

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)



ANNUAL REPORT 2022



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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' (IPs in short) 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 *Aadim 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 neighbors who belong to the dominant groups or non-Indigenous minorities and natives in our countries.

We use Indigenous Peoples to emphasize 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 be written with a capital initial letter.

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Chiang Mai, Thailand

The year 2022 has been an encouraging and inspiring year for AIPP after the hiccups caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is another year of successes, achievements, and milestones, not only at the global and regional levels but also at the country and local levels through the collective effort of members and partners. Members and partners are the foundation of AIPP's struggle for the recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia.

The year 2022 is the start of the full-fledged implementation phase of AIPP's strategic plan 2021-2024 (adopted in 2021). The strategic plan 2021-2024 guided the AIPP Secretariat to amplify the voices and concerns of Indigenous Peoples and to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' movements and solidarity at the local, country, and regional levels. Indigenous Peoples from Asia remained united in their regional and global advocacy work. Most importantly, Indigenous women and youths made significant gains in strengthening their newly formed regional platforms that is facilitated by AIPP. Further, AIPP strengthened its work on Indigenous persons with disabilities, especially in identifying and building their leadership and organization in Nepal and other countries.

The substantial increase in visibility of Indigenous women, youth, and persons with disability in advocacy events at different levels speak of their growing leadership and self-initiatives. These developments are definite indicator of the successful pathways that AIPP has established in creating a democratic movement of Indigenous Peoples in the region.

AIPP continues to support and strengthen its members and networks' platform at the country level to deepen genuine solidarity and cooperation. The members and partners such as in the Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, Northeast India, and Malaysia have developed and executed joint advocacy action plans. This has enabled AIPP members and networks to respond to their adversaries unitedly and more effectively. This is yet another positive indication of a move towards influencing politics in favor of Indigenous Peoples in a systematic manner.

Alongside deepening of solidarity in each country, AIPP has continued to invest in strengthening Indigenous self-governance and democratization through capacity building and awareness raising. Clear impacts of these interventions are visible with the envisioning processes and creating common vision among Indigenous Peoples on indigenous self-government, autonomy and lands, territories and resources. This has bolstered the process of recovery and revitalization of indigenous values and community self-governance at different levels, especially in Thailand and Malaysia. Likewise, creative process of nationhood crafting and mobilization has been initiated among the Tamang people in Nepal. And in Bangladesh, promotion of women in customary Chieftainship system has made tremendous progress in the Chittagong Hill Tract region.

Furthermore, AIPP has initiated a regional dialogue process on civic space, pluralism, and democracy. The initiative is a practical reflection on civic space and democracy and how this intersects with self-government of Indigenous Peoples and how to connect this with

struggles towards the realization of Indigenous Peoples rights. This initiative will continue to shape the pathways of a commitment to living together as a core governing principle that can support the realization of the rights and governance system of Indigenous Peoples.

In the international arena, one of the major engagements of AIPP includes the long-drawn negotiation and adoption of 2030 Biodiversity Framework. The final adopted framework document is a major milestone for Indigenous Peoples. For the first time, agreement on protected area systems includes the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples as a new pathway beyond the national protected area systems. Harnessing the opportunity is a challenge and requires vision and commitment, but it will potentially democratize governance of protected area systems in a holistic way. In this context, AIPP sees this as an important area of work in the coming years.

It will always appear that too little has been done given the endless floods of cases of human rights violations occurring across Asia. Nevertheless, I believe that AIPP has humbly and meaningfully contributed to responding to the daily issues of human rights violations, criminalization of Indigenous Peoples, gender-based violence, and climate and environmental crisis.

AIPP also was able to generate several resources on indigenous knowledge and initiatives that represents the knowledge, wisdom and work of indigenous communities on the ground e.g., the AIPP Series on Indigenous Self-Governance and Democracy. These rich resources serve as archival memories and enrichment of the learning process across AIPP members, partners and communities through wide sharing and learning exchanges.

In general, AIPP's role and contribution continues to be affirmed, especially in revitalizing indigenous knowledge, promoting their right to self-determination and in generating indigenous influenced politics. All these are the results of the effort of indigenous movements which include AIPP's members, partners and communities.

For all these accomplishments, I would like to thank all who have supported AIPP in achieving and reaching these milestones in 2022, including AIPP Board members, my Executive Council colleagues, the secretariat, members, partners, and networks. Further, AIPP will continue to cherish the indelible imprint that AIPP's allies have made in our hearts and continue to rely on them in the journey of our struggle.

Finally, I would like to also thank our donors whose generosity made it possible for Indigenous Peoples to keep marching forward despite the formidable challenges confronting Indigenous Peoples in Asia.

I, on behalf of the Executive Council of AIPP, express our gratitude to you all for your generosity, courage, and faith in AIPP.

Gam A. Shimray
Secretary General

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Chiang Mai, Thailand

ABBREVIATIONS

AIPNEE	Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
AIYP	Asia Indigenous Youth Platform
ALF	Asia Land Forum
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
AMMS	Adavashi Mahila Maha Sangh
ANGNA	Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APRCM	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
BHR	Business and Human Rights
BIPF	Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum
CBDA	Citizenry-Based Development Academy
CBI5	Commitment Based Initiative 5
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CFR	Community Forest Rights Entitlement
CIPO	Cambodian Indigenous Peoples' Organization
CIPT	Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand
CIWWG	Cambodia Indigenous Women's Group
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
CO	Community Organizing
CPA	Cordillera Peoples Alliances
CSDM	Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DTP	Diplomacy Training Program
EC	Executive Council
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed and Consent
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FRC	Forest Right Committees
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
HA	Highlander Association
HEMN	Highland Environmental Management Network
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HRCPA	Human Rights Campaigns and Policy Advocacy
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IKPA	Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia
IKDS	Indigenous Knowledge and Data Sovereignty
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAG	Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group

IMPECT	Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association
IPF	The Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment
IPHRDs	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders
IPMG	Indigenous Peoples Major Group
IPOs	Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs)
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPwDs	Indigenous Persons with Disabilities
IVAN	Indigenous Voices Asia Network
IW	Indigenous Women
IWGIA	The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
IWHRDs	Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders
IWP	Indigenous Women Programme
JJVS	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha
JOAS	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Pansexual, Two-spirit, Asexual, and Ally
MOs	Member Organizations
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFDIN	National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO-FONIN	NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non-government organizations
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NIDWAN	National Indigenous Disabled Women Association of Nepal
NIPT	Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand
NIWA	Network of Indigenous Women in Asia
NIWF	National Indigenous Women's Federation
NPMHR	Naga Peoples' Movement for Human Rights
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme
OCL	Orisha Cement Limited
ODI	Open Development Initiative
OHCHR	Office of High Commissioner on Human Rights
ONLB	Office of the National Land Policy Board
OSMB	Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building
PC	Programme Committee
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act
RCB	Regional Capacity Building
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
SRC	Sirinthorn Anthropology Centre
SRIP	Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
UN	United Nations

UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on Rights to Indigenous Peoples
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEA-5	Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPR	Universal Periodical Review
VAIW	Violence Against Indigenous Women
VNR	Voluntary National Review

INTRODUCTION

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is the only regional organization of Indigenous Peoples in Asia that visualises and amplifies the voices and concerns of Indigenous Peoples and their intersectional groups such as Indigenous elderly, indigenous youth, Indigenous Women, and Indigenous persons/women with disabilities (IPwDs/IWwDs) for the recognition of their collective rights at all levels. It was founded in 1992 by Indigenous Peoples' strong movements. Since then, it is constantly supporting Indigenous Peoples for their rights, distinct cultures, and identities, self-determination, recognition; in addition to living with peace, justice, and dignity in Asia. AIPP has been continuously supporting and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples and the intersectional groups in their struggles and movements for enhancing the sustainable management systems of lands, territories, and resources for own future and development in an environment of peace, justice, and equality. AIPP strengthens the solidarity, cooperation, and capacities of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth, and Indigenous Persons/women with disabilities (IPwDs/IWwDs) in Asia for promotion and protection their collective and individual rights, cultures and distinct identities, and sustainable resource management systems for the self-determined development and self-determination. At present, AIPP has 46 members from 14 countries in Asia with 12 Indigenous Peoples' national alliances/networks (national formations), and 34 local and sub-national organizations.

Indigenous Peoples and their organizations, particularly members, partners, and their networks at the grassroots, who are struggling for their recognition, identities and self-determination, collective rights are the core strength of AIPP. In the recent years, the issue of intersectionality within indigeneity such as gender, youth, disability, LGBTQI+ are also appearing and advancing in the movements since their issues and concerns are not mainstreamed as well. AIPP, along with its members, partners, and allies join forces with people, organizations and networks who share same feelings and belief to empower Indigenous Peoples and their communities to build better lives, well-being, and livelihoods. Additionally, AIPP seek to build the broadest solidarity and cooperation with other Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations, social movements to strengthen and amplify the Indigenous and other movements towards achieving equality, peace, democracy, and justice. AIPP also seeks to promote and protect the integrity and harmony of the environment and nature, enhance the sustainable resource management systems. AIPP's work is grounded and functions at broader levels (local/national to regional and global levels); working with decision-makers, governments, UN agencies and corporations, to be able to speak out on bigger issues that pervade Indigenous communities.

AIPP has its own governing structure and mechanism that all its members, partners and secretariats follow strictly since its establishment. The General Assembly (GA) is the highest decision-making body that takes place every four years unless there are any unforeseen circumstances. The GA elects a 12-member Executive Council (EC), including Indigenous youth and Indigenous Women representatives, the Chairperson, and the Secretary-General and sub-regional EC representatives (8 members – 2 each from Mekong and Southeast Asia, 3 from South Asia and 1 from East Asia). The members have power and authority to elect the EC in the GA which is a democratic process that AIPP follows. The EC members

are primarily selected or elected based on consensus following the geographical representation and balance including the intersectional groups. Furthermore, the GA also adopts the 4-year Strategic Plan, and approves policies, guidelines, and resolutions based on the requirement of the organization. The Secretary-General is directly accountable to the EC and AIPP members and EC members are accountable to their respective AIPP members and constituency groups in the respective countries and sub-regions. The chairperson is equally responsible and accountable to the EC and AIPP members since he/she chairs all the EC meetings in consultation with the SG and fellow EC members. It also leads the Secretariat, which is based in Chiang Mai, Thailand for the effective implementation of programme activities that are being held. The Programme Committees, EC, member organizations and partner organizations are actively involved in programme implementation.

AIPP'S STRATEGIC TARGETS 2022

Vision

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

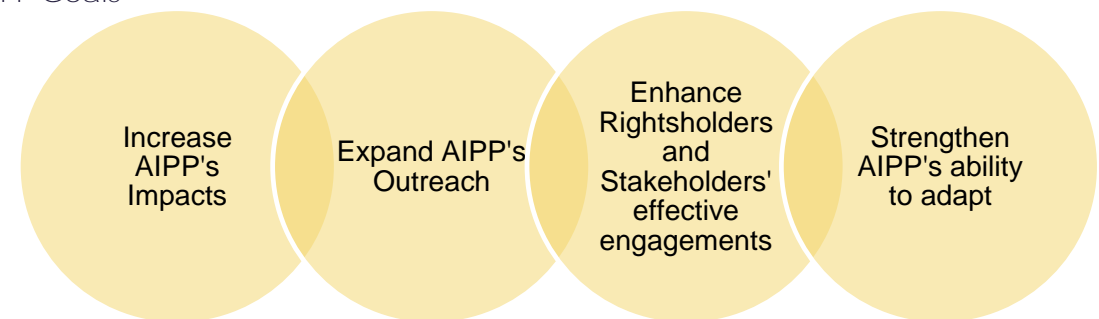
Mission

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

Core Values

AIPP's core values and principles provide grounding guidance for shaping the organization and its vision to steer AIPP in the right direction. AIPP including its EC, board and secretariat need to realize the mandate and vision of AIPP including its core values and principles which will guide to create the concrete political and strategic guide and support to the members. As mentioned below, AIPP has the core values of 'Self Determination', 'Foundational Leadership', 'Volunteerism/Voluntary Transition', 'Co-responsibility', 'Reconciliation', and 'Federalism'

AIPP Goals



AIPP Objectives

Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4
Strengthen governance and build co-responsibility among AIPP’s EC, MOs and networks for securing their rights and to create impacts at local and country levels.	Expand and build the capacity of the AIPP networks for greater outreach and integrated leadership with necessary skills.	Support AIPP’s MOs and networks in localizing SDGs, right-based conservation, FPIC, and related capacity building modules in their respective contexts.	Promote a culture of research and innovation to take new initiatives and approaches.
Focus on revival of Indigenous values, practices and principles of customary institutions and governance systems for a sustained advocacy & impact at all levels.	Create new channel of partnerships to expand networks of donors, knowledge & advocacy partners at all levels.	Expand and strengthen AIPP’s foundational and integrated leadership in realizing its organizational mandate and vision.	Build institutional, human capacity, and framework for catalyzing actions, communication, monitoring results and measuring impacts.
Focus on Indigenous knowledge for co-creation and documentation around bio-cultural landscapes including Indigenous food systems, natural resource management, biodiversity, and climate change with that of global best practices at all levels to create impacts.		Enhance IW, 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.	

Under Strategic Goal 1, AIPP implemented piloting Indigenous Peoples’ rights to self-determination and government focusing on Indigenous governance system, training module development including localizations in selected countries (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, and NE India), regional training on Indigenous self-government and democracy. Likewise, AIPP also carried out Research and produced advocacy materials, policy briefing papers, campaign materials and localization of these advocacy materials. In terms of institutional strengthening, AIPP supported its members and network in strengthening leadership and policy development, direct involvement of AIPP Executive Council (EC) in the country consultations and monitoring in addition to regular AIPP EC Meetings, AIPP Board Members meetings, organizational policy development and amendment.

AIPP implemented the Goal 2 through expansion of outreach and through engagement with networking, strengthening AIPP’s networks, and supportive CSOs, private sectors such as dialogue with private sectors on business and human rights at the regional and global levels. Furthermore, the engagement with Indigenous media by strengthening their media networks, media fellowship, and outreach through media engagements. Under AIPP’s Goal 3, AIPP engaged in supporting IPHRDs and Indigenous leaders to effectively engage and influence the human rights mechanisms at the regional and global level by consolidating common advocacy strategy and strengthened the engagement with National Human Rights Institutions (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, and the Philippines), and engaging with UN mechanisms. The documentation and evidence generation on human rights violation cases and supporting court cases and follow-up complaints in collaboration with IHPRDs have been continuous in 2022 as well. Furthermore, the capacity building for IPs leaders and IPHRDs especially focusing on Indigenous Women leaders and youth for strengthening Indigenous Women’s leadership to engage in advocacy at the country and regional level. AIPP continued to support Indigenous Women to engage in the dialogues with national and international experts, human rights mechanisms.

Under goal 4, AIPP engaged in research and innovation through all the programmes by conducting specific research on Indigenous Women’s role in governance system, analyzing civic space and producing innovative approaches to engage in democratization, redefining traditional justice system and Indigenous values and principles, and overall reflection of Indigenous leaders and movement building in the region. Further, AIPP highly prioritized on enhancement of monitoring and learning with all its partners and member organizations, reflection, and assessment to improve engagement of Indigenous Peoples in Asia. AIPP also amplified and improved the gender mainstreaming in all AIPP engagements and strengthened to adapt good practices on institutional development, staff capacity development, and setting clarity on vision, mission, and mandates.

AIPP Key Programmes and associated networks

AIPP has 6 programmes and 5 regional networks directly under the regional secretariat. AIPP's members and partners jointly implement the project interventions, advocacy and lobby, capacity building, research documentation and policy dialogues under these programmes and networks supported by different financial contributors and donors in different geographical areas.

#	Programmes	Networks
1.	Indigenous Women Programme	Network of Indigenous Women in Asia (NIWA)
2.	Environment Programme	Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA)
3.	Human Rights Campaign Policy Advocacy (HRCPA) Programme	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD)
4.	Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme	Asia Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP)
5.	Organizational Strengthening and Movement Building (OSMB)	AIPP ECs, Members and networks
6.	Communication Programme	Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN)

PROGRAMMES SPECIFIC PROGRESSES

1. Indigenous Women programme including NIWA Network

Indigenous Women Programme (IWP) prioritized 3 out of 4 goals of AIPP Strategic Plan in 2022. The programme focused on Objectives 1.2 and 1.3 under goal 1, objectives 2.2 under goal 2, and objectives 4.2 under goal 4 were the focus of the programme in the year. Mostly, the programme focused on quantitative data with minimum analysis based on qualitative targets aligning with the results matrix, which will be emphasized in 2023.

In a whole year, more than 989 Indigenous Women increased their capacity on documentation, networking, and advocacy under IWP including 44 at the regional level. At the national level, IW groups and their grassroots organizations able to develop their leadership and organizational management skills in Nepal and similarly, IW groups in Northeast India successfully opened their bank account, which was difficult in the past that created lot of problem in transferring the money for timely and successful implementation of the project. IWP, in partnership with NIWA (Network of Indigenous Women in Asia), successfully conducted the first NIWA exchange visit, Mekong region exchange, advocacy training to Indigenous Women and NIWA members, training on Leadership and Organizational Development, Community of Practice on climate and linking and learning on climate justice. In terms of financial sustainability, IWP has been able to secure funding from Ford Foundation, IUCN, OXFAM, and IWGIA in 2022.

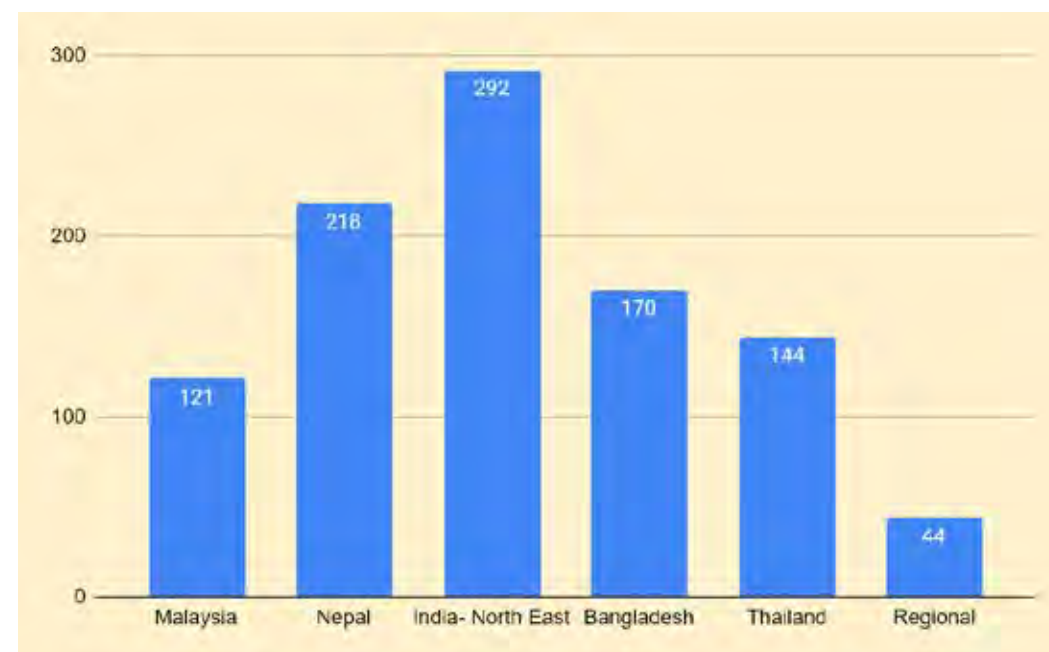


Figure 1: Beneficiaries of the capacity building of IWP in 2022

In relation to advocacy and lobby work under IWP, at least 91 Indigenous Women directly participated and intervened in different regional and global platforms such as CSW, APFSD, UNPFII, Global land Forum, Dushanbe Water conference, CEDAW and International

Women's Day celebration with a total of 16,367 indirect participants. These are the participants who attended the side event of APFSD, event on Kalpana Chakma, 4 events on CSW66, Dushanbe water conference, UNPFII, CEDAW high level discussion and consultation with special rapporteur on safe drinking water and sanitation. Some of the submissions made in 2022 were mainly general comments on GRIWAG to CEDAW, report on violence against Indigenous Women and girls in the context of the climate crisis including environmental degradation and related disaster risk mitigation and response submitted to special rapporteur and report on violence against women which is endorsed by 5 IW organizations in Nepal.

IWP has successfully finalized the policy Protection of Sexual Exploitation Harassment and Abuse (PSEAH) in guidance of the Gender Action Team (GAT) in 2022 in addition to its regular capacity building, advocacy, and networking. A series of consultations with the secretariat, GAT, and some of the partners were done and later presented to the Executive Committee members as part of the approval process. Moreover, IWP under Feminist Intersectional Forging Future (FIFF) project has also developed an intersectional guide for its consortium partners. Research, documentation, and publication had been prioritized by the programme for generating evidence and evidence-based advocacy in 2022. Most of the interventions under the programme were designed participatorily with the partners and stakeholders. IWP has published 6 publications on different issues related to IW including Herstory 6, and Water is Life documents which are focused on Indigenous Women. Herstory 6 has incorporated stories of Indigenous Women leaders from grassroots, and Water is Life is a position paper on the rights of Indigenous Women on water and natural resources. IWP was successful in conducting 5 side events at APFSD and CSW in 2022. IWP and NIWA were represented jointly in the CEDAW High-Level discussion. Additionally, the research report on COVID-19 and VAIW in Nepal and Bangladesh, and Land 2018-2021: Trends in land governance was also produced in 2022.

Most significant change story/stories and achievements

Through the IWP in 2022, the key issues of intersectionality emerged, highlighted, and captured in almost all interventions, events, and discussions to draw the interest and attention of all the members, partners, and relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, IWP has emphasized and strengthened the solidarity and cooperation amongst the IW organizations and networks and Indigenous People's organization in a clearly visible approach throughout the year. Moreover, Indigenous Women's key positions and strategies have become clearer in the sub-regional advocacy plans of IW. The political discussions and IPs engagement led by IWP and Environment programmes jointly in the water processes particularly the Dushanbe Water conference, Safe drinking water consultation were new to AIPP and the continuation of engagement on violence against IW and girls and CEDAW general recommendations 39 are key impacts and achievements of the programme. Moreover, effective networking in 4 sub-regions, strengthening the solidarity and support of IW and IP organizations for secured engagement in the global and regional processes are key successes and achievements in 2022.

As evidence, World Water Week 2022 was a new area of intervention that demonstrated an increased awareness of Indigenous Women on water governance issues, forming a new relationship between Indigenous Women and various stakeholders, especially the inter-government sector. IWP also intervened in water governance including the World Water Week in 2022 jointly with the Environment Programme and engaged in the land sector. This advanced Indigenous Women to engage and take the lead on future projects related to water and Indigenous issues. World Water Week 2022 has inspired the Shan Woman to conduct research to collect data on the Kok River's physical features, the ways of life of people who live along the two sides of the river, and the impacts of development projects on the river. She further reflected that this global event is a good start to open a space for Indigenous Women to voice out their local wisdom to sustainably live with water resources. The Shan woman has reported an increase in confidence and leadership skill after coming back from the World Water Week 2022. She aims to form an informal network of Indigenous Women who live along the two sides of the Kok River to exchange ideas. She also would like to continue her research project and has already started contacting university professors to get feedback.

The Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT) organized workshops on the water during World Water Week in 4 sub-regions in Thailand. Through this activity, IWNT expanded its scope of work and networks at the national and local levels particularly focusing on Southern, Western, and Northeastern regions. At the global level, AIPP intervened at the Dushanbe Water Conference in Tajikistan for the first time. In relation to the land sector, the workshop focusing on customary land tenure with the AIPP network and MRLG CT alliance was organized with a total of 30 (4 male and 26 female) representing 9 countries.

Moreover, the impacts of the IWP were not limited to the groups of Indigenous Women but also expand to other stakeholders including the inter-government sector. The programme effectively raised and utilized the funds in collaboration with other programmes and management within the timeframe. The Shan woman representative, alongside other Indigenous Women who presented at the event, were able to present their stories to ambassadors of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Later, the Australian Embassy, together with Oxfam, offered a 5-year project to the Indigenous Women groups to work on a storybook to collect stories from Indigenous Women leaders from different areas such as Cambodia, New Zealand, Thailand, etc.

Furthermore, the IWP successfully formed the Indigenous Women's network in Malaysia, which is known as "Wanita Orang Asal" on May 2, 2022, and developed the 3-years strategy to guide and strengthen the network with amplification of their voices and concerns throughout the country. Moreover, they organized an exchange at Kluang, Sabah Malaysia on 12-13 August 2022 focusing on grassroots Indigenous Women and their solidarity. The online launching of Herstory6 on the occasion of International Women's Day on the 8th of March 2022 garnered a reach of 9000 people while the publication alone reached over 7000 people.

2. Environment Programme including IKPA Network

In 2022 Environment Programme prioritized all the 4 goals of AIPP Strategic Plan. The objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 under goal 1, objectives 2.1 and 2.2 under goal 2, objectives 3.1 and 3.3 under goal 3, and objectives 4.1 and 4.2 under goal 4 were the focus of the programme for the year. The target set under each objective of the respective goals is quantitative in nature with minimum qualitative targets in its results matrix. In 2023, the realistic qualitative targets in the results matrix will be emphasized. Based on the analysis of the targets vs achievements of each specific objective under the target goals of the AIPP strategic plan, it is evident that Programme overachieved in all the objectives except 2.1. The status of the targets vs achievements is illustrated by the bar graph.

The 2022 is **the year of action, growth, and collaboration with strong teamwork** in consistent with community mobilization at local level, securing and signing three new long-term partnerships to advance

the recognition of and assertion of right to self-determination at all levels. The programme also strengthened the strategic and innovative culture of research and documentation at regional and country level. The leadership of the programme in International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) supported to



facilitate strong teamwork among Indigenous Peoples of the seven UN socio-cultural regions and influenced the outcomes of the COP15 at the global level. The unprecedented coverage of AIPP by more than 20 media including the Guardian at COP15 and intervening and contributing to the new areas of policy advocacy such as the Asia Park Congress and the UN Water Action Decade at regional and global levels respectively are milestone achievements. Also, the programme directly supported and strengthened the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples, foregrounding the presence and the leadership of AIPP EC members in the advocacy of AIPP at the country, regional, and global levels. Moreover, the programme also supported advancing the implementation of the gender policy of AIPP and mainstreaming the participation of Indigenous Women, Youth, Persons with Disabilities, and LGBTIQ.

It's a **year of new and long-term partnership** since the Environment Programme secured 3 long-term projects of 4-6 years within a year. Including these projects, the programme implemented 6 projects in 2022, namely, 'Indigenous Data Sovereignty' supported by Open Development Initiative (ODI), 'Building the Resiliency of Indigenous Communities on Climate Change Adaptation' supported by MISEREOR, 'Transformative Pathways: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities leading and scaling up conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity' supported by the International Climate Initiative (IKI),

'Strengthening Collective Forest Rights, Self-Governance and Indigenous Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples in Chhattisgarh and Odisha' supported by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), 'Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Biocentric Restoration' Project supported by the FAO, and 'Research Consultancy for country analyses on Indigenous Peoples, NDC, and REDD+ in Asia' supported by the UNDP.

Furthermore, it's a **year of discovering new initiatives and new areas of interventions for Indigenous peoples' rights and recognitions**. AIPP started to work on Water governance jointly between Environment and Indigenous Women programmes and secured funding from the Netherlands government for its participation and contribution to the UN 2023 Water Conference at the UN Headquarters, New York on 22-24 March 2023. This is our new area for policy advocacy to assert the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

Developing a Strategic and Innovative Culture on Research and Documentation

Environment programme was successful in **developing a strategic and innovative culture on research and documentation** in 2022 that created impacts at the regional and national level.

Country Level:

The Karen Indigenous Communities of Huaynanao, Samlang, Hinlekkai, and Huaykhanun villages in Chiang Mai, Thailand documented their common history and boundaries. Also, the Mlabri Indigenous Peoples in Nan and Prae Provinces documented their knowledge on Handcraft particularly on making bags and souvenirs from wild wine (Tapaeb) and promoted the products in online market. This helped in delineating their farm boundaries to minimize the land claim conflict with other ethnic groups.

IMPECT supported youth of Pongsa Village in Thailand to work with the knowledge holders and document knowledge on herbal medicines. Altogether 148 herbal plants were found and documented in their forest. As a result, knowledge holders found the sharing and discussion space to learn from each other about medicinal plants, harvesting time, and prayer (magic/spell). They managed to preserve their knowledge in the written form which used to be passed down verbally.

In Mainland India, particularly in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh and Sundargarh, Odisha, a total of 7 Indigenous Peoples' human rights violations were documented (4 by JJVS and 3 by ANGNA) in 2022, out of which 4 (3 by JJVS and 1 by ANGNA) were new cases and rest 3 cases were followed up by partners from previous years.

The publication of a photo story "Painting at the Crossroads" by Malaysian artist Shaq Koyok reflected on the challenges faced by his community and other Indigenous population in the country" highlighting the art activism.

A documentary focusing on the most important festival 'TÓH THĚ' (in English and Nepali language) of Tasa village in Manang District in Nepal. According to the belief system of the villagers, this festival brings happiness, peace, and prosperity to the village.

4 EC members (1 from India, 1 from Myanmar and 2 from Thailand) engaged and contributed to the publication and documentation of the programme.

Regional Level:

Created a wider impact and attention through publication on an unprecedented regional analysis on "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Asia: Are Governments recognizing the Rights, Roles, and Contributions of Indigenous Peoples" based on the research conducted in 10 Asian countries in support of FPP and UNDP, which was launched during the Bonn Climate Conference in presence of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations, CSOs, governments, and the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Strengthened the leadership of Karen Indigenous Woman, Ms. Noraeri Thungmueangthong, the chief of Huay E Khang village, with increased visibility at the regional and global levels through the launch of a first photo story entitled "The Classroom of Life: Indigenous Women in Thailand set up their forest as space for knowledge transmission" in 3 languages (English, Thai, and Karen) on the occasion of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. She also intervened in the Asia Africa Bi-regional gathering on climate change in N'Djamena, Chad from 13-16 October 2022.

The photo book on Rice diversity in Rotational Farming focusing on the coexistence of human and Nature in Karen and Lua communities of the Mae Hong Song Province, Thailand, and the importance of Indigenous Knowledge in the conservation of biodiversity was published in Thai and English languages.

AIPP and IMPECT promoted the work of IKPA during the side events and workshops at regional and international levels. This approach is new and innovative and should be promoted among other projects of AIPP.

Capacity Building

In relation to **capacity building**, the Environment programme conducted a total of 68 training, workshops, learning exchanges, and meetings including community planning and assessment at the local, state, country, and regional levels jointly with its members and partners in 2022. Considering the risks and challenges posed by the COVID-19, most of the activities were carried out at the local and national levels except for a few regional virtual activities. Altogether, a total of 4220 Indigenous Peoples including 1714 male, 2394 female, 372 youth, and 4 LGBTIQ benefited from these activities. As compared to 2021, it is an increase of 54% women and 8% youth with first-time representatives of LGBTIQ aligning

with gender justice policy. Yet, persons with disabilities need to be targeted in upcoming years.

The capacity building achievements at the regional and national level have been explained hereunder. At regional level, AIPP worked with 66 IP groups, 18 AIPP members, 12 partners and 4 EC members in 2022.



Country Level:

A total of 36 IPs benefited from 2 days-training of the IDKS framework in Thailand, which recommended further simplifying terms and languages to enable full understanding by the community members.

- IPs in Hinlekkai benefited and deepened their knowledge of GPS and ground survey on the community boundary on 23 July 2022, which helped to delineate the community boundary between Moo 4, 8, and 9.
- Lisu youth camp at Khun Jae village sensitized 53 youths on the importance and methods of playing Lisu music and traditional instruments. IMPECT supported revitalizing Lisu music and dance in the IKPA target areas.
- IMPECT facilitated the revision of the community protocol in Pong Sa village in Thailand, which included a fine of THB 500 for fishing in the protected area and a fine of THB 500 for encroaching land beyond the demarcation.
- IMPECT facilitated surveys of the buffer lines and reforestation with 2 communities in Chiang Mai and a community biodiversity survey of Mae Chan Tai with 12 working team members comprised of knowledge holders, youth, and community leaders. It is revealed that the Mae Chan Tai Forest area restored 1280.54 tons of carbon with 129 tree species.
- IMPECT supported the Mae Tam watershed committee as well as the community to strengthen collaboration and co-management with clear information on boundaries with the communities and local governments.

- Increased awareness of forest and land rights, self-governance, human rights, rights to LTRs, and the protection of biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge among IPs in Chhattisgarh and Odisha states, India. In both states, 15 Forest Right Committees (FRCs) were strengthened.
- The community members, networks, and forums such as Chhattisgarh Forest Rights Forum influenced the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) because of a long struggle and collective efforts of IPs with the submission of 45 forestland claims.
- Women's participation and leadership in the decision-making process increased in quantity 50 women in leadership (38 in Chhattisgarh and 12 in Odisha) who successfully secured their representation in 16 Gram Panchayat (10 in Chhattisgarh and 6 in Odisha), which also shows increased influences in decision-making.
- A total of 6 IPHRDs from India were supported financially who were under security threats due to the fight against land acquisition in Rajgangpur blocks, a rally, and a demonstration against Orisha Cement Limited (OCL).
- A total of 293 IPs was sensitized about IKDS framework in Malaysia on 9th August. Also, 50 IPs (29 female and 21 male) expressed the importance of the IKDS framework for advocacy and lobbying in Sabah in December.
- 23 IPs including PACOS Trust staff were trained on digital risks with key concepts, managing and evaluating security risks (threats, vulnerabilities, risks) and risk management methodology.

Regional level:

At the regional level;

- A total of 55 IPs from 7 countries namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam got benefited from the sensitization workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and a regional learning exchange that led to the establishment of the national working group on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- AIPP finalized the Indigenous Knowledge and Data Sovereignty (IKDS) framework for AIPP's work on knowledge and data management in the region with series of virtual and in person consultations.
- AIPP organized and supported a total of 11 inception meetings at regional and country level (i.e., one each at regional level (virtually) and at state level in Odisha by AIPP, 3, 4 and 2 at local level by IMPECT-Thailand, CorDis-Philippines and NGO-FONIN Nepal respectively) basically to facilitate common understanding on the outcomes, outputs and activities of the projects among the partners and target communities. As a result, the collective work plans were developed and partners understood the requirements of the donors including AIPP policy and guidelines, reporting templates and schedules.
- The online literacy training was organized for the first time with 38 participants representing 14 organizations in partnerships with ODI Thailand from 1 April to 27 May. Despite the challenges of internet connection, varied computer literacy and conflicting schedules, trainees found the training useful for their organizational work. 10 organizations out of 14 were able to submit the assignments after the training.

- EC members (1 from India, 1 from Malaysia, and 2 from Thailand) and 1 AIPP Foundation Board member contributed to the capacity-building activities of AIPP.

“Well done on the training; I learned a lot from the mentors and appreciated how deliberate you were in organising the event. I had difficulty attending religiously because it frequently coincided with my work, but I was able to watch some of the videos and even read through some of the materials so that I could keep up with the lessons.”

Mr. Prince Turtogo, Philippines (Quote by one of the training participants)

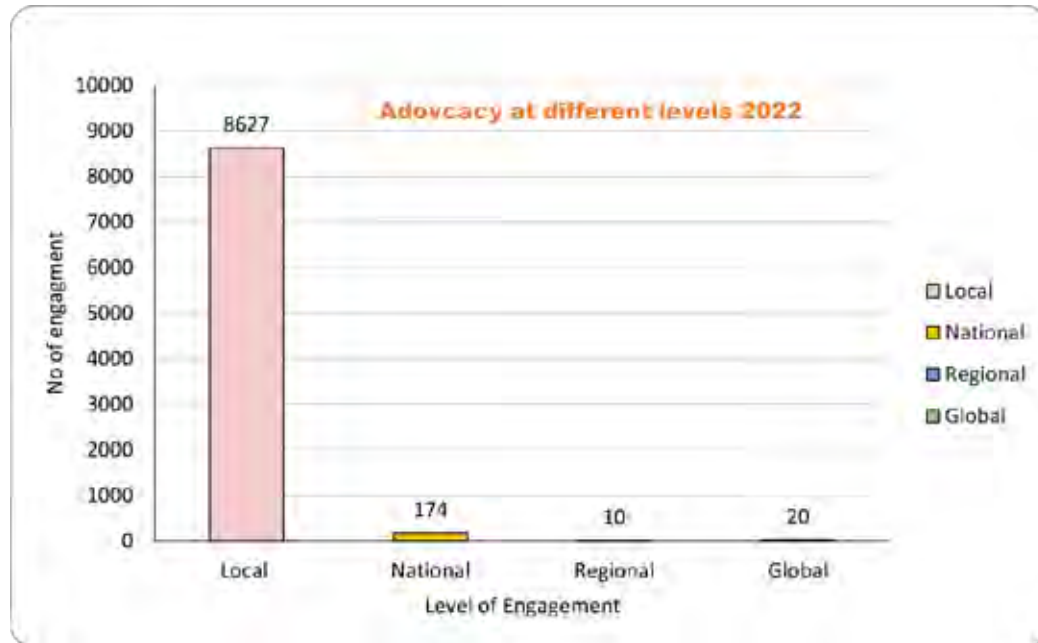
Direct Support for Livelihood Strengthening

Moreover, AIPP also supported **livelihood strengthening** through its members and partners at the National Level. Some of the key interventions and achievements in livelihood strengthening are:

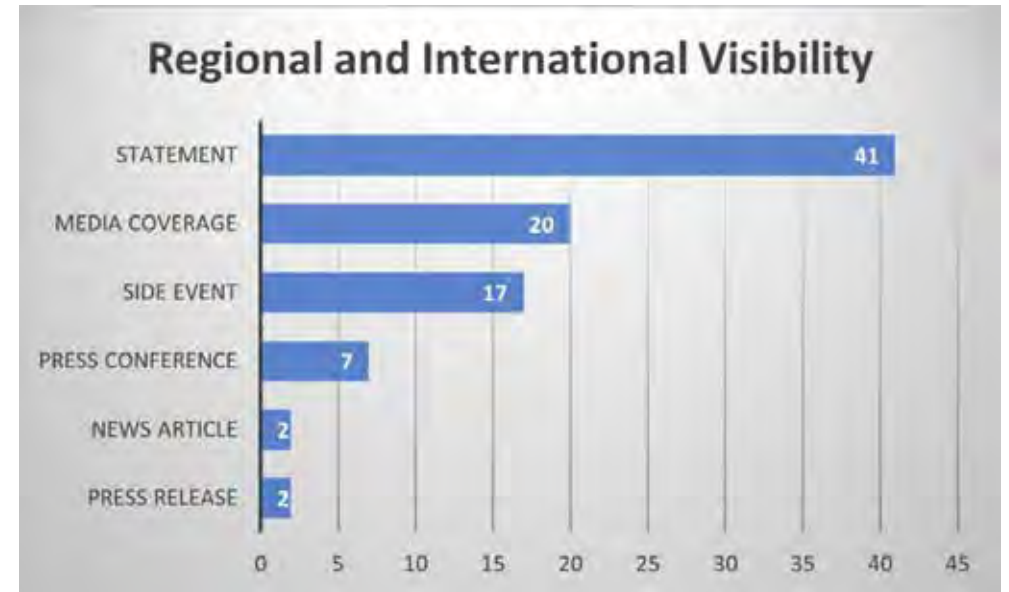
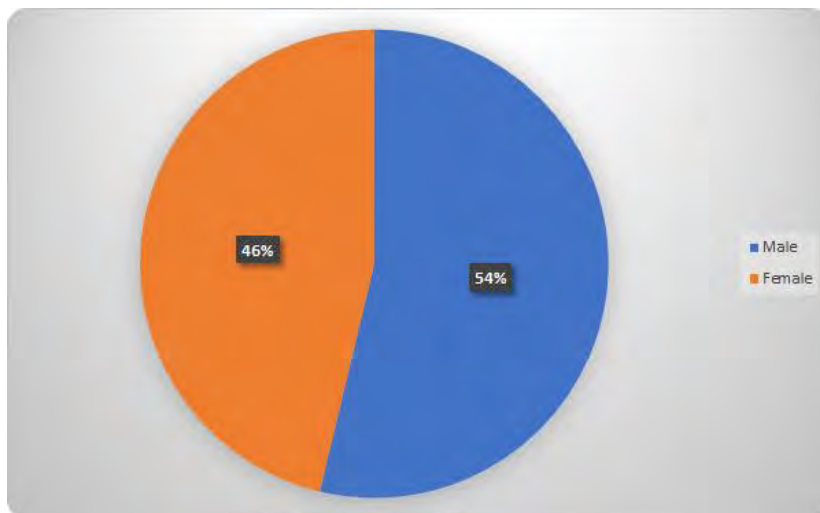
- 9 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were supported in Mainland India particularly in Jashpur in Chhattisgarh and Sundargarh in Odisha for strengthening women's economic empowerment through small savings and income generation activities such as farming, collection, and sale of NTFP, vermicomposting, Piggery, Grocery, and Mid-Day Meal supplies in school as a government programme.
- A total of 319 community members have benefited from the livelihoods training and support in Odisha and Chhattisgarh, India.
- In Nepal, 9 training on vegetable farming, animal husbandry, COVID-19 awareness raising and marketing for Thami people were organized in Ramche village, Barhbise, Sindhupalchowk and Chepang community in Sarikhet/Palase village, Makwanpur in Nepal.
- In the Philippines, CorDis supported in repairing the irrigation system from April to September through a Sotto irrigation rehabilitation project. The project benefitted 44 households with an estimated 21 hectares of irrigated land plus 5.5 hectares as an expansion area.
- CorDis conducted 2 days training on soil and pest management with 31 participants in Tanglag Liglig, Philippines to produce Indigenous micro-organisms, banana trunk fermented juice, water hyacinth fermented juice, banana fruit juice, papaya fruit juice and kohol amino acid as fertilizer. They also learned to prepare botanicals such as Madre de cacao, Oriental Herbal Nutrient using ginger leaves and roots, Dallak and Macabuhay.
- A training on Palay production improvement was implemented by CorDis in Tanglag with 35 participants and a rice field was allotted for a trial to implement Palay production techniques.
- 1 EC member from Mainland India engaged in the direct support for livelihood strengthening of Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Peoples continue to influence the advocacy agenda

AIPP and its members conducted 31 advocacy activities at local/state, country, regional, and global levels. A total of 8831 Indigenous Peoples (4744 males and 4084 females including 38 youth) participated in the advocacy activities of AIPP. The data disaggregation of the advocacy done in 2022 is illustrated by the graph below:



In 2021, the advocacy activities showed 58% male, and 41% female. However, the advocacy activities in 2022 have increased the female participation to 46%. The graph below shows the data on the number of press releases, news articles, and statements Issued; number of side events, and press conference organized; and number of media coverage at regional and international levels:



At international level, AIPP, as one of the co-chairs of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), facilitated the strong teamwork of IPs from all seven UN Socio-cultural regions prior during the COP15, which ultimately influenced the COP outcomes. The final text of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has 4 goals and 23 targets out of which 1 goal and 7 targets specifically mentions about traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' rights. The term 'Indigenous Peoples' is mentioned 18 times, the term 'human rights' is mentioned 5 times and target 21 specifically focuses on the full protection of Environmental Human Rights Defenders. Further there is specific references of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), full and effective participation in decision making and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). This is a historical milestone compared to the 2010-2020 Strategic Framework which has only one target on traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and no mention of human rights at all. AIPP organized 2 side events and contributed to 5 side events of IIFB including the facilitation of the meeting with members of the European Parliament.

AIPP is the focal point of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), thus, continued to contribute and strengthen the climate movement of IPs at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Besides, AIPP maintained the visibility of the ground stories of Asia Indigenous Peoples by organizing 3 side events and 1 press conference. Also, AIPP contributed as speakers to the 3 side events of other organizations.

AIPP and its members in Thailand together with Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) attended the World Forestry Congress in Seoul, South Korea and organized 3 side events highlighting the roles and contributions of IPs in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. As a result, the Seoul Forest Declaration adopted by the Congress, explicitly mentions that "Forest-based solutions must be inclusive of the perspectives of family

farmers, smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth and respectful of their rights, and they must empower them to participate equitably in decision-making and sustainable forest value chains.”

The Ministerial Declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 5 has recognized Indigenous Peoples along with their contribution to its articles 22 and 23. Mr. Prem Singh Tharu from AIPP was selected as a member of the Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (IMAG) of Global Environment Outlook (GEO-7). The GEO-7 procedure document has recognized Indigenous Knowledge and data and has planned to make a separate chapter on Indigenous Knowledge. In addition, the Dushanbe Water Conference Declaration has recognized the contribution of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Knowledge as well as has separated Indigenous Peoples from Local Communities.

At the Regional Level, AIPP facilitated the participation of IPs in the Asia Park Congress from 24-29 May in Sabah, Malaysia in collaboration with the PACOS Trust and ICCA Consortium. IPs had their own space for events, cultural performances, publication, and display of Indigenous products. The strong presence of IPs in Congress influenced the Kota Kinabalu Declaration adopted by the Asian States. The declaration mentioned Indigenous Peoples 11 times but together with local communities. Indigenous Peoples issued their own declaration popularly known as the Api-Api Declaration which was shaped by the contributions of 247 representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities from 9 Countries in Asia. Moreover, the 7th Asia Pacific Conference on Environment and Development recognized the contributions of IPs to environment-friendly sustainable developments along with respect to Indigenous Knowledge and good practices.

At the National Level, particularly in case of Mainland India at district level, JJVS in Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, and ANGNA in Sundargarh, Odisha India continued their regular advocacy for effective and meaningful implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA). The state government of Chhattisgarh tabled the draft PESA Rule in the cabinet which was adopted by the cabinet decision. However, prior to its adoption, the government made a lot of changes leading to the weakening of the PESA Rule. In the Sundargarh district of Odisha, ANGNA and Indigenous Peoples’ Networks jointly raised the issue of community forestland titles and demanded the government for community forestland titles to the communities who have already submitted the claims. As a result, the government of Sundargarh district issued the notification for the submission of new claims and resubmission of incomplete claims with specific dates of action for claim submission, verification, and distribution of the community forestland titles. As a result, partners in India JJVS and ANGNA submitted a total of 33 (2 by JJVS, 6 by ANGNA, 8 new submissions, and 25 resubmissions as per the notice of the government for resubmission) claims in 2022 alongwith follow up, dialogue and community mobilizations for the same. JJVS also organized a dialogue with the forest department, tribal welfare department and district administration office at District Panchayat Hall, Jashpur about effective implementation of the community forest rights in those village where the CFR entitlement is still pending.

IPF, in Thailand, conducted a dialogue workshop with duty bearers and media on 8 August 2022 at the Sirinthorn Anthropology Centre (SRC) in Bangkok. The Department of Social and Human Security, Mahidol University, Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, SRC, and Indigenous leaders attended the dialogue and exchanged experiences on the development of Indigenous Peoples’ databases, information sharing among agencies and possible collaboration. The FPIC including the IKDS concept was also discussed during the meeting. In addition, IMPECT supported the Highland Environmental Management Network (HEMN) Committee meeting which was attended by 42 representatives of the watershed network from 9 areas covering 4 provinces (Nan, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Mae Hong Son). The Participants shared the work and situation of each network as well as get updated on the issue of the National Land Policy Committee (NLPC). Most of the community’s leaders lack the ability to keep track of all the information relating to new laws and policies. In addition, there was an exchange on the land management model in Ban Luang Subdistrict, Chom Thong District, Chiangmai Province, to learn conflict management over land and resource issues. Community leaders of all 9 areas have come up with more concrete resource management ideas and approaches.

The Mae Tum and Mae Yang Min Basin Network, together with the Mae Lao Basin Network, with the support of IMPECT discussed the direction of the network’s further implementation. Network leaders of each area, supportive organizations, and the Tha Kor municipal representatives exchanged their experiences and lessons, including the perspectives on the development of each community, as well as providing guidelines for better resource and land management activities in a community-level linking to the sub-basin network and larger networks to lead to further policy-level implementation. The Mae Tum watershed network committees with the support of IMPECT increased the understanding of land management as well as the law and policies related to natural resources and biodiversity management for highlanders and lowlanders. IMPECT and its partners generated a common understanding of land management in the forest areas and provided recommendations to government agencies as the current policies are not friendly to IPs living in the forest area. The first concern of IPs is on mapping where the government denied the community map and only used the satellite map in the year 2002. The second concern is on recognition of the rotational farming practices and removing the condition of land lease.

IMPECT together with NGOs and the Office of the National Land Policy Board (ONLB) co-organized a workshop on Peoples’ Voice on National Land policy in Bangkok, Thailand. Out of 35 participants, 21 were IPs. The key demand shared by the people is listed below:

- Recognition of the customary land tenure of Indigenous Peoples, and Local communities.
- No discrimination in implementing the policies.
- Respect the Free, Prior, and Informed (FPIC)
- The formulation of any policy should embed a participatory approach.
- Implementation of this policy should not violate any rights of the people.

In Nepal, NGO-FONIN facilitated the participation of IPs in the Government activities such as the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) orientation hosted by the Ministry of Forest and Environment, and programme on Forest Policy and the Recognition of Indigenous

Peoples' Rights. NGO FONIN also organized lobby events with government, political parties, and related stakeholders at local and national levels. NGO-FONIN also organized meeting on 17 December 2022 at the Babarmahal, Kathmandu with the provincial authorities focusing on the fund for IPs with government representatives namely Honorable House of Representative, Ram Kumar Rai, Hon. Sudan Kirati, Former Hon. Tanka Rai, Former Hon. Mani Khambu Kirati, and Advisor of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Civil Aviation, Mr. Prithvi Kirati. The government and House of Representatives have pledged to allocate a budget for the IPs in the fiscal year 2022/2023 and take necessary initiatives at a policy level to mention the identity of IPs in the policies brought by the Government of Nepal.

NGO FONIN attended a meeting on 19 December 2022 at Lalitpur related to the government budget for the protection of the language and culture of the IPs in Nepal, where NGO FONIN shared about the Marijuana that has been used by IPs as a traditional medicine but is considered illegal in Nepal. NGO FONIN has proposed that the government must revise the provision to legalize it.

In Philippines, the IPs from different provinces intervened in the Peasant Forum from 21-22 October in the Philippines. As a result, a petition was drafted and signed to request the Department of Agriculture to conduct massive soil testing in Tabuk City and put up a soil testing laboratory in Tabuk. The situation of IP farmers was also shared in the Forum. Two staff of the CorDis participated in the 9th South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy (CBDA) with the theme Ecosystem Approach to Disaster Risks and Climate Change held in Zamboanga del Norte. The CBDA is an innovative modality for sharing and learning from good practices at the local and community levels conducted across the globe by various networks and organizations.

“Forest is our mother and life, as a mother cares and grows the child, the Forest gives us house, clothes, foods, medicine, peace, and happiness.”
Mukhiya of Lakra Ghara Village, Bargaon Sundargarh, Odishda India

3. Human Rights Campaign, Policy Advocacy Programme including IPHRD Network

During COVID-19 pandemic, HRCPA programme focused on reflection, assessment and streamlining existing initiatives, which also gave opportunity to venture into new avenues that needed attention. The year 2022 focused on implementing some of the lessons learned from previous years and initiating implementation of new ideas and interventions. IPs continue to face serious political repression, social discrimination, and economic deprivation and exploitation in Asia. This has intensified in the last few years leaving little space for negotiations and improvement concerning the political rights of IPs. The experience of regression became glaring during the pandemic when legislative developments in several countries had detrimental consequences on IP rights. HRCPA contributed to the AIPP's engagement on the political issue by mobilizing its members and networks to intensify the engagement on the right to self-determination and democratization at the country and global level. The legitimate and collective actions by IPs to defend their lands, territories and resources are met with militarization and repression with no access to justice in most countries of Asia.

Strengthening IPHRDs network and its members including the focal organizations in 9 countries was the focus in addressing the IPs' human rights situations in the region. HRCPA managed to continue the work through the focal organizations and network members all through some small grants and fellowships despite the phase-out of the EIDHR support. Also, HRCPA managed to influence the members and partners in embodying AIPP's core values and principles for incremental changes. HRCPA programme has contributed in some way to the collective work of AIPP in dismantling that notion and inculcating shared values and principles. Through the support of IWGIA, the Samdhana Institute, SIDA and other coalitions, HRCPA increased sharing of responsibilities from IPHRD focal organizations and members to continue the work in strengthening IPHRD network in addressing the human rights situation of IPs. Inclusion and integration of the intersectional groups, particularly Indigenous Women and Indigenous Persons with disabilities have been continuous priority. As one of the programmatic focuses in this strategic period (2021-2024), HRCPA continued with the building the capacity building of IPHRD focal organizations to defend and address human rights issues and violations through evidence generation and documentation. The fellowship with the focal organizations supported this endeavor, as a result focal organizations have been able to document and maintain their database on violations of rights against IPHRDs. This fed into the regional database maintained by the programme. Between January 2019 to October 2022, a total of 528 cases were recorded in the database covering a wide range of issues from violation of land rights, attacks, criminalization, false allegations, red tagging, environmental issues, intimidation, violence against women, killings, etc. Bangladesh recorded the highest number of violations (190 cases), followed by the Philippines with 143 cases recorded.

Capacity building particularly strengthening the IPHRD focal organizations in the areas of project management, financial management, advocacy at the national and international levels, specifically on the use of existing mechanisms and instruments were focus in 2022. The regional exchange of IPHRDs reflected on the lessons learnt and charting ways forward. The particular emphasis was also given on streamlining the agenda of Indigenous Women and Indigenous Peoples with Disabilities and other intersectional groups. Also, HRCPA also continued to work on streamlining the capacity building initiative of the partners at the country level. HRCPA programme along with the IPHRD focal organizations localized the training modules to train and build a strong and grounded leadership who will lead the movement building and advocacy at all levels and creating an impact on the ground. The partners in the Philippines, Nepal, and Bangladesh have drafted the localized module and others have targeted for 2023.

In Addition, HRCPA started to work on annual regional situational report of IPHRDs and initiated to document the IP's human rights situational reports in Bangladesh, the Philippines, India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. In 2023, HRCPA will put more efforts on this situational report to be streamlined. The year 2022 opened for in-person advocacy meetings, capacity-building training, exchanges for IPHRDs, and regional dialogues. As a result, the programme is able to raise the issues, visions, and agenda particularly of IPHRDs in the region. The thematic engagements included but were not limited to business and

human rights, lands, territories and resources, self-determination, enhanced participation of the IPs in the UN mechanisms, criminalization, and violation of rights of IPs including rights of IPHRDs, Indigenous languages, etc.

Securing land tenure rights is one of AIPP's strategies to achieve land rights and respond to climate change. HRCPA has been in the process of developing regional and country land rights strategies and forming a regional land rights platform. This campaign and advocacy are implemented in close collaboration with the environment and Indigenous Women programmes. In this regard, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, and Malaysia are finalizing country land rights strategy and Bangladesh, Nepal, North-East India, and Mainland India have done a few rounds of consultation for building country land rights strategy.

In terms of research, knowledge generation and production, HRCPA led the study on state of civil societies and Indigenous Peoples in four countries of Asia – Malaysia, Bangladesh, Nepal, and India. The output of this study is the country analysis of the cause of shrinking of civic spaces, and country specific drivers of civic spaces dynamics in these countries and a regional synthesis to draw common frame to understand the commonalities and differences between the state of civil societies and Indigenous Peoples in the four countries. This initiative was part of the core project of AIPP on **'Reclaiming democratic spaces and creating alternative civic responsibilities for realizing the right to Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples (IPs)'**.

Other research areas were:

- Analytical study on Peace Accords to understand the nature of existing peace accords in Asia and explore the causes for their ineffectiveness and provide concrete recommendations for transcending the structural barriers and limitations toward meaningful autonomy and self-government.
- Initiate research and documentation on Indigenous customary justice systems and access to justice in accordance with SDG 16 to tackle the global gap to justice and justice for all.

A conference dialogue on Indigenous self-governance, civic space, democracy, and pluralism, was organized to share experiences and consider approaches for addressing closing civic space and advancing greater protection of Indigenous governance and autonomy. In essence, the state structure has always been closed to indigeneity and civic space because the rights of IPs are not recognized. While Indigenous movements have found solidarity at the national and regional levels, these initiatives have also met with negative and often violent responses from some sectors of society, when viewed as being against the interests of both the larger segment of the society and the state. While participation of non-Indigenous organizations, activists, and academics, etc. has increased in recent times, participation of IPs and IP advocates remains minimal, as these efforts continue to face hostile responses from both the state and mainstream society in some countries. This was a collaborative effort of AIPP, in partnership with the Global Centre for Pluralism (GCP), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and Diplomacy

Training Programme (DTP). HRCPA will continue to lead in analysis and learning forward to be able to engage more deeply on the issue.

The HRCPA programme has also begun to facilitate the strategic use of platforms to go beyond its participation and advocacy using the UN mechanisms and mandates relating to IPs. Lobby and dialogue with the EU and other potential governments on specific issues such as peace accords and peace negotiations beyond Asia have been initiated to mobilize international and bilateral opinion on Indigenous issues to influence Asian governments under the circumstances of narrowing political space in Asia. Towards this, some initiatives have been taken with positive indications from countries like New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Bolivia. HRCPA has concrete plans in place to continue this work in 2023 in collaboration with the DTP, Indigenous Coordinating Body on enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples in the UN mechanisms, IWGIA, GCP, etc.

The initiative that begun in 2020 to document Collective Protection Mechanism was further strengthened in 2022 with the development of guidelines in partnership with PACOS-Malaysia. The Collective Protective Mechanisms developed by Indigenous communities are to be used as an effective way of responding to violation of their rights relating to lands, territories and resources will be promoted through regionalization—up-scaling as a tool for self-governance and enforcing FPIC as well as out-scaling to other countries—in close collaboration with the Environment Programme and other programmes as a cross-cutting and core thematic issue.

Advocacy at the Global and Regional Levels:

In 2022, a total of 98 IPHRDs (males 57, females 41) participated and contributed to the relevant regional and international meetings/conferences including UN Mechanisms, Land Rights, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Business and Human Rights (BHR), etc. with the support of AIPP where a total of 56 of them (Males 32, females 24) were directly funded by AIPP.

In UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) 21st session (25 April to 6 May), AIPP supported 5 delegates to participate in New York, in which AIPP delivered 5 statements and submitted 7 statements. AIPP conducted online side events with 40-50 participants on the theme of 'The Right to Free Prior Informed Consent' and "the Duty of Due Diligence: Business and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" and 'Strengthening democracies in Asia through recognition of Indigenous People's right to self-determination as enshrined in the UNDRIP". HRCPA programme coordinated an online IP caucus prior to the session with the UNSRIP, UNPFII members, representatives of member states, Indigenous Coordinating committee of the enhanced participation. The programme also nominated speakers for the Asia Regional Dialogues. This engagement has forged partnerships and future strategies with different organizations, especially in the enhanced participation dialogue process and also in the engagement with friendly governments in addressing the situation of IPHRDs in the region. HRCPA followed up on those discussions and deepened the engagements and conversations.

With the support of the EIDHR project, an Indigenous Women Human Rights Defender (IWHRDs) and AIPP's EC member, Ms. Maslah Rompado (Malaysia) attended the 82nd session of CEDAW: General Recommendation for Indigenous Women and Girls in Geneva (26-28 June 2022). The continuous work of Indigenous Women across the work and AIPP led to the adoption of the general recommendation No. 39 on the rights of Indigenous Women and girls. This was the first time CEDAW calls on the state parties to pay more attention to issues affecting Indigenous Women and girls specifically and to take measures to comply with their obligations under CEDAW.

Similarly, the 3rd UN South Asia Forum on BHR was organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh in a hybrid format for 3 days (28-30 March 2022). AIPP with other stakeholders organized 2 side events on the topics of "Indigenous Voices: Transforming Business Operations in Indigenous Territories" and "Corporate Capture in South Asia: Cases of Resistance by Peoples' Movements and Recommendations for a UN Binding Treaty to Regulate Corporate Activity" respectively. A total of 18 IPHRDs (5 females & 13 males) from Nepal and Bangladesh intervened actively raising questions and recommendations in different sessions of the forum.

In addition, with the support of the EIDHR, Mr. Prem Singh Tharu (AIPP) attended the APFSD (28-30 March) at the UN Conference Centre, Bangkok, where AIPP organized 2 side events entitled "Indigenous Education for Self-Determined Development" jointly with IPMG and "Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Natural Resources Rights in the context of COVID-19: Trends and experiences from the ground for building back better" jointly with FAO and OHCHR. Mr. Prem intervened on agenda item 2(b) Review of regional progress on SDGs particularly on SDG 4 and 15 during Roundtable Dialogues.

The 15th Session of Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) convened in Geneva, Switzerland for 6 days (4-8 July) with a total of 17 IPs (7 Males and 10 Females) from Asia, mainly from Malaysia, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, and Myanmar. Among them, 5 IPs (3 females & 2 males) were supported by AIPP through the CISU project. Altogether 7 statements were delivered by AIPP and Asia IP Caucus in different thematic sessions. The side events on "Strengthening democracies in Asia through the recognition of IP's right to self-determination" jointly with DTP and IWGIA and "Indigenous Women implementing UNDRIP jointly with the NIWA and IPHRD network.

Furthermore, the IP caucus participated in the global IP caucus and put forth IPs' issues and concerns. Asia IP caucus discussed effective engagement strategies, the content of the statements, etc. Also, the IP caucus met the UNSRIP and discussed the issues of criminalization of IPHRDs and situations of IPs in Asia including future collaborations like co-organizing the regional consultation, country visits, etc. AIPP also coordinated the meeting with the EMRIP members and had an intense discussion on the Asia IP agenda and collaboration within their mandate. AIPP colleagues also met the representative from the Department of Foreign Affairs-Australia and discussed ways forward in engaging with the Australian government on the issue of IPHRD. This collaboration is being strengthened through the DTP and DFAT offices.

The 2022 UN Responsible BHR Forum with the theme of 'Harnessing Levers of Change' was held (20–22 September). It was co-organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), and the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG). A total of 11 IPHRDs (4 females & 7 males) participated in the forum physically. AIPP and Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI) jointly organized a side event during the forum.

Furthermore, the Asia Task Force on the Legally Binding Instrument (ATF) and the ESCR-Net conducted a regional mission in Thailand during the sessions of the Asia Pacific Responsible BHR forum (20-22 September). During the mission, a workshop on Capacity Building on Corporate Accountability and Human Rights, a Diplomatic briefing, and side events were organized.

AIPP, in partnership with GCP, IWGIA, and DTP, organized a regional conference to share experiences and consider approaches for addressing civic space and advancing greater protection of Indigenous governance and autonomy. IPs continue to reclaim their sovereignty and rights over their lands, territories, and resources while remaining largely outside of the social, political, and administrative structure of the state. The conference looked at practical reflections on civic space across a diverse set of countries in the region and how to connect this with struggles towards the realization of Indigenous rights. The conference also looked at the notion of pluralism – a commitment to living together productively with diversity – as a core governing principle that can support the realization of Indigenous rights and the protection of Indigenous governance systems. Respect for human rights underpins pluralism. Bringing experiences from other contexts in the Americas and beyond, these sessions explored how pluralism and IP rights approaches can mutually support and reinforce one another for more inclusive and respectful societies. During the last decade, a contraction of civic space and unprecedented assault on the judiciary, independent media, civil society, and opposition parties in Asia's democracies have had a disproportionate impact on IPs. Increasing repression and violation of human rights are further impacting IP rights. According to Global Witness, IPs were the target of 5 out of 7 mass killings recorded in 2020¹. The disproportionate number of human rights violations against IPs reflects the historic conflict over resource extraction and militarization of their territories.

The fundamental issues of IP rights to lands, territories, and resources and self-determination remain unaddressed. Many IPs do not have citizenship and their institutions

¹Global Witness Report (2021) Last Line of Defense. Available at: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/last-line-defence/#:~:text=In%202020%2C%20we%20recorded%2027,for%20biodiversity%20and%20the%20climate>.

and practices including ways of knowing and being are not recognized. The state structure has always bypassed indigeneity and civic space has been limited because IP rights are not recognized. Even where some rights are recognized, they are ignored and not implemented. While Indigenous movements have found solidarity at national and regional levels, these initiatives have also met with negative and often violent responses from the states and some sectors of society, since it viewed as being against the interests of both the larger segment of society and the state. While the participation of non-Indigenous organizations, activists, academics, etc., has increased to support IP movements in recent times, participation of IPs themselves and advocates remains minimal, as these efforts continue to face hostile responses from the state and mainstream society in some countries. Some of the ways forward came out from the discussions were.

1. Cultural revival and revision of history through partnerships with universities, NGOs, etc., and through cultural exchange and dialogue, media sensitization
2. Work with local government to jumpstart policy discussions to be in tune with the on-the-ground reality.
3. Capacity building and training to further improve IP knowledge, rights, customary laws, and UN mechanisms to build leverage.
4. Build common cause and solidarity with other IP organizations with similar issues/challenges across contexts by building consensus on decolonizing, self-determination for IPs.

For the advocacy at the regional level, the 2nd Asia Pacific Environmental Human Rights Defenders Forum was held at Thammasat University in Bangkok (25-27 October), in partnership with the OHCHR-Asia, UNEP, Faculty of Law Thammasat University, Asian Research Institute for Environmental Law, Asia Pacific Network of Environment Defenders (APNED), DTP, Earth Rights International (ERI) and FORUM-ASIA. A total of 200 participants (incl. in person and online) including 7 (4 females & 3 males) supported by AIPP joined the event, which focused the session on Environmental defenders in conflict situations (moderated by Alma Angelika Kahlos, ERI) with experts from different fields including Shohel Chandra Hajang, representing AIPP discussed the compounding effects of militarization on the protection of the environment focusing on Militarism in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and a case of Marriot Hotel Construction in CHT, Bangladesh.

ASEAN Civil Society Conference /ASEAN Peoples' Forum (ACSC/APF) held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (3-5 November) was joined by 11 delegates (6 females and 5 males), which was attended by more than 500 participants. Likewise, the 11th session on the **BHR Global forum**, (28-30 November) in Geneva was participated by 12 IPs (6 females and 6 Males) who contributed to IPs statements in opening and closing sessions. Also, the side events organized by IWGIA and IPRI on Profit Vs Rights, a follow-up meeting with the SRRIP (Nepal case), and a meeting with the Finish embassy and UNWGBHR Vice-chair were conducted. Furthermore, they met the Malaysia (Permanent Mission) and Thailand (Embassy) governments.

Also, AIPP and Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum (BIPF) jointly organized a webinar on 'Reflection of 25 years of CHT Accord for greater co-responsibility, solidarity and movement (20 December), which was moderated by Mr. Sanjeeb Drong, General

Secretary, BIPF with speakers namely, Mr. Ushatan Talukder, ex-parliamentarian and Vice-president, Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS); Professor Dr. Tone Bleie, University of Tromso, Norway & Member, the CHT International Commission, Norway; Mr. Gam A. Shimray, Secretary General, AIPP; a Video message of Ms. Kathrin Wessendorf, Executive Director, IWGIA, Mr. Adam Lunn, Global Focal Point & Facilitator, Zero Tolerance Initiative (ZTI), Spain; Mr. Patrick Earle, Executive Director, DTP, Australia and Mr. Ruben Kondrup, Solidarity and Movement Coordinator, ESCR-Net, Denmark providing solidarity messages full implementation of the CHT accord. A total of 30 participants joined the webinar and 1000 participants watched this webinar through AIPP Facebook Live. A national daily of Bangladesh, New Age, and two online portals covered the news of the webinar.

Similarly, the **enhanced participation meeting** of IPs (21-24 November) was attended by Mr. Shankar Limbu (Nepal) and Ms. Jenifer Lasimbang (Malaysia) in Geneva, Switzerland focusing on

possible ways to enhance the participation of IPs in the work of the Human Rights Council (HRC). The "**Asia/Pacific Regional Partner Consultation Workshop on land rights issues**" was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, (11-13 October) organized by Brot für die Welt (BfdW) in Berlin in which AIPP delivered a Keynote speech. The online **Asia Preparatory Meeting (25 March)** was organized as part of preparation of Asia caucus to UNPFII attended by 31 participants with the support of AIPP Management, NIWA, EC Member and EMRIP representative from Asia.

The Advocacy at national level, mainly focused on consultation on BHR's National Baseline Assessment (NBA) for the National Action Plan on BHR (NAPBHR) (28 October) in Sawarak, Malaysia. Also, a total of 22 IPHRDs from Malaysia participated in the UN human rights mechanism to present their human rights situations targeting mainly the UNPFII, EMRIP, the World Conference of Indigenous Women (WCIW), the Asia Pacific Forum on BHR, ACSC/APF, High-Level Political Forum on SDGs etc.

In case of Bangladesh, the call for a greater movement with immediate action for full implementation was organized after 25 Years of signing CHT Accord. BIPF led a mass action of 25 days to celebrate the 25 years of the CHT Accord in Bangladesh (25 November to 20 December), mainly with discussion meetings, mass gatherings, human chains, workshops, publishing a solidarity statement and online seminar focusing on the importance of CHT accord full implementation. On 2nd December 2022, BIPF, in collaboration with PCJSS, organized a discussion at the auditorium of the Liberation War Museum in Dhaka, which was participated in solidarity by more than 400 individuals from mainstream Bengali and Indigenous communities including CSOs/NGO representatives, political party members, human rights activists, cultural activists, researchers and journalists. HRCPA programme also organized MRLG Case study validation workshop (16 September) in Chiang Mai in collaboration with IW and Communication programmes.

Capacity building

AIPP, together with Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) and Partners of Community Organizations (PACOS), co-hosted a regional learning exchange/workshop for IPHRDs (16 - 20 June) in Sabah, Malaysia. A total of 52 IPs (23 females & 29 males) including Person with Disabilities (1); Youth (1), one representative each from IKPA, IVAN and NIWA from 10 countries actively participated throughout the event. Also, the EIDHR fund supported the participation of 32 IPHRDs (16 females and 16 males) in 3rd Regional Consultation on Indigenous Data Sovereignty Framework in Asia (June 22-23) in Chiang Mai, Thailand representing 8 countries (namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam) for the development of the IKDS.

As part of capacity building, the Indigenous Navigator coordination meeting (28 March) was held with the steering committee members, consortium partners, and national partners. Likewise, the workshop “Strengthening Customary Tenure Advocacy Initiatives in AIPP Network CSOs and MRLG CT Alliance” was organized (27-30 May) at Bangkok in hybrid mode with a total 30 (26 females & 4 males) from 9 countries. Similar event on “Indigenous Women in Mekong Regional Exchange: Unpacking Indigenous Women’s roles in Customary Forest Tenure and Water Governance” was organized jointly with MRLG, Oxfam-Mekong-Inclusion Project, SIDA, NIWA, IVAN on 6-8 April, which was participated by 30 IPs (23 females & 7 males) from 9 countries, member of Steering Committee of NIWA, Media, MRLG Regional Alliance, Donors, and stakeholders.

AIPP hosted a briefing session (virtual) on “Enhancing the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in the United Nations” on 21 October at Bangkok with a total of 24 participants from Bangladesh, India, Cambodia, Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal. Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai, the EMRIP Chair provided information on Enhanced Participation of IPs in the HRC. In addition, HRCPA programme conducted a session on FPIC and IPs focusing on more effective and inclusive climate action through climate justice for young people (28 October) at the UNDP building in Bangkok in collaboration of RCB programme and UNDP, which was participated by 20 Indigenous and Non-Indigenous youths from Asia and the Pacific.

Focusing on IPHRDs networking, AIPP organized 6 online workshops and mentoring meetings for IPHRD focal organizations in 5 countries namely Bangladesh, Nepal, India, the Philippines, and Thailand under the support of the Samdhana Institute (TSI). A total of 10 representatives (3 females & 7 males) of the IPHRD organizations participated in these workshops and built up their capacities in human rights documentation, data generation, submissions, fact-finding mission, advocacy tools, campaigns, and enhanced participation in advocacy events. Moreover, the partners also arranged capacity-building workshops/meetings for the IPHRDs of the respective countries for ensuring the participation of Indigenous youths and women.

On 19 October, IWGIA organized a global webinar to introduce the Indigenous Navigator's Global Portal, which was participated by AIPP and its country partners. The webinar was designed to go through the portal and website of the Indigenous Navigator, including the

methodology for the national and community surveys. Apart from the webinar, AIPP organized 2 online consultation workshops with 6 country partners and 5 consultation meetings with IWGIA to introduce the new phase IN project.

In addition, AIPP and DTP successfully organized a special capacity building program on Diplomatic Outreach on IPs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) (5 weeks online sessions of 2 hours per week) from 10th November to 1st December 2022. This training aimed to enable HRDs in advocating IP rights in Asia Pacific engaging with the diplomats and policy makers in the countries. It included the content of UNDRIP, and UDHR, lobbying skills, short simulation, and engagement with the diplomats. Altogether 10 participants (4 females & 6 males) were trained by the lead facilitator by Bill Barker (retired Australian diplomat and trainer at DTP), Clare Sidoti and Anna Nettheim from DTP, and Frederic Wilson from AIPP.

Land, Territories and Resources (LTR) related issues

The 18 months ILC initiative on “Advancing Indigenous Peoples’ Land Rights Recognition through Evidence-based Advocacy” was closed successfully in June 2022. IPs in Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines received activity support to continue their LTR activities.

Thailand: NIPT received 2 grants for extended activities on LTR mainly to support a series of activities on the national level to consolidate the land rights movement entitled “Land Rights’ Promotion and Enhancing Gender-based IPs’ Movement in Thailand.” It enhanced and empowered NIPT and IP organizations and networks in Thailand to effectively advocate for their land, land use and natural resources rights through database advocacy and gender mainstreaming. In addition, they successfully organized the workshop on the Indigenous Livelihood Protected Areas and 6th National Assembly of the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT). As a result, the participants learned and experienced the good practices and the concepts of Indigenous livelihood in protected areas, their rights to land and the progress in advocating for the draft laws to promote their rights. It also developed the action plans to enhance the Indigenous livelihood protected areas.

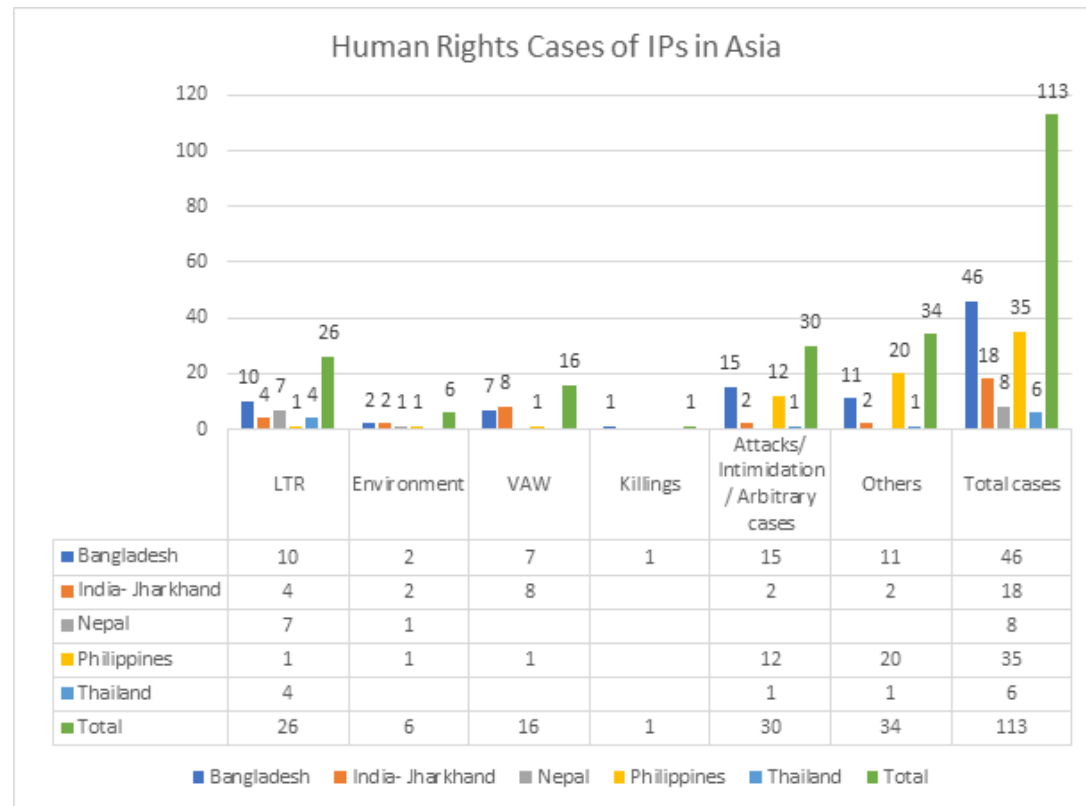
Cambodia: The IPs in Cambodia strengthened their skills and capacities on IP rights through the support on “Protecting Indigenous rights in Cambodia’s environmental laws (PIRCEL)” and a consultation workshop on “Planning advocacy strategy on Natural Resource Justice of Indigenous Peoples”. Furthermore, 2 days’ workshop entitled “IPs’ Land Rights Strategy Building Workshop” was conducted by CIPA (26-27 November) at Siem Reap, Cambodia aiming for revisiting the existing approach to LTR strategy in building and understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the IPs’ LTR movement in Cambodia. It also reviewed the national instruments and mechanisms that violate IP rights and explored the national and international influenced strategic plans along with building a roadmap for LTR strategy development.

The Asia Pacific Regional Consultation on the Land Rights was organized by the alliance NGOs of Brot für die Welt (BfdW), at Siem Reap, Cambodia (11 October) to share the experiences on land rights among 28 partners from 7 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. AIPP participated as a resource person to share its experiences in the land rights

movements of IPs in Asia. It was a good learning and sharing among NGOs, IPOs, and activists along with network expansion and relationship building with the donor - BfdW.

Human Rights Case Documentation

AIPP documented a total of 113 human rights cases from 5 focal countries in Asia. A total of 46 cases in Bangladesh, 18 cases in Jharkhand, India, 8 cases in Nepal, 35 cases in the Philippines, and 6 cases were documented in Thailand mainly on land, territories, and resources (LTR), environment, violence against women, killing, attacks and other types of incidents against IPs. The cases are documented by 5 IPHRD focal organizations in 5 countries. Bangladesh and the Philippines generated the highest numbers of cases in 2022.



Monitoring Human Rights Violation Cases

Bangladesh: AIPP conducted field monitoring under the EIDHR project (17-25 Feb) with series of meetings with the staff of Kapaeeng Foundation, IPHRDs, Indigenous youth, women and BIPF members and a field trip to visit the EPZ zone case in the Santal Indigenous area in Bagdafarm, Gaibandha district.

Malaysia: AIPP conducted monitoring visit to JOAS Malaysia at Penampang, Sabah (11 to 14 April) as part of the contribution in “Enhancing IPHRDs Network in Asia for advancement of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Malaysia” with total of 18 participants (10 females and

8 males). The outputs of the monitoring visit were update on Human Rights Violations case and follow up reflection of EIDHR project including lessons learned and challenges, understanding the synergy and coordination between partners, and the priorities and direction of JOAS. Also, a field trip was helpful to check issues and violations faced by the IPs on the ongoing case in the Sabah Parks without FPIC rights while doing the delimitation of survey work.

The discussion was also focused on JOAS priorities such as the rework their strategic plans, revisit JOAS constitutions, organization due diligence, JOAS standard operating procedures (SOPs), scope of focus based on the themes of Human Rights, Network Strengthening, Indigenous Knowledge, Climate change, youths and women, forest, and conservations.

Most significant change story/stories and achievement

The land rights project activities through the MRLG alliance have been able to develop and lobby for adoption of the ASEAN Guidelines on Recognition of Customary Guidelines in Forested Landscape with the support of ASEAN Social Forestry Working Group as part of land rights through MRLG alliance is one of the significant achievements in 2022. This further guides the road maps for rolling out the guideline as part of Phase 3 of land rights project. Also, the Guidelines on FPIC were developed for considering the MRLG objectives.

The formation of regional land rights platform of IPs is another significant achievement to continue the momentum of the LTR strategy building process and to consolidate the land rights movement of IPs in the region. Altogether 33 organizations including AIPP and International Land Coalition have become part of the platform and it is growing.

The LTR strategy building in Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines are additional milestones in the year with clear road maps, although more work needs to be done in terms of consensus building and capacity building on Indigenous world view on LTR and vision and mission of the strategy.

4. Regional Capacity Building Programme including AIYP.

RCB programme believes that “Knowledge is power, and education is liberating”, but unfortunately, for Indigenous communities, this is not always true. The kind of education offered by the state has rather the opposite effect to Indigenous Peoples. The Indigenous youths are made to feel inferior, to deny their identity, to strive for the adoption of mainstream culture, values, and lifestyles, alienating them from the roots, and leading them away from their home and communities. At the same time, at home, Indigenous communities are facing increasingly complex challenges as their land and resources being encroached upon, their local livelihoods integrated in the national and global market economy and their self-government institutions undermined by their incorporation into the state’s political-administrative system. Often, the promised benefits of the latter in the form of government services do not reach the remote Indigenous communities. Indigenous communities need an education system that is based on their culture and identity to genuinely empower them to lead a self-determined life. There is also a need to create

opportunities for Indigenous communities to acquire complementary knowledge and skills offered by mainstream education to cope with the complexity of life in the 21st century. With an objective to create an opportunity for Indigenous Communities, like the previous year, RCB programme followed and prioritized the goals and targets of AIPP's strategic plan.

The annual targets for 2022 under the RCB programme were mainly organizing 10 community organizing and leadership building training to Indigenous youths and 10 community awareness raising sessions in Malaysia. Likewise, it also targeted to organize youth conference in Bangladesh. In Nepal, RCB programme supported Youth Federation on Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN) to conduct leadership building training and strengthening National Indigenous Disabled Women Association-Nepal (NIDWAN) and Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA). In Indonesia, the programme supported AMAN congress and BPAN youth climate camp and workshop. During the International Day of World's Indigenous Peoples, Tonkla was supported for the advocacy works by the programme.



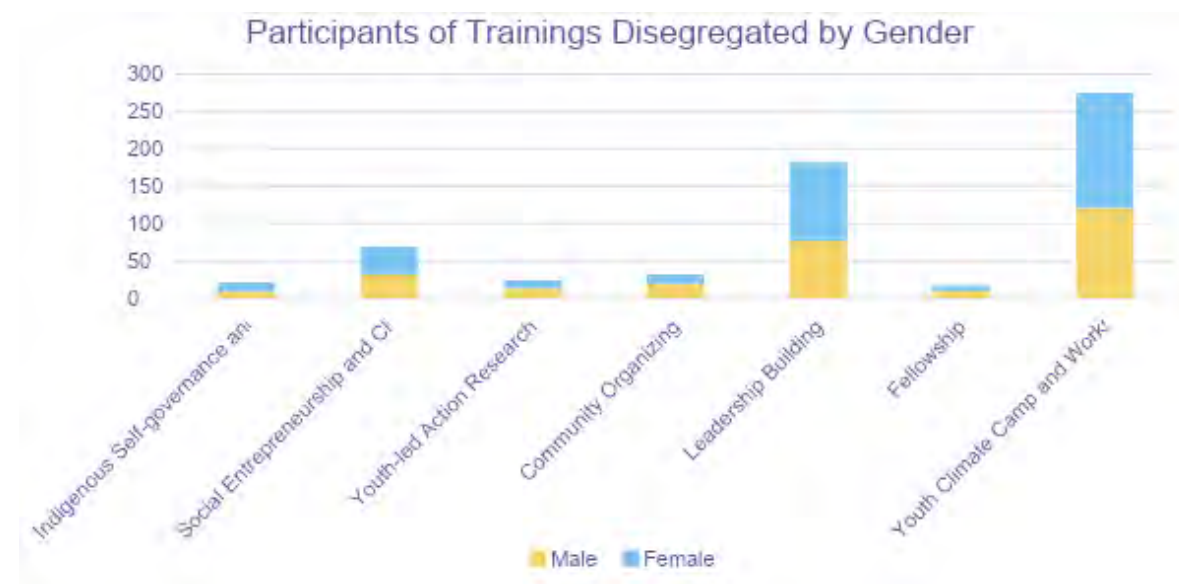
At the regional level, the programme targeted to organize 2nd regional workshop on the IP self-governance and democracy training course and regional training on climate change (SDG goal 13), regional training on social entrepreneurship for Indigenous youths and regional training on youth-led action research and storytelling. In addition, the research/case study on IP self-governance and democracy in Nepal was finalized and similar case study in Bangladesh was carried out. Moreover, the programme also targeted to ensure participation of Indigenous youth in different relevant programmes and events at the regional and global levels. In addition, the internship and fellowship to 20 Indigenous youths from the member-organizations and Chiangmai University has been targeted in 2022 who will be later working with AIPP member-organizations, AIPP's secretariate, and Asia Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP).

The programme also emphasized to finalize the module on Indigenous youth leadership summit/youth leadership camp and organization of 4 meetings of AIYP and organization of the 2nd Regional Youth Conference. Moreover, in collaboration with IWGIA, the video documentation workshop in Thailand and Malaysia was organized. The RCB programme led the celebration of International Mother Language Day in collaboration with the members and partners in Thailand. The programme continued the advocacy work by and with

Indigenous youths at the national, regional, and global levels through AIYP and reaching more Indigenous Peoples at the grassroots level.

Capacity Leadership Strengthening

The areas that indigenous youths strengthened their capacity are self-governance, social entrepreneurship, climate action, youth lead action research, community organizing and leadership. A total of 21 Indigenous youths and leaders are now engaged in work at the country level after they had been trained on Indigenous Self-governance and democracy. A total of 69 Indigenous youths received training on social entrepreneurship and climate change, and they are now engaged in works with social entrepreneurship and environment and climate issue. A total of 252 indigenous youths strengthened their foundational leadership skills through community organizing, leadership training and fellowship program and they are now engaged in their member-organization and at the community levels. The training wise participants has been illustrated in the figure below:





Advocacy, Community Mobilization and Movement Building in Asia

Five Indigenous youths attended the event on United Nations on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) at Bali in Indonesia. The youths spoke on the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and how this knowledge can help mitigate and control the risk of natural disaster during the event. They learned about disaster issues, mitigation tools and techniques from other speakers who came from different countries. The Indigenous youths also presented the youth led video documentation to bring awareness on Indigenous issues and their challenges to all that attended the conference.

An Indigenous youth from AIYP strengthened the knowledge and capacity on climate change and SDG goal-13 by attending Stockholm + 50 in Sweden and shared the work of the platform with different stakeholders. Also, 110 youth led activities and Indigenous Peoples' issues have been shared in the AIYP Facebook page to bring awareness to Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous youths issues and challenges.

Community Organizing and Leadership Building

PACOS Trust, the member and partner in Malaysia, organized community organizing ToT and provincial training at Sabah in Malaysia with a total of 32 Indigenous youth (19 males and 13 females), which is an ongoing activity since October 2021. The training focused on strengthening the knowledge and skills of the youth on the historical background of the community/Indigenous group, core values of Indigenous Peoples including culture and governance system including livelihood and way of life, Indigenous land, territories, and resources, Indigenous Women in the way of women empowerment, contemporary challenges, and future vision.

Those 32 community organizers conducted community awareness sessions at community level particularly focusing on Kg. Somodon Tamparuli, Kg. Wangkod Tamparuli, Kg Timbou

Tamparuli, Kg. Lapan Tenghilan, and Kg. Tinuhan Tenghilan. A total of 394 community peoples of these five communities were able to understand and gain knowledge on land, territories, and resources, culture, values and livelihood, their current issues and future vision to protect the resources and their identities.

Indigenous Peoples Self-governance and Democracy

The training workshop on IP self-governance and democracy (19-23 February) was successful and most of the participants were asked to draw up an assessment of Indigenous Peoples' situations regarding their rights and implementation of these rights with a focus on the relationship with public authority and express their vision about concept of self-determination. The participants exposed their vision, better understanding of their communities (youth, elders), and described their way of action to strengthen the achievements and explained how they were envisioning the future in terms of action. It was a great experience and opportunity to learn from each other and build a collective reflection based on individuals' stories and experiences.

The 2nd course was held from 19 to 28 October physically and gathered IPs from different communities such as Karen, Kroeng, Jarai, Chong, Naga from Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand. The event was designed to provide a broad and thorough understanding of IP self-determination and self-governance to overcome structural discrimination and disadvantages for exercise of their inherent right to autonomy. The content of the course included:

- IPs and self-determination
- Sovereignty, nations, and nation state
- Democracy in diversity: Federalism and autonomy
- Realizing autonomy: Things to be considered
- Indigenous self-government: Criteria for success
- The need for critical reflection: Four key issues
- Identifying grounding values and guiding principles of Indigenous Self-government
- Decolonized self-government: Grounding values and guiding principles
- The statute of the Wampis Nation.
- Deepening understanding
- Studying case studies
- Concluding discussions and planning the next steps

In addition, the participants learned the common aspects and struggles that they shared with other Indigenous communities, together with the main concepts regarding self-governance and autonomy. So, in general terms, participants learned to critically reflect on the state-of-affairs regarding self-determination and self-government among their own people, how to change existing non-adequate government systems, to take stock of what is left, to explore the different options that IPs must establish a suitable governance system within their communities, different ways to decolonize governmental structures in IPs communities, how to inspire creativity and think of new ways of governance, the necessity

of reinstalling Indigenous values in governance, and to acquire flexible ideas about governance.

Overall, participants recognized the importance of the course and reaching Indigenous Peoples and leaders at all levels. They also expressed their will to bring the acquired knowledge to their own communities, where they compromised to focus on implementing customary practices to strengthen a traditional self-government system. It is relevant to mention as well that participants were thankful that the understanding of the concepts and sharing different experiences was done in person with other fellow participants. The participants will come up with their reflection in the 2nd. Workshop.

Culture and Language Promotion

Indigenous Peoples are a unique community in the world with their distinct language, culture, values livelihood, and way of life. Promoting and protecting the Indigenous language is a priority area for the programme. Hence, jointly with HRCPA programme, it led the celebration of International Indigenous Language Day, which was attended by a total of 60 participants (virtually). The Secretary-General of AIPP spoke on Importance of protecting Indigenous Language in the light of IP's self-determination/inter-connectivity between Indigenous Language and self-determination. The professor from Delhi University spoke on scope and opportunity to advocacy on Indigenous Language at global, regional, and national levels and Mr. Mathura Bikash Tripura, National Awardee for the contribution to mother tongue-based education spoke on Bangladesh Government's initiatives to protect the Indigenous Language. Likewise, Ms. Su Suriyamonton, Country Representative Thailand, Pestalozzi Children's Foundation talked on the present situation of Indigenous language in Thailand. A statement has been read and launched by Mr. Dharmodip Basummatary on the occasion which was later shared on AIPP's website. A summary of a book about Indigenous Languages in Asia has been presented by Mr. Shohel Chandra Hajong and launched it during the event.

The 6th Tharu National Literature Festival 2022 was organized in Nepal to protect and preserve the language, culture, tradition, and indigenous knowledge. More than 200 Tharu Indigenous peoples attended the festival. They shared their ideas on how their culture, language, traditions, values, and knowledge could be protected.

Indigenous Youth in Research, Documentation, and Policy Development

The youth-led research work was introduced by the programme as a new initiative to enhance the skill and knowledge of youths on research work and documentation. As a result, youth had engaged and led some research in 2022 such as research on video documentation for fundraising for youth issues in collaboration with IWGIA, IMPECT and PACOS trust. The youth in Nepal and Northeast India, who participated the IP self-governance and democracy training carried out case studies on the same topics and in the process of publishing them. The similar case has been drafted in Bangladesh. The youth in

Northeast India documented good practices of traditional knowledge and Mukkuva community in the South India made a video documentary on customary rights and Indigenous language. The youth in Philippines particularly the youth artists and cultural workers were engaged on art related to COVID-19 Pandemic in the country. A documentation on the present situation (health, economic, social) of Indigenous Tharu people living near the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve area in Nepal was prepared and circulated widely. Also, a documentation on the impact of Salween Dam project to Indigenous youths, and the coping strategies of Indigenous youth prepared and distributed among Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups.

The Indigenous Youth and Leaders are central focus for building leadership for the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia and strengthening the capacity of its member-organizations and networks is also a priority to smoothly accelerate and implement the country level plan. RCB programme annexed research, documentation, and policy development as a part of leadership building and enhancing the knowledge of Indigenous youths and leaders on research and documentation and enhancing the capacity of its member-organizations and networks.



Strengthening Indigenous Youth and Person with Disability Organizations:

One of the mandates for the RCB Programme is to provide support to youth organizations and member-organizations to develop organizational policies, strategic plans and leadership building at the institutional levels. Regional Capacity Building Program provided support to nine youth and member-organizations for leadership, institutional and knowledge development in 2022 which remarkably contributed to the institutional capacity development of member-organizations and skill and knowledge development for Indigenous Youths and communities.



Regional Events of Indigenous Youths

The Asia Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP) Annual Conference (11 to 12 November) was held with 69 Indigenous youth coming from different Indigenous communities across 11 countries in the Asia – Bangladesh, Cambodia, India (Northeast and Mainland), Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam. As an outcome, the new AIYP Strategic Plan, Articles of Governance, and Council Members were adopted for the upcoming period of 2022-2025.

Also, the Regional Dialogue on Indigenous Youth on Social Entrepreneurship (14 to 16 November) was held back-to-back in Chiang Mai and concurrently training on climate change was carried out in continuation with conference of the AIYP with 45 Indigenous youth coming from same 11 countries. The participants learnt the fundamental aspects of social entrepreneurship, shared their stories and experiences, and elaborated pitch presentations to present their ideas for social enterprises to earn new partners and potential investors.

The YECAP Indigenous Peoples training was held at the same time with 20 Indigenous youth from the Asia Pacific, which focused at expanding the environmental and climate knowledge of the Indigenous youth as well as sharing their mutual insights and ways to combat the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. All the participants were part of different organizations and groups working on the promotion of Indigenous rights. In addition, the participants gained strategic knowledge of climate change issues, basic ways to counter the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, and how to better protect Indigenous lands and Indigenous rights.

The Peace Regional training on Story Collection, Youth Participatory Action Research, & Youth Exchange (3 to 5 October) were organized in Bangkok with 24 participants from same

11 countries. Among others, youth from Indigenous communities as Kinh (Vietnam), Thami (Nepal), Assam (India), Kerala (India), Khmu (Laos), Arakan (Myanmar), Chakma (Bangladesh), Tripura (Bangladesh), Tou Mu'ung (Indonesia), Wanua Matungkas (Indonesia), Karen (Thailand), Dara-Ang (Thailand), Kui (Cambodia), and Dusun (Malaysia), participated in the event. Most of the participants joined in affiliation with organizations and universities. It was an on-site training that gathered Indigenous youth from different Indigenous communities of the Asia Pacific. The training was designed to revitalize, explore and protect Indigenous culture through youth empowerment and promotion of intergenerational dialogue in the process of elaborating a research project. In a context of mass extinction of language and traditional heritage, the training was focused on cultural protection of Indigenous communities through the implementation of traditional knowledge in processes of peacebuilding, enhancing gender equality, and sustainable development.

The training empowered the Indigenous youth to promote peace, sustainability, and gender equality by collecting stories, guarding traditions, and encouraging intergenerational dialogue. The fundamental pillars of the training were to learn, explore, and create. In this sense, the main outputs of the event were to digitalize stories in Indigenous languages, setting the focus on how young Indigenous Peoples want to present such stories. The training was organized by the AIPP in collaboration with UNESCO, the Asian Foundation, AIYP, MISEREOR, and the Embassy of Japan.

Fellowship and Internship Programme

Fellowship is an important intervention that RCB programme support to AIPP members and partners to support the overall work of the secretariat, its six programmes and members/partners. The fellows and interns supported the heavy workload of the secretariat in specialized areas, including the programmes and administrative work. In most cases, they filled-in the gap of programmes and members particularly in taking meeting notes and preparing report of regional event and helping members on project implementation as staff were too pre-occupied with coordination and campaign and advocacy work. In 2022, the RCB programme assisted the AIPP secretariat and member-organizations' work with following number of fellows and interns.

- A fellow strengthened the capacity of NIDWAN and NIWA on customary tenure advocacy and issues in Nepal.
- 2 interns assisted BIPF in strengthening its work and movement building in Bangladesh.
- 2 fellows strengthened media work of Indigenous Peoples by publishing IP news in the IP and national media in Bangladesh and Thailand.
- A fellow led and engaged for preparation of the CIPT Bill in the parliament and worked on the strategy development of land rights and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand.
- A ground zero fellow worked to mobilize the communities of Bang Kloy village and other communities located in Kae Krachan National Park to protect their land in Thailand.

- A fellow worked to strengthen the work of CIPA and movement building in Cambodia.
- 3 Indigenous youths worked to strengthen the work of AIYP especially in organizing the 2nd regional youth conference, training on climate change and social entrepreneurship.
- A fellow helped the members in coordination and reporting with AIPP and other works in Mainland India.
- 4 interns from Chiangmai University and Copenhagen University supported the work of different programmes of AIPP and IMPECT.
- A fellow engaged to develop a module on Indigenous youth leadership summit/youth leadership camp.

Institutional and Leadership Building for AIPP Members and Partners

One of the core mandates of RCB programme is to provide support to Indigenous youth organizations and member-organizations to develop organizational policies, strategic plan, and leadership building. In 2022, the RCB programme supported a good number of members to develop and implement their plans which hugely contributed to the overall institutional and leadership development. The RCB programme supported YFIN to the build leadership of its 23-youth member-organizations in Nepal and likewise, AMAN and BPAN for the youth climate change and AMAN congress with a total of 275 youths' participation (121 males and 154 females). Similar supports provided to Hmong youths in Thailand to strengthen its organizations and Tonkla youth organization in Thailand for the leadership building in advocacy work with the government on their issue and development of English skill among the members. Furthermore, in Nepal, the programme supported NIDWAN and NIDA to strengthen their institutional capacities and development of strategic plan and leadership building.

Protecting and Preserving Indigenous Language and knowledge

AIPP celebrated the international mother language day with a total of 60 participants who joined the online event. The event was inaugurated by Mr. Gam A. Shimray, Secretary General with the additional information on importance of protecting Indigenous language in the light of IP's self-determination/inter-connectivity between Indigenous Language and self-determination during the event. In addition, a Prof from Delhi University spoke on scope and opportunity to advocacy on Indigenous Language at the global, regional, and national levels and Mr. Mathura Bikash Tripura, National Awardee on the contribution to mother tongue-based education spoke Bangladesh Government's initiatives to protect the Indigenous Language in line with International Mother Language Day. Ms. Su Suriyamonton, country Representative Thailand, Pestalozzi Children's Foundation talked on the Present situation of Indigenous language in Thailand. At the end, the statement on the day of international mother language day has been issued and later shared in the AIPP's websites. The 6th Tharu National Literature Festival 2022 was organized in Nepal to protect and preserve the

language, culture, tradition, and Indigenous knowledge, which was participated by more than 200 Tharu Indigenous peoples.

5. Communication Programme including IVAN

In the age of social media, communication programme has fully used the media platform for the visibility and outreach of AIPP's work in general and also the programme specific interventions more easily and quickly than before the issues and concerns discussed and presented in appropriate forms, formats and platforms. The programme also intervened in the Indigenous-led media and communications as an empowerment tool, which are used to facilitate and encourage the participation of Indigenous Peoples in developmental activities in their journey towards self-determination and through the re-capture of narratives that impact Indigenous Peoples by placing it firmly in their hands, decentralizing the role of mainstream media that has enabled negative stereotypes of Indigenous Peoples.

Therefore, the Communications Programme's primary goals within the strategic planning period of 2021-2024 are twofold:

1. To be transformative by bringing social change through visual and innovative storytelling with a sharp news sense steered in the direction of the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples of Asia since Indigenous-led media plays an important role in the development of communication through the circulation of Indigenous knowledge, providing a forum for discussion of core issues, teaching and exchanging ideas, and developing skills for better storytelling and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples by creating a base of consensus for the stability of the Indigenous Peoples movement.
2. Knowledge co-creation, strategy, and management when applied to complex Indigenous political contexts, can be defined as an integrative process that allows for the broadening of understanding through the incorporation of divergent knowledge systems, Indigenous worldviews, and understandings. The programme's key focus is knowledge co-creation and co-production with programme strategic partners, with the Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN) and across AIPP's flagship programmes which allow for a deeper collaborative approach in keeping with the core values and principles for enhanced participation and inclusion of diverse demographics and target audiences. Emerging insights demonstrated the distinction between knowledge co-creation as a process in and of itself and the use of that knowledge to allow for greater inclusion in decision-making.

These two goals are usually combined to inform self-governance. It also allows for a potential power shift between Indigenous knowledge holders, contributors, and actors to allow for a more holistic understanding to develop, seize opportunities and make decisions in challenging the endless war of narratives often detrimental to Indigenous Peoples.

The programme used new technologies like mobile, websites, and the internet because they were interactive in nature and the way forward in a post-pandemic world. Interactivity,

instant feedback, and persuasion capability were used to rope in Indigenous Peoples, strategic allies, and potential funders into the process of development.

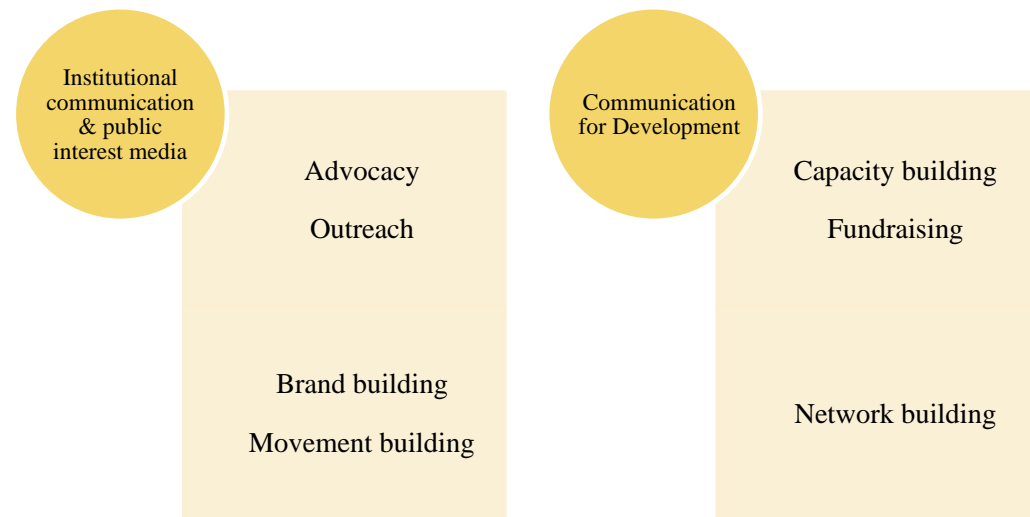
From its inception, the programme sought to implement and integrate Article 16 of the UNDRIP i.e., 1. Indigenous Peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-Indigenous media without discrimination. 2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect Indigenous cultural diversity.

And Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights i.e., Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Sadly, rising above rhetoric and theory has proved vastly challenging. In the process of speaking truth to power, Indigenous media practitioners, communicators, and storytellers are threatened with offline and online violence.

Both the strength and weaknesses of the media and the message and access of people to these mediums should be considered to achieve success in a real sense and not only in pen and paper. It is about using communication to change or improve the way of living of Indigenous Peoples as citizens of a country, to improve their socio-economic condition, designed to positively transform their behaviour through the creation of a favorable climate for the development, of both the physical climate and the psychological climate.

The programme structure is also twofold and illustrated below:



Institutional communications & public interest media

The programme continued to work in addressing and tackling the Digital Divide i.e., the lack of access to devices, data, and discourse guides which serves as a lodestar in examining and calculating the risks to Indigenous Peoples, particularly because of challenges faced in

right to access to media. The digital rights, therefore, cannot be seen as exclusive of rights. Both online and offline spaces are facing the increasing erasure of democracies. Without the guiding light of credible information from the ground, it is inevitable that policies that impact Indigenous Peoples will get negatively impacted as democracies die in darkness. To this end, the programme’s key activities for the year were planned and executed, while lessons learned were adhered to in navigating a more effective strategic communications and branding strategy.

To this end and in keeping with the programme’s key focus of knowledge co-creation and co-production with AIPP’s flagship programmes which are HRCPA, RCB, Indigenous Women and Environment. For the last two years, the Indigenous Women’s and Communications programme has co-produced an anthology of Indigenous Women from within AIPP’s networks the profiles of their leadership and acknowledgements of their contributions towards preserving Indigenous languages, knowledge, and tradition. The 6th edition was a huge success in keeping with the past years and is a publication that has been produced entirely by Indigenous Peoples for Indigenous Peoples. The online launch on International Women’s Day on the 8th of March garnered a reach of 9000 people while the publication alone reached over 7000 people. The hard copies have also been shared at strategic meetings with various external and internal stakeholders for increased outreach.



Following the success of Herstory series, the Communications Programme launched the HerStory podcast series that aimed to center Indigenous feminist narratives by platforming Indigenous Women leaders targeting “vocal for local” i.e., deconstructing complex themes in an easy and convenient format that adapts to different lifestyles through conversations that are jargon-free and allows for complete freedom to watch or listen to making it adaptive to personalized schedules. The aim was not just to join the conversation but designed to start conversations as well. The podcast was also a cost-effective way to reach newer, younger audiences who were already consuming feminist content through podcasts. Some of the big talk topics that were discussed were as follows:

The programme also launched the Asia Indigenous Observer (AIO) newsletter aimed at turning subscribers into volunteers and donors by regularly engaging them with the news, updates, and calls-to-action. The newsletter garnered significant visibility and support by publicizing route maps defined to achieve the goal of self-determination.

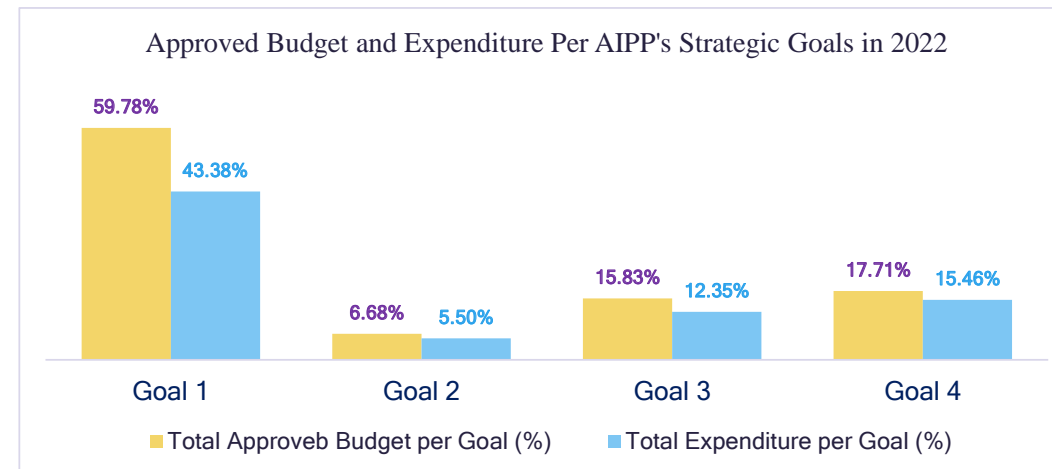
A digital-first communications strategy has been adopted which has been instrumental in sharing critical messages across multiple platforms, in a SMART manner i.e., Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound, while considering regional information-consuming cultures through reliable consistency to align campaigns with AIPP's mission, vision, and core values.

Following the institutional advocacy calendar, some of the key innovative media digital-first campaigns were initiated by the communication programme with the significant reach in numbers online:

- Around 9000 reaches the gender lens in the year 2022.
- Likewise, oral wisdom, which was started by communication programme, reached around 7000 people worldwide, not limited to Asia alone.
- The point of view with the experts such as Devasish Roy, the chief of the Chakma circle, CHT, Bangladesh, Meredith Preston Mcghie, Secretary General of GCP, Dr. Krishna Bhattachan, an anthropologist and Indigenous Activist from Nepal, Jenifer Lasimbag, Indigenous Women activist from Sabah Malaysia, have been reached by more than 10000 people worldwide.
- The thought leadership has been reached by more than 6000 people worldwide.
- Likewise, the 16 days of activism in November-December were a huge success which was reached by more than 12000 people in the year. Also, the posts and campaigns during the International Day of World Indigenous Peoples were accessed and monitored by more than 25000 people worldwide.
- Also, the country report and campaigns organized during the youth conference in Chiang Mai were monitored by more than 26000 people, which also indicated that youth are more into the digital and social media platforms.
- The static posts were also accessed and monitored by the audiences. It is evident that more than 22000 people monitored these posts on the social media platforms.

6. Organisational Strengthening and Movement Building (OSMB)

Organisational Strengthening and Movement Building (OSMB) is a cross-cutting programme of AIPP and strengthening movement building and Indigenous leadership at all levels. In 2022, the OSMB programme implemented most of the planned activities covering 76.7% of the total approved budget for the year under the strategic goals. AIPP's members, networks, Executive Council (EC), the Advisory Board members were actively involved and contributed to the OSMB programme and implementation of the activities including specific activities related to IW, IPwDs and youth. The highest budget allocated and successfully implemented under strategic goal 1 dedicated for increasing AIPP's impacts. Altogether 36 AIPP member organizations and partners received sub-grants from AIPP in 9 countries. The summary of budget allocation and expenditure per AIPP's strategic goals is presented below.



Under Strategic Goal 1 (Increase AIPP's Impacts), OSMB programme focused on piloting IPs' self-determination and democracy, which included the research on Indigenous government system, development of module and piloting of training on Indigenous self-determination and democracy, localization of training module in Nepal, NE India, Malaysia, and Bangladesh, and strengthening country team. Furthermore, the programme also concentrated on research, documentation, and production of advocacy materials. As part of the institutional strengthening of AIPP members and networks, the programme supported in country and sub-regional consultations, general assemblies of members, and technical and advisory support. Also, the programme strengthened AIPP leadership and policy development, which included AIPP Executive Council Meetings, AIPP Board Members meetings, organizational policy development and improvement, and empowering leadership and staff capacity development.

AIPP implemented in four different implementations under the strategic Goal 2 (Expand AIPP's Outreach). Expansion of outreach through engagement and strengthening AIPP's networks, and CSO networks which was continued work. In addition, the engagement with private sectors including the dialogue with private sectors on business and human rights increased in 2022 and engagement with Indigenous medias including strengthening Indigenous media networks, media followship of Indigenous journalists, and outreach through media engagements drastically increased and monitoring and learning.

Under AIPP's goal 3 (Enhance right holders/stakeholders' effective engagement), OSMB programme also supported IPHRDs and Indigenous leaders to engage in human rights mechanism by consolidating common advocacy strategy, engagement with National Human Rights Institutions (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, and Philippines), and engaging with UN mechanisms. Furthermore, OSMB programme supported Human rights violation case documentation including court cases and follow-up complaints in collaboration with IPHRDs. The advocacy capacity building for IPs leaders and IPHRDs specially focusing on Indigenous Women leaders and youth also emphasized in 2022 for Indigenous Women's leadership capacity to engage in advocacy at the country and regional level. As a result, Indigenous Women engaged in the dialogue with experts, representative of national bodies, international human rights mechanisms, including the peer-learning and solidarity building.

The inter-generational dialogues and strategy building events were organized among AIPP members organization, Indigenous youths, women, and traditional leaders with the support of OSMB programme.

Under Goal 4 (Strengthening AIPP's ability to adapt), AIPP engaged in research and innovation by emphasizing on specific research on Indigenous Women's role in governance system, analyzing civic space and producing innovative approaches to engage in democratization, redefining traditional justice system and Indigenous values and principles, and overall reflection of Indigenous leaders and movement building in the region. It also focused on enhancement in monitoring and learning with all AIPP's partners and member organizations, reflection and assessment to improve engagement with Indigenous Peoples in Asia, including gender mainstreaming in all AIPP engagements. Furthermore, OSMB supported AIPP's members and partners to adapt good practices to improve institutional development, staff capacity development, and setting clarity on vision, mission, and mandates.

As part of the extension of AIPP's work on organizational strengthening and movement building in 2021-2022, AIPP focused on core funding to strengthen the solidarity, cooperation, and capacities of Indigenous Peoples in Asia and to promote and defend their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management systems and self-determined development. In 2022, AIPP supported 36 Indigenous Peoples Organizations in 10 countries from three sub-regions in Asia.

The most significant challenges that AIPP faced in 2022 while implementing its activities were the COVID-19 pandemic and the deterioration of democratic space in Asia especially in the Philippines, Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and India. AIPP adopted new approaches to work and overcome challenges. In addition, the programme reflected, assessed, and streamlined many existing initiatives and focused on implementing some of the lessons learnt and implementation of new ideas and initiatives.

In 2022, Indigenous Peoples continue to face serious political repression, social discrimination and economic deprivation and exploitation in Asia, leaving little space for negotiations and improvement concerning their political rights. The experience of regression became glaring during the pandemic, where legislative developments in several countries had detrimental consequences on the IP rights. AIPP contributed to larger engagement and influence of IPs on this political issue by mobilizing its members and networks to intensify the right to self-determination and democratization at the country and global levels. Starting from the second quarter of 2022, AIPP resumed in-person working as several COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted. However, securing visa for AIPP staff have become one of the most challenging issues in 2022 because the government of Thailand has changed its rules and regulations that target foreign national working with NGOs in Thailand.

Supporting Country-level Engagements

Cambodia: CIPA organized a meeting (14-15 May) between IP experts, IP lawyer, IPOs, and network leaders at HA's office, Ratanakiri province to review the Protected Area and Forestry Law on engagement and to provide inputs for the amendment focusing on violation IPs rights to land and natural resources. The meeting was attended by 34 participants including 7 women, and 13 youths, leaders of HA, CIPO, CIWA, CIYA, CIPL, IADC, OPKC, IRAM, MIPN, and Lawyer Group. Furthermore, CIPA conducted a study and documented the issue of communal land titles at Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri province (16 to 27 June). The study was concentrated to Tahoeuy community, Toeun commune, Konmom district, Ratanakiri province; Mash community, Poy commune, Ou Chum district, Ratanakiri province; Bulung community, Romany commune, Senmonorom town; Butreng community, Dak Dam commune, Orang district, Krongtes community, Krongtes commune, Pechreda district, and Andongkroleng community, Senmonorm commune, Orang district, Mondulkiri province. The study provided additional information on the Communal Land Title (CLT) to seek intervention from the Ministry of Interior and the prime minister on CLT.

Again, CIPA cooperated with its members to organize the second meeting between IPs experts and lawyers to review and draft input on Protected Area and Forestry law (26-27 June 2022) at Mondulkiri province with 27 participants, including 5 women, and 4 youth. Some of the members also arranged meeting with UNDP and OHCHR in Cambodia (30 June) at the CIPO's office, Phnom Penh to seek their support and intervention on the amendment of Protected Areas and Forestry Law, which was participated by 34 participants including 10 women and representatives of HA, IADC, CIYA, CIWA, OPKC, CIPO, and IPs-based Network leaders.

Bangladesh: BIPF led the celebration of International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples at the Central Shahe (9 August) in Dhaka, which was attended by more than 7000 people (both non-Indigenous and Indigenous communities) in solidarity. There were around 80 artists from 8 Indigenous cultural teams performed in the IP Day celebration, which was covered by Indigenous media, mainstream media including social media in their respective channels and platforms. Through this celebration, the positive message circulated among all including non-Indigenous and policy makers for raising awareness on the IPs rights issues, their voices, and concerns against the violation of their rights. The mainstream media including print and electronic have covered and highlighted the event and messages. This event undoubtedly played a remarkable role in strengthening relationships and building solidarity not only among the IPs but also between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples at the local and national level. In addition, representatives of civil society, academics, political parties, HR activists, and individuals graced the event and raised their voices demanding constitutional recognition and justice for IPs against all the violation happened.

Also, Kapaeeng Foundation (KF) submitted shadow report of Bangladesh on ILO Convention No.107 to Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) (22 August to 30 September) with a total of 48 direct

beneficiaries (32 males and 16 females). KF also organized the national consultation for formulation of shadow report on ILO Convention No. 107 (24 August) as part of the preparation submit to the CEACR.

To directly engagement and intervene to the ILO Convention 107 the trade union – Jatiya Shramik Jot was established with the support of ILO country office. Through this Trade Union, IPs can submit the shadow report prepared by Indigenous Peoples on behalf of Trade Union. Indigenous Peoples and their organizations were not familiar with the review procedures of ILO Conventions. Hence more of such interventions are



needed in coming days. Also, updated information on the status of implementation of Convention 107 is not available, hence, it is difficult to track the progress.

Year 2022 was a 25 Years of Signing CHT Accord, hence, BIPF together with AIPP and other members and partners organized a Call for a greater movement with immediate action for full implementation particularly led by HRCPA programme and Communication programme (25 November to 20 December). Multiple events including discussion meetings, mass gatherings, human chains, workshops, publishing a solidarity statement and online seminar, etc. were organized focusing on the importance of CHT accord's full implementation. On 2 December, BIPF organized a discussion meeting at the auditorium of the Liberation War Museum in Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with PCJSS, which was participated by more than 400 individuals from Indigenous and Non-Indigenous communities including CSOs, political party members, human rights activists, cultural activists, researchers, and journalists, and expressed their solidarity. A total of 78 organizations and 54 Individuals signed the statement. Furthermore, AIPP and BIPF jointly organized a webinar on 'Reflection of 25 years of CHT Accord (20 December) which was moderated by Mr. Sanjeeb Drong, General Secretary of BIPF with number of renowned speakers with a total of 30 participants and more 1000 participants watched this webinar through AIPP Facebook live. A national daily of Bangladesh, New Age and two online portals covered the news of the webinar.

India: Indigenous Communities in Chhattisgarh and Odisha states have increased awareness on forest and land rights, self-governance, human rights, rights to land, territories and resources, and the protection of biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge. ANGNA led the International World Indigenous Peoples' Day celebration in Munsitail village with the participants representing six ethnic groups such as Kissan, Khadia, Oraon, Munda, Dhelki and Khadia from Kutra, Rajgangpur and Bargaon Blocks. Altogether, the registered participants in the event reached upto 1736 (636 males and 1100 females) including SHGs groups, Gram Sabha leaders, Tribe leaders, local elected leaders, forest rights committee members. Through the event, different Indigenous groups came together to build unity among them by educating the importance of preservation of traditional knowledge, culture

and values, and empowering women's role. This event became a space for awareness raising, to speak out about their rights, and to build unity among the groups.

In Northeast India, Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (**NPMHR**) continued the "Save the Peace" initiative and commemorated the 75th Anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) by organizing a meeting at New Delhi, India (9 December). The event was participated by more than 150 individuals and organizations from different states of Mainland and Northeast India including Parliamentarians & ex-Parliamentarians, Legislators, lawyers, academics, Human Rights Defenders & Activists, political parties, media persons, women leaders, community leaders, students, etc. The participants discussed the current state of the Indo-Naga peace process. The meeting ended with adoption of following resolution.

- The house expressed the lack of any significant progress in the peace talks since the signing of the Framework Agreement on 3 August 2015. The house further noted that there have been attempts to retract from the intended spirit of the peace process when attempts were made to dictate the peace process from the prism of law-and-order concern rather than as a process for resolution of Naga political issue.
- The house resolved that this stagnation and reversal of Indo-Naga peace process is detrimental to peace in the Naga areas. Given the geo-strategic significance of the Northeastern region of the country mishandling the Indo-Naga peace process is unwarranted. The house urged the Prime Minister to personally ensure that the peace talks are successfully concluded as per the provisions of the Framework. It is believed that the Indo-Naga peace process was initiated by the highest political leadership of the negotiating party that must be concluded accordingly at the Prime Ministerial level.
- NPMHR also collaborated with Coordination of Democratic Rights Organizations (CDRO) and commemorated the 75th Anniversary of the UNs UDHR on the 10 December 2022, by organizing a Day-Long Dharna at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi, to strongly protest against the imposition of draconian, anti-people rules, etc. and also at Chandigarh which was dedicated to all political prisoners across India.

Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW) organized an interactive meeting with local organizations (25 April) with Secretary General of AIPP as a guest of honour, which was participated by the representatives of Karbi Lammet Amai (KLA), Karbi Cultural Society (KCS), Karbi Students Union (KSU), Karbi Students Youth Council (KSYC) to discuss various problems and solutions to Karbi Anglong and its people. As the outcome of the meeting, the participants identified main issues of Karbi Anglong such as language issues, inter-state border issues, land, and forest issues. Regarding identity issues, the new education policy of the state to use Assamese language as mandatory in higher education, the oil exploration and possible exploitation of natural resources in Karbi Anglong. One of the main concerns raised by the students was that all these happened because the IPs were not aware of their rights especially the rights to land and territories.

Malaysia: A total of 22 IPHRDs from Malaysia participated in the UN human rights mechanism in 2022 to present their human rights situations. The global and regional mechanisms targeted mainly were the UNPFII, EMRIP, the World Conference of Indigenous Women (WCIW), the Asia Pacific Forum on Business and Human Rights, ASEAN Peoples Forum, High-Level Political Forum on SDGs, etc. Also, Some IPs participated the consultation on BHR' National Baseline Assessment (NBA) for the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR) (28 October 2022) at Sawarak, Malaysia. AIPP together with JOAS and PACOS organized a regional exchange learning workshop for IPHRD (16 - 20 June) in Sabah, Malaysia with a total of 52 participants (29 males and 23 females) including 1 representative of Person with Disabilities, Youth, IKPA, IVAN and NIWA each from 10 countries (except Laos, Japan, Timor-Leste and Vietnam).

Nepal: A total of 37 Indigenous Peoples from AIPP member organizations in Nepal namely NEFIN, NIWF, NIDA, YFIN and NGO-FONIN including 13 women and 24 men, discussed about Indigenous Peoples' issues and movements in the country. The participants were belonging to 13 different Indigenous nationalities. The participants identified, among other issues, the so-called clean energy hydro power project, forest sector policies and projects remained to be big threats for Indigenous Peoples' land rights and self-determination. The consultation resulted to produce a cohesive action plan or country agenda for Nepal.

Thailand: AIPP supported the Rak Nam La Watershed Network (RNLWN) for their community mobilization (20-21 August) about the case of mining concession propose the extension license to the company named Universal Mining Company at Mae La Loung Watershed Area, Thailand. Mae La Loung watershed located near Huay Makok village was the mining concession area of the company for fluoride mining and the operation stopped 30 years ago. During the operation time, there were 3 main impacts which first was the killing, stealing, drugs and big numbers of migrant workers, second was environmental impact for example the river run dried, decreased numbers of animals, deforestation and the third was food insecurity as there were less rice production, the Karen people believe that the bomb blasting had chased away the rice spirit. Early 2022, the Indigenous Peoples heard that the mining will continuing again and this worrying them a lot. The company put up the sign that said that they will request to extend the concession period. 8 community leaders protested and submitted the letter to the industry office at the provincial level, but it was rejected. AIPP supported the community mobilization for the case of mining concession propose for the extension license to the company named Universal Mining Company.

AIPP secretariat was able to participate in the community mobilization by the Mae La Loung people and Rak Nam La Network, in Mae Hong Son province. The event was participated by over 200 participants from across 12 villages to express and support their solidarity and concern over the proposed reopening of mining. The event was also participated by a six-member team from the AIPP Secretariat and a three-member team from IPF. The main purpose of the meeting was to conduct forest ordination to worship the spirit of the forest, to conserve the natural resources in solidarity with Mae La Luong and sharing of the experiences of 30 years of mining in the Mae La Luong watershed area and discussion from a lawyer's perspective, other communities' experiences, and religious representatives. The

session concluded with the collective statement from the Mae La Loung people and Rak Nam La Network, in Mae Hong Son province. Their collective voice to "YES TO LIFE, NO TO MINE".

AIPP supported Center for Ethnic Studies and Development, Faculty of Social Science, Chiang Mai University (CESD), Thailand from January to September 2022 for the strengthening Indigenous communities' opposition to the Yuam Salween Water Diversion Project in Northern Thailand. A total of 36 direct beneficiary of the initiative including 22 males and 14 females and 374 peoples in 36 communities located in the project area were indirect beneficiary including 248 males and 127 females. An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken for the proposed project by Panya Consultants Company, SNT Consultants Company Limited and Naresuan University, commissioned by the Royal Irrigation Department, from September 2016 to February 2018. It was first submitted to the Expert Committee to Consider Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in April 2020, and, after revision, re-submitted in Feb 2021, March 2021, and July 2021, and it was finally approved on 15 September 2021 by the National Environmental Board (NEB), under the leadership of Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Prawit Wongsuwan.

According to the EIA, only 25 households will be affected by the project. However, the EIA is flawed and incomplete for a few reasons. It failed to address social, environmental, and economic impacts to Indigenous Communities living in the project area, and lacks transparency and clarity, particularly regarding the impact on their lives and livelihoods. Also, cumulative and transboundary impacts have not been considered in the EIA report. Most importantly, the EIA lacks public participation and failed to hold a meaningful public hearing and to obtain FPIC from the affected IPs. At the same time, communities have not been adequately informed about all consequences of the project. In essence, the planned mega project greatly threatened the IPs and their rights to lands, territories and resources, their livelihood activities, rights to decide about own patterns of development, rights to mental integrity and well-being, and right to food security, not respect international laws on the rights of IPs to meaningfully participate in the EIA process, and it failed to adequately inform affected communities on all potential impacts and consequences of the project.

Therefore, funds supported was convened activity such as; 1) Information exchange meeting of the Yuam-Moei Ngao River Basin Network Committee, 2) Meeting of the Yuam-Ngao- Moei Salween River Basin Network, 3) Information sharing and planning meeting at Mae Ngud Village, 4) Information Sharing and Planning Meeting of the Yuam-Ngao-Moei-Salwin River Basin Network and the Mae Ngao villagers, 5) Community Field Visits to Raise Awareness and Understanding of the Yuam-Water Diversion Project, 6) "Joint-State Venture": Who Benefits from the Water Diversion Project "Yuam River to Bhumibol Dam"? and 7) Exchange and Sharing Meeting of Villagers Affected in the Yuam River Diversion Project.

Supporting Regional Network Strengthening

AIPP strengthened its IPHRD network by organizing 6 online workshops and mentoring meetings in 2022 focusing its IPHRD focal organizations in 5 countries namely Bangladesh,

Nepal, India, the Philippines, and Thailand with 10 representatives (7 males, 3 females). These workshops built the capacities on human rights documentation, data generation, submissions, fact-finding mission, advocacy tools, campaigns, and enhanced participation in advocacy events. Moreover, the focal organizations also arranged capacity-building workshops/meetings for the IPHRDs of their respective countries ensuring the participation of Indigenous youths and women.

Likewise, AIPP supported a total of 55 participants from 7 countries namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam for sensitization on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through a regional learning exchange. This led to the establishment of the national working group on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). In addition, AIPP prepared a final draft on Indigenous Knowledge and Data Sovereignty (IDKS) framework with 2 virtual consultations and 2 in person regional consultations. The IDKS framework once finalized will be an overarching framework for AIPP work on knowledge and data in the region.

Furthermore, the visibility of NIWA as an Indigenous Women's network in Asia increased drastically within sole interventions and in partnership with the IW Programme in different regional and global events and platforms. IW programme revised the gender justice policy and finalized the policy on Sexual Exploitation Harassment and Abuse (PSEAH) in guidance of Gender Action Team (GAT). These policies were presented to the Executive Committee for adoption. Also, the intersectional guide was finalized under the Feminist Intersectional Forging Future (FIFF) project for its consortium partners. IWP successfully conducted 5 side events at APFSD and CSW in 2022. IWP and NIWA represented jointly in CEDAW High Level discussion. IWP jointly with NIWA has successfully conducted first NIWA exchange visit, Mekong region exchange, advocacy training to Indigenous Women and NIWA members, training on Leadership and Organizational development, Community of Practice on climate and linking and learning on climate justice.

Institutional Strengthening

AIPP supported Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities Journalists (FoNIJ) to conduct their 7th National Federal Convention at Sauraha, Chitwan district. This convention was not just the process of the leadership elections but also building the solidarity among the Indigenous Journalists. Moreover, the participants reviewed their campaign for equality, inclusiveness, and professionalism respecting different views and its organizational policies and guidelines. Furthermore, the evaluation of organization, leadership and the projects were carried out, including financial growth in the previous term. The committees from districts, provinces and foreign committees also presented their struggles to strengthen the FoNIJ. Moreover, sixteen points of "Sauraha Manifesto" were published and decided to work ahead accordingly. One of the main outcomes of the convention was the formation of a New Executive Team. In collaboration with the NFDIN, a seminar on "The role of Indigenous journalists in the field of communication" was held, where Indigenous activists and experts presented the working papers. Moreover, the statute of FoNIJ was partially amended. Beyond the program, Indigenous journalists in Sauraha collected the news and media

content on tourism, cultural activities, environmental protection, and identity-related concerns in local area.

NEFIN conducted its general assembly (23 to 24 March 2022) at Kawasoti Nawalpur, Nepal in two parts. The opening session was organized with rallies, cultural show, remarks by elders and leaders and the close session of NEFIN's Secretariat of Federal Council Members. During the opening session, more than 500 representatives of 56 different IPOs including NEFIN's district, province and foreign chapters, affiliated organizations participated in the assembly. The Home Minister of the country, Mr. Bal Krishna Khand addressed the opening session. Senior Indigenous leaders, elders, NEFIN's former leaders, advisors, Indigenous activist, youth, students, and community members participated the event with great enthusiasm. IPOs affiliated with NEFIN, and Indigenous leaders organized rally during the opening session with the remarks of the Indigenous leaders on IP movements and rights in the country. The assembly generated and built more understanding and realization about Indigenous peoples' rights and movements in Nepal in addition to newly elected executive board. Having discussions about the constitution and election of the leadership helped them to strengthen the governance, organizational development and in building collective leadership.

Furthermore, NEFIN developed an Anti-Corruption Policy and Child Protection Policy for organizational development in 2022. However, a consultation meeting among NEFIN's Secretariat Members and finalization of the policies is planned to carry on in 2023. NEFIN also planned to update the existing Human Resource and Financial Policy, and Gender Policy in 2023.

In Cambodia, the Secretariat of CIPA cooperated with CIWA and CIYA organized a strategy meeting between the network's think tanks (23-25 May 2022) in Mondulkiri province with 26 participants including 6 women representing 10 ethnic groups namely Kui, Sui, Por, Charay, Kreung, Tumpon, Bunong, Sa ouch, and Prao. The meeting helped them to mobilize the resources and resource persons to contribute to networking, leadership, and addressing the issues of each ethnicity, and getting the orientation of CIPA's strategy and direction for strengthening IPs movement building.

Likewise in Thailand, KNCE conducted series of meetings to restrengthen KNCE as an organization and to be the hub of the network from different regions. The activities involved the working group meeting to develop the workplan on the restoration and strengthening KNCE (23 April) with 18 participants, workshop to review, analysis of the KNCE Strategy and develop the implementation framework (24-25 June) with 33 participants, and one day meeting on organizational structure and management (11 July) with 33 participants. Through this process, the organizational issues, challenges and opportunities, the political and socio-economic issues of Karen People in Thailand were discussed and analyzed. Based on the analysis and discussions, the group came up with the 3-year Strategic Plan and the One-Year Action Plan. Moreover, the organizational structure was reformed composed of KNCE Executive Committee, KNCE Advisor, and KNCE Secretariat.

In Philippines, the National Council of Leaders (NCOL) meeting was organized at St. Camillus Wellness Center, Quezon City (12 to 14 October 2022). In the meeting, the organization convinced Katribu's National Council of Leaders and IP rights advocate organizations in Metro Manila. They convened the NCOL in 3 days physical meeting and consultation after almost three years under the COVID-19 pandemic and continuing state repression and militarization of communities. In NCOL meeting resulted the following accomplishments:

- From the reports of member organizations, construct the national situation of Philippines Indigenous Peoples and identify their main issues, and evaluate the organizational status of its members, leaders, and the NCOL.
- Review of national, regional, and international developments relevant to Indigenous Peoples.
- Develop and unite on a one-year national and international campaign plan (remaining months of 2022 -June 2023), including priority engagements in national processes and international and intergovernmental mechanisms.
- Agree on resolutions and ways forward to challenges.

AIPP Secretariat, Executive Council and Advisory Board

AIPP conducted 2 AIPP Executive Council meetings in 2022. The first EC meeting was convened online (16 March 2022) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which approved the annual plan and budget for the year and revised AIPP salary scale including approval of the advocacy calendar and plan. In addition, AIPP EC members reported their engagements at the country and sub-regional levels and future plans of engagement. The second AIPP EC meeting was held in hybrid mode (25-27 July 2022) in Chiang Mai and focused on generating a common understanding of AIPP core values, strategic plan 2021-24, programmes and inter-programmes activities. At the same time, EC members reviewed the updates on the implementation of programmes aligning with the strategic plan. A critical reflection on overall secretariat management and functioning, funding status and new partnerships including the policies and guidelines were also discussed in the EC meeting. In addition, EC members helped to set clarity on the roles and responsibilities towards the secretariat and its programmes, sub-regions, and MOs in the respective countries.

AIPP Board Members meeting was held (4 August 2022) in hybrid mode. The AIPP Secretariat provided updates on the mid-term assessment and activities plan. The revised policies and new policies development initiatives such as safety and security policy, environmental policy, and policy for disability inclusion were discussed during the board meeting. In addition, the board members have provided strategic and vision guidelines for AIPP to be prioritized in 2023.

Sub-regional Consultation

The online sub-regional consultation was held (22 June 2022) in East Asia (Taiwan and Japan) with 10 representatives. AIPP provided a strategic plan and AIPP's focus in East Asia and AIPP members from East Asia raised specific issues, concerns and interests during the consultation. The major issues highlighted were continued and sustained engagement of members in AIPP programmes. For instance, engagement of Su Hsin on

climate change issue for East Asia as it affects IP communities in Taiwan because of increased rainfall and typhoon which created a lot of damage, rising sea levels causing soil erosion effecting agriculture and poverty. The center on climate change might be created in East Asia by AIPP in the future. This may be further discussed on how this initiative can be sustained or any other mechanism can be thought of in addressing the issues. Also, it was highlighted that the issues across Japan and Taiwan are similar, which need more connection, sharing and exchange of experiences.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation Statement of Activities For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Baht
Revenue	
Grant received for project activities	82,283,388.49
Grant contribution for administration	-
Other income	<u>406,200.23</u>
Total Revenues	<u>82,689,588.72</u>
Expense	
Project activities expense	90,546,962.03
Administration expense	1,183,167.43
Depreciation and assets written-off	<u>645,649.58</u>
Total Expenses	<u>92,375,779.04</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	<u>(9,686,190.32)</u>

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2022

Assets

Current Assets

	Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	46,982,643.21
Advance to partners	2,788,155.12
Accrued grant received	576,431.61
Other receivables	380,000.00
Other current assets	<u>2,799,295.19</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>53,526,525.13</u>

Non-Current Asset

Property, plant and equipment-net	<u>9,565,803.88</u>
Total Non-Current Asset	<u>9,565,803.88</u>

Total Assets

63,092,329.01

Liabilities and Fund Balance

Current Liabilities

Payable to partners	1,522,627.08
Accrued program expenses	330,625.00
Other payables and accrued expenses	958,078.08
Employee benefit obligations	2,239,066.29
Other current liabilities	<u>422,165.85</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>5,472,562.30</u>

Fund Balance

Initial fund	200,000.00
Fund balance	
Reserve fund	4,796,022.39
Fund balance - ending	<u>52,623,744.32</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>57,619,766.71</u>

Total Liabilities and Fund Balance

63,092,329.01

 **About AIPP**

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

 **Our Vision**

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

 **Our Mission**

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

 **Our Programmes**

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

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

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

ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT
Annual Report
2022



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