Advancing Indigenous Peoples’ Solidarity and Movements: AIPP 2014 Annual Report

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ADVANCING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ SOLIDARITY AND MOVEMENT:

A I P P 2 0 1 4 A N N U A L R E P O R T
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme Reports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Reports</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Programme</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Women Programme</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Development Programme</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Capacity Building Programme</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Strengthening</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Challenges and Recommendations in Programme Implementation  | 43   |
| Finance Report                                              | 47   |
| 2014 Financial Statement                                    | 52   |
AIPP extends its sincere appreciation and gratitude to all our donors for their trust and generous support. We fully acknowledge the financial contributions of the following institutions as core donors of AIPP—International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Tamalpais Trust Fund, and Oxfam Australia; as well as our project or programme-specific donors—European Instrument on Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) of the European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Land Coalition (ILC), Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), The German Catholic Bishops’ Organisation for Development Cooperation (MISEREOR), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries from Deforestation (UN-REDD), Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre, UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, UN Women, The Christensen Fund (TCF), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), and Oxfam Novib.

AIPP also extends its deep appreciation to all its members, partner-organizations, and institutions for their support, collaboration and cooperation in advancing the rights and welfare of indigenous peoples in Asia and beyond. We also remain indebted to all the individuals who have provided their expertise, advise and other forms of invaluable support to AIPP programmes and to strengthening the organization.
ACRONYMS

ADB      Asian Development Bank
AIPNEE   Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy
AIPP     Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AMAN     Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
          (Indigenous Peoples’ Alliance of the Archipelago)
APIYN    Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network
ASEAN    Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCMIN    Climate Change Monitoring and Information Sharing Network
CEDAW    Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD     Committee on the Elimination on Racial Discrimination
CSO      Civil Society Organizations
EC       Executive Council
EMRIP    Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ESCAP    Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO      Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC     Free Prior and Informed Consent
HRCPA    Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
ICT      Information Communication Technology
IPHRD    Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders
IFI      International Financial Institutions
ILO      International Labour Organization
IVA      Indigenous Voices in Asia
IVAN     Indigenous Voices in Asia Network
KASAPI   Koalisyon ng mga Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas
          (National Coalition of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines)
KEF      Kalahan Educational Foundation
NGOs     Non-Governmental Organizations
NCIP     National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PAFID    Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
REDD     Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TOT      Training of Trainers
UN       United Nations
UNDRIP   Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UPR      Universal Periodic Review
UNPFii   United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
WB       World Bank
WCIP     World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
The year 2014 was a very productive year for AIPP in the sustained and expanded implementation of its programmes. The secretariat, in partnership with members and other organisations have implemented 8 multi-year projects in 11 countries in addition to other activities. Across all the programmes, awareness-raising and capacity building has intensified in at least 10 countries in Asia. The use of ICT and social media has proven to be an effective channel of information sharing (facebook, twitter), raising the visibility of the issues, struggles and aspirations of indigenous peoples in Asia. AIPPs work on capacity building also multiplied to cover other issues such as on climate change adaptation, securing land rights through community mapping, as well as on institutional building with trainings on organizational and finance management, leadership and advocacy among others.

One of the biggest advancement of AIPP in 2014 is the gender mainstreaming in line with its policy implementation. Aside from increased participation of women in AIPP activities, all the programmes have included in their publications, trainings and information sharing the specific issues, concerns, perspectives and aspirations of indigenous women in addition to specific activities on indigenous women. This key step forward is enlarging the knowledge and attention to indigenous women thereby raising their visibility.

AIPP has also sustained its different networks, providing broader channel for information exchange, advocacy and networking at the all levels. These networks are the Indigenous Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD) the Indigenous Voice Asia- Network (IVA), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE), and the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN).

The widespread advocacy and networking undertaken at the regional and global levels has further increased the recognition and profile of AIPP as the indigenous voice in Asia on different issues such as human rights, climate change and environment, sustainable development, indigenous women among others. This is complimented by the wide distribution of AIPP publications in 2014. AIPP has actively collaborated with UN agencies in co-organizing or hosting important events during this period such as with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UN Women, UNDP/UN-REDD Programme as well as with regional and international civil society organisations.
The Executive Council (EC) continues to provide its leadership to AIPP through its collective decisions undertaken in its regular meetings as well as in between meetings. Likewise, the EC members increased their participation in the advocacy and other activities of AIPP at the national, regional and global levels. Further, the expanded secretariat has undergone a process of strengthening its overall management with the support of a consultant. A comprehensive organizational Manual was produced and approved by the EC.

As AIPP continues to be a solid regional platform for solidarity and cooperation of indigenous peoples in Asia, it needs to further systematize its programme implementation, and ensure that its rapid growth will be sustainable.
Overall Objective: Indigenous organizations and indigenous human rights defenders increased their capacity in documentation and advocacy at the national, regional and international levels to promote, protect, and defend their individual and collective rights.

INTRODUCTION

The Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme (HRCPA) ended 2014 with gains built from the previous years. The human rights trainings and awareness-building activities through the years are producing results with the achievements enumerated below. The challenges remain in terms of sustaining and supporting national/local capacity-building work and meeting the needs of indigenous peoples human rights defenders (IPHRD) who are at risk due to lack of sustained funding and systematic monitoring and follow up. The challenge of language remains but members and partners are enthusiastic in translating materials relevant to their work and this must be encouraged and supported.

I. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A. AWARENESS RAISING, INFORMATION SHARING AND PUBLICATIONS

- 33 community seminars of the 29 target (114% achievement) with 1,328 participants (39% females, 61% males) conducted in 7 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Malaysia, NorthEast India, Nepal, Thailand, and Indonesia).

- The topics of the community seminars were the following: international humanitarian laws; Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, skills sharing on leadership involving women, analytical skills, documentation and advocacy, and on issues (oil exploration, Forest Rights Act, and extractive mining among others) that communities are facing at the local/national level.
• Increase of 130% from 189 in 2013 to 435 in 2014 of uploaded information in the IPHRD website (http://www.iphrdefenders.net) on key human rights updates in 14 countries (384 items), urgent alerts/petitions/letters of concern, press statements, regional and international developments, resources, and reports. For 2014, the website had 7,678 unique visitors (30% directly accessed the website while others from the links from the social networking sites) and most of which are from countries outside Asia.

• Reactivation of the Facebook and Twitter accounts in July with the Facebook page having 486 likes and 58 followers in Twitter.


• 25 urgent alerts/petitions/letters of concern, 3 AIPP press statements, 15 statements, 26 regional and international developments, 11 resources, 20 IFI-related news/information, and various announcements and country-specific news uploaded/shared in the mailing lists.

**B. CAPACITY BUILDING**

• 17 organizations in 8 countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines) increased their understanding and awareness of the IFI policies on indigenous peoples, grievance mechanisms, human rights documentation of IPHRD.
Training participants of the IFI training conducted in Sagada, Mt. Province, Philippines

Training participants of the IFI training in Sagada, Mt. Province, Philippines

- 175 (38% are women) from 152 in 2013 (30% increase) IPHRDs trained on human rights documentation, monitoring and advocacy and on IFI safeguard policies and grievance mechanisms from 3 regional trainings and 2 national trainings (Malaysia, Thailand) indicating strengthened capacity of IPHRDs on human rights work.

- 17 partner organizations from 8 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand) increased their knowledge on finance and organizational management.
• Three (3) complaints submitted to IFIs from Cambodia and Nepal to the World Bank and from Malaysia to the ADB demonstrating increased ability of communities to use the redress mechanisms of IFIs to defend their rights combined with community mobilizations and organizing.

• Improved quality work of IPHRDs with sustained follow-up of 3 cases in Cambodia on dams and economic land concessions; at least 17 cases in Nepal on IFI funded projects and cultural rights violations among others; and 2 targeted documentation of cases in Indonesia which included awareness-raising and documentation work towards establishing the evidence for the cases in East Kalimantan and Moluccas Island on the illegal acquisition by private companies of the ancestral waters of indigenous communities.

• Four (4) press conferences held by Cambodia IPHRDs and their communities to expose the human rights violations they face and forward their demands, and at least 1 fact-finding mission in Nepal with the participation of media, demonstrating the increasing capacity to engage mainstream media in their advocacy.
• 19 cases of IPHRDs at risk and their communities were supported in various ways which is down from 29 in 2013. However, the needs remain with legal assistance as priority, demonstrating the increasing capacity of IPHRDs at risk and their communities to respond to legal harassment, threats and take affirmative actions by engaging competent lawyers and filing cases.

• Although there is a lower ratio of the IPHRD Fund going to legal assistance from 63% in 2013 to 52% for 2014, the amount provided is almost the same. An impact study on the IPHRD Fund¹ was published and widely distributed to generate continuing support for IPHRDs at risk.

• 3 communities in Cambodia have engaged a competent law firm to provide legal counsel, representation and legal literacy in their defense of their lands, territories and resources against plantation and dam concessionaires, enabling the lawyers to hone their skills in handling cases involving defense of indigenous peoples’ rights.

• In Indonesia, the setting-up of the Indigenous Law Firm of AMAN, is a firm evidence of the maturing legal practice of indigenous lawyers to specialize in the defense of their peoples’ rights.

C. ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS

C.1 Monitoring and documentation of human rights violations

¹ The full report can be accessed in this link: http://www.iphrdefenders.net/resources/publications/12-supporting-indigenous-peoples-human-rights-defenders-at-risk-the-iphrd-fund
• 109 cases of human rights violations have been entered in the database up from 97 cases in 2013. Of these, 60% are firsthand information from the country level partners and the rest are from web monitoring.

• 43% of the cases submitted are violations of the collective land rights of indigenous peoples. Almost all cases in Cambodia are concessions over indigenous territories. In Bangladesh, communal and sexual violence still top reported cases, while in NorthEast India, a total of 30 cases of child trafficking were listed in government reports. Nepal reports violations against cultural rights, particularly cow slaughter, apart from displacement due to development projects with some being funded by the international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

C.2 LOBBY AND CAMPAIGNS

• 4 briefing papers were written on the following themes: overview of the state of indigenous peoples in Asia [translated into 9 languages], the situation of indigenous peoples affected by projects funded by international financial institutions, access to remedy of indigenous peoples affected by corporate activities, and on extractive industries and indigenous peoples, which have been used in key UN meetings and other regional and international events.
The translated versions of the overview have been distributed to donors, government offices, NGOs, and other actors in the respective countries, aside from being used as a resource material for education and awareness-raising. These demonstrate the capacity of national partners to adapt and use materials to meet the increasing need for more briefing papers on specific topics.

Use of AIPP database in the ILO project on monitoring the implementation of the UNDRIP, and for the briefing papers, demonstrating the importance of maintaining a systematic, updated and validated database.

Breakthrough with the first Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities Forum where indigenous peoples in Myanmar met, indicating the growing self-identification as indigenous peoples and making themselves visible nationally.

AIPP documents on IFI-related analysis, positions and recommendations and the outcome document of the IFI regional training are being used by indigenous representatives to the country consultations conducted by the World Bank, demonstrating the need for more analytical pieces on thematic issues at the regional level to serve local/national advocacies.

17 cases from 8 countries [Bangladesh, Cambodia, India (7 cases), Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand] and 1 from the Secretariat were communicated to the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples indicating the sustained engagement of partners with the SR.

9 interventions to the UNPFii and 5 to the EMRIP were made aside from submissions made to the UN President of the General Assembly on the WCIP, the CERD, the WB and ADB, and the ASEAN.

AIPP continues to provide support for regional and international advocacy work by facilitating Asia participation, inputs and critique to the WCIP and its Outcome Document [OD], and acting as focal point for the Post-2015 engagement in the Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism established by the UN Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP], coordinating inputs to the OD of the UN Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda. The challenge is how to keep up with the negotiations on the OD considering the limited human resources working on this process.

10 petitions were submitted to the governments of 6 countries [Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand] on human rights violations against indigenous peoples. Only two of the petitions received substantive response and 3 were acknowledged/undergoing investigation while the rest received no response at all from the concerned government agencies. This is indicative of the need to step up follow-up actions on cases submitted to governments.
D. NETWORKING

- 3 networks namely, IPHRD Network, AIPNEE and IPADB Monitor, coordinated by the Secretariat cleaned up with the following membership as of 31 December 2014:
  
a. iphrdefenders@lists.riseup.net = 95
b. ipadbmonitor@lists.riseup.net = 88
c. aipnee@lists.riseup.net = 73

Communication is sustained through mailing list but there is not much interactive engagement indicating the need for more creative ways to enhance online conversations among the members.

- Advocacy action plan of the IPHRDs, NGOs and communities working on IFI-related demonstrating increased solidarity and collaboration.

- Contact with at least 58 local and national organizations within Myanmar and new linkages with 2 human rights organizations [1 global, 1 Mekong] and with the Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) and the Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University.

- Increased capacity and consolidation of the IPHRD Network through training on the UNDRIP as the integration of all the available human rights instruments, and the need to monitor its implementation, gender mainstreaming and tips on proposal-making.

- Strengthened Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries (AIPNEE), the regional platform for solidarity and cooperation for indigenous communities and organizations affected by/working on extractive industries advocacy, through an expanded membership.
Overall Objective: The collective rights to land, territories and resources of the indigenous peoples in Asia as well as the indigenous knowledge on sustainable natural resource management systems, food sovereignty and livelihoods are protected, respected and recognized at local, national, regional and international levels.

INTRODUCTION

The Environment Programme has 15 project partners from among AIPP members and partners in 10 countries namely, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Currently, the programme is implementing four projects: two projects on climate change and two on natural resource management of which one is focusing on the role and contributions of indigenous women in natural resource management.

The planned activities in 2014 were implemented and have gained progressive achievements both at the national and regional levels.

The entire 15 project partners in 10 countries are advancing in their strategy and capacity to implement the project and achieved most of the annual targets and in some component beyond the set targets; except for delays in the production of some of the educational materials.
I. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Awareness raising and information sharing

- Information sharing at the regional level was sustained and expanded through the Climate Change Monitoring Information Network (CCMIN) website, listserv and Twitter and Facebook social network accounts.

- For 2014, 70 news articles, publications, submissions, statements, training manual, briefing papers and videos were shared through the CCMIN network. There has also been an increase of 59% in the “likes” to the CCMIN Facebook page from 378 to 635.

- At the national level, project partners in Nepal, Vietnam, Myanmar and Thailand are actively sharing AIPP information in their respective websites.

- In Nepal, topics on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), indigenous peoples’ rights and natural resource management were broadcast on radio in two stations in Khas Nepali, Kulung and Tamang languages reaching 200,000 people.

- Also in Nepal, the national print media (Gorkhapatra Daily) and three local print media regularly publish news about AIPP intervention and its impact.

- In Vietnam, 100 news articles were published through different information channels: 23 articles in newspapers and magazines, 26 news in televisions (reports, break news), 51 reports on climate change in local radio stations, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, as well as on the protection and development of natural resources reaching 7 provinces.

- The dissemination of educational materials produced by AIPP is further expanded through the translation of 11 educational materials on advocacy, FPIC, indigenous women’s rights, roles and contributions of indigenous women in sustainable resource management, and other key documents relating to environment advocacy processes into 11 languages (Odia, Thai, Burmese, Nepali, Tamang, Kulung, Karen, Khas – Nepali, Bangla, Khmer, and Vietnamese).

- Organizations outside Asia have taken interest in AIPP’s educational materials with 2 organizations translating the materials on Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Indigenous Peoples, Climate Change and REDD+ to Spanish and Sranan.

B. Capacity Building

- The programme conducted 69 capacity building and skills development activities at the national and local levels benefiting 1,939 participants (57% female and 43% male).
In the trainings, the participants were able to increase their knowledge and skills on project management, adaptation, forest rights, resource inventory and community resource management, community mapping, Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA), and sustainable agricultural practices.
Baseline surveys were completed by partners in Myanmar, India, Nepal, Vietnam and Thailand covering 24 project villages.

Seven indigenous organizations in Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar and India strengthened their solidarity and increased their knowledge on sustainable resource management, advocacy, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction practices through the exchange visits conducted.

C. Advocacy and campaigns

- At national and local levels, lobby and advocacy work among AIPP partners and members in asserting their collective rights to their governments are increasing as exemplified by the following activities conducted:
  
  - In Orissa, India, the Adivasi Navjeewan Gathan Navjyoti Agua (ANGNA), an AIPP member and project partner of the programme, organized a rally participated by 600 supporters. They submitted 4 memoranda to the relevant departments for land titles, health issues, education and development. They also made a submission to the Prime Minister of India to support the World Conference of the Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).
  
  - A community lobby to the government to accelerate the process of issuing land titles as provided in the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 was also conducted in Jharkhand, India.
  
  - The project partners in India were highly appreciated by the government on their contribution to the Community Education and Public Awareness (CEPA).
- All the programme partners in 10 countries (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) have started to either dialogue, engage or collaborate with their governments in varying degrees for the recognition of their rights and to also raise their concerns particularly with the following departments: National Security Council, Indonesian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Planas PRB), Public Works and Highways, Trade and Industry, Forest, Revenue, Irrigation and Canal, Education, Local administration, Culture, Tribal Welfare or Minority development, Universities, Natural Resource and Environment, Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD), National Human Rights Commission, Red Cross, Public health and Public Work, Marine and Fisheries, and Tourism among others.

- Three national dialogues related to REDD+ were held for the first time in partnership with the UNREDD Programme between the government and indigenous peoples including UN agencies in Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Myanmar. In these, the governments committed to support the capacity building of indigenous peoples and to ensure their representation in relevant REDD+ and technical working groups.

- The engagement of indigenous peoples at the national level however is still highly dominated by men indicated by 70% male representation and 30% female out of the total 115 participants in different activities.

- At the regional and international levels, the programme was able to sustain and strengthen its engagement with the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) civil society forum, Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and with the Inter-governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In the latter, they mentioned AIPP in their scoping report as strategic partner for the Asia-Pacific region.

- Participants to the National Preparation Meeting of Indigenous Peoples on Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples Rights in Yangon, Myanmar.
Mr Famark Hlawnching sharing the position of AIPP during the side event in the intersessional meeting on UNFCCC in Bonn

- The following briefing papers were published for the various advocacy events to raise the awareness of the participating governments and civil society organizations on the concerns of indigenous peoples on the said issues: shifting cultivation, livelihood and food security; Non carbon benefits in REDD+: Indigenous peoples perspectives and recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and on Safeguards information System (SIS) in REDD.

- AIPP, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP) conducted a research on the shifting cultivation practices of indigenous peoples in 7 countries namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, North East India, Nepal, Myanmar and Thailand to strengthen the advocacy for the recognition of the traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples. The findings of the research were presented in a Regional Workshop and published in a briefing paper distributed in key regional and international events.

- **D. Networking**

  Networking with new agencies is expanding at the national and regional levels, while strengthening and sustaining previous ones through information outreach, campaign and implementation of project activities.

  - In North Maluku, Indonesia, AMAN along with 24 different organizations including indigenous peoples organizations and non-IPOs, student bodies, media and departmental agencies and communities, established a network to save the Kao Bay biodiversity in the traditional territories of the Pagu community.
In the Philippines, KASAPI networked with NCIP, PAFID and KEF for technical support in conducting dialogues with the government agencies. They facilitated the formation of federations of communities into “Ikalahan-Kalanguya Ancestral Domain Development Council”.

In India, the project partners were able to network with 16 Adivasi groups in the conduct of their rally and submission of memorandum to the government.

At the national and regional levels the programme was able to expand its network with 13 organizations/agencies/institutions and has sustained and strengthened its collaboration/engagement with 34 organizations including governments and UN agencies.

II. LESSONS LEARNED

The production and translation of video and comic books are encouraging as these materials are highly appreciated by the partners and communities especially in the conduct of their various awareness raising and capacity building activities.

Exchange visits generate high interest among the partners and provide an opportunity for replication of good practices, however, early and systematized preparations are a prerequisite for successful exchange visits.

The use of participatory and flexible tools is empowering the community and creating rippling effects in adaptation strategy and community preparedness initiatives to disaster risk reduction. For example, these tools are contributing to peace building and strengthening traditional institutions in the Pagu communities in Indonesia.

The conduct of Skype meeting is useful in getting regular project implementation updates from partners.

The celebration at the national level of Indigenous Peoples’ Day, Environment Day, Forest Day and Women’s Day is a good platform for awareness raising and advocacy for the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights.

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2 Korean Civil Society Network, Green Korea, UNDP-UNEP-IUCN global Ecosystem –Based Adaptation (EBA), Ramsar Network Japan, Peace seed Japan, Stockholm Resilience Centre, FAO Rome, IPBES task force, Global Forest Coalition,Repo Consultancy Ltd on Indigenous Environment Management, World Network of Indigenous Land & Sea Managers and Associate Press India, Institute of Forestry Research-Malaysia, and the University of Malaysia, Sabah

• The use of multimedia for information sharing such as CCMIN website, list
serve, social networks such as Facebook and Twitter, community media like
radio, print media, is highly encouraging for generating awareness and
advocacy at all levels both by regional secretariat and by partners.

• Having diverse avenues to do advocacy, documentation and production of
good case studies, researches and briefing paper are always supportive for
evidence based advocacy
Overall Objective: Indigenous women in Asia assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples

INTRODUCTION

The Indigenous Women’s Programme was established in 2010 at the Regional Secretariat to promote indigenous women’s rights. It encompasses capacity building activities for empowerment, advocacy and networking from the grassroots to the international levels on key issues related to indigenous women. Its network of indigenous women’s organizations is composed of members, project partners and activity collaborators in some countries in the region. The programme ensures the implementation of AIPP’s Gender Policy adopted by the members during the 6th General Assembly in 2012.

For 2014, the programme implemented a continuing project with UN Women, Asia Pacific Regional Office in Bangkok and a new project on strengthening the capacity of indigenous women supported by Oxfam Novib. The activities were mainly on capacity building of indigenous women, including men, advocacy and lobbying for rights of indigenous women at the national, regional and international levels. Besides support for the advocacy work at the national and regional levels and building solidarity network with indigenous women and other likeminded organizations, strengthening these networks at both levels was also a major task that was completed. Likewise, mainstreaming gender within the AIPP secretariat and among partners/members was a key priority of Indigenous Women’s Programme.
### I. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

#### A. Awareness Raising

- Increased awareness of 140 participants (96 women and 44 men) in Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam through the conduct of community seminars on indigenous peoples’ rights in general, and indigenous women in particular, and on international human rights instruments such as the UNDRIP and CEDAW

- Increased awareness of the wider public on the roles and contributions of indigenous women to the indigenous peoples’ movement in the region through the publication of indigenous women’s stories from various countries and dedicated sections on indigenous women in the various AIPP publications

#### B. Capacity Building

- 230 indigenous women and men from 5 countries (India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Thailand) were provided skills and knowledge on human rights documentation and advocacy, leadership, and financial management. The trainees of the human rights documentation trainings engaged in data gathering and reporting of human rights violations and cases of violence against indigenous women in their respective localities/countries.

- Through the various trainings and activities, some indigenous women participants became active leaders in advocating for the human rights of indigenous women, and against Violence Against Women (VAW) and many other issues relevant to the context of their communities.

- Indigenous women are now actively participating at the community level, and claiming spaces for decision-making.

*Data processing workshop at Stung Treng province, Cambodia*
C. Networking and Advocacy

- Increased visibility of AIPP and its work, especially on indigenous women through participation in various regional and international platforms and submissions to theme-related sessions of the various UN bodies. In particular, as a result of the collaborative advocacy work of indigenous women from national and global levels, the special needs and priorities of indigenous women were recognized in the UN Outcome Document during the session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2014.

- Increased awareness of government officials, parliamentarians, ministers in Cambodia, Indonesia and India through the conduct of national advocacy and consultation meetings to mainstream indigenous peoples’ and women’s issues and concerns and get commitments from concerned authorities on the protection of indigenous peoples’ rights. The national level advocacy and consultations in the aforementioned countries were participated by a total of 126 participants (114 women and 12 men).
• Strengthened collaboration with the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) and other women’s organizations through the conduct of joint activities on key international events such as the International Women’s Day, and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, among others.

• Established and strengthened coordination and collaboration with regional and global women and indigenous women’s organizations such as Oxfam GB, Oxfam Australia, Exodus Team and International Women’s Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW), among others.

• Strengthened solidarity and collaboration among indigenous women’s organizations in the Mekong through the conduct of cross-learning exchange visit.

Implementation of the AIPP Gender Policy

AIPP has made significant progress in terms of implementing the gender policy within the secretariat and among our partners and members. This year, we focused on building awareness and sensitization activities including orientation sessions in the secretariat. Likewise, gender session was one of the key components in all the regional events and meetings including in the Executive Council meetings, Indigenous Women Programme Committee Meetings, Regional Trainings, and Partners Meetings to build more clarity and understanding of gender mainstreaming not only for mere participation but also at governance level.

The key achievements in relation to the implementation of Gender Policy for 2014 are as follows:

• Increased awareness and consciousness on gender mainstreaming among the governance body of AIPP, the secretariat and among AIPP members and partners through the conduct of a total of 8 gender mainstreaming sessions, translation of the Gender Policy in 10 languages and publication of the Gender Manual. This resulted to the inclusion of women’s rights and issues in their work including women participation to key events at all levels.
• The conduct of a gender survey responded to by around 9 out of the 47 AIPP member organizations established initial baseline on AIPP members’ gender work. Further follow-up is needed for AIPP to be able to develop a more strategic approach on how to support its members in Gender Policy implementation.

• Increased awareness of AIPP members and partners of the AIPP Gender Policy through its translation to 9 national languages

The gender disaggregated data shows the participation of indigenous men and women in various national and regional level capacity building trainings. The data shows a positively higher number of indigenous women compared to men in these trainings organized by Indigenous Women, Environment, Communication and Development and Regional Capacity Building programmes. This implies increased accessibility of such activities by women. Out of the total 3,704 participants, 2,077 are women, 1627 are men and 2 are from the third gender community. Notable is the third gender’s first time participation in AIPP events/activities.

III. Lessons Learned

• From the experiences gained during the project implementation, men often felt threatened by these activities thus more men should be involved in the project activities. Moreover it is sometimes necessary to conduct activities for
women and men separately and then together, in order to first sensitize the men on women's equal human rights.

- Consultation with project partners while developing project documents is very crucial for effective implementation & building ownership
- Inception meeting was very useful in developing a common understanding for implementation of project activities
- Enhanced collaborative inter-programme coordination increases cost-effectiveness and minimizes overlapping/duplication of work.

Overall, the Indigenous Women's programme has made remarkable achievements in terms of expanding its work from South Asia to South East Asia, especially its focus on the Mekong Sub-Region. The knowledge, information and skills gained through the various trainings, and advocacy activities, have become integral part of the participants, both at the personal and community levels. Where indigenous women networks were non-existent before, they have formed networks/organizations, and there is now increased cooperation from civil society organizations and government agencies which are positive contributors to the sustainability of the project. Further, the Indigenous Women programme now has the ability and knowledge to access state funding that is allocated for them, an information which is being disseminated amongst the broader community. This can be more enhanced with the investment on building and strengthening the indigenous women's network at local, national and regional levels to ensure the rights of indigenous women.
Overall Objective: Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in Asia have greater knowledge of their rights and related issues and advocate for their rights, interest and welfare through various media.

INTRODUCTION

The Communications Development programme is mainly responsible for the production of grassroots-oriented awareness raising materials for indigenous organizations and communities; the promotion of creative indigenous (community) media and engagement with media to mainstream indigenous rights and issues; and information sharing on key issues and developments and AIPP activities through information and communication technologies. For 2014, the programme has been continuing the implementation of the Indigenous Voices in Asia (IVA) project in the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Nepal. It is strengthening the IVA network which is a platform for indigenous media and organizations, mainstream media and civil society organizations (CSOs) through information sharing and collaboration.

I. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The programme has contributed to greater public awareness about arising issues and concerns of IPs in Asia through timely sharing of information and continuous improvement of information screening and sharing system.

- The continued production of educational materials, translation of important UN documents and conduct of community film screenings have also contributed to increased indigenous communities’ awareness about their rights and available mechanisms to protect these.

- The number of skilled indigenous journalists working in local community media organizations has increased and the quality of stories written by some of the journalists/reporters has improved that their stories are used in mainstream media.

- The IP movement for greater access to information and the right to establish indigenous media has gained momentum, with more visibility and recognition by different sectors including mainstream media, CSOs and government officials.
A. Awareness raising and information dissemination

- As part of raising awareness about IPs’ rights and issues in Asia, the programme continued the regular sharing of IP-related information through AIPP websites, E-newsletter and social network sites, produced educational and advocacy materials and organized film screenings.

- The page views on AIPP main website increased by 39% and 400% on IVA websites while Facebook followers have increased by 32% and e-newsletter subscribers increased by 33% compared to the 2013 statistics.
The establishment of resource centers in Cambodia, Nepal and Thailand not only improved the indigenous communities’ access to information but also provided an added channel of expression of their issues and concerns to other stakeholders such as researchers, government officials and CSOs, among many others.

As a result of the establishment of resources centers:

- Two indigenous communities in Cambodia have better access to information as well as channels to express their community issues and concerns by making use of available resources and Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the two newly established community resources centers.

- The indigenous youth volunteers from the communities who now manage the centers are using the available equipment and ICT to share their communities’ issues through social network sites and community radios.

- The centers are also serving as a meeting point for community members to interact and conduct meetings and exchanges among themselves as well as with government officials and other civil society groups.

- The AIPP resource center in Chiang Mai is also serving as a center to share related information on Asia indigenous peoples to CSOs, journalists and researchers. It also hosted a film screening event on “Women Misrepresentation in Media,” with 40 participants from various CSOs.

Indigenous communities from at least eight countries in Asia became more aware about the protection and assertion of their rights as well as the prevailing national and regional mechanisms through educational materials such as info-posters, comic books, videos and other publications produced and translated by AIPP, including important indigenous peoples-related UN documents.

AIPP educational materials and publications are widely used by indigenous peoples’ organizations and CSOs in their community trainings.

Indigenous communities are using the translated documents as reference for their lobby with their government on the protection and respect of their rights and welfare.

IPs from 36 communities in five countries, who participated in AIPP film screen events, were also inspired by the video on how Cambodian indigenous women are asserting their rights to protect their forests, especially the resin trees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of educational material</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Translated to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Info Poster on Rights to Development</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Nepali, Khmer, Thai, Bahasa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia, Bahasa, Malaysia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filipino, Burmese, Tetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Info Poster on Human Rights and Militarization</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Nepali, Khmer, Thai, Bahasa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia, Bahasa, Malaysia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filipino, Burmese, Tetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Practical Guide for Media Professionals on Reporting Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Guide Book</td>
<td>Nepali, Khmer, Thai, Bahasa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia, Bahasa, Malaysia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filipino, Burmese, Tetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Right to Self-determination and development of Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Comic book</td>
<td>Nepali, Khmer, Thai, Bahasa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia, Bahasa, Malaysia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filipino, Burmese, Tetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vanishing Culture of Surei Indigenous community in Nepal</td>
<td>Documentary Video</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Right to Self-determination and development of Indigenous peoples</td>
<td>Animation Video</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Learning Lessons and Skills in Indigenous Media Advocacy: A report on skills sharing programme of Indigenous Voices in Asia</td>
<td>Lesson Learn report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Indigenous Media, Freedom of Expression and Right to Information</td>
<td>Briefing Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hero and Martyrs</td>
<td>Publications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Publications produced and translated by programme in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Video titles</th>
<th>Languages translated into</th>
<th>Partner organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our Ancestral Land (Animation)</td>
<td>Khmer, Thai, Tetun</td>
<td>Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Can We Go Back (Documentary)</td>
<td>verting into</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights in Action: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (Animation)</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>Covalima Youth Center (CYC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message from Indigenous Women (Documentary)</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>Kapaeng Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Women Rights (Animation)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (YFIN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- List of videos translated and screened in communities by members
B. Capacity building

Capacity building of indigenous media practitioners, community members and rights activists on various media skills continued to expand in 2014 as part of the programme effort to support IPs to be able to effectively advocate for their rights, issues and welfare through media.
• At the regional level, two skills and experiences-sharing exchanges conducted in the Philippines and Nepal enhanced the knowledge and skills of 49 (69% Male, 31% Female) indigenous journalists from five countries (Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia and Nepal) on producing video for advocacy, developing community radio programs and establishing and managing indigenous media networks.

• The knowledge and experiences shared by the participants during the two exchanges were documented and published for wider sharing and replication.

• At the national level, 435 (57% Male, 43% Female) indigenous journalists, community members, rights activists and volunteers from IVA partner countries acquired and increased their media-related knowledge and facilitation skills from different trainings.

• Some of the trainees are now working in different national and community media agencies like the Thai Public Broadcast Service TV station in Thailand, Radio Sagada in the Philippines, Gelora Radio in Indonesia and the provincial radio in Anhchnang Rung commune in Cambodia, among others.
Young Indigenous Lady from Cambodia working on radio program

A Member of Indigenous Media Network (IMN) from Thailand interviewing one of the attendances of a.jpg

Gender Disaggregated data of participants from both regional and national level capacity building
C. Networking and Advocacy

- The programme and its partners increased the engagement with mainstream media professionals, academic institution and local government officials through multi-stakeholder dialogue workshops, exchanges and submission/production of briefing papers to gain their support in mainstreaming IPs’ issues through media and in creating an enabling environment for IPs to set up their own media.

- The conduct of “Regional Dialogue Workshop with Media on Emerging Issues and Concerns of Indigenous Peoples in ASEAN” enhanced the knowledge of 56 (34 Male and 22 Female) participants from mainstream media, CSOs, IP organizations and indigenous community members on the overall media situation in ASEAN and the common challenges faced by IPs in the region. The event strengthened networking and future collaboration among IPOs, CSOs and media professionals as a collaborative one-year action plan was developed.

- The awarding of “Indigenous Voices in Asia Awards” to journalists at the regional and national levels did not only foster a better relationship with media professionals but also drew their attention to IPs’ issues. This event also contributed to the increasing visibility of IVAN. The membership of IVAN increased by 41% from 47 members in 2013 to 114 in 2014.

- 491 participants from different sectors – mass media, academe, CSOs, local government officials, indigenous community representatives and indigenous rights activists – participated in nine workshops conducted in Thailand, Nepal and Cambodia.

- Through the workshops, the participants became more aware about the situation and impacts of IPs’ limited access to information within their respective countries. Other results of these workshops include:
  - Improved working relationship between IP organizations and mainstream journalists has resulted to frequent coverage of IPs’ issues and concerns raised by IP organizations.
  - New opportunities for collaborations between mainstream media, academic institutions and IPs’ media network particularly on building the capacity of indigenous youth on media skills were identified.
  - IPs’ movement for greater access to information and freedom of expression become more visible.
• Four briefing papers on the government media policies and their impacts on IPs’ rights to information were produced by IVA project partners and submitted to governments.
• The programme also published a briefing paper on the overall situation of freedom of expression and IPs’ right to information in ASEAN, and the paper was widely circulated on websites and via post.
III. Lessons Learned

- Experiences and skills-sharing provide a reciprocal learning environment for practical knowledge and good practices that are relevant to indigenous communities’ context.

- Collaboration with mainstream media and academic institutions for capacity building activities strengthened the relationship among the different parties and new opportunities for collaboration were identified.

- Community radio still remains as the main medium for IPs to access information. It is thereby important to document lessons learned and experiences from already established indigenous community radio stations and replicate these in other IPs’ area.

- Film screening in indigenous communities followed by discussion about their local issues is a very effective method of empowering indigenous communities and raising their awareness about their rights.

- More advanced media capacity building activities, including internship placement at mainstream media, are needed to increase indigenous journalists’ representation in mainstream media.

- Participation and involvement in other programme’s activities enrich the staff’s understanding of different issues.
Overall Goal: Indigenous leaders and organizations in Asia are empowered to promote and defend their rights, welfare, and interests.

Introduction

The Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Programme implements capacity development activities for AIPP members and networks with the objective of empowering indigenous communities and organizations for them to be able to effectively advocate for their rights and welfare. The Youth Platform of AIPP is also being coordinated under the programme with the aim of strengthening the capacities of indigenous youth for them to be able to participate effectively in decision making in matters that directly affect them and their movements.

I. Key Achievements

Overall

The various capacity building activities of the programme had contributed to the increase in skills and knowledge of the participants on key issues affecting them, on relevant laws and policies in their respective countries, and on the UNDRIP and human rights advocacy in general. But beyond this, the various capacity development activities also contributed to the establishment and strengthening of networks and solidarity among indigenous communities and organizations exemplified by the following:

- Increased solidarity among indigenous youth in the region and strengthened collaboration with APIYN in advancing the rights and concerns of indigenous youth in the region and formation of local and national indigenous youth networks in Myanmar and Mainland India. The youth network in Mainland India was more an initiative of the project of the Environment programme being implemented there.

- Formation of network composed of 11 representatives from various traditional institutions in Nepal as an avenue for them to work together to revitalize and strengthen traditional institutions and knowledge transfer and effectively advocate for the constitutional recognition of customary laws and traditional institutions.

- Maximization of the programme’s various activities for stronger solidarity and cooperation among indigenous peoples organizations at the country level. An example of this is the conduct of the 2nd Consultative Meeting of Indigenous
Peoples Human Rights Groups of North East India. In this meeting, a statement was issued by the participants on the alarming rise of human rights violations against indigenous peoples in NE India which was picked up by the local media.

- Increased confidence among communities adversely affected by various projects to effectively advocate for their rights. A case in point is the strengthening of the indigenous communities affected by mega dams in Sarawak by instilling in them a greater sense of collective responsibility and collective action for the common good of the communities and the need for a strong civil movement.

A. Awareness-raising and information sharing including publications

- Increased outreach of AIPP educational materials through the translation of UNDRIP educational materials in Khmer, Karbi and Malay as supplementary materials used in the conduct of the various training of trainers and community seminars in Malaysia, Northeast India and Cambodia.

- 61 (52% female, 48% male) indigenous representatives including women and youth from various communities and indigenous organizations in Malaysia, Cambodia, and Northeast India increased their awareness and knowledge on the UNDRIP, human rights advocacy and key issues facing their country and localities through the conduct of community seminars.
• The community seminars contributed to the strengthening of solidarity and collaboration among indigenous communities and organizations especially those adversely affected by the impacts of development projects (i.e., dams, economic land concessions for plantations)

**B. Capacity Building**

• Increased knowledge and skills of 91 (52% female, 48% male) indigenous leaders/activists in conducting trainings on the UNDRIP, human rights advocacy and youth leadership through the TOT trainings conducted in Timor Leste, Northeast India, Cambodia and Malaysia, thus increasing the local pool of trainers in the said countries.

• Drawing up of action plans for follow-up on awareness raising, capacity building on UNDRIP and human rights advocacy and formulation of strategy plans for engagement of indigenous representatives/organizations with the local government agencies, non-state actors and relevant human rights institutions at different levels.

• Increased capacity building activities focused on indigenous youth with the conduct of the Youth Leadership Trainings at the country and regional levels. In this, 177 (41% female, 59% male) indigenous youth in 12 countries (Timor Leste, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Northeast and Mainland India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal) increased their knowledge on the issues confronting indigenous youth in their respective countries and in the region, on UNDRIP, leadership, gender mainstreaming and human rights advocacy.

![Participants of the youth leadership training](image)

• 481 (13 female and 15 male) indigenous elders and youth in Nepal and Malaysia increased their understanding on the customary laws, practices, importance of identity as well as on relevant laws and policies that have adverse implications on their rights to access their lands, territories and resources.
• Drawing up of action plan in strengthening traditional institutions to be able to effectively advocate for the constitutional recognition of customary laws and traditional institutions in Nepal and the Peoples’ Declaration and Resolution in Malaysia.

C. Advocacy and Campaigns

Through the various awareness raising and capacity development activities particularly in Northeast India, Cambodia and Malaysia, indigenous organizations became more confident to advocate for their rights and issues with their governments. The following are the key advocacy gains of the programme partners in the said countries:

• The trainings in Sarawak helped reinforce the advocacy work of indigenous peoples’ organizations in Sarawak where 12 mega dams are currently underway which will adversely affect indigenous peoples in the area.

• In Cambodia, indigenous communities in the five provinces of Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Koh Kong and Mondulkiri engaged with the local government. Among the actions they had undertaken is the submission of a written complaint to the provincial court against the Chinese companies (Rui Feng and Lang Feng) over the land grabbing/encroachment of their lands for sugarcane plantation. Presently, indigenous communities of Sesan district in Stung Treng and Chong indigenous peoples of Thmor Bang district in Koh Kong province are protesting against the proposed construction of hydropower dams (400 megawatt Lower Sesan II hydropower dam on the Sesan river in Strung Treng province and Stung Cheay Areng Dam on the river of Areng in Koh Kong province.

II. Lessons Learned

• Providing avenues for the sharing of experiences between indigenous elders and the youth is one effective means of knowledge transfer.

• Pre-planning is necessary while making arrangements in bringing elders from far-flung remote areas to the city center.
Overall Objective: The capacity of AIPP’s governance structures and its member-organizations are strengthened to advance the regional movement of indigenous peoples in Asia and they are effectively responding to urgent and emerging issues, needs and challenges regarding indigenous peoples with greater cooperation and solidarity.

Introduction

Strengthening the AIPP as an organization includes among others, the internal and external capacity building of the Regional Secretariat and members and partners; the conduct of the bi-annual Executive Council meetings to discuss key organizational updates and matters needing action; and consultation with AIPP members through the subregional meetings to ensure that AIPP is responding to the needs and priorities of members on the ground.

I. Key Achievements

The Executive Council is the interim decision making body of AIPP in between the General Assembly and is responsible for overseeing the strategic direction and management of AIPP.

- Strengthened collective leadership of the Executive Council (EC) through the successful conduct of EC meetings (twice a year) where collective decisions were undertaken in relation to AIPP’s work such as the approval of the annual plan and budget, partnership guideline, secretariat management concerns, and overall advocacy and networking activities. Likewise there was
an increased participation of EC members in various advocacy activities where eight (4M, 4F) out of 12 EC members were involved in key advocacy events. The EC has also taken swift action of the EC on matters needing their attention (approval of AIPP fund requests, etc)

- Increased consolidation and coordination among AIPP members and partners thru the active facilitation/coordination of the EC members in their respective countries

The AIPP Board is responsible for ensuring that AIPP is complying with the statutory requirements of Thailand and provides guidance to the Secretary General as needed.

- Increased involvement and guidance from the AIPP Board particularly in the establishment of the INA Guesthouse and the Printing Press, support for translation and key events of AIPP

The Programme Committees were established to support and guide the implementation of AIPP’s programmes.

- Improved coordination, involvement and guidance of programme committee members in the implementation of programme activities particularly with the Environment, Communications Development and the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy programmes

Consolidation and institutional strengthening of AIPP Members

- Increased awareness of AIPP members and partners on the policies and guidelines of AIPP through the conduct of orientations at the regional, subregional and national levels and translation of the Finance Policy, Anti-Corruption Policy and Gender Policy of AIPP to at least 10 national languages

- Increased participation of AIPP members in programme implementation in South Asia and the Mekong region. Members were also able to provide inputs to the programmes of AIPP based on their needs and priorities through the conduct of the subregional meetings in the said subregions
• Strengthened country coordination and collaboration among AIPP members and networks through coordination mechanisms identified and implemented by members at the country level such as in Cambodia, Nepal, India, Thailand among others.

• Increased knowledge and skills on finance and organizational management of 96 participants from five countries (Philippines, Bangladesh, Northeast India, Nepal, and Cambodia)

• Increased capacity of Environment programme project partners in project management with the conduct of regular partners’ meeting (face to face and thru Skype), participatory assessments and baseline surveys

• Increased solidarity among indigenous peoples organizations and communities through the strengthening/establishment of networks of indigenous peoples at the local and country levels particularly in Cambodia and Central India

• Enhanced transparency of AIPP programme implementation and organizational documents through the establishment of the file sharing system for members

• Increased interest of indigenous organizations to be members of AIPP with 9 applications received in 2014.

**Staff Development and Management**

• Increased knowledge and skills of the Secretariat on PME including the development of programme/project monitoring templates

• Increased knowledge and skills of the finance staff on the use of Quick Book which they are currently using in their finance recording

• The need for improvement in English as communication tool was targeted with the conduct of the English test and the subsequent English classes for some staff.
• Strengthened team work through the conduct of team building and management structure and systems through the clarification of lines of supervision and reporting and specific roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat in the organizational manual

**Fundraising**

• AIPP was able to reach out to six new donors/agencies (Green Grants Fund, Forest Farm Facilities, Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), UNREDD, FAO, UNESCO)

• 18 proposals/concept notes of varying duration and amount were submitted though majority are short term/one-activity funding: nine were approved, five are pending and four were not approved

**II. Lessons Learned**

• Providing necessary support to EC members gives them more confidence to engage in various advocacy events

• Face to face meetings after their selection of members helps the programme committee members understand their roles and responsibilities

• Follow-up mentoring/coaching of members and partners whether thru Skype or face to face meetings during monitoring trips of programmes is a good approach in actually strengthening the organizational and financial management systems of members and partners. Finance staff should be included in some monitoring trips where there is a need to provide finance management support for partners.

• As members are now gearing to strengthening their solidarity and collaboration and movement formation, documentation of experiences and lessons learned on movement building from the Philippines, Indonesia, etc should be compiled and shared widely to the members


CHALLENGES

- Maximizing current contacts and new networks due to lack of follow-up, information sharing, and exploration of concrete collaboration
- Sustaining the documentation work of trained IPHRDs after termination of financial support
- Integrating human rights as the framework of the programmes
- Creative fundraising especially in support of documentation work and the IPHRD fund
- Language barrier set limitations when dealing with partners and on the participation of indigenous women at regional forums
- Indigenous women representation and participation in programme activities still need to be improved

Project Management and Implementation

- AIPP as the regional project holder often encountered challenges in overall coordination such as: supporting a shared level of understanding of project tools like the log frame, unstable and inconsistent internet access on the ground leading to irregular and sometimes, infrequent contact
- The varying capacities of the project partners and the English language barrier affect the pace of the project implementation and compliance with the timeline and set targets
- The efficiency of the project management is affected by the non-retention of the experienced staff by partner-organisation until the project completion. Among some partners, changes in focal person or project coordinator had adversely affected the implementation pace, timely reporting and AIPP rapport with the donor
- The prevailing political situation at the country level such as election and strikes, and natural disasters and hazards such as floods, typhoons, hurricanes and landslides in some countries not only contribute to the delay in the project implementation but also cause loss and damage to the properties of partners and communities
• Some Donor requirements were rigid and complicated to comply with at both regional and national levels

Information Sharing and Mainstreaming of IP issues to the media

• The two-way sharing of information is still inadequate as there is not much information coming from the members and partners

• Many of the stories on indigenous peoples in mainstream media often focus more on general issues such as land conflicts or environmental degradation with no mention on the impacts to and perspectives of indigenous peoples on those issues. More efforts are needed to sensitize media professionals on indigenous peoples’ rights and issues

• Government restriction on the establishment of community radios in some countries and lack of resources are some factors hindering indigenous peoples to fully utilize the community radios

Awareness Raising and Capacity Building

• Due to low educational background and language barriers, the information absorption and skill acquisition levels of training participants are very limited in some indigenous communities. In future trainings, the training modules should be customized based on the level of participants

• Due to lack of available equipment, many of the trainees who participated in the media skills trainings are yet to make use of their knowledge or practices

• The systematization on the capacity building activities of the programme and of other programmes (i.e., database of pool of trainers, training participants, educational materials, etc.) still needs further improvement

• Sustaining the knowledge and skills gained through the capacity-building activities, follow-through, mentoring, and monitoring the application of knowledge and skills

• Limited availability of competent writers to produce more advocacy materials at the national and regional levels
RECOMMENDATIONS

Advocacy and Networking

- Conduct documentation on the traditional institutions and customary laws of indigenous peoples and disseminate this to increase public awareness, particularly among the younger generations, of the important role that traditional institutions play in the smooth functioning of communities.

- Review and prioritize linkages with broader networks to ensure strategic cooperation for sustained and high impact advocacy on indigenous peoples’ rights and related issues.

- Plan a longer timeframe and more aggressive tracking of publication and communications work, and propose a more generic publication in project activities in future proposals to allow flexibility in featuring urgent issues and developments.

Fundraising

- Along with the Indigenous Learning Institute Fundraising team, formulate a targeted fundraising plan for the establishment of the ILI Center.

- Generate more resources for the translation of materials into local/national languages to meet the needs of partners, as well as provision for interpreters to facilitate the participation of more grassroots activists in national, regional and global events.

- Undertake strategic and creative fundraising for long-term core funding support to sustain the work of the programmes and for institutional strengthening.

- Enhance institutional support for partner-organisations for the sustainability and continuity of their work at the country and local levels.

Capacity Building

- Ensure the conduct of training needs assessment and submission of pre-assessment forms before the conduct of trainings for training designs to be more targeted to address the gap in knowledge and skills of participants.

- Ensure the documentation of lessons learned in capacity building activities across the programmes of AIPP to contribute to the enhancement of the methodologies applied and educational materials used in trainings and awareness raising activities.

- Adopt mentoring mechanisms for follow-through on the skills development of trainees to enable them to practice evidence-based advocacy at the national level.
• Further systematize the database of the programmes to be more responsive to timely needs for advocacy, networking, education and awareness-raising, among other needs
• Sustain staff development on human rights to keep up with regional and global trends in order to contribute to more timely interventions and evidence-based advocacy
• Ensure the proper conduct of inception workshops with partner-organisations especially with the dedicated programme/project staff, key leaders of the partner organization and finance officer before starting projects to establish common understanding on donor requirements, project implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

**Information sharing and Mainstreaming of IP issues to the media**

• Strengthen engagement with indigenous youths and students particularly those taking journalism or media related courses
• As mobile phone usage has increased in indigenous communities, explore ways to utilize the technology for further information dissemination to IPs
• Focus on conducting more advanced media trainings and long-course trainings to enable indigenous journalists to report in mainstream media
• Take a more proactive role to encourage AIPP members to share their local information and make use of IVAN as a channel to publicize their issues
• In collaboration with network members, partner and member organizations, take action to protect and support reporters facing threats for reporting on IPs' issues and concerns
**Overall Receipts and Disbursements**

For 2014, AIPP received a total fund of $2,733,021.58. This amount excludes the balance forwarded from 2013.
The table reflects the percentages of funds received from donors and other sources. In total, AIPP received a total amount of $2,733,021.58 (88,767,994.32 THB) in 2014 which is a 2% increase in terms of amount previously received in Thai baht in 2013.

The European Commission (EC) and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) were the two major donors of AIPP in 2014. Their contributions to the overall budget of AIPP are 16.17% and 15.72% respectively, which supported Organizational Strengthening and the activities of the Human Rights and Environment Programmes. In terms of programme funds, the Environment Programme still receives funding from various donors for both short and long term activities and/or projects.

For 2014, most of the reflected fund received was continuing support from 2013 with additional funds from new and existing donors for the implementation of programme activities. Among the said donors of AIPP are as follows:

- **OXFAM Novib**: Strengthening the Capacities of Indigenous Women and Advancing the Advocacy for Indigenous Women's Rights and Welfare being implemented by the Indigenous Women Programme
- **International Land Coalition (ILC)**: Strengthening Advocacy for Indigenous Peoples’ Land Rights through the Asia Indigenous Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE) being implemented by the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme
- **SIDA**: One year extension of Indigenous Voices in Asia project being implemented by the Communication Development Programme
- **Rainforest Foundation Norway**: Strengthening the Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy (AIPNEE) implemented by the Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme

**Further, AIPP implemented the following one-shot activities:**

- **United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries from Deforestation (UN-REDD)**: Enhancing Dialogues between UN-REDD Program in Asia-Pacific and Indigenous Peoples
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) together with Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)** for Regional Support to Indigenous Peoples for Livelihood and Food Security of Indigenous Peoples: Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat**: The Asia CBD COP Preparatory/Capacity Building meeting and the CBMIS Workshop
2014 Expenditure (in USD)

The Environment Programme has the highest expenditure with a percentage of 28% of the overall. However, compared to 2013’s 32% of total expenditure, there was a decrease in 2014 as most of the expenditures are continuing projects ending in 2015. The Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy Programme is second with a total of 24% of the overall expenditure in 2014. This is a 50% increase from 2013’s expenditure of 12% of the overall expenditure. The other expenditure percentages for 2014 are as follows: Communication Development programme - 18%; Organizational Strengthening - 11%; Indigenous Women programme - 9%; AIPP Admin - 6%; and Regional Capacity Building programme - 4%.

Eleven percent (11%) of the total expenditure was for the organizational strengthening activities and 6% for the administrative costs of AIPP. All in all, 83% of expenditures went for programme and project implementation.

In terms of direct project implementation, AIPP is implementing eight multi-year projects in 11 countries with 14 AIPP members and 10 other organizations which are not AIPP members including support groups.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>NO. OF MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME/S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>• Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>• Communication Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional Capacity Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>• Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Regional Capacity Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Communication Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
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<td>• Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>• Regional Capacity Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Communication Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Communication Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Communication Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Indigenous Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMME</td>
<td>DONORS/PARTNERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational Strengthening (OS)</td>
<td>• International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tamalpais Trust Fund</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OXFAM Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication Development (CD)</td>
<td>• The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HR)</td>
<td>• European Commission (EC)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Labour Organization (ILO)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Land Coalition (ILC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Capacity Building (RCB)</td>
<td>• The German Catholic Bishops’ Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd.(MISEREOR)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Christensen Fund (TCF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment (Envi)</td>
<td>• International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The German Catholic Bishops’ Organisation for Development Cooperation, regd.(MISEREOR)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation(Norad)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries from Deforestation (UN-REDD)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Women (IW)</td>
<td>• United Nations Trust Fund to end Violence Against Women (UNTF to end VAW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), Bangkok office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OXFAM Novib</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION
### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
#### AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AMOUNT IN THB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalent</td>
<td>31,796,364.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidize-partner</td>
<td>4,716,669.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued income from donor</td>
<td>3,063,806.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payment</td>
<td>200,015.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,776,856.51</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property plant and equipments</td>
<td>3,668,129.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non Current Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,668,129.03</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,444,985.54</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</strong></th>
<th>AMOUNT IN THB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received in advance from donor</td>
<td>35,331,912.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidize-partner liabilities</td>
<td>1,078,177.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payable to related party</td>
<td>1,153,822.50</td>
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<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>66,592.96</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,630,505.51</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FUND BALANCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial Fund</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulated incomes over expenditures</td>
<td>5,905,979.46</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fund balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,105,979.46</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS</strong></th>
<th>AMOUNT IN THB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>43,736,484.97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT FOUNDATION  
STATEMENT OF INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT IN THB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOMES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant from donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant contribution for administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOMES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project activities expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOMES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
About Us

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 (5) indigenous women and four (4) are indigenous youth organizations.

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

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

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

108 Soi 6, Moo 5
Tambon Sanpranate Amphur Sansai
Chiang Mai 50210, Thailand

www.aippnet.org, www.ccmin.aippnet.org,
iphrdefenders.net, www.iva.aippnet.org