

AIPP Annual Report 2021



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation
Chiang Mai, Thailand

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
Annual Report 2021

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***“STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS MOVEMENTS
THROUGH SOLIDARITY WITH THE CO-RESPONSIBILITY
AMONG AIPP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS,
PARTNERS AND NETWORKS AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS”***

Use of the term “Indigenous Peoples”

Over the decades, the concept of the term **Indigenous Peoples** has evolved beyond the original meaning found in dictionaries. We use the term **Indigenous Peoples** with capitalised initials to denote its evolved meaning, which is well established in international law as well as in some domestic laws.

The 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of **Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) recognises the right of **Indigenous Peoples** to self-determination, as all other people, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status. The capitalization of the term ‘**Indigenous Peoples**’ is increasingly being used by UN bodies, other international and national organizations; as well as governments across the world. For example, in Canada, the term **Indigenous Peoples** and **First Nations** are capitalised the same way as, the term **Canadian**.

In Asia, governments use different terms to refer to us as a collective; like **ethnic minorities**, **tribes** and **native people**, etc. There are also other names given to us by outsiders, some of which are not appreciated by many of us since they often imply notions of cultural inferiority, being **primitive** or **backward**. Some examples are *sakai* (meaning slave) in Thailand or *adim jati* (primitive tribes) in India.

When we call ourselves **Indigenous Peoples**, we do not intend to claim to be the only native people to our regions and countries. We have also lived side-by-side with other people and communities, native to their own lands where they settled before the colonial period. These were mostly organized as state societies and are today, the dominant people who have economic and political power in our regions or countries.

Our notion of guardianship and spiritual relationship with our lands and territories are distinct features of our worldviews. A strong sense of community, and kinship solidarity, collective ownership of land and resources, and consensus decision-making are some of the distinctive elements of our social and political institutions that set us apart as **Indigenous Peoples** from our neighbours who belong to the dominant groups or non-Indigenous minorities and natives in our countries.

We use **Indigenous Peoples** to emphasise our diversity, and our rights under international law.

The word “**Indigenous**” is also often used as an adjective with other nouns, like “Indigenous plants” (referring to plant species native to an area) or “Indigenous knowledge” (referring to local or traditional knowledge); all of which may or may not relate to Indigenous Peoples. In the publications of AIPP, whenever “Indigenous” is used in adjective form, it is with explicit reference to Indigenous Peoples, even though the word “Indigenous” may/not written with a capital initial letter.

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Chiang Mai, Thailand

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIPNEE	Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIWN	Asia Indigenous Women Network
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago)
AMMS	Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh
ANGNA	Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua
APF	ASEAN People's Forum
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APIYN	Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
APRCM	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Ashray	South Bihar Welfare Society for Tribal
BAI	Bai Indigenous Women's Network
BIPF	Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum
BTDF	Bardiyali Tharu Development Forum
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEMSOJ	Community Empowerment and Social Justice
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESD	Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development
CFR	Community Forest Rights
CIPA	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Association
CIPL	Conserving Indigenous Peoples Languages
CIPO	Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization
CIWWG	Cambodia Indigenous Women Working Group
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
COICA	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations

DTP	Diplomacy Training Programme
EC	Executive Council
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights Project
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCR-Network	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIAN	Food First Information and Action Network
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
FRCS	Forest Rights Committees
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GYBN	Global Youth Biodiversity Network
HA	Highlander Association
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HRCPA	Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGOs	Intergovernmental Organizations
IITC	International Indian Treaty Council
IKPA	Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMN	Indigenous Media Network (Thailand)
IMPECT	Inter-Mountain Peoples for Education and Cultural in Thailand Association
I/NGOs	International/Non-governmental Organizations
IPH RDs	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders

IPOs	Indigenous Peoples Organizations
IPTF	Indigenous Peoples Task Force
IPwDs	Indigenous Persons with Disabilities
ISAWN	Inter State Adivasi Women’s Network of Mainland India
IVA/N	Indigenous Voices in Asia/Network
IWFNEI	Indigenous Women Forum of Northeast India
IWGIA	International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs
IWNT	Indigenous Women’s Network of Thailand
JJVS	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha
JOAS	The Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia or Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
KASAPI	Koalisyon ng mga Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas
KATRIBU	Katribu Kalipunan ng Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas
KEF	Kalahan Educational Foundation
KNCE	Karen Network for Cultural and Education
LAHURNIP	Lawyers’ Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
LTR	Land Territories and Resources
MOs	Member Organizations
MRLG	Mekong Region Land Governance
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NIDA	Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association
NIPT	Network of Indigenous People in Thailand
NIWA	Network of Indigenous Women in Asia
NIWF	National Indigenous Women’s Federation
NOC of Vietnam	National Organizing Committee Vietnam
NPMHR	Naga People Movement for Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSF	Open Society Foundation
PACOS Trust	Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah

PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PEREMPUAN	Association of Indigenous Women of the Archipelago
PPMAN	Perkumpulan Pembela Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
TKN	Ton-Kla Indigenous Children and Youth Network (Thailand)
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNSRIP	United Nations Special Rapporteur on Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNWGBHR	United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WB	World Bank
WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
ZTI	Zero Tolerance Initiative

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

As the world was overtaken by the pandemic, we witnessed several crises converge with shrinking civic spaces becoming the inflection point, and exacerbated by the concerning and deepening trend of authoritarian governments in Asia. The corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic persists; but recovery from it is not only the challenge for Indigenous Peoples. Surviving and withstanding against pushback from the state and defending our rights to self-determination, lands and territories, preservation and protection of indigenous knowledge and way of life have become the greater issues to be addressed.

Nonetheless, the year 2021 has been an inspiring year, energized by the inextinguishable flame of the struggle of Indigenous Peoples in Asia. In 2021, AIPP successfully concluded its Eight General Assembly virtually in the month of March in which a new team of the Executive Council was elected and adopted its Strategic Plan 2021-2024. The strategic plan is an important document that will help guide AIPP towards strengthening indigenous organizations and communities as a mass movement. In the coming years, AIPP will give all its effort in laying a robust foundation for strengthening Indigenous Peoples' movements on the rights to self-determination, democratization, and on lands and territories, including building robust indigenous leadership embodying indigenous leadership values at different levels. AIPP has also made considerable gains in strengthening women's and youth networks, especially in identifying and building their leadership. The increase in quantitative and qualitative participation of women and youth, including persons with disability has increased exponentially never as before. This shows that AIPP's effort in spreading awareness and mobilizing their involvement is becoming effective and worthwhile.

On the ground, AIPP continues to strengthen the mobilization and consolidation of members and indigenous networks in building genuine solidarity. Solidarity is taking roots at the country-level, and AIPP members and networks are able to withstand the pushback from our adversaries more effectively, at least in some countries. In moving towards revitalizing and strengthening indigenous leadership and self-governance, AIPP has produced a module on Indigenous Self-Governance and Democracy and a regional series in a book form on this thematic issue.

This regional series is the first of its kind, and it is to encourage original research work on indigenous self-governance in our effort to decolonize our minds, hearts, and spirits. Regarding our efforts on campaign, advocacy, and negotiation on the issue of climate change, biodiversity and autonomy, substantive gains have been made at the local, country-level and beyond. Most crucially, criminalization and violation of human rights resulting from extractive industries, agri-businesses, tourism, land-grabbing, eviction from protected areas and shrinking of rights-based civic space, etc. are the issues that kept AIPP, its members and networks fully engaged. The challenge to defending rights and organizing dissents has become highly risky with no access to justice. Providing emergency support to defenders has also become increasingly difficult with state surveillance intensifying day by day.

State surveillance includes restrictive finance legislations against CSOs undermining policy optimism about CSOs ability to further economic development, support democracy and promote

human rights. For example, the Government of India reported that it has cancelled licenses of over 20,600 NGOs for receiving Western-supported global civil society projects in the last 10 years. Navigating and managing unwanted state surveillance has doubled the work of rights-based organizations, especially Indigenous Peoples, in meeting expectations of funded projects and defenders on the ground.

However, certain types of NGOs do not face the same level of repression or threat. Rather, many of them are patronized or promoted by the state; especially those oriented towards social welfare and development such as on health, education, livelihood, or gender mainstreaming, etc. In fact, many of them are working against those working for deepening of democracy, human rights-based approaches, and liberation and freedom for social transformation. The situation has gotten more complex than ever. This should ideally be worrying the international community and world governments that we are drifting far away from achieving the universal SDGs. The situation and trends call for an in-depth review of where we should be investing our efforts and resources. It cannot simply be on the implementation of national or international commitments on rights, biodiversity, and climate change solutions or mainstreaming of issues, participation, and inclusivity. We will have to pay attention to the crucial need for social transformation, meaning making and value enforcement that helps us to realize the relevance of rights, transformative participation, and inclusion of all groups. This implies that long-term strategic capacity building, leadership and alternative institutional designs will have to be prioritized and supported.

But the silver lining refuses not to shine!

The struggle of Indigenous Peoples has intensified in several countries, but new and creative ways of partnership will have to be imagined in our response to repression and shrinking of rights-based spaces, including partnership with donors. AIPP has focused on building collective response and protection mechanisms to attacks and encroachments on rights or to our lands and territories. In several locations, indigenous communities have strengthened themselves and building sustainable self-governing communities.

AIPP will continue to support such processes and it is important that donors and partners listen to their voices as their leadership is crucial in creating alternative vision and approaches. In response to the challenges, AIPP has set pathways to creating common vision, goal and agenda at the country-level facilitated through the thematic focal organizations and country focal organizations established with AIPP partners. These processes are guided by indigenous core values and the Strategic Plan 2021-2024 to promote co-responsibility for greater cohesion and collaboration.

In all these, our communications positioned us as the leading voice of Indigenous Peoples in Asia through a supply chain of verified case studies, situation analyses and timely ground reportage focused on amplifying the voices on the ground and on the frontlines. While positive change is not foreseeable soon in Asia (with reference to the state), we will continue to fight for a seat at the many decision-making tables to generate indigenous influenced politics at all relevant forums and levels.

Finally, I, on behalf of the Executive Council and members of AIPP, shout out that we are immensely proud and thankful of our donors who have stood by us believing in the universal freedom rights and our self-determination.

**Gam A. Shimray Secretary-General,
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Chiang Mai, Thailand**

INTRODUCTION

AIPP envisions a reality where Indigenous Peoples in Asia are able to fully exercise their rights, distinct cultures, and identities; in addition to living with dignity, enhancing their sustainable management systems on lands, territories, and resources for their own future and development in an environment of peace, justice, and equality. AIPP also strives to 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 systems for their development and self-determination.

To achieve the above objectives, AIPP, along with its members, partners, and allies join forces with people who share this belief, to empower Indigenous Peoples and their communities to build better lives for themselves. Additionally, we also seek to build the broadest solidarity and cooperation, in order to strengthen both Indigenous and other social movements; towards achieving equality, peace, democracy and justice. We also seek to promote and protect the integrity of the environment and enhance the sustainable resource management systems of Indigenous Peoples. AIPP's work is grounded and also functions at broader levels (national to international levels); working with decision-makers, governments, UN agencies and corporations, in order to be able to speak out on bigger issues that pervade Indigenous communities and so forth.

AIPP is a regional organization founded in 1992 by Indigenous Peoples' movements. The General Assembly (GA), held every four years, is AIPP's highest decision-making body. The GA adopts the 4-year Strategic Plan, approves policies, guidelines, and resolutions, and elects a 12-member Executive Council (EC), including Indigenous youth and women representatives, the Chairperson, and the Secretary General. The Secretary General is directly accountable to the EC and the members. It also leads the Secretariat, which is based in Chiang Mai, Thailand for effective implementation of programme activities that are being held. The Programme Committees, EC, member organizations and partner organizations are actively involved in programme implementation. At present, AIPP has 46 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 Indigenous Peoples' national alliances/networks (national formations), 30 local and sub-national organizations.



Figure 1: AIPP secretariat team during the 8th General Assembly held on 25-26 May 2021 Chiang Mai, Thailand (AIPP Photo Archive)

AIPP: A Glance

Vision:

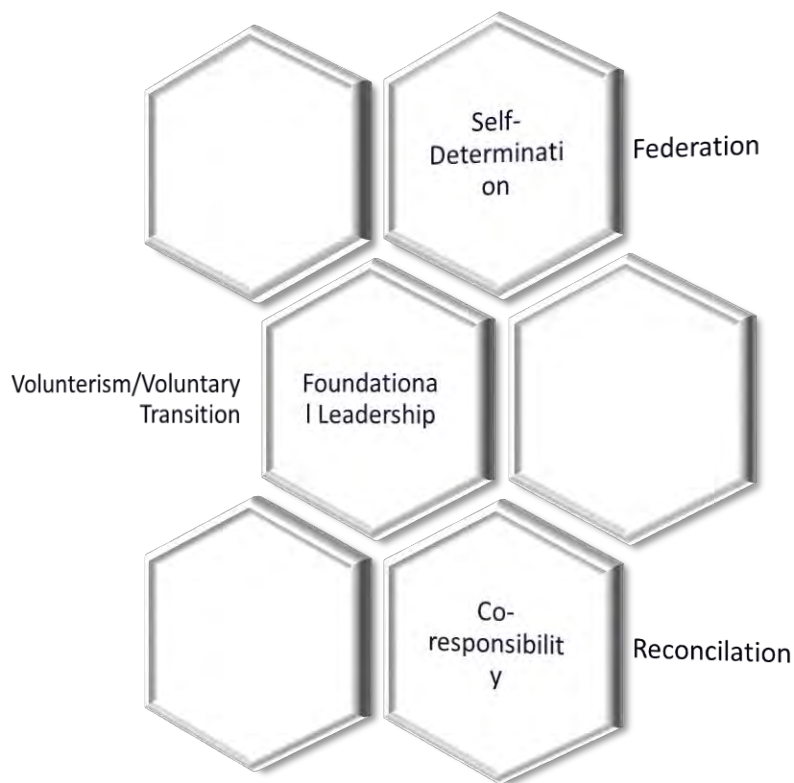
Indigenous Peoples' dignified voices and choices in Asia are recognised, empowered, and sustainably progressing, with fully secured rights and dignity in an environment of justice, peace, and equality.

Mission:

To secure the rights of, and enable progressive growth of the Indigenous Peoples of Asia through effective engagements, innovative partnerships, and inclusive action to empower, uplift, and secure the rights, dignity, and adaptive capacities of concerned communities.

AIPP's Core Values:

AIPP's core values are illumined in the diagram below.



AIPP's Key Programmes and its Networks:

The diagram below highlights the major programmes and networks of AIPP.



PROGRESS OF PROGRAMMES

Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building (OSMB)

The OSMB Programme focuses on democratic governance of AIPP and collective leadership of the EC in their engagement with the MOs to promote constitutionalism, thus, also promoting awareness of rights and responsibilities among its constituents. AIPP, as a federation of IP movements, finds strength in fostering unity and solidarity among its members and others. It also works towards strengthening the organizing capacity of its Member Organizations (MOs) and creating awareness of its rights and responsibilities. This awareness and practice of constitutionalism enables them to engage with the various states on constitutional and legal matters effectively. Further, sharing of experiences, ideas, and engagement in dialogues also enables MOs to identify critical issues and processes (those that have potential to create significant political impact) at both the local and national level, and effectively links it to the regional and global advocacy processes. It also sharpens regional strategy and approach for effective intervention on core issues such as IW, land rights, self-determination, and self-government, etc. Over the years, AIPP has been strengthening its local movements' processes and planning together with its MOs. The implementation of the current strategic plan also focuses on consolidating such grassroots movements and processes, putting in place the various mechanisms for bottom-up planning, thus ensuring that AIPP contributes to make a difference in the life of Indigenous peoples and communities in a significant way.

I. Programme Specific targets aligning the goals and objectives:

The implementation of the core funding project activities in 2021 was able to contribute mostly to **Goal 1**: Expand AIPP's outreach; since a majority of the implemented activities were for strengthening AIPP's governance and country level processes. The rest are contributions to the achievements under **Goal 3**: Enhance Rights holders' and stakeholders' effective engagements; and **Goal 4**: Strengthen AIPP's ability to adapt, respectively. The contribution to **Goal 2**: Expand AIPP's outreach saw the least amount of achievement, because of the nature of the core-funding project; which mainly focused on institutional strengthening and engagement in national, regional, and global mechanisms. Most of the support from outreach approaches was garnered from programme-specific funding.

II. Reporting on Goals and objective as per the strategic plan 2021-24:

Goal 1: Increase AIPP's impacts:

Objective 1.1: Strengthen governance and build co-responsibility among AIPP's EC, MOs, and networks for securing rights, including the right to self-determination, and to create impact especially at the local and country levels.

I. Awareness Raising and Capacity Building:

Every year in August, Indigenous Peoples organizations all over Asia celebrate International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. In 2021, AIPP organized a webinar with support from the different programmes; along with which, it showed support for the member organizations in India, Thailand, Philippines and so forth, in organizing webinars, campaigns and gathering of small IP groups amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

In **India**, the Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA) held an awareness-raising event on 9 August 2021. The event saw 304 (144 male and 160 female) participants who received information about IP rights, forest rights, PESA act (Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas), community forest resource management system, local self-governance, atrocity act, land rights and other IPs supportive acts.

In **Thailand**, the Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT), in collaboration with the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT), the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre (SAC) and the Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT) organized the 15th campaign and celebration on "Indigenous Peoples of Thailand Day" 2021. This was on 9 August 2021 and the main theme was "A New Social Contract: Protecting Indigenous Peoples' Life and Rights". The event was held via Facebook Live which was attended by over 400 offline and online participants.

In the **Philippines**, Katribu – Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas organized a banner exhibition during 2-30 August 2021; and a webinar on Datu Mangulayon: Revisiting and Continuing Our Past Towards a Self-Determined Future on 9 August 2021. The celebration of Mangulayon Day revisits the heroism of Lumad leader Datu Mangulayon and his importance to Lumad and Philippine history. The story of his life and struggles keeps the Lumad fighting and asserting their rights to land and life; and inspires their self-determined development. For the exhibition, there were 30 selected UNDRIP provisions: 15 English banner exhibitions of selected UNDRIP provisions and Mangulayon Day celebration – IDWIP2021. There were 79 online viewers and 110 physical participants; 57 male and 53 female.

II. Networking:

In 2021, AIPP with funding support from NORAD and SIDA supported country level consultations and country level network meetings of the following member organizations.

-
- i. **Thailand:** The Network of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand (NIPT) organized three consultation meetings among AIPP’s Thailand members to update the mandates of the 8th General Assembly election, EC members selection process, the implementation of AIPP General Assembly in March, to review AIPP’s Constitution and By Laws and to discuss on the review and finalization of the network’s strategy and Land Rights Strategy Development planning. The Network strategies and Strategy Development work plan that were shared to AIPP included the following:
 - Indigenous Women Network of Thailand (IWNT) Strategy of 2021-2025
 - Youth (TONKLA) Network Strategy 2019-2023
 - IP’s Land Rights Strategy Development work plan
 - Revised 10 years CIPT Strategy of 2018 -2027
 - ii. **Cambodia:** Country level consultation in Cambodia was organized in October 30-31 October 2021 to discuss and generate common understanding on IP issues and IP movements in Cambodia and to share new experiences of strategic tips of aspirations and unifying IP views at the national level, to strengthen and adapt the alliance strategy in line with the changing situation and to identify and build on the common agenda for national and local level IP movements, and to discuss and agree on the grassroots advocacy approaches and joint action plans for local level consultation and IP movements.
 - iii. **Nepal:** Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) organized country consultation meetings with AIPP MOs and IPOs at the national level for 3 days from 24-26 August 2021. The event participated by 20 participants comprising of 11 women and 9 men representing thirteen (13) different Indigenous communities of Nepal. As a result of the meeting, AIPP MOs developed a country strategy paper inclusive of key issues, priority thematic areas potentially with clear and a realistic action plan for 3-4 years.
 - iv. **Bangladesh:** The country consultation meeting of AIPP Member Organizations in Bangladesh was organized on 22-23 November 2021 at YWCA Center Asad Gate, Dhaka, Bangladesh which saw the participation of 47 members. The meeting included the review of the country assessment, discussion on IP situation in Bangladesh, sharing of information on international human rights mechanism and engagement opportunity of Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples and the participatory discussion and action plan development with all members and networks in Bangladesh.

III. AIPP’s Governance and Member’s Governance:

With the support of SIDA, Tamalpais Trust Fund, and NORAD, AIPP’s 8th General Assembly was organized on 25-26 March 2021. Before the event, there were many preparatory meetings with the EC and AIPP Advisory Board. The Election Commission comprising of the AIPP Advisory Board members was constituted to facilitate country level orientation, nomination of the candidates and sub-regional election processes. Over 150 delegates from 43-member organizations actively participated virtually in the main event held on 25-26 March 2021 whereas the Thailand-based members and participants attended the event physically. During the GA, the AIPP Secretary-General reported the achievements of AIPP during last 4 years of its Strategic Plan implementation (2017-2020). The GA adopted AIPP’s new Strategic Plan 2021-2024 and inducted the newly elected members of the Executive Council (EC). On behalf of the EC, the Secretary-General presented the

report highlighting the key political developments in the AIPP member countries including the results of external evaluation for the period of 2017-2020.

After the General Assembly event, AIPP organized six virtual meetings during April – May 2021 for the new EC and outgoing EC members mainly to ensure the smooth transition; to build capacity and create better understanding of the roles of the EC, co-responsibility and the scope and working modality of AIPP and its programmes including the orientation on the regional and international forums, mechanisms, and platforms.

In July 2021, AIPP supported the 11th JOAS Malaysia General Assembly which saw 127 participants (82 male and 45 female). There were three regional meetings conducted on 27 March 2021 for Sabah and Sarawak Region; and 26 March 2021 for Peninsular Regions for consultation on the JOAS's GA election process. The nomination and election of the Executive Council members were completed in June and the new Executive Council for the 2021 - 2024 session, including youth and women representatives, were appointed and made effectively in position from June 2021.

Objective 1.2: Focus on revival of Indigenous values, practices, and principles of customary institutions, and on re-building their organic governance systems, and for a sustained advocacy to create impact at the local, national, and global levels.

There were 4 meetings among the outgoing EC members during February - March 2021. The meetings were mainly held to discuss the preparation of the 8th General Assembly in March 2021, including the finalization of the mandate for the Election Commission, along with the rules and procedures of the 8th General Assembly, updates on the nomination and eligibility of the candidates, and preparation of the outgoing EC's report.

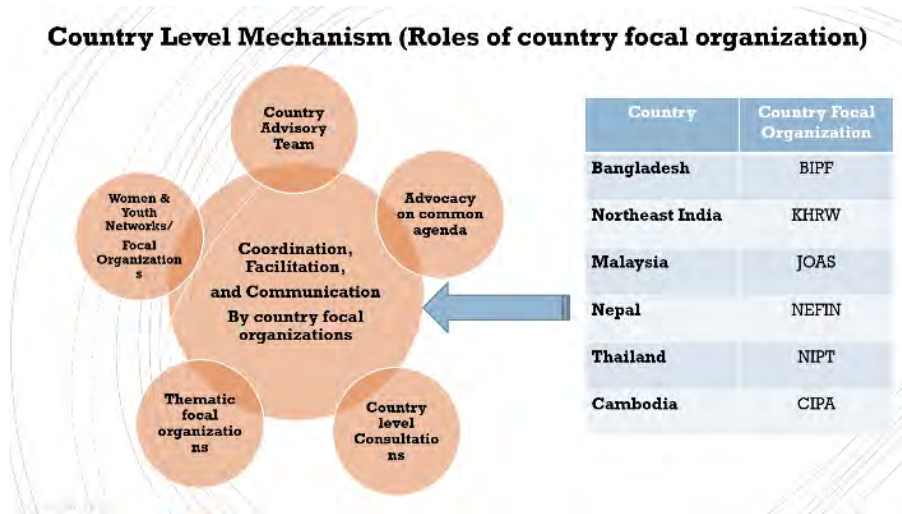
After the GA, 10 meetings were held with the new EC and saw participation by relevant outgoing EC members in some of the meetings during April - October. 5 out of 10 of these meetings were orientation programmes for all new EC members who were familiarized on the AIPP's constitution and bylaws, AIPP policies, the roles and responsibilities of the EC and programme committees, work of the AIPP programmes and the AIPP's Strategic Plan and Advocacy Strategy in the regional and global platforms.

Goal 2: Expand AIPP's outreach:

Objective 2.1: Create new channels of partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge/technical and advocacy partners at the local, country, regional, and global levels.

The guideline for Country Consultation and developing Country-level Strategy was developed. This guideline is prepared mainly to guide AIPP members, particularly the focal organizations in the respective countries, to lead and organize the countries' consultation processes at the national level and develop the country-level strategy with effective participation of AIPP members and networks. The consultation process will help the members to discuss, debate, and agree on country-specific issues, concerns and build solidarity to develop country strategy and advocate for their consolidated and joint advocacy at the national and international levels. This ultimately will help in building solidarity and cooperation among AIPP members, partners, and networks at the national level.

Member countries with identification of the country focal point are illuminated in the table below:



The focal organizations in each member country will be responsible for overall coordination with AIPP Secretariat and member organizations within the specific country by following the below principles according to AIPP’s Core Values.



Goal 3: Enhance Rights holders’ and stakeholders’ effective engagements

Objective 3.1: Support AIPP’s Member Organizations (MOs) and networks in localizing SDGs, rights-based conservation, FPIC, and related capacity building modules in their respective contexts.

OSMB along with the HRCPA programme, with financial support from SIDA and ILC, worked closely with NIPT in Thailand, its local networks, and partners who are working on the issue of land security and sustainable natural resource management for Indigenous Peoples and local communities on the development of a land rights strategy and work plan for securing land rights for Indigenous

Peoples in Thailand. The planned activities under the Land Rights Strategy that were initially implemented in 2021 included:

- i. Development of the Database of IPs land use and natural resource management.
- ii. Coordinate and strengthen collaboration with existing organizations and networks on land use and natural resource management.
- iii. Communication and awareness-raising at the community level (on law and policies impacting IPs and supporting their rights, new proposed bills)
- iv. Campaign and advocate for organic laws under existing Land and Forestry Acts in favor of IP rights.

OSMB programme also supported NEFIN in Nepal on the development of Indigenous Peoples' country strategy on land rights. A three-day meeting was conducted from 26-28 November 2021 which had a total of 28 participants, comprising of 16 women and 12 men. The participants belonged to seventeen (17) different Indigenous nationalities. The country strategy is in its initial draft form and after further deliberations, NEFIN will support in finalizing the strategy by 2022.

Goal 4: Strengthen AIPP's ability to adapt:

Objective 4.1: Promote a culture of research and innovation to take new initiatives and approaches.

AIPP had adopted its new Strategic Plan for 2021-24. All 6 programmes have specific programmes, according to the Theory of Change (ToC). Results framework and strategic targets include annual targets for 4 years. During the last quarter of 2021, AIPP had initiated discussions with a few donors/strategic partners (IWGIA, RRI and ILC) for recommendations on developing AIPP's fundraising strategy. A draft strategy has been initiated. The fundraising strategy of AIPP will guide the regional secretariat and Indigenous Peoples in Asia to sustain and expand the fundraising horizon for the benefits of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous women and girls, Indigenous youths and elderly, Indigenous and environmental human rights defenders and Indigenous persons/women with disabilities throughout the strategic timeframe.

Objective 4.2: Build institutional/organizational, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.

I. Capacity Building:

AIPP's Annual Assessment was organized on 21-22 January 2021 and the Annual Planning meeting was organized on 10-11 and 15 February 2021, respectively. All unit and programme teams of AIPP shared information regarding the annual progresses, challenges, and way forward/recommendations for improvements during those meetings. There were discussions and specific recommendations for the improvement of the work plan, implementation methods and approaches, in addition to budgeting of the individual programme and inter-programme collaboration. Besides, the planning meetings also involved a review of evaluation of AIPP's Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and discussion on the new Strategic plan framework of 2021-2024 proposed by the external consultant(s). It was agreed among AIPP Secretariat and Executive Council (EC) members that the consulting team who conducted the evaluation of AIPP's Strategic Plan 2017-2020 would

continue to support based on the development of the Strategic plan of 2021-2024 that included the Theory of Change and the Result Based Framework.

The skills and capacities of AIPP staff and partners in Thailand were strengthened through the following activities during 2021:

- i. Two English classes by the Humanities Academic Service Center, Chiang Mai University, for basic and intermediate level were organized for the AIPP staff to build their capacity on improving their speaking and writing skills. A total of 11 AIPP staff actively participated in these classes.
- ii. A series of trainings on Data Literacy were organized by the Open Development Initiative (ODI) and the East-West Management Institute which had three phases (5 days training for each phase). These trainings saw participation by the AIPP staff and members and partners in Thailand. SIDA supported the participation of five AIPP staff in the first training which was held from 1-5 February 2021. Support for the participation in the second and the third phases were given by the HRCPA and Environment Programmes. The key modules of the training were From Evidence to Stories; Finding Data, Data Collection and Data Formats; Understanding Data; Data Visualization; Thinking Like a Data Journalist; and Digital Rights and Data Security. The training would help AIPP and the partners in Thailand to systematically make use of data in reporting and evidence-based advocacy for the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the coming days. Moreover, AIPP will continue similar capacity development activities to other partners and members in the future.
- iii. Educational seminars on self-governance and self-determination were organized for the Secretariat team on 3 September 2021.
- iv. Excel training for Finance and Admin staff of AIPP
- v. Training in Project Management for the secretariat
- vi. Training on Disinformation

For member and local partner level, there was the follow up of AIPP support on organizational strengthening of AIPP members from 2020 with the following partners.

- i. Highlander Association (HA), the member organization in Cambodia: HA received support from AIPP on the development of organizational strategic plans and financial assessment. HA submitted the developed Strategic Plan to AIPP in May for review.
- ii. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
- iii. Cambodia Indigenous People Alliance (CIPA)

II. Policy Advocacy:

On 7 April 2021, altogether 32 Indigenous leaders and representatives from different regions of Thailand, including Mr. Gam Shimray-Secretary General of AIPP, and 17 Akha Peoples from Mae Chan Tai community of Chiang Rai travelled to Bangkok. The Network of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand (NIPT), the Council of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand (CIPT) and alliances organized a submission ceremony to present a draft bill on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to the President of the Parliament of Thailand (PoT) at the PoT building. NIPT and CIPT had worked on the collection of the named and evident documents of CIPT bill-Proposers since early 2021 and could get 13,020 names of the

proposers. NIPT and CIPT will continue monitoring the progress of the submission and will be involved in the process of verifying the validity of the proposed legislative documents, and the establishment of the Extraordinary Commission to Consider Draft IPs-related Laws of the PoT.

Since 2020, AIPP collaborated with the government foundation for the development of Indigenous Nationalities in Nepal, i.e., National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) for the amendment of its Act (2002). NFDIN was established under the Chairmanship of the incumbent Prime Minister and is affiliated to the Ministry of Local Development, Government of Nepal (GoN).

The main objective of NFDIN is to ensure the overall welfare of the different Indigenous Nationalities/Peoples in Nepal. AIPP does not provide funding support to activities of government agencies, but this was considered as exceptional because it became critical to strengthen and give new life to NFDIN; as it is the only independent government agency fully in support of Indigenous development issues in Nepal. In 2020, the funding support to NFDIN was to implement the first phase of the amendment task, which included the review of the existing Act from human rights perspectives, conduct consultative/participatory processes with concerned stakeholders for gathering inputs and feedbacks in the impendent document.

In 2021, AIPP partially supported the series of local and national consultation activities during 11 August – 30 November 2021. This included:

- i. Consultation with NFDIN council Members
- ii. Discussion and consultation workshop with political and social based organizations of IPs
- iii. Focus Group Discussion with IP communities in province 1 and 5
- iv. Thematic Discussion with various IP federations
- v. Consultation with IPs experts
- vi. National Level Workshop

A total of 203 (137 male and 66 female) Indigenous Peoples representatives from communities, and provinces, including representative at the country level, were involved in the consultation processes. Out of those participants, there were 12 Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities who participated.

As a result of different activities, more issues were identified for the amendment of NFDIN Act. For e.g., restructuring of NFDIN in line with federal structure, making it inclusive from gender lens, representation from sector-wise for youth, people living with disability, cultural groups and so forth.

Participation of women, youth and PwDs further needs to be encouraged and strengthened. One time discussion was not sufficient while discussing the amendment proposal of the act. In province no.5, most participants were new to the NFDIN work and its act. Mapping and screening of participants was required. A series of workshops was also required as the content of discussion was comprehensive. Because of this, there was a shortage of time.

Some issues raised during the discussion were; the right to have proportional representation in every state mechanism, and also the right to study in their mother tongue. In addition, there was also the need to update or revise Indigenous peoples' list as listed in the act; reviews, and

amendment of the existing act in line with ILO 169, UNDRIP, restructuring of NFDIN, 33 percent representation of women in NFDIN, not to mention, the inclusion of political rights in the act.

C. Key Achievements and highlights in 2021 by the Programme:

1. Emergency Response:

In 2021, AIPP supported NEFIN in Nepal on flood relief activities for the affected households at Taalgaon in Nasoun Rural Municipality who were displaced by the floods. A total of 64 families received relief materials, mainly cooking supplies through the coordination of NEFIN District Coordination Council (NEFIN DCC)/ NEFIN's district chapter) on 17 October 2021.

During April - May 2021, AIPP supported a taskforce composing of 5 local NGOs who provided assistance to refugees and displaced people along the Thai - Myanmar Border in Mae Hong Son province in Thailand. A total of 4,605 refugees and IDPs from 704 households received basic assistance according to humanitarian standards. However, there were several difficulties in getting aid during the COVID-19 pandemic, and there were challenges on transportation due to difficult road conditions. Most of the targeted communities were in remote areas and relief items could be transported only via truck, boat, motorcycle, and on foot. *Besides this, there were several obstacles due to the lack of support and collaboration from the border security forces at the checkpoints.* The taskforce members were eventually included in the official provincial coordination working group under the order of Mae Hong Son, the provincial governor. Apart from the NGOs' participation, this coordination group also included the representatives of local government and authorities e.g. Mae Hong Son Provincial Permanent Secretary, Mae Sa Rieng District Chief, Sob Moei District Chief, the military representatives from the Infantry Division, Provincial Public Health official, President of Mae Sa Rieng Red Cross Chapter, and UNHCR representative. This collaboration should be continued to provide support to the refugees and IDPs since the situation along Thailand and Myanmar border is not stable yet and there can be long-term violent situations since most of the refugee and IDPs cannot travel back to their home communities.

2. COVID-19 Response:

National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN), Nepal provided COVID-19 Relief Support to the most marginalized Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities in Nepal. There was distribution of dignity kits and necessary supplies to a total of 62 Indigenous Women with Disabilities in 7 provinces and in Bhaktapur. The distribution items included medicine, sanitation supplies and necessary women supplies.

During August and October 2021, AIPP coordinated with NIPT and Lisu Network of Thailand to provide COVID-19 relief to a total of 10 Indigenous communities in 3 provinces (Chiang Mai, Tak, and Nan) in the Northern part and 1 province in Northeastern part of Thailand. The COVID-19 affected households received food supplies, sanitation supplies and some medical supplies were distributed to the respective community health centers.

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN and POLICY ADVOCACY (HRCPA)

The HRCPA programme focuses on building and strengthening of Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPH RDs); through training, documentation, regional and international lobby, and advocacy using UN mechanisms, bodies and procedures, along with ASEAN, international financial institutions, Business and Human Rights, and the SDGs. The program is involved in campaigns and community mobilization for responding to human rights issues and violations relating to extractive industries, large-scale development projects, economic land concessions, eviction, and displacement issues, etc.

A. Key Achievements and highlights in 2021 by the Programmes:

Goal 1. INCREASE AIPP'S IMPACTS:

Objective 1.1 Strengthen governance and build co-responsibility among AIPP's EC, MOs, and networks for securing rights, including the right to self-determination, and to create impact especially at the local and country levels.

At the regional level:

- i. AIPP produced 17 solidarity statements and 8 endorsements involving AIPP's MOs, networks and other stakeholders securing Indigenous Peoples rights; including the right to self-determination, and LTR at the local, national, regional, and international levels in 2021.
- ii. AIPP conducted two online regional preparatory meetings on UN mechanisms and procedures relating to Indigenous Peoples on the eve of the UNPFII and EMRIP 2021.
- iii. In 2021, at least 100 IPHRDs (40% women) have participated in relevant regional and international meetings/conferences to present relevant human rights cases and articulate positions of Indigenous Peoples. They have participated in 12 side events and workshops/training at the regional and global level. The major advocacy events are - UNPFII, EMRIP, HLPF, Global BHR Forum, Human Rights Council, including, IWGIA, AIPP and IPRI's programmes in different thematic areas.
- iv. UNPFII 2021 (April 19-30) led by AIPP- Asia Indigenous Caucus released 6 statements on relevant agenda items.
- v. During the EMRIP's 14th session, AIPP with the collaboration of International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), The Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) and Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD) organized a webinar on "*How can the right to self-determination be realized for the Indigenous Peoples in Asia": Assessing challenges and exploring enabling conditions*" on 15 July 2021. There were over 70 participants from across the world who participated in the webinar, and around 3,500 viewers have watched the Facebook video of the side event that was live on the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Facebook page.
- vi. **International Day of World's Indigenous Peoples:** The IPHRDs, their communities and their organizations continue in pursuit of self-determination that respects their rights to LTR, institutions, Indigenous knowledge, and their ways of life, which are rooted in the symbiotic

relationship and respect for nature. The pandemic has also shown that wherever we are able to exercise our rights more freely, we have been able to cope better with the impact of the pandemic. The call for a new social contract arises, which will therefore recognize the identity and the ability of the Indigenous Peoples, and ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation of diverse groups including the Indigenous Peoples.

- With the background, a webinar workshop was conducted on the eve of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples 2021. The webinar was organized by the AIPP, IPHRD, Delegation of the European Union to Thailand, Frontline Defenders (FLD) and Business and Human Rights Resources Center (BHRRC); and saw participation by over 123 individuals. Among them Indigenous Peoples, experts, delegates, defenders, CSOs, and others participated in the event.
- This webinar brought together IPHRDs and global allies to articulate the situation of IPHRDs, their needs and vision in the call for new social contract and building allies and network to enable the realization of this vision.

Regional Exchange and Land Rights strategy building workshop:

A Regional Exchange and Land Rights Strategy Building workshop was held from 14-16 December 2021. This was co-organized by ILC, IWGIA and RRI, and co-hosted along with the NIWA, IKPA and AIYP networks across Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, India (Mainland), India (NE), Philippines with a total of 123 active participants.

At the national level:

- i. A High-Level Dialogue on Indigenous Navigator and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was held from 15-16 December 2021 in Lalitpur, Nepal. A total of 48 (32 men and 16 women) participated in the dialogue.

In Cambodia,

- i. In early 2021, the Ministry of Interior formed a committee to conduct a rapid assessment of the communal land title in Cambodia, which CIPO/CIPA is a part of. The consultation and members from the community were asked to join in the formulation of research methodology and participation in the field work. The main objective of the research was to produce a national report to the Minister of the Ministry of Interior to report to the Prime Minister about the situation of communal land titles in Cambodia.
- ii. CIPO, in collaboration with other organizations, organized a national dialectic (Hybrid) workshop on 4th Nov 2021 among IPs, government and CSOs on IP disaggregated data. The workshop is titled "National Report on Demographic, Socio-economic Status of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia". The workshop's aim was mainly to present IPs Data in the report, as well as discuss how to move forward to support IPs based on available data and gaps. A total of 756 people participated in the workshop which was supported by the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Rural Development. There were 9 IPOs organizations that provided technical support and 11 National and International funders also supported it (UNFPA, ODC, NGO Forum, EWMI, AIPP, OXFAM, NPA, IWGIA, etc.).

In Nepal, LAHURNIP's advocacy on 'Bharatpur-Bardaghat 220kV Power Transmission Line', a part of the Nepal-India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project was financed by the World Bank:

- i. On 13 March 2021, the communities submitted a memorandum letter to the local government demanding participation of affected communities in all decision-making processes. On 8 August 2021, the communities submitted a memorandum letter to the Ministry of Home Affairs via the District Administration Office, Lamung, demanding FPIC. They demanded, not to install the transmission towers in their village, and to find alternatives to avoid multi-dimensional project impacts. On 4 October 2021, the affected communities submitted the demand letter to the NEA office not to continue the project unless the FPIC is completed. On 7 December 2021, a team of the Police force, Chief District Officer, and NEA authorities intimidated the communities saying that they can mobilize the security forces to continue the project. On 8 December 2021, the affected communities filed a complaint to the NHRC stating the intention note to immediately proceed with investigations to protect the rights of affected communities.

In Bangladesh, the IPHRD focal organization, Kapaeeng Foundation, and IPHRD Network in Bangladesh implemented the following activities in 2021 under this objective:

- i. A total of thirteen human rights cases had been documented by conducting fact-finding missions by the IPHRDs members on the ground. On completing the documentation, Kapaeeng Foundation has lodged a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Bangladesh for five cases for immediate reprisal.
- ii. National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh (NHRC) had written to the Deputy Commissioner of different districts to intervene on some of documented human rights cases by carrying out inquiries and taking appropriate actions.
- iii. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Bangladesh regularly provides updated information to the Kapaeeng Foundation based on the complaints.
- iv. Kapaeeng Foundations also supported some of the cases through third-party intervention, to mobilize the Indigenous Peoples' movement on the ground level and bolster IPHRDs leadership at the local level.
- v. Kapaeeng Foundation has supported Sahebganj Bagda Farmland Rescue Struggle Committee (SBFLRSC) to organize a press-conference on 5 November 2021 in Gaibandha district to stop Export Processing Zone (EPZ) establishment plans in the Santals' land (1842.30 acres). A total of 50 journalists also participated in this press conference and the report had been published in more than 20 print media houses in Bangladesh.

Objective 1.2 Focus on Indigenous worldviews for revivification of customary institutions and re-building their organic governance systems, for a sustained advocacy to create impact at the local, national and global levels:

During the reporting period from January to December 2021, AIPP and its partners have achieved the overall objective through IPHRDs and IPOs to effectively react on, prevent, and protest human rights violations that have intensified due to COVID-19 or that will be intensified in the countries' efforts to cushion the looming economic recession.

An inception meeting workshop convened on June 28-29, 2021, by the HRCPA and the Environment Programme (EP); as both the programmes are working with the same organizations having specific objectives and outcomes, and overall objectives of strengthening the movement of Indigenous Peoples in India. The inception meeting saw participation by partners in India namely, Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) and ANGNA, Odisha. A total of 15 participants attended (10 males and 5 females). There were 2 representatives from Jasphur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) Chhattisgarh, 3 representatives from ANGNA Odisha, 1 representative from IWGIA and 7 representatives from AIPP. The timeline had to be adjusted due to the overall impact of the pandemic. The impact of the pandemic had multiplied and deepened the human rights violations of Indigenous Peoples, political regression and day to day survival (livelihood), which was a huge challenge. In this context, the project attempted to adapt new modes of carrying out activities and capacity development.

The Ground Zero Fellowship (Activity 2.1) was piloted in the state of Chhattisgarh with JJVS taking the lead. Two part-time volunteers each from JJVS and ANGNA were also selected, who are based in the hotspot areas of human rights violations, especially during COVID-19. They have been assisting the communities in registering cases, case documentation and other assistance as needed by the communities.

The Ground Zero Fellowship (GZF) provided the opportunity to learn and apply the understanding of the concept of fellowship and foundational leadership so that they can influence and lead a movement. Also, the field visits in Balrampur and Surguja districts in India provided opportunities to learn about Forest Right Act (FRA), and PESA act or self-governance. It was observed that most of the community members were not fully aware of the rights enshrined in these laws. The fellows had mobilised and strengthened the communities in their areas, who have been working in their respective communities in organizing awareness with respect to their rights and entitlements.

One awareness training programme was conducted at Atouri, where community leaders, members, and fellows participated and learnt the process of community forest right claims. Almost 80 - 90 men, women and youths actively participated in this. Community members are being mobilised on regular basis especially on rights awareness. The fellows have also been liaising with governments departments for delivery of livelihood and health schemes. One memorandum was submitted to the district official about safe drinking water.

Community participation at Gram Sabha (village assembly) has been increased, and voices have been raised for their rights. Volunteers in hotspot areas have focussed more on the land acquisition; land rights violation issue in Kutra and Rajgangpur Blocks of Sundargarh District. It is related to the extension of Lanjiberna mines and Khatkurbahal mines which is run by the Odisha Cement Limited and Jindal respectively.

GOAL 2. EXPAND AIPP'S OUTREACH

Objective 2.1 Expand and build the capacity of IPHRD in Asia network for greater outreach.

At the regional level

- i. A Regional IPHRD exchange and learning in Asia took place in Hybrid mode in Chiang Mai from 8 to 10 December 2021 focusing on reflection of achievements, lessons learnt and building effective and sustainable engagement strategies and tools. A total of 54

participants (male 26, female 28) including youth, women and one representative from the PwD members actively joined the workshop. 34 participants connected online from 9 countries of Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Timor-Leste) and 20 participants from Thailand and AIPP secretariat joined in person.

Outcomes of the Regional exchange:

- i. Collective reflection of the lessons learnt, and achievements, along with prioritization of issues and activities for future work.
- ii. Revision of AIPP's Strategies, and good practices in the exchange workshop
- iii. Better and effective use of evidence-based documentation and ways of strengthening the database
- iv. Deep reflection on inclusive participation of intersectional groups and common understanding, and inclusive strategies in place
- v. Clear understanding of the challenges and the clear recommendations to tackle the challenges faced by IPHRDs
- vi. Clear understanding of community protocol (Malaysia) and internalization of this documentation in their own communities and exploring the ways of using this for advocating the rights.
- vii. A regional Training of Trainers (ToT) was held virtually on 6-8 July 2021 to lead IPHRDs focal organizations and to follow-up on activities. A total of 21 participants (Male 11, Female 10) from 8 focal IPHRD organizations of 8 countries - Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Thailand - joined the online workshop. From the workshop, the participants have updated the knowledge and skills of the EIDHR project of the IPHRD focal organizations on following up with project activities, sharing the achievements, challenges and mitigation process of the human rights activities; along with improving understanding among the participants, sharing the new log frame, and updates of AIPP's strategic plan, following up the IPHRDs monitoring, human rights case documentation, updating on Human Rights Database and strengthening evidence-based and credible advocacy of IPHRDs, etc.
- viii. Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI) with the co-organizers - AIPP, Panaghiusa-Philippine Network to Uphold Indigenous Peoples' Rights Indigenous Rights Advocacy Center, LAHURNIP - organized a virtual workshop for Indigenous participants from Asia on Capacity Building for Indigenous Peoples, on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights on 16-17 November 2021. More than 200 participants including IPHRDs from Asia participated in the workshop virtually.

At the country level:

In India

- i. The IPHRD focal partner in India - WGRC (Women and Gender Resource Center)/AWN (Adivasi Women's Network) - organized a national training workshop to build up human rights advocacy capacities of IPHRDs in the state of Jharkhand in 2021. There were a total of 38 participants (Male 16 and Female 22). The participants gained knowledge and skills on UNDRIP, national policies, human rights documentation and advocacy.
- ii. WGRC/AWN with the help of umbrella organizations - Jharkhand Janadhikar Mahasabha - has been able to support and work at a larger level for protection of human rights in Jharkhand. Human rights violation cases have been highlighted through social platforms and requisite demands have been put up. Under the banner of Jharkhand Janadhikar Mahasabha, various statements/demands have been put before the state government through social media platforms (Twitter and Facebook handle). Advocacy/Lobbying with the state government for human rights issues was also done.
- iii. WGRC/AWN supported organizing a press conference for addressing the cases of human rights violations (police atrocities, UAPA) at Ranchi, Jharkhand on 11 December 2021. A National training workshop in Jharkhand was organized which saw 38 participants (Male 16 and Female 22). The participants gained knowledge and skills on UNDRIP, national policies, human rights documentation, and advocacy.

In Cambodia,

- i. Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) conducted a national conference on community lands in Phnom Penh in person and online (or hybrid mode) in December 2021 to share experiences and information about IPs land rights. A total of 394 participants (female 180 and male 214) attended the conference. Participants gathered knowledge about Indigenous community issues around the country (land grabbing, hydroelectricity dams, mining, and logging), how they were in violation of rights, FPIC and international conventions.
- ii. In February 2021, CIYA, along with Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Alliance (CIPA), and IP lawyers co-organized a meeting for 16 community members, including old and new IPHRDs in Ratanakiri, where the participants shared their current situation on human right violation and LTR. During this meeting, they also developed a road map for how to tackle the problems that communities were encountering.

In Nepal

- i. A community training on IP rights and human rights violation documentation was held in Biratnagar, Morang district, Province No.1 on 22-23 March 2021. The training was to enhance the knowledge of the participants on IPs rights, as established in ILO 169 and UNDRIPs including legal and constructional rights linked to IPs. A total of 52 (27 female and 25 male) participants comprising of community leaders, members of IPOs, IPs journalists from 3 districts who are working on IPs rights participated in the training.
- ii. The Lawyers Association for Human rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) organized a community training on 21 – 22 August 2021 in Ramechhap district to empower the

affected communities on IPs rights and development including autonomy, business, and human rights to advance their advocacy to lands and encourage autonomy. The participants gained knowledge of the national laws and policies they may consider while defending their lands. A total of 74 participants (60 male and 14 female) Majhi IPs participated in the training.

In Bangladesh

- ii. The Kapaeeng Foundation supported some of the cases arising from third-party intervention to mobilize the Indigenous Peoples movement at the ground level, and bolster IPHRDs leadership in the local level.
- iii. The Kapaeeng Foundation has successfully conducted a daylong program on *Community-based Training Workshop on Human Rights and Collective Rights in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)* on 25 August 2021 at Borgaang Resort, Rangamati. A total of 38 Indigenous persons (5 Male and 33 Female) from different age groups participated at the program.
- iv. The Kapaeeng Foundation conducted, 'Meeting with IPHRDs alliances on Overall Human Rights Situation of Bangladesh and Way-forward' on 21 October 2021 at Dhaka. A total of 32 (23 male and 9 female) participants were present.

Human Rights Case Documentation:

- i. A total of 52 human rights cases have been documented by IPHRD regional and national networks in 2021, which have been used for evidence-based advocacy by existing and new IPHRDs.

Sl. No	Focal Country Name	Focal partners	Total documented cases in 2021
1	Bangladesh	Kapaeeng Foundation	13
2	Cambodia	CIYA	2
3	India	AWN/WGRC	10
4	Malaysia	JOAS	17
5	Nepal	LAHURNIP	6
6	Philippines	CPA	1
7	Thailand	IPF	3
	Total		52

Country-wise types of documented human rights cases in 2021:

Country	LTR	Environment	VAW	Killing	Tortures/ Attacks/ Intimidation
Bangladesh	8	3	1		5
Cambodia	2				
India	4	2	1	21	13
Malaysia	17	2			
Nepal	6				
Philippines					38
Thailand	3	3			
Total	40	10	2	21	56

Fact-finding missions:

- i. In Malaysia, JOAS conducted two fact-finding missions. The first one was held in online mode on 31 July 2021 on Papar Dam and Sustainable Water Management in Sabah to find possible impacts on community and environment, if the government proceeds with the Paper Dam project. The second forum is titled 'Is Sabah community benefitting from UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve Initiative?' There are currently 714 UNESCOs-listed biosphere reserve in 129 countries and Malaysia has two, including Tasik Chini, Pahang. This forum is to find out what UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve initiative is, why it is implemented in Sabah, who are involved, and how the community benefited from it. Through both the forums, JOAS received good feedback from the community.
- ii. In Nepal, a fact-finding mission was conducted by LAHURNIP in November 2021 to assess the human rights impacts committed by the Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve. The reserve was established in the year 1987 in the territories of Magar Indigenous Peoples and covers an area of 1,325 km² (512 sq m) in the Dhaulagiri Mountain of western Nepal in Rukum, Myadi and Balung Districts. In 2016, the government of Nepal established a military camp in the pretext of protecting the reserve without obtaining FPIC of the peoples concerned.

Objective 2.2 Create new strategic partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge/technical and advocacy partners at all levels.

At the regional level

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- i. AIPP, along with International Land Coalition (ILC) organized the 2021 Asia Land Forum, virtually, from 27 to 29 October with the theme of Securing Land Rights and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A special session titled “Indigenous Women and Youth as Change-makers in Conservation and Land Rights” took place on 28 October 2021 in virtual mode. This was coordinated by Indigenous Women Programme Coordinator in which Ms. Francesca Gilli Cooperation Attaché; Delegation of the European Union to Thailand delivered her opening remarks. Ms. Gilli mentioned that the 2021 Asia Land forum is related to land and sustainable development goals. In particular, this session on Indigenous women and youth is an intersection of several SDGs and various policies. It was also in line with the several policies of the EU.
 - ii. The HRCPA programme was involved with Legal Binding Instruments on corporate captures at the global level, led by ESCR-Net. Mr. Shohel Chandra Hajang participated in the advocacy process and contributed to draft the statements in 2021.

In Nepal

- i. A dialogue was held on 2 October 2021, with the IPs leaders and activists on Autonomy and Self-governance in Kathmandu. The dialogue focused on IPs rights to self-determination within the framework of ILO-169 and UNDRIP; including national legislation and policies that deal with the Indigenous Autonomy for socio-economic and cultural development. Article 56 (5) of the constitution and section 99 of the Local Government Operation Act 2017 has provisioned Special Protected and Autonomous Region for socio-economic and cultural development of Indigenous Peoples. However, these provisions were not implemented.

In Cambodia

- i. CIYA supported IP lawyers to provide technical/legal support to communities in Poey Commune, Ou Chum District, and Ratanakiri. Lawyers assisted with legal complaints and provided legal advice/education. This was in relation to land grabbing by a businessperson living near the community. The legal complaint was acted upon by the court, leading the perpetrator to request an out-of-court settlement, which was accepted, and the land grabbing was reversed.

New partnerships:

As part of LTR Strategy, the new partnership was built with Mekong Region Land governance (MLRG), RECOFTC, SAMDHANA, and Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP). MLRG supported the Mekong regional land governance project, focusing on recognition of customary tenure in forested landscape in Mekong countries, which was co-implemented with RECOFTC, NTFP-EP and AFA. Samdhana supported the regional exchange and LTR strategy building workshop with partial fund support.

GOAL 3: ENHANCE EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENTS OF RIGHTS HOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Objective 3.1 Support MOs and networks in localizing SDGs, developing rights-based conservation strategies, and facilitating capacity building on FPIC and related contexts.

- i. On 15 July 2021, a virtual event was held in Nepal. It was organized by SDGs National Network in the context of post Voluntary National Review (VNR). LAHURNIP presented the IN initiatives in Nepal to promote the SDGs and shared the key findings of the IN-assessment report. A total of 41 participants from different CSOs and government officials participated in the event.
- ii. On 31 March 2021, the Kapaeeng Foundation and local organization, Sundarban Adivasi Munda Sangstha (SAMS), jointly organized a regional consultation meeting in Bangladesh on “Indigenous Navigator: The Current status of Munda Indigenous Community in Khulna Region with 43 participants (Female 11, Male 32).
- iii. In Cambodia, CIPO in cooperation with CIPA started to channel friendly government officials/ministries such as the Ministry of Interior to organize their own processes. This was done to consult the 35 Bunong Indigenous communities in Mondulkiri about World Bank funded LASED III project and impacts on their land tenure and natural resources.

Information Education Communication (IEC) localization and Publication in 2021

HRCPA initiated the creation of human-rights training modules and human-rights briefing papers for the focal countries - India, Nepal, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

- i. At the regional level, AIPP organized a book launching event with the cooperation of Kapaeeng Foundation, LAHURNIP etc. on 10 December 2021. At this event, AIPP launched a briefing paper on the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Situation in Bangladesh. It was written by Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, former AIPP Executive Council member.
- ii. At the national level, HRCPA programme supported the localization, and translation of publications under the EIDHR, Indigenous Navigator and Bridge grant projects.
- iii. As part of the LTR strategy-building in the targeted countries - Thailand, Cambodia, and Malaysia - a draft of an LTR strategy and a country report on the Land rights situation of IPs in India (Mainland and Northeast), Bangladesh, and Nepal was prepared. The reports are important documents for regional LTR strategy building.

Objective 3.2 Expand and strengthen AIPP’s foundational and distributive leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.

- i. The Alliance for Land, Indigenous and Environmental Defenders (ALLIED), through four lead organizations - Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC), Front Line Defenders (FLD), Proyecto de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales, A.C (ProDESC) and Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI), and all members of ALLIED - invited AIPP’s Secretary General to participate in the virtual event on 2 September 2021 on “Ensuring Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in due diligence Legislation to decrease violence against defenders: Consultations with human rights defenders”.
- ii. ILC appealed for nominating Youth Land Activists who would be trained and lead the land movement with innovative ideas. AIPP nominated Chandra Tripura as the youth representative who was also selected to represent in Global Youth Land Forum in Jordan alongside the Global Land Forum 2022.

GOAL 4: STRENGTHEN AIPP'S ABILITY TO ADAPT

Objective 4.1: To promote a culture of research, innovation and willingness to take new initiatives and approaches.

With the PAWANKA Fund, AIPP supported COVID-19 affected IPs in the most vulnerable three countries of South Asia - Bangladesh, Nepal and India. Through this support, Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum (BIPF) worked on humanitarian support where a total of 1875 (978 female and 897 male) IP individuals were supported in the wake of COVID-19 in Bangladesh.

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) worked on Information dissemination and awareness-raising on COVID-19. There was also distribution of health kits where a total of 23 Indigenous communities benefited; in addition to thousands of IPs having built their awareness from the broadcasting of COVID-19 information in FM radio in local languages. In India, Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) provided immediate support to 694 (552 females and 142 male) IPs which were affected by COVID-19, in three districts in the state of Chhattisgarh, and one district in the state of Jharkhand.

Through the funds supported by the European Union, AIPP supported around 600 Indigenous families across Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, and Malaysia who were affected by COVID-19.

Objective 4.2 Build institutional/organizational, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.

- i. **Mr. Raj Bhushan Roy**, Liaison Officer, and **Mr. Prem Singh Tharu**, Environment Officer visited the AIPP's partners and members in India in 2021 to monitor their activities and build institutional capacity. They met and talked in the meetings with the Women and Gender Resource Center (WGRC) along with the IPHRDs of Jharkhand.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN PROGRAMME (IWP)

A. Key Achievements:

In the year 2021, the Indigenous Women’s Programme (IWP) witnessed excellent progress on capacity building of Indigenous women including awareness-raising at every level. Several activities were conducted to promote Indigenous women’s rights, and localizing SDGs to enhance overall efficiency and effectiveness of the members’ work at different levels. The IWP also continues to engage regularly and effectively with important stakeholders and has provided expert speakers for a number of regional and global events. The tailor-made interventions of the IWP focused on meeting the members/partners needs which includes assessments, strategic planning, and implementation.

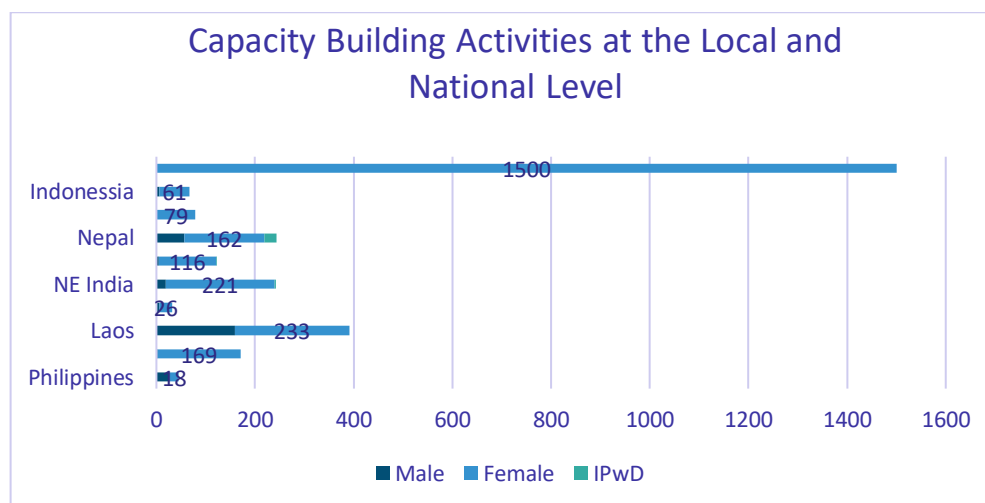
B. Capacity Building:

I. Local and National Levels:

A total of 2,890 Indigenous Peoples benefited from capacity building activities under the IWP in 2021 at the local/national levels. The activities mainly focused upon training on national, regional, and international instruments, leadership, and advocacy etc. IWP supported 13 IPOs across 10 countries to carry out capacity building activities at the local/national levels to promote Indigenous Women’s rights.

II. Country-wise interventions:

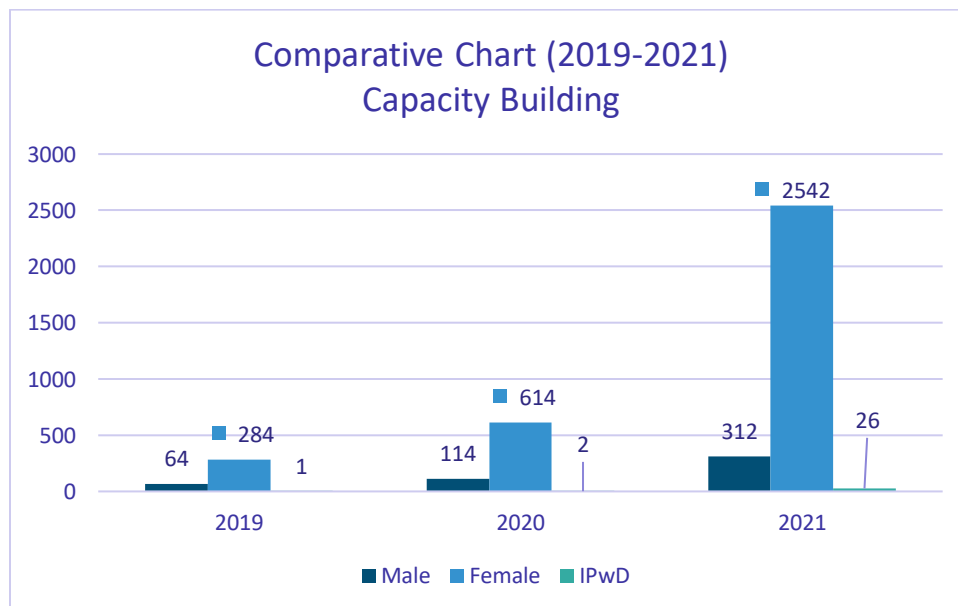
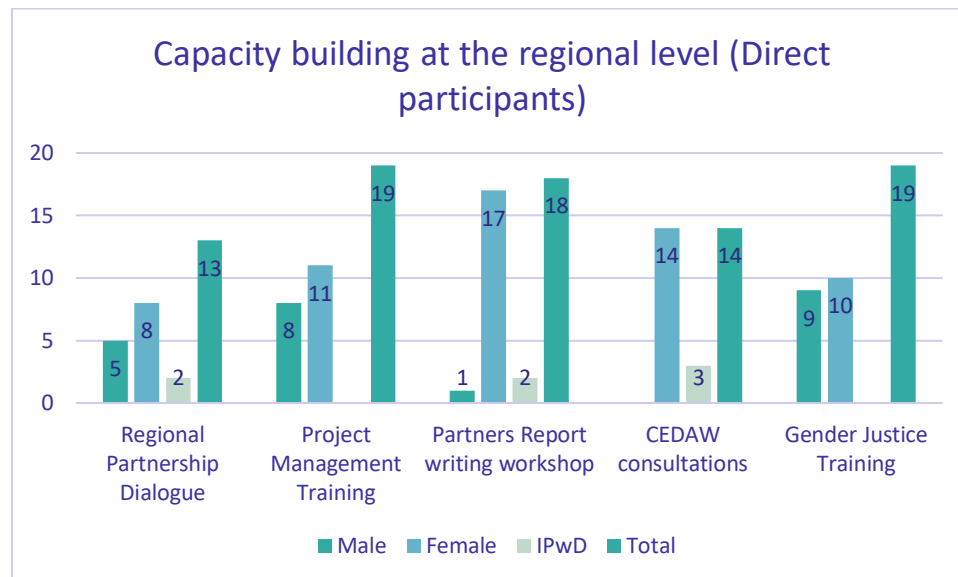
Around 2,890 people had participated in various capacity building activities at the local and national levels where 2,585 were women, 281 men and 28 IPwDs across 9 countries in Asia. The training focused mainly on leadership and advocacy, national level policies/laws and customary laws relevant to IW; training on regional and international instruments, processes, and mechanisms, etc.



III. Regional Level:

IWP prioritized capacity building of the secretariat and new partners on gender, legal frameworks, and intersectionality in 2021. Two training courses on the technicalities of project-cycle management and gender justice were provided to the AIPP secretariat led by IWP. Similarly, a series of capacity building workshops were held with the NIWA members to provide inputs to the general recommendation on the rights of Indigenous women and girls for the CEDAW committee.

This year was a significant year for IWP since it was able to host and organize a regional partnership opening dialogue with 8 international/regional networks and consortiums.



C. Policy and Advocacy:

Local and National Levels:

In 2021, IWP supported 8 Indigenous women's organizations to carry out their advocacy and policy influencing interventions in the local and national levels. A total of 1,110 Indigenous Peoples (including 911 Indigenous women, 199 male and 4 IPwDs) participated in these activities across 8 countries. The advocacy interventions this year prioritized localizing SDGs, raising awareness, issues and voices of Indigenous women.

Regional and Global Levels:

The year 2021 was also an exciting year for the IWP with regards to advocating and influencing regional/global policies related to Indigenous women. Although the pandemic continued, IWP looked at it as an opportunity to claim the ever-shrinking civic spaces for Indigenous women by hosting, co-hosting and facilitating participation of Indigenous women through virtual platforms.

Regional Level:

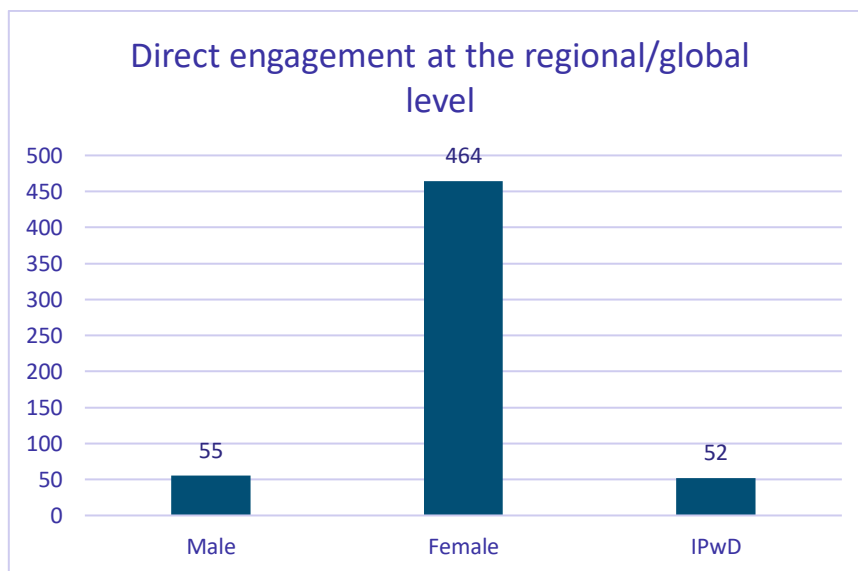
- i. **One billion rising 2021 (OBR 2021):** On March 2021, IWP supported its Nepal partner NIWF to collaborate with Sangat Nepal to organize one virtual event to mark One Billion Rising 2021. The event was themed to raise the voices of Indigenous Women farmers and their challenges.
- ii. **Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2021 (APFSD 2021):** Led by the Environment Programme, IWP supported one grassroots Indigenous women activist to speak on the side event for APFSD 2021 entitled 'Rights based Conservation: Supporting Indigenous leadership in Biodiversity Conservation for achieving Just and Equitable Localized Environmental solutions.
- iii. **Asia Regional Peoples Assembly 2021:** On 22 September 2021, IWP Coordinator Ms. Pragyaa Rai moderated the session on voice of marginalized communities in the Asia Regional Peoples Assembly, organized by Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) as the path-building to Global Peoples Assembly. IWP facilitated the participation of Indigenous women with disabilities in the event. During the event, Ms. Pratima Gurung from NIDWAN, made a presentation on the impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples with disabilities in Nepal.
- iv. **Asia Land Forum 2021:** Human Rights Programme of AIPP co-organized the Asia Land Forum 2021 with ILC Asia in October 2021. One thematic session was conducted to share good practices relating to women and youth's role in territorial protection and sustainable use of resources for informing the regional and global audiences. IWP led the session on 28 October 2021 entitled "Indigenous Women and Youth as Change-makers in Conservation and Land Rights". The session was opened with the remarks from Ms. Francesca Gilli, Cooperation attaché of EU Bangkok - EU policies and projects targeting Indigenous women and youth. Ms. Maslah Rompado from JoAS Malaysia/NIWA presented on the Indigenous women defenders for land rights in Malaysia.

v. **Mekong Land Forum 2021:** On 26 May 2021, IWP presented AIPP's work on Indigenous women on customary tenure systems in the Mekong Regional Land Forum. The session's objective was to link policies and practices.

Global Level:

- i. **United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 2021 (UNPFII 2021):** On 27 April 2021, IWP organized a side event for UNPFII 2021 to bring in perspectives of Indigenous women in Asia in implementing the SDG 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. Three panelists, Ms. Kakay Tolentino from the Philippines, Ms. Maslah Rompado from Malaysia, and Ms. Seangrawee Suweerakan from Thailand highlighted the status, roles and challenges faced by Indigenous women in their respective countries. Two keynote speakers, Ms. Jannie Lasimbang and Ms. Eufemia Cullemat shared their insights and recommendations to the Indigenous women organizations, UN bodies and the governments in order to accelerate Indigenous women's advancement in achieving SDG targets.
- ii. **Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2021 (EMRIP 2021):** IWP supported the HRCPA team and Asia IP Caucus to develop an oral statement with recommendations about Indigenous Children in Asia. This was read out by Ms. Cleopatra Tripura on 13th July 2021 for 13th EMRIP session.
- iii. **General Recommendations on the rights of Indigenous Women (CEDAW, 79th Session, 2021):** During its 79th session, from 21 June to 1 July 2021, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held a virtual day of general discussion on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. IWP submitted a written submission on the General recommendations on the rights of Indigenous women and girls in collaboration with NIWA. Ms. Kakay Tolentino, NIWA steering committee and spokesperson for (BAI) Indigenous women's network of Philippines presented the oral intervention on the 24 June 2021.
- iv. **High Level Political Forum 2021 (HLPF 2021):** IWP facilitated two side events on the HLPF 2021. On 8 July 2021, a side event organized by AIPP titled "Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic - How does it look like from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples in Asia?" Ms. Maslah Rompado representing NIWA, shared the challenges for the Indigenous Women in Asia with facts, data, and strong recommendations. On 9 July 2021, the same presentation was shared by Ms. Kakay Tolentino representing NIWA in another side event led by GCAP global titled "Leave no women behind"
- v. **Second world conference of Indigenous women 2021:** August - September 2021 was both busy and exciting for the IWP. NIWA, anchored by IWP, partnered with FIMI (International Indigenous Women's Forum) to organize the Second World Conference of Indigenous women (2WCIW). NIWA joined hands with Asia Indigenous women's network (AIWN) to inform Indigenous Women's Organizations, their agencies, and support-groups, about the 2WCIW; and defined ways to engage key Indigenous Women with regards to the challenges of logistics and issues of access, among others; coordinate and organize events for the 2WCIW based on agreed priorities in the region; provide logistics and other support to ensure effective reach-out and participation. A total of 673 individuals participated in the conference through the efforts from IWP/NIWA.

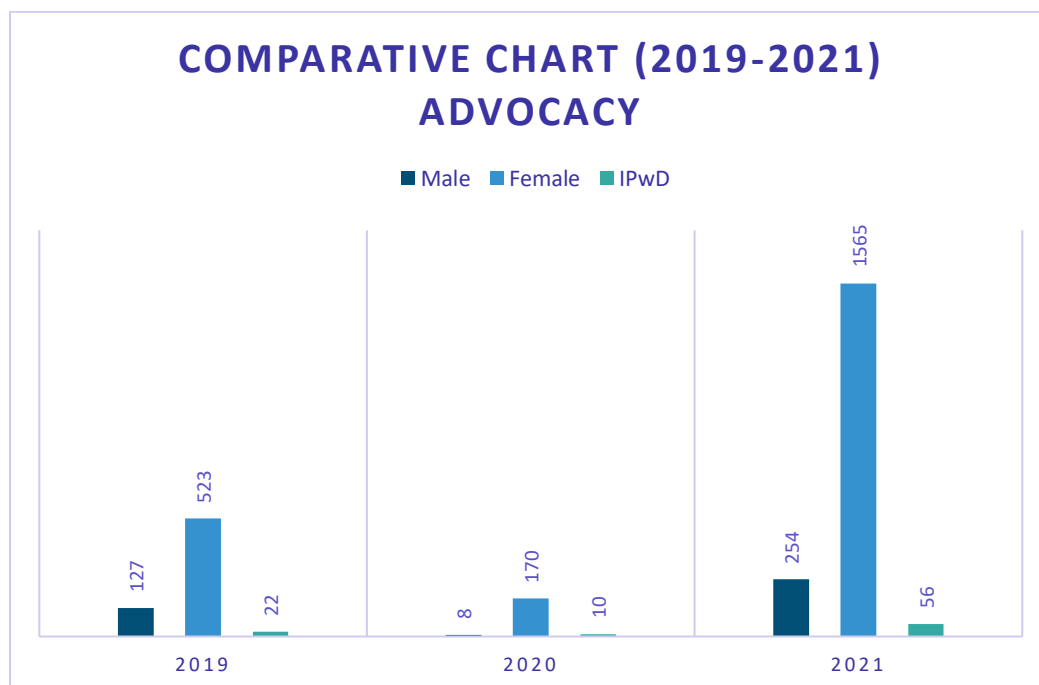
- vi. **Global South Women’s Forum 2021:** On 14 September 2021, IWP organized one session in the Global South Women’s Forum in Sustainable Development titled “Tales from the Mekong: Connecting cultural, social and environmental for sustainable development through storytelling”. This event, gathered women activists, community members, practitioners, and journalists, representing 4 countries in the Mekong and Asia region. It encouraged knowledge-sharing with Indigenous Women working collectively for women and girls, and environmental justice. It also celebrated these women who have devoted their hearts and souls in the struggle to save our environmental commons through storytelling. Four Indigenous Women shared their inspiring stories from Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos PDR about their life challenges, in protecting their nature, society, and culture as they work towards a sustainable future for the region.
- vii. **Supporting/Facilitating Indigenous Women to participate and represent in regional/global forums:** IWP supported and/or facilitated the Indigenous women in the region to actively participate and represent their issues in other regional/global platforms such as:
 - a. Commission on Status of Women 65, March 2021 – 6 IW
 - b. Regional Exchange and LTR Strategy Building Workshop – 4 IW
 - c. Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity for Sustainable Food System in Southeast Asia- 8 IW



Advocacy Communication Tools

In the year 2021, IWP has used different forms of Advocacy Communication Tools such as written, oral, audio-visual as presented hereunder:

Written	Research Report	Global Report Launch: Leave No Woman Behind
	Guidebook	Sustainable Development Goals and Indigeneity: A Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples
	Briefing Notes	Insights of Indigenous Women of Asia on the Challenges in Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution
		Tales from the Mekong: Connecting Cultural, Social and Environmental for Sustainable Development Through Storytelling
	Statements	Justice for Lakingme!
		Regional and International NGOs strongly condemn the gruesome killing of Indigenous Karbi Girl in Assam, Northeast India
		Draft Study and Advice on the Rights of the Indigenous Child under the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child
		Joint Statement Women Leaders and Their Journey to Environmental Justice
		NIWA and AIPP condemn the coercion and threats against the relatives of Indigenous Women leader, Ms. Bai Bibyaon
		Joint Statement of AIPP and NIWA on Violence against Indigenous women and girls
	Submission	Statement on the Human Rights Obligation to Ensure Equitable Access to COVID-19 Vaccine
	Submission	Written Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on General Recommendation on Indigenous Women and Girls
	Book	Her Story5: The Compelling Power of Indigenous Women
	Factsheet	Fact Sheet: Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls in Bangladesh
Fact Sheet: Ethnic Women and Water Government in Khammouane Province, Lao PDR		
Case Studies	SDGs And Indigenous Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned from Cambodia And The Philippines	
	5 case studies on domestic violence against Indigenous women in Manipur	
Oral	Conference Presentations	Webinar on the 16 Days Campaign against GBV for AYNi Partners
		ILC Gender Audit Webinar
		NIDWAN virtual series
		Day general discussion on "The Rights of Indigenous Women and Girls"
		Gender and biodiversity-SIDA
		3rd Mekong Regional Land Forum
		Webinar- Indigenous Women Farmers and Seeds
Audio visual		Her Story clip
		Her Story video cast
ICT		Dedicated Facebook page for NIWA



IV. Key Achievements and highlights in 2021 by the Programme:

INDIGENOUS WOMEN PROGRAMME (IW)				
Indicators (Outputs)	Base line	Targets	Achievements	
		2021		
Goal 1. Increase AIPP's Impacts				
<i>1.1 Strengthen governance and build co-responsibility among AIPP's EC, MOs and networks for securing rights, including the right to self-determination, and to create impact especially at the local and country levels.</i>				
1.1.1 No. of strategies supported, implemented and reviews undertaken to strengthen IWP network	0	0	1 strategy developed for Network of Indigenous Women in Asia (NIWA)	Achieved
1.1.2 No. of country specific local database created on Indigenous women leaders and women led organizations and on the No of women-led initiatives initiated	0	3	NIWA member database developed	Not achieved
1.1.3 No. of reports on Gender Assessments undertaken at different AIPP programs, MOs and networks. No. of Gender Action Plan prepared and implemented at all levels.	3	2	AIPP internal gender audit completed with capacity building workshop for the secretariat.	Achieved
<i>1.2 Focus on Indigenous worldviews for revivification of customary institutions and re-building their organic governance systems, and for a sustained advocacy to create impact at the local, national and global levels</i>				

1.2.1 No. of reports on capacity building activities		10	2,866 Indigenous Peoples from 10 countries benefitted from the capacity building activities	Achieved
1.2.2 No. of research proposals, No of Reports and No of Documentation of good practices.	0	1	1 global report 1 national report on gender related practices in Nepal 2 Factsheets on IW issues 2 Case studies 1 Her Story 5 book	Achieved
<i>1.3 Focus on Indigenous knowledge for co-creation of knowledge and documentation around bio-cultural landscapes including Indigenous foods systems, natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate change with that of global best practices at the local, regional and global forum to create impacts</i>				
1.3.3 No. of reports and resources developed on capacity building of MOs and IP women leaders on activities indicated in Activity 1.3.3		1		Achieved
1.3.4 MO wise reports on Activity 1.3.4 and a comprehensive collated report at AIPP level		3		Not achieved
GOAL 2. EXPAND AIPP'S OUTREACH				
<i>Objective 2.1 Expand and build the capacity of AIPP networks - NIWA, IVAN, IPHRD, IKPA and AIYP - for greater outreach.</i>				
2.1.1 Report on inter-program collaboration to develop an integrated approach to support the expansion and capacities of networks like NIWA	3	2	1. Indigenous Women's Network in Malaysia initiated in collaboration with OSMB program 2. Inter-program interventions such as side events, regional workshops conducted with Environment and HRCPA programs 3. Campaigns like 16 days of activism, international women's day in collaboration with Communications program	Achieved
2.1.2 No. of reports on outreach activities in accordance with Activity 2.1.2	5	5		Achieved
2.1.3 No. of reports detailing resources generated to work with networks as per Activity 2.1.3	10,000 USD	15000	30,000 USD secured for NIWA's outreach interventions for Second World Conference of IW	Achieved
<i>Objectives 2.2 Create new strategic partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge/technical and advocacy partners at all levels.</i>				
2.2.4 No. of reports on technical and financial support provided. No. of shadow/alternative reports developed. No of reports on follow-up advocacy works.	0	1	1) Supported IWs in Indonesia to lobby for VNR process 2) Technical and Financial support to NIWA for CEDAW written submission	Achieved
GOAL 3: ENHANCE EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENTS OF RIGHTS HOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS				

Objective 3.1 Support MOs and networks in localizing SDGs, developing rights-based conservation strategies and facilitating capacity building on FPIC and related contexts.

3.1.1 No. of reports on activities takes with all programs for ensuring achievement of Activity 3.1.1	0	1	Gender Action Team with representatives of all programs formed which is actively engaged in the gender policy revision. The revised gender policy will have a guideline to ensure gender focus, strategies, and action in all programs	Achieved
3.1.2 No. of reports on the capacity building processes of Indigenous women. No of reports on the no of cases where Indigenous women have localized SDGs to their context.	0	10	2542 Indigenous Women built their capacity on SDG's, FPIC and other international instruments related to IW.	Achieved

Objective 3.2 Expand and strengthen AIPP's foundational and distributive leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.

3.2.5 No. of reports on activities initiated.	0	10	2542 Indigenous Women built their capacity on SDG's, FPIC and other international instruments related to IW.	Achieved
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GOAL 4 STRENGTHEN AIPP'S ABILITY TO ADAPT

Objective 4.1 Promote a culture of research, innovation and willingness to take new initiatives and approaches.

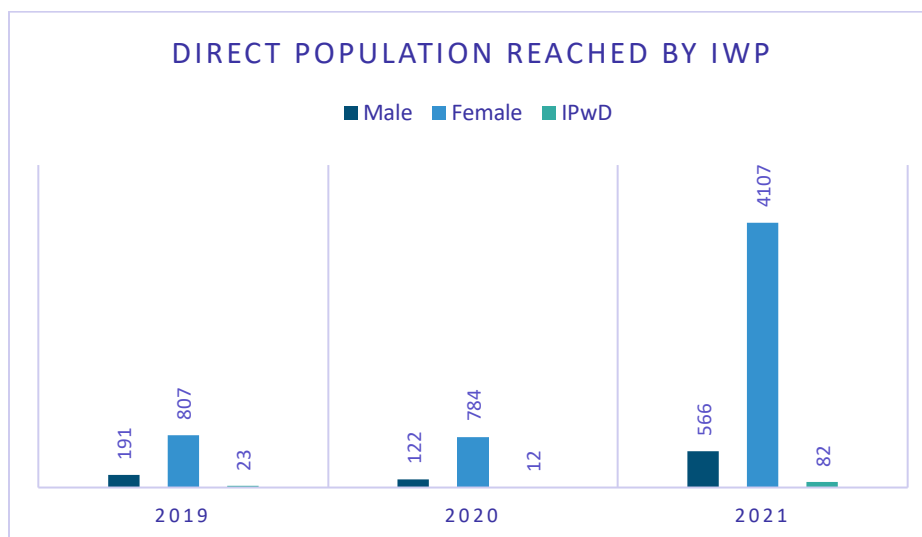
4.1.4 No. of innovative research agendas and reports developed.	0	0	1. Case Studies on SDG and Indigenous Women in Cambodia and Philippines published. 2. Research agenda on violence against IW and girls developed 3. Comprehensive analysis on women and customary tenure in Thailand developed with HRCPA	Achieved
4.1.5 No. of research proposals and No. of reports on different research findings	0	0	1. Research proposal on studying the prevalence of violence against IW in Asia submitted to SVRI. 2. Research on studying the prevalence of violence against IW in Nepal and Bangladesh ongoing.	Achieved

Objective 4.2 Build institutional/organizational, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.

4.2.3 No. of reports on tools and strategies developed to engage with and influence specialists and organizations outside of the gender sector	0	0	1. SDG Guidebook developed 2. Videocast published on social media 3. Factsheets and briefing notes published 4. Her Story5 published	Achieved
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Key Achievements and highlights in 2021:

- i. WP was successful in achieving most of the targets as per the Annual plan 2021.
- ii. IWP's Theory of Change envisions the following outcomes
 - o Greater co-responsibility, capabilities, outreach and impacts across the IP led MOs and partners
- iii. Based on the strategic plan 2021-2024, IWP increased its outreach across the IP led MOs and partners in 2021. Compared to the last two years, the outreach has exponentially increased this year through capacity building and advocacy activities.



- iv. As seen in the chart above, IWP was able to reach 4,673 Indigenous Peoples in 2021 where 88% were female, 10% male and 2% were people with disabilities. It is noted that there needs to be more intentional effort for the inclusion of People with disabilities in IWP activities.
- v. Greater co-responsibility is observed in the IW led organizations, although it is too early to measure the results. Few significant progresses towards this are:
 - a. One Indigenous Women's water network has been formed in Thailand because of the IWP's interventions on water governance. It was formed after the project intervened along with IWNT on raising awareness of the community members on Indigenous women's roles, challenges, and the laws regarding natural resources. The IW who benefited from the intervention then felt the need for a forum to discuss, share issues, and be updated on any new acts, laws related to water resources. The network is now operating through Facebook and Line group messages.
 - b. One sponsor committee to establish an Indigenous women's network was initiated in Malaysia by JOAS. This was requested by the MO as an integral step for Indigenous women's collective empowerment need in Malaysia. The network is named, "Pertubuhan Wanita Orang Asal Malaysia". They plan to conduct formal elections for the network in 2022.
 - c. Network of Indigenous Women in Vietnam, formed in 2019 as the extension of NIWA carried out various community level interventions for its members this year which resulted in 250 new members joining and expanding the network.

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- d. Greater inclusion of Indigenous women, youth and IPwD in all areas of life – economic, social, cultural, political
 - vi. Emerging leadership in political levels has been observed in Northeast India. 2 former members from an AIPP MO (Naga Women’s Union) are contesting in the upcoming Autonomous District Council elections in the state of Manipur. Similarly, 3 members are the intended candidates for the Manipur Legislative Assembly election.
 - vii. Increasing representation of Indigenous women in national development plans such as Village Medium Term Development Plan in Indonesia was reported.
 - viii. Sustainable development data from 20 communities were used for the creation of CEDAW reports from the perspective of Indigenous Women and provide input in consultations conducted.
 - ix. Local government of Bardiya Municipality, Nepal committed to include Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous women in their local level planning and activities.
 - o Every IP led MO, including women and persons with disability, has been strengthened on organizational management. It improved and enabled human rights-based self-determination and governance among the concerned.
 - x. Organizational development support was provided with support to extend organization development training to IW-led MOs. in Bangladesh and Nepal.

Key Successes:

Transformation of the organization’s vision to the secretariat staff with clear organizational documents such as the Strategic Plan 2021-2024 paired with Project Cycle Management approach has been the most important success for the IWP in 2021. The SP 2021-2024 clearly outlines the steps to be taken from each unit to reach the organization’s goal to support its vision. This has been instrumental in designing and delivering the programmes’ intervention and efforts.

IWP followed the project cycle management in all its interventions, which streamlined the activities and helped the programme to stay relevant to the strategy agreed upon along with its stakeholders. It greatly helped the programme to take well-calculated risks, efficiently manage its resources leading to savings in time and cost and with a better likelihood of meeting the expectations of all stakeholders.

Few benefits that IWP had in 2021 after adapting the project cycle management were:

- i. Reduction in under-expenditure of the programme through change management (budget revisions)
- ii. On-time reporting (from partners and to donors)
- iii. New relationships explored (FIMI, IWRAW-AP and other intersectional organizations)

This approach has contributed to the IWP’s success in reaching out to a maximum of the people and their needs. Further, to maximize the potential, there is an essential requirement for the organization and the programmes to have the M&E plan in place.

Having a common vision and a written framework/guideline has been the crucial enabling factor for the IWP’s achievement this year. Hence, it is recommended for replication in other programmes/partners/MOs.

Programme Specific Successes

IWP was successful in overcoming significant barriers impeding the empowerment of Indigenous women in Asia. In 2021, with support from IWP, Indigenous women in the communities built their capacities on SDGs, regional/global instruments and other issues that concern them. Self-confidence and awareness were the most reported result from the individual IWs.

IWP also supported IW institutions to build their capacity, and provided appropriate technical and strategic resources to enable these organizations to take on leadership roles.

Following are a few testimonials from the participants



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING (RCB)

I. Situation during the reporting period:

COVID-19 has impacted the overall implementation of planned activities at the country and regional levels, especially on the aspects of training and meeting in person. Despite this, the RCB programme was able to implement most of the project activities such as 14 COVID-19 response small grants, Indigenous youth empowerment grant project, community organizing, and leadership training in Malaysia and Bangladesh; in addition to fellowship and internship in Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh and in the AIPP secretariat, and regional training course on Indigenous Peoples self-government and Democracy. The major challenges that were faced during implementation of the activities were with regards to receiving timely reports and original supporting documents due to lockdown and travel restrictions.

II. Key Achievements and highlights in 2021 by the Programme:

Goal 1: Increase AIPP's Impacts:

Achievements from community organizing and leadership training, Indigenous Self-government and Democracy, regional and national levels youth exchanges, training on IP rights and dialogue between elders and youths have all remarkably contributed to increase AIPPs overall impact:

- i. 213 Indigenous Peoples(91 female and 122 male) at the community level in Malaysia were mobilized and strengthened by the community organizers on land, territories, resources, culture, tradition, historical background on Indigenous movement and Indigenous values(Indigeneity).
- ii. 94 Indigenous youths (44 female and 50 male) were trained on foundational leadership in Bangladesh.
- iii. A launching programme on Indigenous Peoples Self-government and Democracy was organized where 140 peoples including speakers were present (50% male and 50% female).
- iv. Webinar on “The Right to Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples: *Diverse Peoples, One Struggle*” where 98 peoples with 48 female and 50 male participated.
- v. Regional training course on “Indigenous peoples Self-government and Democracy” organized where 18 Indigenous youths’ scholars and activists from Malaysia, Northeast India, Thailand, Nepal, and Bangladesh participated in the course (male 6 and female 12).
- vi. 25 Indigenous youths (male 12 and female 13) learned about traditional practices and knowledge and leadership from the youth and elders dialogue in Cambodia (CIYA).
- vii. 133 Indigenous youths (female 65 and male 68) strengthened their knowledge and understanding on traditional knowledge and customary practices and struggles of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, and Philippines.
- viii. The Indigenous youths of AIYP celebrated World Environment Day in collaboration with environment programme by organizing a webinar (panel discussion) co-hosted by AIYP and IKPA. Through the webinar, the youth learned how forest in Indigenous territories are being destroyed and affecting their lives and livelihood.

- ix. The 2021 Asia Indigenous Youth Platform Annual Consultation Meeting was organized and the draft guideline on AIYP's governance was finalized.
- x. Draft strategic plan for Asia Indigenous Youth Platform has been initiated.
- xi. The new JOAS committee for term of 2021 – 2024 was formed during the 11th JOAS Malaysia General Assembly where a total of 127 participants attended (male 82 and female 45).
- xii. During the 5th General Assembly of Belia-JOAS in Malaysia a new committee for the term 2021-2024 was selected which was participated by a total 200 youths who attended from across 30 youth organizations.
- xiii. 110 Indigenous youths (60 Male and 50 female) from across 12 countries in Asia strengthened their knowledge on land rights, its situation, and the rights of land for Indigenous Peoples which have been enshrined/preserved.
- xiv. 48 Indigenous youths (18 female and 29 male) from Nepal exchanged their experiences and views on the COVID-19 pandemic and are better aware on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the lives and livelihood of IPs.
- xv. 78 Indigenous youths (female 18, male 29) in Nepal and Bangladesh have strengthened their knowledge on the rights of IP-enshrined rights in UNDRIP.
- xvi. 30 Indigenous youths (male 18 and female 12) in Bangladesh boosted knowledge and understanding on Indigenous gender issue, strengthened their knowledge and understanding on international mechanisms and processes on the rights of IP, knowledge and skills on reporting, documentation, advocacy, understanding on historical struggle for survival: political and social movement of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh in addition to reporting about Indigenous youth's issues during the pandemic 2021.

Goal 2: Expand AIPP's Outreach

Regional Capacity Building Program has expanded its partners and activities working with new youth organizations in Asia those are involved in the work of entrepreneurship and advocacy work. The expanded youth organizations are:

- i. Hill Resource Centre in Bangladesh.
- ii. Coastal Students Cultural Forum (CSCF).
- iii. Youth group in Nepal (Barsha, Dikesh, Prajapati, and Subodh Chawdhary).
- iv. Mekong-Washer Hub in Vietnam.
- v. Ranu Welum Foundation.
- vi. Progressive Igorots for Social Action and Cordillera Youth Centre.
- vii. Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN).
- viii. Community Service Forum, Nepal (Cosef).
- ix. The Neighborhood Care Alternative Classes.
- x. Rural Peoples Upliftment Foundation.
- xi. Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera (DKK Cultural Alliance),
- xii. National Indigenous Disabled Youth Association (NIDYA).
- xiii. Tarai Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Group Development and Research Council (TIP-MGDRC), Nepal
- xiv. Youth For Environment Education and Development Foundation (YFEED Foundation)

With the above expanded youth organizations, RCB Programme has achieved the underneath result which contributed to the goal 2(Expand AIPPs Outreach) of Strategic Plan 2021-2024.

- i. Opened an Indigenous Youth Entrepreneurs Café by Hill Resource Center in Bangladesh to share information and knowledge about the entrepreneurship with Indigenous Youths.
- ii. Increased awareness of 50 Indigenous youth in Bangladesh on the importance of entrepreneurship for sustainable local economic through a training on entrepreneurship (30 Male 30 and female 20).
- iii. 35 Indigenous youths (Female 20 and male 15) in Philippines learned different coping mechanism about stress during Covid-19 pandemic by AIYPN.
- iv. A book “Naranyag a Masakbayan” on Indigenous wisdom related to land, territories, resources, and leadership published and 1000 copies of the book printed which will be useful for different trainings related to land, territories, and resources.
- v. Youths in Philippines have produced a music album with 5 songs on ancestral land, impact of lockdown, government laws against IPs, and frontline in the movement. This will be used for different training courses.
- vi. Indigenous youths in Nepal disseminated information on COVID-19 preparedness to around 10000 Indigenous peoples through radio programme
- vii. 24 Indigenous farmers (14 male and 10 female) including youths in Nepal learned the basics of organic farming. A video has been created on how process is done for producing organic vegetables in Nepal.
- viii. Created a digital offline tool called Suara Pintar (Smart voice) learning kit and Indigenous schoolteachers learned on how to use it and to transfer to the parents.
- ix. A short video clip about the Indigenous women’s business activities in Myanmar is produced in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.
- x. Increased awareness about COVID-19 pandemic and provided opportunity to the Indigenous youths to practice their music through 20 community’s broadcasts in Philippines.
- xi. Indigenous youths in Indonesia, Northeast India, South India, Bangladesh, and Malaysia increased knowledge on the concept of general writing skills and presentation skills, public speaking, storytelling skills.
- xii. Increased publication and visibility of the Indigenous knowledge and issues, through publication of blogs and podcasts:
- xiii. Increased knowledge and understanding for Indigenous youth on Indigenous knowledge and issues, through exchange with IP rights advocates.
- xiv. Indigenous youths in Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Nepal, and Bangladesh have been involved in supporting communities in awareness-raising during COVID-19 pandemic.
- xv. 113 Indigenous youths including male, and female strengthened their knowledge and capacity on business and human rights including Indigenous rights in Myanmar, Thailand and Bangladesh (63 male and 50 female).
- xvi. 38 Indigenous youths (male 20 and female 18) in Malaysia have become aware on the issues/challenges of land rights.
- xvii. Video on human right violation has been documented by a youths in Nepal (Khokana road expansion case). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KLBejEV3yhI>

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- xviii. Mental health issues were promoted and introduced among Indigenous Youths in Bangladesh through launching health Booth “Khan Kok” with a trained team of community health workers.
 - xix. Podcast and project video documentation and case studies as an advocacy tool for sensitization, awareness-raising, and knowledge sharing; also ensuring the rights of the IP youths and access to opportunities at the national and regional levels.
 - xx. Facebook page, Instagram, TikTok to showcase products/service of young Indigenous entrepreneurs in Nepal created.
 - xxi. 161 Indigenous youths strengthened skills and knowledge on digital story telling in Indonesia, Malaysia, Northeast India, South India, and Bangladesh

Goal 3: Enhance Rights Holders’ and Stakeholders’ effective engagements:

A good number of youth leaders from Asia Indigenous Youth Platform and the RCB programme ensured effective engagement in different international and UN mechanisms and processes which were in line with the goal-3 of the strategic plan.

- i. The RCB programme in collaboration with the HRCPA programme, celebrated International Mother Language Day on 21 February 2021 by sharing messages and videos of different Indigenous leaders which saw participation by the AIPP secretariat in Chiang Mai.
- ii. The programme contributed to the development of the Global Action Plan for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL) by participating in the online regional consultation meeting.
- iii. Five Indigenous youth from AIYP participated in the consultation meeting to identify language experts for the steering committee and advisory committee for the IDIL.
- iv. Two Indigenous youth from the AIYP joined the Asia Regional Dialogue in preparation for the IUCN World Summit of Indigenous Peoples and Nature.
- v. Three Indigenous Youths from the AIYP joined the online Regional Exchange and Land Right Strategy Building Workshop.
- vi. Two Indigenous Youth from the AIYP attended the online Regional Exchange of the IPHRD
- vii. Four Indigenous Youths from the AIYP and national youth platform contributed by sharing their ground experience on the human right situation during the Human Rights Day celebration.

Goal 4: Strengthen AIPP’s ability to adapt:

RCB programme has achieved results from the activities through fellowship and internship, support to organizational strengthening and IP self-government and democracy which eventually contributed to the goal 4 of AIPP’s Strategic Plan.

- i. Two fellows in Malaysia completed their fellowship with the JOAS in June 2021 and have been absorbed by JOAS and PACOS Trust to continue working with them.
- ii. A ground zero fellow supported the communities of Bang Kloi village and other communities located in the Kaengkrachan National Park, Thailand in protecting their land.

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- iii. An intern was engaged in the work of Ton-kla and NIPT to help the day-to-day work of these two organizations and eventually to also learn about and support the organization functions.
 - iv. Indigenous youth implemented youth-led 22 small grants projects from across 10 countries in Asia in 2021 with support from UNDP and UNESCO, Bangkok.
 - v. A National Youth Platform in Bangladesh has been formed which has been contributing to the overall movement building in Bangladesh since its establishment.
 - vi. The programme supported funds to CIPA in Cambodia for the development of 7 proposals of which 5 of the proposals were approved by the donors.

ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

I. Key Activities:

i. Capacity building: Local and National Levels

The SSNC funded project “Supporting Forest Rights and Resource Management of Adivasis in India” capacitated a total of 2,859 (1,313 males and 1,546 females) Indigenous Peoples on Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) 1996, the constitutional rights, human rights, political leadership of women and livelihoods in Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh and Sundargarh district of Odisha through its implementing partners- Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) and ANGNA in 2021.

ii. Policy and Advocacy: Local and National Levels

ANGNA and JJVS conducted district and state level consultative policy dialogues on FRA and PESA in participation of 808 (466 males and 342 females) representatives from government agencies, political parties, Indigenous networks, Indigenous communities, and social activists in the states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh in India. The consultative policy dialogue sensitized the concerned authorities and stakeholders on the rights of Indigenous Peoples ensured by the FRA and PESA.

II. Key Achievements and highlights in 2021 by the Programme:

Goal 1: Increase AIPP’s impacts:

Objective 1.1: Strengthen governance and build co-responsibility among AIPP’s EC, MOs and networks for securing rights, including the right to self-determination, and to create impact especially at the local and country levels.

- I. **Capacity Building:** ANGNA in Odisha and JJVS in Chhattisgarh of India have strengthened the capacities of Indigenous Peoples in their working areas where 55 project villages are exercising their customary governance in the two states.
- II. **Policy Advocacy:** Six joint actions were organized in Odisha and Chhattisgarh to carry out policy advocacy on Women’s Day, Indigenous Peoples Day and Human Rights Day. For undertaking policy advocacy, two demonstrations were organized in the states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- III. **Networking:** Twelve (6 in Chhattisgarh and 6 in Odisha) Indigenous Peoples’ organizations/networks, and networks of Indigenous Women have strengthened their institutional and network building capacities.

Objective 1.2: Focus on revival of Indigenous values, practices, and principles of customary institutions and on re-building their organic governance systems, and for a sustained advocacy to create impact at the local, national, and global levels.

I. Capacity Building

Indigenous Peoples have had access to relevant training manuals/guidelines/framework to strengthen their natural resource management and customary governance.

- i. Under the IDS project, a draft IDS framework had been developed. This has been the first attempt for AIPP in leading the regional consultation to create a platform to discuss and exchange experiences and practices of Indigenous Peoples on Indigenous Data Sovereignty.
- ii. JJVS and ANGNA built the capacities of 55 villages (35 in Odisha and 20 in Chhattisgarh) on Indigenous self-governance and customary institutions with reference to PESA and the Constitution. The capacitated villages have been practicing Indigenous customary institution-Gram Sabha in their villages.
- iii. In Malaysia, PACOS Trust conducted an online community consultation with four communities namely Alutok and Alab Lanas in Sabah, Bung Jagoi in Sarawak and Sungai Mai, and Pahang on 20 April 2021 with 14 participants (7 males and 7 females). The consultation was on Indigenous knowledge documentation and one of the key discussion areas was on the Indigenous knowledge that communities could and could not share with the outsiders.
- iv. Additionally, PACOS Trust team also conducted the discussion on understanding about the Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS) with a wider group from project and non-project areas. They organized the Community Organizers Gathering on 01 December 2021. The consultation session was done with 18 community organizers (15 males and 3 females) from all over Sabah state to find their views on Indigenous knowledge in their communities. From the discussion, they have found that usually the village heads/leaders and elders are the key knowledge holders of their communities. The participants learnt on the importance of the protection of Indigenous knowledge from exploitation and loss. The community organizers identified awareness raising, participatory documentation and establishing community protocols as major priorities to support the protection of Indigenous knowledge in their communities.
- v. Another activity is a webinar on the Digital Rights Framework. The activity was conducted virtually during the celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples (Perayaan Hari Orang Asal Sedunia or PHOAS). It was broadcasted live on Facebook on 10 August 2021. The organizing committee consisting of PACOS Trust, JOAS and the Center for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC). They discussed and chose the topic as Indigenous Peoples in Malaysia who are not aware of and do not understand the digital rights framework, including their rights and role as knowledge holders. A total of 110 people (42 males and 68 females) attended the webinar and got sensitized on the digital rights framework. The video of the live broadcast (link: <https://fb.watch/9WCGw1o5o4/>) has garnered around 837 views and 139 likes.
- vi. In Thailand, Indigenous Peoples Foundation on Education and Environment (IPF) conducted two consultations with target communities. The first consultation took place on 2-3 July 2021 with community leaders from Hinlekfai, Huay Manao and Samlang (Karen Indigenous Peoples) villages. The event was organized physically at Hinlekfai village. The second consultation was conducted virtually with Mlabri people from Phufah, Nan province on 15 July 2021. IPF utilized both consultations to share information about the IDS project information, stress on the importance of information/data as well as to garner issues and recommendation from the communities.

The communities' members identified the following three areas of concern during the consultations:

- i. Challenges related to community information: lack of information system, equipment, and dedicated person to work on community information.
- ii. Information which needs to be documented: community history, land, boundary and sharing of natural resources, population update, and traditional livelihood practices, among others
- iii. Support needed: technical knowledge and skills on data record/collecting and data management tools

IPF also conducted two technical training for Indigenous Peoples' leaders at local level:

- i. The first one was on 18 November 2021 at Huay Manao village, focusing on how to make community mapping using Google Earth Pro. There will be another workshop planned to be held in January 2022 to deeper understanding and use of the software as well as conducting ground survey to delineate community boundaries. This will be done in collaboration with other neighboring communities. Furthermore, IPF bought a set of notebook computers and printer for Hinlekfai village. This will be used for IDS project and other related activities at Hinlekfai, Huay Manao and Samlang villages.
- ii. Another training workshop was undertaken on 27 November 2021 at Phufah village (Mlabri people) in Nan province. The focus was on situation updates of each Mlabri community, discussion and sharing on basic IDS framework, and familiarization of IDS-Thailand application. This will be used for updating the existing database of Mlabri in all communities in year two.

II. Policy Advocacy

The Indigenous communities in the states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have been doing policy advocacy at the local and state level for effective implementation of the FRA and PESA. In order to secure their legal rights, 8 community forestland claims had been submitted in 2021. Ten (1 in Odisha and 9 in Chhattisgarh) Indigenous villages have legally secured their collective forestland rights (CFR) in 2021.

III. Networking

The Indigenous networks are strengthening their capacities and doing advocacy for establishing their legal rights. They organized joint actions and mobilizations demanding to implement the FRA and PESA in their Indigenous land and territories. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have established their federation as a network and strengthened their networks for promoting Indigenous self-governance and good practices.

Objective 1.3: Focus on Indigenous Knowledge for co-creation of Indigenous Knowledge and documentation around bio-cultural landscapes including Indigenous foods systems, natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate change with that of global best practices at the local, regional, and global forum to create impacts.

I. Capacity Building

The good practices of Indigenous Peoples on food, education, and knowledge systems were identified, supported, and replicated across 10 villages in India in 2021.

Under IKPA project, 8 documentations were carried out.

- i. In Malaysia, four documentations were carried out for four communities (Murut community of Alutok- fruit season Indication, Sungai community of Alab Lanas- selection of paddy seed and opening a land process, Bidayuh community of Bung Jagoi, Sarawak- customary funeral and Jahut Community of Sungai Mai- Indigenous health practices). Currently, the PACOS Trust team and community members are verifying the information collected.
- ii. In Thailand, documentation on biodiversity and customary sustainable use and conservation of natural resources was carried out in Mae Sa Nga village.
- iii. In Vietnam, knowledge documentation has been completed on biodiversity loss of Thai people (focus on native mango species and herbal medicine), Hmong Indigenous' flax weaving and K'Ho traditional ceremony.

The intergenerational learning and transfer of Indigenous knowledge, technologies, and practices among elder, youth, children, and women of Indigenous communities had regularly been carried out where seven events were conducted.

Under IKPA project, Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM) organized four events on International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in 2021 at the community level with the participation of community leaders, women, and villagers. At the event, the history of World's Indigenous Peoples Day and UNDRIP were shared to the participants. The participants shared their lesson learnt on IP women's activities in environment protection, economic development such as setting up traditional weaving groups to produce Thai ethnic cloths for home uses and selling, raising Indigenous products (duck, chicken, pig). They also performed traditional dance and songs as result of their effort to conserve their culture.

In India, ANGNA and JJVS have strengthened the capacities of the Indigenous communities on promotion and practice of Indigenous Knowledge relating to Indigenous food systems, natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate change. Both organizations have also documented the Indigenous knowledge and practices. They also organized two interstate exchange visits in 2021 to share and learn Indigenous Knowledge and practices. Eight (3 in Chhattisgarh and 5 in Odisha) collective forestland claims were submitted for legal recognition in 2021. Twenty-one (13 in Chhattisgarh and 8 in Odisha) self-help groups have started income generation activities from the livelihood activities and promoting traditional income generation activities and Indigenous food systems. ANGNA and JJVS are also building capacities of the communities on the rights to resources after securing community forestland titles.

II. Policy Advocacy

More than 200 Indigenous villages in Sundargarh, Odisha and Jashpur, Chhattisgarh are engaged with policy advocacy for implementation of PESA and FRA for securing their legal rights of ownership, possession, access to and control over the resources available in their land, forest, and territories.

III. Networking

Indigenous Peoples have become united through their networks and promoting their Indigenous Knowledge and practices together with demanding their legal rights over land, forest, and resources.

Goal 2: Expand AIPP's outreach:

Objective 2.1: Expand and build the capacity of the networks of AIPP i.e., NIWA, IVAN, IPHRD, IKPA and AIYP for greater outreach and integrated leadership with necessary skills.

I. Capacity Building

IKPA has expanded and operates across all the member countries of AIPP. Under the IKPA project, 3 countries which are Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand received funds for two years supporting their activities under the IKPA work at both the local and national level. JJVS and ANGNA in India built the capacities of the networks by organizing institutional strengthening and leadership trainings, and assessment and planning meetings of the networks.

AIPP organized two virtual consultations on the development of IDS framework;

- i. The first consultation was conducted on 27 September 2021 with the participation of 30 (18 female and 12 male) people. This consultation aimed to gather ideas, practices and experiences from AIPP members, partners and networks on Indigenous Data Sovereignty as well as the challenges and recommendations on data governance. The event contributed to the development of the first draft of the IDS framework.
- ii. The second consultation was conducted on 3 December 2021. Altogether 36 participants (19 female and 17 male) actively contributed to the discussion and provided specific recommendations on the first draft of the IDS framework. The consultant has prepared the second draft of the framework based on the feedback provided by the participants.

PACOS Trust as a member of the CSO Platform for Reform comprising of NGOs and CSOs from three regions in Malaysia was invited to participate in digital security training for civic groups on 25 June 2021 organized by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) together with KOMAS. The training highlighted the importance of information protection such as confidentiality, integrity, and availability as well as a policy in organizations to govern such processes. Following the training, the National Democratic Institute has met with CSO members including PACOS Trust to learn about CSO work and the potential support that can be given by NDI.

II. Policy Advocacy

The Indigenous networks are doing policy advocacy by organizing consultative dialogues on FRA and PESA, submitting memorandums to the concerned authorities, and demonstration and rally against illegal acts of land grabbing by governments and industries.

III. Networking

IKPA network is being expanded at the local level and Indigenous Knowledge and good practices are being documented.

Objective 2.2 Create new channel of partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge/technical and advocacy partners at the local, country, regional, and global levels.

I. Capacity Building

Enhanced capacities and skills of Indigenous Peoples and their organizations to engage with governments, UN agencies, CSOs and media (Target 10 villages in 2021)

- i. The programme was organized by CIPT to share information on UNFCCC and UNCBD process, and its outcome of COP26 and update on Global Biodiversity Framework post 2020 for the CIPT committee from all the regions in Thailand.
- ii. Was invited by IWNT to share information on UNCBD process and the update on GBF specific focus on Indigenous women issues. However, there is a need to organize more training, as the topic is new to IWNT committee members and they are interested to understand Thai environmental laws.

II. Policy Advocacy

There has been an increase in consultations and dialogues among Indigenous Peoples, governments, UN Agencies, CSOs and media at the local, national, regional, and global levels.

Under IKPA:

- i. Vietnam: CSDM engaged with the government on policies related to Indigenous Peoples. Mrs. Truong, the Executive Director of CSDM as a member of the Committee for Ethnic Minority of Vietnam Central Farmer Land Front contributed to the draft of the national strategy (2021-2025) on ethnic minority by providing comments on the inclusion of rights, and issue of Indigenous Women and young girls in the draft strategy. Her inputs included comments on Indigenous Peoples' rights with a recommendation for governments to follow international treaties such as Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as well as Vietnam's Gender Equity law.
- ii. Thailand: IMPECT is actively following and engaging with the ethnic bill, as the acting secretariat of Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT). IMPECT organized awareness raising and public hearing on the bill among different Indigenous groups in Thailand. Secondly,

IMPECT has been closely following and monitoring the organic law on the national park act. It is a large concern for the Indigenous peoples in Thailand as the authority has full power in controlling the land in the national park areas where communities can live in the forest up to 20 years only. IMPECT with collaboration with P-MOVE (People movement) carried out an online campaign through media and demanded to suspend the promulgation. It then requested the government to accept the recommendation of the people. Also, IMPECT as the acting secretariat of NIPT has organized an online awareness-raising about these laws.

- iii. Malaysia: PACOS Trust has engaged and collaborated with Sabah Biodiversity Center in raising awareness and providing feedback on FPIC and ABS mechanism in Sabah especially for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in Sabah before it is endorsed by the Sabah Biodiversity Council.

National and local government bodies, and relevant UN Agencies, CSOs and universities, are engaging with and more supportive of Indigenous Peoples (targeting 6 local governments).

Under IKPA, two staff members of PACOS Trust, Malaysia were invited as a speaker to share on Indigenous Knowledge and contribution of Indigenous Knowledge on land, territories and resources. The activities were:

- i. Indigenous contribution on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development on 24 March 2021, organized by WWF Sabah through zoom and FB live.
- ii. Virtual training on the importance of Indigenous Knowledge documentation on 4 August 2021 hosted by the Department of Environmental Protection of Sabah. There were 80 participants from the West Coast Area District who were mainly teachers.
- iii. Virtual workshop on Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Area (ICCA) with Forest Sabah and Department of Irrigation and Drainage Sabah state; with 5 communities in Ulu Segama, Lahad Datu to increase their knowledge and empowered the communities to revive their customary practices and conservation in their territories

Goal 3: Enhance Rights holders' and stakeholders' effective engagements:

Objective 3.1: Support AIPP's Member Organizations (MOs) and networks in localizing SDGs, rights-based conservation, FPIC, and related capacity building modules in their respective contexts.

I. Capacity Building

Environment Programme has been actively enhancing and localizing the SDGs through its project activities in India, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam. JJVS and ANGNA in Chhattisgarh and Odisha, India are localizing the SDGs, rights-based conservation, FPIC and related capacity building modules in their respective contexts through 'Supporting Forest Rights and Natural Resource Management of Adivasis in India' project funded by SSNC.

II. Policy Advocacy

The programme team contributed to the SDG South Asia Forum as a resource speaker. AIPP also contributed by giving a closing remark in the Asia Pacific Peoples Forum on SDGs in 2021. The

environment programme also strongly raising the issues of human rights-based conservation and FPIC as the fundamental human rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Indigenous land and territories.

Objective 3.2 Expand and strengthen AIPP’s foundational and integrated leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.

I. Capacity Building

Environment programme has been expanding and strengthening AIPP’s foundational and integrated leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision through regional capacity building events and project partnership.

Objective 3.3: Enhance Indigenous women, youth and IPwDs engagement in the local and country-level processes and actions and at decision-making level for building an integrated Indigenous movement and distributed leadership.

AIPP facilitated the participation of IW from Thailand in the LCIPP; Ms. Noraeri a community leader from Thailand attended the LCIPP meeting during COP26 and was able to share the knowledge and challenges on climate change.

I. Capacity Building

50 Indigenous women increased their representation in the Gram Sabha in 2021 in the project villages of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. They are actively taking part in the decision-making process of their villages. The SSNC funded project in Chhattisgarh and Odisha India has been enhancing leadership capacities of Indigenous women and youths and promoting their engagement in decision-making positions of the Gram Sabhas and other committees. Indigenous women are also being united through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and strengthening their economic status for their active engagement in decision making and Indigenous movements.

PACOS together with the Sabah Indigenous Youth Council organized a webinar focusing on the importance of documenting traditional knowledge in conjunction with the celebrations for Malaysia Day and Sabah Indigenous Youth Day on 14 September 2021. A total of 126 youths (55 males and 77 females) participated in the webinar where the role of youths in continuing traditional knowledge by documentation was highlighted. Youth presented their creativity through screening videos and showing posters on traditional knowledge.

II. Policy Advocacy

Indigenous women, youths and elders are actively advocating for meaningful implementation of the FRA, PESA and constitutional rights of Indigenous Peoples. Ms. Mamta Kujur is contributing on the formulation of the PESA Rule as a member of the PESA Drafting Monitoring Committee from JJVS and Ms. Malti Tirkey has been contributing to the planning process of the District Development Committee of Jashpur District, Chhattisgarh, India.

III. Networking

Groups of capacitated and active Indigenous women, youths and social activists are working together as a network and strengthening the voices of Indigenous Peoples to influence policy and demand an effective and meaningful implementation of the FRA, PESA and the constitution.

Goal 4: Strengthen AIPP's ability to adapt:

Objective 4.1: Promote a culture of research and innovation to take new initiatives and approaches.

I. Capacity Building

JJVS and ANGNA conducted documentation training to improve their knowledge and skills on research and documentation on the stories and cases. Environment programme through its projects has been enhancing the culture and practice on research and documentation on Indigenous knowledge relating to forest foods, customary institutions, livelihoods and income generations, herbal medicines, climate change and biodiversity. Research and innovative cultures are contributing to strengthening the capacities of partners and gathering evidence for strong advocacy at different levels.

II. Policy Advocacy

- i. Increased evidence-based documentations and submissions to the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNCBD Secretariat, IPBES Secretariat, CFS Secretariat, UNEP Secretariat, and relevant processes and mechanisms by the IKPA focal organizations.
- ii. Asia Indigenous Peoples Environment Outlook published and promoted in Asia and beyond.

The outcomes of the research are contributing to presenting strong evidence in the regional and global mechanisms relating to climate change, foods, biodiversity, and environment for policy advocacy.

Objective 4.2: Build institutional/organizational, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.

I. Capacity Building

SSNC, AIPP, JJVS and ANGNA got trained on the newly amended Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) of India. JJVS and ANGNA conducted accounting training to improve their institutional accounting system. Environment programme has been trying its best to build institutional and leadership capacities as a priority both at the regional and national/local level by organizing virtual thematic events, providing necessary insights on required areas and spaces for their engagements and presentations on defined subjects. The programme has been strengthening institutional capacities of partners on reporting, documentation, and monitoring in narrative and financial perspectives.

II. Networking

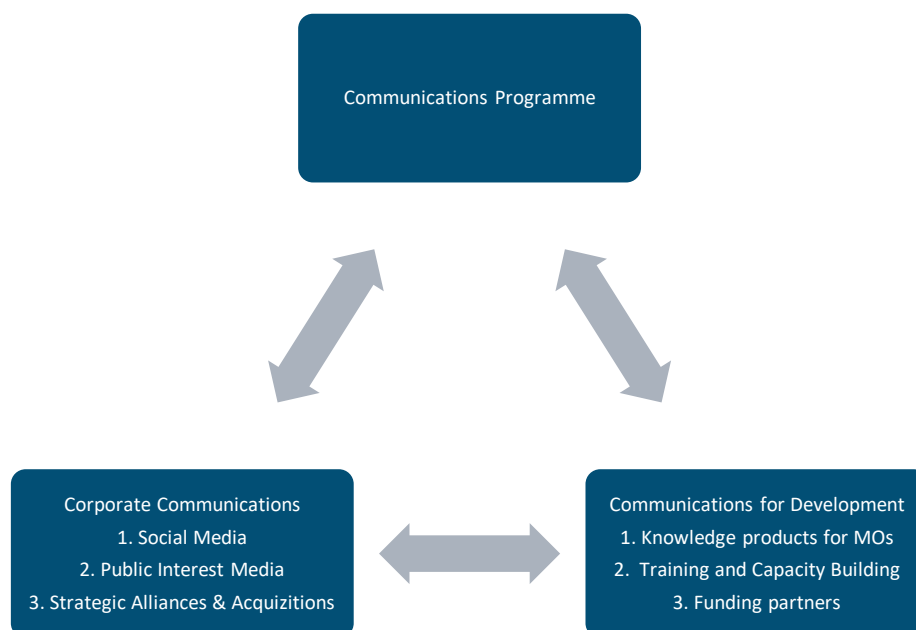
The Environment Programme has been strengthening institutional capacities of networks of Women, Youths, and Indigenous Knowledge relating to the environment by creating and providing opportunities for their meaningful engagements.

Key programme specific achievements:

- i. Handed over the final draft of Environment Policy to the management.
- ii. Mr. Praful Lakra from Chhattisgarh India and Ms. Su Hsin got elected as the Asia representatives of the Forest Stewardship Council Permanent Indigenous Peoples Committee (PIPC) in 2021.
- iii. Securing Funding: Long-term Projects
- iv. Evidence-based Documentation
- v. Diversification of the knowledge products of AIPP in English, national and Indigenous Languages
- vi. Capacity building on documentation
- vii. Operation of the IKPA in Taiwan
- viii. Enhanced collaboration with the Programme Committee (PC) Members of Environment Programme

COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME

The Communication Programme (CP) is unique and a departure from other programmes as it has a two-dimensional approach illustrated below:



Regional and Global Levels

In 2021, the Communication Programme laid the foundation for an integrated communications strategy and implementation that Focused on three key aspects and objectives:

- i. Increase the outreach through awareness building and advocacy of AIPP through inter-programme activities.
- ii. Increase the visibility and amplify the voices of Indigenous Peoples across AIPP's global and regional networks through an inclusive, collaborative strategy and funding from an engendered lens.
- iii. To fuel and galvanize informed decision making and action at all levels by creating a supply chain of information and analyses between various stakeholders and rights holders.

In a post COVID-19 world, and one with an increased dependency on digital spaces, the Communication Programme had ensured that digital advocacy through information campaigns has had the following impact:

- i. Reducing the digital divide through awareness raising and capacity building and information campaigns in the context of increasing human rights violations and shrinking civic spaces both

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- online and offline through targeting of IPHRDs and Indigenous communities, often through government backed internet troll armies
- ii. Capacity building at a regional level on digital security
 - iii. Creating democratic spaces for inclusive online discourses so that it is continued offline
 - iv. Demystifying complex issues and enhanced engagement and reach through content customized for digital spaces that can be downloaded and shared
 - v. Enhance the corporate brand identity of AIPP with the goal of building a strong movement through collective leadership of Indigenous, women, youth, and equal representation of country level issues at global and regional forums
 - vi. News gathering through the journalistic principles of speaking truth to power and talking to the people on the ground and amplifying the ground reportage and multimedia story formats online
 - vii. Through participation in global digital campaigns such as 16 days Activism, Land Rights Now, and World Human Rights Day which resulted in significant attraction in terms of increase in page views, post engagement, organic traffic and new followers on digital properties in December 2021.

It is observed that the cumulative reach of campaigns like 16 Days Activism increased significantly as illustrated below reaching almost 20 thousand reaches over a period of 16 days. The total traffic on all social media platforms where AIPP is engaging on is organic (unsponsored) since we do not promote and push through a marketing budget. The numbers are certainly good for organic traffic. On average we have increased unique visitors on Facebook to about 2000 followers and almost 500+ followers on Instagram. It is worth noting that all traffic growth has been organic.

In terms of the breakup of the highest grossing formats is different for the various programmes of AIPP. For example, statements, briefing papers, publications and ground reports on human rights violations from the HRCPA programme have had maximum reach. This was followed by the Indigenous Women's programme campaigns and publications such as the Her Story book series including several online global campaigns such as One Billion Rising and 16Days Activism. The Environment programmes audio visual posts too have had significant reach such as the comic series "Let's Go Back Home" and International Day for Biological Diversity campaign.

B. Overall achievements based on the targets made in the Strategic Plan and Annual Plan specific to the objectives

Goal 1: Increase AIPP's impacts

Objective 1.3 Focus on Indigenous Knowledge for co-creation of Indigenous Knowledge and documentation around bio-cultural landscapes including Indigenous foods systems, natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate change with that of global best practices at the local, regional, and global forum to create impacts.

A centralized, integrated communications and branding strategy has been developed for AIPP, its networks, MOs and partners including an effective social media strategy has been developed and implemented for AIPP and MOs for advocacy and amplification of Indigenous Peoples issues through regular coverage of news and views related to IPs, thematic areas and global trends to enable

informed decision making and greater cohesion and solidarity leading to self-determination based on common goals and agenda between the Secretariat and the MOs.

Performance marketing and communications is monitored daily and monthly via social media metrics to create interest and engagement with MOs and external stakeholders like donors, allies, strategic partners, and collaborators.

Multimedia publications and tools have been developed to further freedom of expression and right and access to information. An average of 15,000 people is reached monthly via social media. Digital campaigns have cumulatively reached over one million. Communication Programme partners who create publications at country level also conduct online and offline campaigns as per their country needs.

Innovative and robust co-knowledge creation through multimedia publications and tools have been developed which include podcast series, photo stories, monthly newsletters, artist representation and profile stories, ground reports, statement, educational videos, digital advocacy campaign material, communications strategy book. The Communication Programme has effectively managed to centralize the communication and dissemination of information and knowledge across all programmes through consistent sharing of ideas and insights leading to creation of knowledge products and benchmarked assets.

The Communication Programme undertook a strategic communications session for youth leaders and members of Asia Youth Indigenous Platform and assisted in the creation of its digital properties. This will be further enhanced through ground coverage of Indigenous youth and their journey towards self-governance and leadership.

The Communication Programme has also identified subject matter experts, Indigenous artists, specialists in media production, graphic designers contributing to knowledge production, adaptation, and management of such knowledge with AIPP, at local and global levels, is maintained for ready use and reference across programs and MOs.

Goal 2: Expand AIPP's outreach:

Objective 2.2 Create new channel of partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge/technical and advocacy partners at the local, country, regional, and global levels.

The IVAN is a network of Indigenous journalists and non-Indigenous media practitioners who focus on Indigenous issues was reviewed and it was found that the network has active members in NE India, Mainland India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Nepal. They conduct media campaigns and training as per their localized needs. Two senior journalists and three mainstream publishers were added to the network in 2021. The programme initiated the identification of credible Indigenous-led news organizations and planned the IVAN media fellowships which will commence in 2022.

CP has also developed content strategies and products with AIPP's global partners RRI, ILC and IWGIA and ensured AIPP was featured in UNDP Thailand's annual Indigenous art campaign. Funding and editorial support have been provided to CIPL, NIDWAN, BAI Indigenous Women's Network and PACOS Trust in Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines and Malaysia respectively.

Five global media campaigns and two regional campaigns have exponentially increased AIPP's digital footprint, placing it fourth in the organization peer group.

- i. CP developed and designed the new brochure for AIPP
- ii. AIPP merchandising in collaboration with the Environment programme and campaigns with all programmes. Design and layout of publications such as Her Story book in collaboration with the IW programme
- iii. Activated and managed digital properties such as website, LinkedIn, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook
- iv. Handled all enhanced and efficient real time communication of events, notifications and job postings IVAN communication strategy adopted with some key partners and publishers. Analysis of IVAN shared, and the strategy is yet to be implemented by all members
- v. Identified and collaborated with efficient and highly skilled/experienced IVAN members on projects
- vi. Provided ideas and insights to AIYP members, PACOS Trust, Malaysia, CIPL, Cambodia and BAI Indigenous Women's Network, Philippines and for National Indigenous Disabled Women Network, Nepal. Provided financial support to all to develop communications and knowledge materials as necessary at country level.
- vii. CP published ground reports and video documentation in collaboration with programmes. Yet to collaborate on news articles and research with journalists as COVID-19 posed a challenge due to travel restrictions. Media fellowship planning was done in 2021 and will be implemented by IVAN media fellows in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh in 2022.
- viii. AIPP and MOs are effectively supported and produce communication and documentation products and helping them share information and effectively engage with each other.

Objective 3.2 Expand and strengthen AIPP's foundational and distributive leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.

- i. Communications toolkit has been developed to standardize communication strategy across MOs
- ii. Training on disinformation with AIPP staff was done online. Will continue year on year offline with various stakeholders
- iii. Educational videos on the UNDRIP and SDGs with Indigenous perspective are being produced
- iv. Videos from IPHRDs on EMRIP sessions were produced to highlight the processes for new delegates

Goal 3: Enhance Rights holders' and stakeholders' effective engagements:

Objective 3.2 Expand and strengthen AIPP's foundational and integrated leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.

CP has also funded and supported partner organizations in the Philippines collaborating with BAI Indigenous Women's Network to highlight human rights violations of Indigenous women and other intersectional groups, NIDWAN in Nepal which is focused on enhancing the rights of Indigenous women with disabilities, PACOS Trust in Malaysia which is a grassroots organization that works with

various intersectional groups and issues and CIPL in Cambodia who build a network of community journalists through technical and editorial up skilling.

The programme also provided training and performs an advisory role to members of AIPP networks such as AIYP, which is under the RCB programme on their media strategy and team building in partnership with the UNESCO, Bangkok. At the regional level, training on disinformation was conducted for the Secretariat staff. Based on the level and necessity of training, it will be extended to other intersectional groups from our networks. A virtual reading room was also established which contains publications, articles, periodicals, and journals to guide and catalyze ideas and insights.

Goal 4: Strengthen AIPP’s ability to adapt:

Objective 4.2 Build institutional/organizational, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.

CP has proactively initiated monthly newsletters, podcasts, multimedia formats of storytelling and creative approach to producing knowledge products while integrating artwork by Indigenous artists to promote their work and provide them with paid opportunities. These have had multiple uses in the form of branding merchandise shared with community members and delegates from MOs.

Key Gaps, Risks and Challenges

I. Internal Issues within Secretariat and Member Organizations:

- i. COVID-19 travel restrictions affected the implementation of project activities.
- ii. Restrictions on organizing face-to-face training, meetings, and events across the region.
- iii. Unable to carry out monitoring visits across to project countries except in India and Thailand.
- iv. Planned funds could not be spent due to the fact as most events had to be carried out online
- v. Late submission of reports from the partner organizations due to the COVID situation and faced difficulties to send the hard copies of the supporting documents (original receipts of expenditure).
- vi. Critical political situation in Myanmar
- vii. Need effort from the IWP, secretariat and the management to mainstream gender programming in other non-women focuses Member Organizations. One of the key actions could be the inclusion of Indigenous women's presentation on the need of mainstreaming gender programming during new project induction with partners like the one initiated by HRCPA programme for the CISU project.
- viii. Internal Issues within Secretariat and Member Organizations
- ix. Timely audit of the project is becoming challenging
- x. M&E Capacity and Staff Development
- xi. Policies and guidelines
- xii. Capacity building and networking
- xiii. Resource development/fundraising
- xiv. Creative strategies. Customized strategies. Clever strategies. Strategies are the keys to success, no matter what the goal. At the strategic level, while the strategic plan is the template to follow, it does not account for skill levels and human resources, funding and organizational mapping of work culture and attrition rates in real time to reach AIPP's strategic and long-term goals. Processes and obstacles must be analyzed to achieve outcomes and impact.
- xv. A one size fits all strategic approach may not always be the best approach given the gaps between what is expected and the organizational capacities. A customized approach is necessary to monitor and evaluate the successes of a programme especially one as cross cutting.

II. External Challenges:

Shrinking spaces for CSOs in many Asian countries including the militarization, criminalization of IPHRDs, Intimidation and the decreasing spaces for Indigenous Peoples Rights activism faced by the IPHRD are continuing.

-
- i. Communication challenges between AIPP and partners since some of the partner countries were totally in lockdown and adopting work from home policy which was quite challenging due to access to equipment and internet.
 - ii. Insufficient resources and lack of reliable information of the project partners because of the communication difficulties during COVID-19 and the continuous challenges on resource mobilization and partner's capacities, the financial and organizational sustainability of several organizations may be at risk.
 - iii. The adjustment of activity to fit with the diverse target groups during COVID-19 pandemics with limited opportunity of organizing face-to-face training, workshops, and conferences, considering the current limited capacity of some local partners and different levels of knowledge and capacities of the potential participants. The challenges on remotely managing and monitoring of the use of disbursed funds by member organizations and project partners.
 - iv. Lockdown and travel restrictions because of COVID-19 pandemics hindered project implementation and monitoring.
 - v. Human right violation (violence against women, police atrocities) is continuous and is a big challenge. The situation of human rights violations is remaining the same in the project countries including the Philippines, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal etc.
 - vi. Political instability, militarization, and non-recognition of Indigenous Peoples in some Asian countries, and since the military coup in Myanmar, Indigenous Peoples suffer a lot.
 - vii. The digital divide like all structural inequalities exacerbates the exclusion of Indigenous Peoples globally. The COVID-19 pandemic has widened the gap in terms of what information and education Indigenous Peoples have access to since the right and access to the internet as a fundamental human right depends on one's access to supporting technology which is the path to global discourses.
 - viii. The digital world is primarily English speaking, ableist and often considered a domain of privilege not a right. Digital dictatorships and internet shutdowns by autocratic governments have had a trickle-down effect on Indigenous Peoples. The world is divided into native and non-native users of the internet which further affects Indigenous Peoples in what they can and cannot access because of remote locations and insensitivity to their needs which are often not reflected in policies.
 - ix. Shrinking democratic spaces and token democracies which do not acknowledge the struggles and oppression of Indigenous Peoples are further enabled by well-oiled disinformation campaigns usually funded by governments and enabled by big tech and big media. The targets of these troll armies and propaganda campaigns are Indigenous People or anyone who speaks truth to power which includes marginalized communities, journalists, academics, and members of civil society. Online violence has offline consequences and affects life and safety of IPHRDs and journalists alike. For true democracies to function, freedom of the Press is the first indicator.


LESSONS LEARNED

- i. Working with new youth organizations and networks helped to reach more people with the work of AIPP.
- ii. Inter-program helped to improve the gap of coordination, collaboration, and communication.
- iii. Networking and engagement in work with other organizations created opportunities for new funds; in addition to opportunities for the youths to engage in new organizational processes and mechanisms.
- iv. Conducting sessions and discussions on the AIPP's core values helped all concerned peoples to understand about AIPP which helped all to reach a consensus of divisive issues.
- v. Employment of innovative ideas- adapt to COVID-19, online, training modalities, communications, safety platform, actively engage with partners etc.
- vi. Human Rights database and pool of resources
- vii. Strengthened the human rights campaign during the pandemic
- viii. Increased international advocacy
- ix. Increased invitation to participate in national, regional, and global processes, mechanisms, and advocacy events.
- x. More engagement of Programme committees in programme implementation and all advocacy platforms in different levels are important.
- xi. M&E Capacity should be included in the staff capacity development plan
- xii. More analysis of the available data from all programmes will be useful for proper programme planning and organizational fundraising planning.
- xiii. Monitoring and Evaluation components - Project documents should also include a systematic strategy for monitoring and evaluation, with separate budget lines for monitoring and for evaluation.
- xiv. Linkages across Projects - There are virtually no linkages across projects, even in the same field or sector and where projects operate in the same territory. There is a need for a secretariat to address horizontal communication problems within and across with other divisions responsible for inter-country programmes.
- xv. As the competition for fund-raising has increased, AIPP needs to expand its donors and partnership circles to mitigate the challenges of fund insecurity for the implementation of a 4-year strategic plan.
- xvi. It is important to effectively engage and assert our rights with policymakers. There is a need to map out representatives of governments at local and national levels who are supportive to the issues of Indigenous Peoples and explore events of AIPP where they could be invited to dialogue with Indigenous Peoples.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

NB ACCOUNTING



Audit Services

Auditor's Report

To The Committee of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Asja Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation** which comprise the statement of financial position as at **December 31, 2021** and the related statement of activities for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Asja Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation** as at **December 31, 2021** and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. 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 Foundation in accordance with Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that is relevant to my audit of the financial statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities 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 statements, management is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation'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 Foundation'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 statements 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 Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with management 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. Piyalug Leesin
Registration Number 3755

NB Accounting – Audit Services Co., Ltd.
Chiang Mai, Thailand
September 10, 2022

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2021

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Baht</u>		
		<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents			58,643,532.54	71,067,990.69
Advance to partners			4,636,373.21	13,180,577.39
Accrued grant received			1,399,434.29	162,922.82
Other receivables			440,000.00	380,535.00
Other current asset			1,711,536.08	21,536.13
Total Current Assets			<u>66,830,876.12</u>	<u>84,813,562.03</u>
Non-Current Asset				
Property, plant and equipment-net	4		10,150,893.66	10,792,791.13
Total Non-Current Asset			<u>10,150,893.66</u>	<u>10,792,791.13</u>
Total Assets			<u><u>76,981,769.78</u></u>	<u><u>95,606,353.16</u></u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balance</u>				
Current Liabilities				
Grant received in advance	5		48,957,175.89	74,865,677.86
Payable to partners			3,794,596.30	1,631,204.07
Accrued program expenses			167,925.00	1,438,296.61
Other paybles and accrued expenses			1,214,700.01	844,769.17
Employee benefit obligations			1,698,776.08	-
Other current liabilities			1,347,976.59	723,753.31
Total Current Liabilities			<u>57,181,149.87</u>	<u>79,503,701.02</u>
Fund Balance				
Initial fund			200,000.00	200,000.00
Fund balance				
Reserve fund			4,045,763.50	1,768,261.86
Fund balance - ending			15,554,856.41	14,134,390.28
Total Fund Balance			<u>19,800,619.91</u>	<u>16,102,652.14</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance			<u><u>76,981,769.78</u></u>	<u><u>95,606,353.16</u></u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of these Financial Statements.




(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)
President of Board

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Note	Baht	
		2021	2020
Revenues			
Grant received for project activities	6	87,597,802.86	72,386,996.17
Grant contribution for administration		-	39,213.58
Other income	7	189,178.29	107,572.31
Total Revenues		<u>87,786,981.15</u>	<u>72,533,782.06</u>
Expenses			
Project activities expense	8	85,257,928.92	72,387,435.76
Administration expense	9	1,001,370.36	2,315,268.09
Depreciation and assets written-off	4	695,953.27	787,781.06
Total Expenses		<u>86,955,252.55</u>	<u>75,490,484.91</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenses		<u>831,728.60</u>	<u>(2,956,702.85)</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of these Financial Statements.



(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)
 President of Board

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Unit : Baht

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Initial Fund</u>	<u>Reserve Fund</u>	<u>Fund Balance</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2019		200,000.00	-	15,402,421.67	15,602,421.67
Adjustment		-	-	1,688,671.46	1,688,671.46
Revenues over (under) expenses 2020		-	-	(2,956,702.85)	(2,956,702.85)
Reserve Fund		-	1,768,261.86	-	1,768,261.86
Balance as at December 31, 2020		200,000.00	1,768,261.86	14,134,390.28	16,102,652.14
Adjustment	11	-	-	588,737.53	588,737.53
Revenues over (under) expenses 2021		-	-	831,728.60	831,728.60
Reserve Fund	12	-	2,277,501.64	-	2,277,501.64
Balance as at December 31, 2021		<u>200,000.00</u>	<u>4,045,763.50</u>	<u>15,554,856.41</u>	<u>19,800,619.91</u>

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of these Financial Statements.


 (Mr. Chupinit Kesmanee)
 President of Board

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

These financial statements had been authorized for issue by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation's Committee.

1. Organization and Activities

1.1 Legal Status and Address

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation has legally registered with the Ministry of Interior in accordance with the Civil and Commercial Laws in April 19, 2002. The office is located at 112 Moo 1, Tumbol San Phranet, Amphur San Sai, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

1.2 Nature of Foundation's Activities

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation's activities are as follows :

- To share ideas and experiences as well as skills and knowledge of the original inhabitants.
- To promote and provide peace and harmony among the original inhabitants.
- To promote and provide support to the original inhabitants in developing (conserving) their culture and tradition.
- To perform activities for public benefit or work with charity organizations for public benefit.
- Not associated with any political action.
- Not seeked for any profit or other benefits.



(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)
President of Board

1.3 Corporate Income Tax

Since Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation is not prescribed as public charity organization or institution under a Notification of the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Revenue Code Section 47(7)(b), it is subject to pay corporate income tax on gross income before the deduction of any expenses as follows:

1.3.1 Income that are subject to corporate income tax are:

- Income from business e.g. rental income
- Income from selling of goods and/or service
- Income from capital gain e.g. interest income, dividend income, etc.

1.3.2 Income that are exempt from corporate income tax are:

- Registration and subscription fees
- Money or property received as donation or gifts

2. Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

2.1 The Foundation prepares its statutory financial statements in Thai Baht and in Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities announced by The Federation of Accounting Professions during 2011.

For the convenience of the readers, the English translation of financial statements have been prepared from the statutory Thai language financial statements which are issued for domestic reporting purposes.

2.2 The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The Significant accounting policies for preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

3.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)
President of Board

3.2 Depreciation, Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged to current year activities and is calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and Building Improvements	20 years
Furniture & Office Equipment	5 years

No depreciation has been provided for land.

3.3 Revenues and Expenses Recognition

Revenue and expenses are recognized as follows:

- Grant received for project activities on a cost reimbursement program is recognized as revenues when direct contract costs are incurred
- In case grant received exceed the revenues recognized for the year, the net balance is presented as grant received in advance and vice versa, the net balance is presented as accrued grant income.
- Other revenues and expenses are recognized on accrual basis.

3.4 Income Tax

Income tax is provided for in the account based on gross income before deduction of any expenses as determined in accordance with Revenue Code described in 1.3

(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)
President of Board

CONCLUSION

The year 2021 was a successful year for AIPP through various adjustments and adaptations in planning and execution, despite challenges regarding travel restrictions and other direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 pandemic. It was also the starting year of the new strategic plan of AIPP (2021-24) with newly elected Executive Council members (7 female and 5 male) for four years.

The first half of the year was optimally occupied with proper handover and orientation to the newly Elected Executive council members. Three of the Executive Council members from the previous sessions were re-elected (including the Chairperson and the Secretary General); thus, proper induction into the AIPP governance system, programmes, organizational policies and guidelines, strategic plan and operation of AIPP were handled and provided virtually.

In 2021, the Covid-19 pandemics still being widespread, several of the work of AIPP were concentrated on internal strengthening, development of policies and guidelines. Simultaneously, the programmes implemented the planned activities through effective coordination with members and partners. AIPP also witnessed the active engagement and devoted immersion of collective endeavours of Indigenous Peoples through AIPP's programmes across the region.

The programme implementation of AIPP showed significant achievements. Most of the programme implementation focused on awareness raising and capacity building, networking, policy advocacy, emergency response, regional and country learning exchanges. New partnerships and strengthening of co-responsibility among the Executive Council, focal organizations, members and the Secretariat were also part of the significant achievements of AIPP.

Effective implementation and collaborations, both internally and externally, with indigenous communities and stakeholders at the local, country, regional, and global levels through programmatic engagement was achieved. The management team also became increasingly active and strategic in terms of providing guidance to the programmes and in developing the fundraising strategy, expansion of AIPP's donors and strengthening and expansion of strategic alliances and institutional partners.

Moreover, the visibility of AIPP's network was significantly enhanced from country to global levels. For instance, the visibility of NIWA network among donors and strategic partners at the regional and global levels and launching of Herstory 6 is one of the milestones of the year. Environment programme also expanded and strengthened the IKPA network and expanded its work to indigenous food, education and knowledge systems at different levels. Further, inter-programme collaboration significantly increased and improved on research and documentation and amplifying the voices of the grassroots.

In addition, the work on indigenous knowledge and data sovereignty (IKDS) was initiated in the region. Likewise, the Communication programme has significantly increased the outreach which ultimately enhanced visibility and amplifying the voices of Indigenous Peoples in the region and beyond. Although AIPP and its members and networks were faced with the crisis of the pandemic and shrinking of rights-based space, it did not stop us from reaching new milestone.

Moving forward, AIPP will continue to strengthen its collective leadership of the newly elected Executive Council by building their capacities and providing proper platforms for their effective engagement at the relevant bodies and mechanisms. Further, the policies and guidelines developed need to be socialized and

endorsed for effective implementation by members and partners. Furthermore, AIPP work on its capacities for effective monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of fundraising, financial management, inter-programme collaboration, recruiting and retaining competent staff and build on the gains that AIPP has achieved so far.

WAY FORWARD/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Regular meeting of governance structure for collective leadership and consultation with members including Country level Consultation meetings
- ii. National and regional consultation on Draft AIPP Disability Policy with IPOs and organizations of the persons with disabilities (OPDs)
- iii. Finalization, Enhancement and implementation of M&E System and guidelines for AIPP, its members and partners including the plan for SIDA project evaluation
- iv. Institutional Strengthening on the Theory of Change and M&E
- v. Media Engagement training/ strategic advocacy and media campaigns
- vi. Conduct training on proposal development/project management cycle including support to partner to develop/implement strategic plans (based on Capacity Need Assessment)
- vii. Conduct regional assessment and strategy workshops for countries in transition or in peace negotiations
- viii. Case documentation/ support to follow-up complaint
- ix. Produce and disseminate information/campaign materials on Indigenous Peoples' land rights and sustainable development
- x. Regional experience and learning exchange of IVA Network
- xi. Conduct local and national trainings, dialogues, and forums in relation to Indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources and self-determined development in sustainable development, including on peace and democratization
- xii. Organize dialogues and interaction meetings with traditional leaders on promoting Indigenous women in decision making process of Indigenous governance systems
- xiii. Support IPHRDs, IP leaders, Women and Youth to effectively participate/engage in human rights mechanisms and other regional and international mechanism
- xiv. Continuation of the works on foundational leadership building through Community organizing and leadership training,
- xv. Continuation of the course of Indigenous people's self-government and democracy.
- xvi. Continuation of the work of leadership integration and cross-learning fellowship and internship program.
- xvii. Strengthen Asia Indigenous Youth Platform and National Youth Networks and reach out to other relevant networks at the national, regional, and international levels.
- xviii. Finalize the Fundraising strategy with the dedicated staff for fund management and donors' relations in collaboration with the management team for the sustainability of the organization\
- xix. Continue and expand the horizon for the Core and Programme fundraising with donors mapping and meeting with potential donors
- xx. Clear roles of overseeing from the Management team
- xxi. More cohesive inter-programme activities

xxii. The progress of IWP in 2021 is true and rapid. The only way forward for this progress is the quality control of its interventions and securing resources for its sustainability. With strategic guidance in place, in 2022 IWP plans to:

- a. Streamline the project interventions so that they are not scattered, and efforts are more concentrated.
- b. Prioritize fundraising for its sustainability.
- c. Work across other AIPP programs to mainstream gender programming.

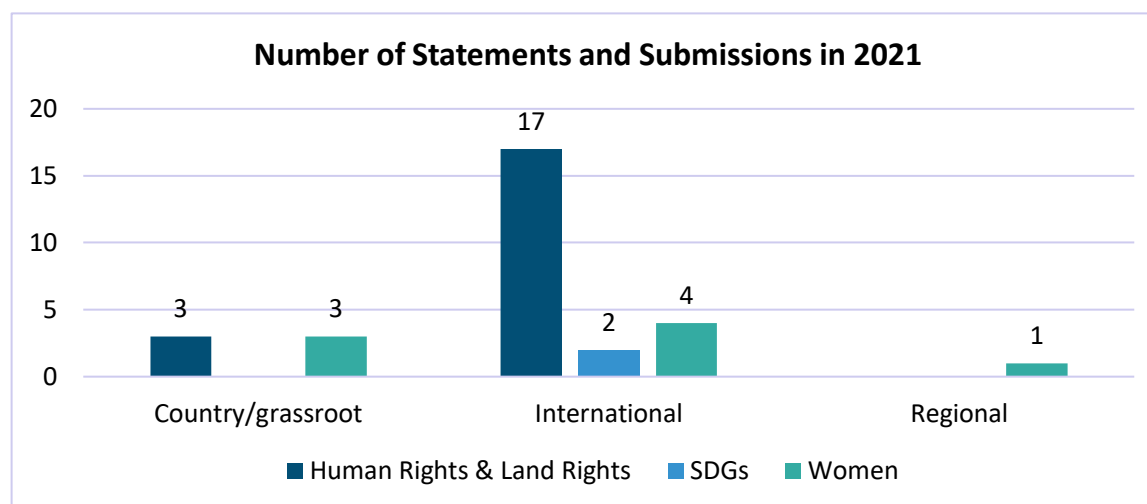
xxiii. The need to decentralize the dependence of coverage of Indigenous Peoples issues in mainstream media is obvious. The digital domain offers a space for Indigenous Peoples to organize and mobilize and continue to advocate for their rights both offline and online. Online campaigns and social media activity is a way to increase not only followers but also build movements which have implications offline. We are the advocates, publishers, and evangelists of our issues and the internet offers endless possibilities to engage with various stakeholders and participants and allies.

Publication and other Visibility of AIPP

No.	Title	Program	Donor
1.	Her Story 5: the stories of 15 remarkable Indigenous Women, each one a powerhouse and guiding light for their community and country	IW	VOICE and SIDA
2.	Sustainable Development Goals and Indigeneity: A Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples	IW	VOICE
3.	Briefing Note: Insights of Indigenous Women of Asia on the Challenges in Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	IW	Oxfam
4.	Tales from the Mekong: Connecting Cultural, Social and Environmental for Sustainable Development Through Storytelling	IW	Oxfam
5.	Fact Sheet: Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls in Bangladesh	IW	IWGIA
6.	Fact Sheet: Ethnic Women and Water Government in Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	IW	Oxfam
7.	SDGs And Indigenous Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned From Cambodia And The Philippines	IW	SIDA
8.	5 case studies on domestic violence against Indigenous women in Manipur	IW (Confidential)	IWGIA
9.	Written Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on General Recommendation on Indigenous Women and Girls	IW	SIDA
10.	Cyber Security in the Mekong region: An analysis of the legal framework and recommendations for the protection of IPHRD's	ENV	IWGIA
11.	Let's Go Back Home: Revisiting Indigenous Knowledge	ENV	NORAD
12.	Celebrating an amplifying Her Story: Indigenous women, ancestral wisdom	ENV	NORAD
13.	Briefing Note: Insights for Indigenous women of Asia on the challenges in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution.	IW & HRCPA	SIDA

No.	Title	Program	Donor
14.	AIPP Ground Report: Thai Myanmar border crisis	HRCPA	SIDA
15.	Briefing paper: COVID-19 and its impact on the livelihood of Indigenous Peoples of Bangladesh	HRCPA	EU, IWGIA
16.	Briefing paper: COVID-19 and online education of Indigenous students in Bangladesh	HRCPA	EU, IWGIA
17.	Assessing the impacts of advocacy initiatives on Indigenous Peoples development agenda in Nepal.	HRCPA	EU, IWGIA
18.	Briefing paper: The impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous women in Bangladesh.	HRCPA	EU, IWGIA
19.	Looking back and looking forward: Orang Asli Self-Governance and Democracy.	RCB	MISEREOR, IWGIA, SIDA
20.	Podcast: the impact and necessity of Indigenous knowledge in policy and practice.	CP	SIDA
21.	Podcast: The Impact of Sustained Militarization on the Indigenous Women of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	CP	SIDA
22.	Podcast: the launch of the Her Story 6	CP	SIDA
23.	Podcast: Access to Information: The Fundamental Right to Know	CP	SIDA
24.	Podcast: World Mental Health Day	CP	SIDA
25.	The AIPP Annual report of 2019	Inter Programs	Tamalpais, SIDA
26.	The AIPP Annual report of 2020	Inter Programs	SIDA
27.	Asia Indigenous Observer 2021	Inter Programs	N/A
28.	Use of the Term: "INDIGENOUS PEOPLES"	Inter Programs	N/A

Submission of statements, endorsements to different platforms and mechanisms



No	Statements/VDO message/Submission by different programmes
1)	Protect the Indigenous Karen to return home safely! The Thai government must immediately step up to uphold the human rights of the Karen Indigenous Peoples in Bang Kloi, Thailand
2)	The Indigenous Peoples Major Group's (IPMG) recommendations to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 5.1 towards Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
3)	A Statement by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) on International Mother Language Day, 2021[3]
4)	Human rights groups condemn violence against peaceful protestors in Myanmar
5)	Urgent Appeal to the Government of Thailand to Extend Humanitarian Assistance to the Victims Seeking Protection at the Thai Myanmar Border
6)	Statement on the Military Coup in Myanmar issued and submitted jointly by AIPP and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
7)	A total of 121 International Human Rights Organizations Condemn the Recent Panay Massacre "Deadly operations through coordinated police and military actions on Indigenous Peoples under Duterte's regime in the Philippines must stop!"
8)	Justice for Lakingme!" Chakma girl from Bangladesh abducted, converted, raped, and reportedly murdered "
9)	AIPP and over 80 renowned Indigenous and frontline activists from around the world issued a public letter criticizing Black Rock's role in violating the land rights and human rights of Indigenous peoples and other traditional communities
10)	Regional and International NGOs strongly condemn the gruesome killing of Indigenous Karbi Girl in Assam, Northeast India
11)	Draft Study and Advice on the Rights of the Indigenous Child under the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child
12)	Joint Statement Women Leaders and Their Journey to Environmental Justice

No	Statements/VDO message/Submission by different programmes
13)	Network of Indigenous Women in Asia (NIWA) and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) condemns the coercion and threats against the relatives of Indigenous Women leader, Ms. Bai Bibyaon
14)	Joint Statement of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation and Network of Indigenous women in Asia (NIWA) on Violence against Indigenous women and girls
15)	Statement on the Human Rights Obligation to Ensure Equitable Access to COVID-19 Vaccine
16)	UNPFII20: Agenda 3 – Peace, justice, and strong institutions: the role of Indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16
17)	UNPFII20: Agenda 4 – Statement for the 20th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on Rights-Based Conservation
18)	UNPFII20: Agenda 5 – Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
19)	UNPFII20: Agenda 6 – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
20)	UNPFII20: Agenda 5 – Joint Statement to the 20th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
21)	UNPFII20: Agenda 7 – Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues, specifically challenges related to pandemics and responses to them
22)	Written Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on General Recommendation on Indigenous Women and Girls
23)	EMRIP14: Item 3 – Draft Study and Advice on the Rights of the Indigenous Child under the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child
24)	EMRIP14: Item 8 – Draft Report on “efforts to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Self-Determination”
25)	HRC Roundtable Discussion on the Enhanced Participation Organized by UN Human Rights Council
26)	Intervention to the Round Table Discussion on Enhanced Participation of Indigenous Peoples
27)	UNESCO World Heritage Committee tramples on human rights
28)	In solidarity with the Karen Indigenous Peoples of Thailand against the Declaration of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (KKFC) as a World Heritage Site
29)	Leaving no one behind: Indigenous Peoples and the call for a new social contract
30)	Condemnation of state sponsored violence on unarmed civilians in Nagaland, India

List of social media (AIPP's Facebook) Posts

No	Facebook posts	Type of posts info	No. of people Reached
1.	Second Regional Consultation on “Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS)” Framework	Event promotion	4,684
	Webinar: The Right to Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples	Webinar live stream	4,800
3.	Quotes of Secretary General Mr. Gam A. Shimray at the launching course on “Indigenous Peoples’ Self-government and Democracy”	Quotes	9,538
4.	The second episode of Her Story podcast: The Impact of Sustained Militarization on the Indigenous Women of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	VDO	5,587
5.	Asia Indigenous Observer focuses partly on the stigmatized and neglected subject of mental health.	Publication	1,422
6.	Asia Indigenous Observer: Indigenous women! More power to their collective voices and movements!	Publication	1,907
7.	Cyber security in the Mekong Region: An analysis of the legal framework and recommendations for the protection of IPHRD’s	Publication	4,196
8.	First Her story Podcast episode: various forms of violence Indigenous Women	VDO	1,200
9.	Asia Indigenous Observer: celebrating the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples	Publication	3,690
10.	As part of the Morung Dialogue, a talk series organized by NPMHR, Delhi, the keynote address was delivered by Secretary-General of AIPP, Gam A. Shimray	Quotes	15,303
11.	painting: theme of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples illustrated by young Indigenous artist from North East India	Art/Painting /Poem	1,751
12.	Webinar: New Social Contract: IPHRDs speaks of what it means for them and what they need	Webinar live stream	4,806
13.	Statement to mark the United Nations International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples celebrated on the 9th of August	VDO	10,177
14.	Asia Indigenous Observer: July	Publication	4,664
15.	Statement: The UNESCO World Heritage Committee passed a decision inscribing the Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (KKFC) in Thailand on the World Heritage List	Statement	5,367
16.	MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE LUMAD PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES	VDO	3,854
17.	AIPP-SG speaking at the human rights council Roundtable Discussion on the Enhanced Participation calls upon to the Member States particularly member states from #asia.	Quotes	12,332
18.	Secretary General of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact speaking at	Quotes	

No	Facebook posts	Type of posts info	No. of people Reached
	#HumanRightsCouncil Roundtable Discussion on the Enhanced Participation.		10,486
19.	14th session of EMRIP: Side event	Webinar live stream	13,259
20.	Philippines Ground Report	Publication	8,332
21.	Illustration of Chinimaya Majhi is an Indigenous activist and Chairperson of National Indigenous Women's Federation	Art/Painting /Poem	6,234
22.	AIPP GROUND REPORT: THAI-MYANMAR BORDER CRISIS	Publication	113,307
23.	Asia Indigenous Observer: May	Publication	13,763
24.	celebrating International Day for Biodiversity and World Environment Day from 22 May-5 June 2021	Event promotion	7,031
25.	Statement: the gruesome killing of an Indigenous girl	Statement	21,119
26.	Urgent Appeal to the Government of Thailand to Extend Humanitarian Assistance to the Victims Seeking Protection at the Thai Myanmar Border	Statement	15,563
27.	The Fifth edition of Her Story	Publication	17,817
28.	Poem: I Am Not Your Data	Art/Painting /Poem	1,634
29.	Stories and quotes of the Indigenous activists on Valentine's Day	Stories	4,203
30.	Statement on the Military Coup in Myanmar	Statement	23,500
31.	Statement: Demand Justice for Lakingme Chakma	Statement	9,317
32.	Revisiting Indigenous Knowledge: Let's Go Back Home!	Publication	
33.	One Billion Rising	Campaign	