



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

AIPP 2013 ANNUAL REPORT



A YEAR OF
ADVANCEMENT
AND EXPANSION

AIPP Annual Report 2013: A YEAR OF ADVANCEMENT AND EXPANSION

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Acronyms

A

ACWC	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AGMS	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AIPNEE	Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples Alliance of Archipelago)
AMARC	Association Mondiale Des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires
AMT	Administrative Management Team
ANGNA	Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua
APF	Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions
APF/ACSC	ASEAN Peoples Forum/ASEAN Civil Society Conference
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFN CSO	ASEAN Social Forestry Network Civil Society Forum
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
AVID	Australian Volunteers for International Development

B

BCV	Building Community Voices
BIC	Bank Information Center

C

CAN	Climate Action Network
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCMIN	Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CIEL	Center for International Environmental Law
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
COAC	Centre for Orang Asli Concerns
COP	Conference of Parties
COs	Community Organizers
COT	Community Organizers Training
CPA	Cordillera Peoples Alliance
CPDE	CSO Platform for Development Effectiveness
CPGSD	Campaign for Peoples' Goals for Sustainable Development
CSDM	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CYO	Chin Youth Organization
D	
DAA	Documentary Arts Asia
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DSG	Deputy Secretary General
E	
EC	Executive Council
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMRIP	UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ES	Executive Secretary
F	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIMI	International Indigenous Women's Forum
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FONIJ	Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre
G	
GA	General Assembly
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDA	Gender Development Association
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFW	Global Fund for Women
GLSIW	Global Leadership School of Indigenous Women Program on Human Rights and International Advocacy Skills
H	
HRAC	Human Rights Advocacy Committee
HRCPA	Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme
I	
ICAPS	Indigenous Communities Adaptation Plans and Strategies
ICT	Inter-Community Level Trainings of Indigenous Women on Leadership, Advocacy, Lobby and Networking
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILI	Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment
IMPECT	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture
INIHP	International Network of Indigenous Health Promotion Professionals

IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPF	Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment
IPHRD Net	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network
IPHRDs	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders
IUHPE	International Union for Health Promotion and Education
IVA	Indigenous Voices in Asia
IVAN	Indigenous Voices in Asia Network
IW	Indigenous Women
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
IWNT	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand
IWO	Indigenous Women's Organizations
J	
JOAS	Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
JOHAR	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights
K	
KAMP	Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas/National Federation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines
KASAPI	Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas, Inc.
KHRW	Karbi Human Rights Watch
KNCE	Karen Network for Culture and Environment
L	
LAHURNIP	Lawyers Association for the Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
LGU	Local Government Unit
M	
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
N	
NCR	Native Customary Rights
NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO FONIN	NGO Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NIPT	Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand
No.	Number
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPMHR	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP-EP	Non Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme
NY-Forum	Nationalities Youth Forum
P	
PACOS	Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah
PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PIV	Promoting Indigenous Voices
POINT	Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together

R

RCB	Regional Capacity Building
RCD	Research and Communication Development
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forest
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RFN	Rainforest Foundation Norway
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative

S

SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEANF	Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum
SG	Secretary General
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
SSS	Samajik Seva Sadan

T

TCF	The Christensen Fund
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWN	Third World Network

U

UN Women	UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forest
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD+
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

V

VAIW	Violence Against Indigenous Women
VAW	Violence against Women

W

WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
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Y

YFIN	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
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Z

ZIF	Zo Indigenous Forum
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Executive Summary

2013: A YEAR OF ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND EXPANDING THE NETWORKS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ASIA

Message from the Secretary General

AIPP has taken major steps forward in 2013 in strengthening the organization and in advancing the rights of indigenous women. As a result of the adoption of the AIPP Gender Policy by the General Assembly in September 2012, there was a marked increase in the participation of indigenous women in AIPP activities. Several advocacy materials such as “Her Story” publication, video animation and documentary, as well as briefing papers on indigenous women, were produced in line with the mainstreaming of indigenous women’s rights and issues across the AIPP programmes. The Gender Policy was also translated in eight languages by member-organizations.

In line with AIPP’s goal of strengthening solidarity and cooperation of indigenous peoples in Asia, it has established the Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN) as an information sharing and collaboration platform for indigenous journalists and mainstream media. It also undertakes capacity building in generating broader awareness of and attention to indigenous issues. Further, the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRED Network) has also increased its membership to 131 members coming from 35 indigenous organizations and 13 support organizations in 18 countries in Asia. Likewise, in response to the urgent call for greater cooperation on activities relating to extractive industries, AIPP facilitated the establishment of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE). This network shall be engaging more actively on advocacy campaigns relating to mining and dams, among others.

In terms of advocacy, AIPP was able to sustain and strengthen its engagement with 18 international, regional and national mechanisms and procedures relating to human

rights, women and environment issues. It was able to establish engagement with additional seven international, regional and national mechanisms and procedures relevant to indigenous peoples. The advocacy work of the AIPP members and partner organizations at the national level has also gained more attention with relevant stakeholders. Networking with different stakeholders' organizations has expanded with the increased recognition of AIPP's contributions and role in advancing the concerns of indigenous peoples in Asia.

In 2013, AIPP received accreditation as an NGO observer organization with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), as well as with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Network (known as the GEF-CSO Network). Furthermore, AIPP applied and became a member of the International Land Coalition (ILC) in 2013. The ILC is a multi-stakeholders' platform, including governments, UN agencies, donors, and civil society organizations advancing the recognition of land rights.

As the programmes and the budget of AIPP have expanded, the demands for stronger leadership was met with sustained efforts by the members of the Executive Committee (EC) to be more involved in the development and implementation of the programmes, as well as in advocacy work. Eleven of the 12 EC members have been engaging and representing AIPP in various regional and international advocacy events. The majority of the EC members have been actively providing their views and inputs on matters needing the action of the Executive Council as the decision making body in-between the General Assembly. The Executive Council has also adopted the AIPP Anti-Corruption Policy, which is now enforced by the Secretariat, including its implementation among project and programme partners receiving funds from AIPP. A mechanism for processing allegations and complaints of corruption has also been put in place with the assistance of the AIPP Foundation Board. In terms of EC action in relation to membership applications, the EC has approved the membership of the Highlanders Association in Cambodia and the Adivasi Navjeeewan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA) in India as candidate members. Thus, AIPP has now expanded to 47 members in 14 countries in the region.

The Regional Secretariat has grown to 19 full-time staff, supported by three foreign volunteers. The Administrative Management Team (AMT) of the Secretariat became fully operational this year. It has been overseeing the overall administration and management of the AIPP Secretariat in the implementation of programme plans and activities, as well as staff adherence to the policies and guidelines of AIPP.

As AIPP continues to grow and advance as a regional organization in promoting the rights, welfare and interests of indigenous peoples in Asia, it also faces several challenges. We remain humble in our achievements for the year, are guided by the lessons learned, and strive to be conscientious in responding to the needs and priorities of our members and networks.

I. Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme



Protest action against the land acquisition in Sindhuli district for construction of a local feeder road along the planned route of Khimti-Dhalkebar 220 KV Transmission Lines. This energy project is funded by the WB. *Photo credit: Shankar Limbu*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indigenous peoples in Asia continue to face serious challenges on the legal recognition and exercise of their collective rights in the face of intensifying extraction of resources from their lands and territories. Many development projects—such as mega-dams, mining and plantations—are being imposed on indigenous territories without the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of affected indigenous communities. However, indigenous communities that continue to defend their lands and territories against

these destructive projects are subjected to militarization and systematic violation of their human rights.

The Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme (HRCPA) of AIPP aims to increase capacities of indigenous organizations and indigenous human rights defenders in documentation and advocacy at the national, regional and international levels to promote, protect and defend their individual and collective rights.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF 2013

1. Increased capacity of Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPH RDs) to conduct community seminars, leading to greater awareness on indigenous peoples' rights and issues and capacity to do advocacy for communities in struggle.
2. Increased substantive engagement with national, regional and international mechanisms and bodies through filing of judiciary reviews, lobbying for enabling laws, submission of reports, statements, and communications.
3. Consolidation of the IPHRD Network with a general plan of action indicated in the IPHRD Declaration.
4. Increased adoption of human rights-based approach in the different programmes of the Regional Secretariat.
5. Increased engagement with the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) Forum at the regional level and strengthened engagement with NHRIs at the country level.
6. Improved user-friendly IPHRD website online submission facility.
7. Hosted key Asia regional activities, which is indicative of partners' and donors' trust, confidence and recognition of AIPP's key role and capacity to bring together IPs in the region and globally for important capacity building and advocacy events.
8. Increased capacity to support IPRHDs at risk through the IPHRD Fund and the issuance of letters of concern, urgent alerts and endorsement for support to other donors.

III. KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Consolidating and strengthening the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD Net) and the Human Rights Advocacy Programme Committee (HRAC)

The IPHRD Network was re-launched with new vigor to step up their campaign on their national advocacy and deepen their solidarity. The “Declaration of indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network in Asia” was adopted to guide their actions wherever they are. From the original 23 members belonging to 18 organizations in 6 countries in 2010, the network now has 131 members (72 males, 59 females) coming from 35 indigenous organizations and 13 support organizations in 18 countries in Asia.

To enhance the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations, one regional human rights training was conducted on documentation advocacy with 24 participants (16 males, 8 females) from 17 indigenous organizations in 9 countries. Likewise, national level trainings on the same topics were organized by network members in Cambodia, Mainland and Northeast India, and Nepal with a total of 114 IPHRDs (78 males, 36 females). To improve finance and organizational management, a regional training was organized with 14 participants (6 males, 8 females) from 7 organizations in the region.



Mr. Bablu Chakma of Kapaeeng Foundation in Bangladesh and Ms. Lok Srey Nang of the Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) reading out the Declaration of Indigenous Human Rights Defenders in Asia. Photo credit: AIPP

Awareness raising through at least 45 community seminars on human rights documentation and advocacy, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was conducted by IPHRD Network members in 7 countries, with a total of 2,198 participants (1,247 males, 951 females) (Table 1). The community seminars were mostly held in communities in struggle to provide them with knowledge and skills on their rights and on human rights documentation and advocacy.

Figure 1: Capacity Building Activities

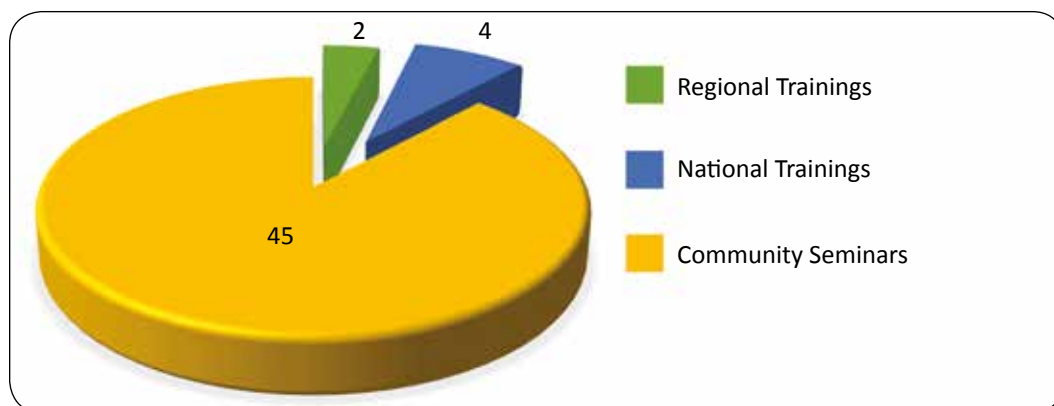
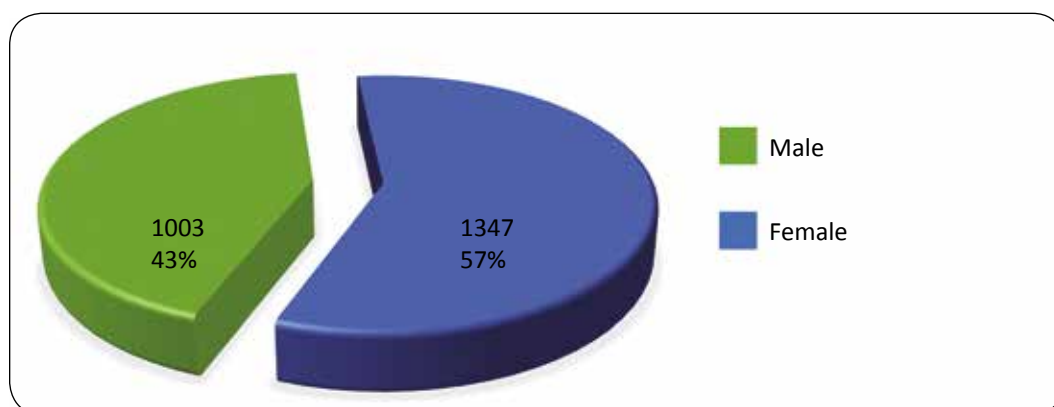


Figure 2: Participation in Capacity Building Activities



As they defend their individual and collective rights, too often, IPHRDs—leaders, organizations and communities—suffer further violations of their rights. The programme has therefore been facilitating support through the EIDHR (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights) project for IPHRDs at risk. Support for at least 985 IPHRDs at risk (487 males and 498 females) has been provided in the form of material, financial, medical and legal assistance, and sanctuary under the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Fund (IPHRD Fund). These IPHRDs faced threats, harassment and intimidation, fabricated charges, extrajudicial killing of family members, and forced evacuation. The IPHRDs at risk from Indonesia, Mainland and

Northeast India, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand have been able to continue their work through this support (see Annex 1 for full IPHRD Fund Report).

The Human Rights Advocacy Committee, mandated to provide advice and assistance in the implementation of the HRCPA programme, met on March 17, 2013 in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. 11 members (5 females, 6 males) discussed the programme's strategic and annual plan and mechanisms of tighter coordination between the programme secretariat and the HRAC. 5 members of the HRAC committee have also been actively participating in key regional and international human rights advocacy activities.

2. Human Rights Database Management, Documentation and Information Sharing

The IPHRD Net reported at least 97 cases of human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples in 9 countries in 2013. Land grabbing, which translates to violation of the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and the forced eviction and displacement that comes with it, tops the cases in 2013. These cases include economic land concessions for plantations, mines, dams, and other energy and resource extraction projects. At least 4,344 individual IPHRDs have faced threats, harassment and intimidation, extrajudicial killings, abduction, arbitrary arrests and detention, and physical assaults. Continued vilification of IPHRDs by state and military forces to smear their credibility, heighten the threat to their lives and destroy the morale of the communities, is part of the violations IPHRDs face daily (Table 2).

Table 1: Number of cases documented by types of violations in 2013

Types of Violations	No. of cases	No. of individual victims
1. Civil and political rights	59	11,624
2. Collective rights	38	90,997
Total number of cases/victims	97	102, 621

2.1. Violations of individual rights observed in 2013:

- Right to personal security and dignity: Abduction, threat, harassment and intimidation, physical assault
- Right to release in case of unlawful arrest: Arbitrary arrest and detention
- Right to food and shelter: Destruction and divestment of property, forced displacement
- Right to life: Extrajudicial killing, indiscriminate firing, indiscriminate bombing, use of persons as human shields
- Right to fair trial: Fabricated charges

- Right to freedom from torture: Torture
- Rights of women: Rape

2.2. Violations of collective rights in 2013:

- Right not to be forcibly displaced from their lands and territories: forced displacement and eviction
- Right to lands, territories and resources: Land grabbing
- Right to free, prior and informed consent: Non-compliance and manipulation of FPIC process
- Right to participate in decision making: Non-compliance to right to full and effective participation in decision making
- Freedom from discrimination: Racial discrimination

At least 35 of the 97 cases, and 9 letters of concern, urgent alerts and online petitions generated from the cases reported were submitted to national authorities and human rights bodies, such as the national human rights institutions and agencies handling indigenous peoples' rights and concerns. There has been minimal or no response at all to the letters submitted to national agencies and authorities. Only the Presidential Commission on Human Rights in the Philippines has actively been responding and providing updates to the letters being sent.



Dialogue with Governor Dennis Habawel of Ifugao, Philippines on the initial results of the International Solidarity Mission in Tinoc, Ifugao on the issue of development projects being implemented in the said municipality. *Photo credit: AIPP*

At least 17 cases were likewise submitted to the UN Special Procedures, such as the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders.

The IPHRD website, listserve and social networking sites continue to be the main tools for information sharing among the IPHRD Network members on developments on human rights in the region. The website was restructured to provide a more interactive and user-friendly site for the use of the IPHRD Net. For 2013, at least 189 items from 11 countries—covering urgent alerts, petitions, letters of concern, news articles, press releases and statements, relevant jurisprudence and legal developments, reports of UN Special Procedures and mechanisms, and helpful resources and AIPP publications—were uploaded and distributed in these channels.

3. Advocacy and Networking

3.1. National Advocacy

At the national level, indigenous peoples in Asia have reported some positive results in their advocacy work. In Indonesia, for example, a Draft Act for the Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples Rights has already been adopted by the Indonesian parliament and has been sent to the Indonesian government in April 2013 for its review. Additionally, upon the request of the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) for a Judicial Review of Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry (*Undang-Undang Kehutanan* or UUK), the Constitutional Court ruled that Customary Forest is not State Forest, which now allows the indigenous peoples of the archipelago to get back their customary forests seized by the State through UUK. However, legal procedures on how to proceed with this reclamation remains the challenge.

In Malaysia, the Court of Appeals in Sarawak has upheld the ruling of the Sibu High Court that the *Pemakai Menoa* (territorial domain) and *Pulau Galau* (communal forest reserve) are part of Native Customary Rights (NCR) land. This ruling sets a precedent to the more than 200 NCR land cases in Sarawak, Malaysia which are pending in the high court. Penans affected by the Murum and Baram Dams have likewise conducted advocacy activities with their parliament while maintaining their barricades against the said dams that will flood their longhouses and sources of livelihood. The National Network of Indigenous Peoples in Malaysia (JOAS), indigenous lawyers in Sarawak and other organizations have been providing support in many forms to the affected Penans.

In Cambodia, indigenous organizations have been actively campaigning against Directive 01BB, which allows individual titling of lands, including the communal lands of indigenous communities. While the government has been actively promoting individual titles, indigenous peoples are against this move, as these would dissolve communal ownership and management of the indigenous peoples' lands.

3.2. National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)

A breakthrough for indigenous peoples this year is the engagement with national human rights institutions in Southeast Asia. A total of 64 indigenous representatives (36 females, 28 males) from 13 Asian countries met with the members of the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF). The SEANF members shared their work on indigenous peoples while the indigenous leaders proposed ways in which their human rights issues and concerns can be addressed. The success of the consultation has led to the proposal to hold another consultation in 2014, with the inclusion of the wider NHRIs forum, the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF).

3.3. ASEAN Advocacy

To foster inter-regional learning and collaboration among regional human bodies, AIPP facilitated the participation of 4 indigenous representatives (1 male, 3 females) and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) Representative of Indonesia in an Exchange Workshop with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Banjul, Gambia last 3-10 April 2013. The exchange workshop produced a joint communiqué between the three regional human rights mechanisms, which includes recommendations for the AICHR to start addressing the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples, and for the exchange to become a regular practice. The exchange also provided an opportunity for the AICHR representative from Indonesia to meet with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples wherein the AICHR representative agreed to use the report of the Special Rapporteur to start the discussion on indigenous peoples within the AICHR.

Participation in activities related to the ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms, along with civil society organizations (CSOs), continue to ensure that IP perspectives are contributed, through online and physical participation. The Environment Programme of AIPP has likewise sustained and strengthened the engagement with organizations engaging with the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).

At the national level, most of the members are not engaged with their government's ASEAN bodies as the pressing issues they face are more appropriately addressed at the national level. Some members are engaged with the ASFN where there is more dialogue going on, thus AIPP held side events in the ASEAN Civil Society Forum on the ASFN last June 2013.

3.4. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) Advocacy

Increased engagement of AIPP and its members with international financial institutions (IFIs) in 2013 are seen through their inputs to the World Bank Safeguard Policy review, particularly on OP 4.10; and participation to the Expert Focus Group on FPIC, the High Level Meeting: Engagement and Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, and the Sub-regional Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific Region on the Safeguard Policy. In the latter, AIPP coordinated the participation of 7 indigenous representatives (4 females, 3 males) from Cambodia and Laos. In Nepal, the Lawyers Association for the Human Rights of Nepal's Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) is utilizing the grievance mechanism of the Bank in relation to a Transmission Line Project being funded by the World Bank.

For the Asian Development Bank (ADB), key concerns of indigenous peoples were raised at the ADB 45th Annual Governor's Meeting in India. Recognizing the difficulty in understanding the ADB's Safeguard Policy, AIPP published the *Community Guide on the 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, Accountability Mechanism and FPIC*. A pilot training was conducted in India using this guide, participated by 16 indigenous representatives (8 males, 8 females) from Northeast and Mainland India. The participants committed to share their newly acquired knowledge on the ADB to their organizations and communities.



Umsawar indigenous peoples in Northeast India take action against the proposed Umngot Dam Project.

Photo credit: North East Peoples Alliance

For the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), AIPP coordinated the participation of 11 indigenous representatives (6 males, 5 females) to the First Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in 11-12 February 2013 in Rome, Italy where they submitted recommendations to governments and the IFAD on the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and strengthening the relations of IFAD with indigenous peoples. The proposals and commitments from indigenous peoples were presented during the IFAD Governing Council Meeting, which followed the meeting.

3.5. Advocacy with the United Nations

The annual Asia Preparatory Meeting on UN Mechanisms and Procedures relating to Indigenous Peoples, which was held on March 15-16, 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, serves as the main forum where indigenous peoples can deliberate, analyze, unite and formulate strategies and proposals for advocacy with the UN system. Participated in by 53 indigenous representatives (22 males, 31 females) and support organizations from 13 countries in Asia, the meeting dealt with key IP-relevant UN events such as the United National Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and, particularly for this year, the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) 2014.

Following the commitment of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Prof. James Anaya, AIPP facilitated and hosted a special Regional Consultation between the Special Rapporteur and 70 indigenous representatives (37 females, 33 males) from 13 countries in Asia. The consultation provided the venue for indigenous representatives to submit cases of human rights violations to the Special Rapporteur. Following the consultation, the Special Rapporteur submitted a Special Report on the situation of Indigenous peoples in Asia to the 24th Session of the Human Rights Council of the UN.

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus in both the 12th Session of the UNPFII and the 6th Session of the EMRIP continues to be the platform for coordination and unity-building for Asia IP positions related to the session themes. For this year, a total of 41 indigenous representatives (21 males, 20 females) participated in the two separate sessions. The Asia Caucus prepared statements related to the implementation of the UNDRIP, militarization, Millennium Development Goals, and access to justice. Side events were conducted on militarization and access to justice, as well as dialogues with UN Agencies and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Business and human rights is now a key theme that AIPP pursues because of the mounting violations of IP rights in favor of corporations. To contribute to the work of the UN system related to indigenous peoples' rights and business, a report was submitted to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights of the Human

Rights Council, specifically on extractive projects affecting indigenous peoples in the region. This was followed through with participation in the Second Forum on Business and Human Rights where side events and a photo exhibit were organized, and statements were made on business operations affecting indigenous peoples.

In preparation for the WCIP 2014, 37 indigenous representatives (18 males, 19 females) from Asia participated in the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference on the WCIP in Alta, Norway in June 2013. The Asia Caucus provided substantial inputs in the adopted Alta Outcome Document that contains indigenous peoples' recommendations for the WCIP. In particular, the caucus sought for the inclusion of the need for states to recognize indigenous peoples in their national legal frameworks; the recognition of the traditional livelihood systems of indigenous peoples as their contribution to sustainable development; for states to refrain from militarizing indigenous communities, penalize those responsible for human rights violations and stop the culture of impunity; and for states to restitute lands, territories and resources alienated from indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.



Indigenous representatives from Asia share the situation of indigenous peoples in Asia at a side event during the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, June 10, 2013. Alta, Norway. *Photo credit: AIPP*

As a result of a dialogue with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) during the 12th Session of the UNPFII, FAO and AIPP organized the “Regional Consultation on Ways Forward: FAO and Indigenous Peoples,” which was participated by 14 indigenous representatives (6 males, 8 females), FAO and government representatives. Concrete

recommendations from IPs and commitments from FAO were made, including the conduct of a study on shifting cultivation of indigenous peoples and a continuing multistakeholder dialogue between FAO, governments and indigenous peoples.



Indigenous peoples' representatives from Asia lobby with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), Bangkok Thailand. November 20, 2013. *Photo credit: AIPP*

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Achievements

- Increased awareness of indigenous peoples' rights. This has been achieved by IPHRDs conducting awareness raising on the UNDRIP, relevant national laws and policies and the application of these to their issues. For example, several communities in Cambodia had used their knowledge in asserting their rights against economic land concessions affecting their communities. There is an increasing ownership of the community seminars by communities as seen in their increasing contributions in terms of venue, food and coordination work.
- Increased pool of trainers. The national/subnational trainings increased the pool of community trainers to 68 (14 women) from the 38 (9 women) trained in 2012 under the EIDHR project, and who are now facilitating the community seminars in indigenous communities.
- Youth-targeted trainings. Some members are now targeting youth trainings, e.g., in Bangladesh, which has conducted a youth-targeted human rights training.
- Increased capacity for human rights work to monitor, document and report on human rights violation. Although there is marked decrease in the number of

fact sheets submitted in 2013 (82 fact sheets as compared to last year, which was 96 fact sheets), there is also a marked improvement in the monitoring and documentation skills of the project partners in the EIDHR project due to the coaching done among documenters.

- Increased local advocacy. In Indonesia and Cambodia, mobilizations are becoming more organized and well-planned. In many hotspot communities, indigenous peoples used their newly-gained knowledge from trainings and seminars to file complaints, petitions and issue statements on their demands. As a result, at least 5 communities in Cambodia were able to recover some of their lands and forests, including spirit forests, while others were able to get compensation. Indigenous communities are now also reaching out to other communities to share their knowledge and mobilize them to support their causes. These are indicative of expanding mass movements of indigenous peoples to assert their rights over their lands, territories and resources.
- The re-launching of the IPHRD Net with renewed commitment from the members will hopefully boost and advance the work of IPHRDs in the region. Aside from the project partners under the EIDHR, there are now also more members from the IPHRD Net who are actively monitoring and submitting information on human rights violations on the ground, especially in the Philippines, Mainland India, Malaysia and Myanmar.
- Increased protection of IPHRDs and their communities. The availability of the IPHRD Fund has helped to mitigate the risks in security especially in the legal defense of IPHRDs and communities in struggle. The provision of support has helped in having most of the cases dismissed or settled through negotiations with local government authorities.
- Increased flow of information from the ground. There is now also a steady flow of information and reports from the members of the IPHRD Net on specific human rights cases and the situation of indigenous peoples on the ground.
- Increased networking. Through training and organizing work, various networks have been set-up by indigenous organizations to broaden their reach and network for human rights work, like the Northeast India IFI Watch in India, the Bangladesh Youth Network in Bangladesh, and the Indigenous Bunong Association in Cambodia.

Lessons learned

- Prioritizing targets. Targeting hotspot communities for awareness raising and capacity building equip communities with increased knowledge of their rights and better organizational capacities to address the violations happening in their communities.
- Peer-learning: Peer learning or cross-learning fosters more openness to queries, sharing, and in the end, more concrete models. This includes inter-village exchanges.
- In our own language: Translation of key documents and reports of various UN

human rights mechanisms and procedures, UN agencies and IFIs, tools and forms, are helpful in raising the awareness of indigenous peoples in following developments on human rights in the region and to use these information.

- Sustained follow-up and mentoring is necessary if quality information that is complete, credible, reliable and verifiable, is to be assured.
- More selective and targeted engagements for advocacy at all levels will bring better focus on targets, messages and strategies. Focusing on human rights bodies and institutions that are more responsive and can address the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples brings more palpable results.

V. CHALLENGES

- Strengthening community-level capacities. Continued development of community-based IPHRD trainers through a systematic program, including the development of appropriate materials, in terms of the language, methods, tools, etc.
- Equipping IPHRDs and their communities in struggle. It is urgent to conduct paralegal trainings in communities because of the scale of legal harassments that IPHRDs are facing on the ground.
- Ensuring the completeness of fact sheets. Greater technical assistance for IPHRDs in coming up with complete and usable fact sheets, and on methods of acquiring information from various sources.
- Transforming information into action. Weak use of information from the fact sheets for advocacy materials and reports that can be submitted to various human rights mechanisms and bodies as reflected by the low ratio of cases submitted to the UN.
- In relation to the programme's various engagements, there is a gap in following up of commitments, agreements and responses of governments, regional human rights mechanisms and UN mechanisms and procedures, and relaying these to the ground.
- Information Sharing. There is still a gap in the compilation of documents being sent to the members and partners to inform them of developments in the international advocacy work, needing a more systematic monitoring, analysis, repackaging and sharing information on these developments.

II. Regional Capacity Building



Field Trip in Cambodia during the Regional Exchange workshop on UNDRIP and HR Advocacy. *Photo credit: AIPP*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme aims to empower indigenous leaders and organizations in Asia to promote and defend their rights, welfare and interests through capacity and skills building activities. The programme assists AIPP members and networks in strengthening their capacity in addressing issues confronting them through stronger collective leadership and better organizational management.

The Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI) for Community Empowerment is the core activity of the RCB Programme. It undertakes capacity development activities for AIPP members and networks with the objective of empowering indigenous communities and organizations to exercise their collective rights and to address their needs. Funding support is currently provided by MISEREOR and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).

The activities implemented in 2013 mainly focused on organizational strengthening; developing leadership capacities, including advocacy skills; and solidarity and alliance building of indigenous peoples and their organizations.

The programme received additional support from The Christensen Fund (TCF) in 2013 for awareness raising and advocacy on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). With this added support, the programme extended its partnership to 3 new partners, namely, Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) in Malaysia, and Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF) and Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW) in Northeast India.

II. KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Publication of training manuals and supplementary training materials

In 2013, a training manual on Basic Financial Management for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations was published and distributed to the members and networks of AIPP. The purpose of this manual is to build the capacities of AIPP member-organizations for systematic financial management in their respective organizations through the development of basic skills and use of standard templates.

Other programmes of AIPP have likewise produced manuals and community guides on the following:

- Safeguard policy statement and accountability mechanism of the ADB and FPIC;
- Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills for Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change and REDD+¹.

To further enhance understanding of indigenous communities on their key rights as stipulated in the UNDRIP, supplementary materials were developed, such as the simplified UNDRIP booklet, comic book of FPIC, info-poster on the rights of indigenous women and videos on land, forest and indigenous women's rights. These

¹ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

are being used as reference materials in the awareness raising and capacity building of indigenous communities at the grassroots level. To some extent, these have also helped in advocacy and networking at local and national levels. AIPP has received positive feedback on these materials from a wide audience, including indigenous peoples, partners, networks, other civil society organizations, etc.

2. Capacity Building Activities

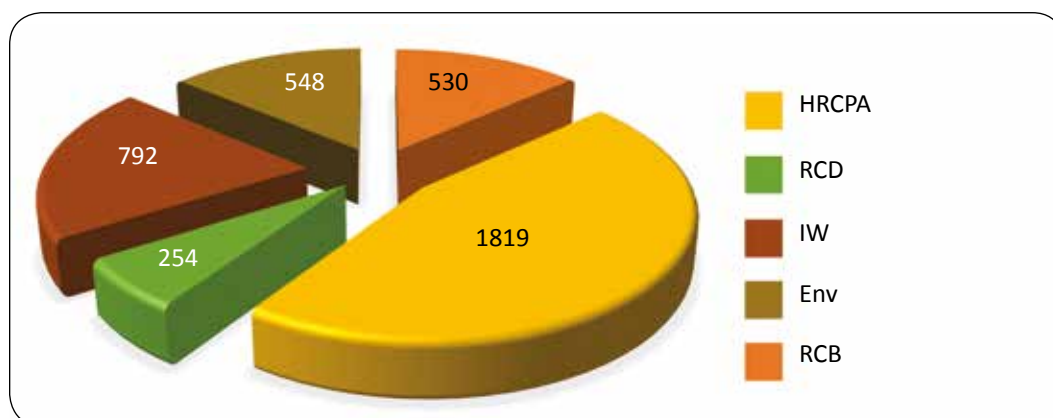
The capacity building work of AIPP has expanded through the various training/ community seminars conducted by all AIPP programmes. For 2013, the following were the capacity building activities of AIPP:

PROGRAMME	CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES
Regional Capacity Building	<p>REGIONAL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Exchange Workshop on UNDRIP and Human Rights Advocacy • Regional Learning Exchange Visit • Internship • Financial Management Training <p>NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Leadership and Organizational Strengthening • Indigenous Elders and Youth Training cum Dialogue • UNDRIP and Human Rights Advocacy Training • Elders and Youth Learning Exchange
Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy	<p>REGIONAL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Trainers (ToT) on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy • Training on Finance and Organizational Management <p>NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Training on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy • Community seminars on the UNDRIP, UN Treaty Monitoring Bodies and Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy • Training on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy of Indigenous Women Leaders • Training on Establishing Community Media for Human Rights Advocacy
Environment	<p>REGIONAL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT on Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills for Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change and REDD+ • Adaptation Learning Highway • Building Resiliency of Indigenous Communities on Climate Change Adaptation

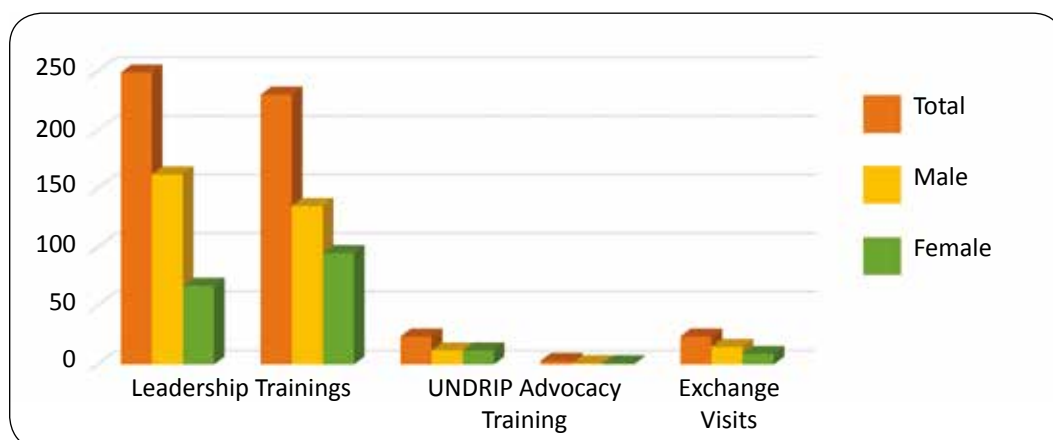
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on the review and validation of policies on natural resource management • Training on the use of community assessment tools integrating gender perspective for project counterpart • Training on participatory tools on climate change adaptation <p>NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National training on Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills for Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change and REDD+ • Training on Participatory Assessment Tools and Methodologies: Inter-state ToT on mapping community/individual forest lands and community forest resources • Training on Biodiversity and Indigenous Traditional Knowledge System • Community Leadership Training and Documentation on Traditional Knowledge • Revitalization of traditional institutions and local wisdom in Indigenous
Research and Communication Development	<p>REGIONAL LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Networking Workshop and developing indigenous Media Strategy • Inter-country Media Skills Sharing Exchange on Indigenous Media <p>NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on Wikipedia • Basic Journalism Training • Social Media Trainings • Basic Radio Programming Training • Photography Training • Media Skills Training on Radio Journalism and Community Broadcasting • Training on Bulletin Contributor and Community Radio
Indigenous Women	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Mainstreaming Workshops <p>INTER-STATE/NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on UN Mechanisms, International Human Rights Instruments (CEDAW, UNDRIP) • Training on Data Processing, Documentation and Advocacy • ToT on the Rights of Indigenous Women, Advocacy, Lobby and Networking <p>COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Community Level Training on Rights of Indigenous Women, Advocacy, lobby and Networking • Skills-Share Workshop and Refresher Training on Indigenous Women Rights Advocacy, Lobby and Networking

In 2013, a total of 3,943 persons (1,913 males and 2,030 females) participated in the AIPP capacity building activities held at different levels – community/local, national/sub national and regional level. The reason why the number of women participants is relatively higher in the overall data is because of the dedicated trainings under the Indigenous Women Programme. In a total of 44 various training activities targeting community leaders, elders, women and youth leaders, 19 were conducted at the local/national level, while 25 were carried out at the regional level targeting indigenous organizations' leaders and indigenous activists including youth and women. Altogether 36 partner-organizations from 12 countries have participated in the capacity building activities in 2013 namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Nepal, Northeast India, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The immediate results of the capacity building activities are reported separately under different programmes.

The figure below shows the number of participants under the five AIPP programmes:



The training activities directly facilitated and implemented by the RCB Programme in 2013 are as follows:



2.1. Training on Indigenous Leadership and Organizational Strengthening:

As part of the continuing activities of the programme, follow-up training on indigenous leadership and organizational strengthening were implemented in Cambodia, Vietnam, Northeast India and Nepal. The participants were mainly community leaders and elders, organizational leaders, including women and youth leaders, and indigenous activists. A total of 224 individuals (149 males, 75 females) benefitted from the training. With the training, many of the participants have not only increased their skills, confidence and knowledge but also gained renewed inspiration and commitment to carry on with their struggles for the advancement of indigenous peoples' rights and welfare in their respective countries and communities. For some partners, these had also contributed to the improvement of organizational management in terms of consolidation, structure, coordination, systematization, and prioritization of the 3 partner organizations.



Group exercise during the Indigenous Leadership and Organizational Strengthening Workshop in Nagaland, NE India. *Photo credit: AIPP*



Small group discussion during the Youth Elders Dialogue as part of the Indigenous Elders' training in Mizoram, NE India. *Photo credit: AIPP*

2.2 Indigenous Elders Training Programme:

The training of indigenous elders and engagement with the governments was a newly introduced training programme of the ILI. This training aims to strengthen the capacity of indigenous elders in Asia to lead their communities as they face serious threat to their survival. A training manual on Indigenous Elders and Engagement with Government was developed and published in 2012 purposely for this new training initiative. The series of trainings were carried out with Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines and Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF) in Northeast India as implementing partners. The participants were composed of indigenous elders and youth. As part of the indigenous elders training programme, the following activities were conducted: the translation of the elders training manual from English into Ilocano and Mizo languages, inter-community training for indigenous elders and youth dialogues, elders and youth learning exchange, etc. A total of 230 participants (135 males, 95 females) participated in the various training activities. Among Indigenous youth participants, they were able to internalize the indigenous leadership system into their work and daily life in both countries.

2.3. Training on UNDRIP and Human Rights Advocacy:

With the support from The Christensen Fund (TCF), the UNDRIP and Human Rights Advocacy training programme was initiated to empower indigenous leaders and activists for effective engagement in advocacy and the implementation of UNDRIP at the national and local levels. The training programme was extended to 3 partners, namely, Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) in Cambodia, Jaringan Oral Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) in Malaysia and Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW) in Northeast India. The training manual and supplementary materials were translated for effective inter-community training for leaders and activists at local and national levels.

2.4. Regional Exchange Workshop on UNDRIP and Human Rights Advocacy:

A regional exchange workshop was held on Nov 12-15, 2013 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The workshop provided a forum for sharing of experiences and skills on capacity building and advocacy of indigenous peoples' rights. It brought together a total of 24 participants (12 males, 12 females) representing 9 indigenous peoples' organizations from Cambodia, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, Northeast India, and Malaysia. The participants gained practical knowledge and skills particularly on how to effectively conduct capacity building activities and engage in advocacy work.



Panel discussion during the Regional Exchange Workshop on UNDRIP and HR Advocacy. Photo credit: AIPP

2.5. Regional Learning Exchange Visit:

In 2013, two regional learning exchange visits took place in the Philippines and Malaysia. There were a total of 24 participants (15 men, 9 females) in the two exchanges. The participants came from 4 countries - Cambodia, Nepal, Northeast India and Vietnam. The first exchange was conducted from April 19-28, which was hosted by the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines. The exchange was a combination of sharing sessions, field exposures and participation in the events of the host organizations. The exchange facilitated cross-learning among the participants, including sharing of practical experiences of lessons learned and good practices on community mobilization, campaign and advocacy, successful stories of capacity building, and natural resource management, among others. The focus of learning was on leadership and mass movement of indigenous peoples in defense of their lands and territories. The participants also took part in celebration of the Cordillera Day 2013 and extended their solidarity to the indigenous peoples of Cordillera.

The second exchange was held in Sabah Malaysia from June 4-12, which was hosted by Partner of Community Organizations in Sabah (PACOS). The focus of learning was on community organizing, natural resource management, and community education programme based on traditional values and knowledge. The participants took part in the annual cultural festival in Mananam village in Tongod district where they were able to integrate with the communities and learn the issues faced by the communities. The participants of these two exchanges were inspired and motivated to carry on with their work for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Follow-up activities were successfully conducted for partners in Northeast India focusing on organizational strengthening and in Cambodia on movement/alliance building of indigenous communities and organizations.

2.6. Internship:

The AIPP Secretariat hosted the 3-month internship programme for indigenous youth from Chin State, Myanmar from August to October 2013. The objective of the programme was to build capacities of youth to be leaders in their community. The beneficiaries of the internship programme were 3 Chin youth (2 males, 1 female) representing the Chin Youth Organization (CYO). It was observed that the programme had helped in developing the individual capacities of the interns in terms of their understanding of issues and concepts, increased knowledge, confidence to speak up, change in attitude, improved interpersonal skills, etc. However, the assessment at the end of the programme pointed out that the actual measurement of the impact of the internship will depend on the interns' engagement with their organizations and communities and how they translate the knowledge and skills gained into actual work.

A follow-up activity was likewise conducted with two of the interns with their participation to the adaptation learning highway in the Philippines, facilitated by the

AIPP Environment Programme. In this activity, the interns were able to gain knowledge on the adaptation practices of the Kalanguya indigenous group and the advocacy work being done for the recognition and integration of this adaptation practice in the national adaptation plan of the Philippine government.



Community leader explaining about the Tagal System during the ILI Partners Learning Exchange Visit in Sabah, Malaysia. *Photo credit: AIPP*

2.7. Resource pool and database:

With the aim of creating a resource pool of indigenous trainers and experts that will cater to capacity building needs of indigenous peoples at different levels, the programme continued to make efforts in building up the resource database on indigenous peoples' organizations, indigenous trainers/resource persons, and training materials/resources. In addition, improvement in the library through systematization of manuals and resources for capacity building was made.

III. FUND RAISING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The core activities of the RCB were supported by the AIPP core fund. In addition, the RCB Programme secured funding support from TCF for the implementation of the project on “Empowering Indigenous Peoples in Reclaiming their Cultural Landscape and Traditional Territories” for 2013-2014. This project aimed to scale up the positive impacts of capacity building of indigenous peoples and advocacy on the UNDRIP at the national and local levels. IWGIA likewise supported the internship programme for three months. A project proposal was recently submitted to MISEREOR on “Strengthening of Indigenous Youth Leadership and Indigenous Organization,” which is a follow-up of the indigenous leadership training focusing on building the capacities of indigenous youth. This feeds into the objective of strengthening the indigenous peoples’ movements through the development of second line leadership of indigenous peoples’ organizations in Asia.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

- The following are the key achievements and lessons learned in 2013: The successful conduct of capacity building, awareness raising, cross-learning and skills sharing activities at the local, national and regional level with AIPP members and partners has contributed to increased capacities of indigenous peoples and has strengthened their organizations. With these trainings, there is visible improvement in the organizational and financial management of partner-organizations, which can be seen from the reports they submitted.
- There is increased knowledge and understanding of the concept of leadership among indigenous peoples, including traditional and modern leadership, how to develop positive traits and identify key leadership tasks and responsibilities. They have also acquired the capacity to analyze the strengths, weaknesses and identify solutions to manage their organizations better.
- Local pool of trainers with expertise on indigenous elders training programme were formed in Mizoram, Northeast India and Cordillera in the Philippines. It added to the existing human resource pool of AIPP at the ground.
- Capacity building of indigenous peoples enhanced the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in the sense that when indigenous peoples acquired the needed knowledge and skills, they are able to effectively engage in advocacy work and assert their rights.
- Inter-generational transfer of knowledge through the dialogues between indigenous elders and youth is effective in raising awareness for the promotion and preservation of cultures, traditional institution/governance and customary practices.

- The internship programme had proven as effective means of empowering indigenous activists, particularly the youth. As a result of the internship programme, Chin youth interns enhanced their confidence, knowledge and understanding on indigenous peoples' rights and issues from a regional perspective. They demonstrated their commitment to work on the issues affecting the indigenous youth in Chin State, Myanmar.
- Inter-people learning process is an effective way of empowering indigenous communities. The skills sharing workshop had generated resourceful information and practical tips inspiring participating indigenous organizations to replicate the skills and knowledge gained in their training programme and in the lobby and advocacy work. Hence, sharing of practical experiences, good practices, lessons learned and successful methods of capacity building and advocacy work are crucial for knowledge building of indigenous leaders and their organizations.
- The regional exchange visit is an ideal platform for experience sharing and inter-people learning. It also established rapport and solidarity among the partners. All partners brought their country specific-cases and good practices of capacity building and advocacy strategy and shared these among the participants for replication. It had also facilitated the expansion of networking and alliance building among indigenous organizations, thereby soliciting wider campaign, support and cooperation for their ongoing struggles for the recognition and exercise of their rights and welfare in the region.
- The approach of learning together through interactive discussion and dialogues employed by the programme is relevant and effective in building the capacity of indigenous peoples. It facilitated cross-learning and exchange of knowledge, skills and experiences among different indigenous groups. It also provided the space and opportunity for inter-generational transfer of knowledge between the youth and the elders.
- Developing human capacity can be very challenging, yet rewarding. For effective internship programme, a well-structured programme, commitment and sufficient time are essential to see visible changes in the development of human potential.
- Contextualization or localization of the training manual to the local situation is of paramount importance for effective training programmes. More effort is therefore needed to develop tailored capacity building programmes that are tuned to local needs and situations of the implementing indigenous communities to ensure that learning is both relevant to individual and collective needs, and applied in the daily workplace.
- Employing appropriate methodologies in training sessions largely determine the successful transfer of knowledge and skills to the participants. For instance, using "talk-show" in the training is an effective method, not only in the transfer of information and knowledge to the participants, but it also reflects the cultural appropriateness of indigenous peoples as oral sharing is part of the indigenous culture.

V. CHALLENGES

- Capacity building of indigenous peoples is a continuous process, especially with the current and emerging issues confronted by the communities and their organizations. Although capacity building is at the top of the priority list of interventions for indigenous communities and their organizations, limited resources continue to hinder effective engagement for systematic and structured capacity building programmes. In some cases, the challenge also rests with the limited number of capable or committed people to take on the task of carrying out systematic capacity building activities at the local level.
- Lack of systematization of collecting training needs assessment, baseline information and pre- and post-training assessment is a continuing challenge for the programme for it to be able to effectively monitor development of indigenous organizations and individuals benefiting from the various capacity building activities of the organization.
- Language is also a big challenge for the successful execution of capacity building activities, especially at the regional level, but this is addressed through the provision of translators/interpreters for participants who cannot speak and understand English.
- Keeping in mind that comprehensive capacity building is a long-term objective, the challenge is to consolidate and strengthen a common strategy to address the issue of sustainability of capacity building initiatives of AIPP and its partners.



Learning Exchange Visit in Sabah, Malaysia. Photo credit: AIPP



Participants of the Leadership Training of Vietnam. *Photo credit: AIPP*



Community Visit in Cambodia. *Photo credit: AIPP*

III. Environment Programme



The Ikalahan-Kalanguyan community explaining about the land use planning (watershed management is the term used by the government) through 3 Dimensional (3D) mapping. *Photo credit: AIPP*

I. INTRODUCTION

The following is the overall objective of the Environment Program: “The collective rights to land, territories and resources of the indigenous peoples in Asia as well as the indigenous knowledge on sustainable natural resource management systems, food sovereignty and livelihoods are protected, respected and recognized at local, national, regional and international levels.”

The Environment Programme has progressed discernibly in 2013, with the environment team committing to achieving the overall objective of the programme and contributing to the advancement and realization AIPP's vision and mission.

This programme report is a compilation of 5 projects implemented by project partners in 10 countries, specifically, Indonesia, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, and India. The projects being implemented by the programme are as follows:

- Two projects on "Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples: Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia Project" funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA);
- The project on climate change adaptation, "Building resiliency of indigenous communities on climate change adaptation" funded by MISEREOR;
- Two projects on natural resource management (NRM): "Securing forest rights and enhancing sustainable resource management of indigenous peoples in Asia" funded by Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), and "Strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples particularly the role and contribution of indigenous women in sustainable resource management" funded by Norad.

Participatory, rights-based and ecosystem-based approaches guide the implementation processes. The programme follows a pragmatic approach to gender mainstreaming and the inclusion of youth, indigenous women and elders in all the programme activities.

Overall, with the successful completion of the two REDD+ projects, heightened visibility was created in the international advocacy with regards to the important role and contribution that indigenous peoples can make in REDD+ implementation. The climate change adaptation project is generating visible community coping and adaptation strategies and is galvanizing the support of academia and relevant institutions. The two projects on strengthening community natural resource management—though started late—are progressing steadily in the desired direction.

While progress is being achieved, implementation has sometimes been obstructed by the prevailing situation on the ground. Some of the planned activities could not be carried out on time as planned. Some of the specific challenges encountered include: a) conflict outbreak in Indonesia, due to the indigenous community's resistance to a gold mining company (PT. NHM/PT. Nusa Halmahera Mineral) in their ancestral burial ground, which is sacred to the Pagu indigenous community; b) in Malaysia, the atmosphere of parliamentary election and restriction of movements due to the stand-off between the Royal Sultanate of Sulu and the government in Lahad Datu in Sabah in the first half, and flood caused by dam construction in the second half affected the programme implementation; c) in the Philippines, the community experienced several typhoons and flooding during the year. The project partner was also actively involved in the relief work for the indigenous communities in Coron, Palawan affected by super typhoon Haiyan.

II. KEY ACTIVITIES

The key activities conducted under the programme during the year include the following:

- Baseline information collection and gathering for the two NRM projects and gathering of scientific data and information on weather, hydrology and meteorology in the adaptation project;
- Regular dissemination and sharing of information through the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) website, Asia IP group on biodiversity listserve, AIPP websites and other social networking sites managed by AIPP;
- Participatory assessment and analysis on risk and hazard, weather events, coping and adaptation mechanisms, and analysis of the community situations in the adaptation project areas;
- Sketch and GPS (Global Positioning System) mapping in the NRM projects to support community land title claims;
- Activities to strengthen community good practices on forest management, biodiversity conservation and community resource management and development plan;
- Ongoing network formation, alliance building, advocacy and lobby, and research and publication.

One marked achievement of the team's effort on documentation of good practices is the recognition and reward received by Mr. Preecha Siri, a Karen indigenous leader from Huay Hin Lad Nai, Thailand as one of the awardees of the "Forest Hero Award 2013" given by United Nations Forum on Forests.

1. Awareness Raising and Capacity Building

In 2013, the programme conducted 23 capacity building activities (9 at regional level, 5 at national level and 9 at local level) with a total number of 548 participants (312 males, 218 females). Among the key training activities provided is the training of trainers on the GPS Mapping conducted in India in partnership with PAFID (Philippine Association for Intercultural Development).

Gender Ratio of Capacity Building Activities Conducted at Different Levels:

List of Activities	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unsegregated
Local Level	242	53.7	38.8	7.4
National Level	150	58.7	41.3	
Regional Level	156	60.2	39.7	
Grant Total	548	58.1	42	



Participants learning the GPS instrumentation during GPS mapping training in India.
Photo credit: AIPP



Part of the awareness raising and capacity building work of the programme is the regular sharing and dissemination of information on issues and concerns of indigenous peoples through the CCMIN website, listserve of CCMIN and biodiversity, and the CCMIN Facebook page. The evaluation and analysis show an increase in page views in the CCMIN website to 41% (20,152 page views) in 2013 as compared to 2012 (14,334 page views). The page views come from different countries of the world, with the top visitors to the CCMIN website coming from India, United States, Thailand, Nepal, United Kingdom, Philippines, and Indonesia. The likes on the CCMIN Facebook page show a 261% increase from 100 in 2012 to 361 in 2013.

In the year 2013, 150 pieces of information related to climate change adaptation and mitigation—especially on REDD+, climate finance, safeguards, land tenure, non-carbon benefits, traditional livelihoods, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge, sustainable

development, and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)—were disseminated through existing channels. These were circulated mainly as news articles, videos, statements, declarations and publications, including case studies, training manuals, research and briefing papers related to climate change, REDD+ and biodiversity.

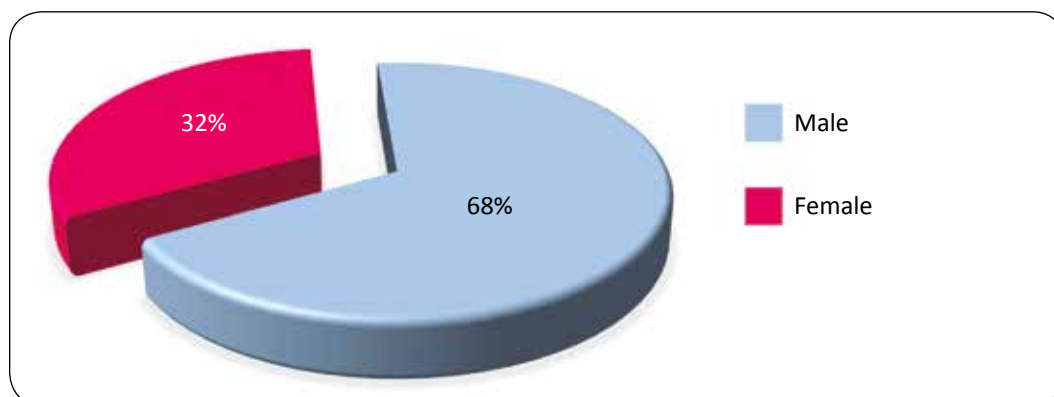


Participants performing a role-play on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) during a training in Cambodia. *Photo credit: AIPP*

2. Advocacy and Lobby

The advocacy and lobby activities of the programme have made headway at different levels and have further increased its visibility. This is reflected in the presence of Asian indigenous peoples at the regional and international climate change processes, including REDD+ and adaptation. In the various advocacy activities, the programme facilitated the participation of its member and partner-organizations in 16 regional and international advocacy activities in 2013. A total of 31 indigenous leaders (10 females, 21 males) were able to actively participate and contribute in these advocacy activities.

Advocacy events co-organized and/or participated by the Environment programme by Gender



Among those activities, AIPP co-organized, for the first time, the 2nd ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum in Siem Reap, Cambodia jointly with the Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP). This was a good start up to engage in the issues of social and community forestry jointly with CSOs in ASEAN. AIPP also facilitated the participation of its member-organization in the 19th Conference of Parties (COP 19) in Warsaw, Poland where AIPP set up its own booth and successfully organized its first side event on “Experiences on REDD+ and Its Implications for Indigenous Peoples in Asia.”

The advocacy work of the AIPP partner-organizations at the national level is also gaining attention of the relevant stakeholders. The work on community coping and adaptation strategies, for one, is gaining attention and garnering the support of international community and academia in the national levels. Some project partners, particularly in the Mekong, were selected/nominated as members of the REDD+ Working Group on Safeguards and Stakeholder Consultations and the Programme Executive Board of the UN-REDD in their respective countries.

3. Networking and Collaboration

Networking and collaboration is gaining momentum. The Environment Programme committee and team, together with the Executive Council members of AIPP, largely carried out networking at the regional and international levels.

There has been active networking and collaboration by the partners at the local and national levels that expanded our network, especially in the areas of adaptation and risk and disaster management. The project partners are collaborating with various government ministries and agencies such as those on environment and forest, natural resources, soil conservation, agriculture, disaster management, marine and fisheries, public health, and public works; civil society organizations such as the Red Cross; UN programs such as the UN-REDD Program; educational institutions and universities; and the media (community radios, TV and the print media).

The programme and its partners have participated and contributed in the REDD+ activities of the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme. Recently, the UN-REDD Programme decided to collaborate with AIPP and indigenous peoples' organizations of Bangladesh, Vietnam and Myanmar to conduct national level dialogues based on the concept note submitted by AIPP. The regional level dialogues are expected to happen in 2014.

The programme has maintained its global and regional level solidarity and cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations and civil society organizations like the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), World Indigenous Network (WIN), Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity (IWNB), PAFID, Tebtebba, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), REDD+ Safeguards Working Group, Bank Information Center (BIC), Indian Law Resource Center, the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Climate Action Network (CAN), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, Procasur, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Accra Caucus, Rainforest Foundation-Norway, Rainforest Foundation-UK, Third World Network, and Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI).

AIPP and the Indian Law Resource Center jointly made the intervention on non-carbon benefits during the REDD+ Design Forum 3. The programme contributed to the submission of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) to the COP work programme on results-based finance for REDD+ activities; and to the briefing paper of the REDD+ Safeguards Working Group on results-based finance. The programme has also been very active in the international climate change lobby work in coordinating with government representatives and is taking the lead in drafting the IIPFCC statements. Likewise, the programme members have been contributing and engaging in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the IIFB and the IWNB. AIPP likewise lobbied with party representatives to agree on the use of the terminology "indigenous peoples" in the text of the Working Group on Article 8j during the CBD COP.

In the Global Environment Facility (GEF) meeting, the concerns regarding the self-selection process of indigenous peoples were raised. The programme also organized the workshop on REDD+ and Blue Carbon with the support of SSNC, which is a new area of work for Environment Programme.

4. Research and Documentation

Research and documentation was conducted on customary sustainable natural resource management and forest conservation and livelihood practices of Huay Hin Lad Nai in collaboration with Procasur. The programme also conducted research on the role and contributions of community leaders on forest conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, transmission of traditional knowledge and well-being of

the community. In recognition of his work and contribution, Mr. Preecha Siri, a Karen farmer from Thailand, was selected as one of the recipients of the coveted “Forest Hero Award 2013” from among 592 entries from 68 countries, and received his award in Istanbul on 10 April 2013.



Harmonizing traditional and scientific agricultural practices and transfer of knowledge to younger generation as adaptation & coping mechanism to climate change at Kg. Togudon Penampang, in Malaysia.
Photo credit: AIPP



The role and contribution of indigenous women to sustainable forest management and biodiversity is often overlooked by many researches. Therefore, to address this gap, a research was undertaken on the roles and contribution of indigenous women in sustainable forest management in Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam.

5. Production of Educational and Advocacy Materials

To complement the awareness raising and capacity building activities, the programme produced a wide range of educational materials such as comic books, training manuals, animation videos, documentaries, posters, and policy briefing papers. Most of these materials were localized and translated by the country-specific partners. In addition, partners have undertaken their own approaches at national and local levels based on

their own country contexts on sharing information and raising awareness of indigenous peoples and relevant stakeholders. For instance, partners have been publishing and distributing periodic newsletters, broadcasting weekly community radio programs and even developing curriculum on climate change coping and adaptation strategies, REDD and indigenous peoples' rights for formal and information education, among others.

In sum for 2013, the programme has produced 1 guide, 1 training manual, 2 comic books, 4 animation videos, 1 research report, and 2 documentaries.

List of the Educational and Advocacy Materials

Titles of Publications	Types	No. of Copies (English)	Translated to
What is REDD+? A Guide for Indigenous Communities (3rd Edition)	Guide	1,000	Khmer
Training Manual on Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills for Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change and REDD+	Training Manual	500	Bahasa-Indonesia, Khmer, Nepali, and Thai, Vietnamese
The Forest is Life: Knowledge for Communities	Comic Book	500	Bahasa-Indonesia, Dayak Ngaju Kapuas, Lao, Nepali and Thai, Thai-Vietnam, Hmong, Vietnamese
Rights in Action: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples	Comic Book	1,000	Burmese, Nepalese, Khmer, Bahasa-Indonesia and Tagalog
Sustaining Lives, Forests and Livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Groups in the Mekong Region: Lessons Learned from the Learning Route	Research Report		
Our Forest Our Life	Animation Video	1,000	Burmese, Khmer, Lao, Vietnamese, Spanish and Thai
Rights in Action: FPIC for Indigenous Peoples	Animation Video	1,000	Nepal, Burmese, Janepaw, Teetain, Shan and Sagaw, Bahasa-Malaysia
Our Ancestral Lands	Animation Video		
Indigenous Women's Rights	Animation Video		Bahasa-Malaysia

When Can We Go Back? The Rights of Indigenous Peoples to their Lands	Documentary		
Forest Conservation: A Message from Indigenous Women	Documentary		Khmer

III. FUND RAISING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Fund raising and resource mobilization have been quite impressive in the programme in 2013. The two major projects commenced in 2013 with funding support from Norad and SSNC. Both of these projects are focused on natural resources management. Furthermore, the programme got approval of a project from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) to continue its work in REDD+ from January 2014 in the same countries (except Lao PDR). The programme has also submitted the concept note to the Rainforest Foundation-Norway to support the regional activities under the Environment Programme.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Through the implementation of the projects by the partners, there has been a marked increase in the awareness level on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The confidence and understanding about indigenous peoples' rights among the partners and the communities have increased considerably. The communities have assessed their risks and vulnerabilities and are capable in coming up with their adaptation plans. All partners can articulate the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples, including FPIC in climate change and REDD+, at all levels. The key achievements of the Environment Programme in 2013 are as follows:

- Facilitating international awards such as the recognition and reward received by Mr. Preecha Siri from Huay Hin Lad Nai, for the "Forest Hero Award 2013" awarded by United Nations Forum on Forests is one of the key achievements for indigenous peoples in Asia;
- Well-established networking and collaboration with the UN-REDD Programme, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), REDD+ Safeguards Working Group and ASFN CSO Forum. The collaboration with ASFN CSO turned into being the co-organizer of the second ASFN-CSO forum in 2013;
- Successful completion of 2 REDD projects funded by Norad/DANIDA and SDC in 2013. The evaluation of SDC funding in Mekong region was also completed. Based on the mid-term review of DANIDA, the second phase of the REDD

project with 6 national project partners is already approved by DANIDA. The project will start from January 2014-December 2015;

- Expansion of the Environment Programme's work on natural resources and biodiversity in 2013, in addition to climate change adaptation and mitigation, with additional two projects supported by Norad and SSNC. This has expanded the partnership with Samajik Seva Sadan (SSS) and Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA) in India, NGO Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN) in Nepal, and Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT) in Myanmar;
- Increased IP representation in different national REDD+ processes and mechanisms. For instance, representation of Ms. Luong Thi Truong as the interim indigenous peoples' representative to the programme executive board of the UN-REDD Programme, Vietnam in 2013;
- Sustained and targeted engagement, advocacy, lobby and networking in the ASEAN level through ASFN, and in the international level through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), GEF and CBD;
- Through the adaptation project collaboration with educational institutions and universities, media and CSOs, government ministries and agencies, e.g., forestry, marine and fisheries, etc. was established;
- Integration, publication and distribution of diverse education and advocacy materials such as briefing papers, manuals, comic books, animation videos, and documentaries. Most of these materials were localized and translated in different local and national languages in the respective partner countries. Also, these materials were widely circulated and posted in the CCMIN website and Facebook page that led to an increase in the number of visitors and page views in the CCMIN website;
- Increased recognition and visibility of AIPP in the UNFCCC negotiations by the governments and multilateral agencies and CSOs at the national, regional and international levels, and AIPP's contributions and leadership are acknowledged by indigenous peoples of Africa and Latin America;
- Completion of baseline survey of the two projects and participatory assessment on risks and hazard and coping mechanism in the community level, which is part of systematic monitoring and evaluation of the programme;
- The partners in India have been capacitated in delineating their traditional boundaries through sketch mapping and GPS, revitalization of good traditional practices, and documentation on human rights violations;
- Project implementation strategy for the SSNC project in India has been formulated and various committees have been established
- The work on extractive industries started in AIPP this year with the formation of Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE), which is the cross-cutting and priority issue in the region.

The lessons gained are as follows:

- Exchange visits on good practices encourages and strengthens the solidarity and respect between the communities and should be continued with proper

planning, as in the case of Adaptation Learning Highway. The experiences and learnings gained could be optimized and can contribute to and support the advocacy work and sharing of information;

- The production of the policy briefing papers targeting the annual Conference of Parties is a good advocacy strategy and is effective. The participation in advocacy activities like the UNFCCC and the CBD should always be accompanied by the production of 2 to 3-page briefing notes with key messages and concrete recommendations;
- Constant monitoring of the partner organizations helps to assess the progress and impacts on the ground and also in guiding and backstopping the project implementation in the appropriate direction, especially with the new partners;
- Proper lay out of project landing and exit strategy should be done before implementation as this will contribute largely to the smooth functioning, effective management and successful implementation of project.



Mangrove restoration by Gura and Pagu communities at north Maluku, Indonesia as adaptation practice.
Photo credit: AIPP



V. CHALLENGES

- Major challenges for the project implementation in Mekong countries like Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam is the political sensitivity and weak national legal framework on human rights, even though these countries have voted in favor of the adoption of the UNDRIP in 2007.
- Cutting across the programmes, one of the major challenges is language barrier. This has impeded the timely submission of narrative and financial reports from the partners. Also, this limits the participation of indigenous representatives in the activities. The issue needs consideration in resource allocation and time period of the project proposal. While this is currently being addressed through the translation of materials and provision of interpreters in key regional activities, more resources are needed to be able to bridge the language gap.
- The timely and active sharing of information to indigenous peoples by the relevant government agencies is lacking. This ultimately lessens their participation in the policy debate. This adds to the challenges in influencing policies in some countries where there is the lack of confidence among the indigenous peoples to articulate rights and concerns of indigenous peoples.
- Despite indigenous peoples' representation in the national REDD+ bodies, the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' representatives still remains a major challenge, largely because government representatives make up an overwhelming majority in these bodies, and the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples are not fully accounted in the decision making. Therefore, indigenous peoples need to be strategic in utilizing such spaces for the advocacy and respect of indigenous peoples' rights.
- Building trust and confidence with complex target communities has been very challenging, as many communities have lost confidence and have become divided in the face of pressures from the dominant society and the elites.
- Discriminatory attitude of some government representatives toward indigenous peoples' issues and capacity is one of the biggest challenges confronting indigenous peoples in the policy debate.



Practical exercise on forest resource inventory during the Adaptation Learning Highway. *Photo credit: AIPP*

IV. Research and Communication Development (RCD) Programme



IVA focal person with Gelora Radio Staff at the Kampong Secanggang, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Photo credit: AIPP

I. INTRODUCTION

The Research and Communication Development (RCD) Programme aims to empower indigenous peoples in Asia to gain greater knowledge and understanding of their rights and related issues and advocate for their rights, interests and welfare through sharing information relevant to indigenous communities across Asia. The programme produces educational materials on indigenous peoples' rights, builds the capacity of indigenous media practitioners, and assists indigenous communities to set up their own media enterprises.

II. KEY ACTIVITIES

The overall activities implemented by the RCD Programme in 2013 were focused on strengthening the capacity of indigenous media practitioners; building a network among mainstream media professionals, indigenous media practitioners and indigenous peoples' rights activists, including developing a website for Indigenous Voices in Asia (IVA); developing popular educational materials on indigenous peoples' rights/issues; coordinating the translation of key documents on indigenous peoples into national and local languages; and sustaining and improving the information sharing activities about the latest developments of indigenous peoples' issues and AIPP activities.

1. Awareness raising

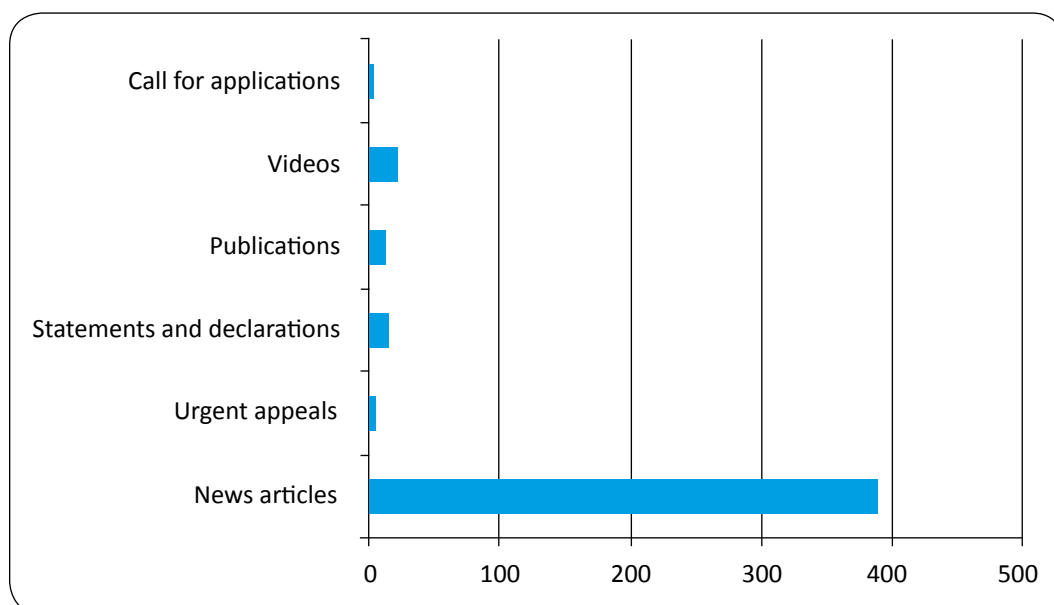
The programme activities under the awareness raising component include tracking and sharing information on key issues and developments on indigenous peoples' rights and welfare, screening indigenous peoples-related documentary films, producing educational materials and coordinating the translation of the said materials, and awarding media professionals for their outstanding reporting on indigenous peoples' issues and concerns.

1.1. Information Sharing

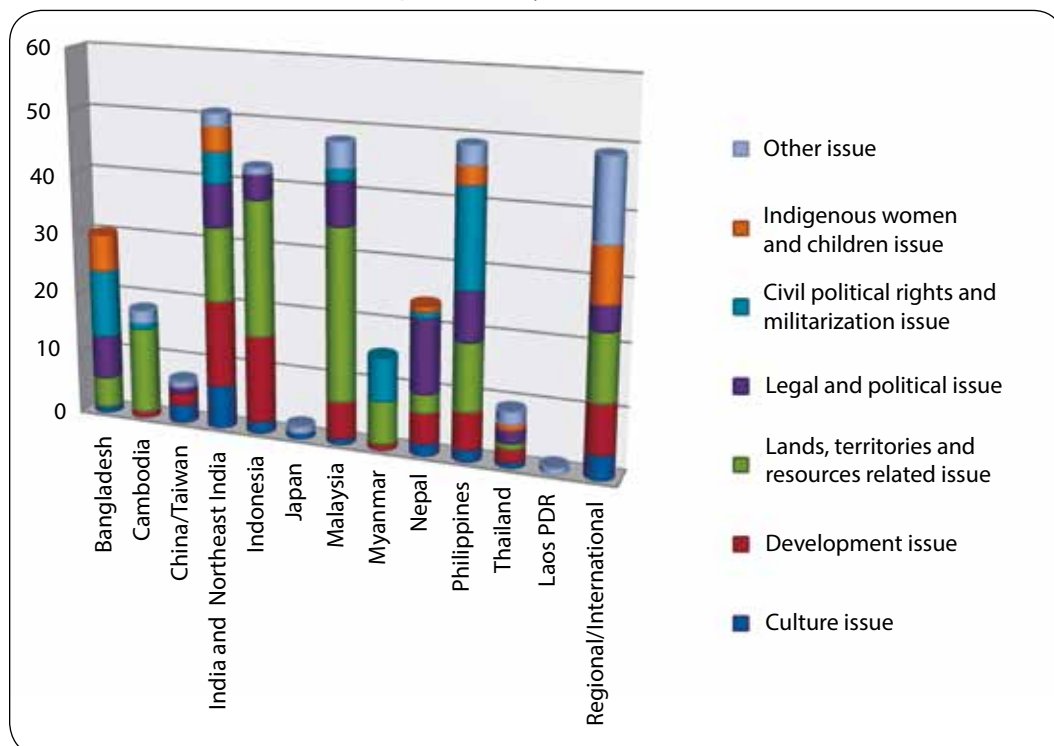
Sharing information relevant to indigenous peoples of Asia remains one of the focus areas of the programme. The RCD programme continues to track, collect and share the information on a weekly basis through various channels such as websites, social networks and e-newsletters.

The information shared by the programme includes recent developments on indigenous issues, networking and advocacy opportunities for indigenous peoples, and updates on AIPP activities. The programme has shared a total of 445 pieces of information in 2013. The charts below provide the categories of information from respective countries shared and updated on the AIPP website (www.aippnet.org) and the Indigenous Voices in Asia website (www.iva.aippnet.org).

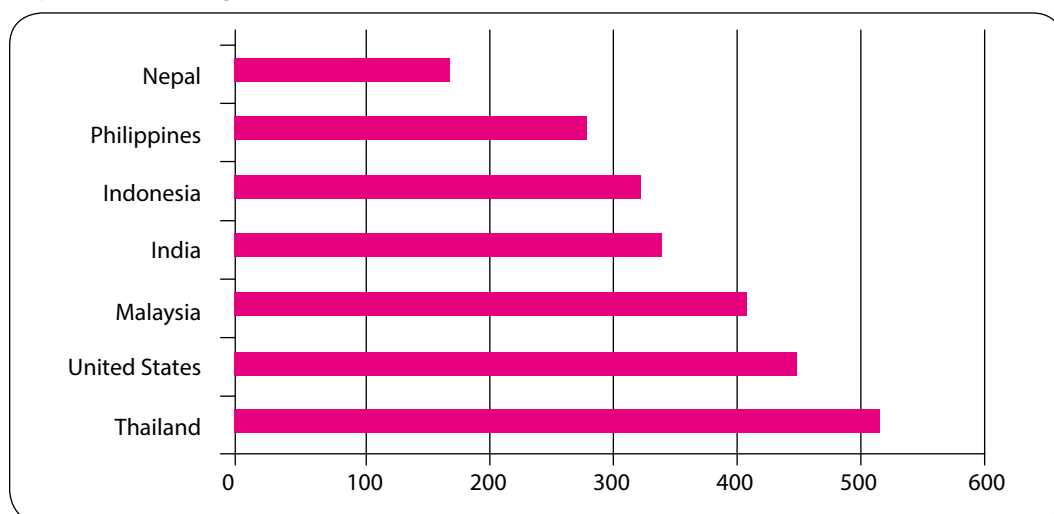
Type of information shared in 2013



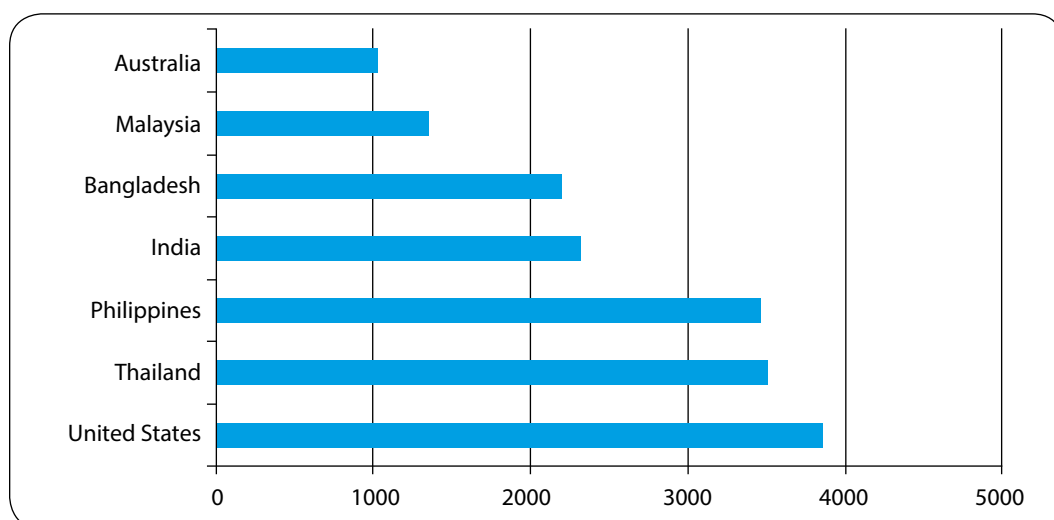
Shared news articles on issues per country



Top seven visiting countries to IVA website



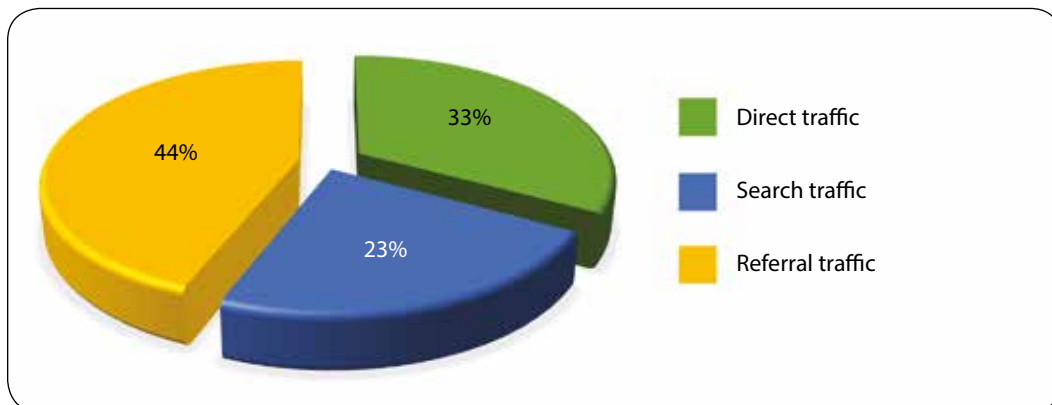
Top seven visiting countries to AIPP website



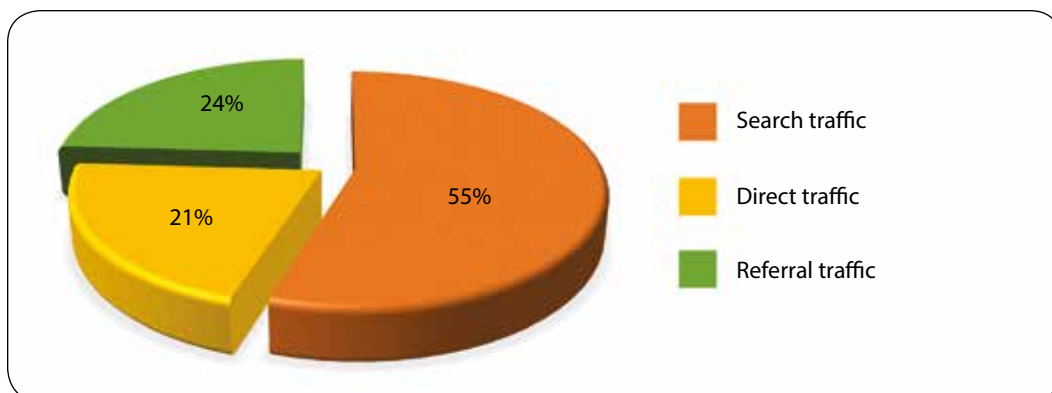
The statistics from Google Analytics show that a total of 19,886 unique visitors from 170 countries visited the AIPP main website 28,184 times from January 1 to December 9 in 2013. The highest numbers of visitors were from the USA, Thailand, Philippines, India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Australia, respectively. The total number of visitors in the AIPP main website remains relatively the same compared to last year, even if it was down for maintenance for a couple of weeks at the last quarter of this year. The IVA website, which was launched in August, received 2,917 unique visitors from 112 countries for 4,096 times from September 1 to December 9 in 2013.

The traffic sources of the AIPP website generated by Google Analytics show that more than half of the visits (55%) were from search traffic (visits to the website through search engine), 24% from referral traffic (visits via social networks, e-newsletters and other links) and 21% from direct traffic (visits directly to the website). For the IVA website, the majority of the visitors were via referrals, particularly from social media. Less than a third were from search engines and more than one third were from direct traffic — this is likely because the website is relatively new.

Traffic sources of AIPP website



Traffic sources of IVA website



The programme also used e-mail services (e-newsletter) and social networks to disseminate information relevant to indigenous peoples in Asia. As compared to 2012, the number of people receiving information has dramatically increased. The number of people receiving e-newsletter increased by 15% from around 800 subscribers in 2012 to 1,277 subscribers in 2013. Similarly, the number of Facebook users following AIPP's social network increased by 41%—from 1,700 users to 2,400 users in 2013.

1.2 Film Screening

As part of its awareness raising work, the programme assisted the screening of two documentary videos entitled “Nagalism” and “Kaeng Krachan National Park.” The showing of the Nagalism documentary was jointly conducted with the Naga Solidarity group and Documentary Arts Asia (DAA) in Chiang Mai in May. More than 100 participants, both indigenous and non-indigenous peoples including media professionals, watched and appreciated the documentary. Likewise, the RCD Programme also translated, subtitled and screened documentary on “Kaeng Krachan National Park” with the permission from Thai PBS at Chiang Mai University on the occasion of the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples last August.

1.3. Indigenous Voices in Asia Award

The Indigenous Voices in Asia Media Awards encouraged media professionals to cover and report on indigenous peoples’ issues to draw the attention of decision makers on indigenous peoples’ concerns. The programme, in collaboration with its IVA project partners, gave the awards, both at the regional and national levels, to media professionals for their outstanding reporting on indigenous peoples’ issues.

For the regional awards, the programme received a total of 13 qualified entries from India, Nepal, Indonesia, Cambodia, Philippines, and Malaysia. The winners of the regional level Indigenous Voices in Asia Media Award were announced on the occasion of the 20th International Human Rights Day on December 10, 2013. The first winner award was given to I G.G. Maha Adi, Chief Editor of the Society of Indonesian Environmental Journalists (SIEJ), for his series of articles on providing access to conservation areas for indigenous communities, entitled “Burning Barns and Growing Barns.” The two special recognition awards were given to Deepak Adhikari, Nepal correspondent of Agence France-Press (AFP), for his outstanding article about indigenous peoples’ culture rights, entitled “Last of Nepal’s Kusunda speakers mourns dying language”; and Isabelle Lai Lin Hui, a journalist from the *Star Newspaper*, for her outstanding article on land rights of Orang Asli, entitled “Orange Asli Logged Out.” Below is the link to the award winners’ articles:

- <http://iva.aippnet.org/winners-of-the-2013-regional-indigenous-voices-in-asia-iva-awards-announced-on-human-rights-day/>

At the national level, the programme’s IVA project partners—AMAN in Indonesia, KAMP (National Federation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines) in the Philippines and FONIJ (Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists) in Nepal—also awarded media professionals from their respective countries for outstanding reporting on indigenous peoples’ issues and concerns. Below are the links to the articles of the national IVA award winners:

- Indonesia: <http://iva.aippnet.org/announcement-winners-of-adat-iva-awards-2013/>

- Philippines: <http://iva.aippnet.org/ip-journalists-among-the-awardees-of-the-1st-gawad-agong-para-sa-pamamahayag-awards-for-outstanding-journalist-and-media-worker/>
- Nepal: <http://iva.aippnet.org/journalists-recognized-for-outstanding-reporting-on-indigenous-issues-in-nepal/>

1.4. Production of Educational Materials

In 2013, the programme coordinated the production and is currently coordinating the translation of the following materials/publications:

Materials Produced	Partners	Languages
Indigenous Women Poster	Building Community Voices (BCV)	Khmer
	Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists (FONIJ)	Nepali
	Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN)	Bahasa Indonesia
	National Federation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines (KAMP)	Filipino
FPIC Comic Book	BCV	Khmer
	FONIJ	Nepali
	AMAN	Bahasa Indonesia
	KAMP	Filipino
UNDRIP booklet	BCV	Khmer
	FONIJ	Nepali
	AMAN	Bahasa Indonesia
	KAMP	Filipino
	Nationalities Youth Forum (NY-Forum)	Burmese
	Kapaeeng Foundation	Bengali
	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights (JOHAR)	Hindi

The programme, likewise, coordinated the production of the AIPP Calendar 2014-2015 themed around indigenous women and indigenous peoples' rights. As part of the Inter-programme work of the Secretariat, the programme has been coordinating the translation together with the HRCPA programme of key documents from UN bodies on indigenous peoples' rights and issues.

1.5. Setting up of Audio/Visual Resource Center

Under the IVA project, an audio/video resource center was set up in Nepal within the vicinity of FONIJ office. The aim of this center is to serve as hub for indigenous journalists and for sharing indigenous peoples' related information. Since its establishment in July 2013, the center has networked with 6 community radio stations. These stations have been broadcasting radio episodes produced by the center, known as "Samabeshi Away" (Collective Voices), for half an hour on a weekly basis. Five radio episodes have been produced so far. This radio programme is already receiving encouraging response from the audiences, such as to increase the duration and frequency of the program. The center also developed linkages with 1,700 indigenous journalists in 44 districts.

Another audio/video center is under process to be set up in the community site of Rattanakiri in Cambodia. This center will be fully managed by the Promoting Indigenous Voices (PIV) members, with the support of BCV.

2. Capacity building

In May 2013, the programme conducted an inception workshop of the IVA project in Chiang Mai, Thailand, which was attended by 11 participants (5 males, 6 females) who were mainly national coordinators and finance officers from project partners. The meeting generated common understanding among the partners on the goals and objectives of the IVA project, the general situation of media relating to indigenous peoples' representation and involvement in media in all partners' countries, communication and project implementation plan, as well as AIPP's finance and gender policies.



Indigenous Voices in Asia (IVA) Project's Inception meeting with the Project Coordinators held from 8 to 10 May, 2013, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Photo credit: AIPP

As part of strengthening the IVA network and building the capacity of indigenous media practitioners, the programme organized a media skills sharing exchange with the aim

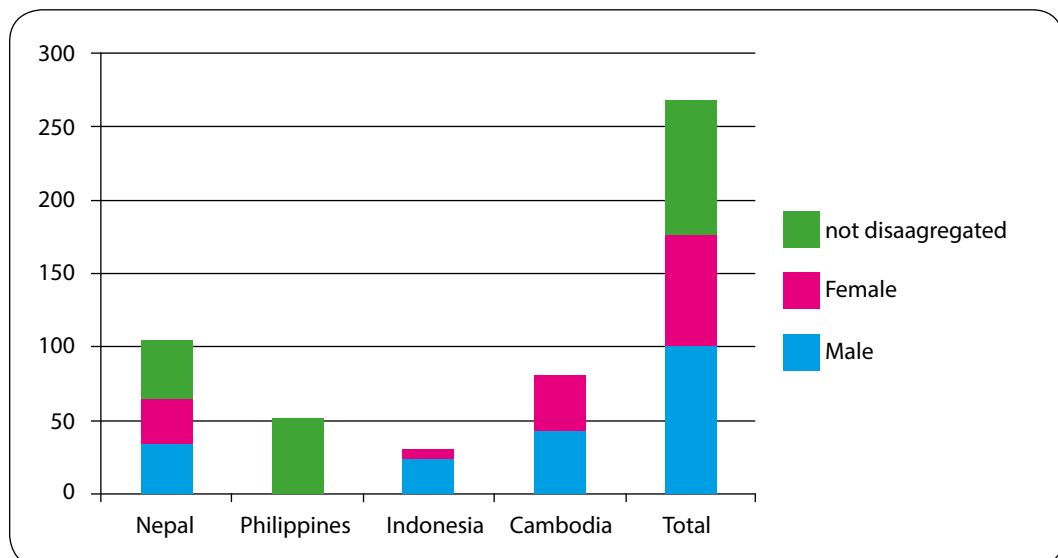
to strengthen indigenous media network, and also to replicate the experiences of indigenous media organizations from different countries. The exchange was organized in collaboration with AMAN in Medan, Indonesia. A total of 17 indigenous media practitioners (5 females, 12 males) from 5 countries participated in the event.

The exchange workshop provided opportunities for indigenous media practitioners to share and discuss their experiences and knowledge on how and what media platforms are used in their respective communities to share the information to indigenous peoples. In addition, the participants also had an exposure with the Gelora community radio station in Secanggang to understand how an indigenous community is running a community radio station. At the end of the exchange, the participants developed their own action plans to replicate the experiences of indigenous media practitioners from other countries within their own communities. Some of the replication plans from participants include: conducting investigative reporting on the role of the government in human rights abuses on indigenous peoples committed by extractive industries in the Philippines; indigenous peoples-related documentation and short film competition in Thailand; producing more feature stories about landless peoples living in Kathmandu valley in Nepal; and developing radio talk show programme in Cambodia.

At the national and local levels, IVA project partners implemented the following capacity building activities:

- 3 basic journalism training in Nepal;
- 4 social media training, 1 basic radio programming training, 1 Wikipedia training and 1 photography training for BCV staff in Cambodia;
- 2 media radio journalism and broadcasting and one training for bulletin contributor and community radio in Indonesia;
- 1 media training for indigenous rights activists and 1 community broadcasting training in the Philippines.

Through these activities, a total of 159 indigenous peoples were trained. The following graph show gender disaggregated data of the participants from national and local capacity building activities.



As a result of the capacity building activities, the training participants from Indonesia formed a Facebook group called AMAN's Citizen Journalists (*Jurnalists Warga Aliansi Masyarakat Adat*) and are actively posting articles and contributing articles to AMAN's official website, as well as to local and printed media, such as www.lagaligopos.com and *Mata Publik*, respectively. The training participants from Cambodia are also actively sharing information about indigenous peoples' issues, such as the dispute on Prey Lang Forest. The participants from Nepal are also consistently producing at least one story per week about indigenous peoples in their respective media. These initiatives have contributed to increased awareness of the wider public on the issues faced by indigenous peoples in Indonesia, Cambodia, Philippines and Nepal.

3. Networking and Advocacy

With the aim of ensuring access of indigenous peoples in Asia to all forms of media as enshrined in Article 16 of the UNDRIP, the programme organized the Regional Networking Workshop and Developing Indigenous Media Strategy in Bangkok, Thailand. A total of 43 participants (17 females, 26 males) composed of indigenous journalists, non-indigenous journalists and indigenous rights activists from South and Southeast Asian countries participated in the event. This activity provided opportunities for indigenous rights activists to share the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in their respective countries in term of access to media, and for mainstream media professionals to understand indigenous peoples' issues and concerns.



Capacity building session on "Using Video on Advocacy" during the Regional Networking Workshop and Developing Indigenous Media Strategy, held on 16th July 2013, Bangkok, Thailand. Photo credit: AIPP

The key outputs of this activity were as follows:

- Formation of the Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN);
- Launching of the IVA website as a platform for the IVAN members to share information to the general public about indigenous peoples' struggles and issues in their respective countries;
- Drafting of the regional indigenous media strategy to further expend the IVA Project in future.

In addition, the RCD Programme also participated in the 3rd conference of AMARC Asia-Pacific (Association Mondiale Des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires) held on 2-5 December 2013. The representatives of the programme highlighted and emphasized the needs of indigenous representatives in the community radio sector, specifically on the need to establish indigenous-owned community radios in the Asia-Pacific region in order to bridge the gap of equal access to information.

At the national level, the IVA project partners are also building their national networks through capacity building activities, dialogues and workshops. These networks are now serving as platforms for network members to share update information about indigenous peoples' issues from their respective countries, as well as resources such as media training modules and relevant international documents on indigenous peoples' rights and issues.

III. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The achievements of the programme include the following:

- The programme sustained the production and translation of educational materials for indigenous communities, such as info-posters and comic books.
- The programme sustained sharing of indigenous peoples-related information on a regular basis through websites, social networks and e-newsletters. Because of timely updating these information, the number of people receiving the AIPP weekly e-newsletters increased to 15% while the number of people following the AIPP Facebook increased to 41% from 2012 figures.
- The programme launched the Indigenous Voices in Asia website in August, which is now serving as an information portal of indigenous peoples in Asia.
- For the first time, the programme awarded journalists and other media professionals for their outstanding reporting on indigenous peoples' issues and rights with an aim to encourage media professionals to pay more attention to and cover indigenous peoples' rights and issues in their respective media agencies.
- The programme was able to conduct the first skill sharing exchange workshop in Indonesia. During the exchange workshop, indigenous media practitioners and rights activists from 5 countries—Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal

and Philippines—shared their expertise on community radios and learned from the experiences of their counterparts on how new media and other forms of communications tools can be utilized to raise awareness and draw attention to indigenous peoples' issues and rights.

- At the national level, over 150 indigenous journalists and rights activists from Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines and Cambodia received training on basic and advanced journalism, radio journalism and broadcasting, bulletin writing, and other media skills. Most of the participants are now actively working to promote indigenous peoples' issues and rights in their respective fields of work.
- The programme established the Indigenous Voices in Asia Network (IVAN), which is composed of mainstream media practitioners, indigenous media practitioners and indigenous peoples' rights activists who participated in the regional networking and developing indigenous media strategy workshops. The network is becoming an effective platform for indigenous peoples' organizations to tap into mainstream media in order to mainstream their issues.
- Through deliberate consultations with indigenous peoples' rights activists, mainstream journalists and indigenous journalists, the programme was able to develop a draft media strategy plan to further expand the IVA project in other Asian countries in the future.
- The successful conduct of the IVA project coordinating committee meeting not only created a clear understanding about the overall objective of the project among the project partners, but also allowed the RCD Programme to learn and understand the situation of indigenous peoples' access to media in project partners' countries.
- The programme's first direct engagement with regional community radio network raised awareness among community radio broadcasters about indigenous peoples' issues, as well as understanding the needs for establishing more indigenous-owned community radios in Asia.
- The IVA project partner in Nepal, FONIJ, was able to set up an audio/visual center, which is now producing six radio episodes and is being used as a hub for indigenous journalists in Nepal.

The key lessons learned from implementation of the programme include:

- The educational materials produced by AIPP are well received by the communities and are being used for capacity building activities, as well as for advocacy activities at the community level.
- Listing a range of websites that are regularly reporting on indigenous peoples' issues and regularly screening through the websites has been very helpful for regular information sharing on the development of indigenous peoples' issues in Asia.
- Utilizing popular social networks to disseminate indigenous peoples-related information has been a very effective way to reach out to many people, as

the search traffic to AIPP websites shows that a huge percentage are referrals from social networks.

- The IVA network and website has created the platform for both indigenous and non-indigenous media professionals and rights activists to share experiences and mainstream indigenous peoples' issues in media.
- Photo documentation and archiving need to be strengthened to ensure a well-resourced AIPP photo archive with the support of project partners.

IV. Challenges

The programme has achieved much in terms of building capacity of indigenous media practitioners, networking with both indigenous and non-indigenous media professionals; building the capacity of indigenous media practitioners; producing educational materials; and sharing information relevant to indigenous peoples. However, improvement is needed in the areas of utilizing the established media network to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues, engaging with national and regional governments for greater media freedom, archiving indigenous peoples-related photos, and managing unprecedented risks in project implementation. Other challenges faced by the programme are as follows:

- Unfavorable political situation in Laos caused the programme to shift the implementation of the IVA project from Laos to Thailand;
- AIPP main website faced frequent attacks due to a security loophole in the website;
- Upgrading AIPP website took longer than expected, thus the website had to be offline for a month;
- Utilizing first-hand information from the ground for information sharing still needs to be strengthened.



Participants of "Basic Journalism Training for Indigenous Journalists" organized in Nepal by IVA project partner, FONIJ. Photo credit: AIPP

V. Indigenous Women Programme



I. INTRODUCTION

The Indigenous Women (IW) Programme aims to empower indigenous women to assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples. In 2013, the programme continued to coordinate the implementation of the project “Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions” funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF). This project is currently in its final stage of implementation and is due to be completed by early 2014.

The IW Programme has also expanded its work for the rights and recognition of indigenous women with the approval of the project, “Strengthening the Documentation and Advocacy of Indigenous women for Advancement of their rights and Welfare on Land,” which is funded by UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UN Women), in addition to the ongoing projects under IW Programme. The project is being implemented in Mainland and Northeast India, Indonesia and Cambodia in collaboration with local partners until mid-2014.

In 2013, a volunteer from the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID), Ms. Tanya Lutvey, joined the programme. She has been providing support in the implementation of programme activities, sensitization on gender issues, and developing tools for mainstreaming the Gender Policy in AIPP.

The year 2013 has been a year of forging new relationships for the programme, with the new short-term project from UN Women, and a commitment of support for the activities of the programme from OXFAM Novib.

II. KEY ACTIVITIES

1. Awareness Raising

As part of the awareness raising activities, the programme published the following materials:

- A briefing note on *Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls: A Complex Phenomenon*, a joint publication of AIPP and the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) in 3 languages—English, Spanish and Bahasa. The briefing note aimed to stimulate discussion on the complexity of the challenges of violence against indigenous women and girls in Asia.;
- A statement by indigenous women from Asia-Pacific and AIPP on the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 57th priority theme: “Elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls.” This was presented in the Asia Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 57th Session of the CSW, organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and UN Women for the member states in the CSW Committee in February 2013. The statement presented recommendations to the states regarding the situation of IW and in ensuring their participation;
- An information paper on AIPP activities and programmes, focused on indigenous women, which was produced for distribution in AIPP, its partner and member’s activities;

- Production of the *Her Story of Empowerment, Leadership and Justice* as part of the Empowering Indigenous Women project, which is a collection of indigenous women's personal essays. Altogether, there are 18 stories that aim to inspire, empower and promote the solidarity of all indigenous women.

The following materials were also produced by other programmes of AIPP, with assistance from the IW Programme, to further raise the awareness of indigenous women, their communities and the wider public on the rights and issues of indigenous women in Asia:

- Info-poster on the rights of indigenous women stipulated in the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- Video on "Indigenous Women's Rights." This video was also translated to Bahasa-Malaysia by the Centre for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC), one of the partners of AIPP in Malaysia.;
- Video on "Forest Conservation: A Message from Indigenous Women." This video focuses on the Kouy indigenous peoples of Cambodia, particularly on the role that indigenous women in that community play in conserving the forest;
- *Mining the Womb of the Earth: Struggles of Indigenous Women Against Destructive Mining.* This case study compilation is part of the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHARD Net) efforts to inform actors and stakeholders of the efforts of indigenous women and their communities to address violations of their rights, particularly their collective rights as indigenous peoples. Printed copies of this case compilation were distributed during the 2nd Forum on Business and Human Rights last 2-4 December in Geneva. This was also submitted for the wider CSO campaign against the 100 Women in Mining event of mining companies conducted in London;
- *Indigenous Women in Asia – Challenges in their access to justice.* This briefing paper was prepared as part of AIPP advocacy activities for the respect, protection and recognition of the human rights of indigenous women. This paper focuses on access to justice for indigenous women facing development-induced violence in Southeast Asia. It is available in e-copy;
- *Tilting the Balance: Indigenous Women, Development and Access to Justice.* This publication is a report on the Southeast Asia Consultation on Development, Access to Justice and the Human Rights of Indigenous Women held last 30 October-2 November 2012 in Chiang Mai, Thailand;
- "Indigenous Women's Rights" animation video outlines the recommendations from CEDAW (Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) and UNDRIP particularly on indigenous women that guide and help us to move in the direction of a fairer and more equitable planet.

2. Capacity Building

For 2013, across our two main projects and from project partners in Nepal, India, Indonesia, Cambodia and the Philippines, the IW Programme conducted a total of 8 inter-community level training (ICT) on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking, which was participated by 235 participants (212 females, 23 males). Similarly, 9 skills-share workshops were organized with 234 participants (216 females, 18 males) and 5 training of trainers (ToT) with 127 participants (116 females, 11 males) were conducted across 3 countries — Nepal, India and Philippines. Common themes across all activities were gender in relation to traditional customary institutions, violence against indigenous women (VAIW), national and international laws on human rights and women's rights, including international mechanisms such as the CEDAW and UNDRIP, as part of the capacity building activities of this project.



Two participants of ToT in Nepal. Photo credit: Shimreichon Luithui, AIPP

Furthermore, 162 indigenous participants (150 females) received national/state level training on documentation, including UN mechanisms, international human rights instruments (specially CEDAW and UNDRIP), and relevant national laws on women's rights. The training was followed by documentation of the situation of indigenous women affected by land alienation and dispossession on the ground. In addition, indigenous women in Northeast India have been given training on data processing and advocacy.

As part of the AIPP Intern hosting project (facilitated by the Regional Capacity Building Programme), 3 youth activists from the Chin Youth Organization based in Hakha, Myanmar joined the Secretariat for 3 months. During this period, the IW Programme supported the learning of 1 female intern specifically in the area of women's rights and gender. In addition to the month-long programme, all 3 interns received training on CEDAW, gender and the situation of women's rights in indigenous communities.

3. Advocacy and Networking

In terms of advocacy and lobby, the project partners in Nepal, India and the Philippines conducted a total of 19 dialogues (455 participants - 347 females, 108 males) and 21 mobilization and networking activities at the local, block/municipal and district/province levels (1,081 participants - 877 females, 204 men males). The community mobilization and networking activities have brought about specific initiatives by the implementing partner organizations on the ground. For example, participants in activities held in India used various media and approaches such as skits, sports, composition of songs and slogans for the reporting of sexual harassment and discrimination of women within the family, state and customary practices.

As part of the meeting and dialogue activities, participants had the opportunity to interact, share and learn from other NGOs, government officials, and women experts on violence against women (VAW). The conclusions drawn from these dialogues included the need to review customary laws so that these safeguard the rights of women, and to increase the participation of women in decision making bodies in the target communities. The participants across all project sites also recognized the need for additional awareness of VAW for both male and female community members.



Dialogue with community leaders at Kapaam Village, Manipur. *Photo credit: IWFNEI*

Networking and collaboration with both partners and donors was a key activity for the IW Programme in 2013. In preparation for the CSW 57th Session, AIPP in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law and Development (APWLD), Disabled People's International—Asia Pacific (DPI-AP) and Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC), organized a regional workshop, "Grounding the Global: Strategizing Workshop for the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women," in Bangkok from 2-3 February 2013 with the support of UN Women. It was participated by 43 women's rights civil society representatives and supportive agencies from 17 countries² of the Asia Pacific region.

In addition, the IW Programme collaborated with the International Network of Indigenous Health Promotion Professionals (INIHPP) in organizing a sub-plenary on indigenous leadership in the development of health promotion during the 21st International Union for Health Promotion and Education (IUHPE) World Health Conference: "Best Investment for Health" in Pattaya, Thailand.

² Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, China, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Myanmar, Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Fiji, and Australia (PNG unable to attend).



Participants from the workshop on Building Our Success - Knowledge Translation in Indigenous Health Promotion. Photo credit: AIPP Photo Archive

As a representative of the Academic Advisory Council of the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI), Global Leadership School of Indigenous Women Program on Human Rights and International Advocacy Skills (GLSIW), the programme provided inputs to the GLSIW and the selection of the candidates for the year-long program. The programme also provided guidance to the proposal selection for the FIMI-established Indigenous Women's Fund, AYNI, that aims to support grassroots indigenous women's organizations.

In 2013, the IW Programme further expanded its network and relationship with OXFAM through its hosting of the Oxfam Novib Joint Regional and Analysis Strategy Gender Justice Kick Off Workshop in September 2013. This workshop provided the opportunity to engage with various Oxfam affiliates and partners working on gender justice, and also gave the chance to provide input on indigenous women's rights and issues into their regional strategy for gender justice and women's rights.

With the support from UN Women and facilitation of FIMI, the programme along with an IW representative to the AIPP Executive Council, participated in the 57th meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 57) in New York in March 2013. In addition, in collaboration with APWLD, DPI-AP and FWCC, AIPP facilitated the participation of 3 other indigenous women in CSW 57. In-between the sessions, AIPP

organized several side events with APWLD, DPI-AP and FWCC, and at the same time became panelist in the side events. One of these was a press conference on indigenous women's issues, which was organized by the UN Women. The "Declaration of the Indigenous Women for Commission on the Status of Women 57th Session" was written in March 2013 during the CSW in New York by AIPP and several other indigenous women's organizations led by FIMI. The declaration contained recommendations to all states regarding the status of indigenous women and their rights. As a result of the collective lobbying activities during the CSW 57, the UN Women acknowledged the increased visibility of indigenous women. Furthermore, indigenous delegates from Latin America, North America, Asia-Pacific, and Africa met with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), resulting in assurances from the director that they would support participation of indigenous women and youth in all future events. This is an incredible accomplishment for indigenous women and youth as it ensures that they will have a space where their voices will be heard at the international level.



Press conference organized by UN Women, with indigenous women participants at the 57th session of the Commission of the Status of Women. *Photo credit: Anne Lasimbang*

The programme facilitated the participation of one IW representative who presented a paper on "Land Rights of Women: With Special Focus on Indigenous Women" in the International Summit on Empowerment of Rural Women organized by the Council for Social Development and All India Women's Conference, New Delhi from 2 to 3 September 2013. It was a breakthrough to be able to discuss land-related issues of indigenous women in such a forum.

Furthermore, the programme also facilitated the participation of four indigenous women to the 21st IUHPE World Health Conference in Pattaya, Thailand in August 2013 where the research findings on sexual reproductive health and gaps on rights of indigenous women in Asia of AIPP was presented. In addition, AIPP was one of the co-organizers of the “World Conference of Indigenous Women 2013: Progress and Challenges Regarding the Future We Want” in Peru, and facilitated the participation of five indigenous women from Asia to raise their issues and concerns.

The following are the submissions made by the IW Programme on behalf of AIPP in 2013:

- Recommendations to UN Women in regards to “A Stand Alone Gender Equality Goal in Post-2015.” AIPP’s participation to the online discussion allowed the voice of indigenous women to be heard to inform strategies for Post-2015 gender equality and women’s rights goals;
- Comments on the CEDAW Shadow Report of Cambodia, particularly on the disproportionate impacts of land grabbing on indigenous women and rural women;
- Submission to the CSW 58 in 2014 on the challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls.

4. Implementation of AIPP’s Gender Policy and Gender Mainstreaming

The IW Programme was able to make significant progress in the implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy in 2013. The staff orientation/development on sex and gender was held in July and facilitated by Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD). This session further sensitized the Secretariat on the issue of gender, as well as raised consciousness and shared ideas on how to integrate gender into the various AIPP activities.

In addition, a panel session on “Indigenous Women in the Media” was organized jointly with the Indigenous Voices in Asia project of the Research and Communication Development Programme during the conduct of their Regional Networking Workshop and Developing Media Strategy for Indigenous Peoples in July. Five indigenous women media professionals were the panelists of the said session.

These two activities served as a platform for which AIPP could commence implementation of its Gender Policy.



Panelists at the Indigenous Women in Media session, at the IVA workshop, Bangkok. *Photo credit: AIPP photo Archive*

Following the sessions on gender and sex for the Secretariat, the programme also facilitated two similar sessions at the national and regional levels, with a total of around 34 participants (26 females). These workshops provided an opportunity to gauge the level of gender awareness that exists within AIPP networks. As a result, the programme has been able to develop monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools with specific targets on gender that need to be implemented at both the regional and national levels.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

As the IW Programme has been wrapping up the final stages of the UNTF project, there is a significant amount of M&E that needs to be done, both internally at AIPP, and externally at the project as a whole. During the annual visits to the partners on the ground, the IW Programme made significant progresses, particularly in developing a participatory approach for project evaluation. A day-long session was held in Nepal and India and a 2-day session in the Philippines, participated in by local partners and indigenous communities in the project areas. These sessions allowed the programme to better understand and appreciate the positive and negative perspectives of the project, based on the project logframe as a guide.



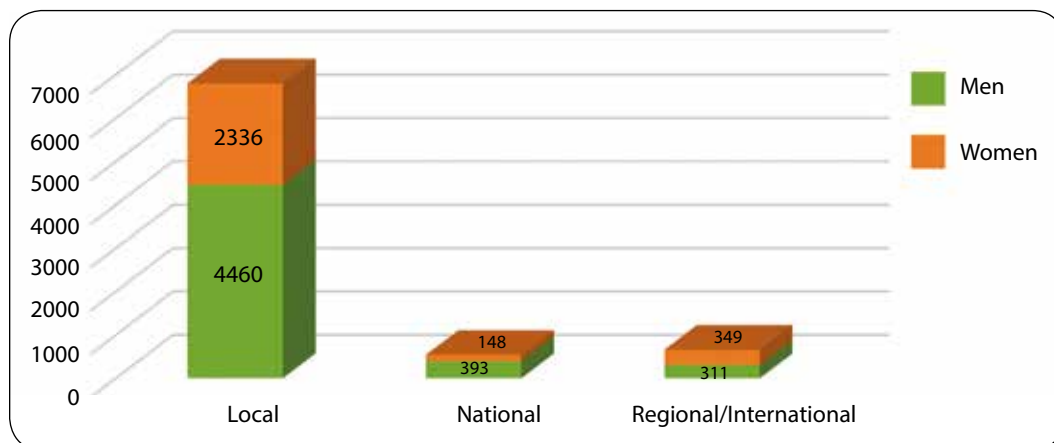
Participant of the Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions project, outside her house in Latehar, India. *Photo credit: Shimreichon Luithui, AIPP*

III. Gender Analysis of Overall AIPP Activities in 2013

The charts demonstrate disaggregation according to sex of participants in all AIPP activities in 2013. As 2013 marked the first full year of implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy, we are able to draw meaningful conclusions from the disaggregated participation in all AIPP programmes. The full participant list can be found in Annex 1.

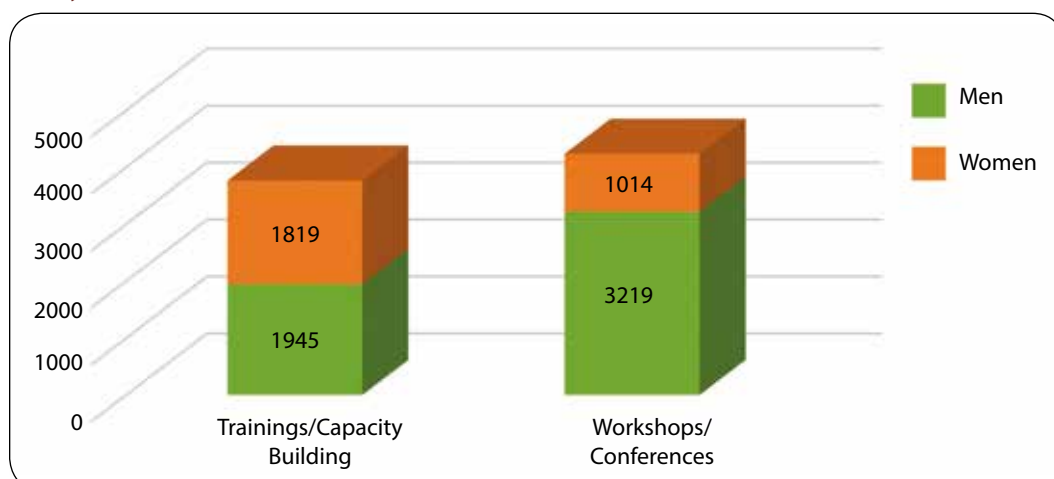
Similar to the findings last year, there is still a level of imbalance between female and male participants at the local and national levels. Although Table 1 suggests that female participation is significantly higher at the local level, around 80% of these female participants were from the activities of the IW Programme, compared to 37% of male participants. Therefore, the remaining 20% (770 females) and 63% (1,470 males) were spread across the other 4 programmes, resulting in male participation being roughly 200% of female participation at the local level.

Table 1: Gender disaggregation of participants across all AIPP programmes, according to Local, national, and regional/international levels.



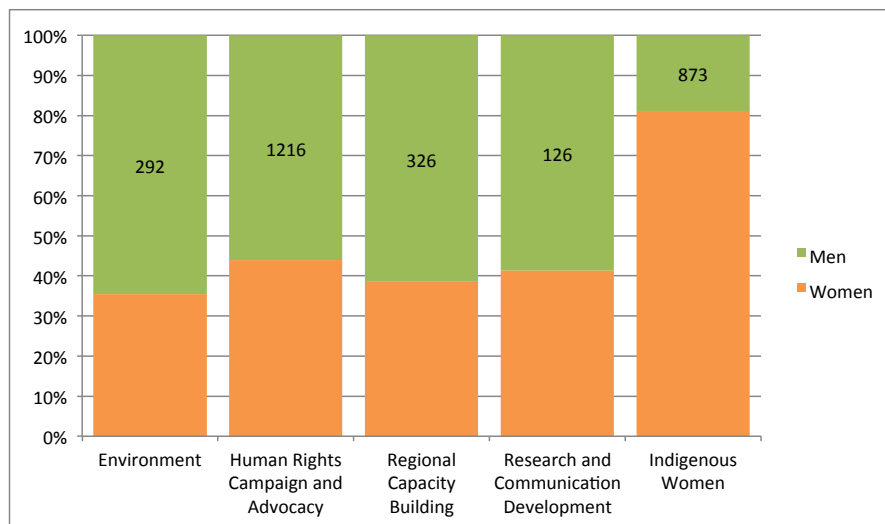
Similar conclusions can be also be observed at the national level, whereas the data from the regional/international participation show the least amount of gap between female and male participation. We can assume this to be a direct result of the ongoing implementation of the Gender Policy at the regional level, and the need for more work at the national and local levels. Therefore, there is still a need to push members and project partners to implement AIPP's Gender Policy.

Table 2: Sex disaggregation of total numbers of participants across all AIPP programmes, according to activity



The number of participants disaggregated according to activity presents a similar disproportionate situation, particularly for the workshop/conference activities. Although Table 2 indicated almost 300% female participation, roughly 93% of these participants were from the IW Programme, compared to 78% of the male participants. Meanwhile, when it comes to training and capacity building, the numbers were more evenly spread across programmes.

Table 3: Gender participation as a percentage according to AIPP Programmes



Figures reflected in Table 3, show a similar proportion of female representation within all programmes, with the exception of the IW Programme. Although female participants were between 35%-45%, no programme has managed to reach the Gender Policy objective of equal participation. The IW Programme, on the other hand, falls on the complete opposite side of the spectrum, and showed an even more disproportionate participation between men and women.

Although we can expect that different programmes are occasionally tailored specifically towards either males or females, the statistics represented in all three tables, and the annexed data as well, are indicative of a gender gap that is not easily bridged. Although the activities of the IW Programme have, to this date, been targeted specifically at females, as we concentrate on the future, we must also consider the importance of the men's role in promoting gender equality. Likewise, while we understand that disparity between genders in the activities of all other programmes is perhaps reflective of systemic inequality and societal factors, we can acknowledge the need for more equitable programming in the future.

The disaggregation of data based on sex from 2013 shows that increased female participation is not necessarily something that increases in an upward trajectory. For example, in 2012 the Environment Programme met the goal of equal participation, yet in 2013 managed to maintain only 35% female participants. While equal participation

is the ultimate goal of AIPP's work towards gender equality, we must also consider that this is not the only indicator of progress. For as long as inequality exists within society, equitable conditions for females remain an uphill struggle.

In terms of qualitative impact of the Gender Policy, 2013 was a year of significant development. Efforts to mainstream gender were well received at all levels, with men and women actively participating in gender-specific activities. Despite the fact that we were unable to meet the objective of balanced participation, AIPP is pleased at the increased qualitative contribution of women in 2013, particularly at the regional/international levels.

IV. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2013, the IW Programme was able to expand its work at the local, national and even at the regional and global levels.

The key achievements and lessons learned at the national level are the following:

- A local partner in Northeast India submitted 8 specific cases on VAW to the UN Special Rapporteur, Ms. Rashida Manjoo, on 28th April 2013, during the official visit to India;
- Following the activities by Adivasi Womens Network, the programme partner in Mainland India, 1 trainer from the village of Uyur, was appointed as second to the village head. This is a good example of the IW Programme intervention in building the capacities of indigenous women to participate fully and effectively in decision making. Meanwhile all the women of the village are now active participants in the village meetings, including in leadership roles and decision making;
- For the first time, a workshop-cum-dialogue on women and customary law was organized in Ukhrul District, one of the project sites in Northeast India. It was participated by members of Tangkhul Naga civil society such as church leaders, traditional leaders (village chiefs), human rights activists, and members of the student, teachers and Tangkhul women unions. After successful completion of the workshop, a clear follow-up action was made to bring about equal partnership between men and women within the family and clan/village levels;
- In the project areas, localized training manual on knowledge and skills in relation to IW's rights have been very useful for their advocacy work, especially on cases of VAIW. This year, 2 indigenous women from Nepal and Manipur, India have gone to school after attending the training organized by IW Programme partners in their respective countries. They have been inspired, as well as challenged, by the project activities to learn more;

- In Nepal, indigenous women in some of the project areas have successfully lobbied for dedicated grants for indigenous women to support skill enhancement trainings at the local level;
- In Mountain Province, Philippines, indigenous women have taken advantage of the national election to draft a women's agenda and have lobbied politicians to incorporate these in their platforms. Indigenous women are successfully lobbying their rights at national and local levels.

At the regional and global levels, the IW Programme has achieved the following:

- The programme has contributed in connecting indigenous persons working in health promotion in Asia with counterparts from Australia, New Zealand, America and Canada. For the first time, 2 leads from Asia were selected in the International Network of Indigenous Health Promotion Professionals (INIHPP), which is a new area of work the year. In fact, health is considered a soft issue as opposed to land rights. Therefore, in some of the countries this may be the entry point to promote IP rights;
- Importance of logframe as an effective tool for assessing/analyzing progress of project implementation and achievements made has been recognized. This also helps the participants to focus and identify the gaps and issues in terms of implementation of the project at the ground, though there may be difficulties for partners or communities to understand the logical flow of the logframe;
- The programme has reached out to new partners, including new project partnerships at the national level, and facilitated the participation of indigenous women in international meetings. Examples of these are the new project partnership started with CIYA in Cambodia in 2013, the workshops in health jointly with INIHPP, the World Conference of Indigenous Women with Continental Network of Indigenous Women of Americas (ECMIA) and others in Lima, Peru, and the gender justice workshop with Oxfam Novib;
- We were able to collect over 20 stories narrated and written by indigenous women from our project sites, which have been published as part of *Her Story of Empowerment, Leadership and Justice*;
- The programme was able to secure a 2-year funding for 2014-2015 from OXFAM Novib to support the activities of the programme.

V. CHALLENGES

Though the IW Programme has expanded its work at all levels, the programme has faced certain challenges over the course of project implementation with partners. Some of these are as follows:

- The continuing struggle of indigenous women for the recognition of their rights and roles remain a challenge in most of the patriarchal societies in Asia. One of the strategies to deal with such issues is to involve more men

in the programme/project activities and to mobilize community members for women's rights and human rights. Though there has been progress made over the last few years, there are still remote areas where indigenous women are facing many problems and issues within households, and within the society;

- In all project sites, remoteness and physical location remain major challenges. The partners had to be very flexible in adjusting their project activities in cases of natural disaster, sudden blockades and strikes, including disturbances caused by militarization. Despite such challenges, the project partners have managed to adjust to the situation and implement the activities, albeit with some delays;
- IW local partners found it challenging to find relevant and qualified resource persons to train and facilitate the capacity building activities;
- Participation of men remains significantly lower than the women, posing a challenge on how gender balance can be achieved in the communities. When men are present in the activities, they often watch from afar and are reluctant to participate;
- In most of the workshops, training and dialogues with indigenous women, it was noted that women were often reluctant to speak of personal issues, including drug, alcohol and sexual abuse, and domestic violence;
- Although the IW Programme was able to secure funding for 2014-2015 from Oxfam Novib apart from the allocated core fund to support some of its activities, the programme still needs to raise more funds in order to sustain its stand-alone programme interventions at all levels;
- English language proficiency continues to be a challenge for participants of the IW Programme activities; however it is consistently being addressed through translation of materials into local languages and the provision of interpreters in regional and international activities.



Photo credit: Shimreichon Luithui

VI. Organizational Strengthening



AIPP's solidarity with indigenous peoples in Thailand: Parade during the 6th International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Chiang Mai, Thailand. *Photo credit: AIPP*

I. INTRODUCTION

Aim: The programme's key objective is to strengthen the organizational management capacity of members and its leadership and governance structure. This is to advance the regional movement of indigenous peoples in Asia in effectively responding to their urgent and emerging issues, needs and challenges with greater cooperation and solidarity. It also aims at ensuring the direct participation of members, including networks and partners of AIPP, in programme development and implementation to reflect their issues, needs and priorities. The task of the AIPP Secretariat, therefore, is

to facilitate and coordinate priority activities and the implementation of programme activities, as well as to carry out information dissemination in order to strengthen indigenous movements in the region.

Objectives for 2013 as adopted in the 2nd Executive Council Meeting:

- Strengthen the Executive Council (EC) for the collective leadership of AIPP, particularly on improved communication for decision making and sharing of the tasks.
- Strengthen the capacities of the Secretariat to further systematize the implementation of the programmes and policies, including the Gender Policy, in close cooperation and coordination with the EC, programme committees, members and partners.
- Consolidate the capacities of members/partners of AIPP, in particular, on finance management and UNDRIP advocacy.

II. KEY ACTIVITIES

For 2013, AIPP was able to conduct the following key activities under its organizational strengthening programme:

- Conduct of the bi-annual EC meeting for collective decision making and consolidation of leadership;
- Active participation of EC members as convenors of programme committees;
- Establishment of the Administrative Management Team (AMT) of the Secretariat;
- Implementation of a targeted staff development plan;
- Timely information sharing and communication with member-organizations through the list serve and website;
- Providing support to members to fully implement all AIPP policies (e.g., Gender, Finance);
- Translation and dissemination of the organizational documents of AIPP to members;
- Conduct of meetings and consultations by the Secretariat with their programme committee members;
- Preparation of proposals with the active participation of members and partners; and
- Conduct of trainings and mentoring on finance management to member-organizations.

1. AIPP Accreditation

To be able to more strategically lobby and generate support for the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights and welfare, AIPP applied for accreditation to key organizations/programs and facilities dealing with environment, land rights issues and climate change. To date, AIPP is accredited with 7 UN bodies and 1 international NGO working on land rights issues. The table below shows the approved accreditation of AIPP for 2013.

Organization/Agency	Application/Approval Date	Status
Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Network	May 18, 2013	Approved
Green Climate Fund	June 6, 2013	Approved as observer
International Land Coalition	May 21, 2013	Approved
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	August 2013	Approved as observer

2. Meetings of the Executive Council



Executive Council (EC) meeting in Feb. 5-6, 2013. *Photo credit: AIPP*

The 2nd and 3rd meetings of the EC were conducted in 5-6 February and 15-16 August 2013 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The following were the key decisions taken by the EC in these meetings:

- Approval of the 2013 AIPP workplan, budget and fundraising plan;
- Approval of Highlander Association in Cambodia and the Adivasi Navjeevan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA) of Mainland India as candidate members;
- Approval of the start of the construction of the new AIPP Building. This did not push through as SIDA was not able to provide the core funding;
- Adoption of the proposed new salary scale and the performance incentive of the Secretariat;
- Adoption of the AIPP Fund Guideline and the terms of reference of the Administrative Management Team (AMT), Deputy Secretary General (DSG) and the Executive Secretary (ES);
- Appointment of the DSG and ES;
- Approval of the hiring of the Indigenous Voices in Asia project coordinator and the UN Advocacy Officer;
- Approval of organizational strengthening and disaster support requests from members;
- Review of the tasking of the EC members to the various advocacy fora that AIPP is engaging with;
- Planning for organizational strengthening activities for 2013;
- Adoption of the Anti-Corruption Policy and Project Partnership Guideline; and
- Deliberations on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Guideline and the EC Working Guideline of AIPP

3. Meeting of the AIPP Board

The meetings of the Advisory Board were conducted in 25 June and 17 December 2013. Discussions in these meetings were on regular updates of the programme implementation of the Secretariat, key decisions from the EC meetings, and the overall financial status of AIPP. Planned activities of the indigenous peoples in Thailand, particularly the celebration of the August 9 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples and the lobby with the government of Thailand on the Alta Outcome Document, were also discussed in these meetings. Updates on the operations of the AIPP Printing Press were likewise discussed.

See Annex 3 for the list of Board and Executive Council Members of AIPP

4. Programme Committee Meetings

For 2013, the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA) Programme conducted its committee meeting in 17 March in Malaysia. Among the key discussions

in this meeting were as follows:

- Review of the roles and functions of programme committee members as stipulated in the AIPP Constitution and By-Laws;
- Updates on the HRCPA Programme implementation for 2011-2012;
- Review of the Strategic Plan of the HRCPA Programme for 2013-2016
- Coordination mechanisms between the programme committee members and the HRCPA Programme secretariat.

Other AIPP programmes have likewise conducted consultations with their respective EC member in charge of their programmes during the EC meetings.

5. AIPP Project Partnership Assessment

In July 2013, AIPP conducted a project partnership assessment with its members and project partners on projects implemented from 2008-2013 (Annex 1) with the aim of assessing the effectiveness of AIPP's partnership and to rationalize the support based on the current common needs and priorities of the AIPP sub-regions. For this assessment, a questionnaire was sent out to the members, partners and project coordinators. Thirty one members, 13 project partners and 5 project coordinators responded and the overall results, calculated through averaging, were as follows:

- Coordination and support provided by the AIPP Secretariat from the preparation of the project proposal to the implementation of the project to the project's sustainability and exit strategies: VERY SATISFACTORY;
- Partner organization's role and performance from the preparation of the project proposal to the implementation of the project to the project's sustainability and exit strategies: SATISFACTORY.



Finance management training for members and partners as part of organizational strengthening. *Photo credit: AIPP*

The details of the scores given and the remarks are provided in Annex 1.

The following were identified as the key strengths, weaknesses and challenges, and recommendations for improvement of AIPP and its project partners in project implementation:

5.1. Strengths

- There are clear terms of reference, plan of activity and focal person from the Secretariat; coordination meetings/workshops are very important for updating project implementation and sharing of experiences.
- The regional meetings and workshops provide spaces for IPs to learn from each other.
- Regional coordinator's monitoring visit (although very rarely) and regular follow-ups and guidance during project implementation.
- Committed project partners and competent staff.
- Presence of strong support network among communities, NGOs, human rights organizations, UN agencies, national human rights institutions and other government bodies, which support project implementation.
- Implementation of projects dealing with "soft issues" in countries with governments sensitive to activities relating to human rights.
- Projects addresses ground issues and priorities.
- Members and partners are already established as organizations, some have already been undertaking their own initiatives before the projects came, including among women; and the project has an added value in strengthening these existing organizations with additional knowledge and skills – from project management to research.

5.2. Weaknesses and Challenges

- Uneven capacities and the quality of human resources of project partners.
- Frequent staff turnover.
- Less administrative and human resource support provided.
- The situation in each project partners' area of implementation varies and some of the challenges they face are: uncooperative local authorities, lack of knowledge of the theme of the project by local authorities, remote villages, lack of database of members thus requiring additional work to go to the members for every proposal, overloaded work at the local-national which limits their regional and international participation, very limited resources, language gap, lack of translation capacity, community priorities versus project activities, militarization, limited communication facilities, and political sensitivity of some issues like human rights.

- Project landing strategies are not well thought out in some projects and follow-up activities are not integrated in the design.
- Setting unrealistic timeframes for project implementation.
- Changing donor priorities.
- Lack of adequate resources to meet donor requirements for counterpart.
- Harassment and threats from local authorities in some project areas.
- Language remains a challenge because reports must be made in English and proficiency in this language is lacking; translation takes time, which can delay submission of reports. Partners point out the difficulty of translating technical terms in local languages.
- For project reports, articulation of the project activities and analysis according to the format provided by AIPP is lacking.

5.3. Recommendations to enhance project partnership

- Better coordination in the formulation stage of project proposals so that partners are also at the same knowledge/conceptual level with those at the Secretariat. This will ensure better implementation of projects (and also more realistic assessment of the partner's expectation and capacity).
- A comprehensive needs assessment should be conducted with all partners, and projects should be aligned accordingly.
- Give sufficient time for national-level organizations to initiate proper procedures in getting agreements for any projects or offers from AIPP.
- Building mutual understanding at the beginning about what should be done or what are required for preparing financial and narrative report is important. This is to ensure that both sides have the same level of understanding and following the agreed guidelines is assured.
- Provide support to improve the English language capacity of members.
- Local project coordinators should be committed to their functions and responsibilities, especially if they are fully funded.
- Support for resource mobilization and fund sourcing. Direct partners towards funding sources (at least for those who have minimal experience in sourcing funds) so that they can also explore taking the project further and will not depend on AIPP for sourcing funds.
- AIPP should arrange adequate time to visit partner's target areas in order to help improve the quality of implementation.

In sum, AIPP has been implementing projects with its member and partners that address the needs and priorities of the indigenous organizations/communities in the identified project areas. Capacity building on project management among members and projects partners still needs to be strengthened for effective and efficient project implementation in the future. Support for language proficiency and translation is needed to bridge the language barrier, which is a very big challenge for many members and project partners. Capacity of the regional project coordinators on monitoring and evaluation likewise needs to be strengthened.



Group work with indigenous peoples in Northern Thailand as part of staff development on Monitoring and Evaluation. *Photo credit: AIPP*

6. Composition of the Regional Staff

The AIPP Regional Secretariat is currently composed of 19 full-time staff with 13 women and 6 men. In 2013, two staff members resigned from the Secretariat and two new staff members joined as well. Aside from this, AIPP also hired five local project staff for its project currently being implemented in India. Below is the information on the new staff members. (See Annex 4 for the profile of the AIPP Secretariat.)

No.	Name	Position/Programme	Date of Joining AIPP	Ethnicity/Country
1	Ms. Dipta Chakma	Project Coordinator, Research and Communication Development Programme	April 2013	Chakma/Bangladesh
2	Ms. Kanlaya Chularattakorn	Project Coordinator, Environment Programme	August 2013	Hmong/Thailand
Local Project Staff of the SSNC Project in India				

1	Mr. Kalicharan Marandi	National Coordinator	May 2013	Oraon
2	Mr. Budhram Lakra	Project Staff, Orissa	June 2013	
3	Ms. Malti Tirkey	Project Staff, Chhattisgarh	June 2013	
4	Mr. Albert Topno	Project Staff, Jharkhand		
5	Mr. Amber Kumar Oraon	Bookkeeper		

7. Volunteers and Interns

For 2013, 2 volunteers from the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) and 3 interns from the Chin Youth Organization joined the AIPP Secretariat.

Volunteers	
Ms. Cobi Smith, AVID	Volunteer for the Research and Communication Development Programme Duration: March 2013-March 2014
Ms. Tanya Lutvey, AVID	Volunteer for the Indigenous Women Programme Duration: May 2013-May 2014
Interns	
Ms. Ngun Meng	Intern for the Indigenous Women and Regional Capacity Building Programme Duration: August-October 2013
Mr. Uk Thang Ngun	Intern for the Environment Programme and the Administrative Management Team Duration: August-October 2013
Mr. Mon Si	Intern for the Research and Communication Development and Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme Duration: August-October 2013

8. Staff Management and Supervision

The Administrative Management Team of the Secretariat became fully operational in February 2013 with the adoption of the terms of reference of the team in the 2nd EC meeting. The AMT is composed of the Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary and 2 representatives from the programmes and 1 representative from the Admin and Finance. The staff representatives were designated through a self-selection process of the Secretariat. The term of the representatives from the programmes and the Admin and Finance is for one year and renewable for another year. Below are the current members of the AMT:

Position	Name
Secretary General	Ms. Joan Carling
Deputy Secretary General	Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan
Executive Secretary	Ms. Robeliza Halip
Representatives from the Programmes	Ms. Shimreichon Luithui-Erni Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa
Representative from the Admin and Finance	Ms. Kamonphan Saelee

The AMT assists the Secretary General in the overall administration and management of the AIPP Secretariat for the implementation of programme plans and activities, as well as staff adherence to the policies and guidelines of AIPP. This body, convened by the SG and DSG, is established to manage the Secretariat and is not a separate decision making mechanism in relation to the governance structure of AIPP. The SG remains directly accountable to the EC and to the members of AIPP based on her mandate in relation to the management of the Secretariat, as provided by the General Assembly.

The AMT meets at least once a week, while the regular Secretariat meeting is conducted twice a month.



9. Staff Development

For 2013, the Secretariat had 13 in-house staff development activities, particularly skills trainings and educational discussions on key issues and AIPP policies. On skills enhancement, the Secretariat undertook the following: series of training on monitoring and evaluation, participatory evaluation, style editing and photo book making, and orientation on how to use the new contacts database software.

Aside from the training, the Secretariat had educational discussions on the following topics: human rights situation of indigenous peoples and relevant human rights mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels; gender mainstreaming; human rights documentation; and discussions of key indigenous peoples' rights enshrined in the UNDRIP. The Secretariat likewise had an orientation on the work of the AIPP Printing Press and the AIPP Finance Policy.

The local staff for the SSNC project that is being implemented in mainland India undertook the following staff development activities: orientation on the AIPP policies and guidelines, training on baseline information collection and PRA tools (sketch map, social map), and orientation on documentation of good practices/case studies.

Aside from the in-house staff development activities, the Secretariat also attended various advocacy activities related to their programmes' thematic focus, either as participants or as resource persons.

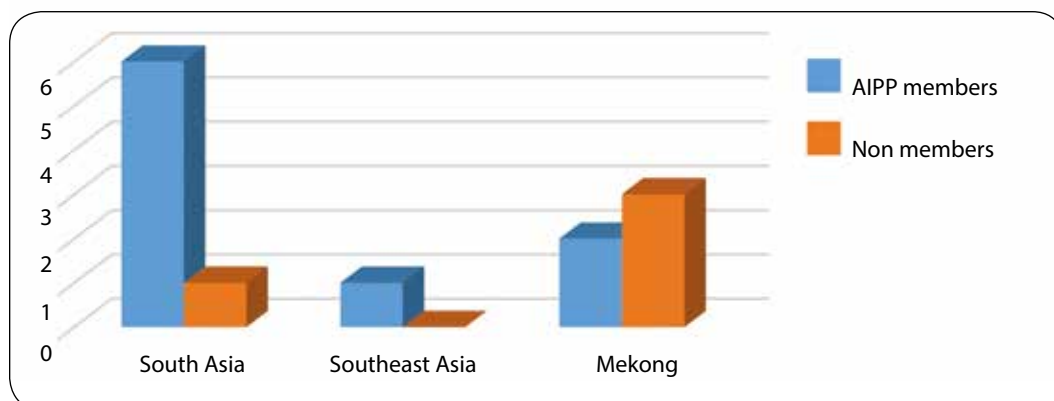
10. Fundraising

A total of 22 project proposals/concept notes were submitted to various donors this year.

Programme	# of Proposals/ Concept Note	Approved	Pending	Not Approved
Environment Programme	5	4		1
Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme	6	1	3	2
Indigenous Women Programme	3	2	1	
Regional Capacity Building Programme	4	2	2	
Core Funding	4	2	1	1
TOTAL	22	11	7	4

For this year, AIPP was able to reach out to 6 new donors, but only 3 of which approved the proposals submitted by AIPP.

For these project proposals, the graph below shows the distribution of new project partners among the AIPP members and non-members in the approved and pending project proposals/concept note:



SUPPORT FOR AIPP MEMBERS

SUPPORT TO MEMBERS FROM THE AIPP FUND	
APPROVED	Organization/Date/Amount
Support for the victims of fire in Saikhumpai Village, Champai District, Mizoram	Zo Indigenous Forum, NE India Month: May 23, 2013 Amount: US\$2,000
Support for the conduct of the 39th Karbi Youth Festival	Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW), NE India Month: February 2013 Amount: \$1,000
Support for the Mae Surin Refugee Camp fire victims	Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE), Thailand Month: April 30, 2013 Amount: \$2,000
Publication of the UNDRIP Booklet in Malay	JOAS, Malaysia Month: May 23, 2013 Amount: \$1,000
Support for the conduct of the Indigenous Youth Seminar	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN) Month: August 7, 2013 Amount: \$2,000
Support for the IP month activities	KAMP Month: August 13, 2013 Amount: \$2,000

Support for the Establishment of the NPMHR Resource Center in Delhi	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (Delhi Sector), India Month: August 16, 2013 Amount: \$2,000
Food and Material Relief for Victims of Matiranga-Taindong Communal Attack	Kapaeeng Foundation Month: August 27, 2013 Amount: \$2,000
Support for the Expanded Regional Council Meeting	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) Month: November 14, 2013 Amount: \$1,000
Support for the General Assembly of the Rattanakiri Indigenous Peoples	Highlanders Association Month: December 2, 2013 Amount: \$2,000
TOTAL FUND DISBURSED FROM THE AIPP FUND AS OF DECEMBER 2013	US\$17,000.00
PROGRAMME FUNDS	
Support for the conduct of IP Day celebrations	Cordillera Peoples Alliance Month: August 2013 Amount: \$3,000 JOAS Month: August 2013 Amount: \$3,000 IMPECT Month: August 2013 Amount: \$3,000
Support for the indigenous women's activity	JOAS Amount: \$2,000
TOTAL SUPPORT FROM PROGRAMME FUNDS	\$11,000.

Networking and Advocacy

In terms of networking and advocacy with UN agencies, mechanisms and procedures, and international financial institutions, AIPP was able to sustain and strengthen its engagement with the following: UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, Global Environment Facility, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) 2014, Convention on Biological Diversity, UN-REDD, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Special Procedures particularly the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. AIPP also started its engagement with the Human Rights Committee, Commission on the Status of Women, Asia-Europe Meeting, Food and Agriculture Organization, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, UNESCO and the UN Forum on Forests. Particularly on the preparations for the WCIP in 2014, AIPP worked closely with the Saami Parliament of Norway for the conduct of the Global Preparatory Meeting for the WCIP last June 2013.



Asia Regional Consultation with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Prof. James Anaya (2nd from right), in Malaysia last February 2013. *Photo credit: AIPP*

At the regional level, particularly with its ASEAN advocacy work, AIPP was able to sustain and strengthen its engagement with some members of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and with the ASFN CSO Forum. Work with the national human rights institutions at the regional level, specifically with the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF), has likewise advanced through the conduct of the dialogue between indigenous peoples from Southeast Asia and the members of the SEANF last March in Malaysia.

With the wider civil society movement, AIPP was able to establish linkages with the following CSOs/NGOs working on sustainable development, international financial institutions and media advocacy: Accountability Counsel, Campaign for Peoples' Goals for Sustainable Development, CSO Platform for Development Effectiveness, and the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, among others.

III. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the key achievements in organizational strengthening for 2013 are as follows:

- The EC as the interim decision making body of AIPP has been very active in providing collective leadership to the organization. In particular, 11 of the EC members have been actively engaging and representing AIPP in various regional and international advocacy events. Eight of the EC members have been actively providing their views and inputs on work-related matters of AIPP needing their action.
- The AMT of the Secretariat became fully operational in the first quarter of 2013 and has been assisting the SG in the management of the day-to-day affairs of the Secretariat.
- The project partnership assessment conducted in mid-2013 is very useful as it guided the organization on how it can further improve its project partnership with the members and project partners. It also provided useful information on the current capacities and priorities of the AIPP members.
- In terms of fundraising, 11 out of the 22 project proposals/concept notes submitted were approved and a number of the approved proposals are now being implemented by the various programmes of AIPP.
- Support for members was sustained in 2013 with 11 members receiving either organizational or disaster support from the AIPP fund.
- To bridge the language barrier, AIPP had translated its key organizational documents, particularly the Constitution and By-Laws and Gender Policy of the organization, to 10 national languages in the region.
- AIPP published its Finance Management Manual and was able to conduct two Finance Management Training with the project partners of the EIDHR project in the HRCPA Programme and the project partners of the Environment

Programme. A total of 10 organizations participated in the training of which 7 were AIPP members.

IV. CHALLENGES

Among the challenges still being faced in organization strengthening are as follows:

- Coordination of the various AIPP programmes with their respective programme committee members is still weak, especially in the formulation of project proposals and in seeking guidance in the implementation of their programme activities;
- The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) work of the Secretariat still needs to be strengthened for it to be able to effectively guide members and partners at the country level on M&E of the various projects and activities of AIPP at the national and local levels. This is for AIPP to also be able to troubleshoot arising concerns in a timely manner and be able assess its work in relation to achieving the goals of the organization.



AIPP inter-programme-group discussion during Staff Assessment 2013. *Photo credit: AIPP*

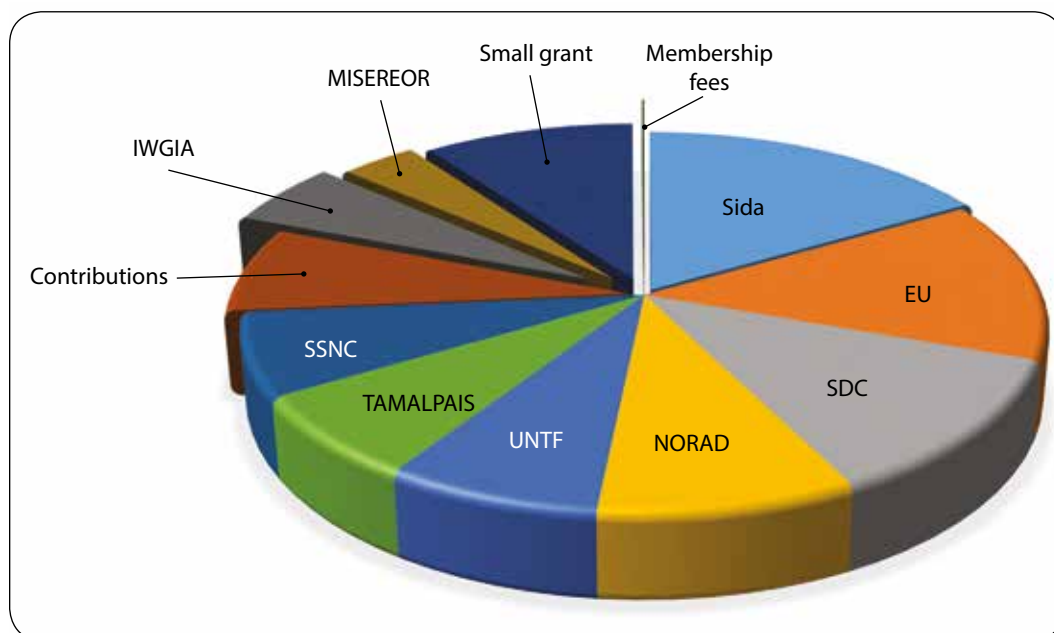
VII. Finance Report and Statement



Overall Income and Expenses

The total working fund of AIPP for 2013 was US\$4,219,888.32. This amount includes the balance forwarded from 2012 amounting to \$1,327,269.40 and the fund received from donors in 2013 amounting to \$2,892,618.92.

Income



For 2013, most of the income was from continuing support from 2012. However, AIPP was able to raise additional funds from new and existing donors for its core funding and funding for the implementation of programme activities. Among the donors of AIPP are as follows:

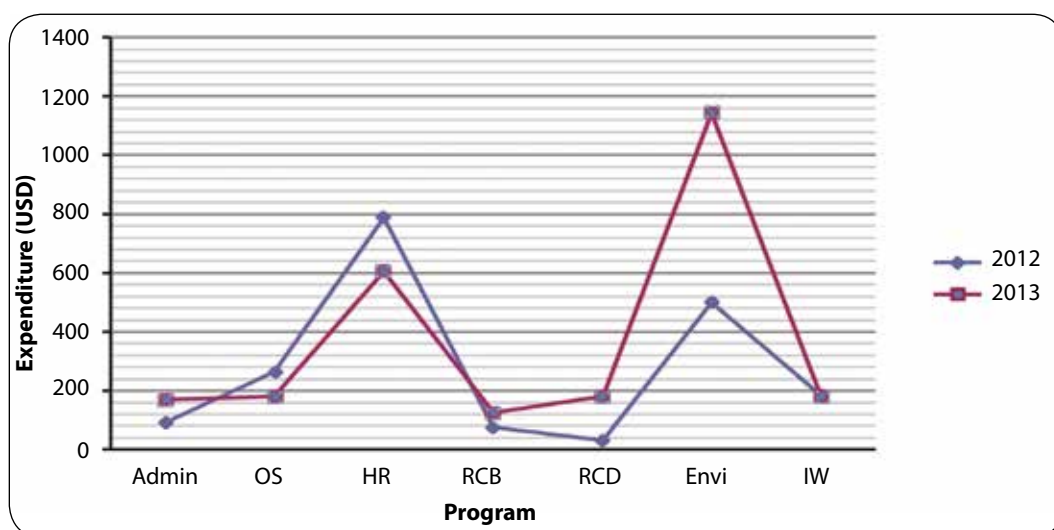
- Tamalpais Trust Fund: The Regional Capacity Building and Women Empowerment in Asia;
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad): Strengthening the Participation of Indigenous Peoples, Particularly the Role and Contribution of Indigenous Women in Sustainable Resource Management 2013-2014;
- The Christensen Fund: To support the recognition and defense of indigenous people's rights through indigenous training program in Cambodia, Malaysia and Northeast India to realize the benefits arising from the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC): Securing Forest Rights and Enhancing Resource Management of Indigenous Peoples in Asia
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), BKK: Strengthening the Documentation and Advocacy Capacity of Indigenous Women for the Advancement of their Rights and Welfare on Land
- Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN): Small grant to support national workshop in Myanmar/Burma, the participation to Adaptation Highway and

translation, printing and dissemination of important documents into national/ IP languages.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and European Union were two major donors and partners of AIPP in 2013. Their contributions were 16.59% and 13.87%, respectively of the total working fund, which supported the Research and Communication Development and Human Rights Programme activities that will be completed in 2014. In terms of programme funds, the Environment Programme was able to secure funds from various donors for both short-term and long-term activities.

In sum, the fund received by AIPP for 2013 increased to 10% from 2012.

Expenses



Remark: US dollar in thousands

The Environment Program has the highest expenditure, which is 42% of overall expenditure—an increase to around 140% from 2012. This is mainly due to the project completion of Climate Change and REDD in the Mekong region activities related to Climate Change Adaptation and Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples activities relating to promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia, which was supported by SDC and IWGIA. The Human Rights Programme's expenditure decreased to around 22%, largely because the programme reduced short-term projects and focused more on strengthening existing projects and

seeking more sustainability for a long-term project partnership. The expenditure of the Indigenous Women Programme was 11%, followed by Organizational Strengthening, Research and Communication Development Programme at 7%, respectively. Expenses of AIPP Admin amounted to 6%, while Regional Capacity Building Programme was 5%.

Ninety four percent (94%) of expenditure went directly to programme implementation while administrative cost was 6% of total expenditure of AIPP.

Programme Funding Details

PROGRAM	FUNDERS
Organizational Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) • Tamalpais Trust Fund • Oxfam Australia
Research and Communication Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Swedish Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) • International Labor Organization (ILO) • International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) • IWGIA
Regional Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWGIA • The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd. (MISEREOR) • The Christensen Fund
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWGIA • MISEREOR • Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) • Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) • Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)
Indigenous Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Trust Fund to end Violence against Women (UNTF to end VAW) • United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), BKK



Income	THB
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	14,397,726.14
European Commission	12,040,008.75
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	10,471,027.79
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	7,897,750.82
United Nations Trust Fund to end Violence against Women (UNTF to end VAW)	6,605,111.70
Tamalpais Trust Fund	6,243,906.34
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)	6,188,540.40
Contributions	6,341,418.92
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IW-GIA)	4,808,881.87
German Catholic Bishop's Organisation for Development Cooperation (MISEREOR)	3,103,217.50
The Christensen Fund (TCF)	2,238,750.00
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), Bangkok office	1,864,800.00
Oxfam Australia	1,489,750.00
AIPP Partners	1,189,164.03
Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)	787,336.00
Procasur	498,184.66
UNIPP	148,207.20
University of Arizona	77,925.00

International Labor Organization (ILO)	64,525.25
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	23,800.00
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	25,271.48
Working Group for an Asean Human Rights Mechanism (WGHRM)	20,546.49
Membership fees	86,218.00
Interest	141,335.24
Other	25,163.93
Total Income	86,778,567.51
Expenses	
Administrative Expenses	5,098,672.76
Organizational Strengthening	5,417,081.24
Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme	18,136,355.35
Regional Capacity Building Programme	3,784,377.66
Research and Communication Development Programme	5,400,856.39
Environment Programme	36,132,386.52
Indigenous Women Programme	8,815,802.19
Depreciation	264,668.54
Total expenses	83,050,200.65
	Income over expenses
	3,728,366.86
Working fund Beginning Balance of January 1, 2013	39,848,081.94
Working fund Balance as of December 31, 2013	43,606,448.80

NOTE:

1. Programmes implement projects with different timeframes/fiscal year, thus the ending balance reflects the continuing budgets of programmes on the various projects they are implementing.
2. The overall annual audit of the organization is currently ongoing. There may be some variations in the amount reflected in this financial statement and the audit report.



Statement of financial position
As of December 31, 2013

Assets

Current assests	THB
Cash in bank	31,551,646.35
Advance to partners	9,018,518.59
Total Current assests	40,570,164.94
Non Current assest	
Land	3,300,000.00
Equipment	438,412.03
Fencing	359,594.96
Total non current assets	4,098,006.99
Total assets	44,668,171.93

Liabilities and funds**Current liabilities**

Subsidize-partners	1,040,426.34
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Accrued expenses	51,296.79
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Total liabilities	1,091,723.13
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Fund

Working fund balance forwarded from 2012	39,848,081.94
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Income over expenses	3,728,366.86
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Fund balance	43,576,448.80
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Total liabilities and fund	44,668,171.93
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Annexes

ANNEX 1: IPHRD FUND

**Strengthening the Network of Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Defenders for the
Promotion and
Protection of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia
A Project of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Funded by the European Commission**

Secretariat: 108 Moo 5, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai 50210 Thailand,
email: aippmail@aippnet.org

**Fund for Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders at Risk
Fund Report (September 2012-August 2013)**

I. Background and context

The human rights situation of indigenous peoples in Asia continues to be a serious concern because of the prevailing systematic and wide-scale violations of their individual and collective rights bordering on impunity. Too often, indigenous leaders, organizations and communities become victims of human rights violations in the course of their collective actions and advocacy for their rights as indigenous peoples. These actions are aimed at asserting their right to land, territories and resources, right to self-determination, cultural integrity and identity. Consequently, their rights to life and to live as distinct peoples are often compromised. Further, indigenous peoples continue to suffer from the denial by states of their legal status and recognition as distinct peoples with collective rights.

In response to this situation, the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) developed a programme on human rights policy advocacy and campaigns. Part of this was the establishment of the Indigenous Human Rights Defenders Network in (IPHRD Net) in 2010, and re-launched in October 2013. AIPP, in partnership with indigenous organizations and advocates at the country level, is now working to strengthen this network for the promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in Asia. Concrete support for indigenous human rights defenders under threat and or victims of human rights violations has been identified as crucial to the promotion and protection of the indigenous peoples rights for which the EC, through the European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights, has allocated a Fund for Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHRDs) at Risk.

II. Objectives

The Fund for Indigenous Human Rights Defenders at Risk, hereafter referred to as the Fund, is set up to serve the following purposes:

1. To respond to immediate and urgent needs of IPHRDs and/or their families to alleviate their suffering and/or mitigate the consequences of the violations of their rights.
2. To provide sanctuary to IPHRDs who are facing serious threats to their personal security and wellbeing as a consequence of their human rights work.

This Fund shall compliment other actions to be undertaken to generate various forms of support in the over-all promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples, which may include lobby and advocacy, capacity-building and networking.

III. The Fund

TOTAL FUND: 60,000 EURO /YEAR FOR THREE YEARS BUDGET ALLOCATION:

LEGAL AID: EUR25, 000

MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL: EUR25, 000

SANCTUARY: EUR10, 000

RANGE OF SUPPORT: EURO 500.000 TO 2,000.000 PER CASE

*Exceptions shall be considered on a case-to-case basis

This report is for the period 1 September 2012 to 31 August 2013.

IV. Applications Received

A.1 Geographical Distribution of Cases

Country	Requests	Approved	Amount Released
Mainland India	2	2	10,840
Indonesia	3	3	5,600
Northeast India	3	3	5,392
Philippines	9	9	25,500
Malaysia	2	2	2,000
Thailand	2	2	3,700
Total	21	21	53,032

*Requests that exceeded 2000 Euro were approved on a case-to-case basis

B. Types of Assistance for Approved Cases

Type of Assistance	Number of Cases**	Beneficiaries	Amount
1. Material, Financial and Medical Aid	7	741	13,113
2. Legal Aid	18	710	33,943
3. Sanctuary	4	7	5976
Total	29	1458***	53,032

**Number of Cases in Types of Assistance is more than Number of Cases approved because Approved Cases are a combination of either two or 3 types of assistance.

***Non-discrete total number of beneficiaries for each type of assistance

C. Beneficiaries

Gender	No. of Beneficiaries
Women	498
Men	487
Total	985

D. Reports of Beneficiaries

The following are the reports from the supported individuals and communities. Continuing monitoring of the situation of these IPHRDs is being and this is the first summary report coming from the beneficiaries and their support organizations.

1. Forced displacement of IPHRDs in Agusan del Sur, Philippines (2012)
The support addressed the medical and psychological needs of the displaced IPs who were forced to evacuate their community due to their opposition to mining. The documentation of HRVs was used to broker dialogue between the local government unit (LGU), the military and the IPHRDs. 5 out of 10 demands of IPHRDs were agreed upon between LGU, military and IPHRDs. The documentation is now being processed to be used to demand accountability from perpetrators. The IPHRDs were able to return to their community but despite the return to the community, the IPHRDs face further violation after an armed encounter between the military and rebels operating in the area.
2. Sanctuary Support to IPHRD, Cordillera, Philippines (2012)
The fund was used to assist in the psychological processing of the IPHRD while in sanctuary and while there, he undertook trainings on human rights (documentation and lobby and advocacy) while in sanctuary after which he took greater roles in regional human rights campaigns in the Cordillera, being chairperson of a human rights organization. He has helped document other cases of human rights violations in the region.
3. Setting up of Quick Reaction and Protection Mechanism (Indigenous 911) in Sarangani, Philippines–(2012) CONFIDENTIAL
The purchase of motorcycle and a horse facilitates the quick delivery of information to community teachers and pupils who travel regularly from the community and their home without being harassed/blocked by military personnel operating in the area. There is an increased enrolment of children and adults in the Literacy School and Learning Center with the presence

of this protection mechanism. The protection mechanism provides a general feeling of security among the children and teachers. Previously, the teachers and children travelling (walking) to and from the school or at school were harassed by military personnel on mission either on the way or in the school itself.
4. Sanctuary Support to an IPHRD, Cordillera, Philippines (2103)
The IPHRD was able to document 35 cases while in sanctuary in the home province. The stay in the community sanctuary helped manage stress and depression and rejuvenated and re-affirmed the IPHRD's commitment to continue work for the advancement of human rights, peace and justice.
5. Legal Support to a woman IPHRD, North East India (2013)
A competent lawyer was hired which facilitated the court procedures assuring faster resolution of cases filed against the IPHRD. The risks still remain as legal harassment continues but legal support has helped in getting response and information from government offices, and fabricated evidences have been exposed. The government is now more cautious in its legal harassments with the knowledge that competent legal defense is available.
6. Legal and Sanctuary Support to two IPHRDs, Davao Oriental, Philippines (2013)
Sanctuary was provided at the nearest city was given where the IPHRDs received counseling sessions and orientation on their rights, and the steps being taken to address the extrajudicial killing of a member of the family The children of one of the IPHRDs are being looked after by the assisting organization to enable them to go back to school A complaint was filed with the Commission on Human Rights which recommended the filing of a murder case against the identified perpetrator of the EJK. The case is currently under preliminary trial in one of the Regional Court in the city. Although the case can drag on for years, human rights lawyers are committed to follow through the case.
7. Sanctuary Support for IPHRD, Preah Vihear, Cambodia (2012)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the IPHRD initially stayed under the protection his community but later moved out to the capital in order to assist the broader IP cause at the same time keeping track of developments in his village and providing advice, like drafting complaints to officials the level of threat and intimidation has gone down tremendously and the IPHRD joined the opposition party to run for Parliament, but was not successful. due to the intense political polarization in the country, the IPHRD is waiting out for things to cool down so he can go back to his community which is becoming desperate because of the continuing clearing of their lands by ELCs despite continuous protests.
8. Material and Legal Support to family of IPHRD victim of EJK, Agusan del Sur, Philippines (2012)
Support went to the medical expenses and counseling for the wounded child of the IPHRD and subsistence for the family. An application was filed with the Witness Protection Programme of the Commission on Human Rights to demand for the government's protection of the family but there the requirements that cannot be meet as soon as possible, e.g., birth certificate which is IPs do not usually have. A murder case was filed against the alleged perpetrators from the Philippine Army as in March 2012 but there had been no substantial development on the case.
9. Material Support to Internally Displaced Indigenous Peoples in San Fernando, Bukidnon, Philippines (2012)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> material support covered expenses for food of the 262 evacuees. Additional support from the EIDHR small grant fund (Euro10,000) was received by the IPHRDs apart from those giv-

<p>en by other organizations to support their evacuation camp at the provincial government grounds for some months while their safety to go back to their community was at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • part of the support also covered the fact finding mission to document the human rights violations committed in the community. The preliminary result of the documentation was used to dialogue with the provincial government which eventually issued a resolution for the investigation of the killing of Jimmy Liguyon, one of the leaders of the community, and the abuses done by paramilitary groups. The governor further gave orders to military and police forces to bring in the perpetrators for investigation. The dialogue also resulted with the Provincial Governor committing material support for the evacuees for their needs. However, up to this moment, the killer is freely roaming and still threatening the community and others.
<p>10. Legal Support to Muara Tae community, Indonesia (2013)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal support was used to file a complaint with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) for land grabbing. In response, the RSPO has reviewed their case and came up with the following decisions: • for the company to stop developing disputed land until resolution of the complaint • to conduct an environmental impact assessment that would include the disputed land which was not previously covered. • for the company to comply with the process of free, prior and informed consent of the community before implementing further developments in the disputed land. • due compensation to be documented and affected groups to be informed of the mechanism and progress of payments.
<p>11. Medical Support to a woman IPHRD, Cordillera, Philippines (2012)</p>
<p>regular monitoring by neurologists and cardiologists and psycho-social counseling with a psychiatrist has led to visible improvement in both the medical and psychological well-being of the IPHRD and thus has been able to resume her work and even attended a congressional hearing which greatly contributed to the collective recommendation for the conduct of on sight hearings on human rights cases in far-flung communities</p>
<p>12. Legal Support to IPHRDs in Jharkhand, Central India (2013)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Material support and temporary shelter for families threatened with eviction because of their conversion to another religion provided them food and temporary shelter while paralegal and advocacy support was being done to make state authorities accountable for their protection. Consequently, the state acted allowing them to return to their village and resume their lives thus upholding their rights. b. Legal intervention was made to respond to threats against 14 IPHRDs accused of attempted killing of policemen and resisting arrest who were enforcing land acquisition procedures on their lands while advocacy and lobby was made with the state government; 4 were actually arrested. The Chief Minister of Jharkhand declared that cases will be withdrawn, and as a result, the police have stopped their coercive action of stopping the defense of the IPHRDs of the right to their land. c. 40 IPHRDs of Dumka district were provided legal support to fight the trumped-up charges filed against them for defending their lands, relieving them of the loans they had taken to fight their cases. They were also provided material support for their subsistence as attending to the court cases took them away from their livelihood resulting to economic crisis. Consequently, they have been able to carry out their activities to protect their livelihood sources. d. 2 IPHRDs were provided medical support - one was shot in the face by the police during a mobilization where their community was defending their land and became blind and another still recovering from injuries from the same incident.

Challenges/Problems Faced

1. Functioning of Country Committees: The establishment of country committees has added another layer for the approval of cases hence delaying timely response to urgent cases. Towards the later part of the year, all requests were processed at the regional level for speedier decisions while consulting members of country committees for verification and validation of cases where needed.
2. The IPHRD Fund is still not widely accessed by IPHRDs at Risk in hotspot countries such as Bangladesh and Cambodia despite efforts to encourage submissions.
3. The processing of requests sometimes takes time because of incomplete information on the case and the assistance needed, inclusion of costs in the budget that cannot be covered by the Fund (e.g., mobile phones, vehicles, etc.)
4. While there have been more reports this year from beneficiaries, there is still delayed and incomplete reporting from some beneficiaries. The Secretariat also needs to be more proactive follow-up and in sending constant reminders to beneficiaries to comply with their reporting obligations.
5. More thorough verification and validation is needed from independent sources to better handle cases and requests.

Recommendations

1. The Secretariat has to programme follow-up and reminders to beneficiaries for updates on their cases in order to determine the outcome of the support and further actions to be taken. Feedback is important from the IPHRDs and support organizations to make the support more appropriate, responsive and timely, and to share good practices.
2. Install a prompt verification process for better screening of cases by involving as the networks that AIPP already has developed in the different countries.
3. Legal harassments of IPHRDs are on the rise and the allocation of funds will have to meet this need. Sanctuary support is under maximized so funds from this item will be re-allocated for legal support.
4. In Thailand, Thai lawyers shall be approached to help in legal cases and for the translation of legal documents for better understanding of the cases and the required assistance needed.
5. Request the EIDHR to allocate additional and separate fund for indigenous peoples human rights defenders for their legal defense, including fees for competent lawyers, which is much needed especially for cases that can run for years.

ANNEX 2: DISAGGREGATED DATA ACCORDING TO SEX

Programs and their activities	Number of activities	Beneficiaries					
		Local		National		Regional/international	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Indigenous Women							
Trainings/capacity building	25	690	48	53	3	0	0
Workshops and conferences	4	3000	822	0	0	13	0
Total	29	3690	870	53	3	13	0
Environment							
Trainings/capacity building	20	59	148	46	56	44	71
Workshops and conferences	18	0	0	0	0	11	17
Total	38	59	148	46	56	55	88
Regional Capacity Building							
Trainings/capacity building	17	182	297	0	0	22	29
Workshops and conferences		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	182	297	0	0	22	29
Research and Communication Development							
Trainings/capacity building	12	60	74	3	7	26	44
Workshops and conferences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	12	60	74	3	7	26	45
Human Rights Campaign and Advocacy							
Trainings/capacity building	45	651	947	92	61	17	34
Workshops and conferences	17	0	0	17	21	178	153
Total	62	651	947	109	82	195	187

ANNEX 3:

AIPP BOARD MEMBERS

NAME	POSITION IN THE BOARD	NATIONALITY/ ETHNICITY AND COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION/ INSTITUTION
Mr. Chupinit Kesmanee	President	Thai/Thailand	Srinakharinwirot University
Dr. Prasert Trakansu-pakorn	Vice Chairperson	Karen/Thailand	Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP)
Mr. Samart Srijumnong	Secretary	Thai/Thailand	Chiang Mai University
Mr. Sakda Saenmi	Treasurer	Lisu/Thailand	Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT)
Mr. Luingam Luithui	Member	Naga/Thailand	Naga Peoples Movement on Human Rights (NPMHR)
Ms. Jannie Lasimbang	Member	Kadazan/Malaysia	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS)
Dr. Narumon Arunotai	Member	Thai/Thailand	Chulalongkorn University
Ms. Joan Carling	Member	Kankanaey/ Philippines	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS, 2013-2016	
Chairperson	Mr. Famark Hlawning – Chairperson Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), Burma
Bangladesh, India North East India & Nepal	Mr. Neingulo Krome Naga Peoples' Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR), Northeast India Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF), Bangladesh Ms. Anima Pushpa Toppo Jharkandis Organization for Human Rights (JOHAR), India

Thailand, Laos Cambodia, Vietnam & Myanmar	Ms. Souknida Youngchialorsautouky Gender and Development Organization (GDA) Ms. Chutima Morleaku Inter Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)
Malaysia, Indonesia & Philippines	Mr. Thomas Jalong Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS), Malaysia Ms. Jacqueline K. Cariño Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines
Japan & Taiwan/China	Mr. Yupo Abe Ainu Peoples Council (APC), Japan
Women representative	Ms. Anne Lasimbang Partners of Community Organization (PACOS), Malaysia
Youth representative	Mr. Pheap Sochea Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), Cambodia
Secretary General	Ms. Joan Carling Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines

ANNEX 4: PROFILE OF THE SECRETARIAT

S.N.	Name and Position	Date of Joining
12	Ms. Joan Carling Secretary General Ms. Joan Carling belongs to the Kankana-ey Igorot tribe from the Cordillera Region, Philippines. She was the Secretary General, and consequently the Chairperson of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) from 1997-2006. She has been an indigenous activist for more than two decades, working on human rights, environment and development issues relating to indigenous peoples from the grassroots, national, regional and international levels. Her educational background is in Sociology and Economics.	Sept. 2008

2.	<p>Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan Deputy Secretary General</p> <p>Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan belongs to the Newar indigenous community of the central part of the Nepal. He has completed his Masters in Agriculture specializing in Conservation Ecology from the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, Nepal in 2006. Previously, he worked as the Programme Coordinator in the Resource Identification and Management Society and as the Programme Officer at the Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI-BIRD). While working with these organizations, he worked with the Tharu, Chepang and Tamang indigenous communities of Nepal on community-based biodiversity management and participatory vulnerabilities assessment and local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs). He was also an executive member of the Kirtipur Volunteer Society (KVS), which worked in building capacities of indigenous youth volunteers on social and environment issues.</p>	July 2011
3.	<p>Ms. Robeliza Halip Executive Secretary</p> <p>Ms. Robeliza Halip belongs to the Kalanguya tribe of Ifugao and the Kankana-ey tribe of Mt. Province in the Cordillera Region, Philippines. Prior to joining AIPP, she was actively involved in human rights work in the Cordillera Region and was involved in the government, working as the information officer of the Provincial Government of Ifugao and the consultant on Indigenous Peoples Affairs of the Chairman of the National Cultural Communities Committee in the 15th Congress. Her educational background is in Biology.</p>	July 2012
4.	<p>Ms. Bernice Aquino See Programme Coordinator, Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA)</p> <p>Ms. Bernice A. See is a Kankana-ey from the Cordillera Region, Philippines. She worked with the indigenous peoples' movement in the Cordillera since the late 60s. From being a student activist, she worked on the indigenous peoples' development agenda, indigenous women's movement, gender concerns and advocacy, and moved on to Asia regional work on human rights. She served in several capacities with the Cordillera Women's Education and Resource Center, particularly as part of the Executive Committee from 1989 to 1999, working on small-scale projects assistance, organizing and education. She worked on research, gender and advocacy with Tebt-ebba. She was the Secretary General of the Cordillera indigenous women's formation, Innabuyog (Gabriela-Cordillera) since its founding in 1990 until 1999, and represented the organization in the Gabriela National Council. She finished her studies in Mathematics.</p>	Sept. 2011
5.	<p>Mr. Richard Gadit Human Rights Advocacy Officer, HRCPA Programme</p> <p>Mr. Richard Gadit belongs to the Tuwali, Ifugao indigenous peoples in the Cordillera Region, Philippines. He joined the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) as a volunteer while he was a student at the University of the Philippines where he obtained his degree in Community Development. After graduation, he continued working for CPA where he was involved in organizing indigenous youth, advocating for indigenous peoples' rights and campaigning on development issues related to indigenous peoples.</p>	Jan. 2011

6.	<p>Mr. Kaw Khu Htoo (Kaw) Human Rights Documentation and Database Officer, HRCPA Programme</p> <p>Mr. Kaw Khu Htoo is from Myanmar and belongs to the Karen indigenous group. He graduated from the Asian Institute of Technology in 2009 with a Masters of Science in Information Management and also has additional educational qualification in Computer Science and Engineering. Kaw Khu Htoo has spent many years of his life teaching and working with various ethnic minority groups in Myanmar. Most recently, before joining AIPP, he was teaching English and job skills to Karen and Burmese refugees in refugee camps along the Thai-Burma border.</p>	Sept 2010
7.	<p>Ms. Atina Gangmei Programme Coordinator, Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme</p> <p>Ms. Atina Gangmei is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from North Eastern Hills University, India. Prior to joining AIPP, she worked with the Zeliangrong Women's Organization and Ruangmei Luc Phuum, a mass-based women's organization that works to promote indigenous women's rights. She is a former Indigenous Fellow at the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.</p>	Feb 2007
8.	<p>Mr. Aung Kyaw Soe (Khun Aung) Programme Coordinator, Research and Communication Development (RCD) Programme</p> <p>Mr. Khun Aung belongs to the Pa-Oh ethnic group from Shan State, Myanmar. He graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2011 with a Bachelor's Degree in Social Policy and Administration. Before joining AIPP, he worked with the Pa-Oh Youth Organization as their Community Mobilizer and Mining Campaign Officer for over a year. He also worked with the Burma News International as a webmaster for over a year.</p>	October 2012
9.	<p>Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network Coordinator, Environment Programme</p> <p>Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa hails from Eastern part of Nepal. He belongs to the Sherpa indigenous community. Sherpa completed his Bachelor's Degree in Electronics and Communications from Pokhara University, Nepal. Before joining AIPP, he was actively associated with Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) as the Research Assistant and later as the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) Officer under the NEFIN-Climate Change and REDD Partnership Programme.</p>	July 2011
10.	<p>Ms. Thingreiphi Lungharwo Programme Coordinator, Environment Programme</p> <p>Ms. Thingreiphi Lungharwo is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Master's Degree in Entomology from Delhi University. She is a member of the Naga Peoples' Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR). Before joining AIPP, she worked as a Natural Resource Management Organizer in the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NER-CORMP), a project jointly funded by IFAD and the Government of India.</p>	June 2012

11.	<p>Ms. Shimreichon Luithui-Erni Coordinator, Indigenous Women Programme</p> <p>Ms. Shimreichon Luithui is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Masters of Philosophy in Political Science from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She was an active member of NPMHR for almost 2 decades. She has for many years worked with indigenous peoples' issues within The Other Media, an organization formed by grassroots-based mass movements, academics and media people of India. She was the Coordinator of the All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples, India. She also worked as the Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples, a network in Mainland Mountain Southeast Asia, for almost 5 years (until May 2010).</p>	Sept. 2010
12.	<p>Ms. Kamonphan Saelee Administrative Manager</p> <p>Ms. Kamonphan Saelee is a Lisu from Chiang Rai Province, Thailand. She obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Cooperative Economy from Maeko University, Chiang Mai. She has been an indigenous activist for the past 7 years and was working with the Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture before she joined AIPP. She has expertise in community mapping and environmental issues.</p>	July 2009
13.	<p>Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn Assistant Admin Manager</p> <p>Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn is a Karen from Chiang Mai, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Home and Community from Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, she worked as a trainer on primary health care with the Malteser International, a Health Aids organization working with refugees along the Thai-Burma Borders. She joined AIPP in September 2011.</p>	Sept. 2011
14.	<p>Ms. Apinya Putipraisakun Finance Manager</p> <p>Ms. Apinya Putipraisakun is a Lahu, from Fang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in General Management (Accounting) from Chiang Mai Rajabhat University. Before joining AIPP, she worked with Thailand Lahu Baptist Convention on finance and accounting for 5 years.</p>	Aug 2007
15.	<p>Ms. Saowaluck Thaluang Assistant Finance Manager</p> <p>Ms. Saowaluck Thaluang (Sao) is a Pwa Ka Nyaw (Karen) from Mae Hong Son, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business and Administration from Payap University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, she worked with the Distri-Thai Ltd as their sales representative.</p>	Jan 2008
16.	<p>Mr. Benjamin Tongpoeng Management Director, AIPP Printing Press</p> <p>Mr. Benjamin Tongpoeng (Ben) is a Pwa Ka Nyaw (Karen) from Chiang Mai, Thailand. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Aquatic Science from Burapha University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, he worked at the Asian Aquaculture Company Ltd as a Technician Counselor at first, then at Thai Union Feed Mill Company limited as Product Researcher and Developer. In 2005, he completed some courses in computer science at the Strayer University Campus, Memphis, Tennessee, USA. He joined AIPP in August 2006.</p>	Aug 2006

17.	<p>Ms. Jarunee Sunpawaranont Bookkeeper</p> <p>Ms. Jarunee Sunpawaranont is a Karen from Mae Hong Son, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from Chiang Mai Rajabhat University. Before joining AIPP, she worked at the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees in Mae Sot as the Account Officer.</p>	May 2012
18.	<p>Ms. Dipta Chakma Project Coordinator, Research and Communication Development Programme</p> <p>Ms. Dipta Chakma belongs to the Chakma indigenous community of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Bangladesh. She graduated from the University of Delhi and completed her Masters in International Development Management from the University of Bradford, United Kingdom. She has over 10 years of working experiences in various development programs such as Trans-boundary Livelihood Development for the ultra poor people in India and Bangladesh focusing on indigenous peoples, Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Programs, Human Rights/Rights Based Approach, among others. She has expertise in leading, planning, managing and implementing different nationwide types of communication research/program activities; writing, editing and publication of reports, research papers and program documents in English as well as in Bangla. Before joining AIPP, she was leading the project, "Citizens Voice for Improved Local Public Services" on capacity building of media professionals on raising citizen's voices in Bangladesh.</p>	1 April 2013
19.	<p>Ms. Kanlaya Chularattakorn Project Coordinator, Environment Programme</p> <p>Ms. Kanlaya Chularattakorn (Joom) belongs to Hmong ethnic group in Thailand. She finished her Bachelor's Degree in English and Masters in Social Development from Chiang Mai University. She worked with Diakonia, a Swedish NGO based in Chiang Mai, for 10 years in different positions such as Programme Officer for Burma and Thailand before joining AIPP. She worked in the Thai-German-Vietnamese Joint Research Programme under the Faculty of Agriculture in Chiang Mai University for one and a half years as research assistant. She also worked as Hmong interpreter for two sub-research projects: Participatory Research Appraisals and Resource Tenure and Resource Management Systems in Southeast Asia.</p>	5 August 2013
20.	<p>Mr. Kalicharan Marandi Country Coordinator, SSNC project in India, Environment Programme</p> <p>Mr. Kalicharan Marandi finished his Bachelor's Degree on Agriculture from the College of Bhubhaneswar. He belongs to one of the scheduled tribes in Mainland India. Before joining AIPP, he worked as field officer in Western Orissa Oil Seeds Growers Cooperative Union for 7 years. He also worked as Project Coordinator in Agriculture and Food Production of the government of Orissa.</p>	April 2013
21.	<p>Mr. Budhram Lakra Community organizer, SSNC Project in India, Environment Programme</p> <p>Mr. Budhram Lakra belongs to Oroan tribe in Mainland India. He has a Bachelor's Degree on Social Work from Gangpur College of Social Work, Bihabandh Branch of NISWASS Bhubhaneswar Utkal University in 2001.</p>	June 2013

22.	Ms. Malti Tirkey Community Organizer, SSNC project in India, Environment Programme Ms. Malti Tirkey has experience in working as village president in Mahila Jagriti Mandal on forest issues and alcoholism for more than 5 years. She belongs to Oraon tribe in Mainland India.	June 2013
23.	Mr. Amber Oraon Book Keeper, SSNC project in India, Environment Programme Mr. Amber Kumar Oraon belongs to Oraon tribe in Mainland India. He finished his Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from Ranchi University and had a 1-year work experience as an accountant in the Institute of Community Forest Governance. He worked with BIRSA as an accountant and member of the secretariat before joining the SSNC project in India.	July 2013

About Us

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1988 by indigenous peoples' movements. AIPP is committed to the cause of promoting and defending peoples' rights and human rights, including advocacy work on issues and concerns of indigenous peoples in Asia. At present, AIPP has 47 members from 14 countries (in Asia) with 11 indigenous peoples' alliances/networks and 36 local and sub-national organizations. Of this number, 16 are ethnic based organizations, 5 are indigenous women's organizations and 4 are indigenous youth organizations.

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

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



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

108 Soi 6, Moo 5
Tambon Sanpranate
Amphur Sansai
Chiang Mai 50210, Thailand
www.aippnet.org, www.ccm.in.aippnet.org,
iphrdefenders.net, www.iva.aippnet.org



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