



Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact



# A Year of Growth and Consolidation

AIPP 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

**A Year of Growth and Consolidation:  
AIPP 2012 Annual Report**

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Foundation, 2012

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# Acknowledgement

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) wishes to thank its members and project partners for their best efforts in implementing the programmes and activities of AIPP successfully in 2012. We feel encouraged and strengthened that it has yet been another year of immense progress!

We express our deepest appreciation and thanks to our donors, not only for their generous contributions to sustain our programme/protect partnership, but also for being an active agent in giving more visibility to the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples in Asia. In particular, we would like to thank:

## Core partners and funders

- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)

## Programme/Project partners and funders

- European Commission (EC)
- Open Society Institute (OSI)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- The Swiss Confederation, represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through SCO (SDC)
- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- Global Fund for Women (GFW)
- United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF to end VAW)
- OXFAM Australia
- The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation (MISEREOR)
- Southeast Asia Center for e-Media (SEACeM)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)

AIPP would like to equally thank our other partners that provided financial and other forms of support to specific activities. Our sincere gratitude also goes to our networks, civil society organizations and individuals who actively supported our programmes and advocacy work at all relevant levels.

We acknowledge that our achievements come from the contributions and commitment shown by all and through their active contribution in different forms towards the struggle of indigenous peoples.

Joan Carling  
Secretary General

# Acronyms

## A

<b>ACSC</b>	ASEAN Civil Society Conference
<b>ACWC</b>	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AEPF</b>	Asia-Europe People's Forum
<b>AGMS</b>	Adivasi Gotha Maha Sabha
<b>AICHR</b>	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
<b>AHRD</b>	ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
<b>AIPP</b>	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
<b>AMAN</b>	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples Alliance of Archipelago)
<b>APF</b>	ASEAN Peoples Forum
<b>APWLD</b>	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ASFN</b>	ASEAN Social Forestry Network

## B

<b>BALATIK</b>	Bigkis at Lakas ng mga Katutubo sa Timog Katagalugan
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## C

<b>CHRA</b>	Cordillera Human Rights Alliance
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CCMIN</b>	Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CHRO</b>	Chin Human Rights Organisation
<b>CIFOR</b>	Center for International Forestry Research
<b>CIYA</b>	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
<b>CKSA</b>	Community Knowledge Support Association
<b>COs</b>	Community Organizers
<b>COT</b>	Community Organizers Training
<b>CSDM</b>	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations

## **D**

**DANIDA** Danish International Development Agency

## **E**

**EC** Executive Council

**ECOSOC** UN Economic and Social Council

**EMRIP** UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

## **F**

**FCPF** Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

**FIMI** International Indigenous Women's Forum

**FIP** Forest Investment Program

**FIRs** First Information Reports

**FPIC** Free, Prior and Informed Consent

**FPP** Forest Peoples Programme

## **G**

**GA** General Assembly

**GCF** Green Climate Fund

**GFW** Global Fund for Women

## **H**

**HRCPA** Human Rights Campaign and Advocacy Programme

## **I**

**ICT** Inter-Community Level Trainings of Indigenous Women on Leadership, Advocacy, Lobby and Networking

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**IFI** International Financial Institutions

**IIPFCC** International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change

**ILI** Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment

**ILT** Indigenous Leadership Training

**IMPECT** Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture

**IPAF** Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility

**IPF** Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment

**IPHRED** Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Defenders

**IPTF** Indigenous Peoples Task Force

**IRAM** Indigenous Rights Active Member



<b>IWFNEI</b>	Indigenous Women Network of North-East India
<b>IWGIA</b>	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
<b>IWO</b>	Indigenous Women's Organizations
<b>IWNT</b>	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand

**J**

<b>JICA</b>	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
<b>JOAS</b>	Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
<b>JOHAR</b>	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights

**K**

<b>KAMP</b>	Kalipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas
<b>KF</b>	Kapaeeng Foundation
<b>KHRW</b>	Karbi Human Rights Watch
<b>KALUHHAMIN</b>	Kahugpungan sa mga Lumad sa Halayong Habagatang Mindanao
<b>KASAPI</b>	Koalisyon Ng Katutubo At Samahan Ng Pilipinas

**L**

<b>LAHURNIP</b>	Lawyers Association for the Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples
<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Unit

**N**

<b>NAKASA</b>	Nagkahiusang Kababayan-An Sa Sarangani
<b>NEFIN</b>	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
<b>NIPT</b>	Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand
<b>NEPA</b>	Northeast Peoples Alliance
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NIWF</b>	National Indigenous Women's federation
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>NPMHR</b>	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights
<b>NTFP-EP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product-Exchange Programme NTFP-EP

**P**

<b>PACOS</b>	Partners of Community Organization
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**R**

<b>RCB</b>	Regional Capacity Building
<b>RCD</b>	Research and Communication Development

**RECOFTC** The Center for People and Forest  
**REDD+** Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests

**RRI** Rights and Resources Initiative

## **S**

**SGS** Salabukan Nok G'taw Subanen

**SDC** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

**SIDA** Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**SIS** Safeguards Information System

## **T**

**TCF** The Christensen Fund

**TWN** Third World Network

## **U**

**UNDRIP** United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

**UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**UNFPA** UN Population Fund

**UNPFII** United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

**UNTF** United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

**UNU** United Nations University

## **V**

**VAIW** Violence Against Indigenous Women

## **W**

**WCIP** World Conference of Indigenous Peoples

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

## **Z**

**ZHRF** Zomi Human Rights Foundation

# Executive Summary

## **2012: A YEAR OF DRAMATIC ADVANCEMENT FOR AIPP**

*Message from the Secretary General*

The year 2012 may have passed quickly, but this has been a year of significant advancement for AIPP. At the programme level, the Environment Programme has expanded to include specific projects on community-based climate change adaptation while capacity building on REDD+<sup>1</sup> has now included more countries in the Mekong region. The Indigenous Women Programme has not only sustained the work on Violence Against Women (VAW), but has started to include sustainable development and access to justice of indigenous women. This has been achieved through advocacy activities and the successful conduct of specific regional workshops, in partnership with UN Women.

The advocacy work of AIPP has not only been sustained but has also expanded within the context of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of indigenous peoples in Asia. In particular, AIPP organized several regional workshops and meetings, including the Asia Regional Meeting in Preparation for the Global Meeting on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) 2014, the Asia Pacific Regional Workshop with IFAD and Indigenous Peoples of the 2013 Global Forum of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and a regional workshop with UN-REDD, among others.

The biggest achievement of AIPP in 2012 has been its institutional strengthening as reflected in the expansion of its members and the successful conduct of its 6th General Assembly in September, which was participated in by 124 delegates. The major achievements of the 6th GA are as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, enhancement of carbon stocks, conservation and sustainable management of forests.

- Adoption of the new AIPP Constitution and By-laws based on the AIPP Charter and working guidelines;
- Approval of 16 candidate members as regular members, making the total number of AIPP membership to 46 organizations in 14 countries;
- Election of the expanded Executive Council (EC) from seven to 12, including representatives of women and youth, and the reelection of the Chairperson, Mr. Famark Lhawngching, and the Secretary General, Ms. Joan Carling, for another four-year term (2012-2016);
- Adoption of the new AIPP Gender Policy;
- Adoption of the Strategic Programme of AIPP for 2013-2016; and
- Direct interaction with AIPP partners and donors.

Three years after filing our application, AIPP was finally able to receive in July 2012 its accreditation as an NGO in special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) . This will enable AIPP to further engage with the UN system in advancing the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples of Asia.

With these advances come tremendous challenges.

Key to meeting these challenges are the consolidation of the members of AIPP, the strengthening of the Executive Council as the leadership body, and increasing further the capacity of the Secretariat to ensure effective implementation of the expanded programmes. These, therefore, are the priorities and focus of AIPP for 2013 and beyond.

# I. Human Rights Campaign and Advocacy Programme



Displaced indigenous children from San Fernando Bukidnon receive psycho-social sessions from members of an International Fact Finding and Solidarity Mission to investigate human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples in San Fernando. Photo credit: AIPP

**Aim of the Programme:** Indigenous organizations and indigenous human rights defenders have increased their capacities in documentation and advocacy at the national, regional and international levels to promote, protect and defend their individual and collective rights.

The human rights situation of indigenous peoples (IPs) in the region has worsened as governments go on a resource-extraction spree in order to fuel economic growth. This is worsened by the regionalism being promoted by international financial institutions. All these are at the expense of indigenous peoples who are often the owners of territories where the last frontiers of resources are located—minerals, hydropower, biodiversity, tourism potentials, and forests. AIPP received numerous

reports of extrajudicial killings, evacuations, threats, harassments, and other human rights violations against indigenous peoples who are defending and asserting their rights to their lands, territories and resources in the exercise of their right to self-determination—their right to say no.



Cambodia IP human rights defender interviewing human rights victims in the Philippines. Photo credit: AIPP

The Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme ended 2012 achieving major targets by seizing opportunities while consolidating and expanding its work. The major areas of work of the HRCPA are: consolidation and strengthening of the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD Net), including the Human Rights Advocacy Committee (HRAC); documentation and information work, which includes database management and information-sharing; and advocacy with national, regional and international human rights and indigenous peoples' institutions, and international financial institutions.

## 1.1. Key Activities

### Consolidating and Strengthening the IPHRD Network and the Human Rights Advocacy Committee

The Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network or IPHRD Net serves as a platform for solidarity, coordination and support among indigenous human rights defenders and their organizations. Since its establishment in 2010, the IPHRD Network has made some gains this year in advancing the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights and welfare.

To enhance the capacity and skills of the members of the IPHRD Network, two (2) sub-national trainings on human rights documentation and advocacy in Cambodia and Northeast India were organized. A total of 66 participants (40 males and 26 females) participated in these trainings.

Capacity building initiatives on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN were likewise conducted at the national level. In Cambodia a national training on awareness-raising and advocacy on the ASEAN was conducted and participated in by 34 indigenous leaders, including nine women. In Thailand, the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT) is independently collaborating with national Thai women's groups in their capacity building on ASEAN, both at the national and organizational levels.

*"Spreading the word of UNDRIP through these community seminars and meetings are very necessary and this gathering will help the people to fight and claim their rights. We will cooperate with the Alliance in the future as they go along"*

Dr. Ranoj Pegu, President, Mising Mimag Kebang

In terms of raising the awareness of indigenous communities on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and human rights in general, the project was able to implement 31 community seminars in six countries in the region, with a total of 1,502 participants (968 males and 534 females). The agenda of the community seminars were based on the actual needs of the community for them to be able to better advocate for their rights and issues.

Harassments, threats, intimidations, and extrajudicial killings are some of the challenges that indigenous human rights defenders or IPHRDs face as they pursue their advocacy for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights and welfare. To enable IPHRDs at risk to continue their work, at least 36 individual IPHRDS, 5 families and 18

communities under threat have been provided medical, legal, financial, and sanctuary assistance. Those who were able to avail of the IPHRD Fund were from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Central India, Indonesia, Nepal, Northeast India, Philippines, and Thailand. The IPHRD Fund Committee has been set up in Northeast India and the Philippines. The members of the committee are actively assisting the human rights (HR) team of AIPP in the verification of cases submitted for support (see Annex I for more details).

*“The IPHRD Network and the IPHRD Fund has played an important role in supporting the struggle of indigenous activists of San Fernando who are unwilling to submit to large-scale mining encroaching their ancestral lands. Their relocation has been made possible by this timely facility, and enabled them to continue their work for land rights and access to resources.”*

Rural Missionaries of the Philippines

The Human Rights Advocacy Committee, tasked to advice and assist in the implementation of the programme, was reconstituted during the 6th General Assembly of AIPP last September 2012. There is a need to conduct a committee meeting to update the new members of the committee on the activities of the programme and to get their inputs and advice on human rights advocacy.

### **1.1.1. Database management, documentation and information sharing**

The number of fact sheets submitted from the IPHRD Network members and partners from six countries, both individually and collectively, increased from 58 in 2011 to 96 in 2012. This is a 66 percent increase, which came entirely from the IPRHD Net.

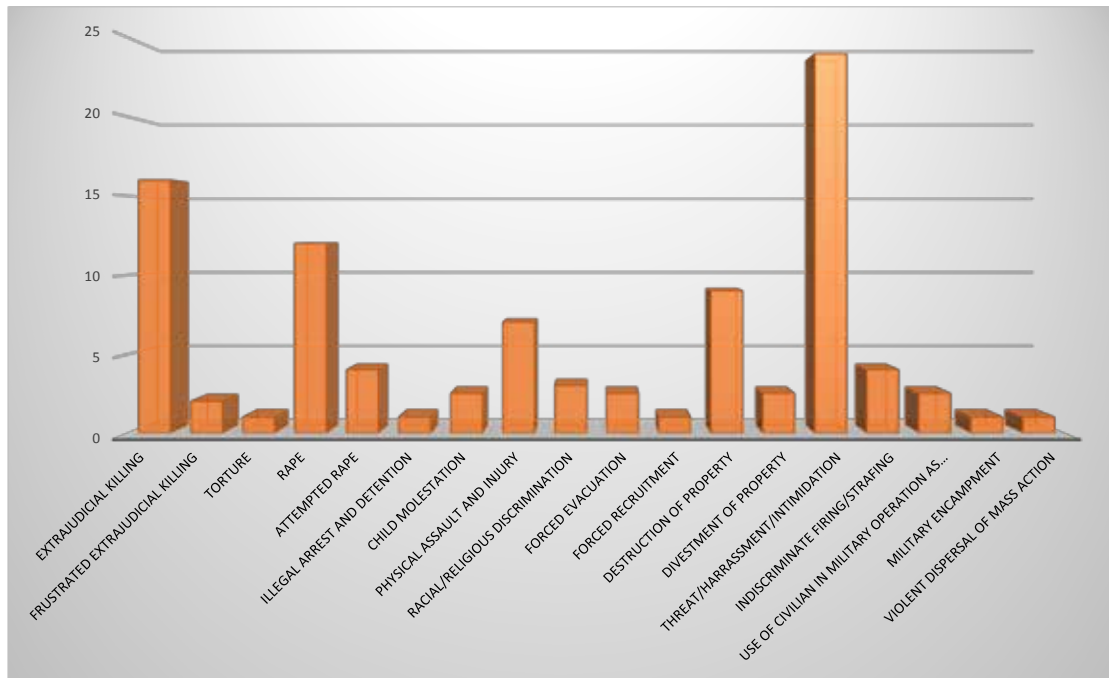
Many of the reported cases have been converted into urgent alerts, online petitions and letters of concern. The number of online petitions on human rights violations against indigenous peoples circulated widely increased from one in 2011 to 11 in 2012, or a 1,000 percent increase. These were submitted to government agencies of concerned countries and to various UN human rights mechanisms, particularly the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Some of the submitted cases submitted cited in the publication *Development Aggression as Economic Growth: A Report by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact*, which was distributed during the Rio +20.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Rio +20 or the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was held on 20-22 June 2012 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Prior to this, indigenous peoples organized a series of events: the Indigenous Peoples' International Conference on and Sustainable Development and Self-Determination on 17-19 June and the Indigenous Peoples' Exhibit.



**Table 1:** Human rights violation (HRV) cases against indigenous peoples reported/documentated in 2012 and compiled in the database of HRVs of AIPP. (See Annex II for more details)



At the national level, members and partners of the IPHRD Network submitted reports and contributions to various UN mechanisms and the World Bank, which are as follows:

- Report submitted by members and partners in Indonesia and the Philippines for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of their respective countries;
- Report on the situation of violence against indigenous women and girls in Bangladesh submitted by the Kapaeeng Foundation to the Commission on Status of Women;
- Report on the human rights situation in Tripura state submitted by the Borok People's Human Rights Organization to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; and,
- Position paper on the inclusion of the review Policy on Disputed Territories of the World Bank in their ongoing review of their safeguard policies submitted by Northeast Peoples Alliance (NEPA).

There were responses received from some governmental bodies like the National Human Rights Commission of India, the Philippine Presidential Human Rights Committee and the Philippine Department of Justice, but the responses remain largely standard replies. Some cases were taken up by UN human rights mechanisms and procedures by including the cases in their reports and writing to concerned governments.

There have been observed changes in the actions of governments that may be attributable to actions directly taken by the people. For instance, in Northeast India,

the Arunachal state government seems to have stopped its insistence to conduct public hearings on the Siang Dam after the vigorous protests of the affected peoples, including an online petition. Email sign-on petitions have been combined with online petitions and these have been garnering broad support from advocates. This is indicative of the wide reach of AIPP's network as a result of the linkages it is continually building with advocate groups.

Monitoring and sharing of information on developments on human rights and violations against indigenous peoples from the members and partners have been constantly done through the IPHRD website, listserv and social networking sites. At least 215 items on 11 countries have been uploaded, covering urgent appeals, news articles, blogs, relevant jurisprudence and legal developments, helpful resources, press releases/statements/notes from other parties, human rights/research reports, available publications, and AIPP statements/press statements.

## **National, regional and international human rights and indigenous peoples' institutions, and international financial institutions**

### **1.1.2. National Advocacy**

At the national level, there is a noted increase in the number of members and partners requesting for joint submissions with AIPP in issuing letters of concerns to their governments. Four letters were sent to Philippine authorities and three were sent to Indian authorities. In some instances, AIPP issues the letter of concern on behalf of the organization due to security reasons.

In Indonesia, AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago) is making good headway in its engagement with government with the latter allowing collaboration on the crafting of laws and policies related to indigenous peoples' rights, including the bill on the rights of indigenous peoples. Despite the limited engagement of some with their governments, most of the members and partners recognize the value of engaging relevant government bodies to redress their issues as a first line of action, and this is included in their action plans.

### **1.1.3. ASEAN Advocacy**

In the regional level, particularly with the ASEAN, AIPP was able to establish itself as the regional formation of indigenous peoples' organizations in Asia. The engagement with some members of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in ASEAN advocacy has been

sustained and strengthened. AIPP likewise has expanded its ASEAN engagement with the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN). AIPP is already in the ASFN and has started articulating the inclusion of the rights of indigenous peoples in forestry issues.

This has been a critical year of engagement with the ASEAN, specifically in the advocacy for the inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights in the recently-adopted ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD). The IP Task Force (IPTF) on the ASEAN convened by AIPP has made three (3) submissions to the AICHR on the drafting of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD) in various fora and countries. Some IPTF members, e.g., Malaysia, engaged with their AICHR representative not to oppose the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in the AHRD. In a disappointing move, the ASEAN adopted a severely sub-standard human rights declaration.

After the adoption of the AHRD, AIPP and the IPTF circulated a sign-on statement criticizing the non-inclusion of the rights of indigenous peoples in the adopted ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and inclusions of provisions that definitely put the declaration below international human rights standards. The statement was endorsed by 54 organizations from around the world and was recently submitted to members of the AICHR and circulated widely.

#### **1.1.4. IFI Advocacy**

Twice this year, AIPP sent a letter to the new President of the WB on its recommendations to the indigenous peoples' policy of the Bank, which is currently being reviewed. Responses were received from the Bank stating their willingness to engage key indigenous leaders in the review. Aside from this, AIPP provided technical support to the Indigenous Peoples Foundation in the conduct of the Asia Pacific Regional Dialogue between IPs and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The workshop concluded with action points on how the full and effective participation of IPs will be realized in the implementation of the FCPF.

Regarding the current safeguards of the Asian Development Bank or ADB, AIPP is currently finalizing its community guide on the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement of the ADB with a focus on the indigenous peoples' safeguard policies and requirements, and the principles of FPIC. The community guide will be published and used for capacity building activities on ADB for project-affected communities in selected countries.

#### **1.1.5. Advocacy with the UN**

AIPP was able to again successfully conduct the annual Asia Preparatory Meeting in early 2012 in Tanan Toraya, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, with around 37 (24 women)

participants representing 27 indigenous organizations in the region. This annual preparatory meeting is being conducted every year for indigenous representatives participating in various UN meetings to strategize common interventions.

Engagement with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) was sustained and enhanced this year with the conduct of side events on extractive industries and access to justice, photo exhibits and dialogues with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other UN agencies.

In preparation for key global events to be held in 2013 and in 2014, AIPP conducted two regional strategy meetings with indigenous delegates from the region to prepare for the said events. The Asia Regional Meeting in Preparation for the Global Meeting on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) 2014 was attended by 67 participants (29 of whom are women) from various indigenous organizations. The outcome of the meeting was the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Declaration to the WCIP.

The preparatory Asia Pacific Regional Workshop with IFAD and Indigenous Peoples of the 2013 Global Forum of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was held just after the Regional WCIP Meeting. It was attended by 75 participants who shared their experiences on the implementation of IFAD-funded projects as well as the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Fund (IPAF) projects in their communities.

As part of the UN advocacy work, AIPP submitted its input to the United Nations Secretary-General's report on business and human rights through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on April 25, 2012. A "Written Submission on Asia Indigenous Women in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations" was also submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

The Southeast Asia Regional Consultation on Development, Access to Justice and Human Rights of Indigenous Women was convened in collaboration with UN Women to serve as a forum to share experiences of indigenous women on development and plan out ways to address these. Thirty-one indigenous women attended as experts, rights-holders whose rights are violated, and as human rights defenders. The Action Plan that was produced in the consultation will contribute to the study of the EMRIP on the access to justice of indigenous peoples among others.

## 1.2. Achievements and Lessons to Share

The visibility of human rights issues of indigenous peoples in the region has reached new heights with the increased actions—both from the national and regional levels—in promoting and protecting the rights and welfare of indigenous peoples. The capacity of a majority of indigenous organizations to speak out for their rights and issues has now been further strengthened. This is demonstrated by the actions being implemented by CIYA (Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association) in advocating for the rights and issues of indigenous peoples in Cambodia, increased submissions to the UN by Kapaeeng Foundation, and the diversified campaigns on human rights violations against indigenous peoples in the Philippines and North East India.

All these are indications of the increasing strength of the IPHRD Net. There is, however, still a need to establish the IPHRD Net as the regional human rights platform for indigenous human rights activists and indigenous organizations to collectively advance their human rights issues and concerns in the region. Towards this, the IPHRD Net must consolidate its ranks to lead collective actions at all levels; articulate analyses of issues; advance positions related to the respect, promotion and protection of indigenous peoples rights; and to speak out on the human rights issues of indigenous peoples.

The training and community seminars on human rights documentation and advocacy have contributed to increasing the awareness and capacity of indigenous peoples on the UNDRIP, UN mechanisms and human rights work as a whole. Capacity building, though, must be sustained on the ground in order to build a cadre of human rights defenders capable of documenting human rights violations and doing advocacy. Better coordination with members and follow-up for updates on development of the situation on the ground is necessary to ensure timely response to emerging needs.

Analyses of the human rights situation should be done regularly and shared with the IPHRD Net, Human Rights Advocacy Committee or HRAC, AIPP members and partners, in order to keep everyone abreast of the situation both on the ground, regionally and internationally. More systematic and user-friendly website and database system should be installed for AIPP use.

The strength of IP advocacy in ASEAN can only be measured by the strength of the advocacy of the IP Task Force (IPTF) on ASEAN at the national level. With the belligerent position of AICHR with respect to addressing the rights of indigenous peoples in the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and its program of work, it is best to diversify advocacy targets into other bodies and themes, e.g., ACWC, ASFN, ministerial bodies, ASEAN Secretariat. Advocacy must be strengthened at the national level with the different national ASEAN officials. More coordination is needed between the Secretariat and the IPTF on the ground for analysis, updating and guidance on how to engage at the national level. A strong national advocacy will have greater impact at the regional level.

### 1.2.1. Challenges

Many of the members of the IPHRD Net are long-time activists who are steeped in civil and political rights. With the UNDRIP as a standard for assessing indigenous peoples' rights, it has been a challenge to change the mindset of human rights defenders (HRDs) to look at violations of indigenous peoples' rights within the wider framework of the UNDRIP. Some partners have observed that there is limited or lack of knowledge on UNDRIP for a great number of communities in struggle.

All too often, IPHRDs have been confined to their small circles. Networking with other human rights organizations and others working on specific issues of relevance to indigenous peoples must be encouraged to widen the support base. On the other hand, there is a need to create visibility of the IPHRD Net at all levels. This has to start from building the esprit des corps of members of the network, such that they speak as a member of the IPHRD Net, and act on behalf of the network and their respective organizations at all levels. The dearth of HRDs in the Mekong countries is a challenge in highlighting human rights violations in the sub-region. There is limited documentation of human rights violations by projects related to international financial institutions (IFIs) and extractive industries and are thus, less visible. There is also weak monitoring and follow-up from the Secretariat on updates from members and partners on their advocacy work, especially at the national level. Limited information-sharing between the IPHRD Net and the Secretariat is needed to support advocacy work at the local level.

Many indigenous human rights defenders in Asia are not availing of the IPHRD Fund despite widespread efforts in distributing the information. This can be attributed to lack of time and capacity to document incidents threatening the work of IPHRDs as many of them are too tied up with their work on the ground. This is however being remedied with continuous information distribution. Because of the massive human rights violations occurring in indigenous territories, there is a need to raise funds to support these human rights defenders at risk.

Available domestic mechanisms for the resolution of human rights violations sometimes have not been responsive to the needs of indigenous peoples. In Bangladesh, the continuing denial of justice to many cases filed with the police and courts makes it challenging to seek redress from their government. Despite this, continuous engagement with governments is needed as the recommendations from UN mechanisms and procedures are forwarded to governments for them to implement.

Engagement with IFIs had been very challenging as majority of their documents are most often too technical and therefore takes effort and resources to simplify. There is also a gap in linking the banks to projects that are impacting on specific peoples. This is exacerbated further by multilayered players and interlinkages in IFI projects and the availability of timely information. There is a need for more research to help impacted communities reach the main funders of the project to raise their concerns and issues.

The banks are funding projects to promote regionalism and borderless regions, and increasingly shifting their funding modalities to public-private partnerships.

Lack of capacity for indigenous leaders/communities to negotiate with governments and banks limits their access to justice. Although several studies have been done on IFIs and indigenous peoples, these analyses and lessons learned are not being brought to the ground to build the capacities of indigenous peoples. The fast-paced developments at the international level, the advances on standards for development aid, investment, financing for development, etc., need time and resources to analyze in the context of indigenous peoples' rights, and to bring the information to the ground.



Indigenous Peoples Meet with UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, Prof. James Anaya to submit cases on human rights violations in Asia and to invite him to visit the region to monitor the human rights situation of Indigenous Peoples in Asia. Photo credit: AIPP



Indigenous Peoples protest the entry of Large-Scale Mining in their community. Photo credit: AIPP



## II. AIPP Regional Capacity Building



Lesson Planning and Preparation for LT in Cambodia. Photo credit: AIPP

**Aim of the programme:** The programme aims to assist AIPP members and network in strengthening their capacity in addressing challenges they are confronted with, through stronger collective leadership and better organizational management. The Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment (ILI) is the core activity of the AIPP Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme that caters to the capacity development activities with the objective of empowering indigenous communities and organizations to exercise their collective rights and to address their needs.

## 2.1. Summary of Key Activities Implemented

In 2012, the Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment (ILI) continued with the implementation of the three training components—the Community Organizers Training (COT), the Indigenous Leadership Training (ILT), and Training on Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy. These training were carried out at the community level in partnership with local indigenous peoples’ organization. At the regional level, the trainers’ skill-share workshop was successfully conducted and provided opportunity for inter-peoples exchanges and cross-learning among the ILI partners. The other key activities constitute the development of new training programmes, training materials and resource database on capacity building. The training programme and module on Indigenous Elders and Finance Management have been developed and the implementation will start early next year. The establishment of a help desk to assist AIPP members with technical support in fund raising is also in the pipeline.

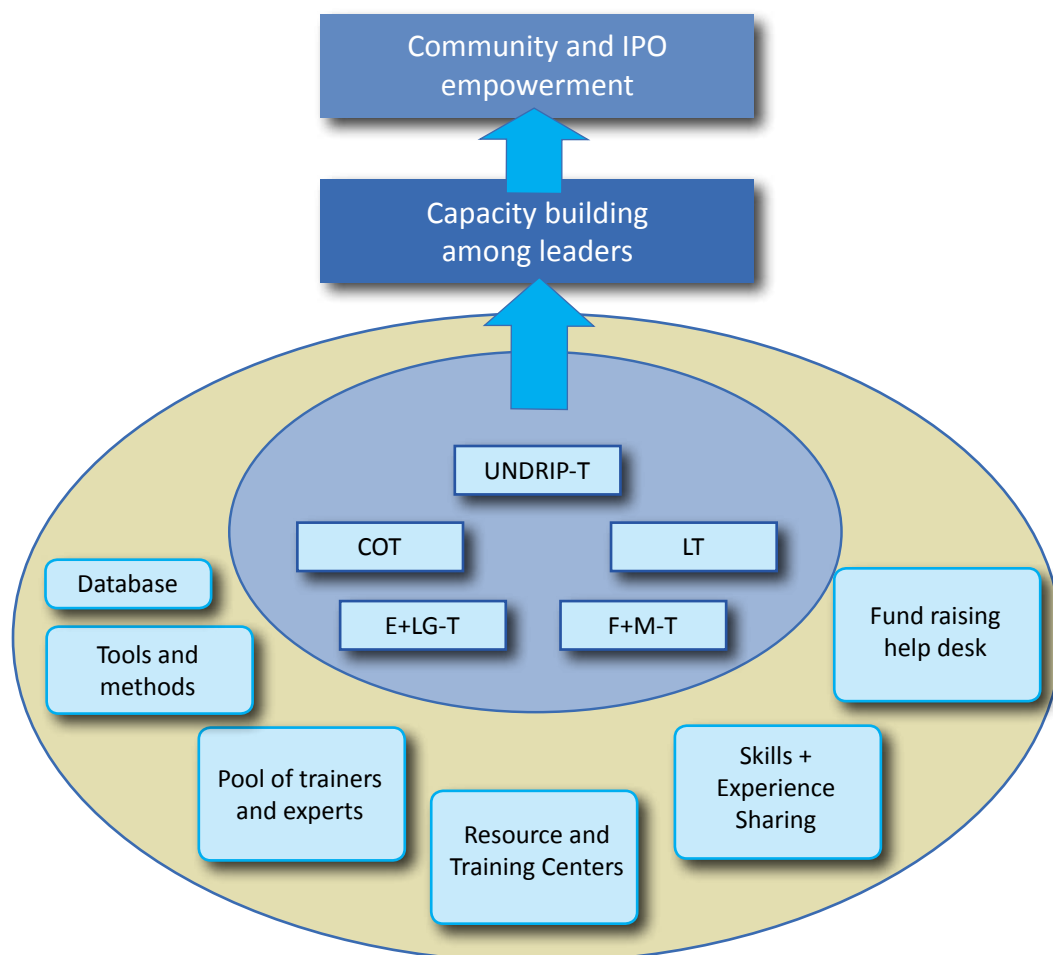
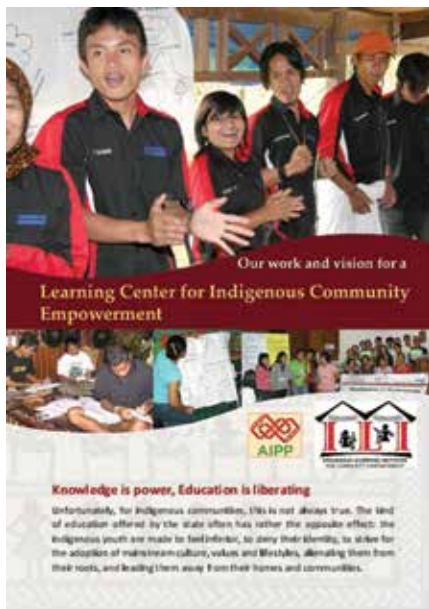


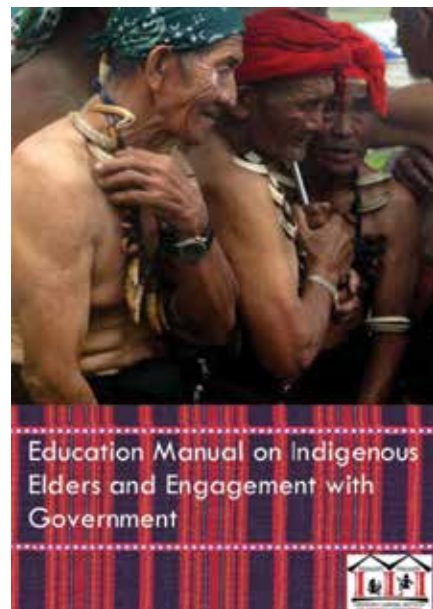
Diagram of the RCB Programme.

### 2.1.1. Publication of Training Manuals

The training manuals on Indigenous Elders and Engagement with Government and on Basic Financial Management for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations in Asia will be used to train indigenous peoples at the local level. The training on Indigenous Elders and Engagement with Government aims to build and strengthen the capacity of indigenous elders in Asia to lead their communities in contemporary times, wherein indigenous peoples face serious threats to their survival. The finance management training aims to provide the needed skills and knowledge in proper fund management and assist partner-organizations to establish a sound financial management system. Also, as part of the promotional material on the ILI, a brochure was published this year.



ILI brochure. Photo credit: AIPP



Educational Manual on Indigenous Elders and Engagement with government.

Photo credit: AIPP

### 2.1.2. Community Organizers Training

As the learning center for Community Organizers Training (COT) programme, PACOS continued to cater to the capacity building needs of indigenous youth in the communities by running the COT programme independently in Sabah, Malaysia. The existing training materials on COT are further enriched and shared to the ILI network. AMANTORAYA continued with the follow-up COT in Toraja, Indonesia. A total of 10 (6 males, 4 females) community organizers (COs) was provided with support in their work of organizing and mobilizing the communities in Toraja. A forum for exchange and learning for the COs was established and regular meetings and consultations are being facilitated by AMANTORAYA.

### 2.1.3. Indigenous Leadership Training

In 2012, the leadership training programme was implemented in collaboration with four indigenous peoples' organizations—Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA) in Cambodia, Lawyers Association for the Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) in Nepal, Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR) in Northeast India, and Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM) in Vietnam. A trainers' pool was formed in each of the organizations, with a total of 59 trainers (39 males, 22 females). A total of 272 participants (167 males, 105 females) have been trained under the programme. Participants are now actively applying and enhancing their knowledge and skills, benefitting several indigenous communities.



A Community Elder sharing his experience on Traditional Leadership during the Leadership Training in Nepal. Photo credit: AIPP

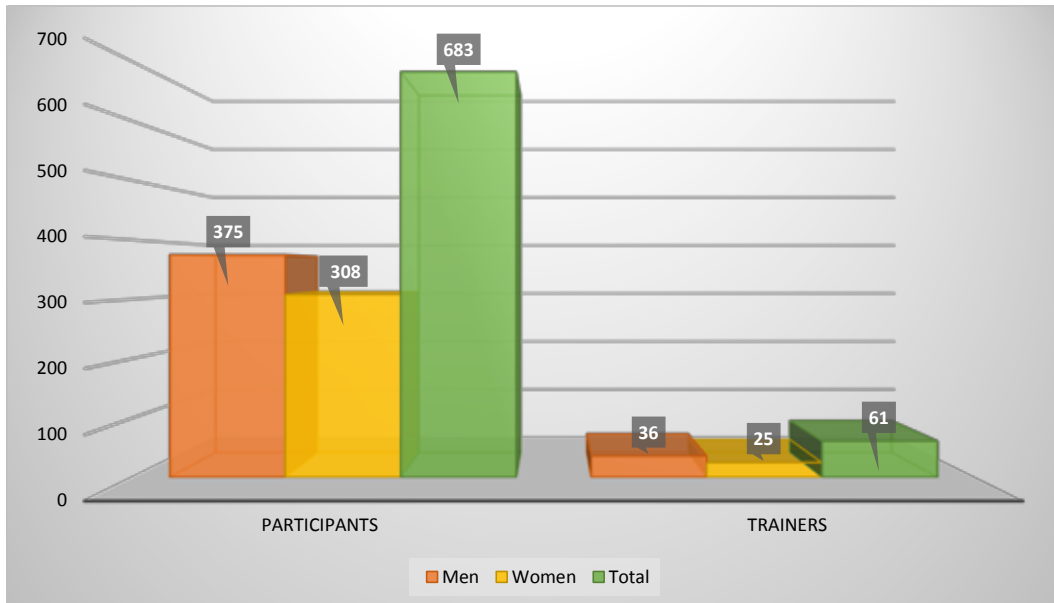


Participants sharing her experience on leadership roles during the Leadership Training in Vietnam.

Photo credit: AIPP

### 2.1.4. Training on the Advocacy of UNDRIP

In 2012, six indigenous peoples' organizations conducted advocacy training on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in Burma, Thailand, India, Northeast India, and Nepal with direct financial and training support from AIPP. Trainer pools were formed in each of the six partner-organizations with a total of 61 trainers (36 males, 25 females). A total of 683 people (375 males, 308 females) have participated in this programme. The awareness level of indigenous peoples on their rights has increased as a result of the programme.

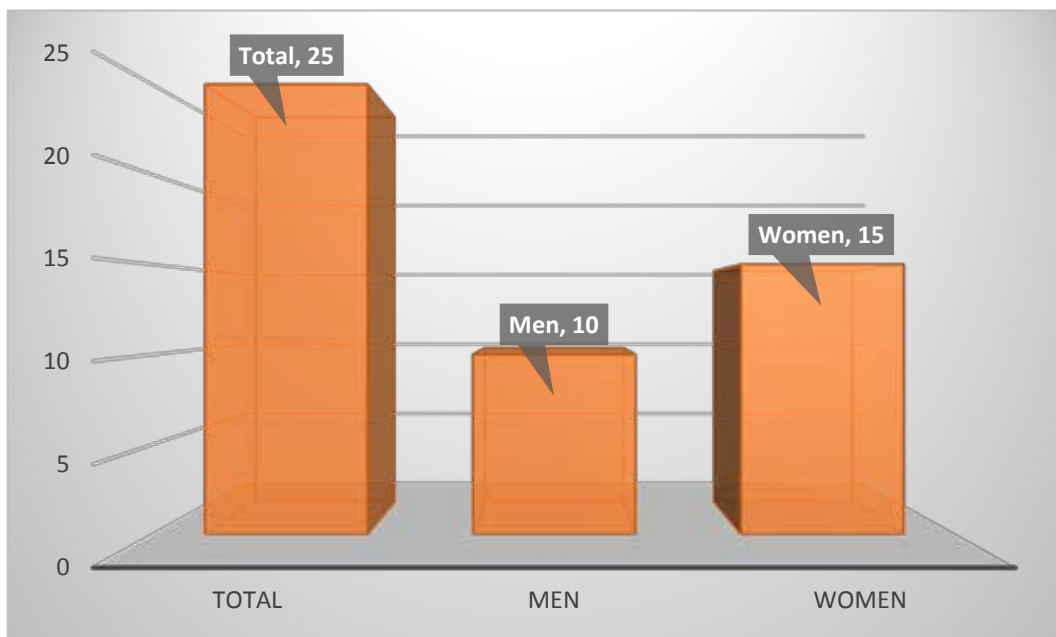


### 2.1.5. Regional Trainers' Skill-share Workshop

The skill-share workshop was instrumental in drawing lessons learned, good practices, gaps, and challenges as experienced by the trainers during the application of ILI training. The key outcomes of the workshop were sharing of training tools and methodologies, documentation of lessons learned and good practices on capacity building, developing of monitoring mechanism and guides, and creating sustainability plan of ILI training programmes in the respective partner-organizations. The participants welcome more exchanges of similar activities in future.



ILI Trainers' skill shared workshop. Photo credit: AIPP



### 2.1.6. Resource Database

With the aim of facilitating wider inter-peoples exchange and cross-learning among AIPP members and its network, and eventually developing a comprehensive capacity building programme, the programme has continued to build the resource database on indigenous organizations, individual experts/trainers and training resources/materials. The purpose of this activity is to create a resource pool of indigenous trainers and experts that will cater to capacity building needs of indigenous peoples at different levels.

### 2.1.7. Regional Coordination Activities

In 2012, field visits were carried out with four partner-organizations in Cambodia (CIYA), Northeast India (NPMHR and ZHRF) and Nepal (LAHURNIP). This activity helped in assessing the work of the partner-organization and, in turn, established stronger relationship and enhanced cooperation between the partner-organizations and AIPP.

Fund mobilization continued to form one of the major activities of the programme at the regional level. A second round of fund mobilization for the establishment of a training center was carried out. A pre-proposal for the advocacy training on UNDRIP was submitted to The Christensen Fund and is awaiting response. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) has committed to support the AIPP core fund for the period 2013-2015 that will cover the core training activities of the RCB Programme. Additionally, SIDA has expressed its interest to support the construction of the Regional Training Center in Chiang Mai for which a dialogue has been initiated with APWLD (Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development) for a joint undertaking of the project.

## 2.2. Achievements

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### 1. Sustained capacity building and expansion of training programmes to new areas

ILI is now on its 7th year of existence since its inception in 2005. In 2012, a total of 965 persons (548 males, 417 females) were trained, representing 12 indigenous peoples' organizations from eight countries, namely: Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Northeast India, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Except for AMANTORAYA and Jharkandis Organization for Human Rights (JOHAR), all the partner-organizations are new, which means that the ILI training programme has

expanded to 10 new partners in seven countries. Currently, the ILI network has grown to a total of 22 indigenous peoples' organizations in 11 countries.

## **2. Sustained inter-peoples learning and capacity building of community based indigenous leaders**

Participants from the Indigenous Leadership Training have gained knowledge on the meaning and key aspects of leadership, organizational management and advocacy of indigenous peoples' rights, besides the practical skills to act as facilitators. They have also gained knowledge on the pros and cons of traditional and modern leadership, how to stress on and develop positive traits, and how to identify key leadership task and responsibilities. Furthermore, participants have acquired the capacity to analyze their organizational structures, strengths and weaknesses, and identify solutions to run their organizations smoothly, etc.

## **3. Awareness of and assertion for effective implementation of UNDRIP**

The significant achievement of the UNDRIP training is the visibility of increased awareness, capacities, skills, and commitment among indigenous leaders and activists to advocate for IP collective rights. The training has enabled participants to analyze their situation and understand the gravity and urgency to address their issues. They felt empowered to respond more effectively to their communities' issues. Recognizing the UNDRIP as key instrument and tool for lobby and advocacy for indigenous peoples' rights was an enlightenment for most of the participants.

## **4. Strengthening and expansion of human resource pools**

In 2012, 59 trainers (39 males, 22 females) from the Indigenous Leadership Training programme and 61 trainers (36 males, 25 females) from the advocacy training on UNDRIP programme were formed into trainers' teams. These trainers' teams were responsible for the implementation of inter-community level trainings in their respective organizations and countries. There is presence of highly qualified trainers among the new trainers' pool that could potentially become regional trainers. The trainers' skills-share workshop was seen as an excellent avenue for sharing and learning from each another's experiences and in further developing the knowledge and skills of the trainers. Another significant achievement is the solidarity and cooperation created among the trainers from across the partner-organizations.



## 5. Rapport building and inter-generational transfer of knowledge

The indigenous communities in Toraja, Indonesia have acknowledged the roles of the young community organizers (COs) and extended full cooperation to the community organizing work. The COs were able to establish rapport with the customary leaders and community leaders in their respective villages. As a result of the successful integration, some of the COs has been appointed to leadership positions. A case in point is the appointment of Ms. Natalie R. Pasau as the head of the women's organization for Nangala community. An inter-generational transfer of knowledge took place in the process of integration with the community leaders and customary elders where young COs were able to observe, listen and learn from the experiences of the elders and vice versa.

## 2.3. Lessons to Share

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- Capacity building of indigenous communities has been and will remain a high priority area of work for AIPP. The fact that indigenous communities are continuing to confront the multiple challenges and systematic violations of their economic, social and political rights, further exacerbated by emerging issues, has led to even greater need to capacitate and empower indigenous communities in Asia. In this context, the ILI capacity building activities are found to be timely and had proven to be a contributing factor to the empowerment of indigenous leaders and their organizations/communities at the grassroots level.
- The participants of the Indigenous Leadership Training had realized the changing complex social arrangements within the indigenous communities in Asia. For instance, the experiences of the participating indigenous groups—such as the Naga and Zomi in Northeast India—suggest that leadership roles previously vested with traditional institutions have been overtaken by other contemporary forms/institutions such as students' organizations, church, political parties, etc. This points toward the question of how indigenous society is adapting to the changing trend in terms of decision-making and governance system to come to par with emerging challenges and situations.
- The training helped participants realize the fact that indigenous communities in Asia went through similar challenges posed by invasion from other cultures, societies and markets, and divides resulting to artificial boundaries, land alienation and the resultant consequences such as loss of identity, etc. This realization stressed on the need for a more concerted common strategy for indigenous peoples in Asia. The programme therefore is not only instrumental in building individual capacity of indigenous peoples, but has directly contributed to the building of a learning network, thereby strengthening the indigenous peoples' movement in Asia as a whole.

## 2.4. Challenges

The main challenge of the programme is the systematic documentation and sharing of good practices and lessons learned among indigenous organizations. The hindering factor to this problem is the limitation in documentation skills of partners. Enhancing their skills in this regard and systematizing the documentation process and production of successful stories of indigenous community empowerment will boost the ongoing people-to-people learning process under the RCB Programme.

The other challenge faced by the programme is in the efficient implementation of training at the local level with regard to some partners. The level of experience and competency of the partners largely determines the quality of the implementation of the activities and outcomes thereof. Hence, reinstating the training support provided by the Regional Lead Trainers to partners or reintroducing similar support mechanism may help improve the efficient implementation of the training programmes by partners needing such support.

Capacity building of indigenous communities is a long-term objective. Therefore, the RCB Programme, together with the local partners, need to clearly prioritize consolidation and strengthening of a common strategy to address the issue of sustainability of capacity building initiatives.

Consolidated data of AIPP Capacity Building Activities implemented in 2012

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Participants	Implementing/ Participating Partners	Programme
<b>1</b>	<b>LOCAL TRAINING</b>			
1.1	Post Community Organizers Training	10 participants (6 males, 4 females)	AMANTORAYA	RCB/ILI
1.2	Training of Trainers on Indigenous Leadership	59 participants (39 males, 22 females)	CIYA, CSDM, LA-HURNIP, NPMHR	RCB/ILI
1.3	Indigenous Leadership Training	272 participants (167 males, 105 females)	CIYA, CSDM, LA-HURNIP, NPMHR	RCB/ILI
1.4	Training of Trainers on UNDRIP Advocacy	61 participants (36 males, 25 females)	AGMS, JOHAR, ZHRF, NEFIN, IWNT, NYF/CHRO	RCB/ILI
1.5	UNDRIP Advocacy Training	683 participants (375 males, 308 females)	AGMS, JOHAR, ZHRF, NEFIN, IWNT, NYF/CHRO	RCB/ILI

1.6	Inter-Community Training of Indigenous Women on Leadership, Advocacy, Lobby and Networking	431 trainees (50 males, 381 females)	AWN, CWEARC, NIWF and IWFNEI	IW
1.7	Skills-share workshops of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking	128 participants (12 males, 116 females)	AWN, CWEARC, NIWF and IWFNEI	IW
1.8	Community seminars on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and human rights	1,502 participants (968 males, 534 females)	KP, AMAN, CIYA, NEPA, KALU-MARAN, KALUH-HAMIN, SGS, BALATIK, CHRA	HRCPA
1.9	Community Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation	22 participants, (16 males, 6 females)	Hmong Association	Environment
<b>2.</b>	<b>NATIONAL TRAININGS</b>			
2.1	Sub-national training on human rights documentation and advocacy in Cambodia and North-east India	66 participants (40 males, 26 females)	ICSO, NEPA	HRCPA
2.2	Refresher course on human rights documentation and advocacy for IP leaders in Cambodia	20 participants (11 males, 9 females)	ICSO	HRCPA
2.3	National training on awareness-raising and ASEAN engagement	45 indigenous leaders (32 males, 13 females)	KAMP, AMAN, JOAS, MDT, IRAM, GDA, CIYA, CSDM	HRCPA
2.4	Training on REDD+ for the National Plan of Action in Lao	35 (18 males, 17 females)	CKSA	Environment
2.5	Workshops on IP women roles and contributions in Natural resource management in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar	52 (3 males, 49 females)	NTFP-EP in Cambodia, SPECTRUM in Myanmar and CKSA in Laos	Environment
<b>3.</b>	<b>REGIONAL TRAININGS</b>			
3.1	Regional Skills-Share Workshop on Capacity Building	23 (10 males, 13 females)	AMANTORAYA, CPA, CIYA, CSDM, JOHAR, PACOS, LAHURNIP, NEFIN, NPMHR, IWNT, NYF	RCB/ILI

3.2	Training of Trainers on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+ for Mekong Region	24 (13 males, 11 females)	NTFP-EP	Environment
3.3	Study visit to Indonesia on good practices on REDD+ at the national level	20 (12 males, 8 females)	AMAN	Environment
3.4	Learning Route for adaptation of good practices at Sangthong District in Laos and Huay Hin Lad Nai in Thailand	33 (19 males, 14 females)	Procasur, AIPP and GDA	Environment
3.5	Capacity building on advocacy on the Convention and Biological Diversity (CBD) for the Asia/Pacific region.	42 (24 males, 18 females)	CBD Secretariat, AIPP and Tebtebba	Environment
3.6	Regional Learning Meet on Climate Change Adaptation	21 participants (14 males, 7 females)	AMAN, GDG, Hmong Association, KASAPI, NIPT, PACOS	Environment

In 2012, a total of 3,548 people—1,863 men and 1,687 women—participated in the AIPP capacity building activities conducted at the community, local, national, and regional levels. A total of nine (9) various training activities targeting community leaders, and women and youth leaders were conducted at the local level, while five (5) at the national and 6 (six) at the regional levels were organized for indigenous organizations, leaders and activists. The number of partner-organizations for the capacity building activities rose to a total of 36 (thirty five) organizations in 11 countries. Of this, 11 (eleven) organizations are new partners. The participation of women in all of these activities at all levels considerably increased in 2012. The immediate results of the capacity building activities are reported separately under different programmes.

### III. Environment Programme



Forest Guard together with ASFN participants planning tree species in Oddar Meanchey Community Forest. Photo credit: AIPP

**Aim of the Programme:** The Environment Programme focuses on the rights of indigenous peoples to promote and protect the environment and the enhancement of sustainable resource management systems of indigenous peoples. The ongoing projects under the Environment Programme aim to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples to secure their right to lands, territories and resources, and indigenous knowledge. This programme also has a targeted approach to advocacy work in climate change, biodiversity, food security, and indigenous knowledge at the national, regional and international levels.

## 3.1. Summary of Key Activities Implemented

The activities implemented in 2012 focused mainly on awareness-raising and capacity building, production of educational materials, and networking and advocacy—mainly on climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity at the national, regional and international levels.

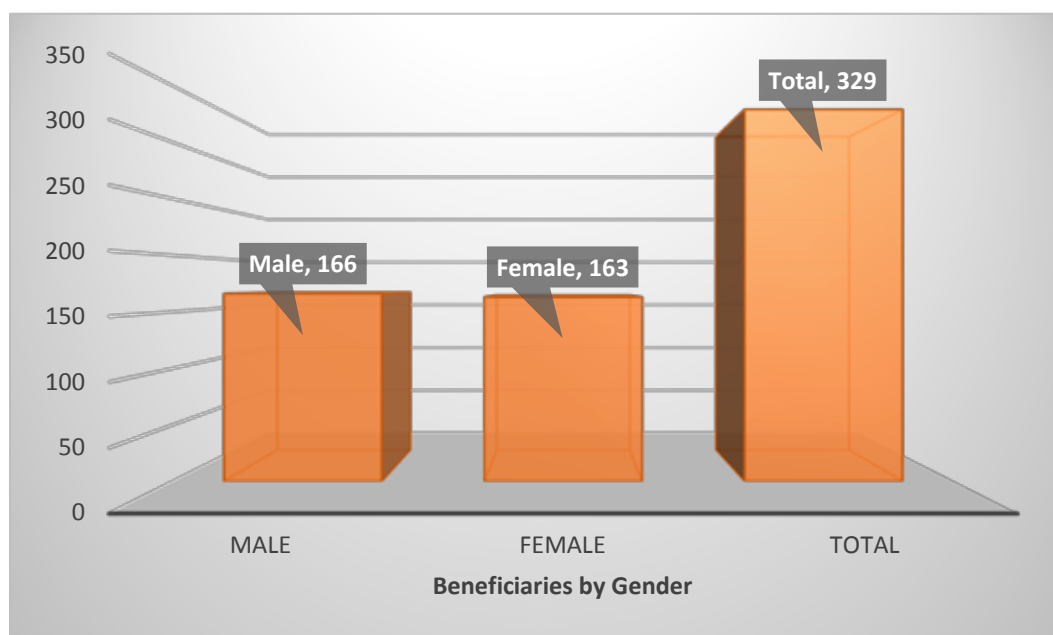
The Environment Programme also received additional funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and MISEREOR for the REDD+ project in the Mekong region and climate change adaptation project in Southeast Asia, respectively. With this added support, the programme expanded its partners in Asia from five partners in 2011 to 11 partners in nine countries in Asia (see Annex III).

### 3.1.1. Awareness and Capacity Building

Awareness and capacity building remains one of the focus areas of the programme. The programme organized the following training and capacity building workshops:

- Six workshops on climate change adaptation and mitigation and women's contribution in natural resource management;
- One Training of Trainers on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+ for Mekong Region;

#### Awareness and Capacity Building



- One training on REDD+ for the National Plan of Action in Lao;
- Three regional meetings for developing the project work plan;
- One study visit to Indonesia on good practices on REDD+ at the national level;
- One Learning Route for adaptation of good practices at Sangthong District in Laos and Huay Hin Lad Nai in Thailand; and,
- One capacity building on advocacy on the Convention and Biological Diversity (CBD) for the Asia/Pacific region.

A total of 329 individuals (166 males, 163 females) were trained or have benefited from the capacity building and awareness component of the programme.

Many of those trained were also exposed to or were involved in different national/local, regional and international negotiations and dialogue on FPIC and environmental issues affecting them. Further, the participants of the learning route (government agencies and communities) from Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Burma are jointly developing their partnership proposals (governments and communities in each country) for the implementation of good practices in 2013 at the community level.



Government representatives and indigenous community representatives preparing their innovation plan during the Learning Route. Photo credit: AIPP & PROCASUR



Asia Pacific Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the FCPF. Photo credit: AIPP

### 3.1.2. Advocacy and networking

The Environment Programme made substantial gains in advocacy and networking at the regional and international levels. Some of the major gains include: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) processes; ASEAN Peoples' Forum and ASEAN Civil Society Conferences (APF/ACDC); the conduct of Asia-Pacific Regional Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in partnership with Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF); the Indigenous People's Dialogue with the UN-REDD Programme; Rio +20 (Indigenous Peoples' International Conference on and Sustainable Development); and the 6th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change, in partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Advocacy and networking activities also included organizing five side events during major regional and international events.

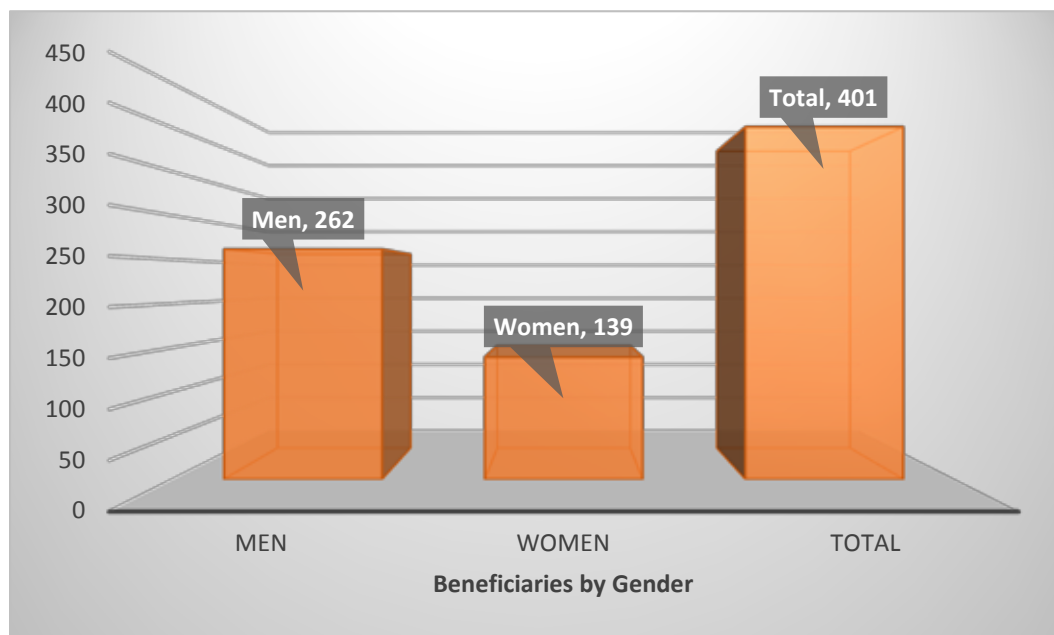
Sustained advocacy and networking have resulted in the integration and mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' issues and concerns in the civil society processes, among the UN agencies, and in the multilateral negotiations on climate change and biodiversity. These include the following:

- Indigenous peoples' issues and concerns on climate change adaptation were successfully integrated in the 6th International Conference on Community-



- based Adaptation to Climate Change in Hanoi, Vietnam;
- The agreement reached at the ASEAN Peoples Forum/ASEAN Civil Society Conference (APF/ACSC) to include indigenous peoples' position on climate change, REDD+ and rights to land, territories and resources, in addition to support on the environment as the fourth pillar in ASEAN;
- Adoption of indicators relating to indigenous peoples in the 2020 Strategic Targets of the CBD and other issues and concerns relating to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use under Article 8j and 10c, respectively.

### Advocacy and Networking



The programme was also successful in networking with research organizations and universities. The programme facilitated the participation of an indigenous community leader from Thailand who presented a paper on shifting cultivation in the workshop organized by the United Nations University (UNU) in Cairns, Australia. The total number of individuals the Environment Programme facilitated for advocacy and networking in 2012 was 397 individuals, including 260 males and 137 females.

### 3.1.3. Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN)

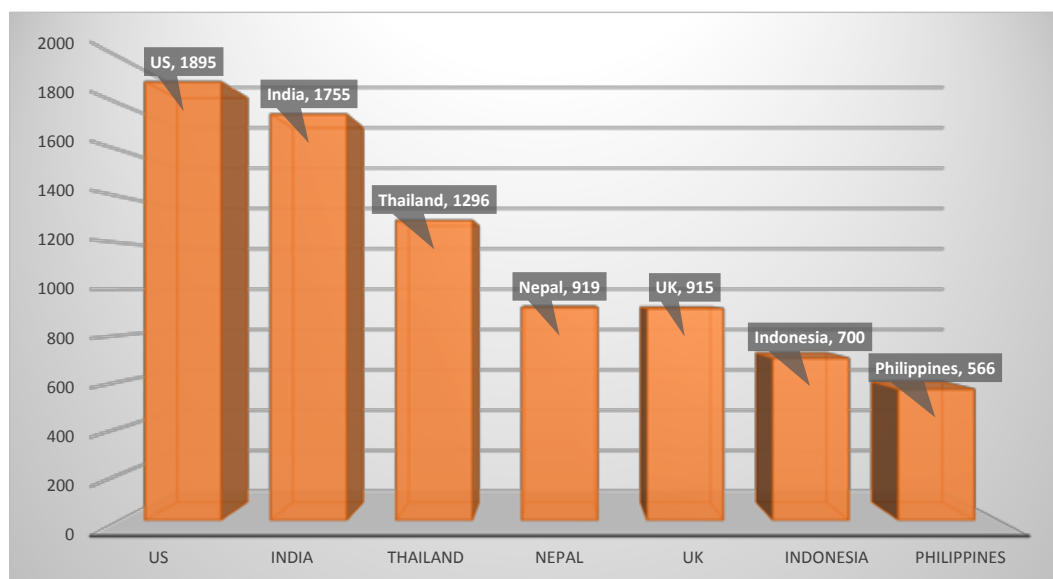
The Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) has been continuing its regular information sharing on indigenous peoples' issues, concerns and priorities related to climate change, REDD+, biodiversity, and sustainable development through its websites ([www.ccmmin.aippnet.org](http://www.ccmmin.aippnet.org)) and listserv. To reach

out via social networking, CCMIN created a Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/climatechangemonitoringinformation](http://www.facebook.com/climatechangemonitoringinformation)). Furthermore, the CCMIN regularly monitored the websites of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the UNFCCC, the CBD, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), The Center for Peoples and Forests (RECOFTC), Third World Network (TWN), and Forest Carbon Asia.

Altogether, 410 various forms of information were shared by CCMIN from Jan-Dec 2012. The information disseminated through the listserv and updated in the website include, among others, the following: news; briefing papers; training manuals; case studies; research documents and videos on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+; REDD+ Safeguards and Financing; drivers of deforestation and REDD+; Safeguards Information System (SIS); Land Tenure and REDD+; indigenous peoples and the Green Climate Fund (GCF); citizen journalism and REDD+; and statements (International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change/IIPFCC).

At the regional level, the sharing of information and production of awareness materials has improved both in terms of number and quality. Web-based monitoring of the visitors shows that the CCMIN website was visited 14,334 times (from 153 countries) from January to December 2012. The majority of visitors were from USA, India, Thailand, Nepal, UK, Indonesia, and Philippines, respectively (see figure below).

**Visitors to CCMIN Website**



Reaching out to the grassroots is still a major challenge, however, because of the problem of language diversity, little or no access to Internet facilities, and lack or minimal knowledge on use of information technology. In this regard, there is an attempt

by local partners to produce monthly newsletters, reach out through community radio programmes, and translate and localize relevant documents in simple forms for the community level. Some success has been made, but much still needs to be done.

### **3.1.4. Production of Educational Materials and Publications**

In 2012, the programme published and produced numerous types of awareness-raising and advocacy materials. This production included a documentary film, an animation video and a comic book for the first time. These new forms of educational materials introduced at AIPP are proving to be very effective for multiple target audiences, particularly for the communities. The total number of publications and production in the year is 13, which includes briefing papers, case studies and manuals. (See Annex IV for details).

### **3.1.5. Fund-raising/resource mobilization**

In 2012, the Environment Programme received funding for two new projects on REDD+ in Mekong and climate change adaptation to strengthen climate change partnership with indigenous peoples in Asia. The first project is to complement the ongoing climate change partnership with indigenous peoples—which is supported by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in addition to the supports from Norad (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) and DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency). The latter is for strengthening the capacities of indigenous peoples for mainstreaming indigenous peoples' adaptation practices and strategies in the national and local level adaptation and development plans. This project is being supported by MISEREOR. In addition, MISEREOR also provided a small grant for REDD+ case studies in Southeast Asian countries. Furthermore, small grants were received from the CBD, the UN-REDD and the FCPF to organize the CBD preparatory workshop for the 11th Conference of Parties, the Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue with the UN-REDD, and the FCPF at regional level, respectively.

## **3.2. Challenges, Achievements and Lessons Learned**

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At the start of the year, the programme faced challenges in programme coordination. This was due to a shortage of personnel to coordinate all the projects, especially with regard to REDD+ (Mekong and Asia) and climate change adaptation. Additionally, the time frame for the REDD+ Mekong project was reduced to 16 months from 24

months, creating pressure in the implementation of its activities. This was eased with the recruitment of two more new coordinators for the projects.

The other challenge faced by the programme is the capacity of some partners to communicate and write reports in English. This caused some delay in the reporting and finalization of reports, thereby affecting the momentum of project implementation at times.

The following are some of the key achievements and lessons learned:

- The successful conduct of capacity building activities, awareness-raising and strategy workshops at the regional level with members and partners have paid dividends. These regional activities provided the opportunity to understand and learn country-specific issues, concerns and needs. In addition, the partners' meetings helped in reaching common understanding on the concept, goal, objectives, and outcomes of the project being undertaken among the partners;
- Facilitating the engagement of indigenous leaders and partners at relevant international processes has contributed to the mainstreaming of indigenous issues—such as on REDD+ safeguards, indicators on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use—at different levels;
- Efforts to improve communication have been quite successful. The production of comic book and the animation video (as new additions) is being received well at different levels, especially at the community level. Local partners are also taking innovative initiatives such as using community radio for awareness-raising and SMS texting for Urgent Alerts, etc.;
- Women's participation in capacity building activities and advocacy works has increased as compared to previous year;
- Participatory assessment has been initiated on the vulnerabilities, risks and coping strategies at the grassroots level for building resiliency and as an adaptation measures to changing climate;
- Providing project operational guidelines and capacity building such as on reporting and financial guidelines not only enhances skills but also improves project implementation with partners; and,
- The regional partners meetings is a good platform for experience sharing, as the participants are also able to bring out country-specific cases and identify good practices. These successful cases or practices can be adapted for replication among the partners in the near future (as required) through exchange visits, as in the case of learning route.

## IV. Research and Communication Development Programme



RCD team documenting the Youth Caucus during the AIPP General Assembly. Photo credit: AIPP

Aim of the Programme: The Research and Communication Development (RCD) Programme aims to strengthen AIPP communication and information sharing mechanisms to increase the awareness of indigenous communities across Asia, and to mainstream their issues and concerns to the wider public using multimedia forms and media channels.

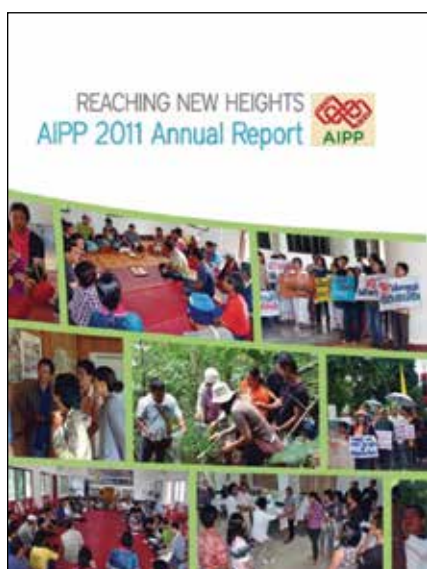
## 4.1. Key Activities

The overall implementations of the RCD Programme focused on sustaining and improving the information sharing activities about the latest developments of indigenous issues and AIPP activities; enhancing the development of popular educational materials on indigenous peoples' rights/issues, including creation of new grassroots-oriented information tools in diverse forms; and promoting indigenous community media and mainstreaming their issues in the mainstream media.

Furthermore, the programme assisted in the technical needs of the AIPP Secretariat, including the accreditation of AIPP to the UN ECOSOC (UN Economic and Social Council) and Rio +20. The RCD Programme also set up a volunteer programme and acquired three volunteers in 2012 to enhance the information sharing system and production of new multimedia materials for indigenous peoples.

### 4.1.1. AIPP Annual Report and Brochure

In 2012, AIPP revised its brochure to update information about its member organizations, programme activities and organizational evaluation, among others, and printed 500 copies of the revised brochure in March 2012. Three hundred copies of AIPP's Annual Report for the year 2011 entitled Reaching New Heights have also been published in the same month. The RCD Programme coordinated with other programmes for the production and dissemination of these publications. Both publications have been sent out to AIPP member and partner-organizations and donor agencies, while some copies have been kept for future dissemination.



AIPP 2011 Report



AIPP brochure.

### 4.1.2. Info Poster and Artwork Production

The RCD Programme produced an info poster on “UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on Customary Law” in November 2012. The programme is coordinating with partner-organizations from Cambodia, Thailand, Philippine, Nepal, Bangladesh, and India to translate and print the poster in six languages (1,000 copies/ language), and disseminate these to the grassroots level.



Customary laws poster.

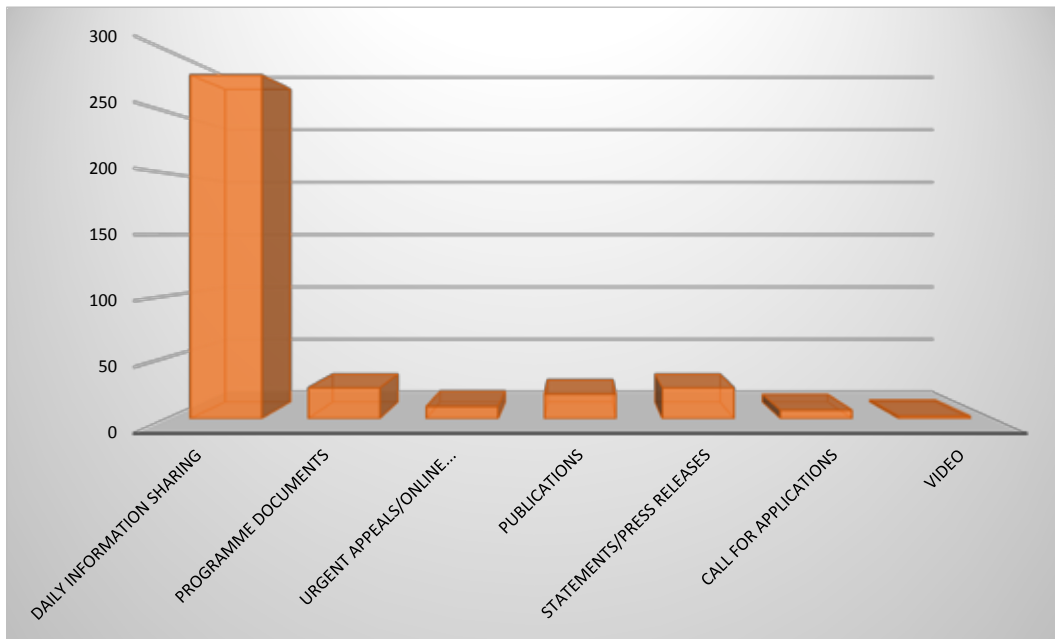
Furthermore, the programme coordinated the production of artwork on Free, Prior and Informed Consent for a manual published by AIPP’s Environment Programme in the second half of the year. It is also coordinating with the Environment Programme to produce an info poster on “Key concerns of indigenous peoples on REDD+ in relation to indigenous peoples’ rights.”

Ongoing publications in the programme include finalizing the text and drafting the layout design for an indigenous women’s rights info poster and an UNDRIP booklet. Both publications will be translated and distributed in at least five languages.

### 4.1.3. Information sharing

The RCD Programme has continued to track, collect and share information relevant to indigenous peoples of Asia on a daily basis through various channels such as emails, websites and social media (Facebook and Twitter). The pieces of information shared include recent developments on indigenous issues, funding, networking and advocacy opportunities for indigenous peoples, and updates on AIPP activities. The table below provides the categories and pieces of information updated on the AIPP website ([www.aippnet.org](http://www.aippnet.org)) in 2012.

Table showing the numbers and type of information shared



Google analytical statistics shows, as provided in the chart below, that 20,625 unique visitors from 167 countries visited the website for 28,853 times during January 1 to December 14 in 2012.

Graph showing the number of visitors to AIPP main website

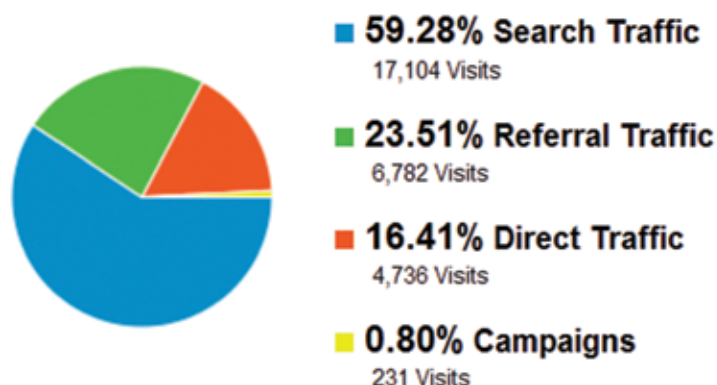




The chart also show that more than half of the traffic source is from “Search Traffic,” about 24 percent are from “Referral Traffic,” and the remaining are from “Direct Traffic” and “Campaigns.”

Traffic sources of AIPP website

**28,853 people visited this site**



AIPP information sharing listserv and its other social media channels are also used as mediums to disseminate information. The daily information was shared to more than 800 individuals and groups through email listserv. On the other hand, information sharing through its social network reaches more than 1,000 individuals worldwide.

In March 2012, the RCD Programme began to prepare and disseminated weekly briefs on key developments on indigenous issues of Asia—information that would interest indigenous peoples. The briefs are aimed to provide information to community media channels, mainly radios operating in indigenous communities. Information is also disseminated through specific media channels to all AIPP member organizations. The frequency of news briefs was later reduced to twice a month so as to include human interest stories as requested by the community media channels. From July onwards, however, the RCD Programme was unable to continue this activity as the program coordinator’s position remained vacant until November. It is expected that the new coordinator will revive this activity early next year.

#### 4.1.4. Internship and Volunteer

The RCD Programme was able to acquire three volunteers in 2012 to help the programme to create databases for effective communication and information sharing; to produce an animated video on “Rights of Indigenous Peoples”—from developing script and animatics to sound recording and editing—that will also be adapted into a comic booklet; and a short film on AIPP’s background.

#### 4.1.5. Indigenous Peoples and Media

Since 2011, the RCD Programme has made efforts to secure funding to promote indigenous community media and to engage with mainstream media on indigenous issues. In this regard, in November 2102, the programme was able to get support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for its project on “Indigenous Voices in Asia,” which started in December 2012. The project will be implemented with indigenous communities in five countries, i.e., Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, and the Philippines. The RCD Programme has already started the preparatory phase with project partners and AIPP is in the process of employing a project coordinator to carry out the project effectively.

#### 4.1.6. AIPP Film Festival

The RCD Programme has continued the compilation of audio/video resources on indigenous issues. To date, more than 100 videos have been entered into the AIPP inventory under relevant themes and are being archived. The inventory is regularly shared with AIPP members and other relevant organizations so that they can avail the materials or adapt them (dub or subtitle in local languages), based on their requirements. Audio materials are still few but are steadily increasing. These materials are shared with community media channels for them to be able to reach a wider audience of indigenous communities.



Indigenous community in Thailand watching a film titled “Our differences make us equal – A look towards racism and discrimination” during the Mobile Film Festival supported by RCD Programme. Photo credit: AIPP

Further, as per its plans to promote the use of these existing resources, AIPP organized an International Indigenous Film Festival during the International Indigenous Peoples' Day week-long celebrations. The programme supported four country partners—Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture (IMPECT) from Thailand, Building Community Voices from Cambodia, Kalipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP) from the Philippines, and Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW) from India—to organize the film screening. Each partner selected at least three movies for dubbing in local languages and screened them in at least two locations in each country, followed by post-screening discussions.

#### 4.1.7. Coordination of research activities

To assist in sourcing of funding for indigenous organization, the RCD Programme collected information on funding opportunities relevant to indigenous peoples in Asia. In this regard, a draft guide for accessing funding opportunities was prepared and will be finalized in early 2013. Further, the programme—during the reporting period and in coordination with the Human Rights Programme—facilitated member and network organizations to put up nine urgent appeals to support their campaign for justice.

## 4.2. Achievements and Lessons Learned

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The achievements of the RDC Programme in 2012 include the following:

- The program has increased engagement with indigenous community media, especially community radio, by sharing audio/video materials and disseminating weekly news brief on indigenous issues for broadcasting;
- The program has aided in the increase in understanding of indigenous issues and solidarity among indigenous peoples by providing a platform, such as the film festivals, for them to learn from each other;
- The production and sharing of info posters have been strengthened in terms of content, design, reporting, and dissemination through the partners;
- The number of visitors to AIPP's main website, [www.aippnet.org](http://www.aippnet.org), increased because of timely updating and regular information sharing;
- The programme has successfully initiated an internship and volunteer programme to assist its work on multimedia production and systematization of information sharing and communication;
- The program has initiated the development of an audio-visual resource inventory and enhanced indigenous voices in the media;
- The program has successfully secured funding for 3 years to promote indigenous media and to engage with mainstream media;

- Archives for audio-visual resources have been set up in a readily-accessible format and are being further systematized with the increasing available materials;

The lessons learned from the implementation of the programme are:

- Using multimedia to raise awareness among indigenous peoples is very effective as majority of the older generation of indigenous peoples are not able to read and write;
- Proactive communication with member/partner-organizations for translation and localization of info posters on the key provisions of UNDRIP is essential for effective coordination;
- Strengthening the internship and volunteer program and recruiting volunteers with multimedia production skills is essential to increase and enhance production of multimedia educational materials for indigenous peoples;
- Systematizing the outsourcing of multimedia production to skilled personnel (e.g., animators and designers) has enhanced the production of educational materials of different programmes of AIPP.

#### **4.2.1. Challenges**

The programme has been exploring ways to address the challenges posed by language barrier in Asia. Some of the breakthrough initiatives include an audio/video inventory programme, a volunteer programme, and producing educational materials for indigenous peoples in visual forms, including animation. It is expected that the “Indigenous Voices in Asia” project will also help in overcoming the barriers posed by diverse languages in Asia. While the RCD programme has made good progress in information production and dissemination, it still needs to develop an effective monitoring system to be able to clearly assess the impacts on the ground. Some of the other challenges that the programme faces are as follows:

- Delay in communication is still the major challenge and full cooperation of member and partner-organizations is needed to strengthen the implementation of the RCD programme;
- The programme needs to further explore and develop more creative forms of information sharing and dissemination to reach a greater number of indigenous organizations and communities in the region;
- The capacities of indigenous communities need to be strengthened significantly to facilitate setting up of indigenous media with well-planned strategies at all levels.

## V. Indigenous Women



Indigenous women during at ICT-Kathmandu Oct 2012. Photo credit: AIPP

- ▶ **Aim of the Programme:** The programme aims to empower indigenous women to assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples.

The year 2012 was the second year of full-fledged implementation of the Indigenous Women Programme's projects after securing funding from several sources. With a full-time coordinator and secured funding, the programme was able to implement four projects in 2012. By far, the most dominant was the project "Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions" funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF), UN Women. This is currently ongoing and will be completed in 2013. Two projects, the "Research on the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Gaps among Indigenous Peoples in Asia" and the "Social Integration

and Support to Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in Northeast India,” have been successfully completed during the first quarter of 2012. Furthermore, AIPP was able to raise new funding from the Global Fund for Women (GFW) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Thus the programme was also able to facilitate indigenous women’s participation in UN sessions and events to make them more visible and their voices heard.

## 5.1. Key activities Implemented in 2012

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The Indigenous Women Programme has implemented four key activities—mostly through the project Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions—to achieve its overall objective:

### 5.1.1. Empowerment of indigenous women

A total of nine inter-community level trainings (ICT) of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking and five skills-share workshops were conducted by local project partners in India, Nepal and the Philippines (see project partnership matrix in annex V & VI). The ICT focused on knowledge (i.e., CEDAW/ Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, UNDRIP and other international human rights instruments, national laws, policies, etc.), and skills development based on the training manual developed by project partners. For most of the trainees, the topics were a bit overwhelming. Through visual aids, small group discussions and role playing, however, they were able to contextualize the discussions with their personal experiences. The trainees greatly benefited too from the skills training on leadership, facilitation, advocacy, lobby and networking. Besides increased awareness on human rights and on various laws and policies, the training resulted in greater resolve among participants to share with their communities what they had learned. They also identified, among others, the type and content of resolutions and petitions to write, and the entry points for lobby and advocacy. The skills-share workshops served as refresher course for selected ICT trainees. It further enhanced their knowledge and skills learning from each others’ experiences.

### 5.1.2. Advocacy awareness-raising and networking

For awareness-raising on indigenous women’s rights with focus on violence against indigenous women and girls (VAIW/G), several activities were carried out at the community and sub-district levels by the ICT trainees who had become community

mobilizers, in coordination with the local project team. In the reporting period, 58 community seminars were organized in the three countries. In general, there is increased participation and enthusiastic response from the community members. In 2012, there was an almost 50 percent increase in the participation as compared to 2011. Such activities have made an increasing number of indigenous women and the communities covered by the project become aware of the existing laws, programmes and policies to promote and protect the rights of women. More importantly, these activities also provided the opportunity for indigenous women to organize indigenous women's organizations in the communities where these were nonexistent.

As a result of increased awareness and capacities, indigenous women's organizations are also demanding proper allocation of funds meant for women and are calling for the provision of proper services. In the Philippines, indigenous women's organizations have submitted petitions and resolutions seeking better involvement of government officials and community members in addressing VAIW/G and have called for the punishment of culprits. Through dialogues, meetings and networking with traditional indigenous and civil society leaders and government officials, indigenous women's organizations and community mobilizers have strengthened further the good relations established with them in the previous year and are garnering support for their issues.



Blaan women participants in the community seminar 2012. Photo credit: AIPP



Tedim Chin Women of Manipur in community seminar 2012. Photo credit: AIPP

### **5.1.3. Participation and facilitation of indigenous women to participate in UN sessions and events**

Through generous funding support from the UNFPA, the programme was able to attend the 11th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York in April. In between the sessions, AIPP organized several side events, among which was on “Indigenous Women, Violence and Reproductive Health” with panelists from International Indigenous Women’s Forum (IIMI), Asia Indigenous Women’s Networks and AIPP. There were respondents from UNFPA and UNTF - two leading UN agencies who are in the forefront of promoting and supporting projects on the rights of indigenous women and girls in particular, and women in general. In the other two side events organized by IIMI and Incomindios, the programme participated as one of the panelists and was able to highlight the situation of indigenous women in Asia with focus on VAIW and indigenous women’s reproductive health rights. These presentations were based on project experiences and research findings.

The programme also facilitated the participation of seven indigenous women from the Asia-Pacific region to the Indigenous Peoples’ International Conference on Sustainable Development and Self-Determination held during Rio +20 in Rio de Janeiro. It was made possible by the Global Fund for Women’s generous funding. Key concerns and demands of indigenous women with respect to sustainable development were printed in a brochure with the title *Voices of Indigenous Women from the Asia-Pacific Region* and distributed during Rio+ 20 events.



In the reflection meeting on the conferences, the participants shared that they had an enriching experience participating in so many events and listening first hand to indigenous activists and world leaders on sustainable development. It also provided opportunity for the women to network among themselves. Accordingly, they formed a loose network, the Asia-Pacific Indigenous Women Forum. The entire participants were interviewed by different radio and TV studios on their perspectives on sustainable development and the purpose of their participation. One of the participants, a freelance journalist, was updating regularly on the Rio +20 events to her networks via YouTube. On their return, they also shared with their friends and community their experiences in Rio. In Lao PDR, during the sharing of Rio +20 experience with their network, it was decided to translate the brochure into Lao for wider sharing. The participant from Nepal conducted two episodes about Rio +20 via Nepal FM 91.8 radio, which included her interview with the vice chair of the Nepal National Planning Commission. She received very good feedback from the listeners of the programmes.



Indigenous Women participants from Asia-Pacific at Rio+20. Photo credit: AIPP



Indigenous Women participants from Asia and Brazil-Rio20+. Photo credit: AIPP

#### 5.1.4. Documentation and information sharing

In the reporting period, the Indigenous Women Programme published the following:

- Violence, Customary Law and Indigenous Women’s Rights in Asia, in April 2012, which was based on the findings from baseline study and reports from the partners. This briefing paper was distributed during UNPFII events;
- Situation of Indigenous Women’s Reproductive Health and Rights in Asia, in May 2012 and included the findings from the research project on “Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Gaps Among Indigenous Peoples in Asia”;
- Voices of Indigenous Women from the Asia-Pacific Region in June 2012 (in English Spanish and Lao);
- The programme also contributed to the section on “Indigenous women and sustainable development” in the Development Aggression as Economic Growth: A Report by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, published in June 2012.

## 5.2. Achievements

During 2012, the Indigenous Women Programme was able to consolidate the previous year's work and made a number of further achievements:

Key achievements:

- Indigenous women participants of ICT and community education activities learned about their fundamental human rights, and the various laws, policies and programmes that promote and protect women's rights; and discussed equality and discrimination in customary laws and traditional institutions. They acquired skills on facilitation, advocacy, lobbying and networking. Of the 532 ICT trainees, about 40 percent have become community mobilizers in the project areas;
- Community mobilizers learned to use concrete tools for processing of formal complaints, e.g., writing resolutions, petitions and first information reports (FIRs) to be filed at the police station on domestic violence and kidnapping cases and other incidents. In Jharkhand, India, they applied their knowledge on FIR against the kidnappers and rescued a 15-year old girl who was being taken to Delhi and another girl, 13 years old, who was sold to pimps in Delhi;
- In Rolpa, Nepal, a community mobilizer successfully supported a 19-year old victim in filing a complaint against her husband who had abandoned her and their child. She now receives 50 percent of her husband's monthly salary;
- In Mountain Province, Philippines, indigenous women's organizations' petitions against two men, who had physically abused their wives, were handled by the community. One of the perpetrators was asked to leave the community but both decided to leave;
- In Sarangani Province, Philippines, after the ICT, one of the indigenous women leaders along with her sisters convinced their father, a community elder to distribute the family land equally among all the children;
- Among the Moyon Naga people of Northeast India, who do not have any women representatives in the traditional decision-making bodies, the Moyon villages have started to include women among their delegates to the Moyon tribal council meetings after lobbying by women organizations;
- Fifteen (out of 315) from the first-year ICT trainees have become trainers at the community level;
- Twenty-seven indigenous women's organizations have been formed in the project areas;
- In Sagada, Philippines, the project activities have resulted in the formation of the Sagada Women Human Rights Defenders with the aim to advance human rights issues of indigenous women in the municipality. The project team also facilitated the Sagada Weaving Workers' Union to protect workers from harassment, for better work conditions, and equal pay for equal work.

- The project team in Sagada has been allotted a 1-hour talk show every Friday at Sagada Radio. They are broadcasting women’s human rights issues and concerns and have received very good feedback from the listeners;
- The AIPP Gender Policy was adopted during the 6th General Assembly of AIPP;
- Two written submissions were made for the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women: on “Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls: A complex phenomenon,” in collaboration with Forest Peoples Programme; and on the concerns of the most marginalized women: indigenous, rural migrant and those living with disabilities, with Asia Pacific Forum on Law and Development and others.

### 5.2.1. Lessons to share

- Formation and emergence of indigenous women’s organizations and inter-community sharing of experiences have helped to broaden women’s perspectives and strengthen each other. Moreover in Jharkhand, indigenous women’s organizations have gone beyond self-help groups, beyond the divisive nature of the groups that were formed just for receiving government schemes.
- The importance and potentials of collaboration with local government agencies have been reconfirmed. These collaborations have been enabling



Weaving Trade Union leader explains about workers’ rights in Sagada, Philippines. Photo credit: AIPP

for both indigenous women and local government agencies. For example, in Sagada, the project team has been invited for consultations and to teach students from time to time on women's human rights. Maintaining regular interactions have facilitated successful registration of five indigenous women's organizations with the local government unit (LGU). This makes them official representatives for women in LGU-initiated activities. It also provides them access to support for livelihood and women's activities. Furthermore, creating alliances across different sectors have been crucial for lobbying and have been successful even in very difficult situations like militarization. In Sarangani Province, Philippines, NAKASA, a women's organization and our local project partner, made an alliance with NGOs and the Church and lobbied the local government against the presence of the military. As a result, they succeeded in removing units of the Philippine Army from their area. Prior to this, the area was militarized: schools were closed for three months, free movement of the people was restricted, and implementation of project activities was disturbed.

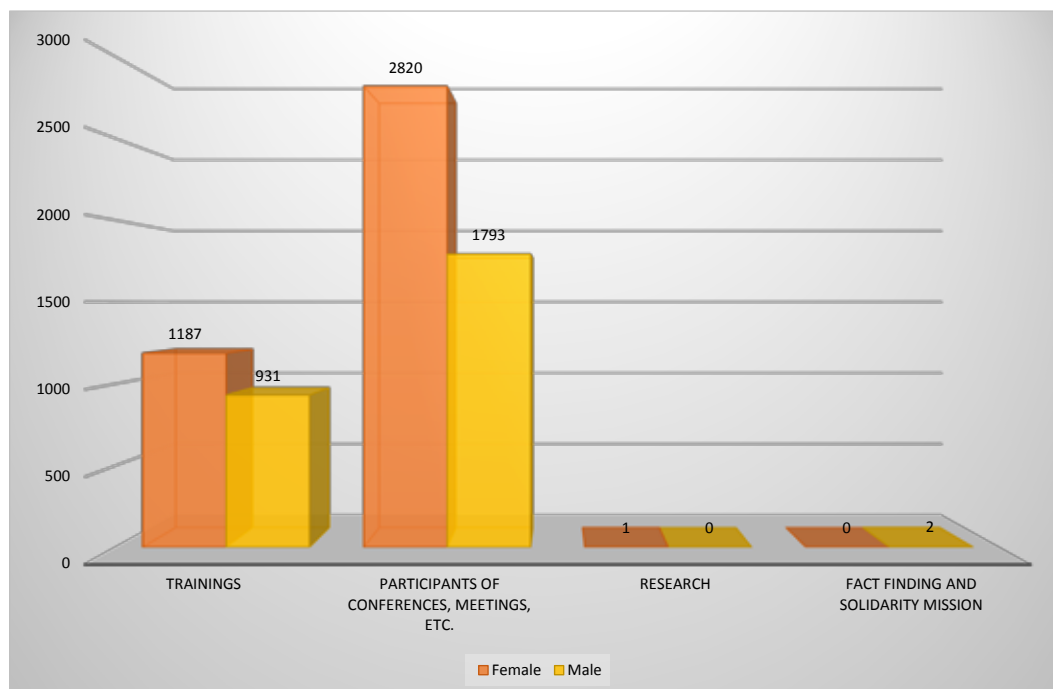
### 5.2.2. Challenges

Despite all the positive impacts that have been achieved so far, there is still a long way to go before women can attain equal footing with men. With few exceptions, the all-male dominated village councils are still far from accepting women in the councils. There is also backlash in some of the areas. In Jharkhand, some families have restrained their women to be active participants of project activities. As women started to assert themselves, men started to make remarks such as "So you know everything!" Domestic violence is still prevalent and is difficult to address. It is also very difficult to get justice or, in some cases, sufficient justice from the point of VAW (violence against women) victims. For instance, in Ambasing, Mountain Province, Philippines, there was an attempted rape by a colleague: the victim and the culprit were officials in the baranggay or village. The victim filed a case; however, her in-laws dissuaded her from pursuing the case further. The LGU asked the perpetrator to resign from his post and leave the community. As an act of punishment, banishing the culprit may have been a very serious sentence in the old days. In the present situation, however, it is debatable whether such punishments have done justice to the victims. In order to address discriminations and occurrences of VAW in the community, there is a need to look at the customary practices to remove the aspects that harm half of the population, and strengthen the positive aspects that uphold social justice.

## Gender participation in overall AIPP activities in 2012

The chart below shows the participation of indigenous women in the overall activities implemented by AIPP in 2012. As in the previous year, participation of indigenous women is much higher than that of men. For instance women’s participation in conferences, meetings, seminars, etc. is 22 percent higher than that of men. In the training also, women’s participation is 12 percent higher than that of men. Disparity in the number of participants between women and men is because the Indigenous Women’s Programme focuses mainly on indigenous women. Among the AIPP programmes, however, the Environment Programme has reached the goal of maintaining gender balance. In fact, in conferences, meetings, and other activities, women’s participation is more than 50 percent of the total number of participants. In the other programmes however it is almost the reverse. With the adoption of AIPP gender policy during the General Assembly in September 2012 and continued gender mainstreaming, it is expected that there will be an increase in the number of activities directly targeting indigenous women. In terms of information sharing, around 23 articles specifically relating to indigenous women and girls were shared via the AIPP website during 2012. In addition, six petitions were circulated concerning atrocities—including rape, murder, sexual assault—committed against indigenous women and girls.

Gender participation in overall AIPP activities in 2012



## VI. Organizational Strengthening



Participants performing during the 6th General Assembly of AIPP. Photo credit: Colin Nicholas

**Aim of the Programme:** The key programme objective for organizational strengthening is to consolidate the organization and strengthen its leadership and governance structure. It also aims at ensuring the direct participation of members, including networks and associates of AIPP, in the programme development and its implementation. The task of the AIPP Secretariat, therefore, is to facilitate and coordinate priority activities and the implementation of a set of programmes, as well as to carry out information dissemination work in order to strengthen indigenous movements in Asia.

## 6.1. Key Activities Implemented in 2012

The programme of AIPP on organizational strengthening in 2012 mainly focused on strengthening the governance structure of AIPP and the management and skills of the Secretariat. The key activities were the conduct of regular meetings of its decision-making body (the Executive Council); the preparation and holding of the 6th General Assembly (GA) of AIPP to make strategic decisions regarding the programme for the next four years; and the adoption of the new Constitution and Gender Policy. Other key activities included the conduct of regular meeting of the advisory board, formulation/improving policies and guidelines of AIPP, consultations with partners, and the implementation of the targeted staff development plan.



The youth caucus presenting the youth programme for the strategic plan of AIPP (2012-2016).

Photo credit: Colin Nicholas

### 6.1.1. Meeting of the Executive Council

The seventh and eighth meetings of the outgoing Executive Council (EC) were held on 3-4 April and on 7 September 2012 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. In these meetings, decisions on the issues and matters relating to programme implementation, organizational matters, and the preparations for conduct of the 6th GA were taken up.

In the first half of the year (for the outgoing EC), the key issues discussed and decisions taken were on the following:



- Approval of Year Plan (2012) and fund raising plan;
- Approval of new applicants as candidate members;
- Review of the AIPP Charter, policies and guidelines of the organization;
- Preparation and drafting of documents for the sixth General Assembly:
  - » Agenda/Programme of the GA,
  - » Preparation and approval of the 4-year report from the EC to the 6th GA,
  - » Drafting of the new AIPP Constitution and Gender Policy for adoption in the GA,
  - » Drafting process for the 4-year programme of AIPP, and
  - » Planning and drafting of agenda for the donors' meeting;
- Review and updates on the regional and international engagements such as the ASEAN and the preparation for the Rio +20;
- Further streamlining of responsibilities and tasking of EC, particularly on their engagement and representation at the regional and international levels;
- Expansion of AIPP EC and staff in view of increased work;
- Formation of Staff Management Committee and Programme Teams; and,
- Review of benefits and salaries and addressing staff concerns

Following the GA and election of the new EC of the present term, the following key issues were discussed and decided upon:

- Review of the role, tasks and duties of the EC in accordance with the new Constitution and By-Laws of AIPP;
- Designation of EC members as convenors of the Programme Committees;
- Review of Calendar of Activities (Oct-Dec 2012 and January-May 2013) and designation of focal persons to international and regional processes, mechanisms, bodies (mainly those not covered by programmes);
- Communication and coordination mechanisms;
- Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Secretariat Management Team and TOR for the Deputy Secretary General;
- Schedule of the next EC Meeting.

### 6.1.2. Meeting of the AIPP Board

The meetings of the Advisory Board were held on 8 June and 17 December. Apart from providing updates on the Secretariat (i.e., on the staff, volunteers and interns of AIPP), discussions also took place on the preparation and their role for the GA. The meeting also discussed issues related to organizing the Indigenous Peoples' Day in Thailand and support needed for this. Further, the Board was also updated on the new opening for setting up the ILI center, in partnership with the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), with support from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

### 6.1.3. Programme Committee Meetings

In 2012, no Programme Committee meeting was held—except for the Human Rights Committee consultation in Toraja, Indonesia—since the 6th GA was held and new members were constituted for all the programmes. New listserv and coordination mechanisms were established after the GA. Most of the members in the committees are now in contact and are already involved, providing guidance to the programmes of AIPP. Their involvement and other matters regarding strategic decisions on the programmes will be further strengthened from 2013 onwards.

### 6.1.4. 6th General Assembly of AIPP

The 6th General Assembly of AIPP was successfully held from 8-12 September 2012 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The theme was “Consolidating AIPP in Advancing the Movements of Indigenous Peoples in Asia.” This gathering had 124 delegates (57 males and 67 females) representing 38 member organizations from 13 countries of Asia, AIPP officials and Secretariat, donors, observers, and interpreters.



Swearing in ceremony of the new Executive Council (2012-2016). Photo credit: Colin Nicholas

The major highlights of the achievements of the 6th GA are as follows:

- Adoption of the new AIPP Constitution and By-laws: This was based on the AIPP Charter and working guidelines with new provisions that strengthen the governing bodies and sub-regional formations;
- Approval of 16 candidate members as regular members, making the total number of AIPP membership to 46 organizations (including 2 candidate members) in 14 countries. These members are largely from indigenous women’s organizations, the Mekong sub-region (Cambodia, Lao PDR,

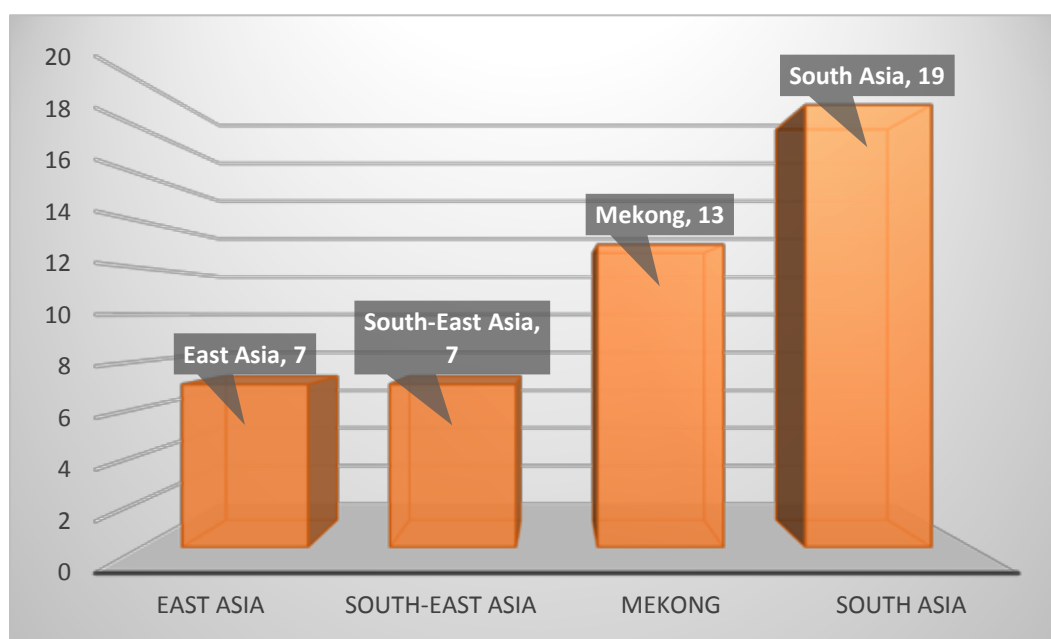
- Thailand), and Northeast India (see the table below);
- Consolidation of the AIPP sub-regions from six to four, based on geopolitical realities and commonality of issues. The four sub-regions are: East Asia (Japan/Rukyus and Taiwan/China), South East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Timore Leste), Mekong (Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Myanmar), and South Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal, India, and North East India);
  - Election of the expanded Executive Council (EC) from seven to 12. This is composed of representatives of the four sub-regions (8 representatives), one from the youth, one from the women, the Chairperson, and the Secretary General (SG). During the GA, the Chairperson, Mr. Famark Hlawning, and the Secretary General, Ms. Joan Carling, were unanimously elected for another term of four years. There are six men and six women, achieving a gender balance in the Executive Council. The EC is the highest governing body of AIPP in-between General Assemblies that are held every four years;
  - Adoption of the new AIPP Gender Policy. The policy aims to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are ethical and political principles that will guide the organization in its governance and programme implementation, as well as the general work culture of the organization;
  - Adoption of the Strategic Programme of AIPP for 2013-2016. The draft strategic programme was enriched through the sub-regional group workshops of the General Assembly, which includes identification of key issues and strategies at the sub-regional and regional levels;
  - Direct interaction with AIPP donors was also held for one day with eight (8) partners and donors of AIPP. This exchange was held after the GA. From the workgroups, concrete recommendations were made in line with enhancing ownership, alignment and harmonization of donor support to AIPP, addressing long-term capacity building needs of AIPP, and enhancing sustainability of programme implementation.

**Table of candidate members approved as regular members**

No	Organization	Country
1	World Indigenous Peoples Network AINU (WIN-AINU)	Japan
2	Association of Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus (AIPR)	Japan
3	Papora Indigenous Development Association (PIDA)	Taiwan/China
4	Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC)	Cambodia
5	Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM)	Cambodia
6	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT)	Thailand
7	Gender and Development Association (GDA)	Laos
8	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)	Laos
9	Kapaeeng Foundation	Bangladesh
10	Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF)	NE- India

11	Karbi Human Rights Watch ( KHRW)	NE- India
12	Indigenous Women’s Forum for North-East India (IWFNEI),	NE- India
13	Adivasi Women’s Network (AWN)	India
14	Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS)	India
15	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities	Nepal
16	Kalipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP)	Philippines

#### Membership strength by AIPP Sub-regions (as of Dec. 2012)



#### 6.1.5. AIPP Project Partners

The direct partnerships in programme implementation at the national and local levels between the Regional Secretariat and member organizations have been further strengthened. The number of direct partnership in programme/activity implementation, which includes both members and non-members, has increased from 44 organizations (74 project/activity partnerships) in 2011 to 55 organizations (122 project/activity partnerships) in 2012. Details of the project partnership matrix is provided in Annex V & VI. Below, tables (a) and (b) provide the number of partnerships for each project under different programmes.

***a. AIPP's project partnership with member-organizations.***

No.	AIPP Programme	Projects	No. of organizations in partnership
1	Human Rights	Strengthening IPHRD Network	22
		IP Task Force on ASEAN	9
		IPHRD Fund	6
		AICHR Info Poster	4
2	Research and Communication Development	Production of Info Posters	9
		Film Festival	3
3	Regional Capacity Building	Indigenous Leadership Training	9
		Community Organizing Training	3
		Internship on Community Organizing Training	1
		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	12
4	Environment	Climate Change and REDD+	5
		Climate Change Adaptation	4
		Learning Route	1
		CBD Advocacy	10
5	Indigenous Women	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	4
		Advocacy at the Relevant UN Sessions	3
		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	2
	Total		107 ( with overlapping partner-members in several projects)

***b. AIPP's project partnership with non-member organizations.***

No.	AIPP Programme	Projects	No. of organizations in partnership
1	Human Rights	Strengthening IPHRD Network	14
		IP Task Force on ASEAN	3
		IPHRD Fund	10
		ASEAN Advocacy	1
		ARMS	2
		Diplomacy Training Program for Indigenous Peoples	1
2	Research and Communication Development	Production of Info Posters	2
		AIPP Film Festival	2
3	Regional Capacity Building	Indigenous Leadership Training	2
		Community Organizing Training	2
		Internship on Community Organizing Training	1
		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	3
4	Environment	Climate Change and REDD+	8
		Climate Change Adaptation	2
		Learning Route	1
		CBD Advocacy	5
5	Indigenous Women	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	2
		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	3
		Advocacy at the Relevant UN Sessions	2
		Social Integration and Support to the Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in Northeast India	1
	Total		67

The increase in partnership has resulted in enhancing the capacities and cooperation among indigenous organizations and has contributed to further strengthening of AIPP as a regional organization.

### 6.1.6. Composition of the Regional Staff

The present number of full-time staff at the AIPP Secretariat is 19. In 2012, two staff left the Secretariat and five new staff joined as well. The table below provides the designation and ethnicity of the five new staff members, while the profile of the full Secretariat team is provided in Annex VII

Sl.	Name	Position/Programme	Date of Joining	Ethnicity/Country
1	Ms. Robeliza Halip	Coordinator, International Financial Institutions and Indigenous Peoples	July 2012	Kalanguya, Philippines
2	Mr. Aung Kyaw Soe (Khun Aung)	Coordinator, Research and Communication Development	October 2012	Pa-Oh, Burma
3	Ms. Thingreiphi Lungharwo	Coordinator, Climate Change Adaptation	June 2012	Naga, NE India
4	Ms. Jarunee Sunpawaranont	Bookkeeper, Finance	May 2012	Karen, Thailand
5	Mr. Bunhieng Hean	Coordinator, REDD+ for Mekong Sub-region	May 2012	Kouy, Cambodia

### 6.1.7. Staff Meetings and Supervision

The Secretariat Management Team that was formed towards the end of 2011 on an experimental basis to facilitate better supervision and to provide adequate support to the staff has been put to test in 2012. It is planned that there will be a comprehensive assessment of the Secretariat to reorganize the work, tasks, roles and responsibilities in early 2013. This will include strengthening the Management Team and their roles and responsibilities. To deal with pressures, e.g., management, expansion of programmes and increasing work, the strength of the Secretariat will be scaled up by employing a Deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary, and an additional Coordinator under the Research and Communications Development (RCD) Programme.

Regular staff meetings were held every alternate Mondays from January to December. The weekly programme team meetings were conducted regularly and on a need-basis, except on those weeks where team members attend to week-long outstation activities. This was supplemented with one-on-one supervision and consultation with the SG and ASG (Assistant to the Secretary General). This has helped the staff to focus more on their work and is promoting better programme coordination and programme interlinking.

### 6.1.8. Staff Development

A targeted staff development plan was developed at the beginning of the year and revised during the mid-year assessment. Continuous development of the knowledge level and skills of the staff is felt essential for acquiring the staff efficiency level required for qualitative implementation of the growing programmes and activities of AIPP. In 2011, the staff development programme focused on the following:

#### 1. Knowledge building

- Educational seminar with a focus on the situation of indigenous peoples in Asia;
- English and Thai lessons;
- Attending targeted trainings, seminars and conferences for capacity building;
- Monitoring and Evaluation;

#### 2. Skill building

- Refresher's training on use of logframe in proposal writing with a focus on indicators;
- Training for improving analytical skills;
- Training on advocacy skills.

In 2012, major attention was given to knowledge-building and English lessons for the staff. The activities implemented under this programme are shown in brief (below):

Activity	Unit
Trainings (external)	5
In-house trainings (AIPP)	3
In-house educational seminars	3
English lessons	6 months
Thai lessons	1 month
Exposure trip	1

English lessons were held particularly for the Thai staff for six months and Thai lessons for one month for the foreign staff. The English lessons were given by Peter Johnson, an intern from United Kingdom. Based on the assessment submitted by the teacher and day-to-day observation, all the five staff who took up the lessons have shown considerable improvement. The lessons have helped them improve their communications skills in English. It is likely that some of the Thai staff will not require English lessons in the coming year as they are already at an upper intermediate level, unless they want to go to the advance level.



For the international staff, Thai lessons were taught by a hired tutor. Though some improvements were observed, it was at a minimal level in terms of their capacity to communicate in Thai.

The in-house educational seminars on the situation of indigenous peoples in Asia also helped the staff to understand and appreciate the different struggles and situation of indigenous peoples in Asia.

The staff development programme is showing positive results and achieving its objectives. The knowledge and skills gained through the targeted staff development programme can be observed in the contributions to their programmes and activities and those of others as well.

Due to varied reasons in terms of work pressure and non-availability of appropriate resource persons, the planned training on participatory monitoring and evaluation and the training on analytical skills could not be carried out in 2012. These are major skills and knowledge that the staff need to develop in the coming year. The training on participatory monitoring and evaluation is already planned for the third week of January 2013 with an external resource person.

### **6.1.9. Fund-Raising**

Fund-raising efforts were undertaken by the Secretariat throughout the year. There were successes as well as setbacks. The revised proposal submitted to Norad on REDD+ and climate change for continuing the project in the new phase was not accepted. Following this, in partnership with International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), a similar proposal was submitted to DANIDA to be able to continue the ongoing activities with AIPP project partners.

Major breakthroughs include the approval of the project on “Indigenous Voices in Asia” under the RCD Programme by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). This will enable a stable funding source and allow a programmatic approach in AIPP’s engagement on community media and mainstream media, focusing on awareness-raising and mainstreaming indigenous issues and concerns. Secondly, the commitment made by SIDA to provide core funding to AIPP from 2013 onwards will ease the pressure on the core funding of AIPP and enhance its programmatic approach strategy. Dialogue for the possibility of constructing the Indigenous Learning Institute in Chiang Mai as a joint undertaking with the APWLD, with support from SIDA, is also in the process.

The fund-raising activities of AIPP have resulted in the approval of several proposals and many other donors have also given their commitment to support the programmes and activities of AIPP (see the table below). It is hoped that some of these pending proposals will be approved in 2013.



Participants from Malaysia displaying their cultural items during the 6th GA of AIPP. Photo credit: Colin Nicholas

Correspondingly, with the increased funding partners, there was a marked increase in the number of activities implemented successfully in 2012.

Programme	Remark/Starting Date
<b>Human Rights</b>	
Support to the IPHRD Network – European Commission	For submission in 2013 as second phase of ongoing project
Approval of project proposal to the Oxfam Australia for the monitoring of IFI projects affecting indigenous peoples in Asia	Approved for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase
<b>Regional Capacity Building</b>	
Empowering Indigenous Peoples for Reclaiming their Cultural landscapes and Traditional Territories - The Christensen Fund (TCF)	Submitted pre-proposal. Proposal currently under review
Internship program for indigenous leadership	Yet to identify potential donor
Community Organizers Training	Yet to identify potential donor
A regional inter-peoples learning and empowerment program among indigenous peoples in Asia- MISEREOR	For submission in 2013 as second phase
Regional Training Center of Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI) – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	For submission in 2013

<b>Environment</b>	
Submission of concept on REDD+ and Climate Change - DANIDA	Under consideration
Biodiversity /Forest Conservation – Swedish Society for Nature and Conservation	Committed
Revised and submitted the proposal to Norad on REDD+ and Climate Change for years 2 and 3	Rejected
<b>Indigenous Women</b>	
Facilitate institutional strengthening and alliance building and networking for IW members and organizations - Global Fund for Women	To be submitted
Capacity building of indigenous women and men for advocacy at all levels for the recognition of the rights of IW, as enshrined in international law and national legislations and customary laws - UN Trust Fund to end Violence against Women, UN Women	To be submitted in 2013 for upscaling of the ongoing project
Facilitate greater participation of IW in the broader women and indigenous peoples' movements and in decision-making - UNTF, GFW, UN Voluntary fund and others	To be submitted in 2013 for upscaling of the ongoing project
<b>Research and Communication Development</b>	
Indigenous Voices in Asia – Swedish International Development Corporation Agency	Approved
<b>Core Funding</b>	
Proposal for core-funding for 2013- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Conservation and Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation	Approved
AIPP Strategic Programme for 2013-2016 (Core funding) - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	Committed

### 6.1.10. Networking and advocacy

The networking and advocacy activities of AIPP have been strengthened substantially in 2012. The activities were undertaken largely by the Secretary General with support from the EC members, ASG and staff. As a result, AIPP in 2012 has been accorded a special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council. It has also received accreditation from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

AIPP's advocacy and networking activities include engagement with government officials, donors and funders, UN agencies, media, and civil society organizations. These engagements have sustained the efforts of mainstreaming the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples in Asia. In-country networking and solidarity support to indigenous organizations also increased in 2012. With this, five of the 16 indigenous organizations approved by the 6th GA as regular members are women's organizations.



AIPP Secretariat Staff performing during the GA. Photo credit: Colin Nicholas

Some of the major advocacy and networking activities undertaken are as follows:

<b>UN mechanisms relating to IPs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEDAW Committee’s Asia Pacific Regional Consultation for the Proposed General Recommendation on Human Rights of Women in Situations of Conflict and Post-Conflict, Bangkok, 26-28 March 2012</li> <li>2. UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) 11th session, New York, 3-18 May 2012</li> <li>3. UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) 5<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva, Switzerland, 11-15 July 2012</li> <li>4. Forum on Business and Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland, 3-5 December</li> </ol>
<b>Regional Processes on IPs’ Participation in Key UN and Global Events</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting on UN mechanisms and procedures relating to indigenous peoples, Tanan Toraya, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, February 13-15, 2012</li> <li>2. Asia Preparatory Meeting on World Council of Indigenous Peoples, Bangkok, Thailand, November 8-9, 2012</li> <li>Asia Pacific Regional Workshop in preparation for the 1st Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, Bangkok, Thailand, November 10-11, 2012</li> </ol>
<b>Regional and International Processes on Environment relating to IPs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expert Workshop on FPIC, Geneva, Switzerland, 8-9 February</li> <li>2. Post Durban Review Workshop, Manila, Philippines, 21 February</li> <li>3. Climate Change Mitigation with Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples: Practices, Lessons Learned and Prospects, Cairns, Australia, 26-28 March</li> <li>4. REDD+ Safeguard Information System workshop, Philippines, 29-30 March</li> <li>5. Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop on biodiversity and safeguards related to REDD+, Philippines, 31 March-11 April</li> </ol>

6. The 2nd UN-REDD regional workshop on FPIC shared learning, Bogor, Indonesia, 19-20 April
7. Indigenous peoples' and vulnerable communities' position on climate change adaptation, Hanoi, Vietnam, 16 -22, April
8. Workshop on Climate Financing, Bangkok, Thailand, 11 May
9. Bonn Climate Talks, Bonn, Germany, 13-25 May
10. Workshop on REDD Financing, Safeguards, SIS and R-Packages, Indonesia, 29 May to 1 June
11. Civil Society Organizations Forum and ASEAN Social Forestry Network Conference in Siem Reap, Cambodia, 9-14 June
12. Indigenous Peoples' International Conference on Sustainable Development and Self-Determination, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 17 to 19 June
13. United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June
14. Asia Pacific CBD Preparatory Meeting with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 9-12 July
15. The UNFCCC Inter-Sessional Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, 30 August-5 September
16. Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue with the UN-REDD, Bangkok, 31 August
17. Asia Pacific Indigenous Peoples Dialogue with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Chiang Mai, Thailand, September 25-28, 2012
18. Participation to the 9th Asia Europe Peoples Forum (AEPF), Vientiane, Laos, October 16-18, 2012
19. 11th Conference of Parties (COP 11) on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Hyderabad, India, 4-19 October
20. Expert workshop on Social Standards in International Climate Initiatives, Vilm, Germany, 28-31 October
21. Civil Society Engagement with Post 2015, Delhi, India, 28-29 November
22. 18th Conference of Parties (COP 18) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Doha Qatar, 26 November-7 December
23. Impact of Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge (organized by WB), Doha, 11-12, December

#### **Engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFI)**

1. ADB Annual Governor's Meeting, Manila Philippines, 3-5 May
2. Asian Development Bank Campaign Development Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand, 28-29 August
3. Meeting on International Financial Institutions and Accountability, Bangkok, Thailand, December 6, 2012
4. Writeshop on the Community Guide on the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, Bangkok, Thailand, 7-8 December
5. Informal exchange between the World Bank and IPs on the review and update of the bank's policy on indigenous peoples, Doha, Qatar, 8 December

#### **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

1. Indigenous Peoples Task Force (IPTF) meeting and Planning Session, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 27-28 March
2. Indigenous Peoples Task Force Participation in Asian Civil Society Conference/ASEAN Peoples Forum (ACCS/APF), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 29 March-1 April 2012
3. Consultation of Thai AICHR Representative on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Bangkok, Thailand, 24 May
4. Informal dialogue with AICHR, Bangkok, Thailand, 26 May 2012

5. CSO Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 19-20 June
6. Consultation of Philippine AICHR Representative on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Manila, Philippines, 15 June
7. Consultation of Malaysian Representative on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 16 June
8. Consultation of Indonesian Representative on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Jakarta, Indonesia, 15 June
9. 1st AICHR Regional Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21 June
10. CSO Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Manila, Philippines, 10-11 September
11. 2nd AICHR Regional Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, Manila, Philippines, 12 September
12. SEA Consultation on Development, Access to Justice and Human Rights of Indigenous Women, Chiang Mai, 30 Oct-2 November
13. ASEAN Peoples Forum, Phnom Penh, 14-16 November
14. Regional Consultation on Business and Human Rights and the ASEAN, Singapore, 11-12 December

#### **Other Regional/National level Engagements**

1. Workshop on Indigenous Peoples' Agro-biodiversity and food Sovereignty, Philippines, 25-28 January
2. Community Exchange visits in partnership with MISEREOR, India and IMPECT, 27-30 March
3. Workshops on IP Women's Roles and Contributions in Natural Resource Management, Myanmar, 16-17 July
4. National Workshop on IPs engagement in REDD+, Cambodia, 15-17 August
5. Workshops on IP Women's Roles and Contributions in Natural Resource Management, Cambodia, 25-26 August
6. DANIDA Review in Thailand, Vietnam and Nepal, 26 June – 9 July
7. Workshops on IP Women's Roles and Contributions in Natural Resource Management, Myanmar, 16-17 July
8. Training on REDD+ for Non-Profit Associations (NPAs), Laos, 14-16 August
9. Study visit to Indonesia on good practices on REDD, Indonesia, 30 September – 7 October
10. ILI Trainers' Skill-share Workshop, Chiang Mai, Thailand 10-12 October
11. Participation to the 9<sup>th</sup> Asia Europe Peoples Forum (AEPF), Vientiane, Laos, 16-18 October
12. SEA Consultation on Development, Access to Justice and Human Rights of Indigenous Women, Chiang Mai, 30 Oct-2 November
13. Asia Pacific Regional Workshop in preparation for the 1<sup>st</sup> Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, Bangkok, Thailand, November 10-11, 2012
14. Learning Route in Thailand and Laos, 12-19 November
15. Participation in International Solidarity Mission in Defense of Communities Fighting Impunity, Bukidnon, Philippines, 17-19 November
16. Co-sponsoring of the Peace and Solidarity Mission in Support of Indigenous Peoples' Struggle against XSTRATA-SMI's Large Scale Mining in Defense of their Ancestral Lands, Bongmal, Kiblawan, Davao del Sur, Philippines, 17-19 November 2012
17. Workshops on IP Women's Roles and Contributions in Natural Resource Management, Laos, 20-21 November
18. National and Subnational Trainings and Community Seminars on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy in Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines, Northeast India, and Bangladesh, January-August 2012

The networking and advocacy activities in 2012 have further contributed to the visibility of AIPP and expansion of the reach of AIPP from the national to international levels. In 2012, the UN-REDD Programme invited AIPP to join their scoping visit team to Myanmar. AIPP continues to receive a number of invitations and offers for partnership from different organizations and agencies.

### 6.1.11. Solidarity Financial Support to Member Organizations

There were several requests from member organizations seeking financial support from the “AIPP Solidarity Fund.” Based on the merit of the request and available funds, financial support was extended to four member organizations of AIPP. The total amount of funds supported in 2012 was \$7,355 to the following organizations:

NGO FONIN for the Conference on Self-Determination	USD 2,000
KAMP for Fact-finding and Solidarity Mission	USD 1,355
Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationality (NFIN)	USD 2000
Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)	USD 2000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 7,355</b>

## 6.2. Achievements, Challenges and Lessons to share

AIPP continues to gain in organizational strengthening, programme development and implementation through the leadership of the EC and the increased efficiency of the Secretariat. The cooperation and capacities of members and partners have also been enhanced, directly contributing to the successful implementation of AIPP’s programmes and activities. Some of the key achievements, challenges and lessons are the following:

- AIPP’s programme implementation and networking and advocacy have contributed to the adoption of favorable indigenous peoples’ policies by relevant international institutions and organizations. It has also sustained the engagement with relevant CSOs and has succeeded in mainstreaming indigenous issues at different levels;
- The successful conduct of the 6th GA and the adoption of the new Constitution and By-laws mark a milestone in the history of AIPP. This need was felt with the rapid growth in size and expansion of its programmes and activities. The new Constitution and By-laws will provide better guidance to members and the Secretariat in its growth and in achieving its goals. AIPP has also been consciously making efforts to promote gender equality and mainstreaming gender issues and concerns in its programmes. The adoption of the new

Gender Policy by the 6th GA and inclusion of women representative in the EC will provide better guidance and strengthen the process. The effort in this regard is showing results as there is a constant increase in the participation of women in AIPP activities. As a case in point, the number of delegates to the 6th GA was 57 males and 67 females. Similarly, the inclusion of youth representative in the EC and a separate targeted programme on youth adopted by the 6th GA will contribute towards building new leadership;

- The expansion of EC representatives from seven to 12 will help in addressing the much-needed strengthening of the governance structure and leadership of AIPP as recommended by the evaluators in 2011. The addition of the Deputy Secretary General (DSG) and the Executive Secretary to the Secretariat will also help in the easing and systematization of the work of the Secretariat with a stronger Management Team;
- Even though the level of educational materials, including multimedia, and localization and translation of the same into several languages have substantially increased, the issue of communication and outreach remains a major challenge, given the language diversity, geographic vastness and limited access to basic communication facilities (for some constituents);
- Enhancing and developing the capacities of many member organizations in terms of their institutional capacity and human resource for project and financial management continue to be a major challenge in the efficient implementation and expansion of programmes and projects, aside from funding opportunities and the varied political situation;
- Strengthening the role of the Programme Committees as active advisors to programme implementation and to provide substantive inputs during its sessions remain a challenging task;
- While seizing opportunities and expanding rapidly, AIPP and its members have paid attention to the structural changes needed and the development of new mechanisms and strategies to adapt and grow in accordance to the changing situation and context. This has proven to be invaluable for an organization growing with its own vibrancy.



## VII. Finance Report and Statement



"Putting things in order" - AIPP Finance Team. Photo credit: AIPP

### 7.1 Overall Receipts and Payment

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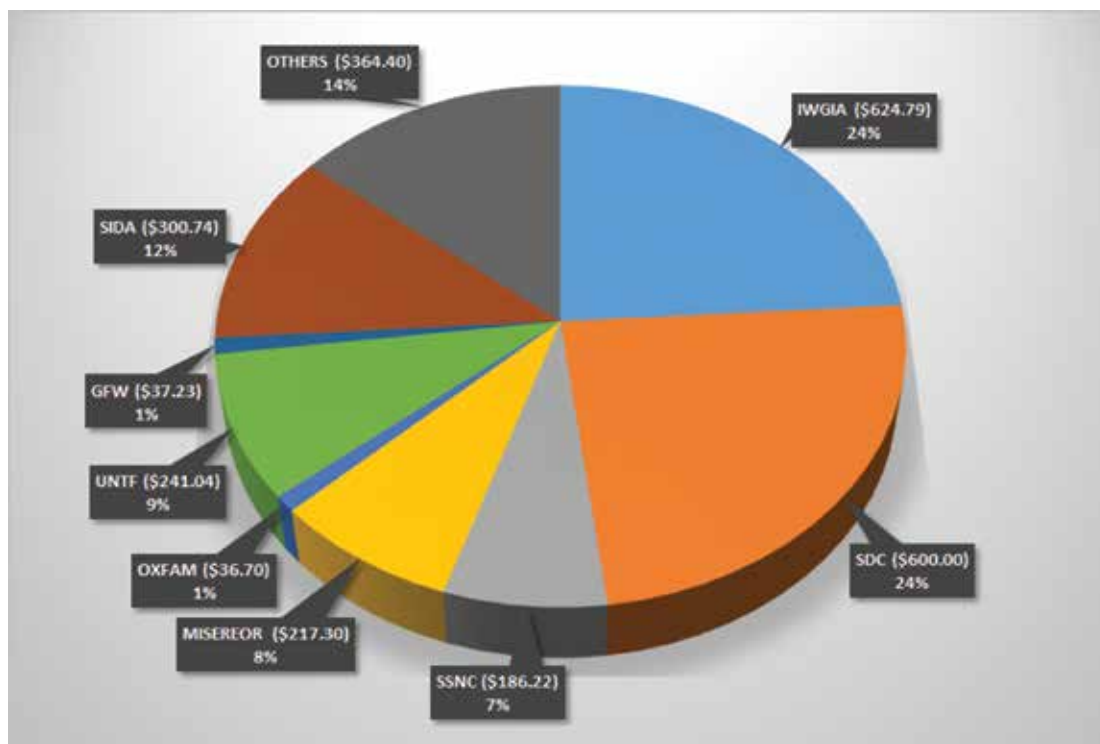
The total working fund of AIPP for 2012 was US\$3,396,881.79. This amount includes the balance forwarded from 2011 and the fund received from donors in 2012. For 2012, AIPP was able to raise additional funds from new and existing donors for its core funding and for the implementation of programme activities. Among the donors of AIPP are as follows:

- Swiss Development Corporation (SDC): Climate Change and REDD activities in the Mekong Region;
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA): “The Indigenous Voices in Asia” project starting December 2012;
- Global Fund for Women: Participation of indigenous women from the region to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment (UN Women): Indigenous women and access to justice and sustainable development.

The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) remains a major donor and partner of AIPP. Their funding contribution was \$624,791.00, which was 24 percent of the total working fund. This supported not only part of the core fund but also a number of activities of the Human Rights and Environment Programmes. The Swiss Development Corporation also made a huge contribution of 24 percent of the total budget in support of the Environment Programme.

In sum, the fund received by AIPP for 2012 increased to 60 percent from 2011.

**Fund received in 2012.**



Remarks:

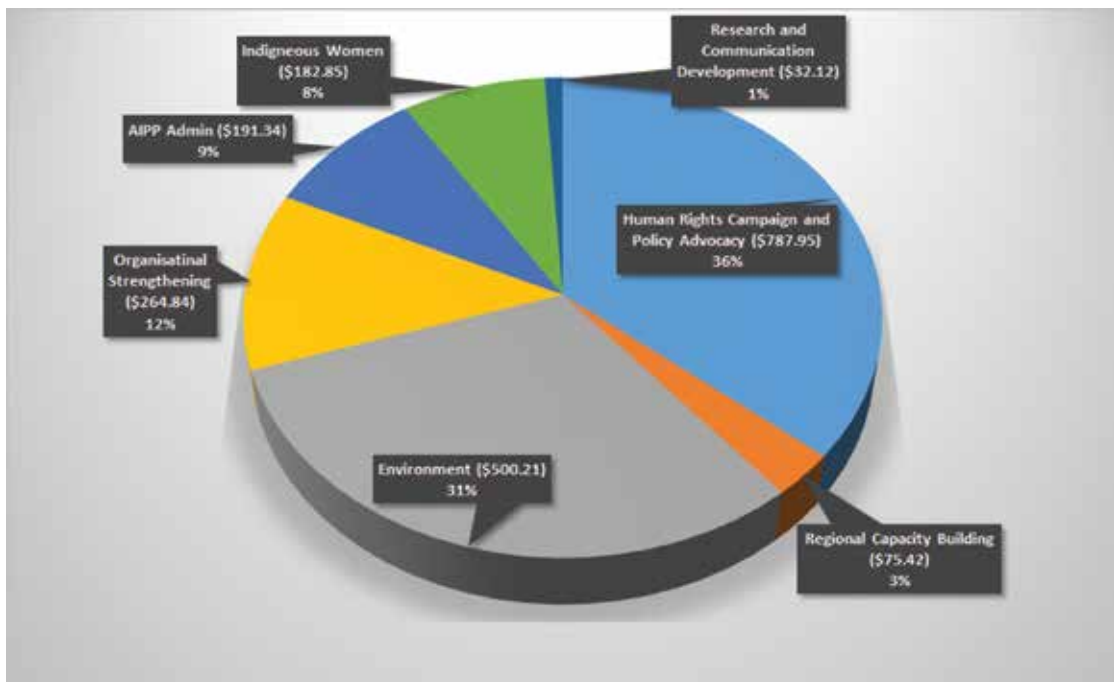
US dollar in thousands

Other Funds refer to small grants or contributions by other donors

For the expenditure, Human Rights Programme still has the highest expenditure, amounting to \$787,950 or 36 percent of total cost. This is mainly on the project implementation funded by the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy (EIDHR) on strengthening the network of indigenous peoples human rights defenders in Asia. The Environment Programme expenditure dramatically increased from 12 percent (\$185,372) in 2011 to 31 percent (\$681.47) in 2012. This is because the Environment Programme expanded its activities on climate change and REDD+ in the Mekong region and have started implementing activities related to climate change adaptation. The Organizational Strengthening cost was \$264.84 (12%), Indigenous Women - \$182.85 (8%), Regional Capacity Building - \$75.42 (3%), and Research and Communication Development - \$32.12 (1%)

Ninety one percent (91%) of the total expenditure went directly to program implementation while only nine percent (9%) was used for the administrative expenses. Furthermore, 64 percent (64%) of the total expenditure for programme implementation was directly transferred to programme/project partners for the implementation of activities at the local and national levels. With this, AIPP continues to practice cost effectiveness as it broadens and optimize the use of funds to benefit the grassroots level while expanding its funding support.

#### Expenditure by Program



Remarks:

US dollar in thousands

Other Funds refer to small grant or contribution

**Program Funding Details**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Funders</b>
Organizational Strengthening/ Institutional Building	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)
Research and Communication Development	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy	European Union International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) OXFAM Australia International Labor Organization (ILO) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Open Society Institute (OSI) Southeast Asia Center for e-Media (SEACeM) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
Regional Capacity Building	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd. (MISEREOR)
Environment	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) The German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd. (MISEREOR) The Swiss Confederation, represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through SCO (SDC) Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
Indigenous Women	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF to end VAW) Global Fund for Women (GFW)

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation  
 Project entitled : Core funding  
 Statement of income  
 For the year then ended December 31, 2012.

Revenues

			THB
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	DKK	314,500.00	1,722,331.00
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	USD	54,406.00	1,662,704.87
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)	USD	143,330.09	4,477,262.43
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)	EUR	28,562.72	1,127,441.81
Interest			8,465.25
Total			<u>8,998,205.36</u>

Expenses

Details	Budget THB	Payment THB	Balance THB
Organizational strengthening	7,478,100.00	6,069,224.91	1,408,875.09
Research and Communication Development	984,900.00	963,473.74	21,426.26
Regional Capacity Building	2,940,000.00	1,965,911.00	974,089.00
Indigenous Women	777,000.00	-	777,000.00
Sub total	12,180,000.00	8,998,609.65	3,181,390.35

Grand total 8,998,609.65

Expenses over revenues

- 404.29

*Chupit Kesmanee*  
 (Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee)  
 Chairman

*P. Phoukhae*

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation  
 Project entitled : Core funding  
 Statement of cash flows  
 For the year then ended December 31, 2012.

	THB
Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash receipts from :	
Contribution	8,989,740.11
Interest	8,465.25
Total cash receipts	<u>8,998,205.36</u>
Cash payments for :	
Operating expenses	8,998,609.65
Total cash payments	<u>8,998,609.65</u>
Net decrease in cash	(404.29)
Cash balance as at January 1, 2012	<u>463.75</u>
Cash balance as at December 31, 2012	<u>59.46</u>

*P. Chumbi*

*Chupit Kesmanee*  
 (Mr.Chupit Kesmanee)  
 Chairman

## Annex I

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### **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 2011-2012 Fund ReportI.**

##### **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, and cultural integrity. 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 its programme on human rights policy advocacy and campaigns. Part of this response was the establishment of the Indigenous Human Rights Defenders Network in (IPHRDN) 2010. 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 (IPHRDs) under threat and/or victims of human rights violations is part of the EC (European Commission)-funded project of AIPP in the form of the 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 well-being 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 overall promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples, which may include lobby and advocacy, capacity-building and networking.

## III. The Fund

TOTAL FUND: EUR60,000/YEAR FOR 3 YEARS

BUDGET ALLOCATION:

LEGAL AID: EUR25,000

MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL: EUR25,000 SANCTUARY: EUR10,000

RANGE OF SUPPORT: EUR500 TO 2,000 PER CASE

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

## IV. Applications Received

### A.1. Geographical Distribution of Cases

Country	Requests	Approved	Rejected	Amount Released (Euros)
Bangladesh	4	4		4,000
Cambodia	3	3		12,199
Central India	2	2		10,570
Indonesia	3	3		4,175
Nepal	1	1		2,000
Northeast India	4	3	1	2,580
Philippines	10	10		17,500
Sri Lanka	2	0	2	0
Thailand	1	1	0	1,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54,424</b>



**A.2. Country Committee Approvals**

Country	Total Received	Total Approved	Total Rejected	Under Process	Amount Disbursed (Euros)
Bangladesh	On the process of setting up committee				
Northeast India	4	3	1	0	2,580
Philippines	3	3	0	0	5,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,080</b>

These cases are already included in Table A.1

**A.3. Administrative and Operational Expenses**

Country	Description	Expenditure (Euros)
Bangladesh		
Northeast India	Operation of the Committee	2,420
Philippines	Setting up of Committee	500
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,920</b>

**A.4. Total Expenditure for Year 1**

Description	Amount (Euros)
Approved Requests	54,424
Operation of Country Committees	2,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,344</b>

**B. Types of Assistance for Approved Cases**

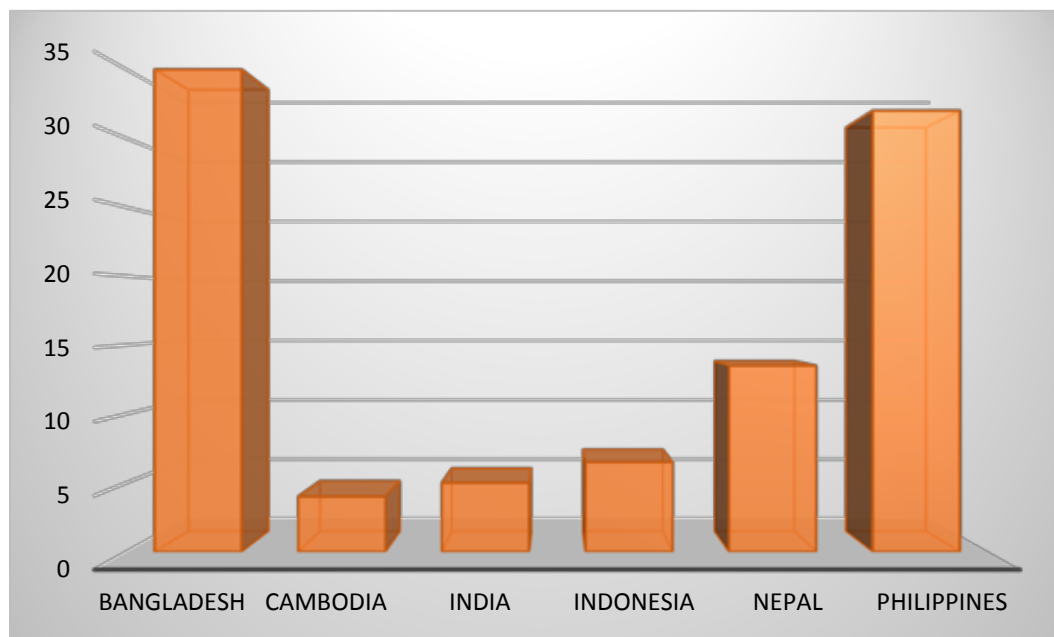
Type of Assistance	Number of Cases**
1. Material, Financial and Medical Aid	13
2. Legal Aid	17
3. Sanctuary	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

\*\*Number of Cases in Types of Assistance is more than Number of Cases approved because approved cases are a combination of either 2 or 3 types of assistance.

## Annex II

### Database of Human Rights Violations against Indigenous Peoples for 2012

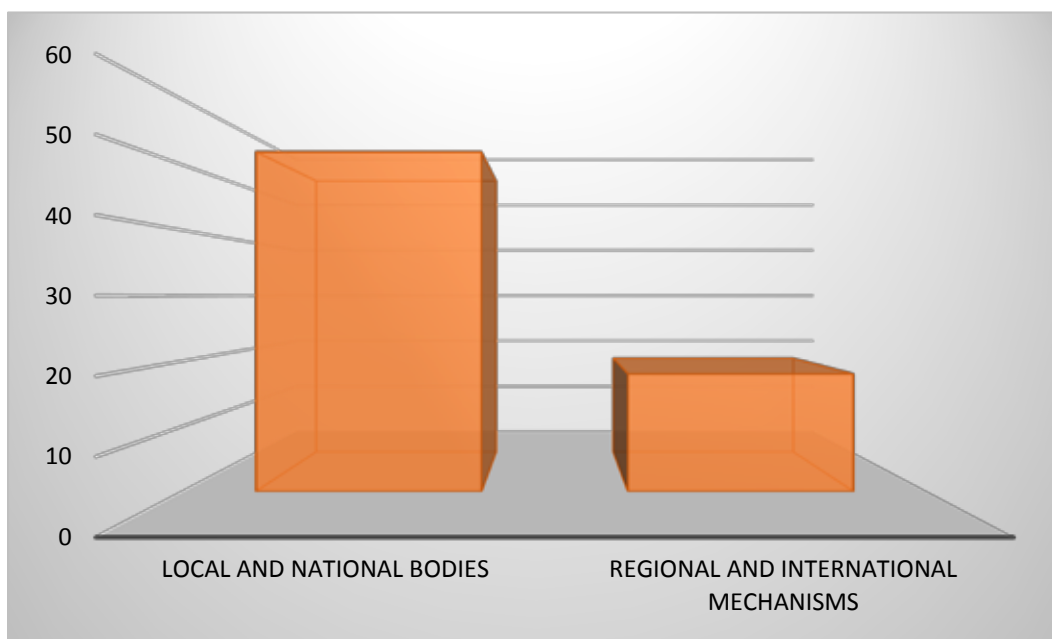
**Total Number of HRV Cases: Country**



Violations Reported	Number of victims	Number of Cases
Extrajudicial Killing	66	44
Frustrated Extrajudicial Killing	3	2
Torture		1
Rape	12	12
Attempted Rape	6	4
Illegal Arrest and Detention	3	1
Child Molestation	4	2
Physical Assault and Injury	311	7
Racial/Religious Discrimination		3
Forced Evacuation		2
Forced Recruitment	1	1

Destruction of Property	6,094	9
Divestment of Property		2
Threat/Harassment/Intimidation	1,445	24
Indiscriminate Firing/Strafing	1,062	4
Use of Civilians in Military Operations as Shields		2
Military Encampment		1
Violent Dispersal of Mass Action	35	1
Land Grabbing	12,586	8
Lack of FPIC	12,673	10
Forced Displacement	82,352	11
Denial of Livelihood Sources	2,696	2

#### Cases filed/submitted with Relevant Bodies



Case	# of women victims	# of children victims
Forced Displacement	37,906	1,100
Threat, Harassment and Intimidation	23	43
Land Grabbing and Threat, Harassment and Intimidation	70	33

Land Grabbing and Destruction of Property	1,558	1,280
Extrajudicial Killing	3	1
Arson Attack, Physical Assault and Attempted Forced Eviction	1	
Rape	4	3
Rape and Killing	3	2
Attempted Rape	2	3
Child Molestation and Attempted Rape		1
Physical Assault and Injury	8	
Abduction		1
Abduction and Rape		1
Coastal Territories and Land Grabbing	2,004	241
Exposure to Health Hazards		425
Arbitrary Arrest and Detention and Filing of Fabricated Charges	5	

## Annex III

### Partner organizations under the Environment Programme

S.N.	Name of the organizations	Country	Members/ Partners	Projects
1.	Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS TRUST)	Malaysia	Member	Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
2.	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture (IMPECT)	Thailand	Member	Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
3.	Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (MDT)	Thailand	Member	Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
4.	Gender and Development Association (GDA)	Lao PDR	Member	Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
5.	Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)	Philippines	Member	Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
6.	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)	Lao PDR	Member	Climate Change and REDD+, Mekong (SDC)
7.	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	Nepal	Member	Climate Change and REDD+ (Norad/DANIDA)

8.	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM)	Vietnam	Member	Climate Change and REDD+ (SDC and Norad/DANIDA)
9.	Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN)	Indonesia	Member	Climate Change and REDD+ (Norad/DANIDA) and Climate Change Adaptation (MISEREOR)
10.	Non-Timber Forest Product Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)	Cambodia	Partner	Climate Change and REDD+, Mekong (SDC)
11.	SPECTRUM – Sustainable Development Knowledge Network (SDKN)	Myanmar	Partner	Climate Change and REDD+, Mekong (SDC)

## Annex IV

### List of educational materials, publications and videos produced in 2012

No.	Title	Type of Production/Publication
<b>Research and Communication Development Programme</b>		
1.	AIPP Brochure	Brochure
2.	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of IP on Self-Determination	Info Poster
3.	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of IP on Cultural Rights	Info Poster
4.	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of IP on Lands, Territories and Resources	Info Poster
5.	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on Customary Law	Info Poster
6.	Hydropower Development and Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples - Case Studies from Nepal and Northeast India ( <i>Web version</i> )	Study Report
7.	Animation Video on UNDRIP	Animation Video
<b>Environment Programme</b>		
8.	Indigenous Peoples, Climate Change and REDD+	Info Poster
9.	Carbon Footprint Case Study ( <i>Thai version</i> )	Case Study
10.	Customary Law in Forest Resources Use and Management (Vietnam)	Case Study

11.	Customary Law in Forest Resources Use and Management - A Case Study among the Dzao and Thai People in North-West Vietnam	Case Study
12.	Drivers of Deforestation? Facts to be considered regarding the impact of shifting cultivation in Asia	Briefing Paper
13.	Briefing Paper on REDD+, Rights and Indigenous Peoples: Lessons from REDD+ Initiative in Asia	Briefing Paper
14.	Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change Adaptation in Asia	Briefing Paper
15.	Training Manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+ for Indigenous Peoples	Training Manual
16.	What is REDD? A Guide for Indigenous Communities ( <i>3rd Edition</i> )	Guidebook
17.	Forest is Life: Story on Climate Change, Forest and Communities	Comic Book
18.	Animation Video on Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples	Animation Video
<b>Regional Capacity Building Programme</b>		
19.	Brochure on Indigenous Learning Institute	Brochure
20.	Education Manual on Indigenous Elders and Engagement with Government	Training Manual
21.	Manual on Basic Financial Management for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations in Asia	Training Manual
<b>Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme</b>		
22.	Indigenous Peoples and Corporate Accountability in the ASEAN	Briefing Paper
23.	Development Aggression as Economic Growth: A Report by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) – ( <i>with Environment and Indigenous Women Programmes</i> )	Report
<b>Indigenous Women's Programme</b>		
24.	Violence, Customary Law and Indigenous Women's Rights in Asia	Briefing Paper
25.	Situation of Indigenous Women's Reproductive Health and Rights in Asia	Briefing Paper
26.	Voices of Indigenous Women from Asia-Pacific Region	Brochure (English and Spanish)

## Annex V

### Matrix of Member Organizations in direct project partnership and Member Organizations in active programme partnership with AIPP

BLUE: Project partnership with direct financial support

GREEN: Active programme partners

SL	Member Organizations	RCD	RCB	Human Rights	Environment	Indigenous Women	No. of project partnerships & Active programme Partners
South Asia							
1	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS), India		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	IPHRD FUND			2
2	Adivasi Women's Network (AWN), India					Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	1

3	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights (JOHAR), India		1. Indigenous Leadership Training; 2. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	1. IPHRD Network 2. IPHRD FUND	Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	5
4	Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMIMS)					
5	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NFIN), Nepal		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	IPHRD Network	Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia	3
6	Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF), Nepal				Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	3  1. Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions 2. Facilitation of indigenous women to participate in relevant UN sessions and events



7	NGO-Federation of Nepalese indigenous nationalities (NGO-FONIN), Nepal				IPHRD Network	Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	2
8	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN)	Production of info poster					1
9	Indigenous Women Forum for Northeast India (IWFNEI), NE India				IPHRD Network	1. Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions 2. Facilitation of indigenous women to participate in relevant UN sessions and events	3
10	Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), NE India	Production of info posters			IPHRD NETWORK	Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	3
11	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR), NE India	Production of info posters	Indigenous Leadership Training		Strengthening IPHRD Network	Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	4
12	Rongmei Council (RC)**						

<b>13</b>	Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW), NE India**	AIPP Film Festival		IPHRD NETWORK		<b>2</b>
<b>14</b>	Borok Indigenous/Tribal Peoples Development Centre (BITPDC), NE India			1. Strengthening IPHRD Network under NEPA- EU Project 2. IPHRD NETWORK		<b>2</b>
<b>15</b>	Bawm Indigenous Peoples' Organisation (BIPO), Bangladesh					
<b>16</b>	Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF), Bangladesh					
<b>17</b>	Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS), Bangladesh		1. Community Organizing Training 2. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training			<b>2</b>
<b>18</b>	Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS), Bangladesh					
<b>19</b>	Kapaeeng Foundation (KF), Bangladesh	Production of info posters		1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU Project) 2. IPHRD FUND 3. IPHRD NETWORK		<b>4</b>

South-East Asia						
<b>20</b>	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines	Production of info posters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership Training Program</li> <li>Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AICHR Info-Poster</li> <li>Strengthening IPHRD Network – EU Project/OSI Project (2011)</li> <li>IPHRD FUND</li> <li>IP Task Force on ASEAN</li> <li>IPHRD NETWORK</li> </ol>	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	<b>9</b>
<b>21</b>	Kalipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of info posters</li> <li>AIPP Film Festival</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AICHR Info Poster</li> <li>Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU and OSI)</li> <li>IPHRD FUND</li> <li>IP TASK FORCE ON ASEAN</li> <li>IPHRD NETWORK</li> </ol>		<b>7</b>
<b>22</b>	PANAGTAGBO					
<b>23</b>	Covalima Youth Centre (CYC)					

<p><b>24</b></p>	<p>Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN)</p>		<p>1. Community Organizing Training 2. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training</p>	<p>1. AICHR Info Poster 2. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU and OSI) 3. IPHRD FUND 4. IP Task Force on ASEAN 5. IPHRD NETWORK</p>	<p>1. Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD+ Strategies in South and Southeast Asia 2. Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation 3. Building Resiliency of Indigenous Communities on Climate Change Adaptation 4. Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>		<p><b>11</b></p>
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25	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS), Malaysia.	Production of info posters	Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU Project) 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN 3. IPHRD NETWORK	Advocacy at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	6
26	Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS TRUST)		1. Community Organizing Training 2. Indigenous Leadership Training 3. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	IPHRD NETWORK	1. Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation Building Resiliency of Indigenous Communities on Climate Change Adaptation 2. Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	7
<b>Southeast Asia (Mekong region)</b>						
27	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO)		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (OSI) (2011) 2. IPHRD NETWORK		3

<b>28</b>	Nationalities Youth Forum (NYF)	Production of info posters	Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training			<b>2</b>	
<b>29</b>	Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (MDT)			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU Project)</li> <li>2. IP Task Force on ASEAN</li> <li>3. IPHRD NETWORK</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation.</li> <li>2. Building resiliency of indigenous community on climate change adaptation</li> </ol>	<b>5</b>	
<b>30</b>	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT)		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training			Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Gap Among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	<b>2</b>
<b>31</b>	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture (IMPECT)	AIPP Film Festival	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indigenous Leadership Training</li> <li>2. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training</li> <li>3. Internship on Community Organizing Training</li> </ol>	IPHRD NETWORK	Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity		<b>6</b>

<b>32</b>	Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE)								
<b>33</b>	Assembly of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' of Thailand (AITT)								
<b>34</b>	Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM), Cambodia	Indigenous Leadership Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU Project) 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN IPHRD NETWORK					<b>3</b>	
<b>35</b>	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam	Indigenous Leadership Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (OSI) 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN 3. IPHRD NETWORK				1. Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia 2. Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia
<b>36</b>	Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC) **	Indigenous Leadership Training							<b>1</b>

37	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)	Production of info posters	Indigenous Leadership Training	<p>1. AICHR Info-Poster</p> <p>2. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU)</p> <p>3. IP Task Force on ASEAN</p> <p>4. IPHRD NETWORK</p>			6
38	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)**			<p>1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (OSI)</p> <p>2. IPHRD NETWORK</p>	Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia		3
39	Gender and Development Association (GDA)**			<p>1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (OSI)</p> <p>2. IP TASK FORCE on ASEAN</p>	<p>1. Building resiliency of indigenous community on climate change adaptation</p> <p>2. Learning Route and Replication of good practices</p>	Facilitation of indigenous women to participate in relevant UN sessions and events	5



East Asia									
40	Ainu Peoples Council (APC)								
41	Thao Culture Development Association (TCDA)								
42	Taiwan Association for Rights Advancement for Ping Pu Plains Aborigine Peoples (TARA-Ping Pu)						Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity		1
43	World Indigenous Peoples Network AINU(WIN-AINU)								
44	Association of Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus (AIPR)								
45	Papora Indigenous Development Association (PIDA)								
46	Association of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies (ATIPP)**								
	<b>No. of Programme/Project partnership under each Programme of AIPP</b>	12	25	53	25	9			
	<b>Total No. of Programme/Project partnership with AIPP members</b>								<b>119</b>

\*\* Candidate members

RCD: Research and Communication Development

RCB: Regional Capacity Building

## Annex VI

### Matrix of Network Organizations in direct project partnership and Network Organizations in active programme partnership with AIPP

BLUE: Project partnership with direct financial support

GREEN: Active programme partners

SL	Name of Organizations	RCD	RCB	Human Rights	Environment	Indigenous Women	No. of project partnership with each org
<b>South Asia</b>							
1	LAHURNIP		Leadership Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network-EU 2. IPHRD FUND 3. IPHRD NETWORK			4
2	DAMAAN Development Organization (DDO)	Production of Info Posters, RCD				Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	2

3	Naga Women's Union				1. Strengthening IPHRD Net (EU) 2. IPHRD FUND 3. IPHRD NETWORK			3
4	Indigenous Women and Children Foundation						Victims of trafficking and child labor	1
5	North-East Peoples Alliance (NEPA)				1. Strengthening IPHRD Net (EU) 2. IPHRD FUND 3. IPHRD NETWORK			3
6	Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF)			Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	IPHRD NETWORK			2
7	Keonjhar Integrated Rural Development and Training Institute (KIRDTI)					Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity		1
8	DULAL, India					Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity		1

Southeast Asia						
9	KALUMARAN	Production of Info Posters	1. Leadership Training 2. Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network (EU) 2. IPHRD FUND		5
10	The Integrated Development Program for Indigenous People – Southern Tagalog (IDPIP-ST)					1
11	Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	1. IPHRD FUND 2. IPHRD Network	1. Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation 2. Building Resiliency of Indigenous Communities on Climate Change Adaptation 3. Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity	6

<b>12</b>	Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center (CWEARC)					Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	<b>1</b>
<b>13</b>	CORADP			1. Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN, HRCPA			<b>2</b>
<b>14</b>	Innabuyog			IPHRD Network		Facilitation of indigenous women to participate in relevant UN sessions and events	<b>1</b>
<b>15</b>	Nagkakaisang Kababaihan sa Sarangani (NAKASA)					Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	<b>1</b>
<b>16</b>	KALUHHAMIN			IPHRD FUND			<b>1</b>
<b>17</b>	Center for Lumad Advocacy and Services			IPHRD FUND			<b>1</b>

18	KASALO				IPHRD FUND			1
19	Rural Missionaries of the Philippines-Northern Mindanao Region				IPHRD FUND			1
20	Philippine Indigenous Peoples Links				IPHRD Network			1
21	Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights				IPHRD Network			1
22	Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples				IPHRD Network			1
23	Sinui Pai Nanek Sengik (SPNS)			1. Community Organizing Training 2. Internship on Community Organizing Training				2
24					IPHRD Network			1
<b>Southeast Asia (Mekong region)</b>								
25	Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO)			Indigenous Community Organizing Training	1. Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN, HRCPA 3. ARMS			4

26	GAPE					1. Strengthening IPHRD Network 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN	1. Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia		4
27	Lao Biodiversity Association (LBA)						Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia		1
28	The Andaman Pilot Project, Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute							Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	1
29	Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)				AIPP Film Festival		Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD+ Strategies in South and Southeast Asia		2

<b>30</b>	Sustainable Knowledge Development Network (SDKN) – Spectrum				Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD+ Strategies in South and Southeast Asia		<b>1</b>
<b>31</b>	Building Community Voices, Cambodia	AIPP Film Festival					<b>1</b>
<b>32</b>	Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), Cambodia			IPHRD FUND			<b>1</b>
<b>East Asia</b>							
<b>Regional and International Organisations</b>							
<b>33</b>	SEACEM				HRV Database Building		<b>1</b>
<b>34</b>	Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy				ASEAN Advocacy		<b>1</b>
<b>35</b>	Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)					Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia	<b>1</b>



<b>36</b>	Diplomacy Training Program				Diplomacy Training Program for Indigenous Peoples			<b>1</b>
<b>37</b>	Non Timber Forest Product Exchange Programme in South and South East Asia (NTFP-EP)				Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia under SDC			<b>1</b>
<b>38</b>	Cook Islands Civil Society Organization (CICSO)						Facilitation of indigenous women to participate in relevant UN sessions and events	<b>1</b>
<b>39</b>	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity				Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity			<b>1</b>
<b>40</b>	Tebtebba				Capacity Building & Advocacy at the Convention on Biological Diversity			<b>1</b>
<b>41</b>	PROCASUR				Learning Route and adaptation of good practices			<b>1</b>

No. of Programme/Project partnership under each Programme of AIPP	5	7	33	13	8	
Total No. of Programme/Project partnership with AIPP networks						68

RCD: Research and Communication Development

RCB: Regional Capacity Building

## Annex VII

### List of AIPP Officials and Secretariat Staff

#### Executive Council Members

SL. No	Sub-regions of AIPP	EC Representatives	No. of EC
1	<b>East Asia:</b> Japan, Rukyus and Taiwan/China	Mr. Yupo Abe	1
2	<b>South East Asia:</b> Philippines, Timor Leste, Indonesia and Malaysia	Ms. Jill Cariño Mr. Thomas Jalong	3
3	<b>Mekong:</b> Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Burma/Myanmar	Ms. Souknida Yongchialorsaotouky Ms. Chutima Morleaku	2

4	<b>South Asia:</b> Nepal, Mainland India, Bangladesh, and NE India	Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai Mr. Neingulo Krome Ms. Pushpa Toppo	3
	SUBTOTAL		8
5	Chairperson	Mr. Famark Hlawhning	1
6	Secretary General	Ms. Joan Carling	1
7	Women Representatives	Ms. Anne Lasimbang	1
8	Youth Representative	Mr. Sochea Pheap	1
	SUBTOTAL		4
	TOTAL		12

#### AIPP Foundation Board Members

President	Chupinit Kesmanee
Vice President	Prasert Trakansupakorn
Secretary	Samart Srijumnong
Treasurer	Sakda Saenmi
Member	Naruemon Arunothai
Member	Luingam Luithui
Member	Jannie Lasimbang
Member	Joan Carling

## Secretariat Staff

	Name and Position	Date of Joining	Ethnicity	Country
1	<p><b>Ms. Joan Carling</b>  <b>Secretary General</b>  Ms. Joan Carling belongs to the Kankanaey-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.</p>	Sept. 2008	Kankanaey	Philippines
2	<p><b>Mr. Gam A. Shimray</b>  <b>Assistant to the Secretary General</b>  Mr. Gam A. Shimray is a Naga from Northeast India. He is a member of Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR) and has been an indigenous activist for the last 15 years. He was the Convenor of NPMHR (Delhi Sector), and also served as the National Coordinator of All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples for five years. His educational background is in history, political science and development studies.</p>	Oct. 2008	Naga	NE India
3	<p><b>Ms. Bernice Aquino See</b>  <b>Coordinator, Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</b>  Ms. Bernice A. See is a Kankanaey 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 and moved on to Asia regional work on human rights. She was the Secretary-General of the Cordillera indigenous women's formation, Innabuyog (GABRIELA-Cordillera) since it's founding in 1990 until 1999. She finished her studies in mathematics.</p>	Sept. 2011	Kankanaey	Philippines

4	<p><b>Ms. Robeliza Halip</b> Ms. Robeliza Halip belongs to the Kalanguya tribe of Ifugao and the Kankanaey tribe of Mt. Province in the Cordillera Region, Philippines. Prior to joining AIPP, she has been actively involved in human rights work in the Cordillera Region and has likewise been involved in the government working as the information officer of the Provincial Government of Ifugao and consequently the consultant on Indigenous Peoples Affairs of the Chairman of the National Cultural Communities Committee in the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress. Her educational background is in biology.</p>	July 2012	Kalanguya	Philippines
5	<p><b>Mr. Richard Gadit</b> <b>Human Rights Advocacy Officer</b> 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	Tuwali	Philippines
6	<p><b>Mr. Kaw Khu Htoo (Kaw)</b> <b>Human Rights Documentation and Database Officer</b> 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 Master 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	Karen	Burma
7	<p><b>Ms. Atina Gangmei</b> <b>Coordinator, Regional Capacity Building</b> 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 Zeliang 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	Naga	NE India

8	<p><b>Mr. Aung Kyaw Soe (Khun Aung)</b>  <b>Coordinator, Research and Communication Development</b>          Mr. Aung Kyaw Soe (Khun Aung) belongs to Pa-Oh ethnic group from Shan State, Myanmar. He graduated from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in 2011 with a Bachelor degree in Social Policy and Administration. Before joining AIPP, he worked with 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	Pa-Oh	Burma
9	<p><b>Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan</b>  <b>Coordinator, Climate Change and REDD</b>          Shree belongs to the indigenous Newar 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 for building capacities of indigenous youth volunteers on social and environment issues.</p>	July 2011	Newar	Nepal
10	<p><b>Mr. Bunhieng Hean</b>  <b>Programme Coordinator, REDD+ for Mekong Sub-region</b>          Mr. Bunhieng belongs to Kouy indigenous group from Preah Vihear province (northern part of Cambodia). He has experiences of working with diverse national and international NGOs working on community development, REDD+ and forestry rights issues. Before joining AIPP, he worked with the NGO Forum on Cambodia for more than 3 years on REDD+ Roadmap development, and campaign and policy advocacy on the forestry related issues. His educational background is in geography, finance accounting and management.</p>	May 2012	Kouy	Cambodia

11	<p><b>Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa</b>  <b>Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network Coordinator</b>          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 research assistant and later as the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) Officer, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) under the NEFIN-Climate Change and REDD Partnership Programme.</p>	July 2011	Sherpa	Nepal
12	<p><b>Ms. Thingreiphi Lungharwo</b>  <b>Coordinator, Climate Change Adaptation</b>          Ms. Thingreiphi Lungharwo is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Masters Degree in Entomology from Delhi University. She is a member of the Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights. Before joining AIPP, She worked as a Natural Resource Management Organizer in the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP), a project jointly funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of India.</p>	June 2012	Naga	NE India
13	<p><b>Ms. Shimreichon Luithui-Erni</b>  <b>Coordinator, Indigenous Women</b>          Shimreichon Luithui is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Master of Philosophy in Political Science from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She was an active member of Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights for almost two 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 (IKAP), a network in Mainland Mountain Southeast Asia for almost 5 years (until May 2010).</p>	Sept. 2010	Naga	NE India
14	<p><b>Ms. Kamonphan Saelee</b>  <b>Administrative Manager</b>          Ms. Kamonphan Saelee is a Lisu from Chiang Rai Province, Thailand. She obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Cooperative Economy from Maejo University, Chiang Mai. She has been an indigenous activist for the past seven years and was working with the IMPECT before she joined AIPP. She has expertise in community mapping and environmental issues.</p>	July 2009	Lisu	Thailand

15	<p><b>Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn</b>  <b>Assistant Admin Officer</b>  Ms. Pirawan 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	Karen	Thailand
16	<p><b>Ms. Apinya Putipraisakun</b>  <b>Finance Manager</b>  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 looking after finance and accounting for five years.</p>	Aug 2007	Lahu	Thailand
17	<p><b>Ms. Saowaluck Thaluang (Sao)</b>  <b>Assistant Finance Manager</b>  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 Sale's Representative.</p>	Jan 2008	Karen	Thailand
18	<p><b>Ms. Jarunee Sunpawaranont</b>  <b>Bookkeeper</b>  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 (COERR) in Mae Sot as the Account Officer.</p>	May 2012	Karen	Thailand
19	<p><b>Mr. Benjamin Tongpoeng (Ben)</b>  <b>Management Director, AIPP Printing Press</b>  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 Limited 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	Karen	Thailand



## ANNEX VIII

### List of AIPP Member Organizations

#### Member Organizations

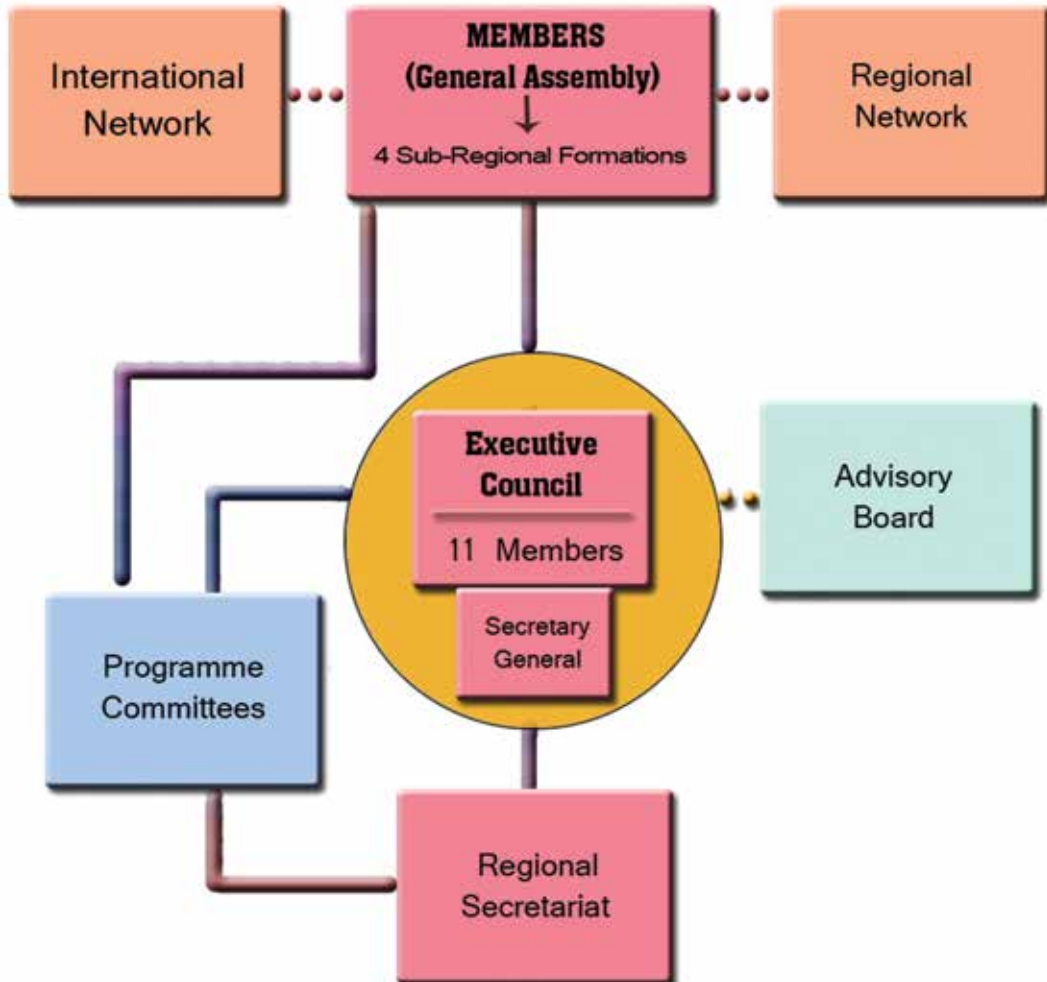
**\*\*Candidate Members**

SL No.	Organizations	Country
<b>South Asia</b>		
1	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NFIN)	Nepal
2	Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)	Nepal
3	NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN)	Nepal
4	Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN)	Nepal
5	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights (JOHAR)	India
6	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS)	India
7	Adivasi Women's Network (AWN)	India
8	Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS)	India
9	Borok Indigenous /Tribal Peoples Development Center BITPDC	NE India
10	Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF)	NE India
11	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR)	NE India
12	Indigenous Women Forum for Northeast India (IWFNEI)	NE India
13	Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW)	NE India
14	Rongmei Council (RC)**	NE India
15	Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS)	Bangladesh
16	Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS)	Bangladesh
17	Bawm Indigenous Peoples' Organisation (BIPO)	Bangladesh
18	Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF)	Bangladesh
19	Kapaeeng Foundation (KF)	Bangladesh
<b>Mekong</b>		
20	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA)	Laos
21	Gender and Development Organization (GDA)	Laos
22	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM)	Vietnam
23	Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM)	Cambodia
24	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)	Cambodia
25	Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC)	Cambodia

26	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT)	Thailand
27	Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (MDT)	Thailand
28	Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE)	Thailand
29	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)	Thailand
30	Assembly of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' of Thailand (AITT)	Thailand
31	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO)	Myanmar
32	Nationalities Youth Forum (NY Forum)	Myanmar
<b>South-East</b>		
33	Kalipunan ng mga Katutubang Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP)	Philippines
34	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA)	Philippines
35	PANAGTAGBO - Mindanao	Philippines
36	Covalima Youth Centre (CYC)	Timor Leste
37	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS)	Malaysia
38	Partners of Community Organization (PACOS)	Malaysia
39	Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN)	Indonesia
<b>Taiwan and Japan</b>		
40	Taiwan Association for Rights Advancement for Ping Pu Plains (TARA-Ping Pu)	Taiwan
41	Papora Indigenous Development Association (PIDA)	Taiwan
42	Thao Culture Development Association (ICDA)	Taiwan
43	Association of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies (ATIPP)**	Taiwan
44	Ainu Peoples Council (APC)	Japan
45	Association of Indigenous Peoples in Ryukyus (AIPR)	Japan
46	World Indigenous Peoples Network -Ainu (WIN AINU)	Japan

## Annex IX

### Organizational Structure and Map of AIPP







## About Us

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organisation founded in 1988 by indigenous peoples' movements. AIPP is committed to the cause of promoting and defending indigenous 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 organisations. Of this number, 16 are ethnic based organisations, 5 are indigenous women's organisations and 4 are indigenous youth organisations.

## 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.



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