



**TRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY
TO ADVANCE INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

ANNUAL REPORT
2016



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)



STRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY TO ADVANCE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT, 2016

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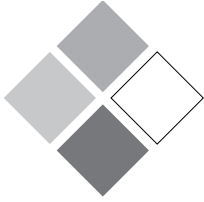


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ACRONYMS

A

- ADB** – Asian Development Bank
AICHR – ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AIIB – Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIPP – Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

B

- BCV** – Building Community Voices

C

- CCMIN** – Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network
COP – Conference of Parties
CSOs – Civil Society Organizations

E

- EMRIP** – Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

F

- FAO** – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

G

- GA** – General Assembly

H

- HRD** – Human Rights Defender

I

- IFI** – International Financial Institution
IMN – Indigenous Media Network
IP – Indigenous Peoples
IPHRD – Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders
IPO – Indigenous Peoples Organization
IVA – Indigenous Voices in Asia

J

- JOAS** – Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia/Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia

N

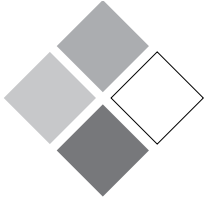
- NGO** – Non-governmental Organization

R

- REDD** – Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

U

- UN** – United Nations
UNFCCC – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII – UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

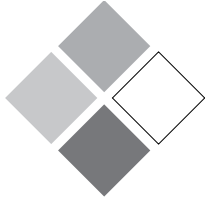


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

AIPP expresses its gratitude to everyone who inspired and supported us in our work in advancing the recognition, protection, and respect of indigenous peoples' rights and welfare in Asia. We continue to be inspired by the relentless struggles of many indigenous communities to assert their rights and the countless human rights advocates, individuals, and civil society organizations that support indigenous peoples' struggles.

We also acknowledge and express our heartfelt gratitude to the following donors and partners of AIPP who have been continuously supporting the institutional strengthening of AIPP and our work in addressing the needs and priorities of indigenous communities in the region: Tamalpais Trust Fund; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) represented by the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok; Oxfam Australia; International Labour Organization (ILO); International Workgroup for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Forest Peoples Programme (FPP); Oxfam Novib; Oxfam America; Oxfam Australia; The Christensen Fund (TCF); The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd.(MISEREOR); Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC); Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad); Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO); United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI); and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (SCBD).

As AIPP continues its work under a new leadership, we hope that our gains through the years continue to flourish and advance.



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

The year 2016 marked a transition period for AIPP in terms of its leadership. In September, AIPP held its 7th General Assembly, which ushered a new set of officers and adopted the strategic programme for the period 2017- 2021, among others.

Prior to the General Assembly, an external evaluation of AIPP was conducted covering the period of the strategic programme implementation from 2013-2016 which was adopted by the previous General Assembly. Based on the findings of the external evaluation, AIPP had significantly advanced as a regional organization particularly in strengthening indigenous peoples' organizations, coalitions, communities, and movements, including their institutional capacities. With greater solidarity was a marked increased visibility at the regional and global levels, of the issues and recommendations of indigenous peoples in Asia, among which were documented human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples and AIPP's advocacy work being done by its members and partners at the country level. AIPP also played a key role in strengthening the capacities of indigenous women and their movements and to raise the visibility of their rights and issues through timely advocacy, critical research and publications, capacity development, and participation of indigenous women in global and regional processes.

In relation to sustainability, AIPP has taken initiatives to engage in social entrepreneurship with the establishment of the AIPP Printing Press in 2010, and the INA House Training and Resource Center in 2014 for resource generation. These initiatives which were decided by the previous Executive Council were welcomed by the members, and while these continue to pose challenges, they remain as opportunities for long term resource generation for the organization. The building of AIPP's eco-office in 2016 was a dream come true that has inspired members and partners, and serves as a model for indigenous organizations.

As 2016 was also the last year of my two consecutive terms as the Secretary General of AIPP, I am humbled by the opportunity and confidence given to me by the members to lead, together with the past Executive Council, and with the support of the secretariat. Throughout those eight years, AIPP has undergone dramatic advances because of the hard work, commitment and dedication of the AIPP leadership, the secretariat and the members. The collective leadership of the past EC; and the cooperation and solidarity of members and partners continue to be the driving force of AIPP in gaining credibility and recognition as a vibrant regional organization of indigenous peoples in advancing our rights, welfare and aspirations. It has also gained generous support from a growing number of partners, allies and donors.

At the same time, there are a number of challenges faced by AIPP internally and externally. I recognize and take responsibility for my weaknesses and remain humble and committed in serving indigenous peoples. These challenges have provided me and AIPP with invaluable lessons in moving forward to further strengthen the indigenous peoples' movement in Asia and beyond. The challenges in meeting the growing needs of members and partner-organizations call for further strengthening of AIPP's leadership and the cooperation and solidarity of its members.

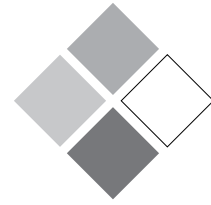
After eight years of being at the helm of AIPP, let me take this opportunity to sincerely express my gratitude to the AIPP Advisory Board, to the former members of the Executive Council, to the secretariat, all the AIPP members and partners, as well as to the donors. My journey with you has been enriching and fulfilling. I remain committed in the cause of indigenous peoples and will continue to work with many of you in my work on the Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples. While I left my post as the SG of AIPP, I continue to be part of the AIPP family as a member of the AIPP Advisory Board.

Joan Carling
Secretary General



PROGRAMME REPORTS





HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN AND POLICY ADVOCACY PROGRAMME

Overall Objective: Indigenous organizations and indigenous human rights defenders increased their capacity in documentation and advocacy at the national, regional, and international levels to promote, protect, and defend their individual and collective rights.

◆ Key Activities

- Monitoring and documentation of cases of human rights violations against indigenous peoples in the region
- Gathering of information on the implementation or non-implementation of indigenous peoples' rights by states
- Direct submission of cases by the members of the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHRD) Network to relevant human rights bodies and mechanisms
- Dissemination of urgent appeals and sign-on petitions on human rights violations against indigenous peoples
- Supporting indigenous peoples human rights defenders at risk and communities in struggle by facilitating small grants from various sources to support IPHRD focal points
- Information sharing on key human rights issues of indigenous peoples using various channels such as website, social networking sites, and listservs
- Regular coordination and updating of the IPHRD Network and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE)
- Capacity building on human rights documentation, monitoring, advocacy and on the safeguard policies and grievance mechanisms of International Financial Institutions (IFI)
- Facilitation and support for the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives to key regional and international advocacy events

◆ Key Achievements

- A total of 455¹ (80 male, 94 female, 71 youth, and two indigenous persons with disabilities) indigenous peoples and support groups increased their skills on human rights documentation and advocacy and their knowledge/awareness on the following: International Financial Institutions (IFIs), in particular, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and its safeguards system; the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); Chinese investments; the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines and broader Business and Human Rights framework; international investment agreements; Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); principles of human rights; relevant national laws and policies; and engagement with relevant UN human rights mechanisms and procedures, among others.

The above contributed to the following:

- Concerned indigenous communities and organizations in Cambodia and Myanmar formulated concrete strategies for further engagement with IFIs, United Nations (UN) and other human rights mechanisms on ten (10) cases of violations against indigenous peoples.
- At the Asia Preparatory Meeting in Yangon, more than 70 representatives of indigenous communities and organizations, support non-government organizations, and UN agencies drafted strategies for engagement with UN mechanisms and procedures relevant to indigenous peoples for 2016, including major campaigns such as #LandRightsNow. The strategies have been effectively implemented at the 15th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the 9th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), Asia Regional Forum, and UN Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, also through the coordination of Asia Caucus, delivery of joint statements, and meetings with UN mechanisms. Asia Caucus members have well acknowledged the engagement at the UNPFII, EMRIP and the Asia Regional and UN Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights which were facilitated by AIPP.

¹ Data not fully disaggregated as per age and gender.



Campaigns, Advocacy, and Networking:

In 2016, the Programme facilitated six new human rights campaigns in four countries through the submission of advocacy communications at the national and international levels on the following:

- Land concessions in Preah Vihear and persecution of HRDs in Koh Kong in Cambodia
- Selective prosecution against Jannie Lasimbang in Malaysia
- Forced dispossession of lands in Rawai beach and forced eviction of Karens from Kaeng Krachan National Park in Thailand
- Non-compliance with World Bank Safeguards of the Trade and Transport Facilitation Studies Project in Bangladesh



❖ *Indigenous leaders and community representatives hold a consultation on the World Bank funded Bangladesh Trade and Transport Facilitation Studies Project. After complaints from indigenous communities, the Bank withdrew its support, citing that the Project did not meet the standard of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as required by the Bank. See <http://iphrdefenders.net/bangladesh-comply-with-world-bank-safeguard-for-chittagong-connectivity-project/>. Photo Credit: Kapaeeng Foundation*

The Programme has also continued engagement in the three campaigns since 2015:

- Panna Tiger Reserve in India
- Lumad Killings in the Philippines
- Peace for Jummas in Bangladesh

Altogether, AIPP produced or co-produced 13 statements at global/regional level and 20 statements at national level, while 125 statements or reports were issued by AIPP member/partner organizations. A large number of statements produced at the country level proves that indigenous peoples and their organizations are undertaking greater advocacy on their own at the national level, while AIPP has been engaged in technical support, including capacity building.

- The Programme is collaborating further with expert organizations for advocacy on cases of indigenous rights violations by IFIs. One example is the referral of World Bank funded Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Connectivity Project in Bangladesh to the Coalition for Human Rights in Development where AIPP sits in the Steering Committee for effective mobilization of financial and technical support. Engagement in a number of other IFI-funded cases in Nepal, India and Myanmar has been strengthened through support for documentation, community mobilization and capacity building.
- There has been continued pressure on the World Bank to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples in its safeguards review process. This includes the letter of three UN mandate-holders on the rights of indigenous peoples and follow-up advocacy through relevant coalition and network organizations. Concerns have also been reiterated regarding Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) safeguards and non-compliance with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguards in various cases. Coalition and network organizations, have done the same at relevant opportunities (such as the first annual meeting of AIIB and in-person meeting with ADB staff), though to lesser extent than for the WB.
- More than 200 IPOs and CSOs signed on AIPP's letter sent to the Malaysian authorities regarding the judicial harassment of indigenous leader Jannie Lasimbang. Though the authorities never acknowledged receipt of the letter, international pressure and attention, including from media, have been sustained and strengthened through photo campaigns and at global advocacy opportunities such as UNPFII and #LandRightsNow campaigns. This continuously provides moral support and solidarity to Jannie Lasimbang.



❖ *Malaysia –#Justice4Jannie campaign poster. Former AIPP Secretary-General and current Secretary-General of JOAS, an AIPP member organization, was charged with undertaking illegal assembly for her role in organizing Bersih 4 rally in Sabah last year. The court acquitted her in December 2016. See <http://iphndefenders.net/justice4jannie/>. Photo Credit: Sze Ning/JOAS*

- Indigenous peoples' issues have been strongly incorporated in the mainstream human rights and civil society movements of Thailand through engagement with (and supporting engagement of indigenous representatives with) CSOs, expert NGOs and diplomatic missions for Thailand's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Indigenous peoples' issues in Thailand, including various cases of human rights violations, have also been brought again to the attention of the Special Rapporteur (SR) on the rights of indigenous peoples during her informal visit to the country. AIPP also supported indigenous peoples' organizations in Indonesia, India and the Philippines for engagement in the forthcoming UPR through technical assistance in making joint stakeholders' submissions.
- Indigenous peoples' rights have received significant and increasing attention in UN business and human rights processes and multi-stakeholder initiatives. For example, with support from the UN, there was favorable participation of indigenous representatives in the Asia Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights, including as speakers/panelists. Perhaps for the first time in any regional Business and Human Rights forum, there was also a specific parallel session on indigenous peoples as well as attention to indigenous issues in other sessions. The Programme continues to support AIPP's engagement through the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Forum in the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative for greater sustainability and transparency. The Forum is in the process of being officially established following the April 2016 meeting which the Programme helped organize in Malaysia and was attended by more than 10 indigenous representatives from around the world.



❖ 2nd meeting of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) Indigenous Peoples Advisory Forum (IPAF) held in Kuantan, Malaysia. The meeting was hosted by JOAS and the Centre for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC). **Photo Credit:** JOAS

- New areas of advocacy such as the International Investment Agreements (IIAs) have been studied and discussed with indigenous representatives and other stakeholders as part of the SR on IPs' regional consultation on impacts of IIAs on IPs.
- Advocacy with ASEAN has been reinvigorated. Indigenous peoples' recommendations to the ASEAN People's Forum, including meaningful participation and inclusion of issues, have been channeled to the Forum while plans are afoot to re-convene IPs Task Force on ASEAN with revised and well-defined strategy. Engagement with AICHR is also being strengthened with increased communication through particular AICHR representatives and participation in AICHR events. AIPP's application for AICHR consultative relationship has been approved.

Overall human rights advocacy is continuously being strengthened. Country Focal Points have been identified and commissioned in eight countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines) for greater engagement in key cases of human rights violations and coordination of IPHRDs at national levels even if they are provided minimal support only for the time being. The Human Rights Violations Database has been simplified and revised for updates on cases of violations with current updated information on 37 cases from end 2015 through 2016.



❖ Indigenous Navigator2 Initiative

Piloting of the Indigenous Navigator Initiative for data generation by indigenous peoples has been successfully concluded under the first phase. The navigator tool is now well integrated in AIPP activities throughout the region in coordination with the Regional Capacity Building and Environment Programmes. This preliminary visualization and innovation of AIPP has been taken up at the global level and is gaining strength. The second phase which will provide more support for data generation and advocacy as well as support for the needs towards greater advocacy for indigenous rights in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) debate has been proposed for financing.

Fundraising

- To deal with the limitation of funds, the Programme has been able to mobilize and provide small grants for capacity building, documentation and community mobilization in various cases of human rights violations through internal and external sources. Funds have been raised from new sources or mobilized from existing sources to support some of those cases such as:
 - Socfin rubber plantation concessions in Mondulkiri, Cambodia
 - ADB-funded Tanahu Hydropower Project in Nepal
 - ADB-funded North East State Roads Investment Program in India
 - Criminalization of indigenous persons under forest crimes in Huay Nam Rin village and land offences in Koh Lipe of Thailand

❖ Positive Changes as a Results of the Programme's Activities

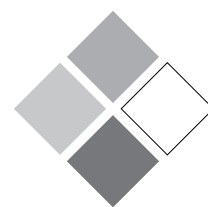
1. There were a number of successful cases of human rights violations where AIPP provided financial and technical support for mobilizations. Examples are the withdrawal of the World Bank funding from the Bangladesh Trade and Transport Facilitation Studies project, which violated rights of indigenous communities in Chittagong Hill Tracts; the case of targeted prosecution against Jannie Lasimbang in Malaysia; and the persecution of Chong community leader Ven Vorn and three other Mother Nature activists in Cambodia. Further, there were significant community mobilizations in a number of other cases.

²For more information see www.indigenoustravel.org



❖ *Cambodia indigenous Chong leader Ven Vorn is handcuffed on his way to jail. Vorn was released in March from a five-month long pre-trial detention after a suspended prison sentence for “illegal logging” which was clearly linked to his environmental activism in Koh Kong province. See <http://iphndefenders.net/save-areng-valley/>.
Photo Credit: Mother Nature*

2. There was continued engagement with traditional UN mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples (such as treaty bodies, Special Procedures, etc.) as well as increased advocacy with other newer advocacy processes (such as Business and Human Rights, International Financial Institutions (IFI), etc.). At least 12 communications, complaints and submissions from seven countries on a wide range of human rights issues of indigenous peoples were made through AIPP to various mechanisms, including national institutions, UN Special Procedures, UNPFII, EMRIP, UPR, CESC and IFI complaint mechanism.
3. The indigenous peoples’ issues have reached an ever-widening network at regional and inter-national levels through the Programme. Participation in various advocacy events and opportunities, as well as increasing collaboration with CSOs, has brought greater attention to challenges to human rights.



ADVOCACY

◆ KEY ACTIVITIES

- Capacity building activities including trainings and workshops on indigenous peoples' land rights, targeting IPHRDs including IWHRDs among others;
- Direct support to indigenous communities to promote and assert their collective land rights through community mobilization activities;
- Conduct of national and regional launches of the #landrightsnow campaign;
- Mobilize indigenous communities, organizations and networks in collaboration with CSOs to support the #landrightsnow campaign on several key occasions, such as the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence among others;
- Participate and share on indigenous peoples' land rights issues in various global and regional meetings, forums and mechanisms, such as the Asia Regional Land Forum, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, IUCN World Conservation Congress, etc;
- Hosting of the global dialogue meeting on Enhanced Participation of IPs at the United Nations in Bangkok, Thailand



◆ *Indigenous Representatives from seven socio-cultural regions during the global dialogue meeting on Enhanced Participation of IPs at the United Nations in Bangkok, Thailand*
Photo Credit: AIPP

◆ KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Advocacy (local, national, regional, international) and Networking

- Increased concerted efforts and mobilization of AIPP members on land rights issues through the Global Call to Action (GCA) to double land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities campaign. Since its launch on March 2, 2016, GCA campaign has gained the support of more than 200 CSOs and IPOs in the 14 countries where AIPP members and partners are based.



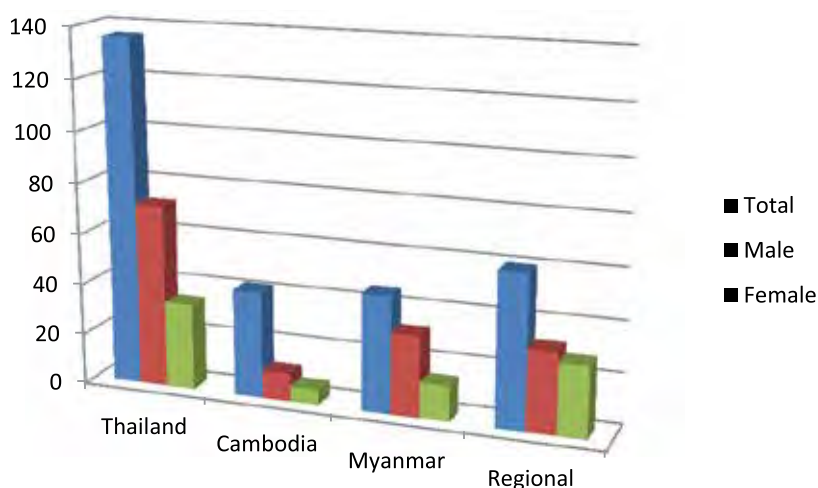
- Integration of cross-cutting issues such as land rights, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities (IPWDs) in the overall AIPP planning and activities and inter-programme collaboration and coordination is increasing and strengthened through the centralization of the fundamental and cross-cutting issues (e.g. Land rights, IPWDs and SDGs).
- Tracking of AIPP policy advocacy work including its progress, challenges and opportunities through advocacy chart and recommendations from AIPP policy advocacy materials have been systematized and consolidated into a data-base for easier referencing by the secretariat, EC members, in particular AIPP members and partners.



Capacity Building

- Increased awareness of indigenous peoples (IPs) in Asia, in particular AIPP members on the land rights and SDGs issues through the conduct of trainings and learning exchange on IPs land rights, particularly on the GCA campaign targeting indigenous youth, women including IPHRDs in Thailand and Cambodia.

Participants to the various trainings, learning exchange, and launch of the GCA campaign



- Production of information and educational materials on IPs land rights, SDGs targeting IPs in Asia and beyond to not only raising their awareness on the respective issues but also to build their capacity and prepare them to engage with their governments from local, national to international level.

Title of the training/ campaign/educational material	# of copies produced	# of copies distributed	Translations
Indigenous Peoples' Initiatives for Land Rights Recognition in Asia (September 2016)	500	300	-
Animation Video on SDGs and Indigenous Peoples (September 2016)			6 local and national languages (Mizo, Tetum, Bahasa Malaysia, Bengali, Nepalese, Mandarin -Chinese)

Title of the training/ campaign/educational material	# of copies produced	# of copies distributed	Translations
Practical Guidelines on SDGs	1000	300	5 national languages including Thai, Bahasa Malaysia and Hindi
GCA Policy Asks	100 (Thai version) 200 (English version) 1500 (Bahasa Malaysia version)	100 (Thai version) 200 (English version) 1500 (Bahasa Malaysia version)	3 national languages (Thai, Bahasa Malaysia, Khmer)
GCA campaign logo			4 national languages (Bahasa Malaysia, Chinese, Japanese, Thai)
Various GCA campaign slogans / banner in English	150	150	

- Information Sharing and Awareness Raising

INFORMATION SHARING AND AWARENESS RAISING

Facebook Page:

WE Demand #landrightsnow

Likes: **2843**

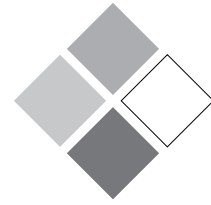
Highest reach: **210,679** (9 August 2016)

We Demand #landrightsnow FB Page

Managed together with #landrightsnow global campaign team in Oxfam Novib

Likes: 2,843 (Dec 2016)

Highest reach: 210,679 (9 Aug 2016)



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

Overall Goal: Indigenous leaders and organizations in Asia are empowered to promote and defend their rights, welfare, and interests.

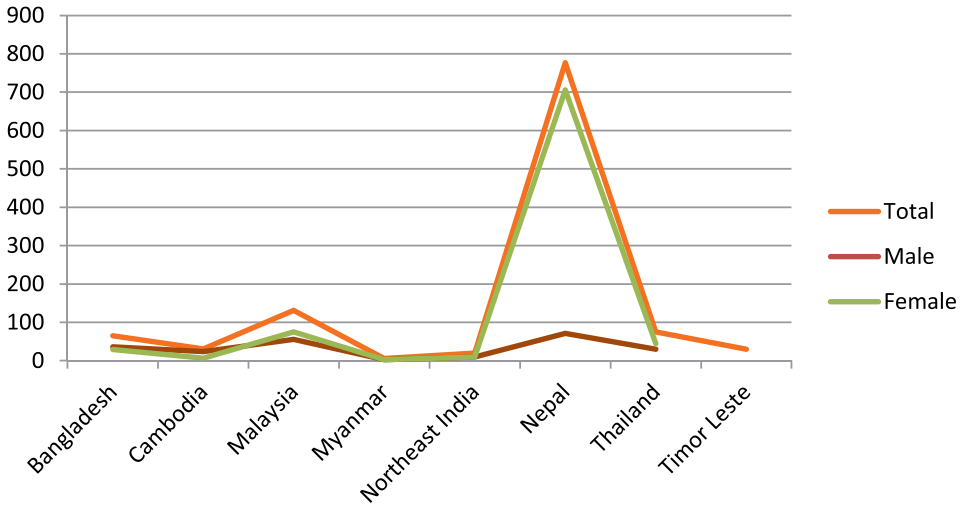
The Regional Capacity Building programme leads in consolidating the capacity building work of all AIPP programmes as well as the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Indigenous Youth Platform.

❖ Key Activities

- Conduct of community seminars and capacity building on the UNDRIP, World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) Outcome Document, leadership, national laws, policies and developments, and arising issues that affect indigenous peoples
- Advocacy with local and national government agencies
- Leadership trainings for indigenous youth
- Internship and capacity building for indigenous youth including ensuring their participation to key national, regional, and international advocacy events
- Compilation and regular updating of the regional list of trainees, resource persons, and education materials, including support for translation of relevant educational materials.

◆ Key Achievements

The reach of various internship, capacity building and awareness raising activities of the programme at the country level is reflected below:



- The participants from Nepal, Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Northeast India, Thailand, and Timor Leste increased their knowledge and awareness on various topics such as the UNDRIP, WCIP Outcome Document, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), enhancing their livelihood and small business enterprises, leadership, advocacy, UN mechanisms relating to indigenous peoples, public speaking, and community leadership.



◆ Villagers during the peaceful protest against the resettlement of the villages located in the elephant corridor in Assam. Two villages are already resettled to another location at Tokolangso Koilamati, Northeast India. **Photo Credit:** Pankaj Teron/KHRW



- ▶ In Cambodia, indigenous leaders from the provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Kg Thom, Kg Spue, and Koh Kong increased their knowledge and skills in community organizing. This is part of the initiative of AIPP and its members and partners in Cambodia to strengthen the constituency of the Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Alliance (CIPA), which is the national network of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities.
- ▶ In Myanmar, six indigenous youth completed their six months internship which increased their skills and knowledge on human rights, relevant national laws and policies, English language, and computer skills. They shared and transferred to their respective communities the skills and knowledge they gained in the internship.

◆ Learning Exchanges and Intergenerational Transfer of Knowledge between the Elders and the Youth

The programme had been conducting exchanges among indigenous youths from various countries and communities and between indigenous elders and the youths. These resulted to enhanced inter-learning and strengthened solidarity among the indigenous youths and elders. Likewise, the exchanges contributed to the strengthening of indigenous youth networks at the local, national, and regional levels.

- In Malaysia, a total of 213 participants (81 indigenous youths from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia, and 132 elders from Malaysia) attended the Youth Exchange and Youth Jamboree in conjunction with the celebration of the World's Indigenous Peoples' Day. The indigenous youth participants drafted, adopted, and submitted a youth declaration³ to the Chief Minister of the Selangor State in Malaysia. An action plan was also developed to strengthen the capacities of indigenous youth and their networks at the local and national levels.

³ See <http://www.aippcloud.space/index.php/s/l4218OhDFq3fcLN>



❖ Participants presenting the result of group work during the Youth Jamboree & Exchange Programme held in Selangor, Malaysia. The meeting was hosted by Belia-JOAS. **Photo Credit:** Marifel Macalanda

- AIPP, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN) organized the Asia Indigenous Youth Workshop on Indigenous Knowledge, back to back with the International Indigenous Youth Conference. These events were attended by a total of 37 participants (20 women and 17 men) from Nepal, North East India, Central India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia West Papua, Taiwan, Canada, Brazil and Australia. These events resulted in the increase in the participants' knowledge of indigenous peoples' rights and issues; traditional knowledge of the Karen people in Thailand; forms of indigenous art; skills in public speaking, negotiation, resolution and statement writing; photo and video documentation; song and poem writing; network building; and livelihood.



❖ The Indigenous youths and elders expressing their solidarity on common and collective issues of Indigenous Peoples during Knowledge Sharing and Exchange Workshop held in Chiang Mai, Thailand. **Photo Credit:** AIPP



❖ Strengthening Indigenous Organizations and Networks

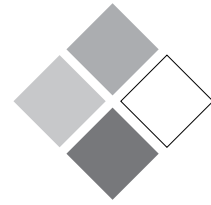
The RCB programme is actively involved in the institutional strengthening of indigenous peoples' organizations and national networks. In 2016, it supported the development of the road map to strengthen CIPA as the national network of indigenous peoples' organizations, communities, and institutions in Cambodia.

The programme likewise supported the initial strategic planning of the Nationalities Youth Forum (NYF), an organization previously based in the border of Thailand and Myanmar. The members returned to their respective states due to the political developments in Myanmar and the organization is re-establishing the national network for indigenous youth and re-convening its members.

❖ Production and Translation of Educational Materials

The programme updated relevant manuals and translated key documents for use by more indigenous communities so they can effectively assert and advocate for their rights and issues. In 2016, the programme supported the printing and distribution of *Rights! Volume 2, the Gender Manual*, and the resource book on different IP international mechanisms and national laws in Bengali; and the translation of the following:

DOCUMENT/PUBLICATION	LANGUAGE/S
Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders' Field Handbook on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy	Thai
WCIP Outcome Document	Nepalese, Ilocano (Philippines)



ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Overall Goal: The collective rights to land, territories, and resources of the indigenous peoples in Asia, as well as their knowledge on sustainable resource management systems, food sovereignty and livelihood projects are protected, respected, and recognized at local, national, regional, and international levels.

❖ Key Activities

- Community mapping and submission of community maps to the relevant government agencies
- Trainings on community based resource/forest management, climate change, Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), relevant national laws and policies such as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), and Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, biodiversity, traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use
- Documentation, submission and monitoring of human rights violations against indigenous peoples
- National workshop-cum-dialogue on land and forest rights and support for the strengthening of local governance of indigenous communities in Central India
- Participation in key regional and international environment-related advocacy processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Inter-sessional and Conference of Parties (COP), ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN), and the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week (APFW)
- Focused activities for indigenous women such as the Campaign Against Domestic Violence on Women and Alcoholism in India; and the Regional Exchange on Indigenous Women and Climate Change
- Capacity building of the membership of indigenous peoples' networks
- Publication and translation of educational and advocacy materials
- Support for the celebration of World's Indigenous Peoples' Day



❖ A rally was organized by the Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples Forum (CTPF) in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh, India in collaboration with local networks to celebrate the World's Indigenous Peoples' Day. *Photo Credit: CTPF*

❖ Key Achievements

Advocacy and Networking

International:

- Through the continuous advocacy work of indigenous peoples actively engaging in the UNFCCC COP, the COP 22 mandated the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to operationalize the Indigenous Peoples' Platform.
- AIPP is recognized for its continuous efforts and contribution to the global climate change movement of indigenous peoples and in bringing the voice of Asia in climate change processes



❖ AIPP expressed solidarity with the Standing Rock Sioux tribe during the COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco. *Photo Credit: AIPP Archive*

Regional:

- The unprecedented partnership of AIPP with key regional organizations such as the Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP), Asian Farmer Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), and RECOFTC resulted in the visibility and recognition of indigenous peoples' issues on traditional livelihoods and forest conservation during the ASEAN Social Forestry Network and Asia Pacific Forestry Week, and Knowledge Exchange for the promotion of rights and livelihoods.

National:

- Indigenous peoples' representatives are included in the technical working groups of REDD+ and Programme Executive Board of the UN REDD Programme in Myanmar.
- The liaison group consisting of three indigenous peoples' representatives (one each from North East India and Central India and an indigenous woman representative) was established to advance the strategic engagement of indigenous peoples with UNDP, FAO and relevant government agencies in India.
- Some AIPP members have accessibility to meetings and dialogues with Presidents, Vice- Presidents, Ministers, Members of Parliament and government agencies, among others, on indigenous peoples' rights, land tenure, climate change, disaster risk reduction and forest conservation.

Local/state level:

- Three memoranda were submitted to the Honorable President of India by indigenous peoples' network highlighting the key issues, challenges and their recommendations.
- The Indigenous Peoples Forum in Odisha (IPFO) and Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples' Forum (CTPF) increased their capacity and visibility.



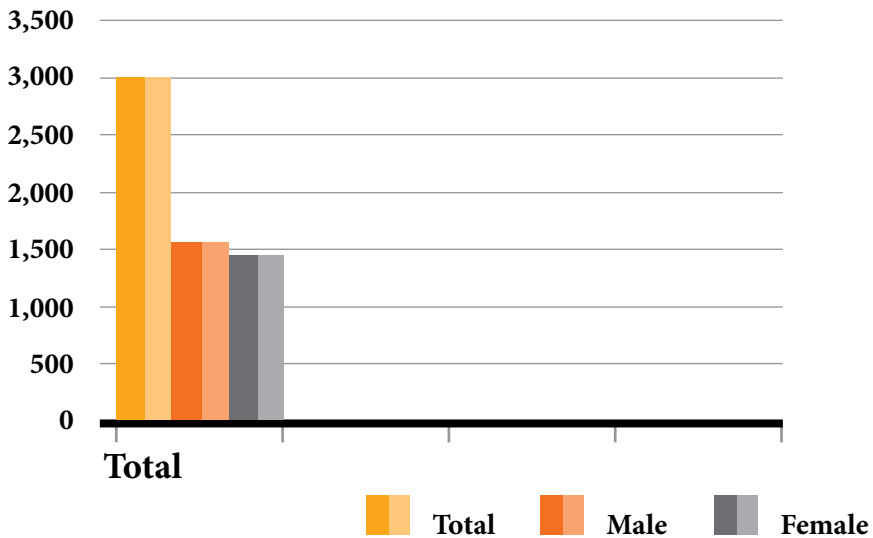
◆ *Community leader speaking during a discussion meeting on Self-governance and land rights.*
Photo credit: Praful Lakra/CTPF



- Twelve human rights violation cases (4 cases from Odisha and 8 cases from Chhattisgarh) were documented relating to forest and land rights. Among the documented cases, two were on human rights violations which were submitted to the Odisha state governor for action and two cases on land rights which were filed with the high court in Sundergarh, Odisha.
- An inter-state advocacy strategy was drafted that will guide the state level advocacy of indigenous peoples' network.
- 27 community maps in Mainland India were prepared and submitted
- There is increased awareness of the forest rights committee on their roles and responsibilities to support communities in filing forest rights claims and issuing notification to concerned agencies.
- There were massive community mobilizations with participation of 6000 (3034 women and 2966 men) from 54 villages in Kutra block Odisha; 10000 (6000 women and 4000 men) in Rourkela Odisha; 3000 (1534 women and 1466 men) at Chhatra, Jharkhand; and 2500 (1726 women and 774 men) in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh during the commemoration of the World's Indigenous Peoples (IP) Day.
- Seven (7) communities in the Philippines and Thailand have developed a work plan on disaster risk reduction and natural resource management.

Capacity Building

The figures below show the total number of participants in the trainings on climate change, REDD+, Forest Rights Act (FRA 2006), Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act 1996 (PESA), Community Protocols, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the Convention on Biological Diversity, project management, human rights documentation, and indigenous peoples' rights, among others.



- The capacity building activities contributed to
 - increased knowledge and confidence among indigenous leaders to assert their rights and to respond to the emerging issues and needs; and
 - sensitization and capacity building of government representatives on indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use
- Increased awareness of indigenous communities through the translation and distribution of relevant educational and UN documents

Title of the training/ educational material	# of copies produced	Translations
Training Manual on GPS Mapping	200	Hindi
Natural Farming Book	1000	Hindi
Leaflet on community mapping	1000	Nepali
World Conference on Indigenous Peoples Outcome Document		Burmese and Vietnamese
UN System Wide Action Plan (UN SWAP)		Burmese and Vietnamese

Information Sharing and Awareness Raising

- At least 200 types of information including publications, articles and statements on indigenous peoples' rights, traditional knowledge, climate change, biodiversity and REDD+ shared through the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN), Asia Biodiversity and International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) listserv were shared and contributed to awareness raising.



CCMIN Facebook Page: There were 2364 likes in 2015 December; and 3095 likes in 2016 December.

Highest Reach in Facebook:

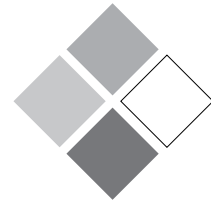
- 8.8 K (443 shares, Quote from Ban Ki Moon on IPs)
- 6.7 K (Article on traditional knowledge and climate change; 239 shares)
- 5.4 K (Animation video on climate change and REDD, 171 shares)



CCMIN Twitter: There were 198 followers in December 2015; 372 followers in December 2016 (as of date, 580 tweets).

Highest impression on Twitter: 961 (Indigenous women and climate change)

Visitors: 45% women and 55% men



INDIGENOUS WOMEN PROGRAMME

Overall Objective: Indigenous women in Asia assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples.



❖ *AIPP secretariat members join the march on International Women's Day, in Chiang Mai, Thailand, March 2016. Photo Credit: AIPP*



❖ Key Activities

- Facilitation of participation of indigenous women representatives to key advocacy events at the regional and global levels
- Promotion of indigenous women's stories of struggles, key issues and contributions to water management through the production of publications and briefing papers
- Capacity building for indigenous women and men on research methodologies, leadership, and advocacy skills
- Support for the economic empowerment of indigenous women in Thailand through trainings on product design
- Conduct of the exchange visit among indigenous women representatives from the Mekong Region and South Asia
- Support for the institutional strengthening of indigenous women's organizations and networks
- Monitoring of the implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy
- Support for the institutional strengthening of indigenous women's organizations and networks
- Monitoring of the implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy



❖ *Indigenous women from Vietnam share their experiences during the 3rd Exchange Visit in Yangon, Myanmar in 2016. Photo Credit: AIPP*

❖ Key Achievements

Capacity Building

- Increased knowledge and skills in advocacy and leadership, product design, and research methodologies of 126 indigenous women and men in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand

- Increased livelihood opportunities for Lahu, Karen, Hmong and Mien indigenous women from four (4) communities in Thailand through skills training on the protection and enhancement of their indigenous knowledge in weaving and formation of livelihood groups in their respective communities

Advocacy and Networking

- Increased visibility of indigenous women's and land rights issues and contribution to the global campaign on land rights through the publication and massive distribution of the fact sheet on indigenous women and land rights
- Increased visibility of AIPP's work in general, and its work on indigenous women in particular, through participation in key events at the regional and national levels



❖ *Indigenous women representatives from Preah Vihear, Cambodia participate in the discussion on indigenous women and land rights, 2016. Photo Credit: AIPP*

Institutional Strengthening and Solidarity Building

- Increased solidarity and collaboration among member and partner organizations at the country level in Cambodia through joint implementation of project activities
- Increased visibility of the Bangladesh Indigenous Women's Network (BIWN) including its work on building solidarity among indigenous women's groups and other stakeholders
- Increased institutional capacity of BIWN and the Indigenous Women's Network in Thailand (IWNT) by supporting the development of their Strategic Plans (2016-17) and the conduct of the Annual General Assembly of IWNT
- Increased collaboration with women and other organizations through engagement on key events such as the International Women's Day events and 16 days of Activism against Gender Based Violence



❖ Representatives from Nepal, Mainland India, North East India, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia strengthen their network during the 3rd Indigenous Women's Exchange Visit in Yangon, Myanmar, 2016. Photo Credit: AIPP

Implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy

In November 2016, for the fourth year in a row, the IW Programme invited all AIPP members and partners to complete an internet-based survey. Previous results have shown a steady increase in participants' responses, however, 2016 saw the figure drop from 40% in 2015, to 32% despite an extended deadline. As of December 2016, the survey had 18 respondents (compared to 25 in December 2015). The survey aims to gauge the progress of understanding on the implementation of AIPP's Gender Policy over the past three years. As in previous years, data were collected and consolidated into a database to track the trends in implementation. The survey in 2016 indicated that the participants have made increasing progress in implementing gender policies within their own organizations and that gender and women's participation are a priority for most of our member organizations. At the qualitative level, the survey allowed room for respondents to share specific challenges they face in implementing the gender policy, which included prevailing patriarchal mindsets at the community and national levels and persistent poverty taking priority over women's empowerment initiatives.


As of December 2016, 13 of AIPP's partners had responded to the Gender Survey. This is only half of respondents from 2015.

12%
In 2013 12% of members participated in our Gender Survey



In 2015, this figure had risen to 40% but in 2016, this figure has dropped back down to 27%

Please encourage your partners to complete the survey

In 2016 **92%** of respondents have, or are in the process of making, institutionalised guidelines on Gender. This is up from 75% in 2015!



0% of respondents have guidelines providing for People with Disabilities (PWD)



92%

of respondents claimed that they had made progress in addressing challenges for indigenous women and/or gender equality in 2016. Of these respondents, 39% stated that they had made a lot of progress.



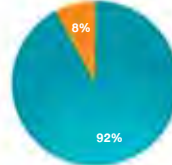
One respondent reported no progress.

However... **70%**

of respondents felt that opportunities to address gender and/or indigenous women's empowerment had been missed within their organization. 16% of these said that Many opportunities have been missed.***

***This means that we need to work harder to harness these missed opportunities.

More than 92% of respondents have some specific objectives/activities/components for indigenous women or gender equality. 46% said that most of their projects have women/gender specific activities.



80%

of respondents claim that 25%-75% of their project participants are women



15%

have 75-100% of participants who are women

That means that only 5% have less than 25% female participations

Similar to previous years...

Challenges

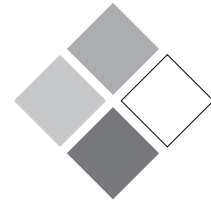
...remain in implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy at the partner level, Respondents reported lack of education, ongoing patriarchal mentalities and poverty as inhibitors to the promotion of indigenous women's rights.



HOWEVER,

91%

felt supported by AIPP when implementing their Gender policies and/or gender-targetted activities, Up from 90% in 2015.



COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Overall Objective: Indigenous peoples in Asia have greater knowledge of their rights and related issues and advocate for their rights, interests, and welfare through various media.

❖ Key Activities

- Information sharing on arising issues and policy developments relating to indigenous peoples in the Asia region and at the international level through various media such as websites and social media, among others
- Capacity building on media-related skills for indigenous journalists and activists
- Strengthening networking among indigenous journalists, activists and the mainstream media
- Monitoring of indigenous peoples' access to information and media in the region
- Production and translation of relevant materials

◆ Key Achievements

Advocacy and Networking

Among the Indigenous Voices in Asia (IVA) members at the country level:

- The Indigenous Media Network (IMN) has a solid reputation as the media of indigenous peoples. It was established in Thailand through the IVA project in collaboration with the Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission and representatives of 25 Indigenous Peoples networks and they developed a guideline for mainstream media awareness on presenting IP issues. Two members of IMN were also selected to be members of the Audience Council of Thai PBS and the recommendations of IPs were compiled and submitted to Thai PBS to be included in their working guidelines.
- Utilizing social media to raise indigenous peoples' issues and gain a wider reach was done by IVA project partner Building Community Voices (BCV) in Cambodia, by creating an Indigenous Peoples Facebook Page and linking with other indigenous rights activists.
- Under BCV, the members of the Peoples Indigenous Voices from Lom, La'ok and Yeak Loam communities have successfully submitted their request to the Ministry of Information to establish an IP community radio.
- In the Philippines, an indigenous journalist who is a member of the Indigenous Peoples Communicators Forum formed through the IVA project became a member of the National Press Club.

At the regional level, there is:

- Increased engagement of AIPP with media professionals through participation to regional media events, membership in the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand (FCCT), and the conduct of the Regional Media Exchange between indigenous journalists and mainstream media.

Capacity Building

- Four hundred (400) members of the Tonkla Youth Network in Thailand who attended the National Assembly of the Indigenous Youth Network gained basic knowledge on broadcasting and communication.
- Sixty-six (66) indigenous journalists and activists who participated in the Regional Media Exchange increased their knowledge on news/feature writing, photography and video, and social media.




❖ A total of 64 participants, coming from different countries in Asia and from Hawaii, composed of indigenous journalists, activists, students and from the mainstream media during the 3rd Regional Media Exchange held in Chiang Mai, Thailand. **Photo Credit: AIPP**

Information Sharing and Awareness Raising




aipp website
mobile friendly




2016: 14% returning visitor
2015: 12.5% returning visitor

bounce rate: 72.41% (2016)
79.19% (2015)
48 posts

facebook 2016



Very responsive for Messages
100% response rate, 9-mins response time



5,440 likes
33,100 reactions
about 653 posts
113,364 reach
55,608 reach (2015)

fans
Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Philippines, United States of America, Nepal, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia

women 37%
men 61%

Follow us!



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aippnet



fb.com/AIPPnet.org

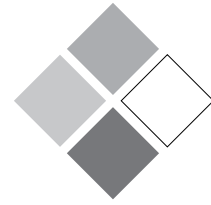
CONNECT WITH US



+66951341312



COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Overall Goal: The capacity of the governance structures of AIPP and its member organizations is strengthened to advance the regional movement of indigenous peoples in Asia and they are effectively responding to urgent and emerging issues, needs and challenges regarding indigenous peoples with greater cooperation and solidarity.

◆ Key Activities

- Conduct of Executive Council (EC) meetings for collective decision-making and consolidation of leadership (February, July, and September 2016) and joint meeting between the old and new EC members (September 2016)
- Conduct of the AIPP 7th General Assembly (GA) of the 48 member-organizations
- Conduct of an external impact evaluation on the work of AIPP from 2013-2016
- Developed and implemented a targeted staff development plan to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat
- Translated and disseminated the organizational documents of AIPP (Anti-Corruption Policy, Ethical Fundraising Policy, and the updated Gender Policy) to all members
- Review and updating of AIPP Finance Policies and Guidelines including the drafting of a Human Resource Management Manual for the AIPP Secretariat
- Establishment of the unified monitoring tools and guideline for the Secretariat
- Support for organizational strengthening of AIPP members and support for indigenous communities affected by disasters

A. Executive Council

Among the key outputs of the Executive Council in 2016 are:

- a. Approval of the 2016 AIPP Annual Plan and Budget
- b. Preparation and facilitation of the AIPP 7th General Assembly
- c. Approval of AIPP Fund requests in 2016, by providing support for organizational strengthening to five (5) indigenous organizations in Northeast India, Thailand, Philippines, and Bangladesh; and disaster support for communities in Northeast India, Myanmar, and Bangladesh affected by natural calamities
- d. Representation by six (6) Executive Council members to various regional and international advocacy events that increased AIPP's visibility and broadened its network



❖ *The Executive Council paying a visit to the building site of the AIPP Eco-office in February 2016.*
Photo Credit: AIPP

B. AIPP 7th General Assembly

AIPP's 7th General Assembly (GA) was conducted last September 27-29, 2016 in Chiang Mai, Thailand with the theme, "Strengthening Solidarity to Advance Indigenous Peoples' Rights." A total of 135 delegates representing 45 out of 48 AIPP member-organizations, 2013-2016 EC members, Foundation Board members, the Secretariat, observers, and AIPP donors and partners attended and participated in the event.



Highlights of the GA are as follows:

- Presentation of the 4-year report of the EC and Secretariat and the findings and recommendations of the independent evaluators of AIPP for the period of 2013-2016 (See <http://bit.ly/2jhugE3>)
- Approval of four candidate members as full-fledged members and a candidate member totaling the number of AIPP members to 48 members in 14 countries. Among the new members is an association of indigenous persons with disabilities based in Nepal.
- Adoption of AIPP's 2017-2020 Strategic Plan to which members actively provided their inputs and comments and this will guide the organization's implementation in the next four years.
- Adoption of the amendments to the AIPP Gender Policy. The amended policy states in detail, the role of each of the organization's structure in ensuring the consistent application of the principle of gender equality in all actions, including decision-making at all levels of the organization; and that there are standards which AIPP bearers and staff must uphold or be held accountable.
- Adoption of the Ethical Fundraising Policy and Anti-Corruption Policy of AIPP. The first aims to ensure that AIPP generates its finances from ethical sources and not from those that violate human rights and whose work is contradictory/conflicting with the mission, vision, and goals of AIPP; while the second aims to strengthen accountability and transparency within the organization.
- Election of new set of EC Members for 2017-2020 to assume office on January 1, 2017.

The discussion on the proposed revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws was not completed particularly in relation to membership and related guidelines, and on strengthening the collective leadership of AIPP. The election took place before the discussion on the proposed amendments and there was a proposal to hold a special General Assembly to discuss and finalize the Constitution and Bylaws.



◆ Representatives of AIPP's member-organizations participating in the 7th General Assembly, September 2016. Photo Credit: AIPP

C. Staff Development

The conduct of various staff development activities enhanced the skills and knowledge of the AIPP Secretariat in various aspects:

> Skills trainings

- They gained clear understanding of the definition and forms of fraud and corruption, basics of administrative work, and the use of Most Significant Change (MSC) technique to gather qualitative data.
- They increased their knowledge and skills in financial management and sustainability and in using Quickbooks.
- They increased their knowledge and understanding of human resource management.

Through the trainings above:

- AIPP's Anti-Corruption Policy was strengthened further and the Ethical Fundraising Policy was adopted by the GA. Development of AIPP's sustainability policy and plan and finance risk management is in the pipeline.
- Monitoring and evaluation templates were developed and utilized by the AIPP programmes for the implementation of their respective programme plans.
- A Human Resource Management Manual was drafted and being finalized for adoption by the AIPP Secretariat.

> Enhancing English writing and communication skills

- Increased improvements on the following: cohesion in sentence construction, diligence in efforts to improve and widen lexicon/vocabulary, careful and selective use of parts of speech and verb tenses, clearer enunciation/pronunciation, spelling, and composition of compound sentences
- Increased confidence in conversing in English

D. Support for Organizational Strengthening of AIPP members and Support for Indigenous Communities Affected by Disasters

- Five (5) indigenous peoples' organizations in Northeast India, Thailand, Philippines, and Bangladesh strengthened their institutional capacities through the conduct of their organizational general assemblies and accomplishing legal registration.
- Indigenous communities in Bangladesh, Northeast India, and Myanmar affected by natural disasters and measles outbreak were provided with basic relief and rehabilitation support.

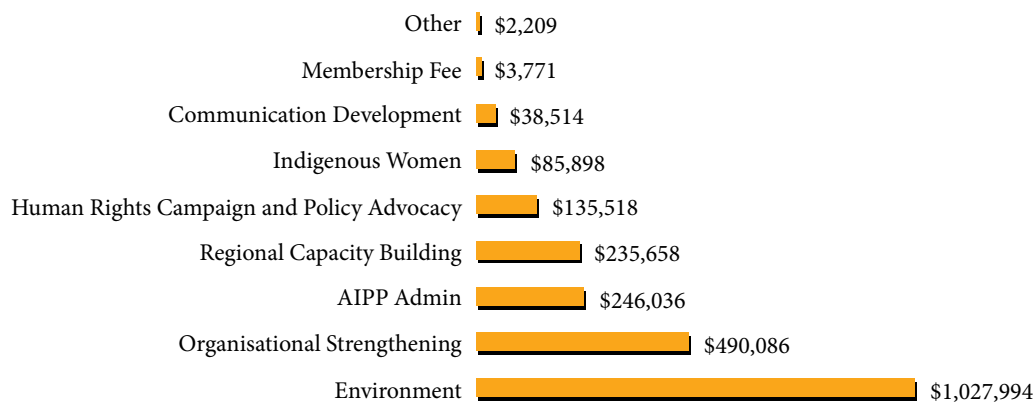


FINANCE REPORT

Programme	Donors/Partners
Organizational Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamalpais Trust Fund • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) represented by the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam Australia • International Labour Organization (ILO) • International Workgroup for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) • Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) • Oxfam Novib • Oxfam America
Indigenous Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam Australia • Tamalpais • International Workgroup for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
Regional Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Christensen Fund (TCF) • The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd.(MISEREOR)
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Workgroup for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) • Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) • Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) • The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd. (MISEREOR) • Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) • United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) • Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) • Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity(SCBD)
Communication Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Programme Funding Details

Income Per Programme



Note: The exchange rate used to convert Thai Baht to US dollar is based on the Annual MID-Rate (2016) of the Bank of Thailand at USD1 = THB35.2964.

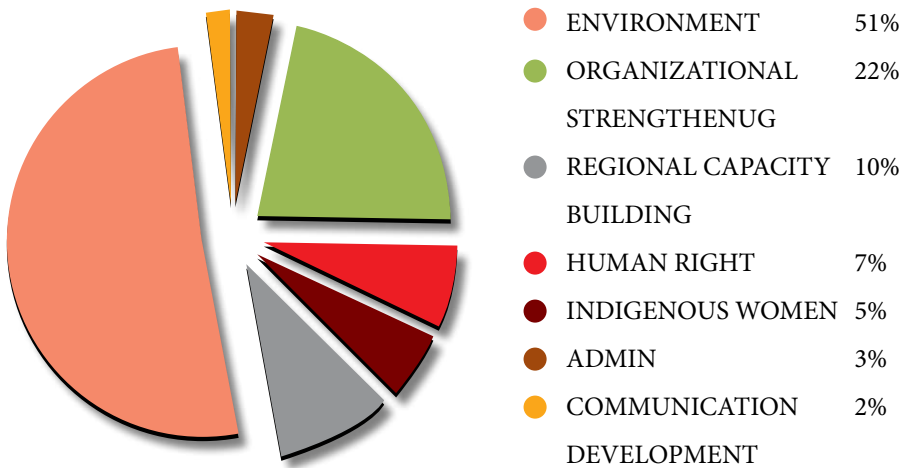
The table reflects the percentage of income from donors and other sources. In total, AIPP received a total amount of \$2,265,685. This amount excludes the balance forwarded from 2015.

Besides the continuing projects from 2015, the Environment Programme has received a new four-year grant from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD in support for the Programme's "advancing indigenous peoples' rights in REDD+ and strengthening indigenous peoples' forest management and livelihoods in Vietnam and Myanmar." The total grants to the Environment Programme covered 45% of the total income in 2016. The income or support for organisational strengthening activities came largely from the Tamalpais Trust Fund and partially from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), represented by the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok and their total contribution was 22% of the total income in 2016. Tamalpais increased their support in 2016 for the conduct of AIPP's 7th General Assembly.

During the 7th General assembly, membership fees were collected covering four years (2017-2020) and most of the members contributed both in kind and monetarily with a total of USD 3,771 received in cash.



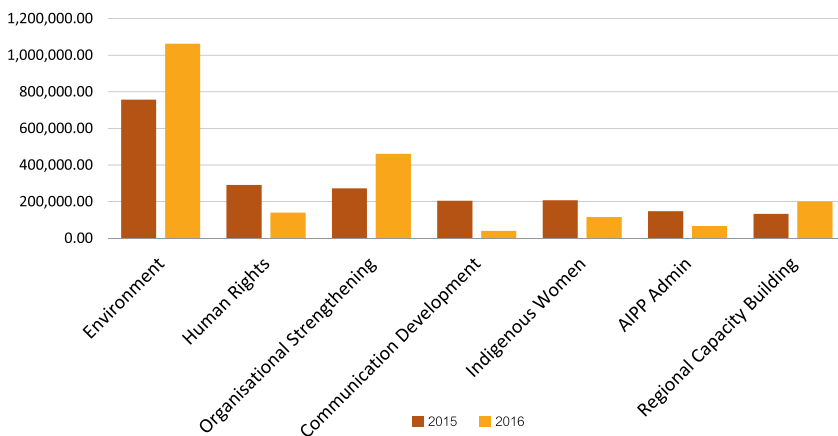
Expenditures 2016



The Environment Programme had the highest payments at 51% of the overall expenditures. Next are Organizational Strengthening and Regional Capacity Building with 22% and 10%, respectively, of the overall expenditures. The other payment percentages for 2015 are as follows: Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme-7%, Indigenous Women Programme-5%, Communication Development Programme-2%, and AIPP Administration- 3%.

Of the total expenditures, 22% was for organizational strengthening activities, 3% for the administrative costs of AIPP, and seventy five percent (75%) for programme and project implementation.

Expenditures 2015 VS 2016



Generally, the overall expenditures in 2016 were more or less the same level as in 2015.

The expenditures of the Environment Programme increased 40% compared to 2015 as it was the start of the four-year project implementation of the “Advancing indigenous peoples’ rights in REDD+ in Vietnam and Myanmar.” Besides the long term project, the Environment Programme also implemented a small grant project “Strengthening Indigenous Peoples’ Movements and Local Governance in Odisha and Chhattisgarh” which was funded by Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI). Also, the programme co-organized the “Training Programme for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and Parties” which was funded by the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (SCBD).

The expenditures of the Organisational Strengthening increased 69% from 2015 with the conduct of the 7th General Assembly, the four-year external evaluation of AIPP, and development of the four-year strategy plan (2017-2020). Also, there was increased support for the participation to relevant regional and international processes such as UNPFII, EMRIP, etc. The support was from Tamalpais Trust Fund and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) .

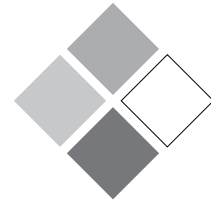
In terms of direct project implementation, AIPP is implementing 10 multi-year projects in nine (9) countries with fourteen (14) AIPP members and five (5) partner-organizations at the country level.

COUNTRY	NO. OF PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME/S
Bangladesh	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme
Cambodia	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy • Indigenous Women Programme
India	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme • Regional Capacity Building Programme
Malaysia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Capacity Building Programme
Myanmar	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme
Nepal	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme • Communication Development Programme • Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
Philippines	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme • Communication Development Programme
Thailand	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme • Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy • Indigenous Women Programme
Vietnam	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Programme • Indigenous Women programme



CHALLENGES





CHALLENGES

- Violations of indigenous peoples' rights are on the rise with no signs of let-up. More cases of violations are being reported in relation to IFI financing, business investments and conservation. AIPP has not been allowed to fully engage in each of the large number of human rights violation cases that the organization has been following.
- Indigenous peoples' lands and resources are being appropriated by private sectors in the name of development. This is aggravated with severe human rights violations of indigenous peoples. However, these cases are not adequately reported by the media and victims are not getting justice because of several factors. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples human rights defenders (IPHRDs) on human rights documentation, monitoring and submission to relevant agencies for necessary actions. This has to be done with utmost care to avoid potential risks to IPHRDs.
- Shrinking civil society space and increasing reprisals against IPHRDs, indigenous leaders and activists continue to have negative consequences for them and eventually on AIPP's work. There is a need to strengthen emergency assistance to HRDs, advocacy with various mechanisms and through different channels.
- Changes in advocacy mechanisms such as AICHR, and CSO networks such as APF have also posed some difficulties for engagements in these mechanisms. Particularly for AICHR, AIPP is engaging through friendly AICHR representatives and the relationships need to be strengthened and if possible, formalized. Critical approach is being planned for engagement with CSOs.
- Inadequate financial resources for some AIPP programmes such as the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme are a continuing challenge to the conduct of extensive trainings on human rights documentation and advocacy as required and requested; or to support documentation of various cases of human rights violations and participation of IPHRDs in various international advocacy fora. With new funds however small, being mobilized, this challenge can be addressed continuously.

- Uneven funding particularly for the Indigenous Women Programme, Communication Development Programme, and the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme affects the implementation of the programme's annual work plan and in effectively responding to arising needs of indigenous organizations and communities in the region.

In the implementation of activities at the country level, AIPP experienced the following challenges:

- Turnover of trained indigenous media persons affects the continuing work on the ground, thus the need to continuously train new ones.
- Funding support is limited for IP journalists and Indigenous Media Network (IMN) working group who follow up and report human rights abuse cases.
- Equipment support is inadequate for journalists, thus most of the trainees cannot practice and work in their community
- Most of the members of the IMN working group and journalists have their own full time job, making it difficult for them to immediately follow up on indigenous issues.
- Mainstream media such as newsletters, TV, and websites offer space for indigenous peoples to report and present their issues but a capable team still needs to be developed, thus IMN still cannot provide content to the media.
- NGOs and other organizations in Northeast India are facing difficulties in carrying out their activities due to the ongoing political unrest.
- While scaling up the planned advocacy and campaign activities on the UNDRIP and human rights in Cambodia, there is pressure from the government and other stakeholders.
- The partner in Nepal faced post-earthquake condition and natural disasters during implementation.
- Ensuring indigenous women's participation in discussions and group work was a challenge as they are usually passive in the case of Cambodia and Nepal.

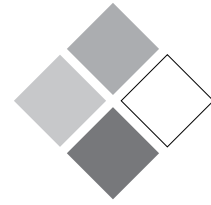
❖ **Project Management**

- they have limited capacity and human resources. In this regard, capacity building activities on project management are critically needed by a number of AIPP members and partners.
- Responses from project partners are either lacking or/and late.
- There is no comprehensive information provided in the project reports both narrative and financial.
- Timely submission of reports from project partners is not always practiced.



LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS





LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Greater collaboration is required with organizations with expertise on cases of violations of rights in IFI-funded projects and business operations, and such collaboration needs to be well strategized, which has worked quite well in our engagement on WB-funded CHT Connectivity Project and few other cases.
- Incentives such as small grants, support for IPHRDs, participation in international advocacy, and capacity building opportunities can be used more strategically (as in the support provided to Country Focal Points) to be able to do more documentation of human rights violations and advocacies undertaken for redress thereof.
- Engagement with business initiatives will require greater caution and expertise or support, due to difference in technical knowledge between business representatives and us (indigenous rights advocates).
- Partnership with CSOs needs stronger consideration to ensure that they do not use collaboration with AIPP as rubberstamp for participation of indigenous peoples.
- There is a need to undertake more, stronger campaigns on emblematic cases of human rights violations at the regional level, in coordination with, or facilitated by AIPP so as to set good standards and to better understand the practical challenges.
- AIPP had an unprecedented partnership with NTFP-EP, AFA and RECOFTC during the Asia Pacific Forestry Week in the Philippines. AIPP should continue to build and strengthen partnerships and networks with constituency-based organizations to further heighten the voices of indigenous peoples in the region.
- The preparation of flyers with key messages of indigenous peoples and promotion of these through Facebook and twitter prior to the events, are very important to get the online communities' attention to indigenous peoples' voices. Tweeting, doing live streaming and posting pictures with captions to update online communities on ongoing events should be prioritized.

- The World's Indigenous Peoples' Day celebration has proved to be a very good platform to mobilize indigenous communities, invite, and educate government officials and CSOs networks on indigenous peoples' rights, issues, cultures and values. Thus, indigenous peoples' organizations should mark this day not only to celebrate but also to raise awareness and advocate for indigenous peoples' rights. In order to maintain support and solidarity amongst indigenous peoples and to engage with government and CSOs representatives, the celebration of Indigenous Peoples' Day should be continued.
- Gender sessions during regional meetings are effective and important for sensitization and gender mainstreaming.
- AIPP needs to give more technical and financial support for the institutional capacity building of members/partner organizations.

❖ Capacity Building

- Training of participants from mixed communities effectively reduces mistrust among them.
- The age, gender, educational level, language and regional culture of participants need to be considered when organizing and facilitating the training program.
- Flexibility in time and schedule is important and necessary to ensure the implementation of the planned activities.
- More capacity building activities and financial support from AIPP are particularly needed by the IPs at the community level in order to generate and mobilize more support for AIPP advocacy and campaign activities.

❖ Project Management

- Consistent assistance and monitoring are critically needed by project partners. These can be done through regular virtual discussions or meetings, or as needed.
- Besides email, direct or personal communication with project partners is seen as a more effective tool to obtain their response.
- AIPP facilitated the monthly Skype call with project partners, which was effective, particularly to get updates on the political situation of the country and discuss on assistance needed from AIPP for the smooth implementation of the project. This practice should be continued and may be integrated into the programmes' plans, if possible.
- In countries where there are restrictive government policies, it is important to invite government representatives to AIPP activities to build cooperation and support for the effective implementation of the project.
- An annual partners' meeting could be a better avenue for reflection and effective project implementation planning.
- Inception meetings are helpful for the smooth implementation of project activities.



2016 Financial Statement



**ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2016	2015
INCOMES		
Grant from donors	71,075,238.38	63,723,330.15
Grant contribution for administration	8,684,171.07	4,463,950.38
Other income	211,090.79	197,953.34
TOTAL INCOMES	79,970,500.24	68,385,233.87
EXPENDITURES		
Project activities expense	71,353,187.76	63,962,898.56
Administration expense	2,108,135.31	4,863,745.91
Depreciation of assets	240,962.85	201,698.12
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	73,702,285.92	69,028,342.59
INCOMES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	6,268,214.32	(643,108.72)

ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION		
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016		
	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	12,671,878.26	13,297,927.53
Subsidize-partner	8,549,564.75	5,541,384.24
Accrued income from donor	2,035,628.48	96,320.13
Receivable from related party	-	4,005.56
Deposit	4,000.00	-
Advance payment	317,640.39	390,105.83
Total Current assets	23,578,711.88	19,329,743.29
Non current assets		
Property plant and equipments	11,504,512.41	4,728,831.12
Total Non Current Assets	11,504,512.41	4,728,831.12
TOTAL ASSETS	35,083,224.29	24,058,574.41
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Current liabilities		
Grant received in advance from donor	18,204,080.67	18,013,552.07
Suspense	4,782,696.84	-
Other current liabilities	365,361.72	582,151.60
Total current liabilities	23,352,139.23	18,595,703.67
FUND BALANCE		
Initial Fund	200,000.00	200,000.00
Accumulated incomes over expenditures	11,531,085.06	5,262,870.74
Total Fund balance	11,731,085.06	5,462,870.74
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS	35,083,224.29	24,058,574.41

About Us

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1988 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 capacity building, 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 48 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 indigenous peoples' national alliances/networks and 30 local and sub-national organizations. Of these, 16 are ethnic-based **organizations, five (5) indigenous women and four (4) are indigenous youth organizations and one (1) organization of indigenous persons with disabilities.**

Our Vision

Indigenous peoples in Asia are fully exercising their rights, distinct cultures and identities, are living with dignity, 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 strengthens the solidarity, cooperation and capacities of indigenous peoples in Asia to promote and protect their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management systems for their development and self-determination.



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