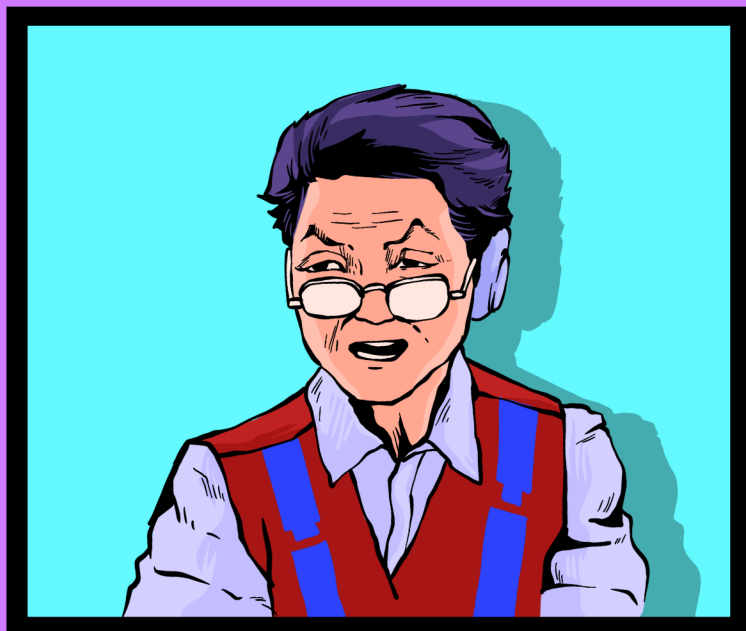
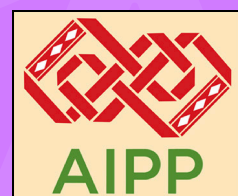


AIPP speaking for Indigenous Peoples at EMRIP



ASIA INDIGENOUS OBSERVER



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AIPP PRESENTS

Third Regional Consultation: Indigenous Data Sovereignty

We've made a series of thematic interventions highlighting the work done and the work that needs to be done. Our recommendations as statements were presented by members of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus in Geneva at the EMRIP sessions.

Please read each statement in full in these links



The failure of states to ensure lasting peace, justice and accountability is one of the main causes of conflict and violence. This is also reflective of the failure to see UNDRIP as an instrument to build democratic and inclusive institutions by member states. We reiterate that states must recognize the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples and their governance systems in accordance with their rights as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



GAM A. SHIMRAY, Secretary General, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact





Many governments do not yet recognize or adequately support indigenous languages in formal education, particularly at the early primary level. This results in Indigenous children/youth losing touch with their cultural roots, including traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and climate issues. Excluding indigenous languages and cultures from the curriculum is a form of disrespect, which contributes to language endangerment, language death, and social marginalization.



MRINAL KANTI TRIPURA, Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus



 Gam A. Shimray, Study on Treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, between indigenous peoples and States, including peace accords and reconciliation initiatives, and their constitutional recognition: <https://bit.ly/3lePrE2>

 Mrinal Kanti Tripura, International Decade of Indigenous Languages: <https://bit.ly/3P7jEqN>

“

Violence against Indigenous women (VAIW) is not limited to gender-based discrimination within Indigenous and non-Indigenous sphere but is also contributed by ongoing colonization and militarism; racism and social exclusion; and poverty-inducing economic and development policies. The practice of law enforcement by states and authorities has discouraged Indigenous women from seeking justice. Indigenous women have a fear of reprisal in reporting their cases of violence...Besides, most cases are always silenced and unreported due to language barrier, complexity in justice mechanisms, and geographical remoteness.



Dr. ELIZABETH IMTI, Network of Indigenous Women in Asia




“

I would like to underscore that the Member States from Asia have not yet engaged with Expert Mechanism. The lack of engagement with the UN mechanisms is reflecting the unwillingness of Member states in Asia and their failure to comply with the rights of Indigenous Peoples enshrined in the UNDRIP...we call upon the Member States, particularly the Member States from Asia, to initiate engagements with Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous People in Asia to establish constructive collaboration.



ROJIEKA MAHIN, Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network



 Dr. Elizabeth Imti, Thematic discussion on Violence against Indigenous Women: <https://bit.ly/3yhAix3>

 Rojeka Mahin, Country Engagement: <https://bit.ly/3yqKcga>



FPIC: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

A Simplified Version

FPIC is the right of indigenous peoples to be fully informed and to reject or give their consent based on their own collective decision making process to any project or programmes and law that concerns them.

With sufficient time, all important facts must be shared to the community where they can base their decision and agreement by the people is without force or manipulation by outside parties or the state.



Indigenous peoples have the right to their lands or territories and how to develop the resources according to their needs. – Article 32(I)

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned in order to obtain their FPIC before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them. – Article 19

The indigenous peoples must have their interests and decisions expressed by their duly selected representative(s) who shall negotiate with the state regarding matters that have direct impact on the community particularly in relation to development. Through their representatives, they must be involved in all the processes of decision-making and implementation with the state. – Article 32(II)



The state must at all times inform the indigenous peoples of any threat or risks to their lives and must ensure that no hazardous material is stored or disposed of in the lands without their knowledge and consent. – Article 29



The indigenous people must never be threatened or harassed, intimidated or forced by the state into giving their consent to any project targeted in their land. – Article 27

Indigenous peoples cannot be forced to move out of their lands. They have a right to know from the state, the reason for their relocation but in cases where land and resources have been taken by the state without their consent, or if they are to be relocated, the indigenous people have to demand just and proper compensation in the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality and size, or their monetary equivalent. – Article 10, 28



Indigenous peoples have the right to be consulted and to participate in all decision-making processes regarding their land, territories and use of resources. – Article 18



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FPIC is the right of Indigenous Peoples to be fully informed and to reject or give their consent based on their own collective decision making process to any project or programmes and law that concerns them.

With sufficient time, all important facts must be shared to the community where they can base their decision and agreement by the people is without force or manipulation by outside parties or the State.

We've made it easy for you to use. So go ahead and download the image from the links below

<https://aippnet.org/undrip-and-fpic/>

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Council, Management Segment: 34th plenary meeting, 2022 session



"The report points out our deep concern over the continued killings, violence and harassment against #IndigenousPeoples rights advocates, including Indigenous women, as they resist mining, projects and extractives, including those related to energy transition and other forms of expropriation in fields such as fashion, media, art, music, textile industry, food, pharmaceuticals, among others, where models of enclave economies and processes of expropriation of knowledge of peoples are played the natives. "

#UNPFII President Dario Mejia Montalvo presents the report to ECOSOC
Watch the full presentation here

👉 <https://bit.ly/3cyVYO7>

Special Intervention by EMRIP Chair



A Special Intervention was made by Binota Moy Dhamai, Chair of the EMRIP at a side event of EMRIP 2022 on the situation of Indigenous Languages in Bangladesh: Challenges and Way Forward

The event was organized by Bangladesh Indigenous Language Decade Observance Committee

You can access the full address here
<https://tinyurl.com/2tb5dy56>



Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus met with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNSRRIP) during the 15th EMRIP session on the 7th of July to discuss collaboration on issues pertaining to the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the region

POINT OF VIEW

Droupadi Murmu Sworn in as India's First Indigenous President



Not all see Murmu's win as a reason for celebration, but think it is a well calculated political move. "The nomination of Murmu in the president's candidacy was a strategic decision of the current Bharatiya Janata Party government led by Narendra Modi. He is a seasoned politician. He knows how to play a political game with people's sentiments. The election of Murmu from a Tribal group is to cash in on the sentiments of one of the largest populations in India. They don't have anything new to offer to citizens, and would rather create propaganda to get the sentiments of Tribal populations in their favor," says Meenakshi Munda, an Indigenous rights activist from Jharkhand. "[Murmu's] rise to the highest position is not going to make much difference in the lives, status, and rights of Scheduled Tribes in India. The positive in this game, however, is that at least people may google more about the Scheduled Tribes of India, especially, about their issues."

Similarly, Nina Sangma, another well-known Indigenous rights activist says, "the BJP government's nomination of leaders from Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other [marginalized] class such as Murmu now and Ramnath Kovind [the immediate past president of India] previously in the power positions is to show symbolic inclusion from [marginalized] communities, and create merely an image of inclusiveness to hide their hidden exclusionist agenda."

Read the full article from the link below

<https://www.culturalsurvival.org/news/droupadi-murmu-sworn-indias-first-indigenous-president>

Can police be deployed in the army-withdrawn camp sites in the CHT?



Dipankar Talukdar, member of parliament (MP) from the Parbatya Rangamati (299) constituency, while taking part in the budget discussion during the 18th session of Jatiya Sangsad on June 16, said, "Nowhere is it mentioned in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Accord that police cannot be deployed at the army-withdrawn camp sites."

In a sense, Dipankar Talukdar has spoken the truth about the deployment of Armed Police Battalion (APBn) during his speech in the House. But he has not said a single word about the bigger truths already contained in the accord. For instance, he has not mentioned the provisions in the accord that explain what are to be done with the lands abandoned by the army camps or to whom those lands should be handed over; how the police force in the CHT would be organised; under whose jurisdiction would the responsibility to maintain law and order remain, etc.

For the full story click on the link below

<https://www.thedailystar.net/views/opinion/news/can-police-be-deployed-the-army-withdrawn-camp-sites-the-cht-3061406>

GLOBAL REACH

The Place of Women in Naga Society



Our global partner IWGIA published this book on how Naga society is a casteless and classless society where, traditionally, women have enjoyed a high social positioning and a fair spirit of independence, playing very central roles in family and community affairs; however, it is also a patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal society where, for instance, family names are carried forward through sons, who are also the family members that inherit family land.

The main purpose of this book is to discuss Naga society and its cultural practices with a specific focus on the status of women. This book is unique because of the fact that the contributors of articles are all women. Earlier ethnographic materials and subsequent documentation have, to a large extent, been created by men.

The book takes stock of the different experiences and gender perspectives as observed by the contributors, documenting the social and cultural practices with regards to the place of women in Naga society, power relations in the household and village settings, respect attributed to them, and the struggles and gender biases they suffer. The book is a reflection of some of the root causes of the gender regressive practices and suggests recommendations to bring about an equitable society, aiming to design pathways towards a genuine partnership between genders for a more progressive Naga Society.

Download the full publication here

[https://www.iwgia.org/images/documents/Books/
The_Place_of_Women_in_Naga_Society.pdf](https://www.iwgia.org/images/documents/Books/The_Place_of_Women_in_Naga_Society.pdf)

GENDER LENS

AIPP EC Council Member appointed by President of ECOSOC to the Permanent Forum for term January 2023 – December 2025



President of ECOSOC appoints eight members to the PeOn 12 July 2022, in a communication issued by the President of the Economic and Social Council, H.E. Collen Vixen Kelapile announced the appointment of eight members, nominated by indigenous peoples' organizations to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a 3-year term beginning 1 January 2023 and concluding on 31 December 2025 in accordance with ECOSOC resolution 2000/22. The Council will take note of these appointments at the ECOSOC Management Segment session on 21-22 July.

The eight members appointed by the President of the Council are the following:

- Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim* (Chad)
- Ms. Aluki Kotierk (Canada)
- Ms. Naw Ei Ei Min (Myanmar)
- Ms. Hanieh Moghani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Mr. Dario Mejia Montalvo* (Colombia)
- Ms. Valentina Sovkina (Russian Federation)
- Mr. Geoffrey Roth* (USA)
- Ms. Hannah McGlade* (Australia)

According to ECOSOC resolution 2000/22 “the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues consists of sixteen members, eight members to be nominated by Governments and elected by the Council, and eight members to be appointed by the President of the Council following formal consultation with the Bureau and the regional groups through their coordinators, on the basis of broad consultations with indigenous organizations, taking into account the diversity and geographical distribution of the indigenous people of the world as well as the principles of transparency, representativity and equal opportunity for all indigenous people, including internal processes, when appropriate, and local indigenous consultation processes, with all members serving in their personal capacity as independent experts on indigenous issues for a period of three years with the possibility of re-election or reappointment for one further period; States, United Nations bodies and organs, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council may participate as observers; organizations of indigenous people may equally participate as observers in accordance with the procedures which have been applied in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.”

Permanent Forum for term January 2023 – December 2025

Indigenous Women in the Implementation of UNDRIP



EMRIP SIDE EVENT
INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNDRIP

FRIDAY, JULY 8TH
10 AM TO 11 AM GENEVA TIME /
3 PM TO 4 PM BANGKOK TIME

[REGISTER HERE](#)



[HTTPS://US02WEB.ZOOM.US/MEETING/REGISTER/TZAOCU2RQZ8PHNDP11017X9WWB3VJPZBMLXX](https://us02web.zoom.us/join/REGISTER/TZAOCU2RQZ8PHNDP11017X9WWB3VJPZBMLXX)

ORGANIZATIONS
ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP)
NETWORK OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN ASIA (NIWA)
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (IPHRD), NETWORK

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Network of Indigenous Women in Asia (NIWA), and Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHRD) Network in Asia jointly hosted a panel that focused on the situation, challenges and measures taken by indigenous women in Asia, in building Indigenous Peoples movements towards the realization of the UNDRIP

Speakers;

1. Ms. Chanchana Chakma - Bangladesh Indigenous Women's Network
2. Dr. Elizabeth Imti - Indigenous Women's Forum of North East India
3. Ms. Richa Pradhan- Network of Indigenous Women in Asia
4. Ms. Rojeka Scarlett – PACOS Trust

Moderated by: Pragyaa Rai - Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

Closing Remarks by: Guangchunliu Gangmei - Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

You can watch the full video here

<https://tinyurl.com/2s3ayzv2>

CLIMATE WATCH

Statement by Inger Andersen on UN General Assembly resolution recognizing the right to a healthy environment

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT A HUMAN RIGHT!



The UN General Assembly resolution calls on states to step up efforts to ensure their people have access to a “clean, healthy and sustainable environment.”



“This resolution sends a message that nobody can take nature, clean air and water, or a stable climate away from us – at least, not without a fight.”

-Inger Andersen, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme



The United Nations General Assembly declared that everyone on the planet  has a right to a #HealthyEnvironmentForAll!

The resolution calls on states to step up efforts to ensure their people have access to a “clean, healthy and sustainable environment.”

The resolution adopted today was five decades in the making. From a foothold in the 1972 Stockholm Declaration, the right has been integrated into constitutions, national laws and regional agreements. In October 2021, it was recognized by the UN Human Rights Council. Today’s decision elevates the right to where it belongs: universal recognition.

The resolution demonstrates that countries are in solidarity with billions of people suffering under the weight of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. It will help people stand up for their right to a safe climate, their right to breathe clean air and their rights to access clean and safe water, adequate food, healthy ecosystems and nontoxic environments.

So, the recognition of this right is a victory we should celebrate. My thanks to Member States and to the thousands of civil society organizations and indigenous peoples' groups, and tens of thousands of young people who advocated relentlessly for this right.

But now we must build on this victory and implement the right, because the triple planetary crisis is a huge threat to present and future generations. If nations implement this right fully, it will change so much – by empowering action on the triple planetary crisis, providing a more predictable and consistent global regulatory environment for businesses, and protecting those who defend nature.

<https://bit.ly/3baBFpQ>



ORAL WISDOM

Oral Wisdom



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TAHAL THAMI

DIRECTOR,
LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF NEPALESE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



In this new series called **【Oral Wisdom】**, we will be reaching out to the leading voices and subject matter experts in our networks for their perspectives on policy and practice. And in keeping with indigenous tradition, their wisdom will be orally transmitted through audio clips. Do listen in 

We spoke to Tahal Thami, Director of LAHURNIP (Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples), Nepal who told us about how instrumental legal protection of indigenous data is. This is also one of the biggest challenges in the journey towards self-determination of Indigenous Peoples who do not have access to legal systems or are confronted with insufficiencies and barriers to legal provisions. In Nepal, there are many articles and provisions which are against IPs. Reformatations and revisions therefore, are key to assertion and recognition of identity based on federal structure and legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories in Nepal.

You can listen to the audio here
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=568871171639377>

Oral Wisdom



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ROJIEKA MAHIN

PARTNERS OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION (PACOS TRUST), MALAYSIA



Rojieka Mahin from PACOS Trust, Malaysia told us how indigenous patterns and symbols in textiles are often digitized and mass-produced by non-IPs for-profit and enterprises. This is just one example of how indigenous data is unprotected and leads to mass usage with no sensitization towards the cultural and social aspects of its indigenous origins. This is a clear violation of indigenous heritage.

You can hear the audio message here

<https://www.facebook.com/AIPPnet.org/videos/1124134168198430/>

Oral Wisdom



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KHESHELI CHISHI

ADVISOR,
INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S FORUM OF NORTH EAST INDIA



Kheseli Chishi, Advisor, IWFNEI (Indigenous Women's Forum for North East India), highlighted a particular case of identity theft by a well-known non-indigenous designer who stole indigenous motifs and designs to mass produce for profit without the Free Prior Informed Consent of the Naga communities she lifted the designs from.

When called out for this destructive behavior by Naga women's groups, an apology was issued by the designer but that was a case of too little too late. Does an apology suffice when there have been profits gained at the expense of Indigenous Peoples?

Listen in to what the women's group did as a follow-up

<https://www.facebook.com/AIPPnet.org/videos/772381824076160/>

Oral Wisdom



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**KITTISAK
RATTANAKRAJANGSRI**

CHAIRMAN,
ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT



According to Kittisak Rattanakrajang Sri, Chairman of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, the way forward to operationalize the Indigenous Data Sovereignty framework is to localize it in the community context. A one size fits all approach must be avoided in order to be effective on the ground. In Thailand, the challenges are establishing an integrated and culturally relevant approach to data collection (which is often inconsistent and inaccurate), assembly, and display which also includes capacity building in data management.

Do listen in to his insights 

<https://www.facebook.com/AIPPnet.org/videos/469691437890178/>

