently track and identify country progress and regularly use the data to analyze country progress and future investment needs and opportunities. Interviews with SGP staff also suggest that it would be helpful for project data management systems to be more flexible, especially related project document upload options for alternative proposal formats.

Recommendation 5: Review existing SGP knowledge management systems and communication tools to determine if they can be strengthened

SGP has developed many documents, tools, and trainings to facilitate indigenous peoples' projects. Many of these are known across countries and regions, but surveys and interviews suggest that there are opportunities to strengthen sharing and knowledge access. Whether it is the publications library, project database, or intranet, organizing SGP country programmes' existing materials and making them easily identifiable and accessible may be helpful to country programmes looking to develop, enhance, or grow their project investments with indigenous peoples.³² There may also be opportunities to streamline knowledge sharing on popular topics and needs, and develop webinars, electronic bulletin boards or other training modules that can be used for communications and capacity development for CPs and indigenous peoples alike.

³² One CP suggested that the new SGP intranet be linked to the project database and that each time projects under specific thematic areas are completed, a summary result is posted that can be shared and utilized by NCs or PAs to assist indigenous peoples with relevant project concepts.

Appendix A: List of SGP Countries with Indigenous Peoples

Afghanistan	GHANA	PARAGUAY
ALGERIA	GUATEMALA	PEOPLE'S REP. OF CHINA
ARGENTINA	GUINEA-BISSAU	PERU
ARMENIA	GUYANA	PHILIPPINES
BELIZE	HONDURAS	RWANDA
BENIN	INDIA	ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
BHUTAN	INDONESIA	SAMOA
BOLIVIA	IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)	SENEGAL
BOTSWANA	JORDAN	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BRAZIL	KENYA	SOUTH AFRICA
BURKINA FASO	KIRIBATI	SRI LANKA
BURUNDI	KYRGYZSTAN	SURINAME
CAMBODIA	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC*
CAMEROON, REP. OF	LIBERIA	THAILAND
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	MADAGASCAR	TIMOR-LESTE
CHAD*	MALAYSIA	TOGO
CHILE*	MALI	TOKELAU
COLOMBIA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	TONGA
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	MAURITANIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
COOK ISLANDS	MEXICO	TUNISIA
COSTA RICA	MONGOLIA	TURKEY
COTE d'IVOIRE	MOROCCO	UGANDA
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO	MOZAMBIQUE	UKRAINE
DOMINICA	NAMIBIA	REP. OF TANZANIA
ECUADOR	NEPAL	UZBEKISTAN
EGYPT	NICARAGUA*	VANUATU
EL SALVADOR	NIGER	VENEZUELA
ERITREA	NIGERIA	VIET NAM
ETHIOPIA	PAKISTAN	ZAMBIA
Fed. States of MICRONESIA	PALAU	ZIMBABWE
FIJI	PANAMA	
GAMBIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	

*Note: SGP Country Programme Office is closed.

Sources: SGP Country Programme Offices; GEF; UNDP; www.iwgia.org; www.minorityrights.org; www.refworld.org.

Appendix B: List of SGP Country Programmes with an Indigenous Peoples Focal Point (IPFP)

Country	IPTF is an indigenous person (Yes/No)	Responsibilities and contributions of the IPTF
ARGENTINA	N	IPFP in Argentina is responsible for the coordination of strategies at the National Steering Committee towards SGP's activities related to indigenous peoples. Provides accompaniment with a specialized group of technical advisors composed by indigenous leaders and governmental agencies called GTA (Grupo Técnico Asesor). IPFP also leads the selection of ICCA Fellows and analyzes projects that include/ involve indigenous peoples.
BELIZE	Y	Provides guidance and direction to the Programme from an IP point of view; understands the cultures, norms, and dialects of IP and provides assistance during site visits.
BENIN	N	Strengthen the capacities of local communities on both international and national legal instruments favorable to ICCAs
BRAZIL	N	This person is generally responsible in guaranteeing that IPs are benefitted in all calls for proposals; to disseminate SGP among IP; to help other NSC members to understand culture and specificities of IP projects; to update the NSC about IP issues and policies, etc.
CAMBODIA	Y	The additional roles and responsibilities of IP focal point is to ensure that the project proposal from IP communities and NGOs who work in the IP provinces are closely reviewed and provide comments and conditions to improve quality of project proposal.
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	Y	Ms AYE MONDO H�el�ene, from the R�eseau des Peuples Autochtones d'Afrique Centrale (RE-PALEAC). She represents the IP in the NSC and always defends the cases of Indigenous Peoples in the Country Programme
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Y	Provides information on indigenous capacities to be involved in projects
COLOMBIA	Y	The indigenous focal point is an afrocolombian leader. Currently an indigenous person is assuming it.
CONGO BRAZAVILLE	Y	Comme tous les autres membres du Comit�e national de Pilotage il dispose d'une voix de vote, il participe activement dans la prise de toutes les d�ecisions, il emet des avis dans le choix des projets pertinents. Mais parfois, il se comporte en syndicaliste des populations autochtones.
COOK ISLANDS	Y	The IPFP is responsible for ensuring that proponents are locally based. Other than that, all proponents so far have been made up mainly of indigenous Cook Islanders.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Y	Explain SGP procedures and integrity principles
DOMINICA	Y	Indigenous people focal point sits on the NSC as a representative of the Indigenous People community of the Kalinago Territory. The representative is requested through the Kalinago Council which submits the name to NSC. The Focal point represents the views and concerns of the Kalinago people and serves as a liaison between the SGP and Kalinago Council/Community. If a project is received from the Territory the focal point would provide any additional information on the organisation and environmental situation. The focal point also represents SGP at consultations/workshops/forums to share on SGP work and also present concerns from the indigenous community. Focal point also keeps SGP informed of projects ongoing in the community by other partners and looks for opportunities for partnerships with SGP. In the past we have had the Kalinago Chief as the representative on the NSC.
ECUADOR	Y	Indigenous people have reinforced, replicated and scale-up good practices and lessons learned from community organizations and civil society organizations linked to other stakeholders such as The Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Universities, private enterprises and Decentralized Autonomous Governments. They have a environmental, social and organizational vision with a multi-stakeholder and multilevel perspective.

Federated States of MICRONESIA	Unknown	In my country (FSM), our indigenous people commonly known as local people or native islanders. Although we have different races/mixtures of people originating from different countries residing on islands. If you are holding native passport, you are considered as a citizen of our country even if different races. We don't have a common typical ethnic group like in other countries. And yes we have an office that oversees the local people in each island known as Office of the Municipal Government in 4 different islands. This office oversees the affairs of the local people with respect to their livelihoods.
FIJI	Y	
GHANA	Y	We have the peasant farmers President who is also chairman of the GEF/SGP National Steering Committee. He liaises between state agencies and the local farmers and represents their concerns at all international forums.
GUATEMALA	Y	The indigenous focal point member of the NSC was selected for our OP6 GEF projects considering the targeted area located south-east of Guatemala where indigenous Xinca groups have settled. For the TICCA's program he has been participating as TAG and NSC member, representing Xinca indigenous group. NSC is in the process of identifying an independent Mayan indigenous focal-point, preferably an indigenous woman that has experience in working with different indigenous groups that will help and support TICCA's program and empowerment of women in indigenous communities.
GUYANA	Y	The IP Focal Point has the responsibility of ensuring that projects involving indigenous peoples are designed, developed and implemented with adherence to FPIC principles and any applicable local legislation. The Focal Point brings to the NSC, knowledge of indigenous organizations/villages capacity and operating conditions. This insight is most useful when reviewing project proposals with a view to determining whether the prospective grantee can undertake the project.
HONDURAS	Y	Apoyar al CN en la identificación de proyectos, y argumentar y justificar los proyectos con Pueblos indígenas
INDONESIA	N	
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	Y	As a member of NSC, he helped in documentation of IP knowledge "Rangeland Management in Qashqaie Tribe". as well as promoting the cause in other projects
JORDAN	N	
KIRIBATI	Y	
MALAYSIA	Y	Provide inputs for proposals related to IPs as well as inputs to on-going IPs initiatives and the needs of IP groups who could benefit from the SGP
MADAGASCAR	Y	Ms Suzy Ramamonjisoa, Anthropology Cultural Specialist. For fokolonona and Madagascar specificities, everyone came from the fokolonona and will return to the fokolonona. She is sharing the specificities of each region or of each landscape of Madagascar and she is sharing the fokolonona concepts during the decision making process for the NSC.
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Y	1. Ensuring linkage to GEF focal area/traditional knowledge 2. Tracking indigenous people participation throughout project development and initiation.
MEXICO	Y	Proposed for next NSC meeting
MOROCCO	N	The IPFP provides inputs on how local communities and IP can be empowered through SGP projects and more involved in the sustainable management of the resources. The IPFP also promotes the role of local communities and IP at national level including advocacy work for more support to local communities.
MOZAMBIQUE	N	Provides and shares knowledge on indigenous peoples issues; outreaches indigenous peoples countrywide; and provides training to target groups of IPs and relevant stakeholders;
NAMIBIA	Y	
NEPAL	Y	Prioritize project selection that includes IPs, GESI (Gender and social inclusion) beneficiary development etc
NIGER	Y	Le concept de peuples autochtones n'est pas reconnu en Niger mais le concept des communautés locales. Celles-ci contribuent à la conservation durable de l'Environnement à travers les activités de récupération des terres (banquettes, des demies lunes, plantation des arbres) afin de disposer du pâturage pour leurs animaux. Etant membre du Comité National de Pilotage le point focal Genre/Peuples autochtones est très regardant par rapport à la prise en compte dans les documents de projets, des questions relatives aux communautés locales
NIGERIA	Y	He is and lives close to the indigenous communities. He understands their challenges and aspirations and has worked both with SGP and others to further the cause of IP in his area. Joining SGP as NSC is to ensure these efforts are replicated in other regions as necessary.

PANAMA	Y	The focal point of our committee is an indigenous from the Embera Wounaan comarca with extensive experience as a committee member in sustainable community development projects. He is a member of the Embera Wounaan Congress and has many years of experience in the subject of sustainable forest management.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Y	All NSC members assume the role of an IP focal point. Each member is aware of the cultural and language sensitivities and vulnerabilities of each cultural group and is considerate of these, when making assessments on project implementation, female participation and in particular risks with project implementation.
PARAGUAY	N	This person is a legal adviser from an Indigenous Federation. She seeks to ensure participation of the indigenous people in the project preparation and implementation; that the projects are intercultural and their rights are respected, including the right to prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent. She also encourages indigenous people to directly access projects through their own organizations
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	N	To make sure IP people's proposals are considered by the NSC; to support IP fellow project; to answer questions related to IP policies in China
PHILIPPINES	N	The National Commission of Indigenous People (NCIP) is the government agency responsible for the protection of IP's welfare. It is a primary partner of SGP-5 and is a member of the National Steering.
SAMOA	Y	Implementing the project and making sure it is well executed according to the approved work plan. Share the benefits and impacts of the project with the community members.
SOUTH AFRICA	N	Mr. David Magoro is an Indigenous Knowledge systems practitioner and researcher on plant/crop science. His responsibility is to guide the NSC on the possible impacts of specific project proposals on indigenous people as well as local grassroots (not nationally defined as indigenous people) and if beneficiation, participation in project implementation, consultation with the IPs is done or will be done adequately.
SURINAME	Y	
THAILAND	Y	1) Giving hands-on consultancy and technical advisory to the NC and NSC member; 2) Bringing the update issues and situation to the programme's attention ; 3) Giving substantial oversight to the programme in terms of IP related issues and concerns.
Timor-Leste	Y	For NSC members: we assign a person to serve as indigenous focal to see the proposal submitted covers indigenous needs and strengthen local knowledge/local wisdom
UGANDA	Unknown	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	N	The IP Focal Point in the NSC is responsible for elaborating to fellow members various cultural values of IPs and usefulness or lack of it for IP oriented projects during screening of projects at the NSC session
ZAMBIA	N	To give technical guidance on issues pertaining to projects related to indigenous people.

Source: SGP Country Programme Offices.

Appendix C: Percentage of Indigenous Peoples' Projects by SGP Country 1992-2018

Country	% IP Projects	Country	% IP Projects
Afghanistan	5%	MADAGASCAR	100%
ARGENTINA	27%	MALAYSIA	56%
ARMENIA	0%	MALI	100%
BELIZE	25%	MARSHALL ISLANDS	100%
BENIN	13%	MEXICO	54%
BHUTAN	9%	MONGOLIA	0%
BOLIVIA	35%	MOROCCO	13%
BRAZIL	15%	MOZAMBIQUE	9%
BURKINA FASO	2%	NAMIBIA	36%
BURUNDI	95%	NEPAL	46%
CAMBODIA	15%	NIGER	41%
CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF	22%	NIGERIA	54%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19%	PAKISTAN	5%
CHILE	27%	PALAU	100%
COLOMBIA	30%	PANAMA	41%
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	78%	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	100%
COOK ISLANDS	100%	PARAGUAY	36%
COSTA RICA	11%	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	38%
COTE d'IVOIRE	100%	PERU	53%
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	9%	PHILIPPINES	39%
DOMINICA	3%	SAMOA	100%
ECUADOR	74%	SENEGAL	99%
EGYPT	3%	SOUTH AFRICA	12%
EL SALVADOR	0%	SRI LANKA	1%
ERITREA	100%	SURINAME	32%
ETHIOPIA	0%	THAILAND	8%
Federated States of MICRONESIA	100%	Timor-Leste	92%
FIJI	81%	TOGO	0%
GHANA	99%	TOKELAU	100%
GUATEMALA	89%	TONGA	100%
GUINEA-BISSAU	98%	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0%
GUYANA	47%	TUNISIA	0%
HONDURAS	36%	TURKEY	0%
INDIA	12%	UGANDA	1%
INDONESIA	26%	UKRAINE	0%
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	79%	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	5%
JORDAN	100%	UZBEKISTAN	0%
KENYA	10%	VENEZUELA	22%
KIRIBATI	100%	VIET NAM	32%
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	100%	ZAMBIA	100%
LIBERIA	26%	ZIMBABWE	0%