

Outcome Documents

**Dialogue Meeting on
Enhanced IPs Participation at the UN**
(11 - 12 November 2016, Bangkok, Thailand)

**World Conference on
Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)**
(22 - 23 September 2014, New York, USA)

Outcome Documents: Dialogue Meeting on Enhanced IPs Participation at the UN and the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

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Dialogue Meeting on Enhanced IPs Participation at the UN

(11 - 12 November 2016, Bangkok, Thailand)

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Background

Building on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and various studies and proposals from Indigenous peoples, the 2014 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, committed to “consider ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them” (A/RES/69/2, paragraph 33). There have been several notable and important steps taken and documentation prepared between September 2014 and September 2016 to move forward the political processes necessary for the General Assembly to, in the future, pass a resolution enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ participation in the United Nations, including:

- In May 2015, the UN Secretary General outlined considerations to be addressed to enhancing Indigenous Peoples’ participation at the UN: Progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84–E/2015/76).
- In December 2015, the UN General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly (PGA) to conduct consultations “on the possible measures necessary, including procedural and institutional steps and selection criteria, to enable the participation of indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, and also requests the President to prepare a compilation of the views presented during the consultations,

including good practices within the United Nations regarding indigenous peoples' participation, which will form the basis for a draft text to be finalized and adopted by the Assembly during its seventy-first session." (A/70/84–E/2015/76).

- In February 2016, the PGA appointed four advisors to assist him in carrying out consultations on the possible measures necessary, including procedural and institutional steps and selection criteria, to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them; two representatives of UN Member States, Ambassador Kai Sauer (Finland) and Ambassador Martha Ama Akyaa Pobbee (Ghana), and two representatives of Indigenous Peoples, Dr. Claire Winfield Ngamihi Charters (Pacific region) and Professor James Anaya (North American region). (http://www.un.org/pga/70/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2015/08/18-Feb_Rights-of-Indigenous-Peoples-18-February-2016.pdf)

- With the support of four advisors, the PGA conducted one electronic consultation and three face-to-face consultations with Indigenous peoples' organizations and member states between March and July 2016, publishing the compilation of views in mid-July 2016. The PGA's compilation includes an addendum outlining the "Potential Elements for Discussion During the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly", which might form the basis of negotiations on a General Assembly resolution to enhance Indigenous peoples' participation at the UN.¹ (PGA's compilation A/70/990).

- In September 2016, the PGA of the 71st session of the General Assembly, reappointed the four advisors to lead consultations on improving indigenous peoples' participation at the UN.

- The next steps in the process are not yet certain. They will be determined by the PGA of the 71st session, but they are likely to include consultations/negotiations to develop a resolution text. The compilation and the elements for discussion are likely to form the basis of any draft text of a resolution enhancing Indigenous peoples' participation and will be a focus in negotiations.

¹ The 71st session of the UN General Assembly is from 13 September 2016 – 12 September 2017.

- It will be important to ensure that the modalities of the consultations/negotiations on the resolution include Indigenous peoples.

Documentation

For more detail and to access relevant documentation, please see the website associated with this process: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/participation-of-indigenous-peoples-at-the-united-nations.html>.

Purpose of the Dialogue Meeting

The purpose of the Dialogue Meeting, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 11 – 12 November 2016, is to provide Indigenous representatives the opportunity to consider and consolidate their positions and strategies with respect to the specific issues raised in the PGA's compilation of views and elements for discussion. It might be hoped that the workshop participants will be able to identify the points on which they agree, the points where they might take different positions as well as how Indigenous peoples might strategically further their objectives in the consultations/negotiations. Indigenous representatives are expected to consult within their communities on the issues raised.

The Dialogue Meeting is initiated and co-hosted by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Sami Parliament of Norway and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). This is an open-ended dialogue meeting, open to all interested indigenous peoples' representatives. It is hoped that indigenous representatives from all seven indigenous socio-cultural regions will be able to attend the open-ended meeting.

The Dialogue Meeting is an initiative of the three co-hosts; it is an attempt to initiate a dialogue on the specific issues that will need to be resolved in the upcoming consultations/negotiations in the UN General Assembly.

The co-hosts have invited the PGA's two indigenous co-advisors, Professor Anaya and Dr. Charters, to attend the Dialogue Meeting. They have both accepted the invitation.

The first day of the meeting (11 November 2016) is set aside for indigenous peoples' internal discussions on matters related to this process. The second day (12 November 2016) will be a dialogue meeting between indigenous representatives and the PGA's two indigenous co-advisors.

Key Issues

The specific issues identified in the PGA's consultation process are elaborated on more fully in the compilation of views, dated 8 July 2016 (A/70/990). The focus of the Dialogue Meeting would be on the "elements for discussion" as they set out the specific issues that will need to be resolved in the upcoming consultations/negotiations. The questions include:

- The venue for enhanced Indigenous peoples' participation: Should this include all General Assembly meetings or specific meetings of it and its subsidiary bodies? How might the General Assembly positively influence the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council to enhance participation of Indigenous peoples? Might the General Assembly also encourage enhancing participation for Indigenous peoples in conferences convened by the General Assembly and/or UN programmes, funds and specialized agencies?
- Modalities for participation (these might differ depending on institution and/or meeting): Should a set number of speaking/participation spots be allocated to accredited Indigenous peoples' organizations? Should Indigenous peoples' entities have specific modalities regulating their participation in the General Assembly? What might be the modalities for Indigenous participation in the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council?
- Recognition/selection mechanism: Should a new body be established to determine those Indigenous organizations that are eligible to participate? If yes, what might be the make-up of that

body? Might an existing institution, for example the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, play the role of the selection mechanism? Should the General Assembly have the authority to approve the selection of Indigenous peoples' bodies identified by the selection body?

- Selection criteria: What are the appropriate criteria to determine whether an entity is genuinely representative of one or more Indigenous peoples, tribe, community or nation? How much discretion should the selection body have in making such a determination? To what extent should self-identification be relevant? To what extent should state recognition as an Indigenous organization be a determining factor, if at all? What other factors might be taken into account? Indigenous peoples' entities, once selected, should have full authority to determine the individuals who are to represent them.

Dialogue Meeting on Enhanced IPs Participation at the UN

(11 - 12 November 2016, Bangkok, Thailand)

Outcome

The purpose of the Dialogue Meeting was to provide Indigenous participants from all seven socioeconomic regions the opportunity to consider and consolidate their positions and strategies with respect to the specific issues raised in the PGA's final compilation report (A/70/990).

Key Issue A: Venue for Enhanced Indigenous Peoples' Participation

Key issue A addresses the question of where in the UN indigenous peoples' participation should be enhanced. Key issue A is elaborated upon in paragraphs 9 - 24 of the PGA's final compilation report.

Relevant questions to consider are: Should this include all General Assembly meetings or specific meetings of it and its subsidiary bodies? How might the General Assembly positively influence the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council to enhance participation of Indigenous peoples? Might the General Assembly also encourage enhancing participation for Indigenous peoples in conferences convened by the General Assembly and/or UN programmes, funds and specialized agencies?

Possible issues for further consideration conveyed to the indigenous advisers:

Indigenous peoples should be able to participate at the UN at all levels including the General Assembly, its subsidiary bodies and conferences convened by the GA. Understanding that

other UN fora are independent and that the GA can encourage or invite them to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples entities including the Human Rights Council, ECOSOC, UN programmes, funds and specialised agencies and Treaty monitoring bodies.

Key Issue B: Modalities for Participation

Key issue B addresses the question of what enhanced participation would look like. Key issue B is elaborated upon in paragraphs 25 - 30 of the PGA's final compilation report.

Relevant questions to consider are: Should a set number of speaking/participation spots be allocated to accredited Indigenous peoples' organizations? Should Indigenous peoples' entities have specific modalities regulating their participation in the General Assembly? What might be the modalities for Indigenous participation in the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council?

Possible issues for further consideration conveyed to the indigenous advisers:

Attendance and right to speak at all formal meetings of the GA, closed meetings of the GA effecting indigenous peoples, conferences convened by the GA and GA subsidiary bodies. Ability to make written submissions and representations in all these fora.

The same level of participation should extend to all UN fora including the Human Rights Council, ECOSOC, UN programmes, funds and specialised agencies and Treaty monitoring bodies.

Key Issue C: Recognition/Selection Mechanism

Key issue C addresses the question of who will decide which indigenous entities are eligible for this enhanced participation status. Key issue C is elaborated upon in paragraphs 31 - 36 of the PGA's final compilation report.

Relevant questions to consider are: Should a new body be established to determine those Indigenous entities that are eligible to participate? If yes, what might be the make-up of that body? Might an existing institution, for example the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, play the role of the selection mechanism? Should the General Assembly have the authority to approve the selection of Indigenous peoples' entities identified by the selection body?

Possible issues for further consideration conveyed to the indigenous advisers:

The ECOSOC NGO committee is not considered the appropriate body to accredit indigenous peoples entities. The following options were discussed: a new independent body comprised of equal numbers of representatives of indigenous peoples and states; a new body comprised of independent experts; the PF members determining accreditation. Broadest support was for the establishment of a new body composed of equal numbers of representatives of indigenous peoples and states. The process concludes with a decision by the accreditation body.

Key Issue D: Criteria for Accreditation

Key issue D addresses the question as to which indigenous entities will be eligible for this enhanced participation. Key issue D is elaborated upon in paragraphs 37 - 46 of the PGA's final compilation report.

Relevant questions to consider are: What are the appropriate criteria to determine whether an entity is genuinely representative of one or more Indigenous peoples, tribe, community or nation? How much discretion should the selection body have in making such a determination? To what extent should self-identification be relevant? To what extent should state recognition as an Indigenous

organization be a determining factor, if at all? What other factors might be taken into account? Indigenous peoples' entities, once selected, should have full authority to determine the individuals who are to represent them.

Two further relevant questions that also need to be considered during discussion of Key issue D are whether it is appropriate to develop a definition of indigenous peoples in order to assist in determining which indigenous entities are eligible for this enhanced status and, whether states in determining the eligibility of indigenous entities should be able to exercise a ‘no objection’ clause which would enable them to prevent the recognition of certain indigenous entities. Both these questions are topical but have been raised by states therefore it is important that the meeting consider them.

Possible issues for further consideration conveyed to the indigenous advisers:

Establish permanent observer status within the UN system enabling indigenous peoples and nations direct participation through their representative institutions, including their governments, parliaments, traditional councils and other authorities, recognising that the situation varies from region to region and taking into account various historical and cultural backgrounds.

A definition of indigenous peoples and a ‘no objection’ clause were considered not appropriate nor necessary.



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World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

(22 - 23 September 2014, New York, USA)

Outcome Document

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States, reaffirming our solemn commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in a spirit of cooperation with the indigenous peoples of the world, are assembled at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 and 23 September 2014, on the occasion of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to reiterate the important and continuing role of the United Nations in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

2. We welcome the indigenous peoples' preparatory processes for the World Conference, including the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference held in Alta, Norway, in June 2013. We take note of the outcome document of the Alta Conference¹ and other contributions made by indigenous peoples. We also welcome the inclusive preparatory process for the high-level plenary meeting, including the comprehensive engagement of the representatives of indigenous peoples.

3. We reaffirm our support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007,² and our commitments made in this respect to consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them, in accordance with the applicable principles of the Declaration.

¹ A/67/994, annex.

² Resolution 61/295, annex.

4. We reaffirm our solemn commitment to respect, promote and advance and in no way diminish the rights of indigenous peoples and to uphold the principles of the Declaration.

5. In addition to the Declaration, we recall the other major achievements of the past two decades in building an international framework for the advancement of the rights and aspirations of the world's indigenous peoples, including the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the creation of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the establishment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. We commit ourselves to giving due consideration to recommendations and advice issued by those bodies in cooperation with indigenous peoples.

6. We encourage those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169),³ to consider doing so. We recall the obligation of ratifying States under the Convention to develop coordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of indigenous peoples.

7. We commit ourselves to taking, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative, policy and administrative measures, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service.

8. We commit ourselves to cooperating with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, to achieve the ends of the Declaration.

9. We commit ourselves to promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities and to continuing to improve their social and economic conditions, including by developing targeted measures for the aforementioned action plans, strategies or measures, in collaboration with indigenous persons with disabilities. We also commit ourselves to ensuring that national legislative, policy and institutional structures relating to

³ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

indigenous peoples are inclusive of indigenous persons with disabilities and contribute to the advancement of their rights.

10. We commit ourselves to working with indigenous peoples to disaggregate data, as appropriate, or conduct surveys and to utilizing holistic indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being to address the situation and needs of indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular older persons, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

11. We commit ourselves to ensuring equal access to high-quality education that recognizes the diversity of the culture of indigenous peoples and to health, housing, water, sanitation and other economic and social programmes to improve well-being, including through initiatives, policies and the provision of resources. We intend to empower indigenous peoples to deliver such programmes as far as possible.

12. We recognize the importance of indigenous peoples' health practices and their traditional medicine and knowledge.

13. We commit ourselves to ensuring that indigenous individuals have equal access to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. We also commit ourselves to intensifying efforts to reduce rates of HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases by focusing on prevention, including through appropriate programmes, policies and resources for indigenous individuals, and to ensure their access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,⁴ the Beijing Platform for Action⁵ and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

14. We commit ourselves to promoting the right of every indigenous child, in community with members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion or to use his or her own language.

⁴ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

15. We support the empowerment and capacity-building of indigenous youth, including their full and effective participation in decision-making processes in matters that affect them. We commit ourselves to developing, in consultation with indigenous peoples, policies, programmes and resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of indigenous youth, in particular in the areas of health, education, employment and the transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices, and to taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights.

16. We acknowledge that indigenous peoples' justice institutions can play a positive role in providing access to justice and dispute resolution and contribute to harmonious relationships within indigenous peoples' communities and within society. We commit ourselves to coordinating and conducting dialogue with those institutions, where they exist.

17. We commit ourselves to supporting the empowerment of indigenous women and to formulating and implementing, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and their organizations, policies and programmes designed to promote capacity-building and strengthen their leadership. We support measures that will ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas and eliminate barriers to their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life.

18. We commit ourselves to intensifying our efforts, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular, women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, by strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks.

19. We invite the Human Rights Council to consider examining the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and other special procedures mandate holders within their respective mandates. We also invite the Commission on the Status of

Women to consider the issue of the empowerment of indigenous women at a future session.

20. We recognize commitments made by States, with regard to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources.

21. We also recognize commitments made by States, with regard to the Declaration, to establish at the national level, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent processes to acknowledge, advance and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to lands, territories and resources.

22. We recognize that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We acknowledge the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples, wherever possible, in the benefits of their knowledge, innovations and practices.

23. We intend to work with indigenous peoples to address the impact or potential impact on them of major development projects, including those involving the activities of extractive industries, including with the aim of managing risks appropriately.

24. We recall the responsibility of transnational corporations and other business enterprises to respect all applicable laws and international principles, including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,⁶ and to operate transparently and in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. In this regard, we commit ourselves to taking further steps, as appropriate, to prevent abuses of the rights of indigenous peoples.

25. We commit ourselves to developing, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, and where appropriate, policies,

⁶ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

programmes and resources to support indigenous peoples' occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition.

26. We recognize the importance of the role that indigenous peoples can play in economic, social and environmental development through traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, and access to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for irrigation, and water harvesting and storage.

27. We affirm and recognize the importance of indigenous peoples' religious and cultural sites and of providing access to and repatriation of their ceremonial objects and human remains in accordance with the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We commit ourselves to developing, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, fair, transparent and effective mechanisms for access to and repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains at the national and international levels.

28. We invite the Human Rights Council, taking into account the views of indigenous peoples, to review the mandates of its existing mechanisms, in particular the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, with a view to modifying and improving the Expert Mechanism so that it can more effectively promote respect for the Declaration, including by better assisting Member States to monitor, evaluate and improve the achievement of the ends of the Declaration.

29. We invite the human rights treaty bodies to consider the Declaration in accordance with their respective mandates. We encourage Member States to include, as appropriate, information on the situation of the rights of indigenous peoples, including measures taken to pursue the objectives of the Declaration, in reports to those bodies and during the universal periodic review process.

30. We welcome the increasingly important role of national and regional human rights institutions in contributing to the achievement of the ends of the Declaration. We encourage the private sector, civil society and academic institutions to take an active role in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

31. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation and co-operation with indigenous peoples, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, to begin the development, within existing resources, of a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made. We invite the Secretary-General to accord, by the end of the seventieth session of the Assembly, an existing senior official of the United Nations system, with access to the highest levels of decision-making within the system, responsibility for coordinating the action plan, raising awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples at the highest possible level and increasing the coherence of the activities of the system in this regard.

32. We invite United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in addition to resident coordinators, where appropriate, to support the implementation, upon request, of national action plans, strategies or other measures to achieve the ends of the Declaration, in accordance with national priorities and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, where they exist, through better coordination and cooperation.

33. We commit ourselves to considering, at the seventieth session of the General Assembly, ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, including any specific proposals made by the Secretary-General in response to the request made in paragraph 40 below.

34. We encourage Governments to recognize the significant contribution of indigenous peoples to the promotion of sustainable development, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future

generations, and the need to promote harmony with nature to protect our planet and its ecosystems, known as Mother Earth in a number of countries and regions.

35. We commit ourselves to respecting the contributions of indigenous peoples to ecosystem management and sustainable development, including knowledge acquired through experience in hunting, gathering, fishing, pastoralism and agriculture, as well as their sciences, technologies and cultures.

36. We confirm that indigenous peoples' knowledge and strategies to sustain their environment should be respected and taken into account when we develop national and international approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

37. We note that indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In this regard, we commit ourselves to giving due consideration to all the rights of indigenous peoples in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.

38. We invite Member States and actively encourage the private sector and other institutions to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues, the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility and the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership as a means of respecting and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples worldwide.

39. We request the Secretary-General to include relevant information on indigenous peoples in his final report on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

40. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, taking into account the views expressed by indigenous peoples, to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present outcome document, and to submit at the same session, through the Economic and Social Council, recommendations regarding how to use, modify and improve existing United Nations mechanisms to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ways to enhance a coherent,

system-wide approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration and specific proposals to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions, building on his report on ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of indigenous peoples' representatives on the issues affecting them.⁷

⁷ A/HRC/21/24.

AIPP at a glance

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1988 by indigenous peoples' movements as a platform for solidarity and cooperation. AIPP is actively promoting and defending indigenous peoples' rights and human rights, sustainable development and management of resources and environment protection. Through the years, AIPP has developed its expertise on grassroots capacity building, advocacy and networking from local to global levels and strengthening partnerships with indigenous organizations, support NGOs, UN agencies and other institutions. At present, AIPP has 47 members from 14 countries in Asia with 7 indigenous peoples' national alliances/networks and 35 local and sub-national organizations including 16 are ethnic-based organizations, five indigenous women's organizations and five indigenous youth organizations.

Through our Indigenous Women (IW) programme, AIPP aims to empower indigenous women through networking, education and capacity building activities with the overall goal for indigenous women to assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples.

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

AIPP 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 system for their development and self-determination.

AIPP Programmes

- Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
 - Communication and Development
 - Regional Capacity Building
 - Environment
 - Indigenous Women

AIPP is accredited as an NGO in special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and as observer organizations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

AIPP is also a member of International Land Coalition (ILC), Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Network, International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ES-CR-Net) and an affiliated network of the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI).

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