



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP) ANNUAL REPORT 2019



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

112 Moo 1, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai – 50210, Thailand

ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFA	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AIPNEE	Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIYP	Asia Indigenous Youth Platform
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago)
ANGNA	Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua
APF	ASEAN Peoples Forum
APFSD	Asia Pacific Peoples Forum on Sustainable Development
APIYN	Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
APFSD	Asia-Pacific Peoples Forum on Sustainable Development
APRCM	Asia Pacific Region CSOs Expert Mechanism
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWN	Adivasi Women's Network
BAF	Bangladesh Adivasi Forum
BAI	Bai Indigenous Women's Network
Belia-JOAS	Belia Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
BIPF	Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum
BIWN	Bangladesh Indigenous Women Network
CBMIS	Community-based Monitoring and Information System
CCMIN	Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network
CEDAW	Convention to Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CHRO	Chin Human Rights Organization
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CI	Conservation International
CIPO	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization
CIWWG	Cambodia Indigenous Women Working Group
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
COP25	25th Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC
CSDM	Center for Sustainable Development in the Mountainous Areas
CSIPN	Center of Support for Indigenous Peoples of the North
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTPF	Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples' Forum

DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
DoCIP	Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DTP	Diplomacy Training Programme
EC	Executive Council
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCR-Net	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAPE	Global Association of People and Environment
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLF	Global Landscape Forum
HA	Highlanders Association
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRCPA	Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
IASG	Inter Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIFBES	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change
IITC	International Indian Treaty Council
IKPA	Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMN	Indigenous Media Network
IN	Indigenous Navigator
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IPFO	Indigenous Peoples Forum Odisha

IPHRD	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders
IPMG	Indigenous Peoples Major Group on Sustainable Development
IPOs	Indigenous Peoples Organizations
IPTF	Indigenous Peoples Task Force
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPwDs	Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities
ISAWN	Interstate Adivasi Women Network
IVA	Indigenous Voices in Asia
IVAN	Indigenous Voices in Asia Network
IW	Indigenous Women
IWGIA	International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs
IWHRDs	Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders
IY	Indigenous Youth
JJVS	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha
KASAPI	Koalisyon ng mga Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (National Coalition of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines)
KEF	Kalahan Educational Foundation
KHRW	Karbi Human Right Watch
LBO	Local Biodiversity Outlook
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LRN	Land Rights Now
MOs	Member Organisations
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGO-FONIN	NGO Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities
NIDA	Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association
NIDWAN	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal
NIWA	Network of Indigneous Women in Asia
NIWF	National Indigenous Women's Federation
NSEDP	National Social and Economic Development Plan
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Programme
ODI	Open Development Initiative
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PC	Programme Committee
POINT	Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRIP	Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Tebtebba	Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education

ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCRPD	UN Convention on the Rights Persons with Disability
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEA	UN Environment Assembly
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNGPs	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNPFII	IIPFCC UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples
UNWG	UN Working group on Business and Human Rights
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WB	World Bank
WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management





Message from the Secretary General

The year 2019 has been another fruitful year for AIPPP in which we have successfully advanced and amplified our vision, goals, values and principles, maintained our focus, notwithstanding the challenges as a regional organization representing the Indigenous Peoples in Asia.

This year has been filled up with many memorable successes and highlights, including but not limited, to helping two Indigenous communities in the state of Chhattisgarh, India to receive Forest land titles signifying the first success of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)-AIPPP project areas and the foreseeable strengthening of land rights as well as self-determination of these communities.

Furthermore, AIPPP continued the compiling of statements, briefing papers, cases studies, thematic reports and recommendations for information analysis, advocacy, and submission to various international processes and mechanisms such as Human Rights Council (HRC), Expert Mechanisms on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), International Land Coalition (ILC), OXFAM-US, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as well as governments and relevant authorities among others; strategies of engagement were developed on Business and Human Rights (BHR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHEDs) which will overall contribute to the strengthening of the capacity at both individual and institutional levels.

Moreover, the priority and attention was given to the establishment of regional networks of Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Knowledge as well as the formulation and implementation of policy/guidelines such as the environment policy, the disability policy and gender mainstreaming. AIPPP also started organizing Regional Preparatory Meeting of Asian Indigenous Peoples on Environmental Processes to consolidate and strengthen Asian Indigenous Peoples' engagement at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Further, under the collective efforts of AIPPP, increased ownership and collaboration was boosted among members, partners and networks. Communication and coordination mechanisms at the country level have been

more streamlined through the focal organizations identified in the respective countries for advancing the Indigenous Peoples Solidarity among the members, partners and also advancing the Movements at the country level.

Utmost efforts were put into providing guidance through regular meetings and as convenors of the programmed committees and representing AIPP in its advocacy engagements by the EC and Secretariat.

We are proud that AIPP has continued to pursue its mission of promoting and protecting IPs' rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management systems for their development and self-determination in the face of the magnitude of challenges and the shrinking space for the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and IPOs globally for right-based advocacies, as states pass laws that limit freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and restrictions in generating support from other countries.

I am deeply appreciative of the ongoing support and commitment of the EC and Secretariat colleagues who have brought such tenacity and skill to the work of AIPP. I am extremely thankful to all the member organizations and networks for continuing to be the source of inspiration in 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. Without the support of EC, AIPP Board, Secretariat, members and donors, not it would have been possible to achieve these successes and milestones within the timeframe.

For the forthcoming year, our development, networking, capacity building and advocacy work will transfer power, funds and resources to affected Indigenous Peoples through our ongoing programmes and projects, so they can uphold their deserved rights, and ensure our work recognizes and promotes self-determination. Together with our members and partners, staff and donors, we have made a huge positive impact across the region this year and we will continue our fight for IPs for as long as necessary.

Gam Shimray
Secretary General
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

 Introduction

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1992 by Indigenous Peoples' movements. AIPP is committed to the cause of promoting and defending Indigenous Peoples' rights as well as human rights and articulating issues of relevance to Indigenous Peoples. At present, AIPP has 47 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 Indigenous Peoples' national alliances/networks (national formations), 30 local and sub-national organizations. Of this number, 16 are ethnic based organizations, six (6) Indigenous Women and four (4) are Indigenous Youth (IY) organizations and one (1) organization of Indigenous persons with disabilities. The Secretariat of AIPP is based in Chiang Mai, Thailand with a twenty-two-member representing Indigenous Peoples of different countries in Asia which is headed by the Secretary General.

There are six key programmes within AIPP which comprise of the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA), Environment, Indigenous Women (IW), Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building (OSMB), Regional Capacity Building (RCB) and Communications (CP). All of these programmes have specific regional networks for the promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples rights and recognitions in Asia.

**Our Vision:**

Indigenous Peoples in Asia are fully exercising their rights, distinct cultures and identities, 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.



Our Goals:

1. To empower Indigenous Peoples in Asia to promote and defend their human rights, fundamental freedoms and claim legal recognition to their identities, collective rights under UNDRIP and other international human rights instruments.
2. To build the broadest solidarity and cooperation of Indigenous Peoples in Asia to strengthen Indigenous movements.
3. To promote and protect the integrity of the environment and enhance the sustainable resource management systems of Indigenous Peoples including their traditional knowledge, food security and biodiversity by having full control over their land, territories and resources.
4. To attain full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, particularly IW and IY at all levels of decision-making.
5. To strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other social movements towards achieving equality, peace, democracy and justice.



Aims and Objectives:

1. To serve as a forum for sharing aspirations, ideas and experiences, consolidating cooperation and solidarity, coordination for developing common agenda and programmes on issues affecting Indigenous Peoples in Asia.
2. To enhance capacities of Indigenous communities, organizations and institutions, including women and youth to respond to their concerns and issues at different levels.
3. To develop programmes to conduct systematic documentation of the various issues and aspects of Indigenous Peoples for policy advocacy, awareness raising and information dissemination.
4. To advocate the cause of Indigenous Peoples at all levels and engage with relevant national, regional and international processes as well as with relevant institutions and agencies.

5. To strengthen linkages, networking and coordination with other organizations and movements for the realization of the aspirations of Indigenous Peoples of Asia



Organisational Structure:

The General Assembly (GA) held every four years, which is AIPP's highest decision-making governing body. The GA adopts a 4-year strategic plan focusing on programmes, approves policies, guidelines and resolutions and elects a 12-member Executive Council (EC), including IY and Indigenous Women representatives, the Chairperson and the Secretary General. The Executive Council, chosen from four sub-regions (namely South Asia, South East Asia, Mekong and East Asia), provides collective leadership to the organization through sharing of tasks and organizational representation. The Secretary General is directly accountable to the EC and the member organizations leads the Secretariat in the implementation of programme activities. The Programme Committees, Executive Council, member organizations and partner organizations are actively involved in programme implementation, which is also supported by international and regional networks. The Advisory Board provides support in administrative matters and regular advises on Indigenous Peoples' issues, concerns and affairs in addition to the successful conduct of General Assembly every four years. (Figure 1).

AIPP is mainly guided by its Constitution and by-Laws, Organizational Manual, four years Strategic Plan (2017 – 2020) as well as Gender, Anti-corruption, Ethical Fund Raising and Finance Management Policies and Guidelines. Through the years, it has demonstrated good practice of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the organization.



PROGRAMMES SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA) Programme

1.a. Advocacy (local, national, regional, international) and Networking

i) Asia Preparatory Meeting, 2019

AIPP has successfully been coordinating the Asia Preparatory Meeting since 2000, which is an annual activity of Indigenous Peoples Organisations (IPOs) to convene and plan their engagement in the UN mechanisms and procedures relating to their issues and concerns. In 2019, the meeting was held at the Institute of Native Affairs, Sabah, Malaysia. The meeting was open to Indigenous representatives in Asia, who were nominated by IPOs in their countries. The meeting has been continuously supported by International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). In 2019, it was also supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Land Rights Now (LRN) and Tamalpais Trust. Furthermore, AIPP has also been encouraging its member organisations (MOs) and other IPOs to participate and contribute in the meeting as much as possible. The meeting was actively participated and contributed by 56 Indigenous representatives from 13 countries including 25 female and 31 male; 3 of them were Indigenous Youths (IY) and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities (IPwDs). The meeting was facilitated by 13 Indigenous experts to lead the specific sessions.

Summary of achievements and collective plans for engagement in various UN processes and mechanisms and discussions on other topics

Based on the specific objectives and the initial provisional agenda indicated in the concept note, the final agenda was modified to accommodate the interest, awareness and skills of the participants with regards to engaging with the UN mechanisms and processes. The expected outputs initially identified were concrete plans on engaging with the UN mechanisms and processes,

including engaging with the governments, particularly on their commitments in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), Outcome Document and plans of integrating the Indigenous Navigator and LRN campaign as complementary methods to IPs engagement strategies. Correspondingly, the general objective of increasing their knowledge and skills of engagement on the UN mechanisms and processes, including understanding of the Indigenous Navigator and LRN campaign, was achieved.

ii) “Strategic Workshop on IPs’ Engagement with land rights campaign and advocacy”

AIPP and ILC jointly organized a “Strategic Workshop on IPs’ Engagement with land rights campaign and advocacy” from 21 to 22 March 2019 in Bangkok. The Strategic Workshop aimed to take stock of the gains achieved and challenges in relation to land rights in Asia. The aim was to generate a common understanding on the trends in relation to land rights struggle in Asia and to identify the challenges and initiatives of IPs in defending their rights. Furthermore, a draft strategic plan was formulated to define ways forward in addressing these challenges and engaging with various stakeholders to be able to assert IPs’ rights to land, territories and resources.

Output for advocacy

One infographic on land rights situation and recognition on IPs’ lands, territories and resources in the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Cambodia was produced and shared across AIPP website and other portals. The infographic was done with support from the Communication Programme.

iii) Asia-Pacific Peoples Forum on Sustainable Development (APPFSD) and Asia Pacific Peoples Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)

The 6th Asia Pacific Peoples’ Forum for Sustainable Development (APPFSD) and Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) was attended by Mr. Gam Shimray, Secretary General and Ms. Guangchunliu Gangmei, HRCPA Coordinator from 24 to 26 and from 27 to 29 March 2019 respectively. The APPFSD was organised by Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM) where AIPP is the focal organisation for the IP constituency and the APFSD was organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in coordination with APRCEM. The APPFSD is an organic, vibrant, independent and multidimensional event that aims to bring together activists, Peoples’ movements, human rights defenders, grassroots constituencies, scientific and academic communities.

AIPP coordinated the participation of Indigenous representatives in both forums. AIPP conducted workshops, consolidated the positions of IP constituency groups to be fed into the UNESCAP political document, drafting statements on various thematic issues. AIPP with participants in the forums advocate with their collective voices and perspectives to be heard and reflected in the outcome of these forums.

Output for advocacy and networking

The workshop, entitled “Inclusion and Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples: Rights, conflicts and access to justice, equality and non-discrimination”, was conducted during the APPFSD jointly with Indigenous Peoples Major Group on Sustainable Development (IPMG). The key issues discussed in the workshop were, IP perspectives of inclusion and empowerment, barriers to the development justice (access to justice), equality and non-discrimination. The discussion was related to Goal 8, Goal 10 and Goal 16 of the SDGs. It was participated by 21 participants (10 male and 11 female). Moreover, a side event entitled, ‘Empowering the most Marginalized and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality: Realizing the SDGs through Human Rights’ was organized during APFSD by Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and IPMG, where Mr. Gam Shimray was one of the panelists and he highlighted how climate change impacts and actions affect IPs in Asia; What initiatives were being taken to build capacity and facilitate IP representations in decision making bodies of climate change? (Goal 13)

iv) Participation in the UN Permanent Forum on the Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) is a high-level advisory body to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Forum was established on 28 July 2000 by [resolution 2000/22](#), with the mandate to deal with Indigenous issues related to [economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights](#). This year AIPP was represented in the forum by Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, EC member, Mr. Gam Shimray, Secretary General and Ms. Nalori Dhammai, Programme Officer, HRCPA Programme in New York from 22 to 26 April 2019. The objective of the engagement was to gather recommendations on Indigenous issues to be forwarded to the ECOSOC Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations, through ECOSOC; to raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to Indigenous issues within the UN system; to prepare and disseminate information on Indigenous issues from the region. It also increased the capacity of the participants in engaging with UN agencies and other stakeholders on Indigenous issues by meeting UN agencies, the Special Rapporteur on

Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) and other Asia Caucus partners including IASG (Inter Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues).

Output for advocacy

AIPP supported the Asia Caucus in finalising the following statements:

- » Under Agenda Item 5: Discussion on the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages (see: <https://iphrdefenders.net/unpfii18-joint-statement-18th-session-un-permanent-forum-Indigenous-issues/>)
- » Under Agenda Item 9: Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, generation, transmission and protection (see: <https://iphrdefenders.net/unpfii18-joint-statement-18th-session-un-permanent-forum-Indigenous-issues-2/>)
- » Under Agenda Item 11: Dialogue with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNSRIP) and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (see: <https://iphrdefenders.net/unpfii18-joint-statement-18th-session-un-permanent-forum-on-Indigenous-issues-conservation-rights-of-Indigenous-peoples/>)
- » Under Agenda Item 6: Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples (see: <https://iphrdefenders.net/unpfii18-statement-18th-session-un-permanent-forum-Indigenous-issues-world-banks-new-environmental-social-framework-esf-engagement-Indigenous/>)
- » One workshop on Indigenous self-determination struggles in Asia was coordinated by AIPP (Media Zone) (see: <https://www.facebook.com/iphrdnet/videos/341905429862627/>)
- » One side event on "Traditional Knowledge in Asia: IPs initiatives and challenges for preservation and promotion of their knowledge". All were conducted in collaboration with members/partners and with close involvement of the HRCPA Programme.

Output for networking

Altogether 14 bilateral meetings were conducted with different organisations during the UNPFII sessions for further collaboration on strengthening the movement of the IPs in the region, building solidarity across different regions and to establish better coordination and explore potential collaboration with different organisations working towards strengthening the rights of the IPs. The bilateral meetings were conducted with International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Indigenous and Minority Unit, OXFAM US - extractive industries coordinator, IPMG-GCC (Global Coordinating Committee), Danish Mission, Canadian Mission, Department of Political Affairs (DPA) Asia-Pacific focal person, Sami Parliament in Finland and International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), Mr. Phoolman Chaudhury about the

UNPFII member selection process, discussion on the enhanced participation to the UN systems, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), IWGIA and DoCIP.

v) **Participation in Expert Mechanisms on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)**

The 2019 annual session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) was held from 14 to 19 July 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. The session was attended by Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, Ms. Jill Carino and Ms. Nalori Dhammai, in which AIPP facilitated the EMRIP consultation with the representatives of IPOs. AIPP also led the discussion in various sessions and the statements were delivered presenting IPs' situation in the region. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai also participated in the Global IPs Caucus and Asia Caucus.

Output for advocacy

A side event was co-organised by AIPP, Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba) and Kapaeeng Foundation on the topic: 'Reconciliation, Reparation and Recognition - Narratives from Asia with the panelists from Bangladesh, Philippines and India. They presented the cases on non-implementation of various accords signed, lack of recognition for the IPs and explored the chasm between promises and reality. AIPP supported the Asia Caucus in finalizing 6 statements under several agenda items:

- » Human Rights Council: Intersessional interactive dialogue on ways to enhance the participation of Indigenous Peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of the HRC on issues affecting them. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/intersessional-interactive-dialogue-ways-enhance-participation-Indigenous-peoples-representatives-institutions-meetings-human-rights-council-issues-affecting/>)
- » Item 6: Country engagement by Bangladesh (member, Kapaeeng Foundation). (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/emrip12-joint-statement-bangladesh-Indigenous-peoples-forum-kapaeeng-foundation-12th-session-the-expert-mechanism-rights-Indigenous-peoples/>)
- » Item 8: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including Study on Recognition, reparation and reconciliation. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/joint-statement-asia-Indigenous-peoples-pact-caucus-agenda-item-8-united-nations-declaration-rights-including-study-recognition-reparation-reconciliation/>)
- » Item 8: Dialogue with UNSRRIP, the Chair of the UNPFII, the Board of Trustees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, and members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination

against Women and the Human Rights Committee on UNDRIP implementation. (see: https://iphndefenders.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/EMRIP12_Conservation.pdf)

- » Item 3: Indigenous Peoples rights in the context of borders, migration and displacement on behalf of Asia caucus. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/emrip12-joint-statement-12th-session-expert-mechanism-rights-Indigenous-peoples-borders-migration-displacement/>)
- » Statement by Kapaeeng Foundation, Bangladesh. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/emrip12-joint-statement-bangladesh-Indigenous-peoples-forum-kapaeeng-foundation-12th-session-expert-mechanism-rights-Indigenous-peoples/>)

Output for networking

Many bilateral meetings were organized to enhance potential collaboration of IPs, to highlight the situation of IPs in the region and to extend solidarity and collaborate with IPs in other regions. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, EC member and other IP representatives from Asia met with the SRIP and EMRIP chair, the chair of the Inter-governmental Working Group on the Binding Treaty on Business & Human Rights and also the member state delegates and Diplomatic mission from Taiwan based in Geneva, Malaysia, India, Nepal, Indonesia and Bangladesh. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai proposed to the EMRIP chair Dr. Kristen Carpenter to include AIPP's Secretary General, Gam Shimray in the expert workshop on Land Rights in Pretoria, South Africa, as an expert from the Asian region. He also raised IP concerns during discussion with the Sami Parliament and Les Malezzar (Australia) on the concerns on undermining the selection process of the IP representatives/members to the UN mechanisms on IPs.

Moreover, a meeting took place with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to discuss a potential dialogue on the business and entrepreneurial activities of IPs in the Asian region, connecting developed and global south countries on the understanding of IPs business and other opportunities. AIPP also participated and contributed on the discussion on enhanced participation of IPs on the issues that affect them at the UN. This was organized and facilitated by the General Assembly. On the first day of EMRIP, HRC organized an interactive dialogue with the IPOs representatives, on ways of participation of IPs in the Council. AIPP contributed to the discussion in relation to the enhanced participation of IPs at the UN systems, particularly, discussions about the global strategy meeting in Ecuador with the IPOs and friendly member states. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai agreed to follow up on this discussion in finalizing IPs position on enhanced participation, so that IPs can push their agenda forward in the General Assembly negotiation process.

AIPP delegates had a discussion with the DoCIP board member on the regional capacity building for the IPHRDS on the digital security system. The board member agreed to take this up in their future action plan. AIPP had collaborated with the DoCIP in 2008 which contributed to the capacity of our IPHRDs in working on the ground. A meeting took place with ESCR-Net colleague Joie Chaudhury to discuss conservation and human rights issues, and how we can initiate a global campaign, including supporting court cases. The discussion will be taken forward by AIPP and Joie, by connecting with experts on the topic in India and lawyers working on the Supreme court order on the evacuation of forest dwellers and scheduled tribes under FRA. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai also met with Ms. Anne Nourgam, the Chair of Permanent Forum to discuss the potential collaboration with AIPP in organizing an expert group meeting on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16). AIPP's engagement facilitated the discussions, networking and advocacy and visibility of IPs situation in the region. It also forged many potential collaborations for the future.

vi) Submissions by AIPP to EMRIP Study

- » Submission of the report to the EMRIP on **Recognition, reparations and reconciliation** highlighting the cases of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Naga Peace Accord, National Ceasefire Agreement (2015), Union Peace Conference – 21st **Century Panglong (2016) and on-going peace process in Myanmar, Apology of Taiwan's President to Indigenous Peoples (2016)** and subsequent measures in Taiwan. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/submission-asia-Indigenous-peoples-pact-aipp-its-member-organizations-report-expert-mechanism-Indigenous-peoples-recognition-reparations-reconciliation/>)
- » Submission to the EMRIP for its study on **"Indigenous Peoples' Rights in the Context of Borders, Migration and Displacement"**. (see: <https://iphndefenders.net/aipp-submission-expert-mechanism-rights-Indigenous-peoples-study-Indigenous-peoples-rights-context-borders-migration-displacement/>)

vii) Open Letter of Appeal submitted by AIPP-IWGIA to the Prime Minister of India, on the Supreme Court Order of 13 February 2019 on Forest Rights Act (FRA). In this case, the constitutional validity of FRA the constitutional validity of FRA directed the State governments to ensure the eviction of all forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers from forest land whose claims under the Act have been rejected on or before 24 July 2019. One to two million claimants face the threat of eviction. The final countrywide forced evictions are likely to rise substantially as other states are forced to comply with the court orders. (see: <https://>

iphndefenders.net/open-letter-appeal-aipp-iwgia-prime-minister-india-supreme-court-order-13th-february-2019-fra/)

- viii) AIPP and IWGIA submitted an appeal to the Prime Minister of India on the ongoing Indo-Naga Peace talks, which was endorsed by 42 national, regional and global organizations.
- ix) AIPP's formal solidarity statement to Center of Support for Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN) addressed to Russian authorities, as they were facing serious threat of being shut down by Russian authorities. On 6 November 2019, the Moscow City Court ruled to support the Russian Ministry of Justice's request to liquidate (shut down) the CSIPN, a Russian non-governmental organization (NGO), working on the issues affecting IPs in Russia. It was signed on by 40 local, national, regional and international organizations.
- x) Altogether, 15 additional cases were added to the human rights violation database. The support provided to these cases was a combination of political (through provision of technical advice with regards to advocacy actions/strategies or solidarity statements) and financial assistance.
- xi) The 8th UN Forum on Business and Human Rights was held on 25-27 November 2019, Geneva, Switzerland with the theme of "Time to act: Governments as catalysts for business respect for human rights". The 2019 Forum focussed on the need for all governments to demonstrate progress, commitments and plans in implementing the State duty to protect and strengthen accountability. As the Guiding Principles clarify, ensuring access to effective remedy is also a part of the State duty to protect against business-related human rights abuse, and discussions on government action need to address the full spectrum of measures from prevention to remediation.

HRCPA programme co-organized a side event on "Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): Why companies need to act on IPs rights". The side event discussed how to increase understanding of the concept of FPIC from IPs' perspective, especially on the collective rights in businesses. It brought together speakers from across the region who presented cases from the ground where FPIC is not respected or conducted and hence the rights of IPs were violated. The side event recommended key actions for States to undertake to protect the rights of IPs in relation to business operations.

AIPP also hosted another side event along with Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) on: “Access to remedy to Indigenous Peoples: Barriers and Opportunities”, in which a statement was delivered by Ms. Guangchunliu, HRCPA Coordinator, on reflections from participating in the forum and possible ways forward for the IPs.

xii) Asia Regional Consultation with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13-15 November 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

The Asia Regional Consultation with the UNSRRIP was held from 13 to 15 November 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. It was co-organized by Office of the High Commission on Human Rights, Tebtebba, AIPP and Forum Asia.

This consultation was an inclusive and participatory event aimed to gather comprehensive information about the situation of IPs in Asia in order to analyze and formulate pertinent recommendations. The discussion from this workshop aimed to feed into the UNSRRIP report to the HRC, in accordance with the Code of Conduct, and follow up with specific States on information that will be submitted to her. The specific objective is to gather information from all stakeholders on the situation of IPs in Asia, including:

- » Good practices in asserting, protecting and promoting human rights, including in the context of climate change.
- » Information on IPs’ rights violations in relation to identified thematic topics for submission.
- » Provide an opportunity for engagement and interaction between the UNSRRIP, the OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia and IPs in Asia.
- » Analyze the information received and formulate recommendations to be included in a report to the HRC.
- » Contribute to OHCHR work in the region by documenting how IPs and environmental rights are affected by climate change in Asia.

The gathering of information began before the consultation through emails during and after the consultation. All participants were encouraged to prepare written submissions following the guidelines. The discussion during the consultation was divided into thematic topics where participants contributed on topics most relevant to them. The consultation was held over three days which included plenary and panel presentations and discussions, as well as focused workshop groups.

Participation

The consultation gathered approximately 70 IPs from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand and Vietnam. The consultation was also open to representatives of CSOs, academics, lawyers and representatives of independent national human rights institutions with relevant experience, while ensuring geographic and gender balance among all participants. Various human rights experts, including the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights relating to the environment, and UN entities like OHCHR, UN Environment Programme, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Union for Conservation of Nature participated in the consultation. The thematic focus of the consultation was on lands, territories and resources, human rights defenders, business and human rights, conservation, environmental rights and the impacts of climate change.

AIPP facilitated IP participation from its member countries and also nominations of IP representatives to be part of the consultation and contribute to the rich discussions. As a co-organizer, AIPP co-designed the workshop and also facilitated speakers for the plenary and panel discussions on various thematic discussions. AIPP also coordinated the written submissions to be fed into the UNSRRIP report to the HRC.

xiii) Engagement in ASEAN Mechanism

The Indigenous Peoples Task Force on ASEAN (IPTF) met on 9 September 2019 in Bangkok to discuss the way forward and build strategic engagement mechanisms with the ASEAN mechanisms at the regional and country level and integrate AIPP-HRCPA work at the country level. Synchronising the work of existing IPHRDs at the country level and regional level was discussed and agreed upon.

AIPP participated in two regional meetings on Design, Monitoring and Evaluation and Human Rights Forum, held in April and June respectively in Bangkok in 2019. The participation for the ASEAN meetings, two AIPP representatives (one male and two female) and three IPHRDs network members (one male and two female) have revived the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (IPTF), shared cases and released separated statements during the ASEAN Peoples Forum (APF).

xiv) UN South Asia Business and Human Rights Forum

AIPP participated and contributed in discussions during the 'Inaugural UN South Asia Forum on Business and Human Rights'. The networking

was carried out with other CSOs such as Accountability Counsel, Forum Asia and International Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation. Building on the annual UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and other regional Forums, the UN Working group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organized the inaugural UN South Asia Forum on Business and Human Rights on 14-15 March 2019 in New Delhi, India. The UN South Asia Forum was aimed at raising awareness about business and human rights issues in South Asia and facilitating implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), including through National Action Plans.

xv) Participation at High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

AIPP has been participating in SDG forums since the beginning and contributing to the discussion by facilitating voices from the region through participation in side events, submitting statements, networking with other stakeholders etc. This platform also serves as a medium of capacity building and raising awareness for Indigenous participants from the region. In 2019, four from the secretariat and three from MOs participated in the forum.

AIPP contributed by providing inputs to HLPF ministerial declaration, CSOs' questions to Voluntary National Review (VNR) countries, to the VNR CSOs statement of Cambodia and Indonesia, speaking at IPMG media zone, various side events and major group statements and positions. AIPP also actively participated in the Ground Level Peoples Forum by providing IP perspectives on different group discussions especially on the theme and goals of HLPF 2020. AIPP also organized reflection sessions of some participants from Asia, to reflect on the whole process of participation and strategize on effective participation in the HLPF during the session and also for future reference. Many side meetings were organized with UNPFII secretariat, ILC, IMPG, SSNC, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP).

Some of the side events organized or attended by AIPP as speakers included:

- » “Addressing land and conflict to leverage conflict sensitive management of natural resources and to finance localizing the SDGs” which was organised by the UN-Habitat.
- » Mr. Hean Bunhieng, from Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO) spoke during the side event titled “Inclusion and Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples: Realities on the Ground”, organized by IPMG.

- » Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, AIPP Environment Programme Coordinator spoke in a side event organized by SSNC, “Claiming Democratic Freedoms Together to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”.
- » AIPP co-organised a side event ‘Leave No Women Behind: How to achieve SDGs for Women with Disabilities and Indigenous Women’ with GCAP where Mr. Gam Shimray was one of the speakers.
- » AIPP and UNPFII secretariat organized a side event entitled “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of IPs in implementing SDG 16” where Ms. Devi Anggraini from PEREMPUAN AMAN Indonesia and Mr. Gam Shimray, AIPP were on the panel of speakers.

Most of the participants were first time participants yet engaged very actively in each of the events they were assigned to or interested in. All the participants learned a lot from HLPF especially media zone and through participation in various side events. Learning more about IP issues from other regions and having an opportunity to connect with more people was very beneficial.

1.b. Capacity Building

- i) **Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) of IPHRDs, particularly Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders (IWHRDs), on human rights documentation and advocacy, including holistic security of IPHRDs.**

The Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) of IPHRDs, inception and planning workshop was conducted from 4-7 April 2019 in Chiang Mai, Thailand with a total of 31 participants (20 male and 11 female) from 9 countries of Asia. Outputs of the ToT and inception and planning workshop included:

- » AIPP and country partners built a common understanding of the project and formulated necessary yearly and overall project action plans for implementation.
- » AIPP, together with the country partners identified priority issues for the project and formulated appropriate advocacy strategies and communication/media plan.
- » The IPHRDs and country representatives increased their skills and knowledge on human rights documentation and advocacy to mentor/train IPs and their organizations in the respective countries.

With the support from the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), AIPP, together with implementing partners in nine countries have undertaken a 3-year action (project) titled “Enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ Human Rights Defenders Network in Asia for advancement of the rights of Indigenous Peoples” from 2019 to 2021. The overall objective of the action is IPHRDs, including women IPHRDs, and their organizations are effectively advancing the rights of IPs, particularly their lands, territories and resources.

- ii) Strategic Workshop on Indigenous Peoples’ Engagement with extractive industries and energy projects in South East Asia by AIPP. Strategic plan for capacity building, networking and advocacy of Indigenous Peoples on extractive industries in South East Asia for the next 2 years. Ms. Nalori Dhammei Chakma, HRCPA Programme Officer, represented AIPP in the Strategic Workshop organized by AIPP, OXFAM, Highlanders Association (HA) from 18-20 February 2019 in Siam Reap, Cambodia. The strategic workshop has produced a regional action plan for the next 3 to 5 years for Southeast Asia under capacity building and raising awareness research and documentation, advocacy and networking and solidarity. In addition to that, the workshop came up with specific recommendations that included the preparation of a case study and report on mining projects and energy/dams from different countries for advocacy work collectively, and to engage different mechanisms for raising the voices and visibility of these issues; target local human rights defenders for capacity building; equip them with tools for reporting, machinery, IT support, enable communities to negotiate better. The communities can protect “common zones” or common areas; enable our networks to engage in various forums at different levels; identify human resource/working groups to monitor the different advocacy – environment, human rights, law; and identify appropriate mechanisms and networks to be targeted at national, regional and international levels. The workshop helped Ms. Nalori to identify challenges, needs and gaps of IPs, skills and good practices in engagement and advocacy for their rights in relation to extractives and energy projects.
- iii) HRCPA team members participated and exchanged experiences, negotiations and shared learning in the Asia Regional Workshop on Indigenous Negotiations’ by Conservation International (CI) from 8 to 11 January 2019. The exchanges helped in drawing lessons for effective negotiations and contributed to the development of a ToT on Indigenous negotiations. This participation further developed collaboration and partnership with CI.

- iv) AIPP, in collaboration with Diplomacy Training Programme (DTP) organized a capacity building programme on IPs, Human Rights and Business from 8 to 11 June 2019 with the aim of building skills of advocates to engage and influence companies and governments in relation to impacts of business on Indigenous communities, and to use the UN human rights mechanisms – focusing on the UN Special Procedures. Over 20 participants from 10 countries participated in the programme.
 - v) HRCPA organised an internal workshop, attended by Mr. Dharmodip, Mr. Frederic, Ms. Pirawan, Ms. Masu, Ms. Guangchun, Ms. Manjuni, Mr. Fuji, from 29 to 30 July 2019 on engagement with Business and Human Rights, ASEAN and project cycle management. The interactive workshop was facilitated by Mr. Prabindra Shakya and created a strategy on how we can engage with these mechanisms.
 - vi) Training on Land Rights Protection initiatives by IPs focusing on participatory mapping and data gathering was conducted in Nepal under CBI5 initiative of ILC. For populations that have been marginal to national political and economic processes, creating maps of ‘their’ lands has been a means not only to validate their land claims, but also to become more powerful in expressing and defending their rights within national processes. Legal recognition of rights is, thus, often only one of a series of outcomes of community-based mapping. Increased community pride and cohesion, ability to influence policy, natural resource management, and a greater political voice can be equally important outcomes. Since the majority of participants were quite new to the participatory community mapping training, it was a bit difficult for them to get the preliminary understanding. Most of the participants opined that, the skills and knowledge they acquired during the training would be useful for them in strengthening their respective works of securing the territorial rights of IPs and other marginalized communities of Nepal, land use planning, forest management, context mapping of land and natural resources etc.
 - vii) HRCPA team members attended and contributed in “Regional training on Indigenous Youth leadership” organised by the RCB programme.
- viii) Country Level Community workshops**
- » Altogether 14 community-based training workshops on Indigenous rights and human rights documentation of IPs’ collective and individual rights, were organized in 8 countries in 2019 under the EIDHR project. A total of 328 participants (male 225 and female 103) from 8 countries participated in these community training workshops.

Countries	Number of trainings
Thailand	3
India	3
Malaysia	3
Bangladesh	1
Cambodia	1
Nepal	1
Indonesia	1
Philippines	1

- » Under the Indigenous Navigator (IN) Project, a total of 8 participatory community workshops were held in targeted communities in Nepal. The main objectives of the workshops were to increase awareness on IN, SDGs and IPs rights established by ILO 169 and UNDRIP. The participants were trained on legal and constitutional provisions including the periodic plan of the government of Nepal. The total number of participants were 349 (260 male, 87 female and 2 non-Indigenous) participated in these workshops .
- » In Bangladesh, a two-day community workshop training of IN project to identify and prioritize needs was held from 29 to 30 June 2019 in Dhaka. The aim of the workshop was to orient six Indigenous communities of Bangladesh mainly on identification and prioritization of their needs under the project. It specially focused on community needs, implementation of SDGs for IPs, Advocacy & Developing Project Plan, Financial Management, Sustainability. Kapaeng Foundation organized the meeting under this activity on 30 December 2019 at Unnayan Shahojugi Team in Dhaka with 30 participants (10 female & 20 male). An additional two trainings were organized at national and local level (in Dhaka & Satkhira District) with 40 participants (12 female & 28 male) focusing on monitoring public policies for human development, budgets and lobbying with the governments for policy and programme. These trainings mainly focused on information about IN and SDGs 2030 and its importance in the implementation of IPs rights, providing the conception on government policies related to IP rights, idea on national budget for

IPs and social safety net as well as SDGs activities, and also review the implementation of IPs land rights and women's rights in national policies.

- » In Cambodia, seven participatory community workshops were conducted in 2019, attended by 294 participants (134 women and 160 men). The content of this workshop was the use of IN tools in understanding their needs and analysis of their situation as well as local laws, IP rights and policies. This also included advocacy training on how they can demand their rights at the local and the national level. The master plan for the community was also discussed and developed. These workshops were conducted with the objective of making IPs became aware about their rights, build their skills in advocating (for their rights) and to monitor the recognition, respect and implementation of their rights and to develop community development plans by themselves.

Similarly, seven training workshops for the community leaders and local Indigenous authorities were conducted in 2019, with a total participants of 192, including 69 female and 123 male. The focus of the training workshops was on IP rights at national and international levels and setting a common agenda through understanding the needs of the community and to strategize on engaging with the duty bearers and demanding accountability from them as well as accessing public services.

ix) Country-level National workshops

Two national training workshops on Indigenous rights, women's rights, freedom of expression, were held in Thailand and India under the EIDHR project with a total of 36 IPHRDs members (24 male and 12 female).

x) Regional IPHRD exchange workshop

AIPP organized a regional training and exchange workshop of IPHRDs on Business and Human Rights. The exchange workshop was held from 27 to 30 August 2019 in Chiang Mai, Thailand and was attended by 27 IPHRDs (13 male and 14 female) from 10 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) active in human rights documentation and advocacy in the context of business. The overall objective of the exchange and the ToT was to support, strategize, and strengthen the IPHRD network, particularly in relation to violations of IPs' rights in business contexts. Moreover, it focused on updating the knowledge and skills of IPHRDs on human rights documentation and advocacy, particularly in relation to rights violations in business contexts and discussing strategies on increasing regional collaboration, and solidarity of IPHRDs and their engagement with relevant mechanisms for business and human rights advocacy.

xi) Financial Management Training for partners

AIPP organized Financial Management Training from 11-13 November 2019 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. This training was mainly targeted to the EIDHR project partners from 9 countries to build their capacity and knowledge on general financial management system, internal control and compliance policies. The participants were also oriented on AIPP's Financial Policy and Anti-corruption policy. Lack of capacity in financial management affects the access to funding and efficiency in the implementation of projects. At least 41 Indigenous participants (15 male and 26 female) increased their knowledge and skills for financial management.

xii) "Regional Exchange Learning and Strategy Building workshop on SDGs"

AIPP organized a "Regional Exchange Learning and Strategy Building workshop on SDGs" from 16 to 19 November 2019 with the objective to enhance the process of data gathering of the IPs. The workshop was designed to reflect on existing projects through exchanging learning experiences and challenges, to collectively brainstorm on enhancing and building of regional strategy on SDGs and developing effective data gathering tools. This exchange was conceptualized in collaboration with Open Development Initiative (ODI). The specific objectives were:

- » To share and exchange lessons learnt and challenges from Data generation projects (VOICE + IN)
- » To build a regional strategy on SDGs based on evidenced-based advocacy using data generated by IPs.
- » To enhance IP data generation process through sharing of good practices and development of efficient tools for data gathering and consolidation.

The workshop was participated by 40 participants representing AIPP's partners who are involved with data generation component, AIPP members, representatives of IPOs from countries for the SDG - VNR in 2020 and representatives of AIPP networks and platforms. The workshop critically looked at the lessons learnt from existing projects and tools, what worked and what did not work and discussed development of tools for efficient and ethical data gathering and advocacy. The workshop also built strategic country plans on SDGs building from their existing work and expanded from there.

xiii) Participation at the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) consultation

On 8 – 10 December 2019, the AICHR representative of Indonesia in collaboration with AICHR Malaysia organized a consultation on

Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and Information in ASEAN (Article 23 of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration/AHRD) in Bali, Indonesia which involved CSOs in a remarkable discussion. Mr. Fredric of HRCPA team participated in the consultation. There were 97 participants from the ASEAN Member States, CSOs, media practitioners, university, national human rights institutions, the private sector and ASEAN sectoral bodies. Among many issues, the consultation discussed the state of human rights in the digital age in Southeast Asia and its implications, opportunities, and challenges. The consultation also touched on strategies to address issues related to freedom of opinion and expression in Southeast Asia, and the role of stakeholders in addressing these issues. The achievement from this participation was that the AICHR representative highlighted the recommendation that ASEAN member states pay the highest attention to freedom of opinion and expression, particularly among minority and vulnerable groups. Further make it elaborated both conventional and emerging challenges on freedom of expression in ASEAN, particularly for women; people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender characteristics; youths; IPs and migrant workers; as well as human rights defenders, journalists, and those who express dissenting opinions against governments and the majority. In general, freedom of expression in ASEAN countries is significantly low and requires further attention.

The intervention from the CSOs really wanted to push for the consideration of AICHR to further develop its recommendation and help the ASEAN member states on the articulation of the Article 23 of AHRD, as a way to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN as well as expanding their obligation under international human rights law as it is mandated.

1.c. Institutional Strengthening

- i) Trainings and workshops conducted to members/partners contribute to capacity-building of the individuals, which is expected to be shared to their respective organisations that contribute to AIPP's overall structure.
- ii) Engagement with international and regional mechanisms aimed at bringing out the visibility of issues on the ground and building the capacity of our members to engage better in their work linking the global to the local.

- iii) IPHRD Network is being strengthened on a case-by-case basis as far as the period covered in this report. Network members participate in trainings and workshops.
- iv) Engagement Strategies were developed on Business and Human Rights, Sustainable Development Goals, IPHRDs which will overall contribute to the strengthening of the over all institutional capacity.

1.d. Outcome level

The outputs identified above contributed to in achieving the following targeted outcomes in AIPP's 4-year Strategic Plan:

- i) 1.2.1. Better planning and coordination of campaigns on critical or emerging issues based on a bottom-up approach at the sub regional and country level Bottom-up advocacy strategies and campaign plans are fed into regional and global processes.
- ii) 1.2.2. MOs and thematic networks by AIPP strengthened the effectiveness of targeted campaigns and advocacy on human rights, using documentation and report preparation capacity development support by AIPP.
- iii) 1.2.4. Evidence-based advocacy carried out by MOs are strengthened by the policy briefs and other materials researching and analysing state policies/laws and programmes.
- iv) 1.2.8. MOs with the support of the AIPP secretariat carried out campaigns on land rights at country, regional and international levels in close cooperation with support groups and movements with a strong linkage to the GCA campaign.
- v) 1.3.2. AIPP prioritised and deepened its collaborations with key regional and global bodies/mechanisms for implementation of advocacy strategies on major IP issues.
- vi) 1.3.3. More systematic and targeted submissions by global/ regional communications by Indigenous representatives of Asia to ensure greater visibility of IP issues.

- vii) 1.3.4. Enhanced collaboration among members of thematic and advocacy networks of Indigenous organisations of Asia including expanded engagement with new grievance mechanism(s) of strategic importance for Indigenous Peoples' rights.
- viii) 2.1.2. AIPP has strengthened its partnership and collaboration with key allies and also played a proactive role for solidarity in Asia, being a focal point particularly in APRCEM, SAPA and ASEAN, and has actively facilitated the participation of Indigenous communities and leaders in advocacy and campaign work based on common action plans.
- ix) 4.1.2. IW and IY, including IPwDs have enhanced capacity for the protection and promotion of their rights, and are actively participating in relevant decision-making bodies and mechanisms.
- x) 4.2.2. IW, IY and IPwDs have developed and/or strengthened linkages, partnerships and collaboration with Indigenous movements and with other IY, IW and IPwDs organisations, and their leaders are actively engaged in solidarity actions and advocacy with duty-bearers for the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare.
- xi) 5.3.2. Enhanced knowledge and skills, and inter-programme coordination using targeted individual and collective staff development.

1.e. Positive changes as a result of the HRCPA programme's activities

- i) Increased inter-programme collaboration particularly with Communication programme, Environment programme and IW programme for SDGs, IPHRDs network expansion (Myanmar).
- ii) Stronger inclusion of IPs land rights issues among NGOs and other land rights organizations particularly ILC members. The new strategy of CBI5 emphasized IPs driving the land rights campaign and issues.
- iii) Support to particular human rights violation cases from various countries was maintained.
- iv) Improvement in coordination and reporting/documentation.
- v) MOs, networks and partners engaged at national levels in relation to rights demands, visibility of issues, engaging with SDGs implementation and cases on BHRs.

- vi) Partners' capacity in financial management, documentation, advocacy, community mobilisation and understanding of rights have improved in engaging with International, regional and local mechanisms, although there is still a lot of scope in bolstering the capacity of our partners and networks.

2. Challenges and Opportunities

i) Challenges

- » Shrinking of democratic space, increased repression, oppression, polarization continues to loom over the plight of IPHRDs in most countries in Asia, particularly Philippines, Cambodia, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. This reality also affects the struggle for legal recognition of IPs, particularly their collective rights to land and self-determination.
- » Challenges in bringing IPs and their organisations together on certain issues and obstacles in terms of addressing issues at macro level, which sometimes, affects the process of communication, meaningful participation and overall objectives.
- » Lack of human and financial resources to follow through and sustain action plans and advocacy strategies.
- » Limited skills and capacities with regards to human rights documentation and planning advocacy strategy to IPHRD Network members.
- » IWHRDs continue to be a struggle for members and partners with regards to representation and providing support.
- » Urgent response to human rights violations cases remains a challenge due to overall workloads but there has been a persistent effort to respond as early and as strategic as possible, and there has been a concerted effort in improving the database of HR violations.
- » Prioritization of following up of cases needs to be strengthened.

ii) Opportunities

- » 2030 SDG Agenda continues to provide an entry point for advocating IPs rights, particularly in countries that do not recognize their rights.
- » Realization of the challenges provides a guideline for future actions and plans. An example is ensuring a bottom-up approach, starting from the community in conducting advocacy and capacity-building and increasing capacity of evidenced-based advocacy.
- » Strengthening of IP solidarity – beyond AIPP membership base through entry points such as SDGS, Land Rights etc.
- » Strengthening inter-programme collaboration through strengthening AIPP's work on SDGs, IPHRD network/strategy.
- » Engagement with ASEAN by reviving the IP Task Force, increasing the strategic engagement with the AICHR, ASEAN Peoples Forum and other pillars of ASEAN.

3. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

- » It is important to increase the understanding of issues and ensure participation of vulnerable sectors within Indigenous communities, particularly IPwDs, IW, LGBTIQ communities.
- » The continuous collaboration with organisations/partners is crucial, particularly looking into future solidarity building that goes beyond one-off activities.
- » The effort towards strengthening the IPHRD Network is ongoing and aims at lesser facilitation of the HRCPA programme with regards to drafting complaints/submissions and information from documentation that serve as guide to plan advocacy at different levels.
- » Ensuring continued involvement of community-based IPHRDs for documentation and advocacy strategy actions is important at different levels.
- » The peer-to-peer learning exchange between IPHRD members and exploring the possibility of re-granting IPHRD fund at national level to address language barriers; work with focal organisations instead of

individual country focal people; Terms of Reference (ToR) on how the re-granting should be carefully discussed with the focal organisation to ensure a national geographical balance and variety of cases considered.

- » It is necessary to increase the leadership skills of EC and Programme Committee (PC) members to closely engage with the Programme in particular advocacy strategies, support and providing advice and constructive suggestions.
- » Improvement of team building by having regular meetings and updates, and brainstorming on ways to improve of our engagement on several issues.
- » Improvement on documentation, uploading on cloud, dissemination of information, responding to urgent issues is necessary.
- » It is important to improve and prioritize the follow-up of cases.

4. Good practices to be continued

- » Identifying or prioritising which organisations or networks to ally and work with and the consideration of the current human resource of the HRCPA Programme to ensure sustainability of the work and objective.
- » Networking and strengthening solidarity with other sectors emphasizing the cross-cutting issues of IPs, as well as strengthening them in understanding issues regarding IPwDs, women and LGBTIQ.
- » Consolidation of cases at country and regional level on the basis of thematic and also country-wise.
- » Consolidation of small grants on human rights and IP rights at country levels.
- » Constant engagement in IPHRD Facebook page, Twitter and other social media platforms for increased visibility.
- » Exploring alternative ways of communication in relation to the IPHRD cases needs to be continued.

5. Briefing papers/case studies/reports

- » Briefing Paper on Situation of Indigenous Languages in Asia
- » Briefing Paper on Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources in Asia and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- » Briefing paper on Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality during the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
- » Status of Indigenous Peoples' Land, Territories and Resources in Asia, jointly by AIPP and IPMG.
- » Situation on Lands, Territories and Resources of IPs in Asia; Bangladesh, China, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Timor-Leste and Vietnam
- » Case Study on Dinapigue Mines: Its impacts to the Dumagats in the Philippines, The continuing struggles of the Dumagats-Agtas in Dinapigue, Isabela against the Nickel Asia Corporation
- » Handbook on Extractive Industries and Free, Prior and Informed Consent of IPs
- » Updated Handbook on Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Field Handbook.

6. Project management

i) Achievements

- » Activities and expected outputs were delivered although some of them encountered significant delays.
- » Collaborations with related organizations to further the issues of IPHRD Network and increase visibility of these issues.
- » Alternative channels of communications such as WhatsApp, Facebook messenger, Line, Viber, etc. are more useful and AIPP gets more responses from project partners with this methods compared with email.

- » Established contact with AICHR member from Indonesia to further our engagement with ASEAN.
- » Submission of proposals to ILC and OXFAM-US.

ii) Challenges

- » Process of transition and limited human resources within the programme while ensuring tasks-at-hand are delivered and backlogs decreased were overwhelming, and caused further delays to other pending tasks and outputs also ILC and Oxfam no-cost extension.
- » Different levels of capacity of project partners in project implementation and reporting as well as language barriers.
- » Lack of proper crosscheck to documents and lack of consistency of strictness lead to overlooking of any non-compliance to AIPP policies.

iii) Recommendations

- » Conduct informal quarterly checks with country partners on their workplan and discuss if there is a need for reconsideration of the timeline and outputs; similarly, review the programme's outputs and timeline and discuss with donors any anticipation of delays, and suggest early consideration of timelines.
- » As much as possible try to complete the activities on time and avoid no-cost extensions.
- » As IPHRD funds and network have expanded, it is important to have a clear plan for monitoring and follow-up the cases with division of work within the team members.

7. Secretariat management

i) Achievements

- » Increased independence of programme staff with minimal supervision from the management.
- » Support in financial reporting of projects is consistently provided.

ii) Challenges

- » Lack of sense of urgency to respond and provide clear directive responses.
- » Lack of substantial inputs and guidance as necessary on certain occasions.

iii) Recommendations

- » Identify strengths and weaknesses of members and assign them to tasks/roles/responsibilities accordingly, and provide genuine capacity-building as necessary.
- » Identify other modes of information-sharing beyond email that will ensure immediate response as needed.



Environment Programme

1.a. Advocacy (local, national, regional, international) and Networking

AIPP has successfully supported a total of 2162 participants (1035 male and 1127 female) in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, India in 2019 under the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) funded project. As a result, the project partners in the project areas in Chhattisgarh received Community Forest Land Titles which is a historic achievement for two Indigenous Communities in Chhattisgarh. The key factor behind this unprecedented achievement of the SSNC partnership was the strong and consistent, collective advocacy and lobby of the Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) and Indigenous Communities. Likewise, IPs in Binh Thuan Province in Vietnam managed to reclaim their land from a plantation company and are now using the land for agricultural production. They also convinced the dam company to compensate them for their agricultural lands that got eroded by the river during the monsoon. The company fulfilled the demand of the community to return soil to the agricultural lands eroded by the river and illegal logging has completely stopped in the project areas.

i) National/State Level in India

As a result of continuous and collective efforts and advocacy of Indigenous communities in Odisha state of India, the District Collector of Sundargarh District understood their voices and concerns and started to integrate the voices and demands of IPs. The instructed and ordered the Forest Department to cooperate in issuing community forest land titles, resulting in the possibility of Indigenous Communities in the Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA) project areas receiving community forest land titles in the future. The Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples' Forum (CTPF) and Indigenous Peoples Forum Odisha (IPFO) submitted memorandums to the State Government and the President of India through the Governor, demanding urgent actions against the Supreme Court Order issued on 13 February 2019 that would potentially lead to the eviction of estimated 1 to 2 million IPs. In response to the Government's plan of amending the current Indian Forest Act (1927) that would weaken the forest rights of IPs and make the forest bureaucrats more powerful, the government of India

withdrew their proposed amendment bill of the Indian Forest Act (1927). This was due to the strong advocacy of the Indigenous movements supported by the CSOs.

ii) Regional Level

- » Asian Indigenous Peoples' issues and good practices on resource management were made visible in the Asia-Pacific CSOs Forum on Environment and Ministerial Summit on Environment held in Singapore from 23 to 25 January 2019.
- » AIPP revitalized and strengthened its partnership with Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) and Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) by facilitating the participation of IPs from Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia and India as well as organizing a side event in the Asia Pacific Forestry Week 2019 in South Korea.
- » Climate Smart Women Connect organized by AIPP and CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas) International, (a Canadian charity working globally to end poverty and inequality,) was held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 December 2019, where the IW representing the Indigenous communities from South East Asia shared their experiences and practices on how they have been contributing to the climate change mitigation, and what they want to see in the environmental and climate change related policies, along with their active and meaningful participation in the policy and programme formulation including in implementation.

iii) International Level Engagements

- » AIPP Executive Council members including the Secretary General and Chairperson were at the forefront of AIPP's advocacy work in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). AIPP and IWGIA jointly made a [submission](#) to the UNFCCC, highlighting the potential activities for three functions of the platform.
- » The Environment Programme strategically expanded its working priorities on SDGs 2030 Agenda; Inter-Governmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Indigenous Environmental Defenders.

- » AIPP made itself visible during the 7th plenary of the IPBES. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Environment Programme Coordinator, closely followed the negotiation of the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services assessment and actively contributed to the discussion through International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IIFBES). AIPP was quoted in 10 News Articles (FPP; Swed-bio; Reuters; Monga bay; Global Research; Business Line; Global Village Space; Newsnet One; Phnom Penh Post and Scott) relating to the release of the report in May 2019. These news reports drastically increased the visibility of AIPP and its continuous efforts and advocacy for IPs' rights, and recognitions at national and international levels.
- » AIPP has strengthened its participation in the UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNEA4 (Fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly) by organizing side events; contributing to other side events as panelists; making interventions on behalf of International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) and UNEA (UN Environment Assembly) Major Groups.
- » Environment Programme issued two news articles relating to Indigenous knowledge with the titles "Advancing the Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA)" and "Learning and understanding living in harmony with nature from Karen knowledge holders in the Karen language." This has engendered the interest of the donors as well as scientific communities to network with AIPP. For example, Swed-bio expressed interest to partner with AIPP in the IPBES process soon after issuance of a news article on the plan of AIPP in the region on Indigenous Knowledge. Similarly, AIPP was invited to speak in the panel of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in Madrid, Spain.
- » AIPP co-organized a side event with the UN-REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) Programme in the Global Landscape Forum (GLF). AIPP facilitated the participation of Ms. Naw Ei Ei Min, EC member, AIPP and the Executive Director of the Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT) in the side event. Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Environment Programme Coordinator of AIPP shared the outcomes of AIPP and the UN-REDD Programme Partnership. The representative of Norad joined the 2019 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) with Ms. Naw Ei Ei Min and Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa. One of the outcomes of the side event was the commitment by the UNDP to support the preparatory meeting of Asia region for the COP25. Due to time limitations, AIPP and the

UN-REDD Programme canceled this event and agreed that a regional conference would be organized in 2020. Moreover, the support of the UN-REDD Programme was prioritized to undertake country-level research about the engagement of IPs in climate change. AIPP will continue strengthening this partnership with the UN-REDD Programme in the region.

- » The discussion on human rights gained significant attention and space in the Environmental processes such as the UNFCCC and the UNCBD. The IIPFCC actively advocated for the inclusion of human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. There is a human rights and climate change working group consisting of CSOs and various constituencies following climate change that also put energy and efforts into integrating human rights in climate discussions. Similarly, AIPP together with its donors and partner organizations advocated for human rights at its core agenda in its engagement in the CBD. AIPP, Swed-bio, FPP, Natural Justice and International Development Law Organization (IDLO) co-organized a side event in the CBD meeting highlighting human rights as an enabling condition for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In order to continue the work on the human rights in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, AIPP and its partners are co-organizing a dialogue on human rights and biodiversity from 18-20 Feb in 2020 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Besides this, SSNC, one of the core donors of AIPP has also contemplated human rights in its core work in biodiversity and, organized a workshop on Biodiversity and Human Rights in Kenya in 2019 highlighting the vital contribution of the IPs in the protection and conservation of biodiversity, and who were the core target of violation criminalized by the state authorities and corporates. The workshop emphasized the necessity of roles and contributions by IPs in formulating and implementing policies and programmes in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, since they are the real guardians of biodiversity and ecology within their territories.
- » The year 2019 was significant, not only in terms of AIPP EC becoming the face of AIPP, but also in that all the team members of the Environment Programme were visible among governments, media and CSOs following environmental processes and mechanisms. For example, Mr. Prem Singh Tharu, Programme Officer, spoke on behalf of AIPP in the Asia-Pacific CSOs Forum on Environment and Ministerial Summit on Environment. Similarly, Ms. Pirawan, Programme Officer, intervened in the side event of the IPCC at the COP25. It is important to note that though it was her first time participating in the UNFCCC, she inspired partners to contribute more to the UNFCCC process. Mr. Sherpa,

Programme Coordinator, intervened in the panel in the first meeting of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) together with the UNFCCC Secretary, Ms. Patricia Espinosa. He was also nominated by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) as the co-chair of the 11th meeting of the Adhoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions in Montreal, Canada. Similarly, Mr. Sherpa also spoke in the closing ceremony of the article 8(j) together with the acting Executive Secretary of the UNCBD.

1.b. Capacity Building

AIPP supported IPs through its partners in carrying out capacity building programmes at the local level. A total of 3513 IPs' capacities have been built with 1594 male and 1919 female, 11 male IYs and 18 female IYs. At the regional level, the workshop and conference was participated and contributed by 82 participants comprising of 32 males, 35 females, 6 IY males and 9 IY females. A few outcomes of these programmes are listed out below:

- i) Environment Programme pioneered a regional space for IPs engaging in the UNFCCC, UNCBD, IPBES and the 2030 Agenda by organizing a regional conference on "IPs' Rights and Environmental Processes." The conference developed a common understanding on IPs' engagement and priorities in different environmental processes. The participants agreed that a regional conference of this nature is important to consolidate Asian IPs' engagement in environmental processes, and hence recommended AIPP to continue organizing such conferences in the future.
- ii) The organizing a regional workshop on Community-based Monitoring and Information System (CBMIS) where participants collectively agreed to establish a regional network "Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA)." This network is instrumental in contributing to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform under the UNFCCC and 2030 Agenda on SDGs.

- iii) At the regional level, AIPP built the capacity of 19 MOs and 7 partner organizations from 11 Countries on the UNFCCC, UNCBD, IPBES including CBMIS.
- iv) AIPP built the capacity of 3 MOs on FRA and project management in India.
- v) The findings of the mid-term assessment of the Norad project entitled “Advancing Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in REDD+ and Strengthening Indigenous Peoples’ Forest Management and Livelihoods in Vietnam and Myanmar” were very positive on the changes in the project villages, including the effective advocacy work undertaken by AIPP, Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), Myanmar and Center for Sustainable Development in the Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam at country, regional and international levels.
- vi) The Biodiversity and human rights workshop organized by SSNC provided an opportunity to learn experiences and practices on biodiversity conservation in Africa and Asia, going with threats and challenges being encountered by the Indigenous and local communities in connection to human rights. The threats and challenges over the Indigenous environmental defenders are similar across the world.

1.c. Institutional Strengthening

- vii) With the approval of the Defend the Defenders project funded by IWGIA, the Programme received a promising opportunity to develop and strengthen its human rights-based approach in its activities. This will eventually contribute to the overall strengthening of the IPHRD Network of AIPP.
- viii) The approval of the livelihood project in Mae Chan Tai village has opened the door for the Programme to engage in supporting infrastructure and economic livelihoods projects which is something AIPP has never done before. The experiences and lessons learned from this project will be beneficial for AIPP at an institutional level to embark on future interventions on livelihoods in Asia.
- ix) The establishment of the IKPA has opened a very big opportunity for AIPP to effectively and collectively bring local actions and voices to international environmental processes, thereby making Asian IPs

more visible. The prospect of the network is very promising as it could be one of the key AIPP networks that will be able to drive and fulfil the needs and priorities of its MOs. AIPP secured USD 150,000 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) – Small Grant Programme (SGP) to operationalize IKPA in Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.

- x)** The engagement of Finance, particularly Admin Finance Coordinator and Finance Officer in the programme activities such as project partners meetings and monitoring visits has improved the financial management system of partner organizations.
- xi)** AIPP has strengthened its institutional relationship with FPP, NTFP-EP, SSNC, AFA, Swed-bio, UNESCO and the UN-REDD Programme.
- xii)** The financial management training organized by AIPP in Chiang Mai provided a space to share practical knowledge and experience on financial management and institutional governance, which mirror the reality of institutional strengthening and performance.
- xiii)** The Mother Tongue Workshop in Mae Yod village helped the community in raising awareness of Indigenous children and IYs on IW's role in natural management. The community is planning to include a local curriculum about their ways of life in the government school.

1.d. Key outcomes of the Environment programme's activities

- xiv)** The synergy among the team members of the Environment Programme has improved in implementing regional, national and state level activities with shared roles and responsibilities particularly, organizing and managing regional events.
- xv)** The visibility and contribution of AIPP in the IPBES process was heightened through its active engagement in the 7th IPBES plenary and the coverage of AIPP perspectives by more than nine media agencies.
- xvi)** Two Indigenous Communities in the state of Chhattisgarh, India received Forestland titles. This is unprecedented in the history of SSNC's partnership in India. The Environment Programme will facilitate the interaction of JJVS with Adivasi Women's Network (AWN) and ANGNA, particularly in appraising the factors that led two communities in Chhattisgarh to get the Forestland titles.

- xvii)** The Environment programme has been successful in revitalizing the Indigenous Knowledge Network of Asia by the establishment of IKPA.
- xviii)** The Environment Programme has comprehensively documented the profiles of Huay E-Khang Village and Khun Tae Village.
- xix)** The Environment Programme has facilitated the participation of more knowledge holders in its activities which will continue to increase in the future events. This will provide knowledge holders to directly interact with the concerned actors at different levels and guide AIPP in formulating plans and programmes to respond to the needs and priorities of knowledge holders.
- xx)** The Environment Programme has built the capacity of 19 MOs and 7 partner organizations from 11 Countries on the UNFCCC, UNCBD, IPBES as well as on CBMIS, which will continue next year and beyond.
- xxi)** The Programme has been consistent in inter-programme coordination with the HRCPA Programme, IW Programme, Communication Programme, RCB Programme and OSMB including Management Team Members, which will continue in coming days too.
- xxii)** The programme has started to actively engage in the SDGs (through HLPF), UNCBD, and the IPBES since 2019.
- xxiii)** The programme has integrated the human rights issues more visibly in its work on climate change and biodiversity in 2019.

2. Challenges/Constraints faced by the Environment Programme

i) Challenges

- » The capacity of project partners particularly in the financial management affects the effective implementation of the projects.
- » Despite the programme's continuous efforts in improving the capacity of project partners including sharing good practices in project management, the delayed actions and unwillingness of project partners to take action, as well as lack of sharing of project information among the project team members affected the implementation of projects particularly in India.

- » The inter-programme coordination within AIPP has been strengthened compared to 2018. However, it should be further strengthened by sharing and comprehensively discussing inter-programme plans with relevant programmer to agree with shared roles and responsibilities for the concerted efforts of the secretariat.
- » The programme is taking actions in building the capacity of team members by providing space in the regional capacity as well as advocacy events. However, the programme does not have enough resources to bring team members into international advocacy events. In order to address this the programme will try to raise funds in the future.
- » It's challenging to manage the last-minute coordination, identification and selection of the participants, due to last minute notification of the opportunity to attend regional events. Therefore, we need to agree on the minimum number of days required for the coordination and selection of participants. It would be good to discuss the coordination and selection of the participants in consultation with management to address this challenge.
- » It's challenging to manage unplanned activities and regional international events which directly hinder programme team members from submitting their monthly progress reports and work plan.
- » Due to the conflicting schedule of the secretariat and admin in supporting multiple regional activities environment programme team members were not able to attend activities of other programmes.

ii) Opportunities

- » The Programme team members are getting enough space to build the partners' capacities on project management, institutional policy development and improving and strengthening understanding on emerging issues of IPs.
- » The programme is facilitating local level experiences to regional & international levels.
- » The programme has strategically expanded its working areas to include SDGs, IPBES, Indigenous Human Rights Defenders and post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- » Team members are involved in many programme activities that provide opportunities to learn and assist in local and international level experiences. For example, in monitoring visits, partners meetings and advocacy work. This is helping team members to understand the issues and priorities of the programme. The engagement of Mr. Prem Singh Tharu in the UNEA and engagement of Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn in the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry helped them to understand the process and provided exposure to develop their capacity to advocate, and network with governments and CSOs respectively.
- » Likewise, Mr. Prem Singh Tharu attended the Capitalization Workshop in the Netherlands as and drafted an article on institutionalization of experience capitalization with inputs from team members. The article was published online.
- » The programme actively supported the political advocacy work of AIPP EC Members, particularly, Mr. Gam A. Shimray, Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri and Ms. Naw Ei Ei Min.
- » The programme documented and utilized the good practices of IPs for evidence-based advocacy. For example, the programme did comprehensively documented of Huay E-Khang Village and Khun Tae Village. Further, the programme coordinated with MOs to submit IPs stories and cases for the Local Biodiversity Outlook (LBO-2).
- » The establishment of IKPA really provided an opportunity to advance the respect and recognition of Indigenous Knowledge in Asia.
- » The programme coordinated the participation of AIPP members in different advocacy events to facilitate ground level experiences at regional and international levels. For instance, AIPP facilitated the participation of Ms. Noraeri from Thailand and Mr. Remish Ekka from Odisha, India in the Asia Pacific Forestry Week in South Korea.
- » The human rights and biodiversity workshop in Kenya and Climate Smart Women Connect in Bangkok provided an opportunity to learn new ideas in the last quarter of 2019.
- » The interstate exchange visit to Mendelekha village of Gadchidauli, Maharastra was an important opportunity to learn about the full and effective implementation of FRA and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in India.

3. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

- » Regional activities and field visits should be maximized to garner the messages of Indigenous leaders. For example, the programme did a video interview with the village head and Spiritual leader of Hin Lad Nai village during its REDD+ partners meeting and shared those interviews during the International Day of Forests on 21 March 2019.
- » AIPP and its MOs have done a lot of work for IP rights which needs to be documented to make it visible. The news article about the regional CBMIS workshop was produced in collaboration with the Communication Programme and generated the attention of AIPP members, partners, CSOs and donor agencies about AIPP initiative on Indigenous Knowledge. The production of news articles particularly those of major regional events should be institutionalized.
- » It's equally important to extract the content and summary of the message and post it in the social media channels for wider visibility. In addition to the briefing paper, this should be posted in the website and printed copies distributed during events. The programme promoted the key messages of Indigenous leaders contained in the SDGs briefing paper through social media which received the attention of our online audience. All the programmes in AIPP should post the publication in social media accordingly.
- » Monitoring visit, field visits including preparatory meetings are important to understand the local context and practices of IPs. Such trips connect the secretariat to their roots, which is important for them. Hence, the programme will continue interacting with knowledge holders in both field visits and monitoring trips in the future.
- » The Local Biodiversity Outlook (LBO) is an initiative of FPP, IIFB and the UNCBD Secretariat that documents the contributions of IPs and Local Communities to the Biodiversity Strategic Plan. AIPP members have already submitted their stories and cases for LBO-2. AIPP should continue contributing to the LBO in the future to make the actions of Asian Indigenous Peoples more visible.
- » Last year, the programme organized a project partners meeting in the community. Prior to the REDD+ project meeting, an exchange between Hin Lad Nai villagers and meeting participants took place that inspired community members from Myanmar to do livelihood initiatives like Hin Lad Nai. The exchange of the program's meeting participants with communities in Thailand will continue this year and beyond.

- » The Environment programme established a PC for its major regional events, which consisted of AIPP members from different countries including AIPP partners such as FPP and programme team members. The PC guided the development and finalization of the concept note and workshop agenda. Further, each the PC discussed what worked well and what day needed to be improved for the next day. AIPP secretariat should consider establishing a similar committee that has shared roles and responsibilities for major regional events.
- » Strong teamwork with shared roles and responsibilities facilitated the timely implementation of activities as well as better coordination for effective advocacy work. Timely meeting and interaction among team members will continue in the future to strengthen the work of the programme.
- » The gaps in the financial management system of project partners affected the implementation of the project. Therefore, it is important to do an assessment of project partners' finance systems at the beginning of a project and develop a road map to improve the finance system of each project partner.
- » Biodiversity and human rights themes are important to prioritize in the environment programme in upcoming days, because the cases of criminalization to Indigenous environmental defenders are increasing and need to be sensitized to government authorities on how Indigenous communities are contributing to the protection and conservation the biodiversity and ecology with their Indigenous knowledge and practices. From this theme Indigenous communities will also learn about their human rights while protecting and conserving the biodiversity and ecology.
- » The project partnership assessment should be in the beginning of the project implementation followed by the development of a road map to address the existing gaps of project partners in terms of financial management as well as their project management capacity. Further, AIPP should start to assess overall capacity building needs and priorities of all MOs so that AIPP has a baseline for future project partnership.
- » AIPP should organize a regional training for its MOs on proposal development, report writing and financial management. AIPP members should identify persons who will be with their organization for a long time.

4. Good Practices to be continued

- » Team synergy and shared roles and responsibilities for program's activities
- » Engaging programme team members in project monitoring, partners meetings and exchange visits among others.
- » Support team members in information collection, reporting, documentation, coordination and communication.
- » Inter-programme coordination with other programmes
- » Putting AIPP EC members in the frontline of advocacy at regional & international levels
- » Meeting with auditor prior to finalizing the management response and financial report.
- » Prepare regional report of major activities and issue news articles of the events.
- » Timely preparing and sharing of monthly progress reports and work plans.
- » Social media mobilization to make the work of AIPP and members more visible.
- » Knowledge and experience sharing exchange visits need to be continued. Produce the outcome document detailing good practices and lessons from the exchange visit.
- » Partner monitoring visit of the need to be done together as an inter-programme coordination if the partners of the programmes are the same.

5. Statements issued by the Environment Programme

- » One memorandum was submitted to the Chief Minister in Chhattisgarh state in India for effective implementation of FRA.

- » One memorandum was submitted to the Governor of Odisha state and to the President of India through the Governor requesting for his intervention regarding 13 February 2019 Supreme Court Order.
- » A statement was issued acknowledging the efforts done by the Indigenous Peoples and their movements along with efforts of many stakeholders in making the government withdraw the proposed amendment bill of the Indian Forest Act 1927.
- » Joint CSOs statements during Asia Pacific Ministerial Summit on the Environment.
- » 7 statements: Joint CSOs Statements, IP Major Group statement and joint statements with IW, IY and farmers were delivered during the UNEA4.
- » International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) delivered three statements in the Bonn Climate Change Conference.
- » International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IIFBES) delivered two statements in the 7th IPBES Plenary.
- » International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) delivered 3 statements in the Ad hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions in November 2019 in Montreal, Canada
- » IIFB delivered five statements in the SBSTTA in November 2019 in Montreal, Canada

6. Briefing papers/case studies/reports

A total of 700 copies of SDGs briefing paper were produced and at least 100 copies were distributed in the HLPF.

7. Conduct of side events

- » **Stream 5 – Innovating Governance and Institutions:** The title of the side event was “Are we lagging in forest governance?” which was attended by 20 participants. The side event was co-organized by Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme Asia, in partnership with the CSO Forum on Social Forestry in ASEAN, AFA and the AIPP.

- » The side event in **Bonn Climate Change Conference** entitled 'Roles of Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and Culture in Climate Change' which was attended by 25 participants. The event was co-organized by AIPP, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), POINT, and Servindi on 21 June 2019.
- » The side event in **Global Landscape Forum (GLF)** entitled 'Making Climate Action Inclusive in Forested Landscapes', was attended by 40 participants. The event was co-organized by AIPP, UN-REDD Programme, and Tenure Facility on 22 June 2019.
- » The side event on **25th COP25 to the UNFCCC** on IW: Frontline Defenders in the Fight Against Climate Change held on 4 December 2019 at Madrid, Spain, which was co-organized by AIPP, IWGIA and NEFIN and participated by over 100 participants.
- » The side event on **11th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** on Human rights for thriving IPs, local communities and healthy ecosystems in the post-2020 global biodiversity agenda, which was co-organised by AIPP, Swed-bio, FPP, IDLO, Natural Justice and CBD Secretariat on 21 November 2019 at Montreal, Canada and was participated by around 50 participants.

8. Networking

The Environment programme is networking with the following organisations:

- » Nature of Partnership (activity partnership, etc.)
- » GIZ and SwedBio (Project partnership to conduct dialogue on biodiversity and human rights)
- » Project partnership with the UNCBD Secretariat
- » Networking with IPCC (AIPP was invited as a speaker in the side event of the IPCC at the COP25)
- » Networking with the Inter-governmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (AIPP was invited as a speaker in the side event of the IPBES in Montreal, Canada)

- » New partnership with CUSO International, a Canadian charity working globally to end poverty and inequality for organizing Climate Smart Women Connect 2 to 4 December 2019 in Bangkok. IW from South East Asia shared their experiences and practices on how they have been contributing to the climate change mitigation and what they want to see in the environmental and climate change related policies, along with their active and meaningful participation in the policy and programme formulation as well as in implementation.

9. Executive Council participation in events

AIPP encourages the participation and provides a platform for all its EC members to participate and represent AIPP at global events. The following members attended different global events:

- » Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangri participated in the Bonn Climate Change Conference.
- » Ms. Naw Ei Ei Min attended the Bonn Climate Change Conference and Global Landscape Forum.
- » Naw Ei Ei Min attended COP25.
- » Mr. Binota Moi Dhamai attended the Second Meeting of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) held from 28-30 Nov 2019.
- » Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajangri attended the Climate Summit in September 2019 in New York.

10. Staff Development

S. N.	Name of staff	Title of the Training	Date	Place
1	Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	The Role of Indigenous Knowledge in Sustainable Development” A Southeast Asia Forum on the Challenges & Opportunities with Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices and Rights-Based Sustainable Development	October 7-9	Westlake Resort, Jogjakarta, Indonesia

2.	Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	Asia Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Green Environment Fund	28-30 October	Bangkok, Thailand
3.	Mr. Prem Sing Tharu	'Women's Human Rights and Climate Justice' and SRRIP	12-15 November	Bangkok, Thailand
4.	Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	FWG second meeting	28-30 November	
5.	Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	IP caucus	1 Dec	
6.	Mr. Lakpa Sherpa and Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	COP25: Attended by Pirawan and Lakpa	2-14 December	

11. Project Management

i) Achievements

- » The mid-term assessment of the Norad project was successfully completed in Myanmar and Vietnam. The results of the assessment report explicitly showed the impact generated by the project at different levels.
- » The SSNC project in India made a breakthrough in Chhattisgarh by enabling two Indigenous Communities to receive forest land titles. This was the first time that targeted communities of the SSNC project received titles from the government. This was the result of the consistent capacity building and advocacy undertaken by the JJVS in Jashpur District of Chhattisgarh State.
- » Project staff members developed their technical skills Community Mapping and are able to independently conduct trainings at the local level.
- » Indigenous Self-Governance System and Practice in Indigenous Communities have been strengthened.
- » Indigenous Peoples' movement including mobilization of the community members has become stronger and more effective.
- » Project partners were re-oriented about the project's results-based framework.
- » Detailed Implementation Plans, Result Based Project Management and documentation of the story of change were introduced among project partners.

- » The orientation on good practices of financial management was organized for the project partners to improve their financial management system.
- » The programme increased the participation of members and partners at regional events to enhance their knowledge and understanding on themes they have been working on at a local level.

ii) Challenges

- » Delayed submission of reports from project partners. There have been some gaps in terms of the finalization of financial report including auditing of the project. The face-to-face meeting between programme and finance team members in 2019 was useful to identify gaps relating to coordination and substance of the financial report, hence it should be continued in the coming days.
- » The project staff of AWN was not able to be paid for six months in 2019. This happened despite the availability of budget. AIPP will consult with AWN to identify the gaps and ensure such gaps are not repeated in the future.
- » The 13 February 2019, Supreme Court Order and plan of the Central Government to revise the current Indian Forest Act of 1927 are directly misinterpreting and weakening the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Forest Dwellers ensured by the FRA. Further, the proposed amendment to the 1927 Forest Act would make the Forest bureaucrat more powerful.
- » The project partner of the REDD+ project particularly from Myanmar did not share complete information to AIPP which created confusion on what happened that lead to the freezing of the fund. AIPP tried to garner information from Norad. However, Norad advised AIPP to consult with CHRO and understand the situation. CHRO did not share the complete information despite several efforts of AIPP to understand the rationale behind Norad freezing the fund for CHRO. This has affected the REDD+ partnership particularly the work of AIPP and CHRO in Myanmar.

iii) Recommendations

- » It's important to carry out capacity and needs assessments especially while implementing the new projects. It would be even better for AIPP to undertake the needs and capacity assessment of 47 MOs. This would put AIPP in a position to understand the needs and priorities of its MOs and enable AIPP to take initiatives to strengthen the MOs, IPOs and their movements in the region.

- » AIPP, in close consultation with project partners, should develop, prioritize and proactively take actions to implement a road map during the project inception meeting to address the results of the assessment. The road map should be reviewed every year during the annual partners' meeting. Project partners who act indifferent towards taking actions should be consulted and supported for any challenges preventing them from taking actions. If the partners do not act despite the full support and reminder, AIPP should record partner's inaction and issue an organizational letter mentioning the potential implications for the ongoing and future partnership with AIPP.
- » The project inception meeting should have sufficient number of days for partners to comprehensively discuss and understand the project's objectives, requirements including donor compliances. The discussion on project's objectives, requirements including donor compliances should be part of the annual partners meeting.
- » The Programme should have a database or roster of knowledge holders and continue to bring them to regional activities and make them and their voices visible and prominent in AIPP activities.
- » The establishment of IKPA is the first step towards advancing the respect and recognition of Indigenous Knowledge in Asia. The Programme now should raise funds to operationalize IKPA in the region.
- » There is no common template for the secretariat to follow for monitoring visits, this should be developed by the management in consultation with AIPP secretariat.

12. Secretariat management

i) Achievements

- » The programme received very good support and collaboration from the Management Team particularly in developing proposals for fundraising; designing and organizing regional capacity building events; advocating for the rights and knowledge of IPs in the UNFCCC as well as orienting project partners on financial management system, and donor compliances during the programme monitoring visit in India.
- » AIPP donated a secondhand laptop and a desktop computer to ANGNA based on needs assessed during the monitoring visit.

- » The programme team members had regular team meetings facilitating the shared roles and responsibilities for regional activities.
- » The Programme liaised with all AIPP programmes including Management Team members.

ii) Challenges and Recommendations

- » Incomplete management team affected the effective oversights and guidance to programmes after the first quarter of 2019.
- » The communication between the EC and the Secretariat needs to be strengthened.
- » Delayed publication of the annual reports requires immediate action of the management team. Consequently, the Programme could not submit the organization report to Norad and the SSNC as per project partnership agreement.
- » There are no performance indicators developed as per the human resource manual. The management should take action to facilitate better assessment of the Secretariat.
- » The Programme shared its monthly progress report and work plan every month to all the secretariats. It would be good if other programmes also share their monthly progress report and work plan for others to understand what is happening in the respective programs of AIPP.
- » Prior to international events, we should have a prep meeting amongst ourselves.

Indigenous Women Programme

Indigenous Women programme (IWP) continued to promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Women (IW), and IYs at all levels of decision-making in 2019. It enhanced the capacities of Indigenous Women's organizations and networks and engaged in advocacy and lobbying to influence for inclusive policy processes. Indigenous Women adopted twin approaches to ensure that Indigenous Women's immediate and strategic needs were addressed through full-fledged programme as well integration of Indigenous Women's issues at the programmatic and organizational level within AIPP. AIPP's Gender Policy 2012 provided

the framework and set accountability for gender integration as a guide to the secretariat, partners and member organizations for inclusive and responsible planning, implementation, and monitoring from women's and gender perspectives. The realization of the strong Indigenous Women's voices from the ground on the regional platform have been witnessed through the continuous facilitation and coordination of IWP and Network of Indigenous Women's Networkin Asia (NIWA). Organizing platforms for exchanging experiences, coordination for solidarity building, documentation and sharing of knowledge products, Indigenous Women's movement building, organizing and mobilization for visibility and accounting contribution, and agency development for ensuring Indigenous Women's rights were some of the landmark initiatives the programme achieved in 2019.

The IWP organised and facilitated a total of 43 events at the sub-national, national, regional and international levels. A total of 1299 participants with about 10% IYs, 28 Indigenous Persons with Disabilities (IPwDs) and 15 LGBTIQ representatives from across 13 member countries of AIPP participated and contributed to these events.

In 2019, IWP had direct partnership with 16 organizations including MOs, IW organizations and networks, and other international organizations working on IPs' particularly IW's issues. These partnerships are either project based or intervention-based through 5 projects under IWP accounting both long-term as well as short term projects.

1. a. Advocacy (local, national, regional, international) and Networking

- i) The IWP has supported, organised and participated in the following events for effective and influential advocacy at the local, national and international levels.

S.N.	Particular	Date	Participation
1	Asia Prep Meeting, Malaysia	3-7 March 2019	2 female & 1 male
2	APFSD, 6th Session, Bangkok, Thailand,	28 – 30 March 2019	1 female
3	People's forum on SD and APRCEM, 25-27 Mar 2019, Bangkok, Thailand	25-27 March 2019	2 female
4	63 rd Session of UN Conference on Status of Women (CSW 63) held at UN Headquarter, New York, USA	10-15 March, 2019	3 female

5	<p>HLPF on Sustainable development in New York, USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AIPP together with GCAP organized a side event on 'Leaving No Women Behind: How to achieve SDGs for IW with Disabilities and IW' - Panellist in 6 side events including IPMG's media zone - Participation in different major groups meeting including Women Major Group, APRCEM - Participation in dialogue with different diplomatic missions and UN bodies - Participation in Ground Level Peoples' Forum (GLPF) and contributed on Women's Global Strike 	9-17 July 2019	2 female & 1 male
6	3 rd consultation workshop on Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of IW in India and National Consultation workshop on IW's role in water governance	16-18 February, 2019	85 female
7	4 consultation meeting on CEDAW Concluding Observation at province and national level in Nepal.	15-20 July 2019	197 female, 56 male & 1 IPwD
8	Community mobilization for awareness-raising, lobby and advocacy campaigns in Cambodia and Vietnam		105 female and 45 male
9	Dialogue on 'Celebrating our victories, attaining genuine development' on at Commission on Human Rights Peoples Lobby, Quenzon, Philippines	22 March, 2019	75 IPs
10	Women leadership Exchange and influenced the process for the inclusion of IW as cross cutting as well as separate thematic section	29 July- 2 Aug ust 2019	23 female
11	Climate Smart Women Connect: 'Gender and Climate Justice for IW in Asia', and prepared an outcome document as '2 pager key messages' and one press statement. The '2 pager key messages' became the base document for the Cambodia Indigenous Women Working Group (CIWWG) to discuss with Ministries and UN Women on "IW and Climate Change'	2-4 December 2019	52 female, 14 male
12	SRIPP consultation meeting. Perempuan AMAN express their concerns on non-consideration of 'SDG 16 on peace and strong institution'. In small group, Global Association of People and Environment (GAPE) contributed with experiences of IW on Climate Change	13-15 November 2020	3 female
13	SDGs strategy development and learning exchanges - 5 IW representatives from VOICE project partners shared their experiences on VOICE Project and overall inclusion of IW in SDG processes. They also lobbied among AIPP MO and Partners for inclusion of IW and their issues in their respective organizations, programmes and projects.	16-19 November	5 female
14	CIWWG organized food security fair under Land Right Now campaign and felicitated IW champions for their contributions in IPs and IW movements	29-31 October 2019	52 female and 7 male

15	BPFA+25 Peoples Forum and Ministerial Conference - raised the issues of IW in different themes including climate change. Attempted to formation of IW coalition from Asia and Pacific with meetings and social group formation	19-22 November and 24-29 November	2 female
16	UN Convention on the Rights Persons with Disability (UN CRPD), CEDAW, UNCBD and SDGs workshop	14-19 November 22-24 December	55 female, 2 male and 23 IPwDs
17	IW and Climate Change preparation workshop	21 November	11 female, 2 male
18	Dialogues and Interaction with Human Right Council in the Philippines and special rapporteur on poverty reduction	26 March	76 IPs

- ii) Besides, different statements and messages have been developed, released, and disseminated at national, regional and international levels-
- » Bai Indigenous Women’s Network (BAI), Philippines released a public statement on 28 February 2019 on “Measles outbreak: government neglect, and the vulnerability of IPs” and on 8 March 2019 on International Women’s Day with the voices, issues and concerns of IW leaders.
 - » A consolidated voice of IW and alliances ‘as Bangkok outcome’ were released and disseminated widely to MOs, partners, stakeholders and participants of COP25 after the climate smart women conference. A news article was also published.
 - » Posters were developed and posted on social media on 8 March 2019 on International Women’s Day with the key messages of IW leaders. Also five video messages including the message of AIPP Secretary General were produced and shared.
 - » A campaign on 16 days of Activism against Gender Based Violence was initiated with video messages from different IW leaders in their own languages and with English subtitles.
 - » Land Rights Now (LRN) Campaign was coordinated for collecting quotes and videography from different IW leaders across Mekong Region.
 - » Women’s Global Strike 2020 information sharing, coordination, and participation in different events and meetings.
 - » Technical support to National Indigenous Women’s Federation (NIWF) on developing position poster on ‘IW position on Land Rights’.

- » The Asia regional level meeting of the IW platform organized and discussed the need for a regional platform including the scope, governance structure, focus and strategies. This brought clarity on the roles and outlook of regional platforms. They formally endorsed and named it NIWA. This platform envisions for upholding the rights of IW and promoting solidarity among IW organizations and networks so that their voices are heard.
- » The programme supported technically and published the report on CEDAW Concluding Observations (in Nepali language) with NIWF and CRPD shadow report and issues with National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN).
- » Gender Mainstreaming has been a constant challenge within AIPP, MOs and partners regardless of some positive realizations that have been observed. During the country and sub-regional consultation processes, few countries expressed their interest and shared their challenges on mainstreaming gender in their organizations. Hence, together with NEFIN and Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum (BIPF) a Gender Audit was carried out as a tool for sensitization in Nepal and Bangladesh respectively. Both countries have developed an action plan for furthering gender mainstreaming in their organizations which will be implemented in 2020.

With different interventions on advocacy and lobbying the issues of IW are becoming visible and are recognized by IPOs and other alliance members. For instance, issues on IW were explicitly mentioned in the statement on Climate Change prepared and presented by the CSOs. The spaces for IW interventions were discussed and represented proportionately in Asia and Pacific during Beijing Declaration and Plan for Action (BPFA+25) CSO platform as well as the ministerial level conference, HLPFs as well as other regional and global forums. The experiences and evidence of IWP were shared and remain important to highlight cases and overall IWs' issues. The programme also reflected the gaps on IW's rights, opportunities and enabling environment and called all CSOs for solidarity and collective action to ensure IWs are free from discrimination and to enjoy equal rights. This was an opportunity to translate the learning from HLPF 2019 into action and strengthen the issues of IW in the regional platforms. The participation and representation in different regional and international processes were opportunities for IWs to understand the perceptions of the State Parties on IPs and IWs issues, build solidarity of IWs, build synergies and collaboration amongst IWs and other feminists, and engage with global and regional women's movements.

These evidences have indicated the progressive realization and recognition of Intersectionality and IWs' issues within women and IPs movements. The partnership, networks and solidarity among IW and their organizations strengthened them to raise and amplify their voices, concerns and needs collectively in different regional and international platforms. The IWP has strengthened its allies with other stakeholders like Women Major Groups. Hence, the advocacy work of IW has been strengthened including the recognition of their contribution to the social movements. All these events particularly remained effective as we endeavour to integrate IW's voices and issues in the overall women's movement.

1. b. Capacity Building

- i) Under the capacity building, the IWP has supported, organised and participated in the following events.

S. N.	Particular	Date	Participation
1	Under the VOICE, there were events organized by different partners at regional level as well as national level		
1.1	Participated in VOICE 'outcome harvesting workshop' organized by the Global Voices	2-3 April 2019	2 IPs
1.2	VOICE partners review and reflection workshop in Ratanakiri, Cambodia	14-16 August 2019	16 female, 4 male
1.3	GAPE review and planning meeting	31 Aug-1 Sept 2019	4 female, 3 male
1.4	Perempuan AMAN (PA), BAI and AIPP participated in knowledge exchange organized by VOICE which provided an opportunity to all partners to interact with each other and also other partners and leader around voice countries	February end 2019	3 female
1.5	BAI conducted Health Orientation Workshop of Aeta Tribal Association (ATA- Tarlac) in Philippines	April 2019	25 female, 15 Others
1.6	Based on the partners general capacity assessment during VOICE partners meeting and quality of reports, VOICE partners were trained in financial management training	11-13 November	6 female

1.7	VOICE partners also participated in SDGs learning exchange and Strategy development workshop. They exchanged their experiences and learning. Further were developed knowledge on statement preparation, data sovereignty and aligning their work on overall IP's movement and issues.	16-19 November	5 female
2	4 sub-regional IW exchanges were carried out		
2.1	South East and East Asia sub-region in Baguio, Philippines	23-26 April	21 female
2.2	Mekong sub-region in Chiang Mai, Thailand	1-4 June	18 female
2.3	South Asia sub-region held in Kathmandu, Nepal.	14-18 June	25 female, 1 IPwD and 2 male
2.4	Asia Regional IW exchange held in Sabah Malaysia.	31 Oct-4 November	46 female, 1 IPwD and 2 male
3	Co-hosted Second Women Leaders' Exchange on land, housing and natural resources in Chiang Mai, Thailand together with ESCR Net.	29 July to 2 August	23 female, 1 IPwD
4	CSDM participated in Oxfam project closure workshop in Siam Reap, Cam	9-10 July	1 female
5	Organized ToT on CEDAW and SDGs	15-19 September	23 female, 1 IPwD and 1 male
6	5 different capacity building events organized at local and national level on IW leadership, advocacy and campaign, health and SDGs in Cambodia, Vietnam and The Philippines.	All around the year	241 female, 54 male

- ii) The IWP conducted a Regional ToT on the SDGs and CEDAW to develop a resource pool of young IW across Asia in 21-25 September 2019 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. At the end of the ToT, each participant developed a country level action plan to further strengthen their knowledge and experience via training or workshops either on the SDGs or CEDAW. Some of the participants planned to integrate the action plan on enriching their existing ToT whereas few developed action plans to deliver training. As a result of ToT, 5 participants (2 from Nepal, 1 from India and 2 from Thailand) developed an action plan and delivered the workshop/training on SDGs and CEDAW.
- iii) Indigenous Women Network in Thailand (IWNT) organized the training with the objective to build a basic understanding to IW leaders on SDGs and CEDAW as well as promote and strengthen the capacity of local IW leaders on ensuring their rights through CEDAW and SDGs. The training was organized from 14-16 November 2019 at Khun Yuam district,

Mae Hong Son province in Thailand with the participation of 33 IW and discussed the concepts, principle and applicability of CEDAW and SDGs. At the end of the training, the evaluation indicated an improvement in understanding. Similarly, they recommend for more capacity building on the SDGs and CEDAW. Likewise, NEFIN and NIDWAN jointly organized the workshop on CEDAW and Concluding Observation in Kathmandu, Nepal in 23-25 Dec 2019. The workshop aimed to share the lessons learnt of the regional ToT among young IW and IW with disabilities, aware and groom leadership on CEDAW and Concluding Observation. The participants expressed an interest to learn and receive more information on CEDAW from global to local level. This event was unique as it focused on building capacities of IPwDs on CEDAW and SDGs. Moreover, the collaboration among IPOs strengthened their commitment for advocacy for CEDAW implementation at different levels, which became one step to groom leadership among IW and IPwDs.

- iv) Interstate Adivasi Women Network (ISAWN) organized a two-day workshop on Capacity Building and Strategy Development as well as to develop an understanding on the process of SDGs for advocacy and lobbying for promotion of rights of Indigenous Peoples particularly IW from 6-7 December 2019 at the Indian Social Institute, Delhi. This workshop was organized as a part of the follow-up of national consultation of the IW, which was held in Kolkata in February 2019 in addition to linking with ToT on CEDAW and SDGs. A total of 11 IW participated in this workshop. The organizational structure was proposed with re-formulation of the core team, regional and state team, their role and responsibilities, criteria for membership, programme development, sustainability plan of the network, assignment of team for drafting of policies and related documents, prioritized thematic issues and action plan etc. Also, the session focused on SDGs, indicators and targets, and its linkage with Indigenous Peoples at community level; the processes of SDGs at the national, regional and global level and engagement of Indigenous Peoples was organized. The participants reflected, identified, analyzed and prioritized some of the local issues related to IPs and IW. Due to lack of time, the group decided to organize another training and workshop on SDGs and issues related to SDGs, which was included in the action plan of ISAWN.
- v) Climate Smart Women Connect capacitated IW on Climate Change issues and were able to have their in-country system consultations based on the 'Bangkok Common Outcome document'. IWP strengthened its portfolio through different capacity building initiatives for IW at different levels. IW were empowered through mutual exchange of their experiences and providing support to each other for boosting their confidence. Thematically, more IW were capacitated in climate change, leadership,

advocacy and lobby, and other international human rights instruments and processes. Initial mapping of the IW resources and endeavour to create human resource pool is ongoing. IW had learned new sets of skills to advance their knowledge and advocacy to uphold their rights and claim their contributions.

1. c. Institutional Strengthening

Institutional strengthening is the key enabling environment required for IW Organizations and Networks. Under Institutional Strengthening, the IWP conducted the following events:

- i) The IWP Committee meeting was held on 27 May 2019 prior to the Regional Platform's Meeting in which IWP Coordinator updated the overall IWP's plan, fund status, issues and way forward. Similarly, IW PC meeting also discussed and developed the position of AIPP in formation of regional platform. It was first ever face to face meeting with IW PC that provided an avenue to understand each other and build more close working relationship. The meeting realized the need for more close coordination and communication for developing the programme in more strategic ways and strengthen AIPP's work from gender perspective.
- ii) NIWA focal person meeting and strategic plan development workshop held on 28-30 May 2019 in Chiang Mai. NIWA is a platform to consolidate the efforts of IW across Asia. It promotes the rights of IW. The meeting was attended by 14 country focal persons including IW PC members, secretariat team discussed the structure, value principle, tenure, thematic focus, thematic focus, modality and strategy of the Regional IW Platform. The meeting also touched upon the vision, mission and objective of the Regional Platform. The meeting formalized the establishment of Platform as NIWA and formed six-member Steering Committee (1 from AIPP EC, 1 from Secretariat and 4 from sub-regions) with assigning task to drafts on Constitution, Strategy and ToRs. The issues prioritized were IW leadership, land rights and Nature Resource Management, and IW movement building. Specific tasks were assigned to the steering committee that included ToR finalization, drafting Strategic Plan, drafting policy of NIWA. AIPP IWP will act as a secretariat providing administrative and financial support.

- iii) Support to CIWWG for their programme with the purpose of handholding them for their institutional strengthening though the support was focused on different programme. The CIWWG together with other IPOs conducted two activities i.e., Land Rights Now campaigning from 29 to 31 October 2019 in Phnom Penh. The total participants 177 people from civil society, including 9 ministries, from deputy provincial governor, from the district council, from 4 commune councils and active IW from 11 different provinces belonging to 10 Indigenous Groups.

During this event they promoted different Indigenous products from the communities especially organic vegetable and fruits from forest symbolizing the importance of land and forest to them for their lives and food security. It also built awareness on IW's Rights on land and natural resources, rights on customary cultural traditional identity recognized by Government through national policy development on IPs. It encouraged IW from different groups and sectors mobilization, collective movement building and solidarity strengthening. They also shared violence against IW cases and reported different stakeholders including government and advocated for protection and justice for IW and girls. They shared challenges, needs and priorities of IW in the rural area especially on land issues.

The CIWWG also organized the review and reflection of the IW, Livelihood and Climate Change in Mondulhiri province on 21 November 2019 at CIPO office, Phnom Penh. A Total 13 people including 12 IW representing CIWWG together with one consultant participated. The IW discussed their situation in community relating to climate change impact on their livelihood, and participation in different regional platforms organized by AIPP.

They discussed the issues related to land and natural resources that IPs especially women faced challenges with the company that the government granted the economic land concession to that are impacting their livelihoods and pushing them into vulnerability and poverty. Further, IPs especially IW are losing their traditional crop and medicine, and not being able to access land natural resource technical for finding the solution and climate change adaption has become more difficult for them. The know-how about climate change among IPs including IW are low. CIWWG realized that they were getting better at understanding their livelihood and climate change adaption. They need to explore more opportunity to address the issues and lobby with different institutions.

- iv) Supported NEFIN and BIPF for Gender mainstreaming with Gender Audit as entry point. Gender Audit engagement of Bangladesh Indigenous Women Network (BIWN) and NIWF with gender (intersectionality) sensitization to BIPF and its members as well as NEFIN, its members and other IPOs. Action Plan has been developed by both countries.

Two Gender Audits (Gender Assessments) were conducted from 5-7 December 2019 in Dhaka, Bangladesh and 25-27 December 2019 in Kathmandu respectively. In Bangladesh, the process was led by BIPF together with BIWN and NEFIN together with NIWF conducted it in Nepal. The Gender Audit reflected the existing good practices within the organizations for gender equality and meaningful participation of IW, identified the way forward for gaps and challenges in practices, policies and institutions for gender mainstreaming. Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) with the support from SIDA provided the technical support and facilitated the Gender Audit in both the countries. 32 IPs including 23 IW representing from different MOs of BIPF and BIWN participated in Bangladesh and 30 IPs including 19 IW and 3 IPwDs participated in Nepal.

During the workshop in Bangladesh, IW Rights issues at different levels, challenges, strategies were discussed. The participants analyzed the organizational framework and conducted a SWOT analysis of the activities and participated in an action planning framework based on the guiding questions.

The audit confirmed that IW face discriminations at organizational level and highlighted the need to increase IW's meaningful representation and participation within the BIPF and networks policies for ensuring gender equality. The participants developed common understanding that their rights will be conceived, addressed or realized at all levels of BIPF's work plan and its networks in different policies, programs and activities. Further, discussion focused on how to ensure meaningful representation, decision-making processes and involvement in the BIPF's policies. They identified opportunities to integrate gender perspective on next 3-year work plan (2020-2023) of BIPF, document of prevailing critical issues related to IW rights, building strong networks among Indigenous Peoples and IW activists from regions to promote and trigger the process forward.

During the workshop in Nepal, members also shared the good practices within IPOs who have women chairs for example Kirat, Rai, Yayokkha. NEFIN stated there is a growing need of more IW in decision-making, need of developing gender policy and increased participation of IW at different levels and work together to eliminate existing discrimination and violence against IW.

Both Gender Audits recommended to develop gender policies, ensuing IW meaning full participation, awareness raising on IW issues at organizational level as some of the way forwards. Both the organizations developed the action plan that included Gender Policy Development, Strategic Plans to align with Gender policy and roll out, Awareness raising on Gender policy and IW Issues to their members and district chapters. Technical capacity building of the IW was some of the identified actions by both BIPF and NEFIN. The action plans, based on priority will be implemented by both organizations in 2020.

- v) Herstory 4 with 15 stories under the process of designing, layout and printing.

1. d. Positive changes as a result of the IWP's activities

The IWP has expanded its geographic coverages through IPs and Non-IPs partners, MOs engagement, thematically through different programmes and events. IW's capacity was enhanced and is becoming more empowered, confident, and determined on their leadership capacity. IW are engaged in advocacy and networking at national, regional and global levels. Their voices are becoming more visible and their contributions are progressively being recognized. IW concerns and voices are amplified through participation in AIPPs events as well other processes coordinated and/or facilitated by AIPP. Communication and visibility of IWP is improving as the posters, videos and other materials developed and disseminated in different events.

More and more IW leaders are building their networks and solidarity among themselves and with wider IPOs as well as other constituencies. Community mobilization has been strengthened with better awareness raising, lobby and campaigns. The partnership extension with Oxfam Australia (water governance project, June 2018-March 2019), interested to collaborate in the next phase project development though yet to be followed up.

Inter-programme collaboration especially on resource mobilization and participation has improved. IW representative was especially invited for Asia Prep Meeting by the HRCPA Programme. Similarly, Environment Programme coordinated and supported in video messages on International Women's Day and transcribing the IW's messages in local languages developed during 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence. Similarly, Environment Programme and CP supported technically and logistically in organizing Climate Smart Women Connect. Similarly, collaborated with RCB Programme on interns/ volunteer/fellow mobilization especially in organizing, coordinating and report writing.

The shared materials/cases on good practices on institutional management and networking among IW networks and organizations have been very effective and useful, and the integration of IW issues/participation in other programmes has improved. IW organizations and networks are gradually being strengthened like NIWF, NIWA, ISAWN, CIWWG. etc. However, more support is needed for strengthening and sustainability. More IYs are engaged in IW programme and activities. IW has started reporting disaggregated data especially based on age category, sex and IPwDs. Intergenerational knowledge transfers through engagement with IW exchange programme is having positive result but it needs to scale out more strongly in the future.

Two outcomes were harvested under voice projects and submitted to the VOICE. Some common position paper development is ongoing. For example: IW and Land rights, IW and Climate change. Similarly, IW strategy development idea has been conceived. The programme has been supporting and contributing to the AIPP's vision for grooming the young leaders and developing resource pools at different level and there has been an increasing participation of the Executive Council members engagement in the IW programme.

IWP is proactively strengthening and capacitating IWHRDs and grooming new young leaders in different themes.

2. Challenges and Opportunities

i) Challenges

- » One of the prominent challenges has been the insufficient resource allocation in most of the activities for the year. Prompt support and team efforts to re-allocate and arrange the fund shortage were essential to overcome the challenge.

- » Growing expectations, time demand and dependency from partners, MOs and stakeholders has been overwhelmingly increasing and balancing the work is becoming more challenging. Communication with partners and MOs has been one of the key challenges. Sometimes there are delayed responses, inadequate information, language barriers, limited internet access and remoteness with breaking networks largely adds to the communication challenge.
- » Delayed submission of reports and project activities implementations, poor/limited quality of documentations and insufficient information.
- » Inter and intra governance issues, inter-personal issues and relationship hinders smooth partnership and programming.
- » Human resource transition, limited resource pool, capacities and overloaded works, overlapping participations. Transitional leadership also was one of the challenges for the programme.
- » Ownership building of member organizations is one of the huge challenges to AIPP including IWP.
- » Limited discussion on realization & follow-up, accountability mechanism on IW issues and gender mainstreaming policy.
- » Shrinking space of CSOs particularly over right based organizations and IPOs globally are facing constant challenges to continue the implementation of activities and project interventions. This also impacted on coordination, development and sustaining the relationship with government agencies. Similarly, slow government processes and multiple layering for approval of projects and work plans are constant challenges.
- » Fundraising for post 2020 has been a challenge as the VOICE will end by this year. Hence, aggressive fund raising for long term projects in needed.

ii) Opportunities

- » There are a growing number of IW young leaders engaging and IW networks at national and regional levels.
- » Increasing number of organizations reaching out to AIPP collaboration. Strengthening the relationship and engagement with wider IPOs, state missions, medias, UN agencies, and other stakeholders.

- » Indigenous Peoples issues as well as specific IW issues are gaining attention in different processes and mechanisms. IWP's engagement space is growing at different levels with more dedicated interventions at national level.
- » Scope of strengthening thematic engagement has huge potential subject to appropriate human resource support.

3. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

- » With different level of interactions, there are many stories and cases coming up. Capturing and documenting the evidence and generating knowledge through different programmes / activities/ initiatives of IWP for IPs movement is important.
- » Capacity building and network strengthening of IW MOs/networks both existing and young IW organizations/networks for the solidarity and strong IPs' movement is imperative. AIPP's active engagement with MOs is strengthening relationship and building trust. This needs more intensity in days to come especially in some of the critical countries where IPOs have limited spaces.
- » Developing and strengthening commitment and engagement of IW leaders for IPs movement is crucial. Strengthening and diversifying engagements to strengthen IP's movement through thematic and process intervention on SDGs, Indigenous Knowledge, Climate Changes, capturing the IW leaders' voices and struggles.
- » We need to proactively capitalize Opportunity Exist. Intensive post-formation support beyond activity-based support to the IW organizations is necessary.

4. Good practices and practices that need to be minimized

Project partners (inter and intra) review and reflection meetings took place this year for the very first time. This not only provides a space to share learnings and achievements but also develop a common understanding and shar the future engagement. Example: SDG exchange, VOICE partners review and reflection needs to continue in the future. Regular communication and update mechanism has been put in place.

Gender Audit has started with two MOs and the learning needs to be synthesised after implementation of their action plans, which in turn will provide more clarity on whether the intervention needs to be further expanded and replicated.

The programme was overwhelmed by numerous activities to plan and implement within a tight time frame. Hence, workload sharing mechanism will need to be identified and put in place.

5. Briefing papers/case studies/reports

- » The IWP re-printed and distributed 1000 copies of the summary report (in English) on 'The role and contribution of IW in water management: case study of Cambodia and Vietnam.'
- » Publication of Herstory4 which reflects the struggles and experiences of grassroots IW across Asia.
- » A poster and videos on 16 days of Activism.
- » Video on 'Land Right Now'.
- » A poster was developed with messages from IW leaders and posted on social media on Mar 8, International Women's Day. Similarly, five video messages developed and shared on Mar 8 including are from AIPP Secretary General.
- » Role and contribution of IW in Water Governance.

6. Networking

The IWP networked with the following organisations:

- » ESCR Net: jointly organized second women exchange on land, housing and territories.
- » Women Major Group: supported in facilitating side event in HLPF.
- » IMPG: Media Zone in HLPF.
- » WOCAN: Technical facilitation of Gender Audit.

- » Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women: Women right and climate change participation.
- » International Women’s Rights Action Watch: Technical support for ‘ToT on CEDAW’.
- » BPFA+25 CSO Committee: CSO forum (panellists) and Ministerial conference.

7. Statements

- » NO TO KALIWA-KANAN-LAIBAN DAM! On DUMAGAT Day, 29 October 2019.
- » Statement on IWHRDs by BAI.
- » Statement on Indigenous Peoples Movement and Solidarity Development on Mar 8, International Women’s Day.
- » BAI, Philippines released public statement on 28 Feb 2019 on “Measles outbreak: government neglect, and the vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples” and Mar 8 on International Women’s Day. IW leaders voiced their issues and concerns in public forums.
- » Bangkok Common Outcome Document’ based on Climate Smart Women Exchange: Climate and Gender Justice for IW in Asia.

8. Project management

This year one project on “Water Governance” closed as well as 2 projects - Silver lining (strategic as it will fed into new bigger project) and Comic relief with IWGIA had started.

- » Engagement in and ownership of the process is very important. IW in Indonesia were very enthusiastic to be involved in various SDGs processes as they had information, established communication and dialogue with national and local government, even within the community themselves. Local chapter of the Perempuan AMAN documented the sixth months report and annual report.

- » Engaging community for data collection and compilation has made partners in the Philippines realise the need to build the capacity and development of women leaders in terms of documentations and voicing out their issues and concerns on human rights.
- » Capacity building and networking component has been very useful for the partners. All partners are able to connect, share and learn about new ideas, new approaches, new innovations (content and implementation process), dealing with issues and challenges with local authorities, and amplify the voices of IPs particularly IW.
- » Digital documentation can be effective and impactful. The HA in Cambodia had been trained on video production on Indigenous Peoples situation for promoting IPs issues to partner and other stakeholders.
- » In Cambodia, Partners have been sensitive to community proprieties and schedules. Most of the meetings/programmes are organised local festivals, ceremonies which becomes a perfect platform to discuss, exchange experiences and knowledge'. HA has been conducting small group meetings during village ceremonies or rice harvesting time rather than conduct formal meetings.
- » The SDGs in Laos was implemented through National Social and Economic Development Plan (NSEDP). Some publications have been published but dissemination targeting to rural IPs and non-IPs is lacking. The NSEDP based project is adopted by government, private sectors and non-government organization. However, tintesting by FPIC is not applied in most projects while FPIC is important process to ensure the inclusion of IPs for achieving SDGs. Hence there is a need for IPOs to monitor the process closely.
- » Similarly, regular meetings and exchange of the experiences on project situation, achievement, strengths and areas to improve needs to be strengthened.
- » Mostly late responses from the partners and member organizations is a challenge to move forward with plans. Delayed reports from partners leads to high work pressure, insufficient review and comprehension, compromise in quality of report, even delayed report submission.
- » Continuous coaching, guidance and constant follow-ups to the project team are important for timely and effective implementation of project activities, document lessons, identify challenges/issues and overcome collectively.

- » Engaging donor representative in AIPP activities is helpful to amplify our learning, experiences and visibility: e.g., VOICE representative Mr Zack Lee in Sub-regional IW Exchange in Philippines. Country team Coordinator, Ms. Tazia Teresa Darryanto to the Regional learning exchange in Indonesia.
- » Regular communication and update mechanisms with partners in place. Keeping project and other relevant information every month in an organized way helps during report preparation.
- » At least one annual review and planning meeting among the (long-term) project partners to be continued.

9. Secretariat management

- » Timely communication of internal meetings might provide an opportunity to develop plans and manage time.
- » Following up on plan implementation by the management.

Regional Capacity Building (RCB)

Since the regional capacity building (RCB) Programme was conceived and designed as a separate programme in 2005, it has been focusing its works to the following three key objectives:

- i) To build foundational leadership through educating the IY on the Indigenous values of cooperation, culture, ways of life, history of struggle, community solidarity, collective leadership and self-governing institutions.
- ii) To build strong cooperation and sense of ownership between AIPP member-organizations and the Secretariat and contribute to the overall work of AIPP at the local, regional, and international levels.
- iii) To build stronger institutional capacity and functioning of Indigenous Peoples' organizations with greater accountability towards their constituents and other relevant stakeholders.

The RCB programme allocated a total of 210,000 USD for the implementation of the planned activities in the year 2019 which was funded by MISEREOR, SIDA, Tamalpais, and UNESCO. In 2019, RCBP achieved the following results from the implementation of its annual plan.

1.a. Capacity Building

- i) **Community Organizing and Leadership Training**

The ToT on community organizing and leadership was organized at Sabha in Malaysia from January-March 2019 and the training at Sarawak province in Malaysia was organized from July-September 2019, and the ToT training and provincial training in Cambodia was organized from July-November 2019. A total of 56 community organizers comprising of 25 women and 31 men were trained on community organizing and leadership in Malaysia (46 participants) and Cambodia (10 participants). The training team and steering committees were formed in both countries to successfully conduct and supervise overall trainings. Through these trainings the knowledge and capacity of the participants strengthened on indigeneity and foundational leadership. There were also 4 community awareness sessions organised on the rights of IPs by the trained community organizers in Malaysia, participated by 100 community members. As the result of these trainings, most of the community organizers are actively and directly involved in the cases of Papar Dam (Scraped Kaiduam) and Sesan Dam and community mobilization. The trained participants have become resource persons and actively contributed to Indigenous movements in both countries.
- ii) **Regional Leadership Training for Indigenous Youths**

A regional Youth Leadership training was organized from 5-9 June 2019 with total IY participants of 45 (23 female and 22 male) from 11 countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Mainland India, Northeast India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Philippines). The IYs strengthened their knowledge on the underneath issues and topics through the trainings:

 - » The Indigenous rights articulated in UNDRIP.
 - » Different International and global human right mechanisms and processes.
 - » Media, media advocacy and communication.

- » Past, present and future for the Indigenous peoples.
- » Basic concept on leadership.
- » Social entrepreneurship
- » Business and human rights.

iii) Leadership Integration and Cross-learning Fellowship and Internship

In 2019, AIPP had supported two interns and one fellow under the leadership integration and cross-learning fellowship and internship. Ms. Retina Rongpi from the Karbi Human Right Watch (KHRW) in North East India completed six months at the AIPP Secretariat in Chiang Mai and also at her parent organisation KHRW (three months at each organization). She focused on organizational strengthening and development, and IW issues. She is currently serving as a gender focal point at KHRW. The second intern was Mr. Manjuni Chakma from the Kapaeeng Foundation, Bangladesh. His internship with AIPP was also for six months focusing on human rights issues. He completed his internship with AIPP on 19 November 2019 and is currently working as Human Rights Officer at the Kapaeeng Foundation.

Likewise, AIPP also supported Mr. Nitol Chakma from BIPF as a Fellow, who initially spent three months at AIPP Secretariat in Chiang Mai and the remaining nine months at BIPF. After accomplishment of his fellowship, he started to work for BIPF as Executive Director and supported and strengthened the Indigenous movement building in Bangladesh. Mr. Chakma has been focusing on organizational strengthening and movement building (OSMB) and following the international processes and mechanisms. His fellowship mainly focused on leadership integration among MOs, including the Secretariat, for reinforcing solidarity among Indigenous movements and communities. Furthermore, he concentrated on building capacity of IY leadership for a well-informed leadership for global, regional, and country level campaigns and advocacy works as well as for future leadership of their organizations.

1.b. Institutional Building and Strengthening

i) Youth Leadership Camp

- » IY issues in Bangladesh identified and integrated with national plan through national IY gathering. The IYs also took a decision to establish a national IY forum during the gathering.

- » AIPP in collaboration with Ton-Kla, an IYs' National Network in Thailand organized an IY leadership camp from 15-18 October 2019 in Chiang Mai with the support of the UNESCO. As a result, the knowledge and skills of IY particularly on organizational development strengthened and the IY issues were identified and integrated in the national plan. The organizational structure of IY network with 8 executive council members and 23 IY MOs from 8 provinces in Thailand has been finalized during the camp.
 - » Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) conducted a national workshop and provincial meetings with the IYs and board members to identify the issues for the development of five-years strategic plan. They prepared and finalized its five-years strategic plan (2020-24) as part of integrated national plan.
 - » AIPP supported Belia Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (Belia-JOAS) to celebrate its 10th anniversary, in which the strategic plan was adopted by reviewing its vision, mission, and programs. Also, new committee of Belia-JOAS was formed for the next term to execute the adopted strategic plan.
 - » AIPP through its RCB programme established Asia Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP) as the regional youth organization.
 - » A Facebook page of AIYP was created to share the updates and activities of IY including lesson learnt and videos, photos, and news related to contemporary IYs and IPs' issue through this social media.
 - » Three IYs from AIYP strengthened their capacity on the business and human rights issues through attending the exchange of IPHRDs.
- ii) Regional Youth Conference to establish the regional youth platform
A Regional Youth Conference was organized on 10-11 June 2019. A total 45 IY participants (23 female and 22 male) from 11 Countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Mainland India, Northeast India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Philippines) actively participated and contributed in the conference. During this event, the participants presented the IYs' situation from their respective countries and exercised the vision for youth leadership and advocacy and building Indigenous Youth Platforms. As a result, the interim council of AIYP was formed formally.

iii) Development of strategic plans for Belia-JOAS, BIPF and CIYA

- » The 5th General Assembly of Belia-JOAS :
 Belia-JOAS organized its 5th General assembly which was held on 5-8 November 2019 at Penampang Sabah in Malaysia. A total of 59 IYs (male 37 and 22 female) from Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsula attended the assembly, in which they discussed and reviewed the Vision and Mission of Belia-JOAS for another 10 years to celebrate Youth Jamboree and 10th anniversary of Belia-JOAS. They also discussed the issues faced by IYs in Malaysia and selected new committee members of Belia-JOAS and finalized the strategic plan for the years of 2020-2030.

- » Development of the three-year work plan of BIPF:
 BIPF organized a Strategic Planning Workshop which was held on 29 July to 2 August 2019. A total of 77 participants from the MOs of BIPF attended the workshop. Following issues were discussed and agreed in the workshop:
 - A common political struggle of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh.
 - Deepen a common narrative that identifies the contradictions and opportunities for collective action to advance Indigenous people's rights and movement.
 - Refining collective plans to articulate and define strategies.
 - Key issues affecting Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh.
 - Developing 3 year plan based on the key affecting issues and agreed country plans.

- » Youths and students gathering from Bangladesh Adivasi Chhatra Songgram Parishad and youth wings :
 On 9 August 2020, the Bangladesh Adivasi Chhatra Songgram Parishad organized a youths and students gathering to identify youths' issues in Bangladesh. A total of 700 youths and students attended the gathering, in which following issues were discussed:
 - Identifying youths' issues that affect IY in Bangladesh.
 - Discussion on the formation of National Youth Network.
 - Youths' involvement in the campaign, lobby and advocacy at different levels.
 - Youths' Involvement in the work of BIPF.

iv) CIYA strategic plan:

CIYA, the Indigenous national youth organization in Cambodia, conducted four stages of workshops with its MOs and communities to develop its five-year strategic plan. The executive council members, board members, representatives from MOs and communities were involved in the whole process of the strategic plan. To successfully develop the strategic plan, they completed the following activities:

- » Organized national workshops with the MOs and executive council members.
- » Conducted two provincial dialogues with the provincial MOs, students, IP leaders and beneficiaries.
- » Conducted the final discussion meeting with the Board.

1.c. Research work on Indigenous Peoples Self-government and Democracy

Research work on “the Indigenous Peoples Self-government and Democracy” was conducted with the purpose of developing a course module on Indigenous Self-government and Democracy. The following results have been achieved from the research work

- i)** A concept note has been developed by the leading consultant, Dr Christian Erni to provide clear guide for the overall research work.
- ii)** A case study in Northeast India on “Self-Governance and Democracy in Nagaland” by focusing on the community of the Ao Naga had been conducted. Dr Lanusashi Ikr had successfully conducted the case study and prepared a report on the finding of the case study.
- iii)** A case study in Nepal on “Customary Self-government Systems of Thakali Indigenous Peoples in Nepal” was conducted by Dr Krishna Bhattachan. He successfully conducted the case study and prepared a report on the findings of the case study.
- iv)** A case study in Malaysia on “Orang Asli Self-government and Democracy: Looking back and forward” was conducted. Dr Colin from Malaysia conducted the case study and prepared a report on the findings of the case study.

1.d. Updating directory of resource speakers and educational materials

- i) Trainers on different thematic areas added in the Directory of Resource Speakers
- ii) Two videos as educational materials added in the list of educational materials.
- iii) A guideline on AIPP Leadership Integration and Cross-learning Fellowship and Internship was developed under the supervision of regional capacity building program.

1.e. Opportunities created for the IYs

Opportunities for IYs to attend international and global meetings and trainings were created after the formation of AIYP:

- i) Three IYs were invited to attend the International Conference on Language Technology for All in Paris, France from AIYP where they were able to build networks and relationship with many scholars across the world.
- ii) AIPP through its RCB programme and AIYP provided the opportunity for Mr. Rajiandai Bariam, IY leader from Northeast India to work as fellow with FIAN international in Germany.

1.f. Achievement from regional and country level activities at the outcome levels

- i) The training supervision team was formed to conduct and supervise the community and provincial level trainings in Malaysia and Cambodia. The steering committee was also formed to guide the trainers and participants to implement the community organizing and leadership training in Malaysia and Cambodia.
- ii) A total of 56 IYs from three provinces in Malaysia and Cambodia were strengthened on the concept, knowledge and, skill on community organizing and leadership and most of the community organizers are now involved in the different cases and community mobilization in Malaysia

and Cambodia. See a video about a community organizer from the link: <https://www.facebook.com/messages/t/ricklend>

- iii)** 100 community members were sensitized on their issues and rights in Malaysia.
- iv)** 45 Indigenous male and female Youths' skills and knowledge were strengthened on leadership for the movement of IPs' rights, social entrepreneurship, global human rights processes and mechanisms, media and media advocacy in Asia.
- v)** Establishment of interim AIYP.
- vi)** Formed an interim council for AIYP.
- vii)** Identified thematic areas to be focused for the work of for AIYP.
- viii)** Three Indigenous Youths from AIYP strengthened their capacity on business and human rights issues through attending the exchange of IPHRDs.
- ix)** Three Indigenous Youths strengthened networks and built relationships with many scholars through attending the International Conference on Language technology for all.
- x)** The interns and fellow filled the gap of human resources in the programme to smoothly implement their annual plan, they were engaged with the IW, human right and organizational strengthening and movement building programmes.
- xi)** The work of BIPF and KHRW strengthened.
- xii)** One Indigenous Youth from AIYP gained fellowship at FIAN international in Germany to work for 12 months.
- xiii)** A course module on "Indigenous Self-government and Democracy" was developed.
- xiv)** Developed three-year work plan of Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum.
- xv)** 700 students and youths strengthened their awareness on the temporary political and overall IP situation in Bangladesh.
- xvi)** Challenges on the IP issues was shared among the 77 member-organizations of BIPF.

- xvii)** Ten-years strategic plan for Belia-JOAS in Malaysia was developed.
- xviii)** Five-years strategic plan for CIYA developed
- xix)** USD 152,200 fund for movement building in Bangladesh had been raised in the joint work with BIPF.
- xx)** USD 20,000 for the establishment of AIYP was raised.

2. Challenges and Opportunities

i) Challenges

- » Indigenous Youths struggled to identify the long-term issues.
- » Conflict among leadership at the national level hinders the work of selecting IYs for the regional events.
- » Lack of professionalism in the work of MOs, which affect the communication and receiving quality reports.
- » Less number of Indigenous leaders at national and local levels.

ii) Opportunities

- » AIYP created opportunity for the IYs to attend regional and global meetings and build their capacity.
- » Course module on “Indigenous Self-government and Democracy” created an opportunity for raising funds in the future.

3. Recommendations

- i)** RCB programme needs to focus on fundraising in collaboration with the Management.
- ii)** There is a need to increase the engagement of IYs in the regional and global processes.
- iii)** Undertaking more regional trainings for the IYs to build their capacity in identifying IY and Indigenous issues.



Communications Programme

1.a. Advocacy (local, national, regional, international) and Networking

i) Regional

- » Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN) has been revitalized and mapped the roles that it could play in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India (Northeast), Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan/China, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.
- » Effectively utilized the media for advocacy. For instance, Reporting on Thailand's Kaeng Krachan National Park case and Malaysia's federal government versus Kelantan state case on Indigenous Peoples' rights infringement were covered by Thompson Reuters Foundation's initiative for land and property rights, thisisplace.org These articles were then republished by reuters.com and several national news outlets.

ii) National

- » IVAN's activities resumed in four Southeast Asian countries namely Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines.
- » Active engagement with the media by Indigenous Media Network (IMN), the partner organization in Thailand, in confronting negative portrayal of Indigenous Peoples. On 2 May 2019, the IMN organized a visit to Thairath's office in northern Thailand. Thairath is a national newspaper that, on 29 April 2019, published a report claiming that the "hill tribes" (external designation of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand) were responsible for wildfires in the area. The IMN also published an article about this visit on its website: <https://imnvoices.com/2019/05/02/เครือข่ายชนเผ่าฯ-วอนอย/>
- » Media fellowship in Bangladesh and Nepal has directly contributed to advocacy using media in both countries. Media fellowship in Bangladesh, organized by Kapaeeng Foundation, commenced with an orientation on 8 December 2019, which was attended by strategically invited indigenous individuals working professionally in media outlets, both mainstream and alternative. The fellows are:

No.	Name	Ethnicity	Newspaper	M/F
1.	Satej Chakma	Chakma	IP News	M
2.	Fadang Tang Randal	Chakma	New Age	M
3.	Mathews Chiran	Garo	The Daily Star	M
4.	Manik Soren	Santal	Adivashi News	M

- » Media fellowship in Nepal, organized by Federation of Nepali Indigenous Journalists (FoNIJ), a long-time partner of AIPP in amplifying Indigenous voices in Nepal, on 22-23 December 2019 in Sindhuli, Nepal. The activity was designed as a media dialogue in addition to supporting strategically chosen Indigenous journalists. The media dialogue itself was attended by 80 Indigenous journalists from seven provinces, while the media fellows supported were:

No.	Name	IPs group	Media	M/F
1.	Amar Dhoj Lama	Tamang	Radio Nepal	M
2.	Devika Gharti Magar	Magar	Thaha Khabar	F
3.	Gajurdhan Rai	Rai	Nepal Television	M
4.	Jagat Man Lama Dong	Tamang	Indigenous Television	M
5.	Lucky Chaudhary (Lok Bahadur Chaudhary)	Tharu	Gorkhapatra National Daily	M

- » CP supported the publication of KATRIBU, a MO in the Philippines that they use as one of their advocacy works in the country and was distributed in several events. The title was “Indigenous Peoples Under Duterte: Intensifying Fascism, Continuing Puppetry and Plunder” The e-book version can be downloaded from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/19gJcWcZ5MQElocJoTt0WxawXrMM-3wcu/view>

1.b. Capacity Building

- i) Twenty-four (24) (17 male and 7 female) people from ten countries (namely Bangladesh, India (Northeast), Nepal, Taiwan/China, Timor-Leste and Vietnam, in addition to four country partner organizations mentioned above) participated in IVAN’s Regional Gathering in February 2019, mainly for communication capacity building. This event was co-funded by SIDA. AIPP also invited resource persons and experts to facilitate the training sessions, and provided sessions for skill and experience

exchanges among participants pertaining to Indigenous Peoples' voices in mainstream media; Indigenous media and/or alternative media voicing Indigenous rights; as well as Indigenous languages and media.

- ii) Eleven aspiring Indigenous filmmakers (7 male and 4 female) from Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand participated in IVAN's Workshop on Mobile Videography, 28-30 Nov 2019.
- iii) IY in Thailand and Cambodia have gained sufficient skill on media production to present their communities' concerns on online platforms through IVAN's workshops in both countries.

1.c. Institutional Strengthening

- i) Improved management and content production for AIPP's communication platforms, including website and social media accounts.
- ii) CP has developed a new organizational website (aippnet.org) as the previous one was badly damaged by malwares.
- iii) AIPP has reinstated its media relations work. One prominent result was a journalist of the Thompson Reuters Foundation's initiative for land and property rights, thisisplace.org, observed one session of a regional gathering of the IPHRDs Network.
- iv) CP supported or designed some AIPP's publications.
- v) AIPP's Handbook on "Extractive Industries and Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples", for printing and reprinting. For the first edition, 50 copies were printed and distributed during the UNPFII April 2019. It was reprinted and distributed during the Expert Mechanism for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) in Geneva and the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on SDGs in New York. The e-book can be found here: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R6kR1FIy88zmWai25c26-iAw39G10xPc/view?usp=sharing>
 - » "Status of Indigenous Peoples' Land, Territories and Resources in Asia", for editing, proofreading and printing. Copies of this publication were distributed in several events including UNPFII and EMRIP. The e-book is shared here: <https://aippnet.org/status-of-Indigenous-peoples-lands-territories-and-resources-in-asia/>

1.d. Positive changes as a result of the CP's activities

- i) IVAN activities were resumed especially in Southeast Asia after being barely active since 2014 due to the lack of support. It needed to sustain its country-level engagement.
- ii) Increased engagement of IVAN with IYs in Thailand and Cambodia.
- iii) Increased awareness of partner organizations on media representation of Indigenous Peoples. One of the lessons exchanged during IVAN's Regional Gathering was media monitoring, aiming to identify and understand how Indigenous Peoples being represented by the media.
- iv) Indigenous communities of Thailand have gained confidence to confront the mainstream media for misrepresenting them.
- v) Increasing audience reach on social media, either by number of followers or by viewers of content.
- vi) AIPP now has a better digital security of its website and its internal network system.

2. Challenges and Opportunities

- i) Challenges
 - » IVAN's 2019 Regional Gathering were initially planned to involve all 14 countries where AIPP works, but member organizations from Laos, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar as well as Mainland India didn't respond or pulled out of the activity at the last minute.
 - » Language barrier makes it challenging to conduct media monitoring on news other than in English.
 - » Indigenous voices are included in media more often (i.e., quoting community members) but it is so rarely for hard news. Interview of community members is always in the feature article.

ii) Opportunities

- » AIPP possesses vast information on IPs that can be used for website and social media engagement.
- » AIPP has the potential to produce its own e-magazine.
- » Increasing interest on data should be used by AIPP to engage with Indigenous Data sovereignty approaches.

3. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

- » The programme cannot do its communication strategy works properly without the contribution of other programmes.
- » Environment/climate change angle was prominent in 2019 due to Greta Thurnbeg, Amazon forest fire, and other. However, this makes Indigenous voice as the second layers.
- » Regarding media representation: Similar story, but country context matters more. For instance, IPHRDs attacked/killed in Philippines get less media follow-up compared to Thailand. This is because it happens so often in the Philippines that it's not "new" anymore.
- » Increasing number of social media reach doesn't equate to increasing conversations about IPs rights.

4. Good practices

- » Inter-programme collaboration in regard to implementing communication strategy in each programme's campaign works.

5. Practices to be minimize in next period

- » Last-minute requests for support in communication works.

6. Networking

- » EngageMedia, an activity partnership. EngageMedia is an organization of independent filmmakers, journalists, technologists, and campaigners. The partnership was initially for one mini-workshop during the IVAN's 2019 Regional Gathering in February but then followed up with as main facilitator of IVAN's Workshop on Mobile Videography in November 2019.
- » Association Drumbeat Media, an activity partnership to produce video documentary on EMRIP 2019.

7. Project management:

i) Achievements

- » Activities and expected outputs were delivered although some of them were delivered with significant delays.
- » Collaborations with organizations to further the issues of IPHRD Network and increased visibility of issues.
- » Alternative channels of communications such as WhatsApp, Facebook messenger, Line, Viber, etc. are more useful and AIPP gets more responses from project partners compared to email communication.
- » Submission of proposal to ILC and Oxfam US.
- » Established contact with the AICHR member from Indonesia to further our engagement with ASEAN.

ii) Challenges

- » Process of transition and limited human resource within the programme while ensuring tasks-at-hand are delivered, and backlogs decreased were overwhelming and caused further delays to other pending tasks and outputs.
- » Different levels of capacity of project partners in project implementation and reporting as well as language barriers.

- » Lack of proper crosschecking to documents and lack of consistency of strictness lead to overlooking of any non-compliance to AIPP policies.

iii) Recommendations

- » Conduct informal quarterly check with the country partners on their workplan and discuss if reconsideration of the timeline and outputs is needed. Similarly, review the programme's outputs and timeline and discuss with the funders for any anticipation of delays and suggest early consideration of timeline.
- » As much as possible try to complete the activities on time and avoid no cost extensions.
- » As IPHRD funds and network is expanding, it is becoming impossible for one person to monitor and follow up the cases, so we can have division of work within the team members.

8. Secretariat management

i) Achievements


- » Increasing independence of programme staff with minimal supervision from the Management.
- » Support in financial reporting of projects is consistently provided.

ii) Challenges

- » Lack of sense of urgency to respond and provide clear directive response.
- » Lack of substantial inputs and guidance as necessary on certain occasions

iii) Recommendations

- » Identify particular strengths and weaknesses of each member and assign them to tasks/roles/responsibilities accordingly and provide genuine capacity-building as necessary.
- » Identify other modes of information sharing beyond email that will ensure immediate response as needed.



Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building Programme (OSMB)

The purpose of OSMB programme is to deepen the democratic governance of AIPP and to strengthen the collective leadership of the EC in their engagement with the MOs. Further, it focusses on fostering unity and solidarity among members and others, including strengthening the organizing capacity of MOs. Through dialogue process, the OSMB programme helps to identify priorities of MOs at the country level. It also sharpens regional strategy and approach for effective intervention on core issues such as IW, land rights, self-determination and self-government, etc.

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 organizing capacity of its members and awareness of its rights and responsibilities. This awareness and practice of constitutionalism enables them to engage with the States on constitutional and legal matters effectively. Further, sharing of experiences, ideas and engagement in dialogues enable member-organizations 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 the regional and global advocacy processes. Over the years, AIPP has been strengthening its local processes and planning together with its MOs. The implementation of the current Strategic Plan also focused on consolidating such processes and put in place mechanism for bottom-up planning to ensure that AIPP contributes to make a difference in the life of Indigenous communities in a significant way.

AIPP's OSMB programme has continued to foster unity and solidarity among MOs and other partners and networks, and strengthen the organizing capacity of members including sharpening regional strategies and approaches for effective intervention on core issues such as IW, land rights, self-determination and self-governance, etc.

In 2019, OSMB programme's main focus were:

- » Built and strengthened IP movements and developed common political agenda/thematic priority issues through country consolidation processes.

- » Prioritize bottom-up approach (country review and assessment processes and country consultations).
- » Strengthen coordination, communication, and collaboration among members and networks at country level.
- » Build the common strategies on AIPP's priority thematic areas: SDGs, LTR, Business and Human Rights.
- » Establish regional networks of IW, IYs and Indigenous Knowledge.
- » Formulate policy/guidelines – Environment and Disability Policy.
- » Sustain strong leadership based on effective performance of EC and strengthen the regional secretariat for programme implementation, and ensure the overall welfare and development of the staff in 2019.

1. Key achievements

i) Output level

- » Member Organizations
 - Organized two country review and assessment meetings in Cambodia and Myanmar.
 - Organized seven follow-up country consultations in Thailand (2), Nepal (1), Cambodia (1), Bangladesh (2), Northeast India (1).
 - Conducted two sub-regional meetings (South Asia sub-region in June 2019 and Mekong sub-region in December 2019).
 - Conducted one South Asia sub-regional meeting on Forests and Lands Rights in June 2019.
 - Supported Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF), Bangladesh and NGO Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN), Nepal to develop Strategic Plan.
 - Conducted one Regional Consultation on IPwDs.
 - Conducted one Climate Change Training for IY in Nepal.
 - Supported six organizations to celebrate International World's Indigenous Peoples Day in Nepal, Bangladesh, Northeast India, Mainland India, Cambodia, Thailand.
 - Provided disaster relief support to Indigenous communities affected by tornado in Nepal through NIWF and fire affected communities in Thailand through Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand.

- Provided support to Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA) and NIDWAN as a part of institutional strengthening and advocacy on UN CRPD.
 - Supported Indigenous Rights Active Members to conduct its General Assembly.
 - Supported NEFIN to publication “Politics of Resistance: Nepali State and Indigenous Peoples” in English version and Nepali version (NEFIN, Nepal).
 - Conducted fact finding Mission (Assam, India and Nepal).
- » Executive Council and Foundation/Advisory Board
- Conducted two Executive Council Meetings.
 - Conducted one Foundation Board Meeting.
 - Supported at least 6 Executive Council Members to attend advocacy processes through providing information/inputs and coordination support.
- » Secretariat level
- Conducted ten Monthly Staff meetings.
 - Conducted five Unit Heads Meetings.
 - Conducted three Programme Team meetings (under each programme).
 - Conducted 1 Mid Term assessment and Planning Meeting and 1 Annual Assessment and Planning Meeting.
 - Conducted 1 Staff Retreat and capacity building session.
 - Provided support for Staff Development for AIPP Staff ToT on Finance; Hackathon; Financial Management Training for secretariat team and partners.
 - Conducted appraisals for fourteen staff.
 - Recruited three new staff.
 - Conducted Research on self-governance and democracy (developing course module).
 - Published “Status of Indigenous Peoples’ Land, Territories and Resources in Asia”, jointly prepared by AIPP and IPMG.
 - Conducted five INA House Management Committee Meetings.
- » Coordination facilitation support to PAWANKA Fund grantees for 9 & 10 grant cycle (Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Association / CIPO, Cambodia & Cordis, Philippines (Initiatives for strengthening Indigenous food systems) and NEFIN (Nepal) & PACOS, Malaysia

(Climate Theme: Initiatives for climate resilience of Indigenous Peoples at the local level).

- » IPMG Global Secretariat – Provided support as fiscal sponsor, coordination & reporting to donor.

ii) Outcome Level:

- » Initiated bottom up approach through country consolidation work in at least 8 countries which contributed to strengthen and enhance engagement with the MOs and build solidarity among MOs at country level.
- » Increased ownership and collaboration among MOs, partners and networks.
- » Identification of key priority areas/issues and political agendas at country and regional levels.
- » Communication and coordination mechanism at country level is more streamlined through focal organisations.
- » Leadership integration and cross-learning fellowship is streamlined and effectively implemented at country level.
- » Increased realization of emergence of distributive leadership among member organizations.
- » Initiated developing regional strategies on LTR, SDGs, BHR, IW etc including drafting regional policies on Environment, Disability.
- » Increased alliance and network building with multiple stakeholders, UN agencies at regional and global level.
- » Formation of Regional Networks of IW, IY and Indigenous Knowledge.
- » Increased interest in collaboration and partnership from regional and global organisations such as Rights and Resources Initiative, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, ILC, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, etc.
- » Strengthen and systemisation of Management's role.
- » Inter-programme collaboration and communication was enhanced through regular sharing meetings, dialogue and space for team members and Management Team.

2. Challenges

- » Staff turn-over in the Management and Programme level affected the smooth implementation of plan activities and added additional workload to the Management Team and affected in timely delivery of tasks.
- » Expansion of OSMB Programmes' work across 14 countries with emerging new areas was challenging in terms of meeting the expectation of programmes, members/partners.
- » Networking as well as gains from advocacy work could not be fully monitored and followed up to assess the impact of AIPP's advocacy engagement at regional and global level.
- » Limited long-term core funding

3. Lessons Learnt

- » Priority should be given to sustain the country consolidation work following bottom-up approach.
- » Need targeted leadership development plan for building distributive leadership.
- » Country-level Strategic planning: Key common thematic areas for regional and country level - Land Rights, Indigenous Knowledge, SDGs; integration of IY, IW and IPwDs.
- » Priority should be given to raise core funds to sustain of AIPP programmes and its extended working/thematic areas.
- » Regular in-person communication and coordination for more strategic discussion among programmes, finance and Admin units is needed to strengthen inter-programme coordination and communication.
- » Invest time and resources on documentation and knowledge products.

2019
FINANCIAL STATEMENT



ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION
FINANCIAL REPORT

AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

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, 2019, 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, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

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. Evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 based on 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 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 August 19, 2020



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Audited Financial Statements Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 2019

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2019	2018
Income from:		
Grants for Project Activities	87,192,123	64,369,104
Grant Contribution for Administration Expenses	3,981,504	3,267,927
Bank Interest	125,057	73,864
Other Income	5,000	14,500
Total	91,303,684	67,725,395
Expenditure on:		
Project Activities Expenses	87,211,631	64,370,355
Administration Expenses	2,013,400	1,676,627
Depreciation	690,688	616,851
Total	89,915,719	66,663,833
Net Income / (Expenditure)	1,387,965	1,061,562

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Audited Financial Statements

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2019

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2019	2018
Fixed Assets:		
Property Land & Equipment	10,805,149	11,023,757
Current Assets:		
Cash in Bank and in hand	32,592,800	53,441,225
Partner Advances	12,310,644	10,077,583
Accrued Grant Income	2,252,303	2,697,111
Other Current Assets	421,386	133,038
Total	47,577,133	66,348,957
TOTAL ASSETS	58,382,282	77,372,714
Current Liabilities:		
Grants Received in Advance	36,983,173	59,270,446
Amounts due to Other Parties	3,894,976	3,738,285
Other Current Liabilities	1,901,711	149,527
Total	42,779,860	63,158,259
Fund Balance:		
Initial Funds	200,000	200,000
Accumulated Funds (Incomes over Expenditures)	15,402,422	14,014,456
Total	15,602,422	14,214,456
	-	-
TOTAL ENTITY FUNDS	58,382,282	77,372,714

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Audited Financial Statements

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st December 2019

	AMOUNT IN THB	
	2019	2018
Cash Inflows for Operational Activities:		
Cash receipts from Donors	66,909,149	97,068,873
Cash receipts for contribution to Administrative Expenses	2,667,095	3,267,927
Cash receipts from Interest	125,057	73,864
Cash receipts from Other Income	5,000	14,500
Cash receipts from Other Parties	325,584	0
Cash receipts for Subsidising Partners	1,794,941	0
Total Cash Inflows	71,826,825	100,425,164
Cash Outflows for Operational Activities:		
Cash payments for Project Activities	(85,414,477)	(64,261,357)
Cash payments for Administration Expenses	(2,530,449)	(1,842,004)
Cash payments for Subsidising Partner Advances	(2,233,061)	(3,927,533)
Cash payments for Subsidising Partner Liabilities	(449,170)	0
Cash payments for Employee & Office Advances	(288,347)	(41,703)
Cash payments for Returning Donor Funds	(245,081)	0
Cash payments to Other Parties	(1,514,664)	(258,907)
Total Cash Outflows	(92,675,250)	(70,331,504)
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) for year	(20,848,425)	30,093,661
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents @ January 1st	53,441,225	23,347,564
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents @ December 31st	32,592,800	53,441,225

ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. General Information

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

The main objectives of the Foundation are as follows:

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 Financial Reporting Standards 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



IMPLEMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

1. Gender Policy:

Achievements: AIPP has emphasized the importance of maintaining gender balance in all its activities, include IW's perspectives in any knowledge production, proposal writing etc.

- » Gender Audit in two countries have identified the need to develop a Gender Policy. Hence, Gender Mainstreaming Policy of AIPP can be instrumental and reference for our partners. AIPP is planning to expand the learning from this to other MOs and partners and is hopeful it can be adopted.
- » Sensitivity across programmes varies. Few programmes are mainstreaming gender across all levels and in each process. However, some programmes need to be more sensitive. IW's participation, disaggregated data, dedicated interventions are a few of the instances observed during the assessment and planning meetings.
- » During this reporting workforce diversity: staff composition is balanced in term of men and women (9:14) whereas in decision making it is 50-50%.
- » Environment programme's projects have specific component and focus on IW. Therefore, the participation of IW and mainstreaming their issues are integrated in all the activities of the programme. Out of the total participants invited in three major regional events, 53% were women and 47% were men. Similarly, out of the total participants of the activities in the local level, 61% were women and 39% were men.

Challenges:

- » Sometimes it's difficult to maintain representation of gender balance, since it is mostly focused on gender binary representation.
- » Gender is understood as women only however, gender includes both men, women other gender.

Lessons Learned: Should have a targeted plan for MOs and partners for gender mainstreaming work rather than one time activity plan for strategic interventions.

Recommendations:

- » Provide further reiteration to members and partners and establish monitoring of gender policy and its implementation on a regular basis.
- » Integrate gender component in all its projects and activities planning, designing, implementation and monitoring.
- » AIPP programme and management must ensure the compliance of implementation of gender policy at all levels.
- » Need to continue the orientation of the Gender Policy with new AIPP secretariat members and its members and partners.
- » Regular Gender Mainstreaming Survey should be conducted including Gender Audit and Programme Assessment with Gender Perspective
- » Gender Mainstreaming Policy should be annexed in all the MOUs and contracts with MOs and partners while implementing any initiative. The MOs and partners shall be oriented, monitored and streamlined for reporting and ensuring compliance of the policy. All the programmes need to ensure that all member/partner organisations comply with the gender policy.
- » Ensuring Gender Mainstreaming as one of the performance indicators in the staff's TORs or Job Descriptions.
- » IPwDs need to be included in all programmes to achieve 2030 agenda.

2. Anti-Corruption Policy

- » Orientation of all the policies including Anti-Corruption Policy, ethical funding, HR, Financial etc. to secretariat members, partners, MOs is important, which has been regularly conducted as part of project inception and review/reflection.
- » Regular financial monitoring and evaluation has been carried out as part of the project monitoring and evaluation.

- » There is a need to further orient the project partners on the AIPP Anti-Corruption policy especially during future annual partners meetings.

3. Environment Policy

The environment policy has been framed to guide the implementation of environment related constitutional provisions, realize international environmental standards and enable collaboration on environmental management actions as mandated by AIPP's constitution. It carries an objective of protection, promotion, utilization and development of the environment and resources effectively and sustainably which interrelate to the IPs' knowledge, identity, way of life, traditions, values, cultures and beliefs. Based on the roots of sustainable production, consumption, protection, promotion and development of the environment and resources, Environment Policy aims to bring progressive changes in the daily behaviours and actions in AIPP's secretariat, EC, Advisory Board and its MOs and partner organizations for healthy environment and wellbeing. Actions shall be undertaken in the following areas:

- » Environment Friendly Culture
- » Practice of Five R's (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair and Recycle) and Waste Management
- » Energy and Water Management
- » Innovative and Nature-Based Solution for Pollution Prevention
- » Natural Landscape and Biodiversity

4. Disability Policy

The disability policy, which is in the process of formulation, is regarded as an indispensable piece of AIPP's policies. It is evidenced by AIPP's proactive engagements with IPwDs and IPwDs organizations that include but not limited to:

- » Engagement of AIPP in regional meetings on IPwDs, 2015 Bangkok, Thailand.

- » National Indigenous Disability Association (NIDA) – AIPP membership, 2016
- » Integration of IPwDs in Strategic Planning Document of AIPP - Goal 4: To promote full and effective participation of IW and IY, and vulnerable people like IPwDs and elderly etc. as appropriate at all levels of decision-making within Indigenous communities and the state.
- » Provided technical and financial support to NIDA for UNCRPD shadow report submission in 2018 and publication and follow up advocacy works in Nepal.
- » Regional IPwDs consultation, December 2019, Chiang Mai.

One significant output of the regional consultation meeting in December was the Draft framework of AIPP Disability Policy which includes the Preamble, the Definition of Disability, the Guidelines on roles and responsibilities of AIPP MOs and the secretariat, and the follow-up process.

Conclusion

2019 has witnessed the active engagement and devoted immersion of AIPP in the endeavours of IPs across the region. Significant achievements have been made through the expanded implementations and collaborations of programmes both internally and externally the stakeholders at all levels-local, national, regional, and global. Good support has been provided from the Management Team particularly in developing proposals for fundraising; designing and organizing regional capacity building events; advocating for the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples among others while using minimum supervision.

The tangible outputs in 2019 include, but are not limited to: two Indigenous Communities in the state of Chhattisgarh, India received forest land titles; infographics, a reframed website and documentations for information collection and dissemination; statements, briefing papers, cases studies, thematic reports and recommendations for information analysis, advocacy, and submission to various international processes and mechanisms such as HRC, EMRIP, ILC,

OXFAM-US, ASEAN as well as governments and authorities among others; meetings, consultations, workshops and trainings that enhance Indigenous Peoples' engagement and capabilities in areas including land, territories and resource rights campaigns and advocacy, business and human rights, right based conservation, right in environment related processes/mechanisms and the impacts of climate change, Indigenous Peoples' rights in the context of borders, migration and displacement, indigenous negotiations and so on.

Through these outputs AIPP has enabled the networking and collaborations with different organisations including UN entities, various human rights experts, CSOs, academics, lawyers and representatives of independent national human rights institutions with relevant experience while ensuring geographic and gender balance, IYs and IPwDs among all participants; strengthened the movements of the Indigenous Peoples in the region and building solidarity across different regions in working towards strengthening the rights of the Indigenous Peoples as well, as in assisting countries where human rights organizations are in peril while increasing the support at local level. Likewise, the Executive Council continued to provide guidance through its regular meetings and as convenors of the PCs; Whilst representing AIPP in its advocacy engagements at all levels.

For capacity building, regionally, AIPP has organized Training of Trainers (with particular focus on Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders) and workshops for the IPHRD on local laws, IP rights and policies, violations of Indigenous Peoples rights in business contexts, human rights documentation, networking, and advocacy of IPs on extractive industries in South East Asia as one example as well as the digital security system within Secretariat and MOs as appropriate. Regional leadership training, internships and fellowship for IY has been carried out in congruence with past continuous activities. Exchange Learning and Strategy Building workshops on SDGs and process of data gathering were conducted. A focus on community-based capacity building such as monitoring, and information system can be observed in AIPP's 2019 activities.

With the concerted efforts of the Secretariat, AIPP has also directed its organizational capacity building focus on strengthening coordination, communication, and collaboration among members and networks at country levels to enhance IPs movements and development common political agenda/thematic priority issues including SDGs, LTR, Business and Human Rights etc. Given similar attentions are the establishment of regional networks of IW, IY and Indigenous Knowledge as well as the formulation and implementation of policy/guidelines such as the environment policy, the disability policy and gender mainstreaming.

In terms of advocacy, AIPP has taken key roles and significantly contributed in advocating for the recognition of IP rights at the global processes such as submitting recommendations to the ECOSOC Council, the UN 2030 Development Agenda known as Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change and Biodiversity processes, and Business and Human Rights among others. At regional level, AIPP continued to coordinate and sustain the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHHRDs) Network, IVAN, and the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) as broader channels for information exchange. Through all endeavours, AIPP aimed to make the issues and pleads, more importantly, the strengths and strategies of the IPs noticed, and their voices heard at national, regional and international arenas, forging many potential collaborations for the future.

Moving forward, AIPP is aware of the challenges despite IPs' active participation in advancing their stances. AIPP shall work on the enhancement of fundraising, financial management, inter-programme collaboration, motivating the project team members and improvement of resource allocation, improving communication with partners and MOs among others. Adding to this, there is the growing concern on the shrinking space for CSOs and IPOs globally for right-based advocacies as states passing laws that limit the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and restrictions in generating support from other countries. With growing challenges, AIPP will capture and create opportunities such as 2030 Agenda particularly SDGs or social development as an entry point for advocating for IPs rights, particularly in countries that do not recognize their rights, and the reviving and increasing IPs engagement with the ASEAN. AIPP shall follow the missions with determination and enthusiasm while continuing the conformity to organizational policies and guidelines as they have demonstrated good practices of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the organization.

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
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Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

112 Moo 1, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai Chiang Mai, 50210, Thailand
Tel: + 66 (0)53 343 539 Fax: + 66 (0)53 343 540
www.aippnet.org, www.ccm.in.aippnet.org,
iphndefenders.net, www.iva.aippnet.org



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