



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP) ANNUAL REPORT 2017



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**ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP)
ANNUAL REPORT, 2017**

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ACRONYMS

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IMN	Indigenous Media Network
IPFO	Indigenous Peoples Forum in Odisha
IPHRD	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defender
LCIP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PESA Act	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WCIP-OD	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples - Outcome Document



Message from the Secretary General

The year 2017 was an important year for AIPP and its member organizations and networks. Firstly, it had just concluded its 7th General Assembly and the new Executive Council (EC) members took full charge of their offices. Secondly, it was also the 10th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Therefore, this year was a time for reflection, planning, and concerted efforts.

Utmost efforts were put in finalizing the AIPP Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and resource mobilization by the EC and Secretariat.

Further, in consultations with my colleagues, country visits to assess the urgent and priority needs of member organizations and networks were carried out. As a result of the country visits, AIPP came out with the “Declaration of Commitment on the Occasions of the 25th Anniversary of AIPP and the 10th Anniversary of the UNDRIP.” This declaration is significant given that it was made in the backdrop of the deterioration political situation and shrinking of democratic space in most Asian countries (where AIPP operates). It was essential in strengthening our struggle and reaffirming our commitment to our mission and vision in the face of the magnitude of the challenges posed.

It was also in this context that the collective leadership of AIPP and its member organizations and networks prioritized reflection and assessment of our successes and failures. Most importantly, AIPP member organizations prioritized consolidation of Indigenous movements in different countries as well as invested our efforts in building and strengthening Indigenous women and youth organizations.

AIPP member organizations undertook these initiatives to set common agenda at the country level and consolidate its effort with a view to build AIPP as a political force in the coming years.

While solidarity actions and advocacy from the local to global levels continued, the year generated ample excitements and new ideas in AIPP.

I am extremely thankful to the EC and Secretariat colleagues for the hard work and to all the member organizations and networks for continuing to be the source of inspiration of our collective struggle.

Most importantly, on behalf of AIPP, I am extremely thankful to all our donors for their invaluable commitment and contribution towards the cause of Indigenous Peoples.





LOOKING BACK AT 2017¹

2017 marked the ten-year anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). However, almost all Asian States continued to significantly lag behind in the effective implementation of the Declaration while only few States provide any legal recognition and/or protection for Indigenous Peoples as distinct groups with specific rights as guaranteed in the Declaration.

Although the anniversary provided an opportunity for stocktaking and assessments of gaps in the implementation of the Declaration, most States marked it with inaction or any significant action. For example, in Nepal that is the only State in the region to ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, the government is yet to adopt a National Action Plan to implement the Convention even after a decade of the ratification. In September 2017, the country enacted laws for Indigenous Nationalities Commission and Tharu Commission promised in the new constitution promulgated in 2015. However, the commissions have been criticized for lack of adequate mandates while there has not been any concrete step to form either commission.

Over the year, Indigenous communities continued being threatened by State and non-State actors, including armed groups and businesses, eyeing their lands and resources. Ensuing conflicts resulted in increasing violence against Indigenous Peoples, particularly affecting Indigenous Women and youth. In the Philippines, as of June 2017, there were 229 approved mining applications in Indigenous territories covering more than 540,000 hectares of ancestral lands while the earlier government orders for mine closures, mine suspensions and cancellation of mine contracts have yet to be implemented.

¹The information in this section is mainly sourced from the Indigenous World 2018 published by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs.



Similarly, the Cambodian government carried through the construction of the Lower Sesan II dam in Cambodia near completion in 2017 in partnership with Cambodia, Chinese and Vietnamese companies despite a reported 100% opposition from affected Indigenous communities and ongoing protests since the dam was approved some ten years ago. In Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts, large-scale arson attacks in June 2017 in Rangamati's Longadu Sadar by a mob of Bengali settlers in the presence and alleged collaboration of government forces was one of the most horrendous incidents that happened in the recent years. 250 houses and shops belonging to Indigenous Jumma villagers were reduced to ashes after they were looted and vandalized while a 75-year-old Chakma woman was burnt to death in her home during the attacks. There was not any immediate compensation and rehabilitation from the government for the attacks despite promises while those in the communities passed their nights and days in fear, anxiety and insecurity.

Further, with significant closure of civil society space in countries such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, India and the Philippines, Indigenous leaders and human rights defenders, Indigenous Peoples' organizations and the CSOs that support Indigenous communities in their struggles for their rights were increasingly at risks or targeted for reprisals. In the Philippines, by December 2017, the national alliance of Indigenous Peoples' organizations KATRIBU has recorded 37 cases of extrajudicial killings of Indigenous persons, 62 illegal arrests, 21 political prisoners, 20 incidents of forced evacuation affecting 21,966 Indigenous persons, more than a hundred people facing trumped-up charges, and forcible closure of 34 Indigenous Lumad schools since Duterte assumed the presidency in July 2016.

Nonetheless, there were also few silver linings to the year. After a national apology to Indigenous Peoples, Taiwan moved forward in setting up the "Indigenous Historic Justice and Transitional Justice Committee" composed of Indigenous representatives. Taiwan's Parliament passed the "Indigenous Language Development Act" that grants official status to Indigenous languages, promotes teaching and speaking of mother tongue in Indigenous districts and regions, and guarantees the use of mother tongue for Indigenous Peoples in court cases and judicial procedures. The Parliament further amended the Mining Act to require more stringent impact assessments, stricter monitoring and a suspension of the operating license if serious violations are found. The Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) there also announced guidelines on the delineation of traditional Indigenous territories.

In Indonesia, after a long struggle, the inclusion of a draft law on Indigenous Peoples into the 2018 national legislation program was formally proposed by the end of the year. President Jokowi also announced that the government has relinquished control over nine tracts of forest to the Indigenous communities that have lived there for generations. The move followed the government's recognition last December of nine other communities' rights to their ancestral forests, in line with a 2013 decision by Indonesia's highest court that removed Indigenous Peoples' customary forests from under state control. However, the total area of customary forests returned to Indigenous groups remains far short of what the government promised and the Indigenous Peoples' organizations claim.

Myanmar staged two national policy dialogues on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2017, which brought together representatives from the Union Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, the state and regional level Ethnic Affairs Ministers, Indigenous Peoples' organisations as well as the UN agencies. The diverse stakeholders discussed formulating a participatory by-law for the Ethnic Rights Protection Law 2015 as well as a possible National Action Plan to support UNDRIP implementation. The second draft of the by-law was under review at the Ethnic Affairs Ministry as of June 2017 after the second dialogue while Daw Aung San Su Kyi herself attended the earlier dialogue and declared her support for the initiative.

On 9 August 2017, the State Government of Jharkhand in India announced withdrawal of two controversial bills relating to the amendment of Chhotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act, 1908 and Santhal Pargana Tenancy (SPT) Act, 1948. The amendment bills were passed by the State Assembly in 2016 to pave the way for land owned by Indigenous Peoples to be acquired for industrial and "welfare" projects. The two laws contain strict provisions to prevent the alienation of the tribal people from their land. The amendments were criticised and led to widespread protests. However, the State Government of Jharkhand on 12 August passed amendments to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 by waiving off social impact assessment for acquisition of land including tribal lands for ten specific purposes including for schools, hospitals, panchayat buildings, railway projects, irrigation projects, electrification, roads, pipelines, etc.

At the international level, Indigenous Peoples strengthened their active role in climate change related processes. The Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decided to operationalize the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge Sharing Platform. Following the decision to develop an Indigenous Peoples Policy the earlier year, the Green Climate Fund prepared a final draft of the policy by the end of 2017.

The positive developments at national and international levels motivate Indigenous Peoples to carry on with their movements for their rights despite various continued or new challenges and many regressions and bottlenecks.





ABOUT AIPP

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization established by Indigenous Peoples' movements. AIPP's constitution defines it as a "regional federation of Indigenous Peoples' organizations representing the movements in Asia - to facilitate, support and strengthen solidarity and unity among member organizations and movements". At present, AIPP has 48 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 Indigenous Peoples' national alliances/networks and 30 local and sub-country organizations (including 16 ethnic-based organizations, six Indigenous Women's organizations and four Indigenous youth organizations and one organization of Indigenous persons with disabilities).

◆ **AIPP's VISION:** Indigenous Peoples in Asia are fully exercising their rights, cultures and identities, and are living with dignity and enhancing their sustainable resource management systems for their own future and development in an environment of peace, justice and equality.

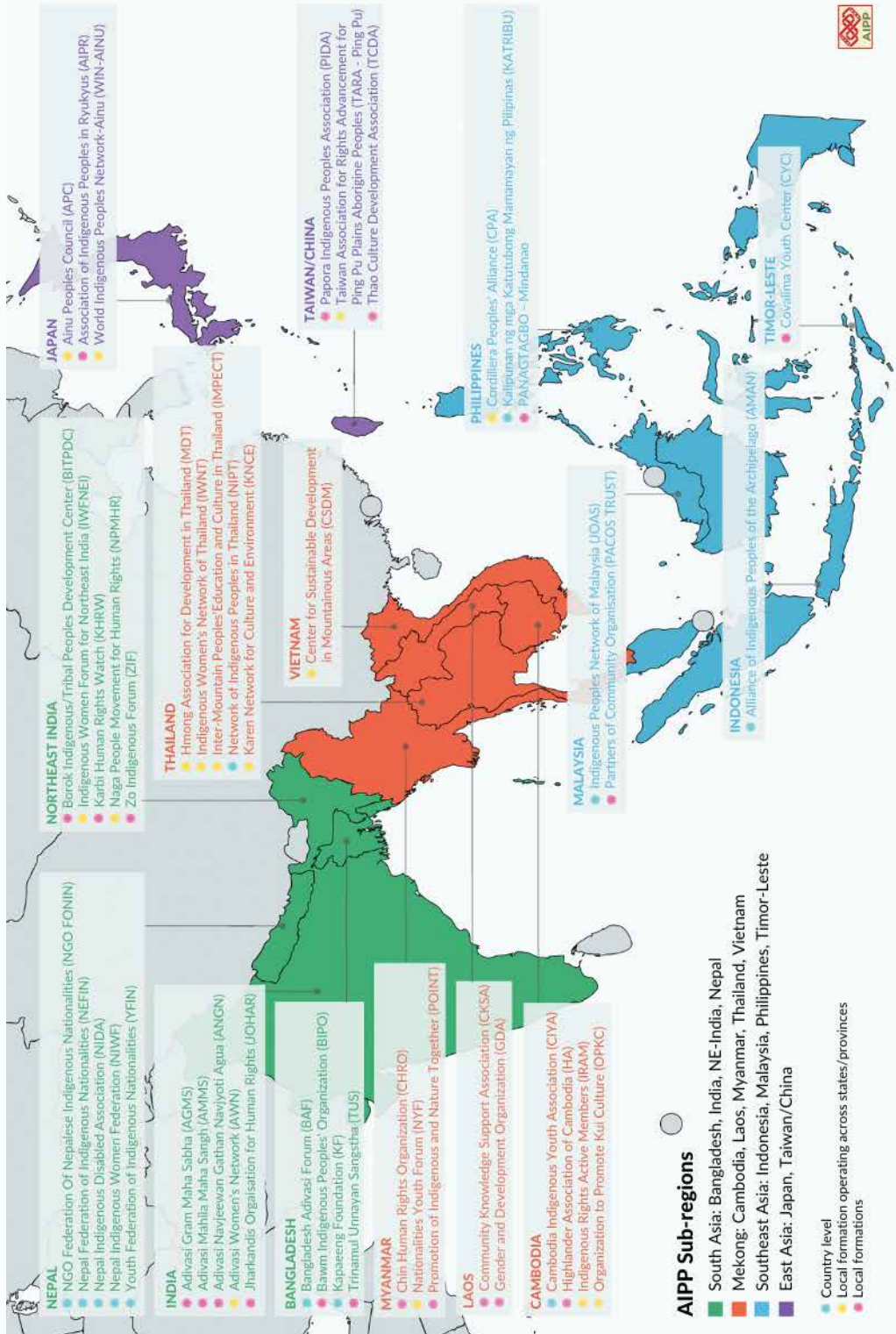
◆ **AIPP's MISSION:** AIPP strengthens the solidarity, cooperation and capacities of Indigenous Peoples in Asia to promote and defend their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management systems and self-determined development.

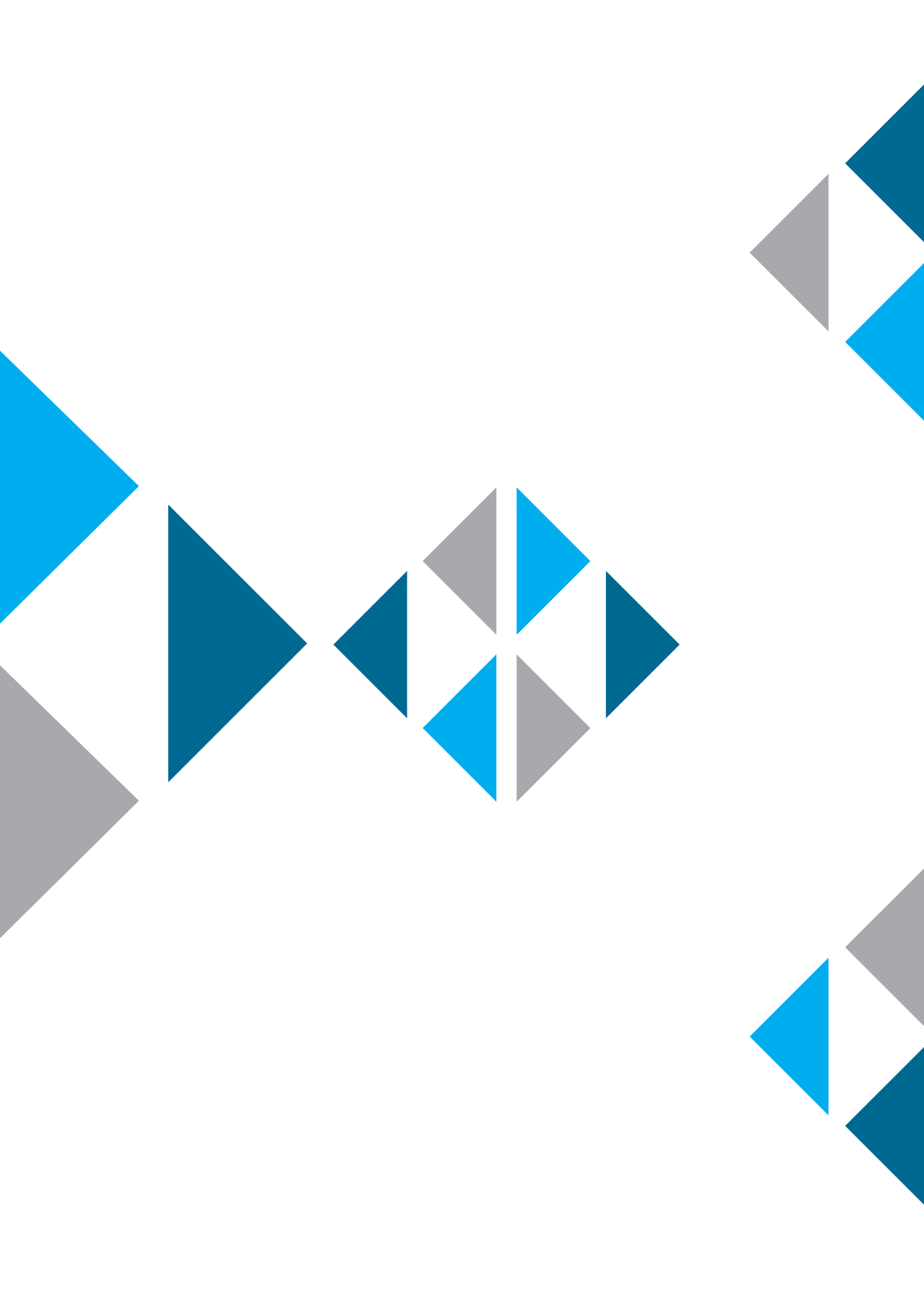
◆ **AIPP's STRATEGIC GOALS:** The 2017-2020 Strategic Plan of AIPP anchored on its vision and mission and drawing from the recommendations an external evaluation conducted in 2016 has defined five strategic goals for AIPP as follows:

- ▶ 1. To empower Indigenous Peoples in Asia to promote and defend and claim legal recognition of their identities and collective and individual human rights including the right to self-determination.
- ▶ 2. Strengthen Indigenous movements in Asia by building the broadest solidarity and cooperation of Indigenous Peoples; and as well as with other social movements, including minorities and marginalized groups, towards achieving equality, peace, democracy and justice.



- ▶ 3. To promote and protect the integrity of the natural environment and enhance the sustainable resource management systems of Indigenous Peoples including their skills and Indigenous Knowledge for food security, livelihood and the protection of biodiversity by having full control over their lands, territories and its resources.
- ▶ 4. To promote full and effective participation of Indigenous Women, and youth and vulnerable people like Indigenous persons with disabilities (IPwD) and elderly persons etc. as appropriate at all levels of decision-making within Indigenous communities and the state.
- ▶ 5. Strengthen AIPP's Governance, and the Secretariat and Member-organizations.







ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Indigenous Peoples have negligible contribution to climate change and biodiversity loss. However, Indigenous Peoples are the ones most affected. Furthermore, there is no full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the decision-making processes of climate change. Consequently, Indigenous Peoples are becoming the victims of climate change measures and policies.

Indigenous Peoples' rivers, lands and forests are expropriated for mega dams, mining, plantations and national parks without FPIC. In India, Indigenous Peoples represent at least 40% of the people displaced by development projects, including large dams. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples' activists and leaders defending their territories are harassed, threatened, tortured and/or even murdered with impunity.

Indigenous Peoples are not only the victims of climate change and unsustainable development projects, but they are also agents of change who have the potential to provide climate change solution, enhance biodiversity conservation, ensure food security, which can eventually contribute to sustainable development goals. So, it is vital for Indigenous Peoples to participate, contribute and make interventions in the processes relating to climate change, biodiversity and sustainable developments

Environment Programme's key focus will be on capacity building of AIPP and its member organizations on their rights, climate change, disaster risk reduction, natural resources management, Indigenous Knowledge and biodiversity at community, state, country and regional levels. Additionally, programme also provides the necessary technical assistance to its member-organisations in the advocacy interventions. The dialogues and consultations are important to table Indigenous Peoples' concerns and recommendations to the government agencies.

The Programme is also prioritising on evidence-based advocacy and lobby to influence policy makers. AIPP has prioritised the documentation of the good practices of Indigenous Peoples focusing on their traditional knowledge relating to natural resource management. Furthermore, AIPP and its member-organisations conduct exchange visits to learn and promote those good practices.



Environment programme has produced a number of training manuals and information briefs, education and communication materials on climate change, forest rights and biodiversity in English and in different local languages. It will continue to publish knowledge products especially policy briefing paper for advocacy events and processes. It will explore with other research institutions and international CSOs for joint policy paper as it strengthens the credibility of the publication. Based on policy briefing papers, AIPP organises side event and informs its positions and recommendations to representatives of Indigenous Peoples, CSOs and governments in the international level.

The programme addresses the issues relating to climate change, biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge promotion and protection. In particular, forest conservation under the Reducing Emissions on Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and climate change adaptation at the community level, and sustained advocacy with REDD+ and climate change related bodies such as the UNFCCC and CBD are the focus of this programme in partnership with member organizations and networks. The program has also taken issues relating to Indigenous Knowledge and coordinates the recently established Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA).



▲ Celebration of Earth Day in AIPP office for the first time with the participation of Indigenous representatives from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam on 22 April, 2017.

◀ Major Achievements

- ▶ AIPP actively engaged in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes, whereby a multi-stakeholder dialogue on “Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform” was organized that an Indigenous representative nominated by the AIPP co-chaired. It was the first time in the history of the UNFCCC that an Indigenous representative co-chaired a session dedicated for Indigenous Peoples .
- ▶ AIPP also contributed to the decisions made at the 23rd Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including on the LCIP Platform that refers to the UNDRIP and directly builds on the principles defined and proposed by Indigenous Peoples. Another decision on gender and climate change promotes travel funds to allow the participation of Indigenous and grassroots women in the UNFCCC processes from developing countries.



▲ *Mr. Kitisak Rattanakrajansri, AIPP chairperson delivering the message of the ASEAN CSO Forum in the opening plenary of the 7th ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry (AWG SF) Conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand*

- ▶ The Programme organized three side events at the Conference that discussed negotiations of the Paris Agreement rule book as well as addressing implementation gaps of the Agreement through the LCIP Platform. A total at least 145 persons attended those side events. AIPP also contributed to nine statements delivered by the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change at the Conference.



- ▶ AIPP made significant strides in its advocacy with the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry (AW-SF). Two Indigenous representatives (AIPP's Executive Council members) delivered messages in the opening of the Conference of the Working Group, which is historic for AIPP's engagement with the mechanism.
- ▶ Also, for the first time, Indigenous Peoples' organization in Thailand were able to hold a dialogue with Thai focal point to the AW-SF, whereby it was agreed to have a follow up dialogue at national level, particularly to discuss on the establishment of national working group on social forestry. Many of the recommendations of the CSO Forum on ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry were adopted by the Conference of the Working Group, including strong language on shifting cultivation. AIPP made two statements at the Conference of the Working Group.
- ▶ AIPP also succeeded to have cultural aspects of Indigenous Peoples included in the guidelines of agrobiodiversity that ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity is developing for ASEAN level through advocacy on shifting cultivation as a sustainable livelihood practices of Indigenous Peoples.
- ▶ AIPP has strengthened its involvement with UN Environment Programme (UNEP) with election of one of the Programme staff, Mr. Prem Singh Tharu as Asia-Pacific regional representative to the UNEP, who attended the 3rd UN Environment Assembly (UNEA). AIPP contributed to getting Indigenous Peoples' perspectives noted in Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum meeting and its Outcome Document for the UNEA. Statements made by CSOs and various major groups at the UNEA included Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and issues while some Member States also acknowledged the role of Indigenous Peoples in their statements.
- ▶ AIPP was involved in six statements delivered at the UNEA, including a statement delivered by Mr. Prem Singh Tharu in the opening session of the UNEA as a regional representative to the UNEP. AIPP was also engaged as a panelist in two side events at the UNEA attended by at least 20 persons altogether.
- ▶ The Programme has assisted AIPP member organizations partnering in its projects in their advocacy in climate change related processes at national levels. For example, in Myanmar, Indigenous Peoples have presented their position on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities developed its position on the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- ▶ Indigenous Peoples and their organizations in India, Nepal and Thailand with support from the Programme have actively engaged in advocacy for their rights, including to their lands and resources, at national and local levels.

- ▶ In India, Indigenous Peoples Forum in Odisha (IPFO) have been active in pressuring the national and state governments to implement the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996 by organizing demonstrations and submitting memorandums to concerned authorities. They have been able to push the government to decide establishing Social Development Council for 9 tribal dominated districts in Odisha. IPFO Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples Forum, ANGNA, JJVS and AMMS have been discussing with other organizations and groups of Indigenous Peoples to strengthen district, state and national networks of Indigenous Peoples and bring all networks under a nationwide formation.



▲ Women from 15 SHGs of 4 villages in Surjula, Jhashpur, Chhattisgarh

- ▶ The Programme has also supported community advocacy of Indigenous communities affected by various business and government projects in India. Those include Indigenous communities' mobilizations against land grabbing by Shiva Cement Company and restrictions in access to traditional forest resources (Kendu leaves) in Odisha and encroachment of tribal lands by forest department to plant grass for wild elephants and non-tribals in Chattisgarh. Further, around 70 villages in Odisha and more than 20 villages in Chhattisgarh have been putting up Pathalgadi (stone plaques) containing constitutional and PESA Act provisions at the entry of the villages to assert their self-governance through Gram Sabhas (village councils).



- ▶ Indigenous Tamangs in Nepal have been able to lobby a cement plant established in their community to agree on benefit sharing with them such as employment opportunities for youth, compensation for any impacts on agriculture and health, drinking water and education facilities for the community and road construction in the village.
- ▶ In Thailand, the Programme's project partner has been providing technical support to Indigenous Lisu community in Sanpahieng to facilitate their participation in resolving land dispute with Chiang Dao Development Company. Similarly, Indigenous Karen communities in Hak Kia, Chiang Mai have been allowed to manage their lands and resources with approval from the provincial and municipal levels while they will also be able to access government funds.
- ▶ The Programme has enhanced the knowledge and skills of Indigenous Peoples' representatives from across Asia on various mechanisms and processes related to climate change, resource management and Indigenous Knowledge and in relation to the rights of Indigenous Peoples through trainings, exchanges, workshops and awareness raising at regional, national and local levels.
- ▶ 28 Indigenous Peoples' representatives (11 male and 17 female) from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam gained knowledge and understanding on Forest Investment Program and Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities set up to support climate actions.
- ▶ 24 representatives of Indigenous Peoples (15 male and 9 female) from 7 countries (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Thailand) have developed practical knowledge and skills on community mapping. Consequently, the roles of Indigenous Women and youth, particularly in Thailand, have increased in the community mapping to assert the rights of their communities.
- ▶ 22 representatives of Indigenous Peoples from Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines as well as 2 representatives of government from Nepal and Thailand participated and exchanged experiences and knowledge about climate change, resource management and Indigenous Knowledge under the 2017 Adaptation Learning Highway. Of the total 24 participants, 8 were women.
- ▶ Indigenous community members in Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand have better understanding about Convention on Biological Diversity, Indigenous Knowledge and Community Based Monitoring and Information System.

- ▶ Indigenous leaders and community members in India have increased their knowledge on the UNDRIP as well as the relevant national constitutional and legal provisions related to the rights of Indigenous Peoples through a series of awareness raising programmes. Those programmes were organized in 99 Indigenous communities (30 in Chhattisgarh and 69 in Odisha) that were attended by more than 8,000 persons (more than half of them women). Those communities have been fighting for their rights to forests, lands and human rights and declaring their traditional self-governance. Further, 20 (12 males and 8 females) Indigenous representatives from Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have also developed knowledge and skills on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and human rights documentation and advocacy. Similarly, representatives of Indigenous Peoples' organizations have also been trained on community mapping.



▲ Women from 15 SHGs of 4 villages in Surjula, Jhashpur, Chhattisgarh

- ▶ In Nepal, awareness campaign on UNDRIP advocacy was organized in four Indigenous communities. 119 persons (12 male and 107 female) attended those awareness raising events. Similarly, workshops on sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk management were organized among 7 communities. At least 223 people (78 male and 145 female) from 8 Indigenous groups attended those workshops organized at local and national levels.
- ▶ In the Philippines, three capacity building activities were organized with support from the Programme on sustainable agriculture and organizational and project management that benefitted about 200 persons (around 90 of them women) from six communities.



◀ Challenges

- ▶ Most of the challenges faced by the Programme emerge from the institutional capacities of the partner organizations in the implementation of its projects. Those include the following:
 - ▶ weak documentation and reporting by project partners (such as lack of data disaggregation) though effective implementation of project activities, including in advocacy and lobbying
 - ▶ inadequate institutional policies and financial systems in place at the partners level,
 - ▶ language barriers resulting in delayed submission of reports,
 - ▶ lack of human resources with necessary capacities and adequate budget with the partners, which affects effective communication and project coordination, and
 - ▶ frequent staff turnover causing lack of understanding of the project in the new personnel.
- ▶ Natural disasters, militarization and political changes at the community and country levels also affected the implementation of the project activities of the Programme. It also indicated few challenges in the working of the Secretariat, such as including lack of regular meetings between the Programme and finance personnel, inconsistencies in reporting templates of AIPP and those provided to the partners, and lack of strong documentation of project due to absence of proper handover of information with change in staff.

◀ Lessons learnt

- ▶ The participation of Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC is getting difficult because of limited slots provided for each observer organization. Thus, AIPP will encourage its partner organizations to apply for their own observer status with the UNFCCC.
- ▶ Since partner organizations do not directly report to the AIPP about achievements and lessons from their participation in regional and international meetings, it would be good to schedule an evaluation at the end of their participation in those meetings. This will help AIPP to make regional and international advocacies more strategic and effective.
- ▶ There should be in-depth orientation of project documents and financial requirements to project staff, particularly with the partner organizations, before the implementation of new projects.

- ▶ Regular monitoring visits should be continued to examine the status of project implementation as well as to provide necessary support to partners to improve their capacities on observed gaps as such visits are key to see the impacts of the projects. For project partner in Thailand facing language barrier, AIPP needs to organize workshop to gather information required for reporting.
- ▶ AIPP member and partner organizations have different levels of capacity on project management, monitoring and evaluation and proposal writing. It would be advisable to organize a regional and/or national level trainings, as appropriate, for all the member organizations of AIPP to level up their capacities.
- ▶ Low salary scale for project staff at partner's level is affecting the quality implementation of the project. So, sufficient budget for human resource should be included in the project proposal.





HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN AND POLICY ADVOCACY (HRCPA) PROGRAMME

Indigenous Peoples in Asia represent distinct and diverse cultures and they face several common problems such as state repression, discrimination in access to social services and justice, forced assimilation, land grabbing and eviction from their lands. Many states in Asia do not legally recognise their identity as Indigenous Peoples in line with their rights as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Non-recognition of their identity and denial of their right to self-determination is the major cause of excessive violation of their rights.

When Indigenous communities and human rights defenders assert their rights against abuses through legitimate actions, they are met with militarisation and repression. Indigenous Women are often in the frontline in the communities' defence for their rights, which results in additional risks because they face multi-layered discrimination (within their communities and in broader society).

Indigenous Peoples are still marginalised in global, regional and national multilateral forums and conventions, and often do not have a voice in discussions that affect their rights and resources. Further, Indigenous movements are fragmented; and in most Asian countries, they have not been able to forge a strong unity to pressurise national governments to implement the UNDRIP and other measures to protect their rights.

AIPP's HRCPA Programme recognises the above realities on the ground and is aware that it is crucial to intensify credible evidences to the life-long struggles of Indigenous Peoples in Asia to defend their rights. That is not only to emphasise the persistence of their struggles, but also to facilitate greater awareness, attention and actions to bring about positive litigation results, policies and programmes that are sensitive to their particular situation and needs, and to the overall legal recognition and respect to their rights as reaffirmed in the UNDRIP. Persistency in strengthening capacity and advocacy initiatives can foster a path for Indigenous Peoples to write a narrative that departs from their history of fear, deprivation and want.



Under the current SP, AIPP's HRCPA Programme aims to increase the organising capacities of Indigenous organisations and human rights defenders in their defence against human rights violations resulting from state repression, forced eviction from their lands and denial of right to self-determination. It intends to strengthen their mobilisation and advocacy initiatives to promote and protect their individual and collective rights at the local, country, regional and international level through dialogues and solid evidence-based documentation.

Indigenous human rights defenders with strong technical capacities and adequate resources for human rights documentation and advocacy, including supporting mobilisations of communities on the ground, build the foundation of the work of the programme. Therefore, the Programme supports member organisations and IPHRDs to continue to track and report on human rights violations, including the use of AIPP's online platform for Indigenous data – Indigenous Navigator.

The Programme engages in building and strengthening of Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRDs) through trainings and documentation and regional and international lobby and advocacy using UN mechanisms, bodies and procedures, ASEAN, international financial institutions, and the SDGs. The program is involved in campaign and community mobilization for responding to human rights issues and violations relating to extractive industries, large-scale development projects, economic land concessions, eviction and displacement issues, etc.



 Regional Learning Exchange Workshop organized in Kathmandu, Nepal

◀ Major achievements

- ▶ In 2017, AIPP has sustained and even enhanced engagement of Indigenous Peoples' organizations and their human rights defenders with traditional international human rights mechanisms, including the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and Treaty bodies and new advocacy processes such as Business and Human Rights, SDGs and Universal Periodic Review (UPR).



▲ *Indigenous Peoples' campaign in the Philippines*

- ▶ The Programme continued collectively determining strategies for engagement with the UN mechanisms and procedures relevant to Indigenous Peoples through annual Asia Preparatory Meeting on UN Mechanisms and Procedures Relating to Indigenous Peoples, including on initiatives such as #Land Rights Now campaign and Indigenous Navigator. A total of 50 Indigenous representatives (26 males and 24 females, including 14 youth) from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam attended the 2017 meeting held in Chiang Mai.
- ▶ Over the year, at least 7 communications or submissions in relation to various cases of human rights violations or on country situations were made to mechanisms at national and international levels, including for Thailand's review under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and submissions for the UPR of India and Japan. A briefing paper was also co-produced on the protracted struggle of Indigenous communities in Cambodia against Chinese companies' land grab.



▲ Thai Indigenous Peoples in solidarity for Jannie Lasimbang

▶ The Programme, together with AIPP member and IPHRD organizations, produced 31 statements at regional/global level and 8 country-level statements directly produced or co-produced in relation to specific cases of human rights violations/issues or country situations or for presentation at regional and international human rights mechanisms.

Types of IPHRD website posts

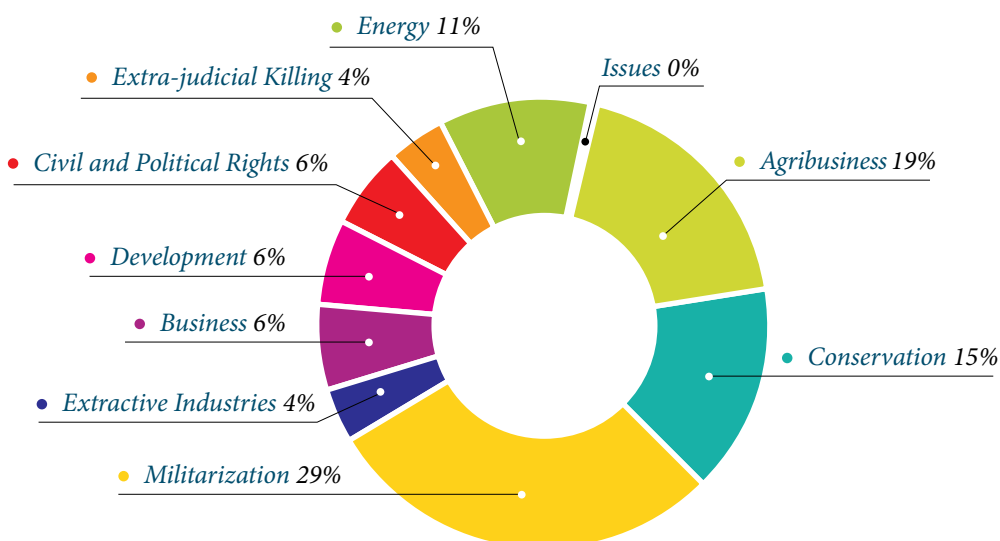


▶ AIPP co-organized three side events at the 2017 session of the UNPFII that were attended by around 72 participants. Similarly, a side event was organized at the session of the EMRIP with 33 participants. Further, the Programme facilitated participation of 4 Indigenous representatives at the session of the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights, whereby a side event was also co-organized.

▶ AIPP has also strengthened its engagement with ASEAN related mechanisms, including the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and at national levels in selected countries with recognition of AIPP as a key civil society actor for regional processes such as in relation to regional action plan on business and human rights.

▶ On the sidelines of the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN Peoples Forum 2017, the Programme organized a strategy discussion workshop of Indigenous Peoples Task Force for ASEAN with 17 participants (8 females and 9 males). AIPP, together with other CSOs, co-organized three workshops (or convergence spaces) at the Conference/Forum that were attended by more than 100 participants.

- ▶ Indigenous communities confronting human rights challenges as well as human rights defenders, activists and leaders facing reprisals have received financial, technical and moral support in their advocacy at local, national and international levels. Partial or full success has been achieved in some of the cases of human rights violations.
- ▶ The Programme provided support in relation to at least 10 cases of human rights abuses and advocacy campaigns therefor in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand was channeled through various projects and sources. Financial or technical assistance supported community mobilizations, documentation and national advocacy. For example, Indigenous representatives in India (3 male and 3 female) organized a diplomatic briefing in New Delhi for the European Union delegation for India's 3rd UPR. Similarly, legal support was facilitated for Indigenous leaders affected by forest conservation in Bali, Indonesia. Financial support was also channeled to the IPHRD organization in Thailand for documentation of the land conflicts of Indigenous communities with the Kaeng Krachan National Park.
- ▶ At least four Indigenous rights defenders in India, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand facing reprisal or at risk of threats were provided financial support through external sources. For example, the Programme facilitated financial support from the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights to the AIPP's former Secretary-Generals and Indigenous leaders Luingam Luithui of India and Jannie Lasimbang in Malaysia to mobilize legal aid in the context of judicial harassments against them. Similarly, assistance was provided for legal documentation in relation to the killing of ethnic Lahu activist Chaiyaphum Pasae in Thailand.





	Issues	No of cases
1	Agribusiness	9
2	Conservation	7
3	Militarization	14
4	Extractive Industries	2
5	Business	3
6	Development	3
8	Civil and Political Rights	3
9	Extra-judicial Killing	2
11	Energy	5
	TOTAL	48

- ▶ A total of 48 cases of violations of the rights of Indigenous communities under various categories or issues have been documented in the AIPP database increased from 37 in the earlier year. Most cases were recorded in relation to impacts of militarization in Indigenous territories on the rights of the communities in the Philippines.
- ▶ There has been increased engagement of AIPP member and partner organizations in various countries in SDGs processes at national, regional and global levels. There is also growing interest on Indigenous community-generated data thru Indigenous Navigator among communities and National Human Rights Institutions and other stakeholders, including for SDGs advocacy.
- ▶ There is greater understanding of Indigenous Peoples in Asia on linkage of SDGs with UNDRIP and various international human rights instruments and standards and their capacities to engage in SDG processes through national and regional workshops on SDGs and Indigenous Navigator as well as engagement in the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. 25 Indigenous representatives (9 male and 16 female), including 12 youth and 2 persons with disabilities attended a regional capacity building program organized on the UNDRIP and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in June 2017. Country workshops on SDGs and Indigenous Peoples were also organized in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. AIPP's Practical Guide on SDGs for Indigenous Peoples was reproduced and translated in national languages for the workshops.

- ▶ Country plans for implementation of Indigenous Navigator initiative in Cambodia and Nepal has been formulated and is being implemented with increasing interest in the initiative globally. Country workshops on the Indigenous Navigator initiative were organized in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Nepal. Accordingly, partner organizations in Cambodia and Nepal also organized their training of trainers on Indigenous Navigator.
- ▶ Malaysia and Nepal drafted and submitted their reports for the 2017 HLPF resulting to increased engagement to SDG processes at all levels and SDGs awareness also increased in India
- ▶ The Programme strengthened collaboration with Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations and networks to strive together for the realization of the rights of Indigenous Peoples , particularly in relation to land rights, business and human rights, advocacy with international financial institutions and the SDGs.
- ▶ There has been increase in knowledge on mining impacts and community organizing among Indigenous representatives in Cambodia and the region through a community exchange and regional workshop in the Philippines organized with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy. Ten Indigenous representatives from across Cambodia attended the exchange in Kalinga, the Philippines while at least 26 Indigenous activists (11 male and 15 female) attended the following regional workshop on FPIC in Extractive Industries.
- ▶ AIPP, together with bank water groups, enhanced sensitization of accountability mechanisms of international financial institutions on civil society concerns about such mechanisms, including in relation to Indigenous Peoples and human rights defenders. It co-hosted a regional outreach meeting of the accountability mechanisms that was attended by 35 participants.
- ▶ The Programme has also contributed to increased knowledge and understanding of the project partners with the International Land Coalition and AIPP member organizations in using the participatory mapping initiative as an evidence-based advocacy tool in asserting Indigenous Peoples' land rights. A regional learning exchange was co-organized by AIPP in Nepal to discuss participatory mapping that was attended by 17 persons, including 3 females.



◀ Challenges

- ▶ In addition to continued violations of Indigenous rights, increasingly shrinking civil society space in various countries (particularly Cambodia and the Philippines) pose daunting challenge for IPHRDs. Financial and political interests within Indigenous communities and manipulation by NGOs are also other challenges.
- ▶ There is need to invest more in country and community levels for further capacity building and advocacy on the ground, including facilitation of participation of Indigenous representatives in capacity building activities beyond AIPP.
- ▶ Lack of human and financial resources for comprehensive recording and appropriate follow-up or action of continued violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights and killings and other harassments against Indigenous leaders continues to be a challenge though the Programme has been able to generate a few long-term funding opportunities last year.

◀ Lessons learnt

- ▶ IPHRDs are significantly contributing to the wider national Indigenous movements; however, more needs to be done to integrate IPHRDs in those movements.
- ▶ Processes such as SDGs can be entry points for working in various countries such as Lao PDR and Vietnam where activities related to human rights are difficult to undertake. New human rights processes such as UPR and Business and Human Rights can provide additional advocacy targets for human rights advocacy where traditional advocacy mechanisms are not effective.
- ▶ There is need to undertake new campaigns from the Programme on emblematic cases of human rights violations in order to understand practical challenges, set standards and draw lessons. Strong community organizing with a firm organization should precede such campaigns.
- ▶ Collaboration with organizations with expertise on specific advocacy mechanisms can be useful but need to be strategic about such collaboration to ensure mutual benefits and added advantages.

- ▶ AIPP needs to undertake strategic prioritization of engagement in multi-stakeholder initiatives or partnerships (such as in relation to the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Forum of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) to make the best use of its limited resources.
- ▶ There is continuing need for capacity building of the Executive Council members and leadership on human rights and development advocacy mechanisms/ processes to enable their greater engagement with the Programme.





INDIGENOUS WOMEN (IW) PROGRAMME

The IW Programme aims to promote Indigenous Women's rights; encompassing capacity building activities for empowerment, advocacy and networking from the grassroots to the international level. The programme has a regional network of Indigenous Women's organisations composed of members, project partners and activity collaborators across Asia, including Laos, North East and Central regions of India, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand. Indigenous Women's organisations have been organising and undertaking capacity building, waging campaigns and engaging with governments through multiple, regional focused projects implemented by AIPP. Furthermore, the promotion and protection of Indigenous Women's rights and welfare cut across all programmes of AIPP. In addition to the IW Programme, other AIPP programmes are also implementing targeted activities for the empowerment of Indigenous Women at the country and local levels.

This Programme provides support for capacity building of Indigenous Women's organizations and networks and their increased participation and engagement in different levels of advocacy work. It also engages for the enhancement of the roles and contribution of Indigenous Women in climate change, sustainable resource management among others. AIPP has adopted its Gender Policy and has produced a gender main-streaming Manual as a guide to the regional secretariat and its member organizations – this Programme monitors and assists in the implementation thereof. It also organizes a regional platform of Indigenous Women through regular exchanges and leadership building.



Major Achievements

- ▶ The Programme has contributed to increased visibility of Indigenous Women and girls and their issues in international human rights mechanisms and processes as well as at regional and national levels.
- ▶ In 2017, the Programme facilitated or supported participation of 7 Indigenous Women leaders in relevant UN meetings, namely the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). AIPP produced statements for the CSW session as well as for the International Women’s Day on challenges faced by Indigenous Women in Asia for achieving gender equality. An alternative report on human rights issues of Indigenous Women was submitted for the CEDAW review of Thailand while Indigenous representatives also delivered oral statement at the session. Further, a side event on Indigenous Women and violence against women was co-organized at the UNPFII session.



▲ 4th Indigenous Women participants in Kathmandu, Nepal in 2017

- ▶ Four Indigenous Women leaders were supported for participation in the annual Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting of Indigenous on UN Mechanisms and Procedures relating to Indigenous Peoples of the AIPP and the Regional Dialogue on Women’s Rights and Natural Resources organized by the International Women’s Rights Action. Similarly, the Programme supported Bangladesh Indigenous Women Network to organize a discussion meeting on the current situation of Indigenous Women and girls as well as a discussion on Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Women’s rights and to produce a booklet on Indigenous Women’s rights in Bangladesh.

- ▶ Indigenous Women and men have increased their knowledge and skills in human rights, advocacy and leadership, among others, in workshops/trainings in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam as well as regional exchanges.
- ▶ Four leadership and advocacy trainings for Indigenous Women and men on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women, including to the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, advocacy, leadership and water governance. Total 153 participants (34 men and 119 women, including 4 persons with disabilities) from Vietnam and Cambodia attended the trainings.
- ▶ Further, a representative from Highlanders Association, Cambodia attended Regional Facilitation Training on Water Governance conducted by Oxfam in Phnom Penh. Similarly, two representatives from Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas, Vietnam attended compliance training for partners in Vietnam organized by Oxfam.
- ▶ A national workshop/training was organized on CEDAW in Thailand. 28 Indigenous Women from four regions of the country attended the workshop/training. Support was also channeled to the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand for preparation and submission of alternative report and statement for the CEDAW review of Thailand.
- ▶ The 4th Indigenous Women exchange visit was organized with 30 participants from 8 countries. A report was also produced of the visit.
- ▶ The Programme has assisted in strengthening the institutional capacities of Indigenous Women's organizations and networks as well as further gender mainstreaming in AIPP and its member organizations.
- ▶ Two national consultations on strengthening Indigenous Women's networks were organized with support from the Programme with civil society, government authorities and Indigenous Peoples' organizations in Cambodia and Viet Nam. A total of 110 participants (80 women and 30 men) attended those consultations.
- ▶ Four regional workshops on strengthening Indigenous Women's network in India as well as a preparatory meeting for the national Indigenous Women's Consultation attended by 26 Indigenous Women from across India were also organized.
- ▶ The Programme provided support to the National Indigenous Women's Federation of Nepal for developing their Strategic Plan (2017-2019) as well as to the Bangladesh Indigenous Women Network for their institutional strengthening.
- ▶ Preliminary discussions were conducted with the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand and in India for county level assessment and strengthening Indigenous Women's network and their engagement in advocacy processes.



▲ Eling Horo, Executive Council Member of AIPP during consultation meeting in Kolkata, India

- ▶ The Programme conducted a session on ‘Gender and Sexual Orientation’ for the AIPP Secretariat, which covered analysis of gender identity and sexual orientation from a human rights approach. 16 AIPP staff and other participants attended the session.
- ▶ In 2017, the Programme published third edition of HerStory of Empowerment, Leadership and Justice” comprising stories of Indigenous Women leaders from Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand. The publication was also translated in Bahasa Malaysia and Bahasa Indonesia. Similarly, a summary report of research on Indigenous Women and watershed management was produced in English.

◀ Challenges

- ▶ At the partners level, the Programme faced delay in implementation of project activities and submission of reports due to restrictions from local authorities, including for hosting meetings. Divisions within Indigenous communities on political grounds also posed challenges.
- ▶ Inadequate information in the reports of partner organizations due to poor documentation of project implementation and outcomes has also been a continuing challenge. There is lack of capacity among Indigenous Women in documenting their issues on the ground while time constraints also hinder effective documentation for which the project partners should undertake efficient planning.

- ▶ Difficulty in finding good resource persons for community-level training, lack of resources, including committed lead personnel, for effective implementation of planned activities are other challenges faced by the partners.
- ▶ At AIPP's level, the Programme faced delay in submission of donor and annual reports due to delay from partners to respond or communicate and submit reports & required information. Further, there is the challenge for resource mobilization with lack of funding for the Programme, especially for national, regional and international advocacy work and strengthening Indigenous Women's networks in the region. Lack of human resources due to transitional role of the Programme personnel as well as regular monitoring and evaluation in lack of resources are other challenges.

◀ Lessons learnt

- ▶ Additional community-based capacity building and advocacy actions are required with follow-up and refresher trainings, particularly on community mobilization and documentation. Small grants have been very useful for mobilizing women's groups and supporting urgent event-based activities.
- ▶ It is necessary to build greater engagement with global and regional mechanisms, including the CSW, CEDAW as well as the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children. Strengthening collaboration with relevant existing networks, organizations and donor agencies is crucial for advocacy and optimal engagement with the mechanisms, including for mobilization of funding.
- ▶ AIPP needs to put more technical and financial resources for the institutional capacity building of member/partner organizations, with priority for forming or strengthening Indigenous Women's networks.
- ▶ Inter-programme collaboration has been very crucial for the Programme, which needs to be strengthened, in lack of its own resources. It requires specific budget allocation for monitoring and evaluation. Engagement of Indigenous Women's representative to the AIPP's Executive Council has been helpful in strategizing the Programme's works.





COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME

This Programme undertakes the regular sharing of information to members, contacts and partners on key developments and issues relating to Indigenous Peoples in Asia through different channels of media including e-media. It also includes the translation of relevant documents, production of info-posters, animation, video documentaries and the operation of the Indigenous Voice Asia Network as a joint platform of journalists/media practitioners and Indigenous activists in amplifying the voices of Indigenous Peoples. It further guides and supports the communication strategy of all programs such as on campaign strategy and activities on thematic or human rights cases.

◀ Major achievements:

- ▶ In 2017, the Programme strengthened networking with journalists, Indigenous activists and CSO representatives and enhanced their awareness regarding the impacts of shrinking democratic space, and particularly restrictions on Freedom of Expression, on Indigenous Peoples' movements as well as wider Indigenous communities in Asia, including for their access to information.
- ▶ A strategizing workshop was conducted to analyze democratic space, changing media landscape and media capacity of Indigenous activists and their impacts on Indigenous Peoples' movements as well as Indigenous Peoples' participation in media. 23 participants (6 female and 17 male) from mainstream journalists, Indigenous journalists and Indigenous Peoples' organizations attended the workshop, which outlined 15 recommendations as ways forward in strengthening Indigenous Peoples' voices.
- ▶ Interventions were made to highlight the situation of Indigenous Peoples in Asia in relation to their access to information and freedom of during Stockholm Internet Forum.



- ▶ AIPP fostered stronger working relationships with CSOs and media groups in promoting the issues of Indigenous Peoples and particularly increased the visibility of the media network of Indigenous Peoples' organizations in Malaysia and Thailand.
- ▶ RAGE from the Star Media Group in Malaysia extensively covered the concerns and struggles of Indigenous Peoples from Malaysia during Indigenous Peoples' Day. Likewise, in Thailand, the Thai Public Broadcasting Service (ThaiPBS) increased reporting on Indigenous Peoples and their issues.
- ▶ A closer partnership between Malaysiakini, the Star Media Group and the Indigenous Peoples' Network of Malaysia (JOAS) was formed to build media capacity of Indigenous youth through media internship programme and hand-on trainings in Malaysia.
- ▶ The case of extrajudicial killing of Lahu Indigenous activist Chaiyapoom Pasae and Abe Saemoo and the issues of land conflict at Ban Hauy Nam Rim village in Maevan district, Chiang Mai received media attention and wide media coverage as a result of media mobilization campaign conducted by Indigenous Media Network (IMN), Inter-Mountain People Education and Cultural Association (IMPECT) and other Indigenous Peoples' organizations in Thailand.
- ▶ Through a consultative workshop, Indigenous Media Network (IMN) in Thailand together with ten other representatives from Indigenous Peoples' organizations, media agencies and other CSOs issued a recommendation letter to the government, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, media and other mainstream civil society organization to promote Indigenous Peoples' access to health care services in the country.
- ▶ Indigenous Media Network (IMN) in Thailand corrected media stereotypes against Indigenous Peoples by directly engaging with the administrative team of National Broadcasting Services of Thailand with regard to its derogatory remark made in one of its reports, which stated "Hospital refuses to accept the blood donation from hill tribe peoples because it cannot be applied to general people", and the engagement was broadcasted live.
- ▶ Regular engagement with the mainstream media agencies made by the Indigenous Media Network (IMN) has resulted to increased visibility and recognition of the network as a major source of information on Indigenous Peoples in Thailand among Thai mainstream media. The regular invitations made by the mainstream media to the IMN to participate in their event demonstrate the increasing recognitions to the network.

- ▶ The Programme has contributed to improving the communication capacity of Indigenous Peoples' organizations and increased the media skills of 57 Indigenous youth and community members in Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand.
 - ▶ 20 Indigenous youth and community members (16 male and 14 female) in Cambodia were able to use social media and report on their local issue after attending a citizen journalism and social media training. Also, Cambodia Indigenous Peoples' Alliance (CIPA) developed a communication strategy with the technical support from AIPP secretariat member.
 - ▶ 27 Indigenous youth from Thailand (12 male and 5 female) received media production skills training from the Indigenous Media Network in Thailand.
 - ▶ 3 Indigenous youths from Malaysia are knowledgeable about how newsrooms operate and how to develop stories after participating in internship program with the Star Media Group in Malaysia. Further, 7 Indigenous activists (5 male and 2 female) are skilled in producing documentary videos for advocacy through hand-on training provided by journalists from Malaysiakini while they produced two videos on the impacts of prawn farming on local communities.
- ▶ AIPP has increased public awareness on the issues, concerns and good practices of Indigenous Peoples in Asia through production of informative materials in multimedia forms and increased use of social media, info-graphic, websites and online media campaigns for information sharing.
 - ▶ More than 160 stories were widely shared through all AIPP communication platforms.
 - ▶ The number AIPP Facebook page followers increased by more than one thousand in 2017.
 - ▶ The number of people regularly receiving AIPP regular information digest on the issues of Indigenous Peoples has increased by 245 people (from 1947 in 2016 to 2192 in 2017).
 - ▶ A good practice of establishing self-managed community-based learning center was promoted through production of a case-study documentary on how an Indigenous community in Maehongsong are managing Yaprake Salwin Learning center and how it is benefiting the community.



◀ Lessons Learnt

- ▶ Communication/media activities should be incorporated in all future projects of AIPP in order to increase visibility of the projects' activities as well as the issues and concerns of the targeted Indigenous communities.
- ▶ Capacities of Indigenous community members and activists should be increased to enable them to articulate their issues and concerns through use of various media.
- ▶ AIPP should develop a media fellowship program to provide support to journalists reporting on Indigenous people's issues that are not yet receiving media attention. This can be done by pooling funds from projects of different AIPP programmes.
- ▶ Awareness of Indigenous Peoples' organizations should be increased about the crucial roles that media can play to achieve their advocacy objectives as well as roles of information in improving Indigenous communities' livelihoods.
- ▶ Indigenous Peoples' organizations should be encouraged to engage with the regional movements promoting freedom of expression and right to information and there should be more interaction between Indigenous Peoples organizations and mainstream CSOs working on human rights issues.
- ▶ AIPP should continue promoting the good practice of mobilizing media to draw their attention on the urgent issues and concerns of Indigenous communities and Indigenous human rights defenders that are facing the risk of human rights violations.
- ▶ AIPP should recruit an In-house designer/IT retainer or develop the skills of existing IT staff, particularly on graphic design & multimedia.



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING (RCB) PROGRAMME

As one of the core programmes of AIPP, RCB has been contributing to the overall achievement of AIPP's SP through its diverse and distinct capacity development programmes. The overall purpose of the RCB programme is to strengthen the organising capacity and to create awareness of Indigenous communities to effectively advocate their collective rights. This programme also strengthens its institutions based on democratic and traditional values with the ultimate goal of having a stable and self-determined life of the Indigenous communities in Asia.

Under the current SP, AIPP through RCB is developing capacities of youth, and will promote learning and knowledge exchanges between elders/leaders and Indigenous youth. Inter-learning exchanges to learn and document Indigenous Knowledge will be supported, as will the documentation of good practices and scaling up of the same in exchange visit participants' countries and communities.

The scope of the programme is growing and the need for institutionalisation and facilitating a continuous learning process has been felt. Towards this end, the RCB programme is making efforts in implementing the Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI). This vision builds on the realisation that the specific expertise developed by Indigenous Peoples' organisations and communities represent veritable "competence centres" which can be tapped for cross-learning and exchange.

The Programme also aims to build strong cooperation and sense of ownership between AIPP member organizations and the Secretariat as well as to build stronger institutional capacity and functioning of AIPP and its member organizations. Additionally, it analyses the overall capacity building works of the AIPP to understand need for further capacities and resources.



◆ Major Achievements

- ▶ Indigenous youths from ten countries have enhanced their understanding and knowledge on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, international instruments and mechanisms for human and Indigenous rights advocacy and processes thereof. They have been involved in advocacy works at local and national levels while a regional network Indigenous youth has also been strengthened.
- ▶ 25 Indigenous youth (8 male and 17 female) from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand participated in an advocacy training and built their knowledge on different national and international human rights standards and mechanisms and skills for advocacy and developing necessary tools.
- ▶ The Programme facilitated participation of ten Indigenous youths (3 male and 7 female) from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan and the Philippines in the AIPP's Annual Regional Preparatory Meeting on UN Mechanisms and Procedures relating to Indigenous Peoples organized in Thailand. They gained knowledge and understanding on various regional and global processes related to Indigenous Peoples' such as the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and ways to engage in those processes.
- ▶ 21 Indigenous youth and leaders (10 female and 11 male) participated in a regional exchange of Indigenous human rights defenders organized in Malaysia, with support from the Programme. The participants came from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand.
- ▶ Similarly, there has been increased awareness and understanding among grassroots Indigenous leaders and community members in Cambodia, India, Malaysia and Nepal on the UNDRIP, the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP-OD) through community-level trainings on the UNDRIP, FPIC and the WCIP-OD. 459 Indigenous leaders and community members, including youths participated in those trainings. The Programme also supported country workshops on SDGs and processes thereof organized in Indonesia, India and Malaysia, that were attended by 97 Indigenous persons (30 male and 37 female) in total, including a person with disability.
- ▶ The Programme has contributed to increased skills and self-confidence of Indigenous community members, particularly Indigenous youth, on their traditional arts and cultures and use thereof. Indigenous communities have documented and revitalized their cultural arts, costumes, and practices with support facilitated by the Programme and the general public have also been informed of the rich cultural heritage and traditions of Indigenous Peoples.

- ▶ 61 Indigenous men and women from four communities (Munda, Oraon, Ho, and Santhal) in mainland India learned traditional drum playing and song composition by attending a five-day workshop. Songs and music of Munda and Ho tribes were also documented. Further, a one-day cultural celebration/festival was organized at Gossner Theological College (GTC) from three districts (Simdega, Khunti, and West Singhbhum) where communities displayed their cultural heritage. Similarly, 21 Indigenous persons (13 male and 8 female) from Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand enhanced their knowledge on their issues related to land, livelihood and resources through experiences sharing.
- ▶ In Thailand, a cultural zone comprised of five districts (Mae Jam, Smoung, Chomthong, Mae Mae La Noi, and Mae Mao) was declared by the Indigenous communities in the southern part of the country. Further, a workshop on intergenerational transfer of knowledge among Indigenous elders and youths from Sandindeng and Bangalang villages of Chomthong district was organized, including photo exhibition, traditional song and poem recital, history and story-telling and discussions on Indigenous agricultural farming tools, wedding practices, natural forest management, land rights, forest and livelihood and rotation of farming/shifting cultivation.
- ▶ A two-day cultural expedition camp was organized in Taiwan participated by local cultural and history workers, scholars and experts. A research and development workshop was also organized with the Indigenous Da-du community on their cultural heritage for future research work. Further, a traditional clothing exhibition led to participants and visitors increasing their knowledge on the process of making traditional attires.
- ▶ In Timor-Leste, a video documentary was produced on Tara Bandu ceremony.
- ▶ In 2017, the Programme also published and disseminated a book on youth empowerment.



◀ Challenges

- ▶ The Programme faces challenges with partners' reporting due to lack of adequate information and supporting documents in the reports as well as delay in their submission.
- ▶ There are also challenges related to the language barriers in communication with the partner organizations. Turnover of project staff or multiple focal persons at the partner organizations also affect regular communication and coordination of the project works, especially for urgent matters.

◀ Lessons Learnt

- ▶ The Programme encourages application of simplified appropriate tools and methods in the conduct of AIPP trainings from the experiences of various trainings it conducted or supported in 2017. Further, the differences in age, educational levels, languages and regional cultures need to be considered when organizing and facilitating trainings or workshops.
- ▶ It was also found that training of participants from diverse Indigenous communities effectively reduces any existing mistrust among those communities. Engaging AIPP's Executive Council members in facilitating different training/workshop sessions has also been useful.
- ▶ Regular monitoring and follow-up with partner organizations on implementation and reporting of the projects was found as the most effective way to avoid challenges with the partners.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING AND MOVEMENT BUILDING (OSMB) PROGRAMME

The OSMB Programme focusses on democratic governance and collective leadership to promote constitutionalism and thus promote awareness of rights and responsibilities among its constituents. AIPP, as a federation of Indigenous Peoples' movements, sees its strength in the organising capacity of its members and awareness of its rights and responsibilities. This awareness and practice of constitutionalism enables them to engage with States on constitutional and legal matters effectively. Further, sharing of experiences, ideas and engagement in dialogues enable members to identify critical issues and processes (those that have potentials to create significant political impact) at the local and country levels and affectively link it to regional and global advocacy processes. Over the years, AIPP has been strengthening its local processes and planning. The implementation of the current Strategic Planning will focus on consolidating such processes and put in place mechanism for bottom-up planning. This is to ensure that AIPP contributes to make a difference in the life of Indigenous communities in a significant way.

AIPP's OSMB program continues to foster unity and solidarity among members and others, and will strengthen the organizing capacity of members. It will also sharpen regional strategies and approaches for effective intervention on core issues such as Indigenous Women, land rights, self-determination and self-government, etc.

The Programme activities include organizing the sub-regional meetings, country level assessment and consultation of AIPP member organizations as well as providing support for their institutional strengthening. It further conducts regular meetings of the AIPP Executive Council and develops policies and guidelines for the AIPP and monitors the implementation thereof. The Programme is also responsible for strengthening and management of the AIPP Secretariat in the day to day implementation and coordination of the AIPP programmes and activities. It guides and provides coherence to the AIPP programmes at the Secretariat through streamlining, facilitating inter-program collaboration, promoting integration as well as building inter-linkages of projects and thematic issues such as on women and youth, and movement building.



◀ Major Achievements

- ▶ In 2017, AIPP has begun new initiatives for organizational strengthening and movement building. Those include strengthening bottom-up approach through country-level review and assessment; mainstreaming AIPP policies with member organizations, particularly gender policy and Anti-corruption Policy; and establishing new networks of Indigenous Women, Youth and Indigenous Knowledge and integrating leadership building approach of AIPP
- ▶ Over the year, the Secretary General has increased in country level advocacy works with visits made to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia and Nepal for identification of priority issues/agenda and challenges of Indigenous movements and for grounding AIPP's works in the member countries.
- ▶ Indigenous Women; rights to lands, territories and resources; and countries in transition, regions in peace negotiations and implementation of constructive agreements with Indigenous Peoples have been determined as core issues of regional focus with traditional institutions and customary law as a cross-cutting issue.
- ▶ The Programme has been able to assist in active engagement of the AIPP's Executive Council members in providing guidance to the Secretariat and promptly act on matters needing their action. It also supported and facilitated the participation of the Executive Council members in various advocacy processes. Two Executive Council meetings were organized during the year that affirmed above-mentioned new initiatives and issues for regional focus as well as decided on three membership applications to the AIPP.
- ▶ With the new leadership in AIPP, the Programme has effectively overseen the implementation of existing policies, guidelines and systems or updated necessary policies and systems for effective management of the Secretariat.
- ▶ 2017 was the year where AIPP invested its significant time in finalizing its Strategic Plan (2017-2020) with the support and engagement of Executive Council Members and Secretariat.
- ▶ Organizational manual has been updated to introduce Key Performance Indicators (KPI) – guidelines regarding line of authority for change in the Secretariat structure, internship, staff induction and job rotation developed. Admin and finance system and policies have been updated while review of Human Resource Management policy, including salary scale and benefits, has been initiated.

- ▶ Staff development activities have been continued and increased with workshops organized on Experience Capitalization and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) including Result Based Management work shop. Online M&E template for AIPP has been developed following the later workshop. as well as internal trainings on engagement with the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and SDGs. Exposures were also conducted on women and gender while on the job targeted training held for English language proficiency for specific personnel in the secretariat.



▲ AIPP secretariat during RBM workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand. PC: AIPP archive

- ▶ In 2017, the Programme focused on strategizing and developing the Communication, Environment, Indigenous Women and Regional Capacity Building Programmes. Resource mobilization for the implementation of the 2017-2020 Strategic Plan was also a priority. Accordingly, proposals for core funding were submitted to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Christensen Fund and the Tamalpais Trust. and other donors including the MISEREOR and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs.
- ▶ The Programme provided necessary monitoring, backstopping and supervision to the AIPP programmes, particularly the Communication Programme and the Regional Capacity Building programmes. It was also responsible for review of project funds of the programmes to accommodate requests for support from member organizations. It compiled and shared organizational updates on matters related to the Secretariat and key upcoming activities to AIPP's membership and Executive Council members. Further, it produced updated AIPP brochure as well as the 2016 annual report of AIPP over the year.
- ▶ Provided supported to governance and strengthening of org governance systems of members



- ▶ There has been increased interest of donor agencies and partner organizations in the works of or to collaborate with the AIPP. That is demonstrated in the increase in support from existing and new funders, requests for partnership in conducting joint activities at the regional and national levels by various UN agencies and other organizations.

◀ Challenges

- ▶ As 2017 was the transition period for AIPP's leadership, which also involved some staff departure in the AIPP Secretariat, the Programme faced a great challenge of understaffing.
- ▶ Systematization of institutional memory as well as other internal information of the AIPP required to be strengthened.
- ▶ The Secretariat is not sufficiently monitoring the networking as well as gains in advocacy when reporting on their programmes and projects.
- ▶ Fund raising has remained as a continuing challenge, particularly for core funds required for the AIPP to meet the increasing demand for ground level work including engagement of advocacy work

◀ Lessons Learnt

- ▶ AIPP must undertake timely recruitment of staff to meet the demands from the Secretariat. Communication of the Programme with the Secretariat team members needs to be improved to handle the demands.
- ▶ With clearer roles and responsibilities of the Programme personnel, management and supervision of the AIPP programmes have gradually been more effective. Further, gaps in the works of the management of the programmes needs to be addressed through more intensive discussions with the programmes to understand the expectations and gather specific recommendations.
- ▶ Follow up mentoring/coaching of member and partner organizations whether through skype or face to face meetings during monitoring is a good approach in really strengthening their organizational and financial management systems that the Programme should promote further.
- ▶ The Programme needs to provide support to Executive Council members to enhance their engagement in various advocacy processes as well as give higher priority to mobilize core funds for the AIPP.
- ▶ **Bottom up approach project to partnership**



MOVING FORWARD

AIPP Programmes have identified various challenges and drawn important lessons learnt over the year as noted above. Those provide some key reflections for moving forward for AIPP moving forward, which include the following:

- ▶ AIPP should replicate and adapt successful innovative methods such as media internship and fellowship programmes, including at the levels of its member organizations, for increased engagement with journalists and media agencies to advance the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- ▶ Greater budget needs to be put in AIPP projects for human resources at the partners level in order to prevent frequent staff turnover and ensure high-quality project implementation. The project staff should be given in-depth orientation on project documents and financial requirements at the beginning of the project implementation.
- ▶ AIPP needs to put more technical and financial resources for the institutional capacity building of member/partner organizations, with priority for forming or strengthening Indigenous Women's networks. Additional resources should be invested for member/partner organizations with less capacities so as to level up the capacities among its membership.
- ▶ AIPP needs to invest more to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems, including data disaggregation, regular monitoring through online means and periodic visits, and impact evaluations. The online M&E template developed could be a good starting point to develop further.
- ▶ Follow up mentoring/coaching of member and partner organizations whether thru skype or face to face meetings during monitoring visits is a good approach in really strengthening their organizational and financial management systems, which should be promoted further.



- ▶ It is necessary to build greater engagement with key global and regional advocacy mechanisms related to human rights, women's rights and climate change. Strengthening collaboration with relevant existing networks, organizations and donor agencies is crucial for advocacy and optimal engagement with those mechanisms, including for mobilization of funding.
- ▶ On the other hand, AIPP needs to undertake strategic prioritization of engagement in a wide range of international and multi-stakeholder advocacy and other mechanisms and processes that it is currently involved in so as to make the best use of its limited resources. Collaboration with organizations with expertise on specific advocacy mechanisms can be useful but need to be strategic about such collaboration to ensure mutual benefits and added advantages.
- ▶ Additional community-based capacity building and advocacy actions are required with follow-up and refresher trainings, particularly on community mobilization and documentation. Small grants have been very useful for mobilizing women's groups and supporting urgent event-based activities.
- ▶ Simplified methods and tools should be encouraged in the conduct of AIPP trainings, particularly with consideration to differences in age, educational levels, languages and regional cultures of the training participants at national and local levels.
- ▶ While there is increasing clarity in the roles and responsibilities of the management team in the refined AIPP Secretariat structure, remaining gaps in the works of the management of the AIPP programmes needs to be addressed through more intensive discussions with the programmes to understand the expectations and gather specific recommendations.

2017
FINANCIAL STATEMENT



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION
FINANCIAL REPORT
AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2017





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Management of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact foundation ("The Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of cash flow and the change in fund balance for the year ended December 31, 2017 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact foundation present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

Basic for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of his Majesty the King's professional ethics of accounting practitioners, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

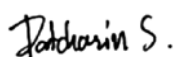
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, I also;

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Mrs. Patcharin Saramath
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) no. 7794

Chiang Mai, Thailand
May 29, 2018



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Audited Financial Statements Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 2017

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2017	2016
INCOMES		
Grants for Project Activities	65,298,627.74	71,075,238.38
Grant Contribution for Administration Expenses	3,615,343.04	8,684,171.07
Bank Interest	53,105.71	67,482.04
Other income	34,763.00	143,608.75
TOTAL INCOMES	69,001,839.49	79,970,500.24
EXPENDITURES		
Project activities expense	65,336,668.23	71,353,187.76
Administration expense	1,585,174.41	2,108,135.31
Depreciation of assets	658,187.30	240,962.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	67,580,029.94	73,702,285.92
INCOMES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	1,421,809.55	6,268,214.32

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Audited Financial Statements Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2017

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2017	2016
Fixed Assets:		
Property Land & Equipment	11,413,789.59	11,504,512.41
Current Assets:		
Cash in Bank and in hand	23,347,564.49	12,671,878.26
Partner Advances	6,150,050.32	8,549,564.75
Accrued Grant Income	1,392,052.81	2,035,628.48
Other Current Assets	91,335.00	321,640.39
Total	30,981,002.62	23,578,711.88
TOTAL ASSETS	42,394,792.21	35,083,224.29
Current Liabilities:		
Grants Received in Advance	25,265,618.93	18,204,080.67
Amounts due to Other Parties	3,548,022.57	4,782,696.84
Other Current Liabilities	428,256.10	365,361.72
Total	29,241,897.60	23,352,139.23
Fund Balance:		
Initial Funds	200,000.00	200,000.00
Accumulated Funds (Incomes over Expenditures)	12,952,894.61	11,531,085.06
Total	13,152,894.61	11,731,085.06
TOTAL ENITY FUNDS	42,394,792.21	35,083,224.29



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

1. General Information

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation was incorporated as a foundation under Thai laws on 19 April 2002. The Foundation locates at 112 Moo 1, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai 50210, Thailand.

The main objectives of the Foundation are as below;

1. To share ideas and experiences as well as skills and knowledge of the original inhabitants.
2. To promote and provide peace and harmony among the original inhabitants.
3. To promote and provide support to the original inhabitants in developing (conserving) their culture and tradition.
4. To perform activities for public benefit or work with other charity organizations for public benefit.
5. Not to have actions related to politics.
6. To operate not for profit.

2. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial report is prepared in accrual basis in according with the Thai generally accepted accounting principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543. The Financial report is presented in Thai baht.

The Financial statement have been prepared by using historical cost measurement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks due within 3 months where the risk of value fluctuation is minimum.

Income and Expense Recognition

The Foundation recognizes its income and expenses in accrual basis.

Property plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment represent equipment which were valued at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

The Foundation depreciates its asset by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Building	20 years
Fencing	20 years
Office equipment	5 years

◀▶ About AIPP

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization established in 1992 by Indigenous Peoples' movements as a platform for solidarity and cooperation. AIPP is actively promoting and defending indigenous peoples' rights and human rights; sustainable development and management of resources and environment protection. Through the years, AIPP has developed its expertise on grassroots capacitybuilding, advocacy and networking from local to global levels and strengthening partnerships with indigenous organizations, support NGOs, UN agencies and other institutions. At present, AIPP has 47 members from 14 countries in Asia with 7 indigenous peoples' national alliances/networks and 35 local and sub-national organizations including 16 are ethnic-based organizations, five (5) indigenous women and four (4) are indigenous youth organizations.

◀▶ Our Vision

Indigenous Peoples in Asia are living with dignity and fully exercising their rights, distinct cultures and identity, and enhancing their sustainable management systems on lands, territories and resources for their own future and development in an environment of peace, justice and equality.

◀▶ Our Mission

AIPP strengthen the solidarity, cooperation and capacities of indigenous peoples in Asia to promote and protect their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management system for their development and self-determination.

◀▶ Our Programmes

Our main areas of work among the different programmes are information dissemination, awareness raising, capacity building, advocacy and networking from local to global. Our programmes are:

- Communication Programme
- Environment
- Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
- Indigenous Women
- Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building
- Regional Capacity Building

AIPP is accredited as an NGO in special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and as observer organization with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). AIPP is a member of the International Land Coalition (ILC).



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP)

ANNUAL REPORT

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Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

108 Soi 6, Moo 5 Tambon Sanpranate Amphur Sansai Chiang Mai 50210, Thailand

www.aippnet.org, www.ccm.in.aippnet.org,

iphndefenders.net, www.iva.aippnet.org



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