

# REACHING NEW HEIGHTS AIPP 2011 Annual Report





**AIPPP**

Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact

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**REACHING NEW HEIGHTS:  
2011 ANNUAL REPORT**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) wishes to thank all those who were involved in the successful implementation of its programs and activities. AIPP has made significant achievements in 2011 but these are still small steps forward in the light of the enormous needs of the indigenous movements and communities in Asia. We take pride in our members and networks who have done much in their efforts to make a difference. We are confident that these efforts and achievements will go a long way in contributing to the well being of indigenous peoples in Asia.

AIPP wishes to thank all our project partners, members and networks for their cooperation, hard work, and for making our joint undertakings successful and meaningful!

We express our deep appreciation and thanks to our donors for their generous contributions, which have sustained our partnership. In particular, we would like to thank:

### **Core funders**

- International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)
- Inter Church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)

### **Other donors**

- European Commission (EC)
- Open Society Institute (OSI)
- NORAD
- Plan International
- UN Trust Fund to end violence against women, UN Women

- UN Voluntary Trust Fund on contemporary forms of slavery, OHCHR
- OXFAM Australia
- MISEREOR

AIPP also wishes to thank all individuals and networks who have provided invaluable support and solidarity in our campaign and advocacy work at the regional and international levels. Without their friendship and solidarity, our efforts to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues and address their concerns would have been far more difficult to attain.

Joan Carling  
Secretary General

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## ACRONYMS

### A

AGMS	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AMANTORAYA	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, Toraya
ARMS	Asian Human Rights Monitoring System
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AWN	Adivasi Women's Network

### C

C4E	Communication for Empowerment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCMIN	Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network
CHRO	Chin Human Rights Organization
CIYA	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association
COT	Community Organizers Training
CPA	Cordillera Peoples Alliance
CSDM	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas

### D

DDO	DAMAAN Development Organization
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### E

EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
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## F

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent

## G

GAPE	Global Association for Peoples and Environment (GAPE)
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## H

HDT	Hmong Association for Development in Thailand
HRCPA	Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy

## I

ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
IFI	International Finance Institutions
ILI	Indigenous Learning Institute
IMPECT	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPHRDN	Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network
IW	Indigenous Women
IWCF	Indigenous Women and Child Foundation
IWGIA	International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs
IWNT	Indigenous Women Network of Thailand
IWPC	Indigenous Women Program Committee

## J

JOAS	Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia
JOHAR	Jharkhand Organization for Human Rights

## K

KASAPI	Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas
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## L

LAHURNIP	Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Indigenous Nepalese Peoples
LT	Leadership Training

## N

NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NPMHR	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights
NYF	Nationalities Youth Forum
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

## O

OSI	Open Society Institute
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## P

PACOS	Partners of Community Organizations
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## R

RCB	Regional Capacity Building
RCD	Research and Communication Development
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

## S

SAPA	Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy
SEACeM	Southeast Asia Center for e-Media
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation



## **T**

TFIP	IP Task Force on ASEAN
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
ToT	Training of Trainers

## **U**

UNDP	UN Development Program
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Program on REDD

## **V**

VAW	Violence Against Women
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## **Z**

ZHRF	Zomi Human Rights Foundation
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# Executive Summary



The year 2011 has proven to be another milestone for AIPP. In almost all areas of work, AIPP has made significant advances in awareness raising, capacity building, and lobby and advocacy on indigenous peoples' rights and issues in Asia. Substantive gains were also attained in solidarity building, networking and resource mobilization at all levels—from local to global. These would not have been possible without the achievements of the previous years, complemented by a stronger Regional Secretariat and a committed Executive Council.

The activities of AIPP were scaled-up according to key issues and priorities of its members. As a result, AIPP has become more visible at the local, national, regional and international levels. New areas of work were initiated and emerging issues were addressed, such as the scoping on community-based climate change adaptation; the research on the reproductive health of indigenous women; and indigenous peoples and International Financial Institutions (IFI). Funds to support Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHHRDs) at risk were raised. Direct partnerships with member organizations have increased, leading to the stronger capacities and advocacy work on the ground.

The Human Rights (HRCPA) Program continued to sustain the implementation of key lobby and advocacy activities at the international and regional levels. AIPP has now been recognized as the voice of and lead organization on indigenous peoples' concerns in ASEAN through sustained engagement with the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), with civil society organizations and other institutions. Engagements with UN mechanisms

relating to indigenous peoples and human rights have become more organized due to more effective facilitation and coordination of AIPP on the participation of Asian indigenous peoples.

These efforts were complemented by training on human rights documentation, diplomacy and advocacy at the regional and national levels. The Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network continued to gain strength as a result of these efforts. The financial support generated by AIPP in 2011 from the European Commission is instrumental in ensuring long-term support to the work of IPHRDs, especially at the local and national levels.

The Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Program was able to conduct training on leadership, advocacy on the UNDRIP, and community organizing in 10 countries under the Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI). The Training Manual for Leadership Training and Community Organizing, enriched by the training done in the past three years, was published for wider use. The program has started developing the Training Manual for Indigenous Elders and Governance aimed at strengthening indigenous elders and their leadership roles, and promoting indigenous governance systems. The Training Manual on Financial Management for Community Organizations has also been drafted. The ongoing collection of information for the resource database of indigenous peoples' organizations and leaders in Asia, and compilation of training resources, on the other hand, have been enhanced.

While the implementation of the Research and Communication Development (RCD) Program' activities lagged in the first quarter due to the absence of a full time staff, it has, however, been able to implement most of the targeted activities on information dissemination. Its information activities have reached a wide audience at the grassroots level. The program also started collection of relevant audio-visual materials on indigenous peoples and issues in a more systematic manner that is made available to member organizations. Three websites of AIPP were improved and regularly updated while coordination on community media was started, albeit at a limited level.

The Indigenous Women (IW) Program expanded its work through several initiatives. This included a targeted research on the reproductive health of indigenous women in selected communities in five countries, and a project to support victims of trafficking and child labor in North East India. The ongoing implementation of the UN Women-supported project on the empowerment of indigenous women has achieved positive impacts on the ground—raising aware-



ness on the rights of women and indigenous peoples, mobilizing indigenous women in defense of their rights, and creating positive changes in the behavior of men towards women. Five specific training manuals customized to the needs of indigenous women in the project areas in three countries were developed and published. Inter-community level training (ICT) of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking were also conducted at the community level. Increased participation of indigenous women in different activities at various levels has also been achieved. However, mainstreaming of indigenous women's specific concerns needs further improvement, coupled with effective participation of indigenous women in all activities.

The Environment Program (EP) was created this year by merging two programs—the Climate Change Program and the Program on Biological Diversity and Traditional Knowledge. This newly established program was able to achieve increased awareness and capacities on REDD+ and climate change at the grass-roots level. At the international level, AIPP contributed significantly in the concerted lobby and advocacy of indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC and CBD processes. It expanded its networking on climate change, resulting in additional support and channels for awareness raising and advocacy at the regional level. Engagement and cooperation with UN agencies such as UNEP, FAO and the GEF were enhanced. Four major publications on REDD+, community forest conservation and indigenous peoples, climate change and REDD+ in ASEAN were published and widely distributed.

AIPP has also made substantive gains in the area of organizational strengthening. As a regional federation of indigenous peoples, it continued to strengthen and expand its scope of work with the addition of nine candidate members from five countries—Thailand, Lao and Cambodia, India, and the Philippines. Increased direct partnerships of the Regional Secretariat with member organizations have also brought about enhanced capacities and cooperation on an increased number of activities on the ground. In 2011, AIPP had 24 member partners (member organizations) in 13 countries and 18 non-member partners in 10 countries.

AIPP's governance structures consistently demonstrate transparent, accountable and responsive leadership. Its finance management has been further improved with the implementation of updated finance policies and guidelines. Funding support to AIPP programs has also grown with additional donors to the different programs. As a result, six new staff members were added in 2011



for expanded program implementation. The total number of regional staff now stands at 18, including the Secretary General. Skills and knowledge of the Regional Secretariat were enhanced through an effective staff development program.

In July this year, an external evaluation of AIPP covering the period January 2005 to May 2011 was conducted. The evaluation surfaced the following findings:

- AIPP has significantly contributed to raising the visibility and promoting the aspirations of indigenous peoples in Asia inter alia through research, documentation, publications, advocacy and networking at regional and international levels;
- AIPP has contributed in empowering members and networks and enhanced their capacity to work locally and nationally on their priority concerns;
- AIPP has achieved increased international and regional understanding and recognition of indigenous peoples' rights as reflected in the substantial policy influence and cooperation with UN agencies, donors, human rights organizations, NGOs and, to some extent, governments;
- AIPP has been instrumental in building solidarity of indigenous peoples in the region and beyond, and facilitated in defining common positions within the global indigenous movement, e.g., in the context of climate change policies;
- AIPP has been successful in bringing civil society leaders together with resistance groups for dialogue in situations of conflict;
- AIPP is inspiring indigenous organizations and movements in other regions, particularly Africa and Latin America, as an exemplary regional formation.

The year 2011 has indeed been a year of dramatic growth for AIPP—but with these achievements come more challenges. As AIPP continues to gain strength, there is a necessity to sustain this momentum and bring the indigenous peoples movement in Asia to a higher level. AIPP therefore needs to continue to build its own capacities at all levels, and find ways and means to further develop its self-reliance.





# 1 Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA)

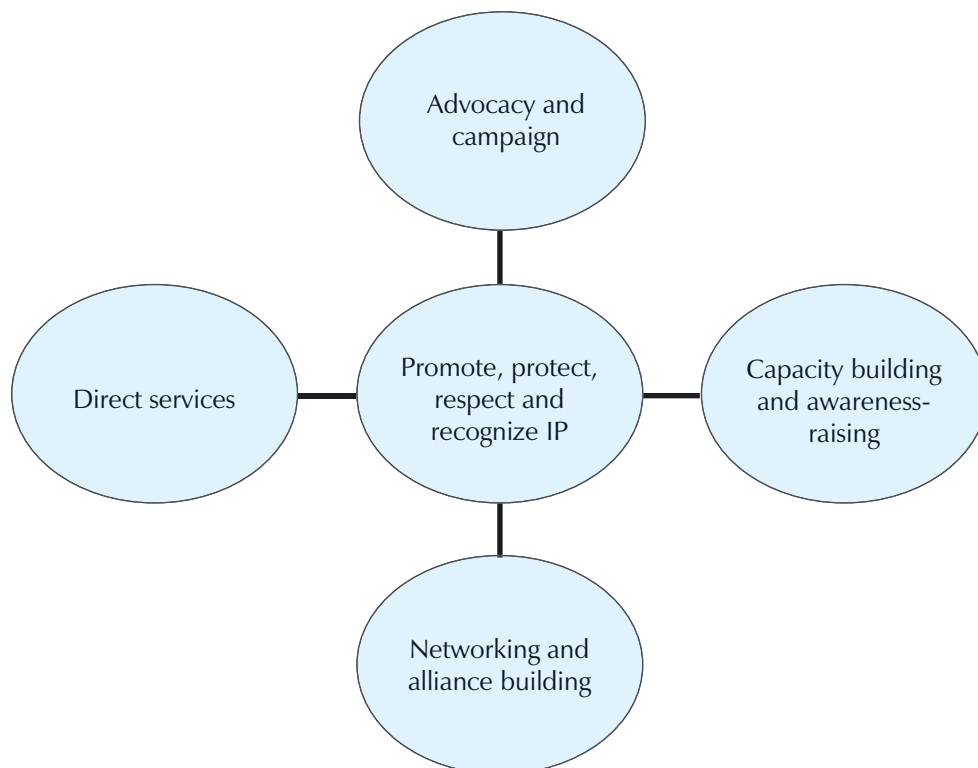
The main aim of this program is to promote the respect, recognition and protection of the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples through advocacy and campaigns, capacity building, and network and alliance-building at the national, regional and international levels.

The human rights situation of indigenous peoples in the Asia region in 2011 has been characterized by worsening violations. Development aggression is increasing, underpinned by aggressive expansion of extractive industries, plantations, energy development, and national/conservation/nature parks, among others. These have encroached on indigenous territories, displacing indigenous peoples from their territories. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of legal recognition of indigenous peoples in many Asian countries, leading to denial, and consequently, violations of their collective rights. Indigenous peoples in the region are, however, seizing all opportunities to claim their rights through various strategies, foremost of which is through advocacy, supported by increased documentation and alliance building.



## 1.0. Key Activities

**Figure 1:** Diagram of HRCPA program



**Table 1:** Table of HRCPA Program components

HRCPA Program components	Areas of work
1. Advocacy and campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN advocacy</li> <li>• ASEAN advocacy</li> <li>• IFI advocacy</li> <li>• Media work</li> <li>• Research and publication</li> <li>• Database management</li> </ul>

2. Capacity building and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills development on human rights documentation and advocacy</li> <li>• Awareness raising on indigenous peoples' rights through training, workshops, seminars, conferences, consultations</li> <li>• Public education</li> </ul>
3. Networking and alliance work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the IPHRD Net</li> <li>• Support group building</li> <li>• Alliance work among CSOs on common issues</li> </ul>
4. Direct Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRD Fund</li> </ul>

## 1.1. Advocacy and Campaigns

Advocacy and campaign activities at different levels (local, regional and global) were conducted by AIPP in 2011. These activities focused on the UN human rights system, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), the international financial institutions (IFIs), and civil society. To support AIPP's evidence-based advocacy, studies were undertaken on specific topics and published to make information available to the wider public as an integral component of its advocacy.

### 1.1.1. UN Advocacy

AIPP has, through the years, been actively participating in the sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP). In both sessions, AIPP convenes The Asia Caucus to collectively decide on advocacy and lobby strategies. Interventions in the form of caucus statements related to the agenda items of the respective sessions are made. Other initiatives include lobbying friendly governments, briefing donors and intergovernmental bodies to support caucus positions and concerns.



Indigenous Representatives from Asia submit report on human rights violations to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of IPs during the 4th Session of the EMRIP. Photo credit: AIPP

“In many Asian countries, governments impose restrictive policies and laws in the name of forest conservation and development, seeking to eradicate shifting cultivation and other traditional livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. This can be equated to cultural genocide as our peoples have relied on traditional livelihoods for generations to survive. In many instances, indigenous farmers are criminalized and fined for practicing our traditional farming systems.”

- Excerpt from the Asia Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus statement on the Agenda Item 3: Follow-up to the Recommendations of the Permanent Forum: (b) Environment, during the UNPFII 10th Session

### **1.1.2. ASEAN Advocacy**

The highlight of the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) advocacy in 2011 was to bring a representative of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights to Bali, Indonesia to meet informally with some members of the AICHR. AIPP seeks to provide quality advice with the AICHR and other ASEAN bodies and national mechanisms by organizing exchange meetings

with indigenous peoples' rights experts. AIPP will continue to explore bringing in more indigenous experts into the region. The series of activities in Bali in the last week of November 2011 were good opportunities for networking with NHRIs (National Human Rights Institutions) who have the protection mandate to address human rights violations of indigenous peoples. It was a good exposure for them to listen to indigenous peoples and their organizations on what is happening on the ground. AIPP and the IP Task Force on ASEAN (TFIP) continued to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues and concerns into the ASEAN civil society platforms, such as the Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy (SAPA) Working Group on ASEAN, SAPA Task Force on ASEAN Human Rights, the SAPA Task Force on ASEAN and the Extractive Industries, and SAPA Task Force on Freedom of Information. Due to its manifold engagements with ASEAN, AIPP accepted the responsibility of sitting in the Regional Steering Committee of SAPA. It is necessary to influence civil society in various ASEAN advocacy platforms to ensure that indigenous issues are integrated in all concerns: women, children, environment, climate change, migrant workers, trafficking, etc. With the gains and experiences achieved in 2011, AIPP will continue to develop its strategies on engaging ASEAN, both at the national and regional level.

### ***1.1.3. IFI Advocacy***

This year saw the start of systematic work on international financial institutions with the hiring of a full-time staff on August 2011. The aim of this program is to contribute in reforming IFI policies and projects towards a human rights-based and people-centred development intervention. Under this project, the broad activities include monitoring, gathering data and analyzing the impacts of IFI projects, and implementation of its safeguard policies with regards to indigenous peoples. The project also includes activities for capacity building and awareness raising among indigenous peoples' organizations for them to be able to effectively engage with relevant IFIs. For this year, a field visit to some Nam Theun II Dam resettlement areas in Lao PDR found that although the material situation of the displaced was comfortable, they were worried about the sustainability of their livelihoods. A listserv is maintained to serve as an information-sharing forum on IFI-related issues and activities. Along with the 130 indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), AIPP in October also participated in the letter campaign to the World Bank in expressing indigenous

peoples' concerns over the review of its indigenous peoples' safeguard policy. To mainstream this issue into the human rights education work of AIPP, a topic on IFIs was included in the human rights training program. Part of AIPP's advocacy is influencing the development discourse to input indigenous perspectives into the discussions. In order to bring the discourse to the ground, a community guide is being drafted on IFIs and indigenous peoples' safeguard policies.

#### ***1.1.4. Media Advocacy: Urgent Alerts, Letters and Petitions, Website Maintenance***

In support of the human rights campaigns of its members and partners, AIPP continued to circulate and submit letters of concern/appeals to various human rights mechanisms at various levels (national, regional and global). The HRCPA assisted in the development of urgent appeals, alerts and petitions on human rights violations in indigenous communities. These have been uploaded to the Asian Human Rights Monitoring System (ARMS) database.

The Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD Net) website ([www.iphrdefenders.net](http://www.iphrdefenders.net)), which was launched on December 10, 2010, has been used as an additional platform for sharing information among the members about their activities, campaigns, as well as a channel to gather support from the broader public. The dedicated website in the AIPP portal has a total of 70 articles on human rights issues and concerns. Human rights monitoring forms are downloadable from this website. Within 10 months of its launch, an average of 146 visitors per month were recorded, showing a steady increase in the usage of the website.

#### ***1.1.5. Research and Publication***

In 2011, the program was able to facilitate the following researches and publications:

- i. "India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" - an ILO-funded Legal Study on the constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in India and their relation to international law, launched on 5th February 2011, Delhi, India;



- ii. Info poster on AICHR and Indigenous Peoples engagement in 7 different languages;
- iii. Briefing Paper on ASEAN and Indigenous Peoples;
- iv. Freedom of Information study on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC);
- v. Draft compilation of case studies on corporate social responsibility and indigenous peoples in ASEAN, presented during the 2010 national consultations on the same theme.

### **1.1.6. HR Database Management**

Concrete information is needed for evidence-based advocacy. The IPHRD Net manages the database of the Asia Human Rights Monitoring System (ARMS) initiative, focusing on human rights violations against indigenous peoples. This database can be found at <http://aipp.asiahumanrights.com>. This database-building is an Asia-wide initiative involving other partners and coordinated by the Southeast Asia Center for e-Media (SEACeM), with funding support from the Open Society Institute.

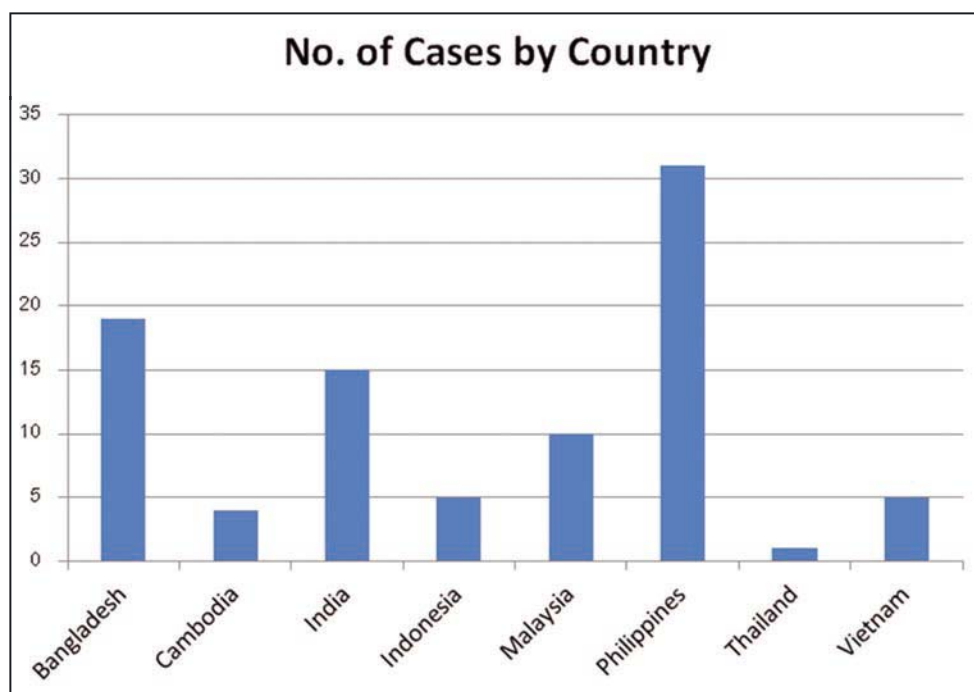


Photo credit: AIPP

Indigenous Dara-ang leader narrating the forced displacement and migration of her people.

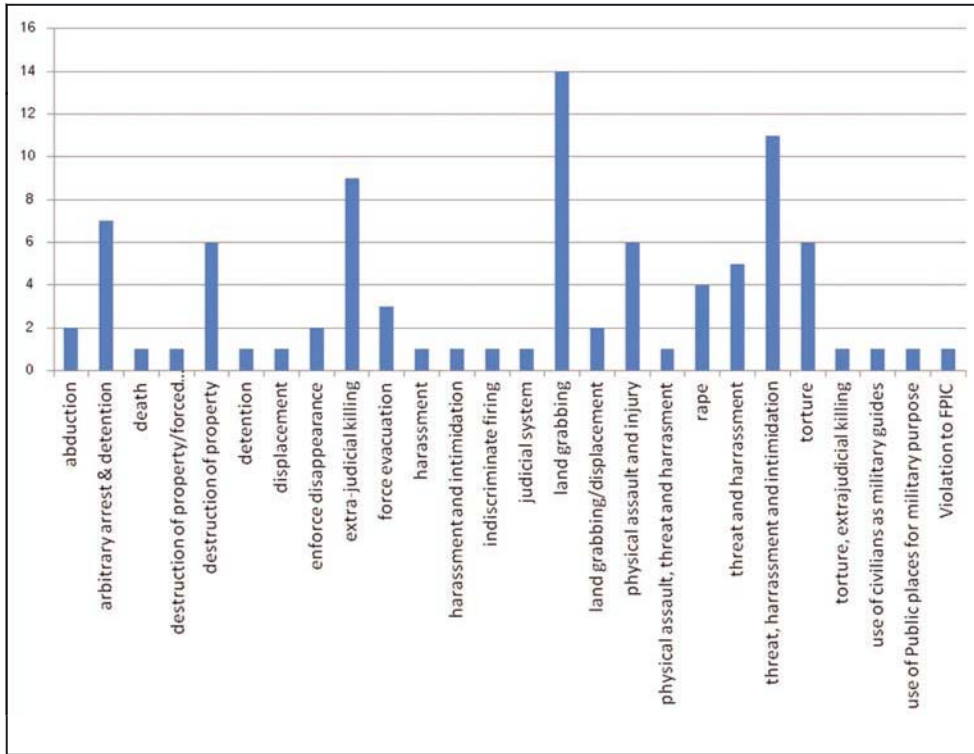
Completed information on 58 cases has been encoded. The provision of financial and technical support to organizations improved the actual monitoring and documentation of the cases as evidenced by the increase in submitted fact sheets and urgent alerts, especially from hotspot areas. The partnership with SEACeM has likewise helped in systematizing the compilation of cases for submission to relevant national, regional and international human rights mechanisms and processes. The database also helps in monitoring and analyzing the human rights situation in the region. Improvement on disaggregation of data to enable better analysis of the cases is being made. Below are summaries of cases by country, types of violations and gender.

**Figure 2:** Cases by Country



These figures show the unabated escalation of human rights violations against indigenous peoples especially in Bangladesh, India and the Philippines.

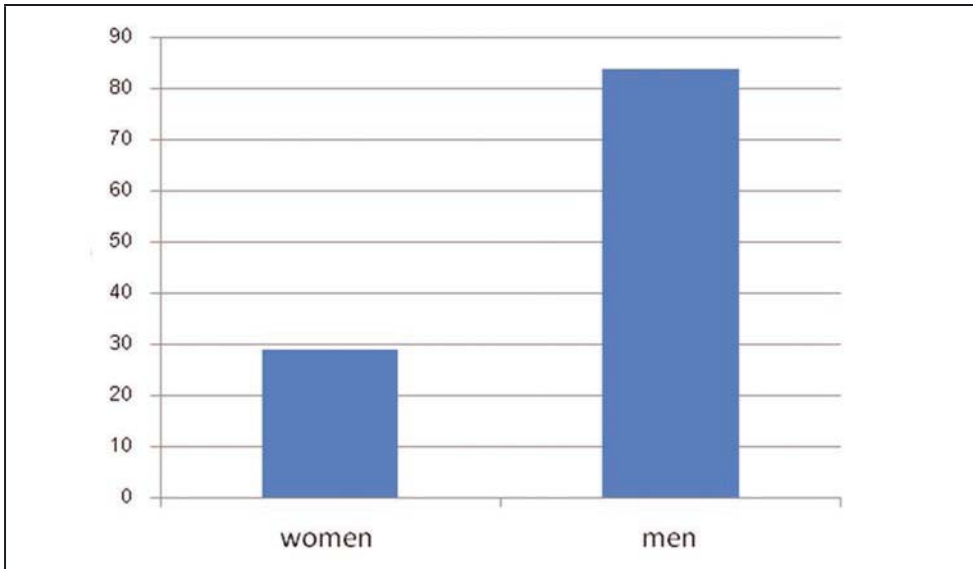
**Figure 3: Cases by type of violations**



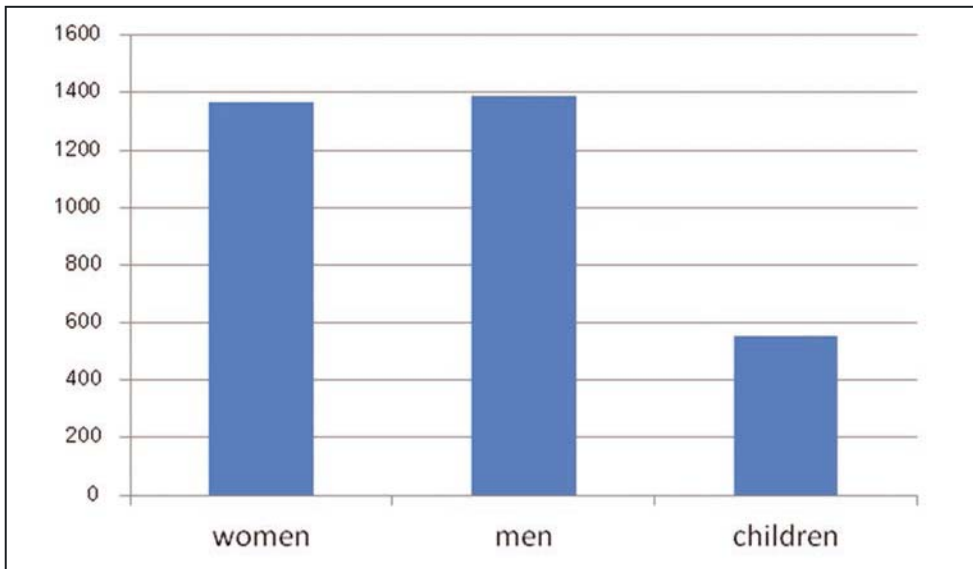
These figures show the high incidence of threats, harassments, intimidation, extrajudicial killings of indigenous peoples, which are directly related to violations of their collective rights. The individual violations are related to the struggles of indigenous communities with their assertion of their collective rights to their land, territories and resources. This is reflected in the figures showing high incidences of land grabbing and destruction of property.



**Figure 4:** Violations on individual rights by gender



**Figure 5:** Violations on collective rights by gender

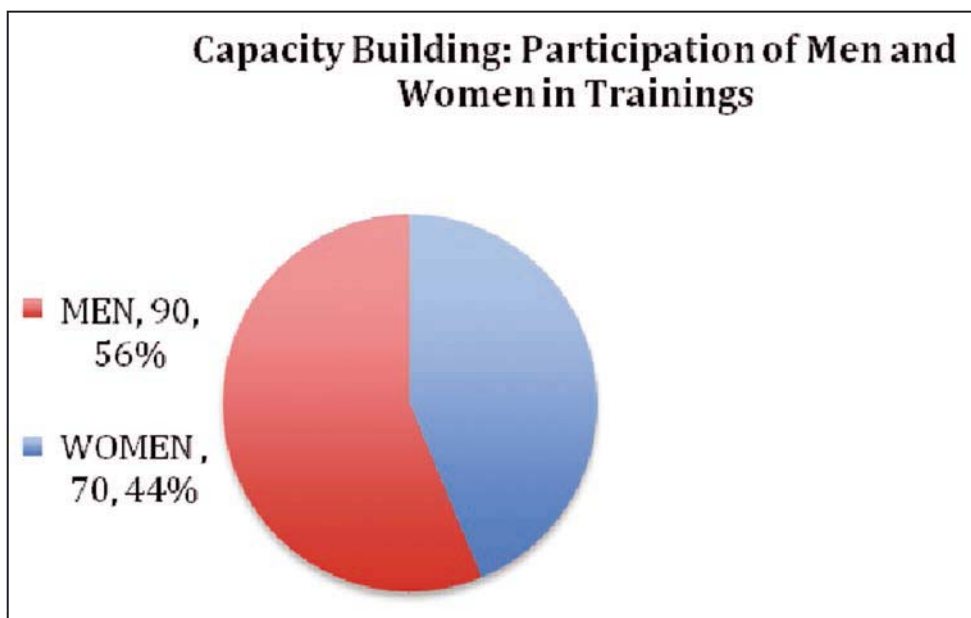


While Figure 4 shows a big disparity on the incidence of violations between individual men and women, when it comes to violations of collective rights, both men and women are equally impacted as shown in Figure 5.

## 1.2. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

Capacity building and awareness raising for indigenous peoples' organizations and representatives is one of the key mandates of AIPP under the HRCPA Program. This includes training, workshops, seminars, and promotional activities on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The total number of beneficiaries of these capacity building and awareness raising initiatives were 160 individuals and activists (70 women and 90 men) from various indigenous peoples' organizations in the Asia region.

**Figure 6:** Gender disaggregated data on participants to training (2011)



The chart indicates a still imbalanced participation of men and women in training being conducted by AIPP. Efforts are being made to address and encourage the participation of women from among AIPP's members and partners.



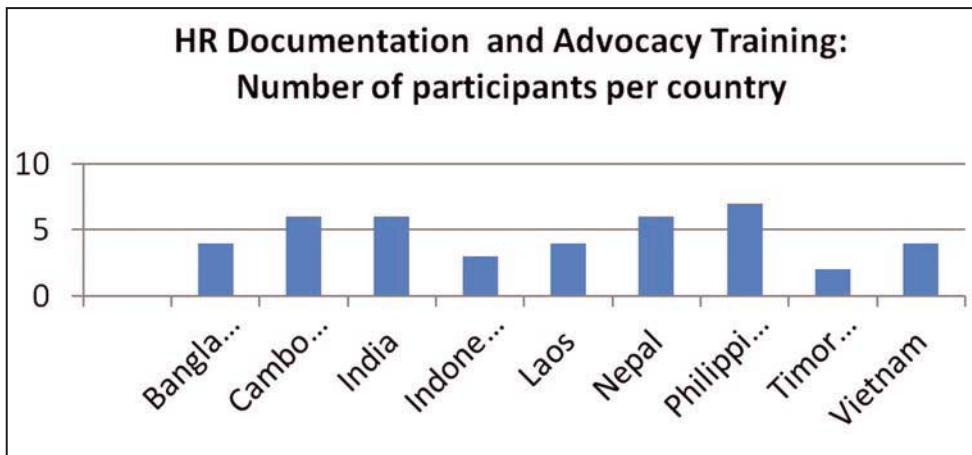
Cordillera indigenous youth perform a traditional Ifugao dance as part of their solidarity with indigenous activists from Asia-Pacific during a training.

Photo credit: AIPP

Two regional training of trainers (ToT) on human rights advocacy and documentation for Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHHRDs) were conducted this year, involving 42 participants from nine countries. The regional ToTs were conducted in preparation for the national training and community seminars that will be conducted towards the end of the year and in 2012-2013. These training focused on deepening the understanding of the participants on the UNDRIP as the overarching framework of analyzing violations of the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, how to document these violations and how to advocate for remedies.

Two national training on human rights documentation and advocacy were conducted in Bangladesh and the Philippines involving at least 65 IPHRDs.

**Figure 7:** Participants by country



The bar graph shows a high participation of indigenous human rights defenders in Bangladesh, India and Philippines, which are considered as hotspots of incidences of human rights violations.

### ***1.2.1. Network and Alliance Building***

#### **a. IPHRD network**

Since its establishment in July 2010, the Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network (IPHRD Network) has expanded its membership from 35 individuals (coming from 21 indigenous organizations, non government organizations and advocacy groups) to 116 members from 48 organizations. This membership includes advocates working with church institutions, the academe and national human rights institutions. From an initial membership from six countries, it is now in 11 countries, bringing the coverage to 18 Asian countries.

#### **b. Civil society engagement**

Awareness of indigenous peoples' rights, their issues and concerns, and their struggles are not well-known, even among the human rights community in Asia. AIPP finds it imperative to mainstream these into other advocacies in order to broaden the support and work for the promotion, protection and fulfillment of the rights of indigenous peoples. Apart from the SAPA platforms, AIPP also engages with women's networks, networks working on IFIs and development is-

sues, environmental and climate change groups, among other groups, informed by a rights-based approach in their work.

### **1.3. Sustainability**

The HRCPA Program has a new project on Strengthening the Network of Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia.

This project is supported by the European Commission and covers the period September 2011–August 2014. The project aims to enhance the capacity of indigenous human rights defenders to document, monitor and protect the human rights of Asia’s indigenous peoples, in the overall context of strengthened pluralism, democracy and the rule of law. Apart from capacity building, advocacy, documentation and monitoring, the project will enable indigenous peoples human rights defenders who are at risk or under threat to continue their work.

Ongoing partnership for activities and administrative support come from the International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), ILO PRO 169, Oxfam Australia, Open Society Institute-Southeast Asia Initiative, FORUM-ASIA, and SEACeM. The partnership with FORUM-ASIA focused on ASEAN advocacy and was concluded on February 2011. AIPP intends to seek more support for human rights work in the coming years.

As part of its sustainability measures, in November, AIPP established—with funding in the EC project—the AIPP Printing Press based in Chiang Mai. The printing press aims to generate funds to support the work of IPHRDs on the ground. The printing press has a separate management committee composed of members of the EC (Executive Committee) and the Secretariat, AIPP Advisory Board and advocates. The Management Committee has finalized the guidelines for the operations of the printing press.



## 1.4. Achievements and Lessons

1. Sustained advocacy at the international level has significantly increased AIPP's visibility and active engagement with various international mechanisms. This has been achieved through submission of reports, urgent appeals/alerts, briefings, and recommendations, among others; convening the Asia Caucus; organizing meetings with various UN agencies and bodies; and providing administrative and technical support to indigenous organizations attending the meetings, and for indigenous experts, as well;
2. AIPP has made substantial gains, particularly in raising the voice of indigenous peoples in its ASEAN advocacy, with the wide range of opportunities that had been available this year. The thrust of advocacy work has been to mainstream indigenous peoples' issues and concerns into the work of the intergovernmental body and civil society. It has established relationships with some members of the AICHR, and intends to pursue these further in the next years to be able to effectively influence the body towards the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. Civil society organizations have recognized the capacity of AIPP as a regional actor in the ASEAN advocacy platforms. AIPP has been invited to be part of the Regional Steering Committee of SAPA, the advocacy platform that spearheads the civil society advocacy on the ASEAN. AIPP continues to be the institution that civil society organizations refer and coordinate with on matters concerning indigenous peoples' rights and issues. AIPP intends to deepen its engagement in these platforms by strengthening the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (IPTF) on ASEAN, especially its direct engagement with relevant bodies at the national level. AIPP is the convener and secretariat of the IPTF-ASEAN;
3. The IPHRD Network is becoming more established and recognized in the national, regional and international levels. This is demonstrated by the increasing number of individuals and organizations supporting and becoming active members of the network, as well as the increase in cases being referred/reported to the Secretariat. There is a need to strengthen the work of the defenders by providing more training, information, and developmental support when they are under threat. This is to ensure that they are able to continue their work effectively;

4. The setting up of the IPHRD Fund is a welcome boost. This fund supports indigenous human rights defenders under threat or at risk because of their work. Committees at the country level are formed to manage the fund, and in particular, to accept, evaluate, monitor and report on cases;
5. Coordination and cooperation with the Human Rights Advocacy Committee is an important part of the program. In the committee meeting held in February 2011, recommendations were made on further strengthening the coordination and cooperation of the HR Team with the members of the committee. The program has since then been in consultation with members of the committee, especially on country-specific concerns, e.g., networking with Burmese organizations, partnership on documentation of human rights violation cases, development of proposals, etc. The HR Team has also regularly consulted with the EC members in the conduct of ASEAN activities in Indonesia;
6. AIPP was able to sustain and expand its human rights work with the additional funds from the EC for three years. The project implementation started in September with seven partners organizations that are now implementing activities at the national and local levels. Key activities include documentation of human rights violations, training and human rights education seminars, and facilitation of support to indigenous human rights defenders at risk. The EC funding of IPHRDs' work will sustain human rights activities on the ground in five countries—Bangladesh, Cambodia, North East India, Indonesia, and Nepal; and some key activities in the Philippines and Malaysia.

## 1.5. Challenges

1. Along with the achievements stated above, there are still some areas that need more attention. Most of the members and partners have limited capacity, skills, experiences, and facilities to engage in human rights work. Language is a big challenge that has affected the absorption of knowledge during training. This leads to limitations on quick reporting of urgent human rights violations in English and the ability to communicate with relevant mechanisms and processes. This situation calls for



more thorough training at the national and local levels, customized to the needs of indigenous peoples in their respective countries. It also requires that basic human rights documentation materials be localized and translated in local languages. Provision for translation to English is needed so that documented cases and update reports can be submitted to relevant UN bodies and human rights institutions for wider advocacy at the regional and international levels;

2. In terms of documentation of human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples, the skills of the partners need to be enhanced in order for the partners to be able to come up with accurate, credible and comprehensive documents that can be processed and used for advocacy. There is still, in addition, a need to improve the systematization, including the filtering and verification, of cases being submitted for uploading in the regional human rights database system. Reports received by AIPP could be processed and acted upon more efficiently if the documentation is complete and thorough;
3. Some work still has to be done to raise resources to sustain the work related to ASEAN advocacy. The positive developments in terms of engaging the AICHR, CSOs and NHRIs need to be sustained and made programmatic in order to achieve the goal of having ASEAN recognize, respect, promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples. This is similarly applicable with IFI advocacy, as current funding is only for one year. With the increasing human rights violations, especially of the collective rights of indigenous peoples, and the demand for more documentation and communications, more resources are needed in the next years to support human rights work. While the AIPP Printing Press is now up and running to generate funds in support of the work of IPHRDs, more efforts for finance generation by member organizations and the AIPP Secretariat should be pursued as the needs are enormous.









# 2 Regional Capacity Building (RCB) Program

The program aims to assist AIPP members and networks in strengthening their capacity in addressing challenges they are confronted with through stronger collective leadership and better organizational management. Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment is the core activity of the program with the objective of empowering indigenous communities and organizations to exercise their collective rights and to address their needs.

## 2.0. The Core Activities

In 2011, under the Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment (ILI), three training components were implemented for indigenous peoples at the grassroots level. These were the Community Organizers Training (COT), the Leadership Training (LT), and Advocacy Training on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The ILI also expanded its activities to include a new training program on Indigenous Elders and Governance aimed at strengthening indigenous elders and their leadership roles, as well as to promote indigenous governance system. In addition to this, financial system management training program for indigenous organizations was also

added as a new program. There is an ongoing effort by the program to develop the resource database of indigenous peoples' organizations and leaders in Asia and compilation of training resources.

## 2.1. ILI Training Components

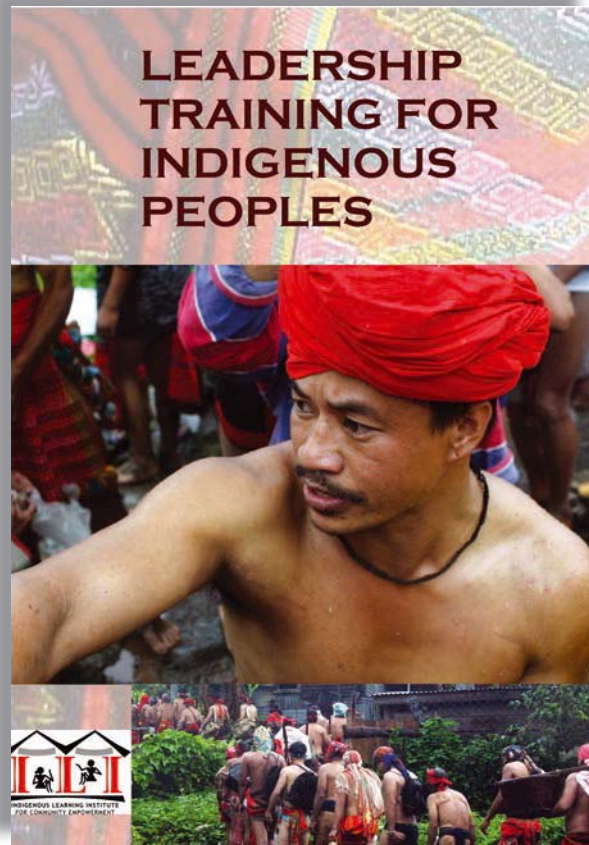


## 2.2. Key Activities in 2011

### 2.2.1. *Publication of Training Manuals*

The RCB Program successfully published two generic training manuals for indigenous peoples, namely, the Leadership and Community Organizing manuals. Likewise, the Finance System Management Guideline for Community Organizations was drafted and will be finalized for publication in the first quarter of 2012. The training manuals on Leadership and Community Organizing went through a process of thorough revision and refinement from the working documents used in earlier training. The Leadership Training Manual was enriched with inputs provided by the participating indigenous organizations from Malaysia, Philippines, India, and Thailand through a writeshop organized by AIPP, in partnership with Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA). The Community Organizing Training Manual, on the other hand, was refined and enriched through a series of consultative workshops organized within Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah (PACOS), and inputs provided by the participating organizations from Bangladesh, Cambodia and Indonesia. The Leadership Training Manual has been localized and translated into three national languages—Khmer, Nepali and Vietnamese. This training manual will be used for training indigenous peoples' organizations at the local level. The training will provide the needed skills and knowledge in proper fund management and assist partner organizations to establish a sound financial management system. A training manual on Indigenous Elders and Governance is also in the process of being drafted.





Picture of LT Manual.

Photo credit: AIPP

### The Leadership Training Manual

- Introduction to the Manual
- Background and Context of the Leadership Training
- Indigenous Leadership
- Organizational Management
- Advocacy of Indigenous Peoples' Rights
- Community Development and Management of Activities and Projects
- Facilitation Skills and Methods



### Indigenous Elders & Governance

The training manual on indigenous elders and governance is currently on the drafting process. The outline and framework of this manual was drawn up in the writeshop organized for indigenous elders and experts. This will be used to provide training for indigenous elders and local government representatives. The training is aimed at strengthening the traditional role of indigenous elders, while developing their competencies to cope with the emerging issues and challenges in their communities.

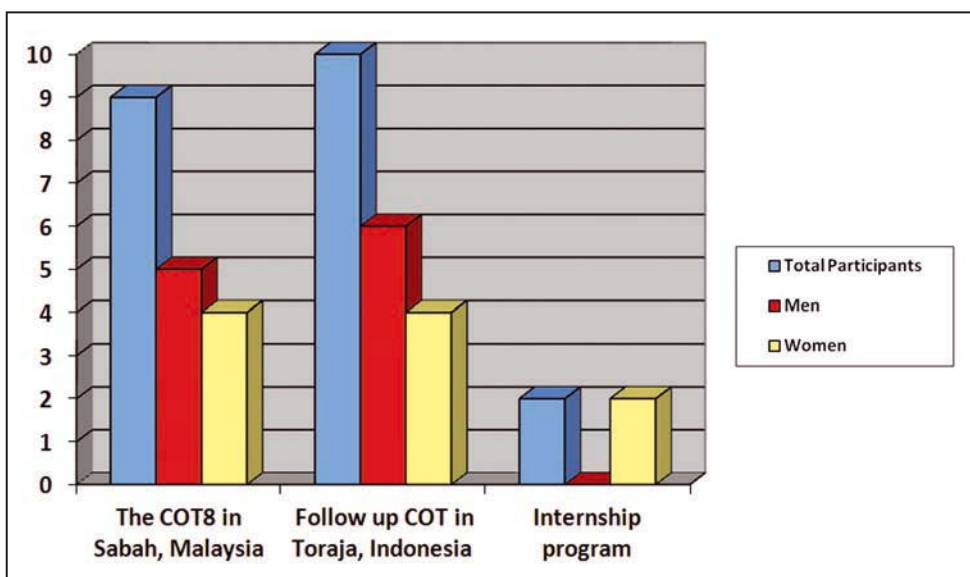
Photo credits: AIPP



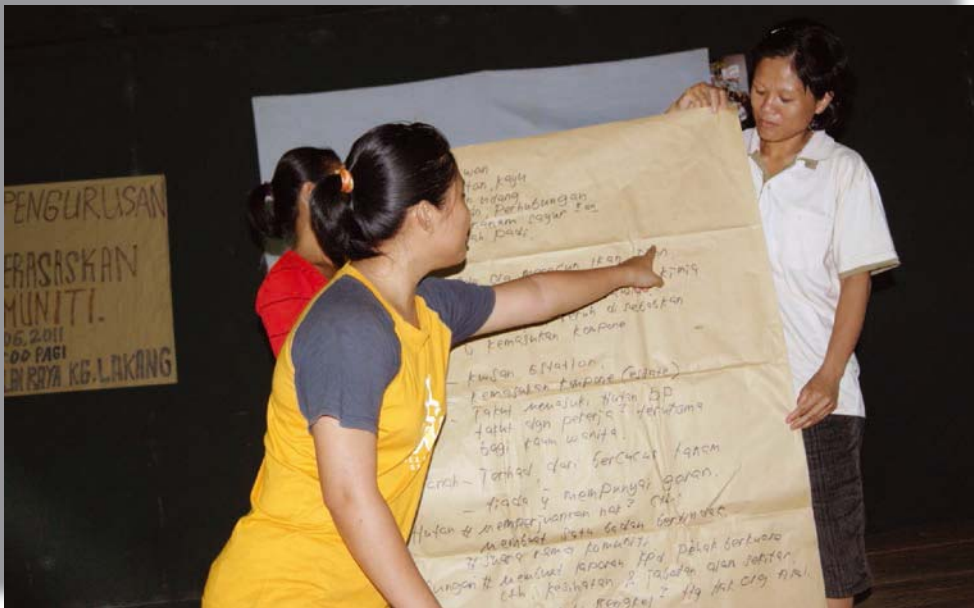
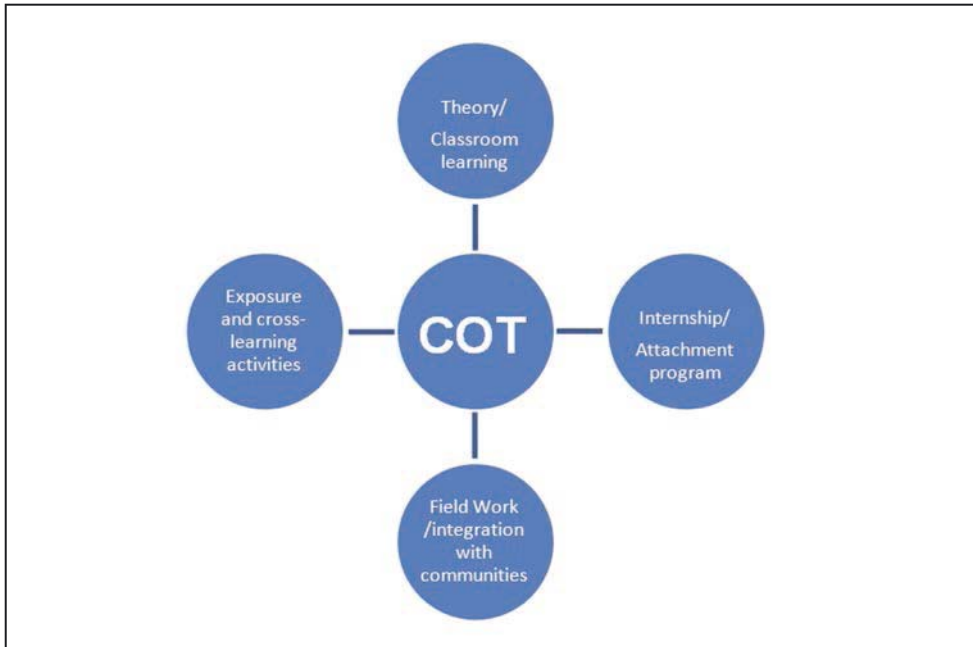
## 2.2.2. Community Organizing Training (COT)

The COT has responded to the growing demands and changing needs of indigenous communities and their organizations. In 2011, the COT component involved two partner organizations—PACOS (Sabah), Malaysia and AMAN-TORAYA (Toraja), Indonesia. PACOS successfully implemented the community organizing training with 21 trainees initially enrolled, nine of whom eventually finished the training. The follow-up COT in Toraja was extended in the last quarter of this year with an aim to consolidate the COT program and provide assistance to the community organizers in their work of organizing and mobilization of the community members for collective actions. As part of the regional COT activities, PACOS facilitated and hosted the 2-week internship program for two representatives of IMPECT in December 2011.

**Data of Trainees/Participants**



## COT Training Strategy



Group Reporting, COT of PACOS.

Photo credit: AIPP





Learning Exercise for Trainees, COT of PACOS.

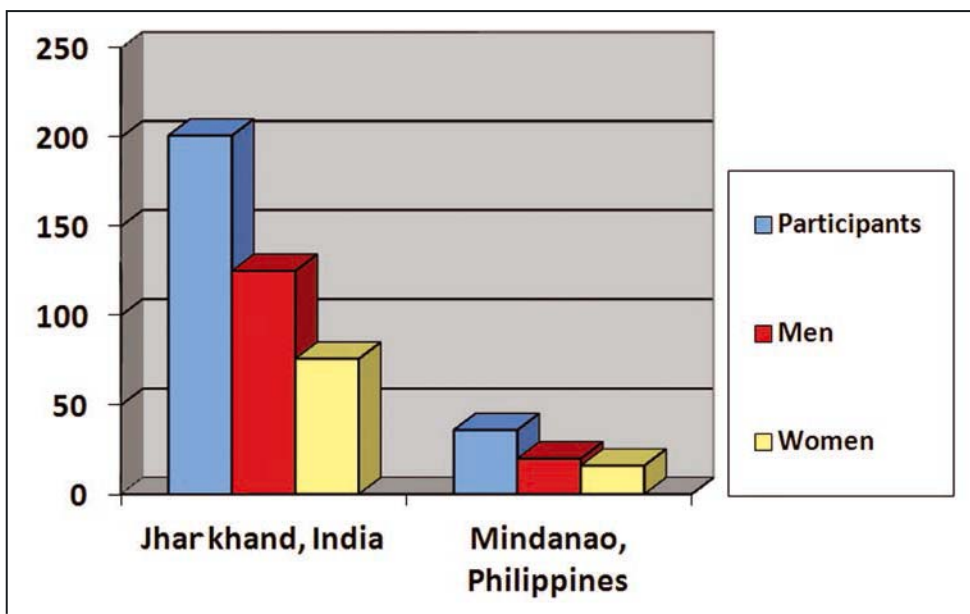
Photo credit: AIPP

### ***2.2.3. Indigenous Leadership Training***

The leadership training program emerged from the need to support and enhance the capacities of indigenous leaders of existing indigenous organizations. This year, the training program continued with two partner organizations in India (JOHAR) and Mindanao in the Philippines (KALUMARAN). Two ToTs and four inter-community training were implemented in India. In Mindanao, the inter-community training were postponed several times due to the intense military operations in the region. KALUMARAN had to attend to the cases of arrest and detention of some of its members by the security forces. As a result only two follow-up ToTs were conducted.

The leadership training program was later extended to four more partner organizations in Nepal (LAHURNIP), NE India (NPMHR), Cambodia (CIYA), and Vietnam (CSDM) in the last quarter of the year. By the end of the year, preparation for the training had been completed, ranging from translation and localization of the leadership training manual, identifying and selection of participants, planning and designing of the training, to coordination and communication.

**Participants of the leadership training program in 2011**



#### ***2.2.4. Training on the Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy***

Preparation for the implementation of the training on the promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy was carried out only at the last quarter of 2011, in collaboration with six AIPP member organizations in four countries. This training program is aimed at awareness raising for indigenous peoples on the provision of UNDRIP; and enhancing the knowledge and skills of indigenous leaders and communities to use the UNDRIP as advocacy tool in addressing their rights-related issues. The main activities in 2011 included translation and contextualization of the UNDRIP training manual, preparation for the training of trainers, including coordination and administration. The training proper for all the partner organizations shall take place early next year.

Country	Participating Organizations
NE India	Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF)
South India	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS)
Central India	Jharkhandi Organization for Human Rights (JOHAR)
Thailand	Indigenous Women Network of Thailand (IWNT)
Burma	Nationalities Youth Forum (NYF) and Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO)
Nepal	National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

### **2.2.5. Database of the RCB Program**

The development of the resource database of indigenous organizations and individual leaders of AIPP members and network organizations formed one of the main activities of the program. The purpose of this activity is to create a resource pool of indigenous experts that will cater to capacity building needs of indigenous peoples at different levels. Compilation of training resource materials/manuals for use in training the indigenous peoples at the regional, national and local level is part of this process. To date, profiling of 67 indigenous peoples' organizations and 54 individuals had been completed. Training resources in the form of training manuals and reference materials have also been compiled and shared with member organizations and network partners.

### **2.2.6. Regional Coordination Activities**

The Regional Capacity Building Program Committee Meeting was held on 12-14 September 2011 in Chiang Mai with nine participants. The RCB Program Committee is an advisory board, providing support and supervision to project planning and implementation. In the meeting, the committee reviewed the recommendations of the AIPP evaluation specific to the RCB program. The 3-year strategy plan of the RCB program was developed accordingly.

Field visits to the partner organizations constituted another important regional coordination activity. For 2011, field visits were carried out with partner organizations in Cambodia and the Philippines. The visits coincided with activities in the country, so the RCB Coordinator was able to participate in the event and



monitor the activities as well. Such visits have proven to be very beneficial in establishing stronger relationship and better cooperation between AIPP and the local partner organizations.

### **2.2.7. Fund mobilization**

While the core budget of the RCB Program was supported by ICCO, Kerk in Actie and IWGIA (covering regional activities, including administration and coordination costs), funding for in-country training activities was limited to three countries in the first half of the year. Project applications that were submitted to MISEREOR and Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) were approved in June and August. The program was able to mobilize a total amount of EUR131,500 that directly supported in-country training activities of nine new partner organizations in six countries. Activities supported by the fund included community organizing training, leadership training, and promotion of UNDRIP and advocacy.

In a special effort to mobilize funding support for the establishment of the ILI Training Center and the AIPP office in Chiang Mai, AIPP representatives visited relevant embassies in Bangkok. Meetings were held with the embassies of Germany, United States of America, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. There was a generally positive response in terms of acknowledging the work and contributions of AIPP, and a commitment to consider providing support to AIPP. This includes the possibility of providing core funding from several embassies that provide grants to civil society organizations.

## **2.3. Achievements and Lessons to Share**

- *Strengthening the existing training programs and expansion to new areas:* The COT program was successfully sustained by PACOS in Malaysia where it produced nine fresh graduates. The post-COT training activities of AMANTORAYA, Indonesia engaged 10 COs in the community organizing work, sustaining the COT program in Toraja. The LT program in India (Jharkhand) and the Philippines (Mindanao) were also

successfully implemented. The LT program had been extended to four new areas in Cambodia, Nepal, NE India and Vietnam;

- *Promotion of people-to-people learning and capacity building of community-based indigenous leaders:* This was achieved through training at the local level, consultations and workshops at the regional level where sharing of experiences, knowledge and insights among the community-based leaders and indigenous activists happened. Exchanges of learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences among indigenous peoples were documented and incorporated in the different thematic training manuals developed by the ILI program during the year;
- *Development of grassroots-oriented multilevel responsive education and training program and training resources/materials:* This year, the program was successful in developing new training manuals on “Indigenous elders and local government representatives” and “Organizational and financial management system.” Production of improved versions of the existing training manuals on COT and LT has been successfully carried out. The training manual on LT was localized and translated into Khmer, Nepali and Vietnamese;
- *Formalization and operationalization of decentralized learning centers:* While PACOS and CPA continued with its role of providing expertise on COT and LT to the local partner organizations in the implementation of the in-country community level training, PACOS was successful in implementing an intensive internship program on COT. Two interns each from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand benefitted from this program. CPA, as the decentralized learning center for LT had successfully organized two writeshops and facilitated cross learning and exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences among indigenous leaders/elders with the participating partner organizations;
- *Promotion of and assertion for effective implementation of the UNDRIP:* In a continuing effort to raise awareness on the UNDRIP provisions and to build the capacities of indigenous peoples at the grassroots levels, the UNDRIP advocacy training program was extended to five new areas in Burma, India and Thailand. The implementation of the inter-community level training shall continue up to mid-2012.



## ***Other Key Achievements:***

- Formation of Capacity Building Team within the AIPP Secretariat for inter-coordination, synergy and complementation of the overall capacity building initiatives of AIPP was a key achievement of the RCB Program;
- A significant breakthrough for the program was the establishment of a partnership agreement with MISEREOR with a prospect for a long-term partnership arrangement that will enhance its capacity building initiatives. The additional funding support from SSNC was another breakthrough for the program wherein all the three core donors of AIPP are now supporting the activities of RCB;
- The profiling of 67 indigenous peoples' organizations and 54 individual experts and compilation of preliminary database of training resources/materials that will continue to be developed in 2012. A total of 24 training resource materials were compiled and added to the AIPP resource database;
- Adopting a new direction for capacity building initiative of the program in its strategic plan that will facilitate not only horizontal but also vertical growth of indigenous leadership of AIPP members and network organizations.

## **2.4. Challenges**

With the positive impacts achieved in the year, the RCB Program is faced with several challenges. There is a challenge posed in terms of expansion and implementation of its work in other countries that have expressed the need for such training. There is also the need for strengthening and sustaining capacity building efforts within countries where capacity building initiatives were undertaken. It is also important to sustain and further enhance the skills of trainees and trainers to address new and emerging challenges. Other challenges include the need to build a regional pool of trainers that will continue to develop training materials and modules; provide support and assistance to local training; and develop new trainers, especially among the youth and women leaders.

Although indigenous leadership development is happening at the horizontal level, there is also an urgency to facilitate the vertical growth of the indigenous leadership of AIPP members and network organizations. This was pointed out in the overall AIPP organizational evaluation conducted in 2011 where a recommendation specific to this was given to the RCB Program for incorporation in the program strategy plan.

There is a continuing challenge on resource mobilization, mainly on funding source. Although this will be a continuing challenge for all the partners involved, it should not be seen as a hindrance to pursue the overall objective of empowering and building the capacity of indigenous leaders and their organizations/communities. Past experiences had shown that there are solutions to such problems for as long as there is commitment, determination and diligence on the part of the organizations concerned.



### Consolidated data of AIPP Capacity Building Activities implemented in 2011

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Participants	Implementing Partners	Program
1	LOCAL Training			
1.1	Community Organizers Training	15 (8 men, 7 women) graduated out of 21 enrolled	PACOS, Malaysia	RCB/ILI
1.2	Post Community Organizers Training	10 (6 men, 4 women)	AMANTORAYA, Indonesia	RCB/ILI
1.3	Indigenous leadership Training	261 (164 men, 97 women)	JOHAR, KALUMARAN, LAHURNIP, NPMHR, CSDM, CIYA	RCB/ILI
1.4	UNDRIP Advocacy Training	27 (15 men, 12 women)	AGMS, JOHAR, ZHRE, NEFIN, IWNT, NYF/CHRO	RCB/ILI
1.5	Inter-community training of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking	315 (296 women, 19 men)	AWN, CWEARC, NIWF and IWFNEI	IW
2	NATIONAL Training			
2.1	National training on human rights documentation and advocacy	25 (10 men, 15 women)	KAMP/KALUMBAY	HRCPA
2.2	National training on human rights documentation and advocacy	30 (10 men, 11 women)	KAPAENG	HRCPA
3	REGIONAL Training			
3.1	Workshop on enriching/improving LI Manual	6 (3 men, 3 women)	CPA and AIPP	RCB/ILI
3.2	Workshop on Developing Indigenous Elders and Governance Training Manual	17 (10 men, 7 women)	CPA and AIPP	RCB/ILI



3.3	Asia Regional Training on Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Advocacy in partnership with DTP	41 (24 men, 17 women)	CPA and AIPP	HRCPA
3.4	Training on Organizational and Financial Management for EU partners	26 (16 men, 10 women)	AIPP	HRCPA
3.5	Sub-regional Training on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy	18 (12 men, 6 women; 4 from AIPP)	AIPP	HRCPA
3.6	Asia Regional Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy Training	24 (12 men, 12 women)	AIPP	HRCPA
3.7	Regional Trainers of Training on Community Based Forest Management	28 (17 men, 11 women)	AIPP and IWGIA	Environment
3.8	Regional writeshop to develop Manual on FPIC	24 (17 men, 7 women)	AIPP and GAPE	Environment
3.9	Regional workshop on REDD+ for SEA	10 (10 men, 10 women)	AIPP and MISEREOR	Environment
3.10	Regional Training of Trainers on Advocacy of FPIC and REDD+	22 (11 men, 11 women)	AIPP and CSDM	Environment

In 2011, a total of 21 partner organizations from 10 countries participated in the AIPP capacity building activities at different levels, of which 12 organizations were new partners. AIPP introduced four new training programs and developed training materials, which were used in these activities. At the community/local level, four various training activities targeting different levels of indigenous peoples were conducted, while two national training and 10 different capacity building activities at the regional level were undertaken. There is an increased overall participation of women and youth in the capacity building activities with a higher percentage in the regional activities as compared to the national and local activities. The achievements and outcome of the capacity building activities are reported separately under each section of the programs.



# 3 Environment Program

As part of the recommendation of the AIPP evaluation, AIPP in August 2011 merged climate change adaptation and mitigation (especially on REDD+) and indigenous knowledge and biodiversity into an environment program. This program has a targeted approach of raising awareness, building capacities and pushing advocacy and lobby work in climate change, biodiversity and indigenous knowledge among indigenous peoples and their networks at national, regional and international levels. It aims to promote recognition of rights of indigenous peoples in mitigation and adaptation to climate change and on the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) through research and capacity building of indigenous communities; and lobby and advocacy work at the national regional and international levels.

## 3.1. Key Activities

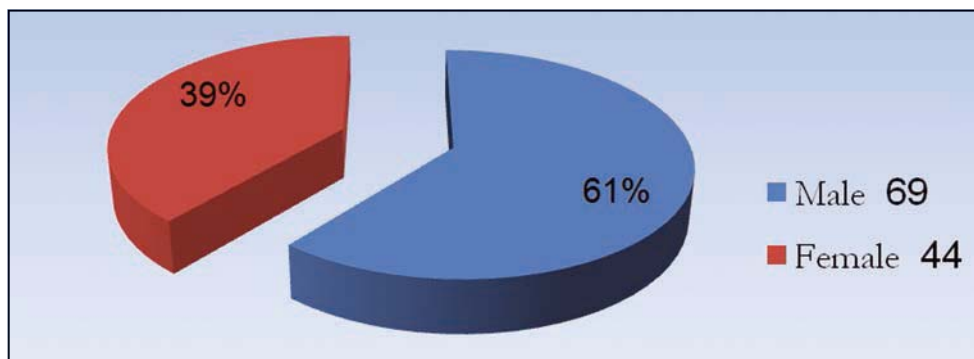
The overall implementation of this program is focused on strengthening the capacities of indigenous communities and leaders through information sharing, training and coordination with indigenous networks and supportive agencies. Major activities of the program are focused on raising awareness, building capacities of the indigenous communities, strengthening networking, cooperation

and partnership among indigenous community networks; and lobby, advocacy and policy work at various levels relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation (especially on REDD+) and biodiversity, particularly the CBD.

### 3.1.1. Awareness and Capacity Building

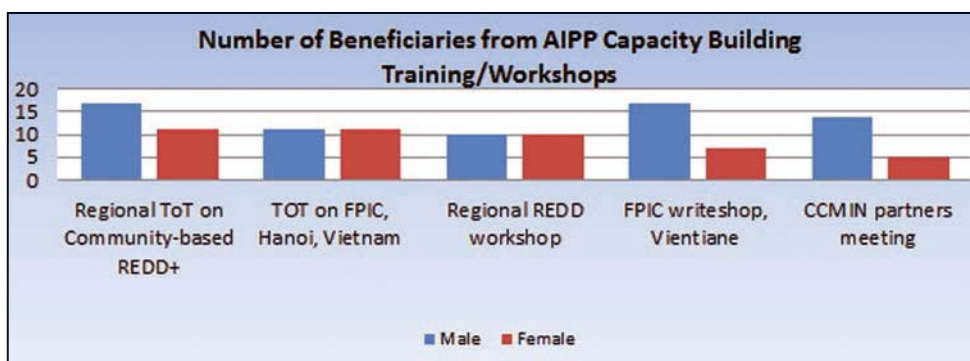
In 2011, AIPP organized two training of trainers (ToT), one writeshop, two workshops/meetings, and three national level monitoring visits in relation to REDD+. These were undertaken with the active participation of 113 participants (69 men and 44 women) from partner organizations. These events were organized to raise awareness and build capacities of the partner organizations on REDD+, in particular. The percentage of women's participation in these activities and events drastically increased as compared to the previous year (Figures 1 and 2). These activities/events strengthened their networks in working for recognition of indigenous peoples' rights as enshrined in UNDRIP and ILO 169; and advocacy on the issues of climate change and REDD+. These awareness raising and capacity building activities also helped increase awareness of government, civil society representatives and relevant stakeholders about the rights and concerns of indigenous peoples (Annex 3.0). Apart from these activities, monitoring and coordination visits were carried out in Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for technical backstopping, monitoring field activities and consultation with communities in the ground (Table 1).

**Figure 1:** Total beneficiaries in AIPP-organized capacity building workshops/meetings and activities.



**Figure 2:** Number of participants in AIPP capacity building training and workshops.

	Number of Beneficiaries in Capacity Building Training/ Workshops	
	Male	Female
Regional ToT on Community-based REDD+	17	11
ToT on FPIC, Hanoi, Vietnam	11	11
Regional REDD workshop	10	10
FPIC writeshop, Vientiane	17	7
CCMIN partners' meeting	14	5



**Table 1:** Number of consultations/monitoring visits at the national level in 2011.

S. N.	Consultation/ Monitoring Visit	Remarks
1.	Consultation with Bunong Ethnic Minority of Siema Protection Forest REDD Project, Mondukiri Province, Cambodia (26-29 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community understanding REDD+ as “selling of clean air” to international community;</li> <li>- Awareness raising and consultation with the communities in Khmer language;</li> <li>- Sharing updated information on international agreement on REDD+ and the accountability of the states, particularly with indigenous peoples, were shared among the communities.</li> </ul>

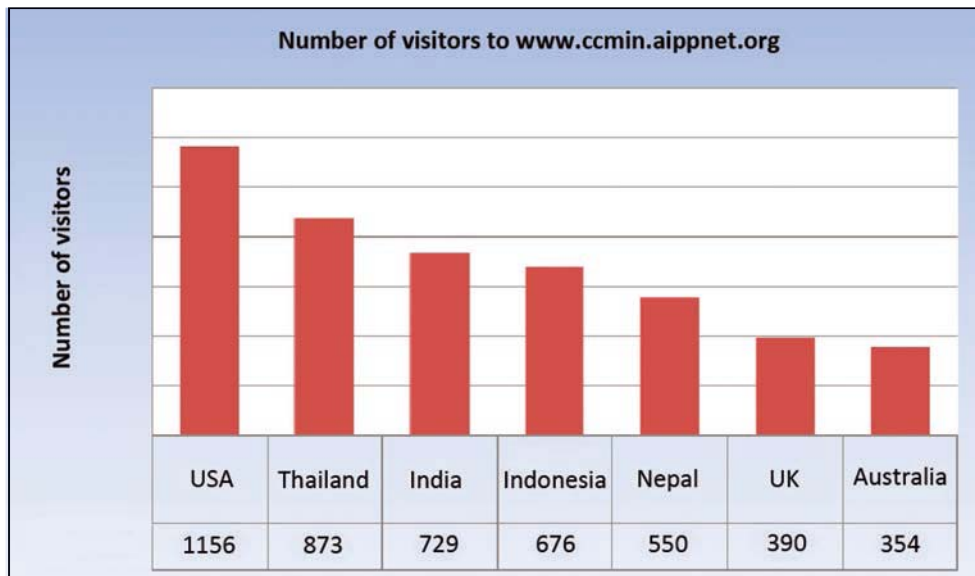
2.	Monitoring visit to Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi, Thailand (19-25 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and discussion on community mapping and carbon measurement organized by Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Environment and Education (IPF). Interaction and discussion with indigenous leaders for community media on REDD+ in Ratchaburi;</li> <li>- Discussion on the eviction of indigenous peoples from national park was also done during the training.</li> </ul>
3.	Monitoring and coordination visit to Laos (7-11 September 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with partners in Laos for effective program implementation in the ground level;</li> <li>- Meeting with WWF and REDD Task Force for sharing REDD+ updates and consolidated work in the field (Pakse Province);</li> <li>- Meeting with SDC for future support on REDD+ in the Mekong Region.</li> </ul>

### ***3.1.2. Information Sharing through Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN)***

The visitor records showed that a total of 8,548 visitors from 147 countries (based on 11 December records) visited the CCMIN website ([www.ccm.in.aippnet.org](http://www.ccm.in.aippnet.org)). This reflected a dramatic increase in the number of visitors browsing the website. Visitors coming from USA, Thailand, India, Indonesia and Nepal were the top five countries that browsed the website (Figure 3). In the year 2011, a total of 600 pieces of information relevant to indigenous peoples were shared through the CCMIN website. The website has catered to the needs of indigenous peoples of being updated with the latest information and developments on climate change, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and on the CBD.



**Figure 3:** Number of visitors to www.ccmn.aipp.net in 2011.



In 2011, the AIPP Secretariat and partner organizations participated in six regional and nine international workshops, training and meetings. These were organized by different bodies such as the UNFCCC, UN-REDD, FAO, CDM Watch, RECOFTC, among others. A total of 63 participants (30 men and 33 women) were directly involved in and contributed to the processes, resulting to an increased knowledge and understanding of climate change and biodiversity issues. Most of these workshops and meetings were focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including REDD+, and one on the CBD. The indigenous participants were able to raise their views, concerns and recommendations, especially in relation to the recognition of their rights. With continuous negotiation and advocacy work, some plans and policies at various levels have considered indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, practices and rights consistent with the spirit of the UNDRIP. AIPP was also able to expand its networking with more organizations at the regional and global levels (e.g., Asia Pacific REDD-Net, FAO, SIDA, FSC International), enhancing greater cooperation between indigenous and like-minded organizations.

## 3.2. Publications

In 2011, AIPP, in partnership with IWGIA, published a total of 2,120 copies of five new publications and one educational banner on Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples (Table 2). These publications are geared towards awareness raising, capacity building, advocacy and lobby work on indigenous peoples' rights. The publications included three training manuals, one case study and one policy brief. However, the final manual of FPIC in REDD+ will only be published in early 2012. There is a high demand for the publication materials, however, there is a need for simplification of these materials so that these are easily understood by indigenous peoples at the grassroots. AIPP partners, on the other hand, have translated and localized these publications in their own languages so that these are more relevant to them in their respective lands and territories.

**Table 2:** Number of publications in 2011.

S. N.	Name of the publications	No. of Copies
1.	The Case Study on Climate Change, Trees and livelihood: A Case Study on the Carbon Footprint of a Karen Community in Northern Thailand	1,000
2.	Understanding Community-based REDD+: A Training Manual for Indigenous Communities	300
3.	Understanding Community-based REDD+: A Training Manual for Indigenous Leaders	300
4.	ASEAN, Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples	500
Total Publications		2,100

### *Our Project Partners and Our Collaborative Work*

Two projects on climate change mitigation (i.e., climate change and REDD+) and participatory research on climate change adaptation are currently being undertaken by the Environment Program. The first project is "Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples: Promoting Rights based, Equitable and Pro-poor Strategies in South and South East Asia," funded by NORAD. The co-partners of this project are Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) in Indonesia, Global Association for Peoples and Environment (GAPE) and Lao Biodiversity Association (LBA) in Laos, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities

(NEFIN) in Nepal, Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM) in Vietnam, and the Indigenous Peoples' Foundation on Education and Environment (IPF) in Thailand.

AIPP has also conducted a small participatory research project on "Identifying regional climate disaster hotspots and assessing the climate change adaptation needs and priorities of selected communities of indigenous peoples in Asia" with the support of MISEREOR. AIPP implemented this project in partnership with Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (HDT) and Networks of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand; Peoples Organization of Kipouvo, Babagon, Kibunut and Togudon villages, (PACOS) of Malaysia; Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI) of the Philippines; and Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) of Indonesia. This was a short-term project of three months (September 2011–December 2011).

Regarding the implementation status, Nepal and Indonesia are comparatively further ahead than other partners in the REDD+ processes. In 2011, NEFIN and AMAN contributed to the Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and have continuously lobbied and advocated for indigenous peoples' rights in the respective national REDD+ strategies. NEFIN organized national level community-based REDD+ training for indigenous leaders on the procedures of carbon stock measurement. The radio program and monthly newsletter continuously worked for effective information dissemination on climate change and REDD+, both at grassroots communities and related stakeholders. CSDM, as a member of the Vietnam National REDD Network, also actively engaged in the dialogue with relevant provincial government agencies. CSDM also used media such as TV and radio for broadcasting information on Climate Change, REDD and Community Forestry. CSDM succeeded in forging agreements with Community Education Centers of Son La, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Dien Bien, and Hoa Binh provinces to include Indigenous Peoples and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in their curricula.

IPF, on the other hand, focused on strengthening networks (i.e., community forestry network, climate justice network) at the local level. They have also linked up with academic institutions and has tapped various forms of media like community radio and the internet for information dissemination. IPF initiated the moratorium on a draft national master plan on climate change in 2011. The Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Law has, as a result, undertaken a new process to conduct public hearings with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples. This is a component of the ongoing review process involving various sectors in different parts of Thailand.



GAPE/LBA focused its activities on raising awareness on REDD+ through meetings, and distribution of the materials on “What is REDD?” and “Simply REDD.” Government officials (from provincial, district and local levels) and indigenous peoples were also actively involved in these meetings. Consultation and discussion were also undertaken with a number of organizations (GIZ, World Bank, RECOFTC and JICA) during various REDD activities for possible cooperation on pilot areas. LBA, with additional support from GIZ, developed FPIC guidelines and piloted these under the Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CliPAD) in different areas of Laos.

### 3.3. Achievements and Lessons to Share

The achievements of the Environment Program in 2011 included the following:

- Increased knowledge and understanding of indigenous peoples on carbon inventory, REDD+, CC and IP rights in Nepal, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Laos;
- Increased engagement of indigenous peoples’ organizations with relevant government agencies and with other stakeholders for implementation of the project in the partner countries;
- Increased participation of indigenous women leaders in capacity building and advocacy work in the different activities of the program;
- Initiation of research and analysis on climate change adaptation in indigenous communities for the development of a more targeted program and lobby and advocacy tools in addressing the needs and priorities of indigenous peoples on climate change adaptation;
- Broader network and reach of advocacy activities through collaboration with international organizations such the FAO, RECOFTC;
- Dramatic increase in the number of the visitors accessing the CCMIN websites because of timely and updated information sharing;
- Integration of community media (radio) for awareness raising, lobby and advocacy in the local and national levels, especially in Nepal, Thailand and Indonesia



- Production of more community-friendly and easily-understandable information materials (briefing paper, manuals, info posters) for awareness raising and capacity building.

The lessons learned from the implementation of the project are:

- Simple and easily-understandable educational materials with pictures and illustrations are very essential for effective awareness raising and capacity building at the grassroots level;
- Documentation and publication of good practices of indigenous communities in forest management and their traditional knowledge are important for raising awareness, advocacy and lobby work;
- Monitoring and community exchange visits are important for learning and sharing the project impacts on the ground level within indigenous communities and organizations;
- The roles and contributions of indigenous women in the management of natural resources and their full and effective participation in the REDD+ mechanisms and processes need to be given due attention for mainstreaming of indigenous women's issues and participation in program implementation and advocacy;
- Effective and two-way information sharing and communication with partner organizations and government agencies are necessary for improved and strengthened coordination and future cooperation.

### 3.4. Challenges

The integration of the REDD and Climate Change Program with the Program on Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity Protection still needs to evolve and become more cohesive, based on the needs and priorities of member organizations and networks. This requires the strengthening of the Secretariat, given the expansion of this program and existing opportunities for support and sustained advocacy and networking. The smooth implementation of key activities for researches, awareness raising, capacity building, policy, advocacy work, and networking at different levels needs to be collectively undertaken. This requires greater supervision and monitoring.

Given the different levels of capacities of partner organizations at the country level, project management will have to be strengthened and customization of capacity development undertaken.





# 4 Research & Communication Development (RCD) Program

The program aims to strengthen the AIPP communication and information sharing mechanisms to increase the awareness of indigenous communities across Asia, and to mainstream indigenous issues and concerns to the wider public using audio/visual forms and media channels.

## 4.1. Key Activities Implemented in 2011

The Research and Communication Development Program carried out four key activities to achieve its objectives:

1. Collect and share information on latest developments on indigenous issues, including AIPP activities, with AIPP member/network organizations and individuals through optimization of information and communication technologies;
2. Set up an audio/visual (multimedia) resource inventory on indigenous knowledge and issues relevant for dissemination among AIPP members/partners for mutual learning and knowledge sharing;
3. Production of popular educational materials in the form of simplified info posters on indigenous rights and issues translated into several lan-

guages towards strengthening the understanding of these rights/issues;

4. Coordinate thematic research on critical issues on indigenous peoples in Asia (for 2011, completion of “Hydropower Development and the Indigenous Peoples’ Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent” research started in 2010).

Another significant undertaking of the program was planning for promoting indigenous community media and increasing access of indigenous peoples to other forms of non-indigenous media.

The program also assisted members of the AIPP Secretariat in their technical needs and coordinated the publications of other AIPP programs. It came out with regular publications of AIPP such as annual reports, brochures, calendars, banners, etc.

The RCD Program was without a dedicated coordinator for almost the first half of 2011. Some of the key activities and tasks of the program were performed by the Assistant to the Secretary General (ASG), especially in relation to AIPP publications. The CCMIN officer, on the other hand, sustained the information dissemination work. In this context, some planned activities could only be carried out and completed in the second half of the year after the appointment of the RCD coordinator in May 2011.

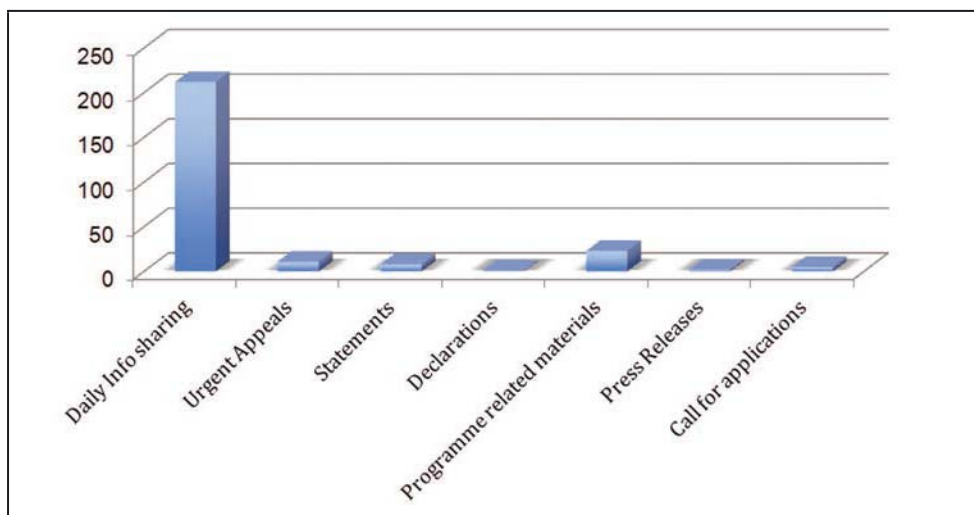
#### ***4.1.1. Information Sharing***

The program continued to track and collect information from AIPP members, partners, contacts and other sources on recent developments on indigenous issues. The program also shared relevant information on a daily basis throughout the year through optimal use of information and communication technologies, including emails, website, and social media (Facebook and Twitter). AIPP contacts were regularly updated through email groups and listserves. These were helpful in keeping AIPP members and partner organizations, individuals and other contacts informed about the latest developments on indigenous peoples in the Asia region and globally. Daily information sharing included a varied number of issues/themes.

The program also regularly shared information on AIPP activities and future plans with its member/network organizations, individuals and other contacts through reports, statements, press releases, letters, strategy plans, etc. These in-



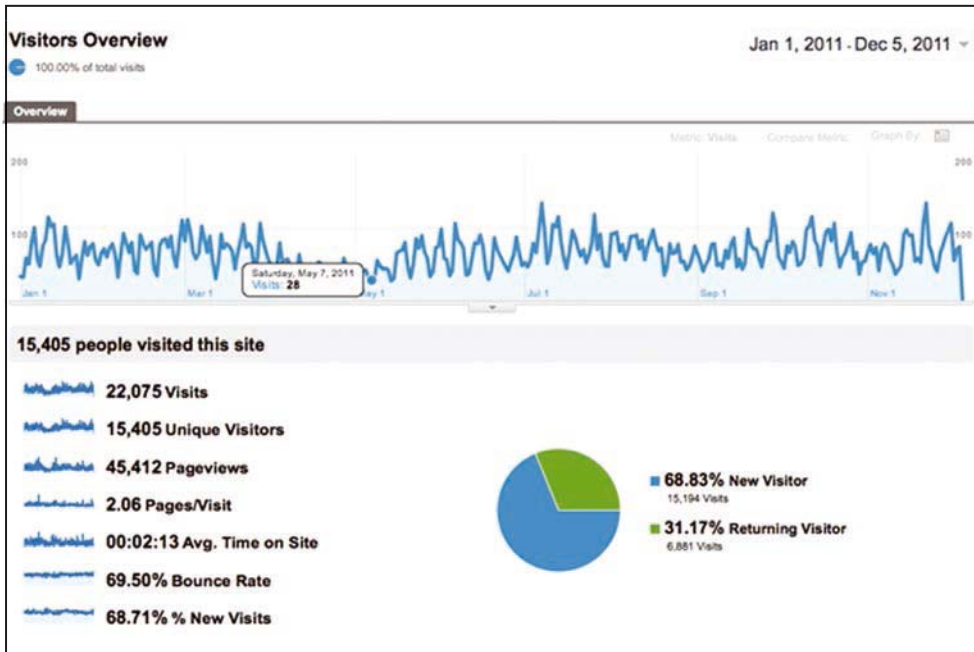
cluded, for instance, the meeting/workshop reports and submissions from the AIPP's annual Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting on UN Mechanisms/Procedures Relating to Indigenous Peoples (Feb 26-Mar 1), interventions and statements made by the AIPP and/or Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus during the 10th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), May 16-27; and the 4th Session of the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), 11-15 July, among others. The chart below provides a picture of various forms of information AIPP disseminated in 2011 through its channels.



The program also provided information to member organizations on the activities and undertakings of the Secretariat and the EC through its calendar of activities, reports on activities relating to organizational strengthening, and publications. This effort shall be sustained and strengthened so as to ensure better coordination and collaboration at various levels, while maintaining the value of information shared. For this to be achieved, coordination within the Secretariat vis-à-vis its increasing programs and projects needs to be strengthened.

Besides emails, the AIPP website ([www.aippnet.org](http://www.aippnet.org)) and its social networking channels (Facebook - <http://www.facebook.com/asiaiips> and Twitter - [www.twitter.com/aippnet](http://www.twitter.com/aippnet)) are other major avenues for information sharing on indigenous issues that the RCD Program updates on a daily basis. The program has been constantly improving the website with the formation of an IT team within the Secretariat. The Facebook and Twitter accounts are now also used by other AIPP sub-domains/websites (Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples Human Rights

Defenders Network). Traffic sources to its website is given in the diagram below, showing more than 22,000 visits to the AIPP website during the year. Its social networking channels, on the other hand, reach more than 1,000 individuals worldwide.



The RCD Program has also begun to use, albeit to a limited extent, the social networking channel for sharing video materials through Vimeo; and online petitioning, in coordination with other AIPP programs. This is undertaken through [www.change.org](http://www.change.org) for online advocacy on indigenous issues.

Nonetheless, there remains the need to improve the quality of AIPP information dissemination in production, presentation and sharing of information. The RCD Program is continuously working towards more effective information dissemination (through changes in its website and email groups) and the form and content of information.

### **4.1.2. AIPP Audio-Visual Resources Inventory**

The RCD Program has undertaken this activity based on the recommendations from AIPP sub-regional meetings to compile multimedia resources relevant for indigenous peoples of Asia. These resources shall be geared towards sharing of information and learnings on indigenous issues/knowledge, for subsequent adaptation of these materials, or development of new ones as required and as possible. An inventory of video resources of the Secretariat has been undertaken and has been archived in a appropriate format for easy access and retrieval. The program has shared the inventory with AIPP member and partner organizations and individuals for their comments, contributions to the inventory and reference of available materials.

The program also systematized the AIPP photo archives by categorizing pictures according to various events/themes for ease of use by the AIPP programs and member organizations. In this way, relevant photos can readily be accessed for publication use or for other purposes. With regards to audio resources, only a handful of materials are available with the Secretariat. These have been catalogued in a simple worksheet. The Secretariat can access the archives through AIPP's local server while the member/partner organizations can request the resources on a need basis. The archives have contributed towards instituting a resource database for AIPP's Capacity Building Program through easy access of needed information and materials.

The RCD Program updates the inventory/archives on a regular basis. Presently, these include pictures, videos, some illustrations and audio materials; these can be expanded in the future to comprise other forms of multimedia materials (slideshows, animations, etc.). AIPP plans to assist its members/partners to employ these resources by making free copies of the materials, supporting translation into local language, or developing new materials, as requested and subject to availability of funds.

These resources will be helpful in additional production of grassroots-oriented informative materials—cartoons, illustrations and animations, among others—that AIPP intends to undertake in the coming years. Ease of use and access to these resources will also support implementation of AIPP's planned activities such as those related to promoting indigenous (community) media and the use of other forms of media, as well.





### 4.1.3. Info Posters

Since 2010, AIPP has begun production of popular educational materials in the form of simplified info posters on indigenous peoples' rights. These have been translated into various languages and dialects and disseminated to the local levels. This activity was envisioned to strengthen indigenous communities' understanding of their rights as stated in the UNDRIP and other relevant international instruments, and increase awareness of the broader society on these rights.

In 2011, the RCD Program produced three info posters on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Land, Territories and Resources; Cultural Rights; and Right to Self-Determination. Each info poster was translated and printed in 11 languages—1,000 copies each, 2,000 copies in English—and disseminated to the grass-roots level through the partners (see Table below).

S. No.	Organization	Language
1	Zo Indigenous Forum, Northeast India	Mizo
2	Cordillera Peoples Alliance, Philippines	Iloko
3	Kalipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP), Philippines	Tagalog
4	KALUMARAN, Philippines	Bisaya
5	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA)	Khmer
6	Nationalities Youth Forum (NY Forum), Myanmar	Burmese
7	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR), North East India	English
8	Achan Chupinit (AIPP)	Thai
9	Kapaeeng Foundation, Bangladesh	Bangla
10	Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS)	Malay
11	DAMAAN Development Organization (DDO), Pakistan	Urdu

The program has also strengthened the reporting procedures of the partner organizations regarding quality of translation, utilization of funds and dissemination. These are geared towards enhancing the impacts of the posters. Feedback for the posters has been generally positive and was focused on ease of use by the communities (translation in several languages) and on relevance (content) of the posters. Some of the partners still have to carry out the dissemination of the posters effectively while few have lagged behind in completing the production of



the info posters. These can be attributed to several factors, such as delay in the start of the activity (some could only start in the second half of 2011) and lack of easy access to printing facilities due to remoteness of their locations.

The program plans to build on this activity by producing more informative, localized and creative forms of materials that are easily understandable to the grassroots indigenous communities (e.g., cartoons, illustrations, animations or other audio/visual resources). The program also aims to compile its previous posters into a compact and simplified booklet on UNDRIP that can easily be carried and transported; and to coordinate with other AIPP programs in the production of other issue-based materials.

#### ***4.1.4. Research on “Hydropower Development and the Indigenous Peoples with focus on FPIC”***

The research project, initiated in 2010, was not completed since two of the four country case studies were not finalized. The Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR) in North East India and the Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Indigenous Nepalese Peoples (LAHURNIP) in Nepal had already finalized their research papers in 2010. However, the draft case study of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) for the Philippines was returned for revision and Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS) could not finish their research for Malaysia, even after repeated follow-up from AIPP.

The Secretariat thus decided to proceed with the publication (electronic version only) and circulation of the two finalized research papers and to postpone the other two indefinitely. The NPMHR case study had already been used for the submission to the Special Rapporteur the earlier year and circulated, albeit limited, in a simple layout. Due to delay in the decision concerning the research papers and other priorities, the RCD Program could only publish the two completed case studies on its website towards the end of 2011. In the future, the program plans to assist in coordinating research projects of other AIPP programs rather than carrying out separate studies, in compliance with its revised strategic plan.



### ***4.1.5. Indigenous Peoples and Media***

As part of its objectives, the RCD program in 2011 also began working on its plans to promote indigenous (community) media and ramp-up the use by indigenous peoples of other forms of media. This focus area has been previously identified by AIPP and is expected to be a significant arena of future intervention.

The activity builds on the Communication for Empowerment (C4E) initiatives of the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok under which the UNDP (UN Development Program) conducted assessments in five countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, and the Philippines) regarding communication and media needs among indigenous peoples. AIPP was involved in some form in the assessments and will be working with UNDP towards implementing the recommendations of the country studies as follow-up to the initiative.

In May, AIPP co-convened with UNDP a regional consultation in Bangkok to work out specific details for the follow-up project. AIPP also participated in



Indigenous women listening to radio in Cambodia.

Photo credit: AIPP

a two national workshops held in Cambodia regarding the county assessment and indigenous language, radio and community media in the country. UNDP provided AIPP with a preliminary concept note for the potential project entitled “Indigenous Voices in Asia – The Way Forward.” The RCD Program, in coordination with its country member/partner organizations in these five countries, has developed a proposal for the project and has submitted this to the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF), while exploring other possible funders.

The program is also in regular communication with a number of local partners in various countries, providing them with regular feedback and suggestions on their local communication/media initiatives (e.g., Indigenous Peoples Press Centre in Malaysia – JOAS) so as to be able to incorporate these activities in its regional plan.

## 4.2. Achievements and Lessons to Share

The RCD Program in 2011 sustained and further enhanced its regular information dissemination activities. It has initiated new activities: development of an audio-visual resource inventory and enhancing indigenous voices in media. The publication of info posters, on the other hand, has been strengthened in the areas of content, reporting and dissemination through the partners. The program is making all possible efforts to improve and expand AIPP information sharing channels; and increase the quality and value of information sharing. Archives for audio-visual resources have been set up in a readily-accessible format and are being continually enhanced with an increasing number of materials.

The program aims to develop and produce grassroots-oriented educational materials in various easily understandable forms. These materials will also feed into the development of media content for indigenous community media and mainstream media. In this regard, the program has been working with its member/partner organizations in planning appropriate activities while pursuing funding opportunities.

The RCD Program coordinated with the Human Rights Program to refine the templates for AIPP Urgent Appeals/Alerts and draft a press release writing guide to strengthen the ability of AIPP member/partner organizations to write effectively for mass/media advocacy. The two programs coordinated sessions on



media advocacy that also included online petitions during AIPP's human rights documentation and advocacy training.

Through collaboration with AIPP member organizations, the program also published the AIPP 2012-13 Calendar and produced banners for the member organizations. These are in addition to regular annual reports and brochures to be published by the end of the year. These materials have contributed to an increased visibility of AIPP members and have also served to promote the AIPP Printing Press.

The activities of the RCD Program require intensive coordination with AIPP member organizations and within the Secretariat—be it for information sharing, archival of resources, production of educational materials, research projects, or nascent initiatives towards indigenous peoples' engagement with media. The non-completion of research project presents a key lesson for the program, i.e., the need for good coordination and communication that is both the responsibility of the AIPP Secretariat and members and partners. Several challenges continue to hamper effective coordination of plans, activities and tasks of the program. These include limitations of members (e.g., language barriers), lack of facilities and resources, and multiple tasks of staff members.

### 4.3. Challenges

Significant challenges lie ahead for the RCD Program to effectively achieve its goals. Improvement in the procedures for compilation of information and resources needs to be immediately addressed while efficient and timely sharing/dissemination of information and resources to enable successful activities must be ensured. For coordination of future research projects, the program should take into consideration the lessons learned regarding difficulties in communication, selection/training of researchers, etc.

Production of more innovative grassroots-oriented informative materials will require better conceptualization of content and superior technical skills. Creativity and technical expertise will be critical. Engagement with commercial media will require well-planned strategies at all levels while capacities of indigenous communities need to be strengthened significantly to facilitate setting up of indigenous media initiatives. Fundraising for these projected activities still poses a daunting challenge.







# 5

## Indigenous Women Program

The aim of this program is to empower indigenous women through networking, education, advocacy and capacity building activities.

This year has been a big step forward for the Indigenous Women (IW) Program towards achieving its goal of empowering indigenous women and increasing their participation in AIPP activities. This program had been largely dormant for some time, but with three projects starting in late 2010 and early 2011, it was able to implement a range of activities. The project on empowering indigenous women started in October 2010 with the support of UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. Also in 2010, AIPP was approached by Plan International to collaborate with them in the research on reproductive health among indigenous communities. The third activity was a small project on trafficking and child labor, which commenced in April 2011. It was supported by the UN Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.



## 5.1. Key Activities Implemented in 2011

The project on Social Integration and Support to Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in North East India is being implemented by our local partner, the Indigenous Women and Child Foundation (IWCF), in Tamenglong District, Manipur, India.

The purpose of this project is to facilitate rehabilitation and provide support for education to children, including girls, who are victims of trafficking and child labor; and to raise awareness and mobilize the indigenous communities against trafficking. Its target is to have well-informed indigenous communities and empowered youth, women and children in the exercise of their social, economic and cultural rights. This year, 31 children aged between 7-15 years (20 girls and 11 boys) have been provided shelter/accommodation and schooling. As recently as June 2011, IWCF assisted the Social Welfare Department of Manipur State in the rescue of 20 children (7 girls and 13 boys) from Mumbai and Bangalore. To address the issue of human trafficking and child labor, IWCF facilitated the formation of community leaders groups and also conducted a 3-day training for the police personnel of Tamenglong District on combating human trafficking.

The research project on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Gaps Among Indigenous Peoples in Asia is coordinated by AIPP and has been implemented successfully by our local partners in Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam (see IW Project Partners' List in Annex 5). We have received very good feedback from Plan International on the research reports. The research focused on indigenous women's knowledge, attitudes, practices and problems around sexual reproductive health (RH); and on the state of health in the selected communities, particularly, on delivery and quality of basic health services available to them, including access to information on RH. The goal of the research was to identify the desires of indigenous women in particular, and in indigenous communities in general, related to RH services and to recommend socially- and culturally-appropriate measures to enable Plan International to assist in addressing the gap.

The project on Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions is a 3-year project. It is being implemented in India, Philippines and Nepal (see Annex 5). Each country has two project sites. The expected results from this project are: a) increased capacity and skills of indigenous women (IW) to promote the recognition of their rights in customary laws and local legislations; b) increased awareness of indigenous communities on the rights of IW and networking with government agencies, NGOs and other institutions for support





Lakhela of IWNT interviews Moken woman during her break from picking out fish from fishnet, Koh Lao, Thailand. Photo credit: AIPP

and assistance to IW; and c) positive change in customary laws and adoption of local legislations relating to violence against women and IW's participation in decision making mechanisms. It is a big challenge for indigenous women to assert their rights since they live in traditional and largely patriarchal societies where males are more valuable than females. So it is very much appreciated that the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women has selected to fund and support this project from among many other candidates.

To achieve the expected results, a broad range of activities was implemented in the six project sites during the reporting period. As part of the capacity building activity and for monitoring the progress of the target IW and indigenous communities, training needs assessments (TNA) and baseline studies were conducted in all the 78 project communities in Nepal, Philippines and India (13 community each per site).

Based on the TNA and from the baseline data, each project partners have developed a comprehensive training manual designed to meet the specific needs

of the target groups. This was followed by 11 inter-community level training of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby, and networking in the six project sites.

The trainees in turn are conducting various activities such as community seminars; meetings and dialogues with community members and leaders, including local government officials; mobilization of community members; networking on the rights of IW; and strengthening of sanctions on violence against women and girls (VAW/G). Except for the TNA and baseline studies, all the other activities are ongoing.

In addition to the above activities, the IW Program organized project coordinators' meeting back-to-back with the Indigenous Women Program Committee (IWPC) meeting in Chiang Mai. In this meeting, a collective evaluation on the project's activities implemented in one year, and planning for next year were undertaken. This meeting was beneficial for everyone as it provided an opportunity to share experiences and learn from each other on the project-related activities; clarify and identify pending activities and requirements for year 2, and go through details of budget and project activities for improved implementation.

## 5.2. Achievements and Lessons to Share

In 2011, IWCF provided shelter/accommodation to 20 girls at Zaozian Children Home for Girls and facilitated their schooling, including vocational training. Fourteen of these girls were victims of trafficking who were taken to big cities in India on the promise of free education, but instead became child laborers. The other six girls were those who went with their relatives after their parent/s passed away and were forced to work in their relatives' homes after being orphaned. IWCF also negotiated with the Zonal Education Officer to arrange schooling for 11 boys (trafficked and rescued from Indian cities) at the Model Residential School at Rengpang, Tamenglong. IWCF, in addition, supported eight child victims (3 boys and 5 girls) by providing health care and partial subsidy for their schooling expenses. Through its constant efforts, IWCF has been able to sensitize community leaders and state government agencies and to act jointly on the issue of trafficking and child labor. Being able to garner support from the community leaders as well as from the government officials has allowed IWCF to provide assistance to more children and sustain their work. For instance, in June 2011 it



assisted the Social Welfare Department of the Manipur government to rescue 20 children (7 girls and 13 boys) from Bangalore and Mumbai.

In the area of reproductive health among indigenous communities, partnerships between AIPP and Plan International and between Plan International and our local partners have been established.

Research on sexual reproductive health among indigenous communities carried out in Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam has come out with four solid country reports and a consolidated report. The reports also contain concrete recommendations on specific areas that need interventions from Plan and other agencies, including governments, in order to guarantee the rights of these indigenous communities to health, and improve their quality of life.

For indigenous women's empowerment, the TNA and baseline studies have provided concrete data for indigenous women's organizations and indigenous communities on the situation of women. This data can be used for lobby and advocacy on IW's rights issues and VAW.

Five specific training manuals have been developed and printed in the following languages: Bisaya and Ilokano for the Philippines; Nepali for Nepal; and Hindi and English for Jharkhand and Northeast India, respectively. During the project period, 11 inter-community level training (ICT) of IW on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking were conducted in the six project sites.



Group work during session on CEDAW-Jharkhand.

Photo credit: AIPP

Through these activities, especially the ICT, indigenous women with leadership qualities have emerged. At least 50 per cent of the trainees have gained knowledge on IW's rights issues and VAW and enhanced their skills to conduct community educational activities, meetings and dialogues with government officials and community leaders. Some of them have learned to write firsthand reports of incidents, petitions and resolutions. In the provinces of Saranggani and Mountain Province in the Philippines, IW organizations submitted petitions to press the local government to take action against the culprits in the case of attempted rape and multiple rape by the police guard of a jailed 16-year old girl. In the project communities, women and men have started to discuss VAW and women's rights issues. This by itself is a big achievement for the IW and trainees as spaces have been created to openly discuss VAW in public, and in particular, domestic violence, which used to be seen as private/hidden and taken for granted. The community members have now become more aware of laws for prevention of domestic violence and VAW, as well as on other laws concerning women's rights. Women, moreover, have started to question the discriminatory practices in their traditional customs, which have been socially accepted without question. Although men dominate decision making mechanisms, there are also a good number of traditional leaders who are willing to include women in the traditional institutions. There are therefore good indications for positive change in the customary practices.

Collaboration with local government agencies (e.g., Village Development Council in Nepal; Government Committee on Women in Mountain Province, Philippines; Panchayat Raj, Jharkhand, India) has been enabling for both IW advocates and leaders from these agencies. In Jharkhand, to cite an example, it was found that the elected members of the Panchayat system were not aware of their specific powers and functions, and the particular Act under which the system has been established (60% of the incumbent members are women). These were explained by indigenous women (the direct beneficiaries of the Indigenous Women Empowering Project) during community educational activities on VAW. They were also able to incorporate indigenous women's rights issues in the agenda of the local government. In Sagada Municipality, Philippines, IW leaders have learned of the existence of Municipal Women Codes through their interactions with government agencies. Their understanding of these ordinances has strengthened their advocacy on women's rights and their struggle against VAW. The Municipal Committee on Women also consults regularly with the local IW leaders on women's rights and concerns. The IW organizations in Sagada and Bontoc, Philippines have, as a result, asserted their rights and were able to access livelihood projects from the government.



### 5.3. Challenges

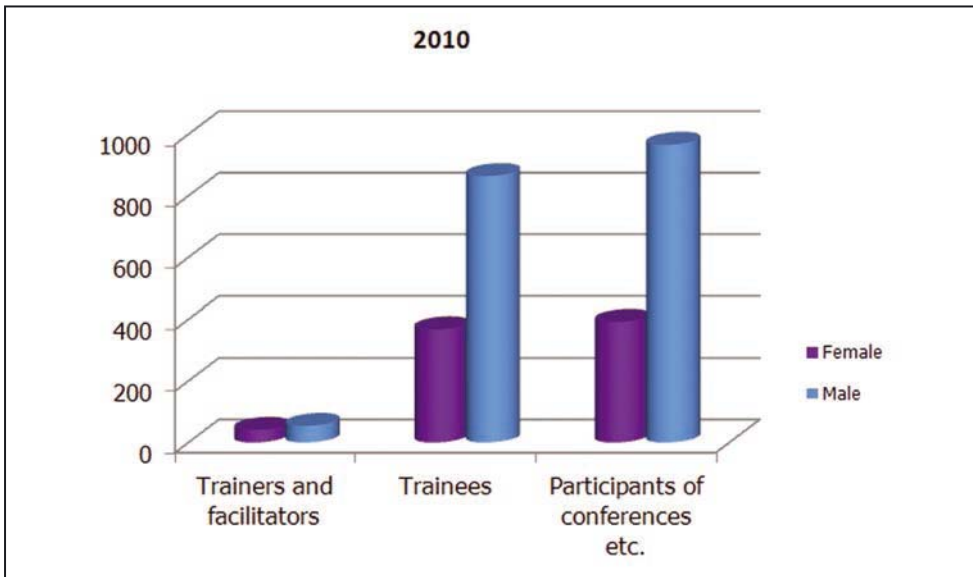
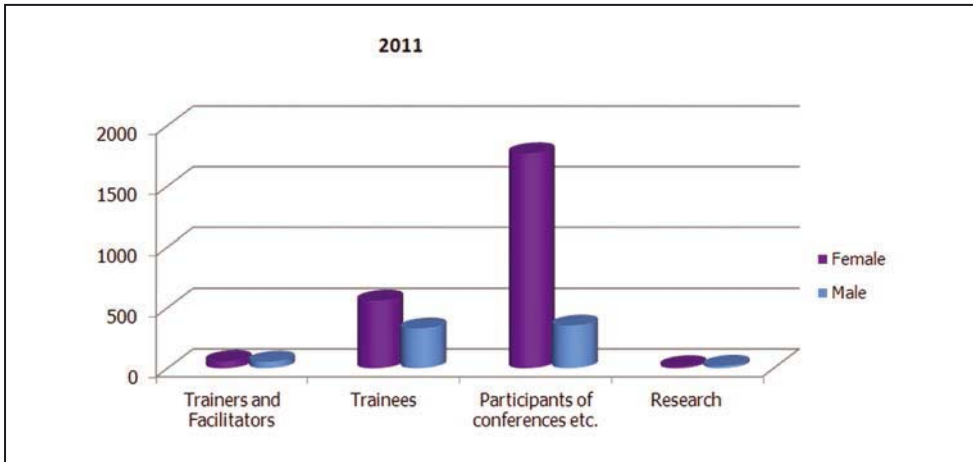
The findings from the research bring to light serious gaps in sexual and reproductive health rights among indigenous communities in Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Some of the hindering factors that have prevented indigenous peoples from availing of the needed health services in the project sites are: indigenous women being overburdened with economic and domestic activities; weak decision making; lack of time and money for medical care; the culture of silence when it comes to discussing sexual and reproductive health problems; and discriminatory treatment against indigenous peoples. These issues need to be addressed. The denial and violation of indigenous peoples' and indigenous women's rights to sexual and reproductive health can be viewed within the context of the existing socio economic, cultural and political conditions prevailing in the countries where they are found. Many efforts need to be taken to bridge the wide gap in sexual and reproductive health and the right to health services. This include working against any prejudice and injustice against them that limit their access to health care.

In the implementation of indigenous women's empowerment, language barrier has been one of the biggest challenges, with the exception of Mountain Province where majority of the people can speak the local lingua franca of the region—Ilokano. In the other project sites, however, both the trainers and trainees had difficulties in communicating with each other as most of the trainees could not understand the national or local language of the dominant groups in the region.

There is also a big challenge in terms of the need for more conscious efforts to efficiently document activities. Poor and sketchy documentation limits the articulation of lessons and good practices. The other difficulties faced are remoteness of the project sites—in terms of transportation, accessibility to the area and even communication via telephone and internet. In the Philippines, there have also been recurrent natural disasters such as landslides. The situation is further exacerbated by the difficult political situation due to militarization in India and Philippines. In India and Nepal, there are frequent bandhs (picketing, blockage of transportation, etc.), lightning strikes (closing down of offices, schools, colleges, shops, etc.), resulting in frequent standstill. These are often called by different pressure groups to highlight and/or get their demands met. Thus our local partners have to be always on their toes and be innovative to get the project activities going.

## Gender Participation in Overall AIPP Activities

	Female	Male
Trainers and Facilitators	60	55
Trainees	559	329
Participants of conferences, etc.	1771	353
Research	17	21

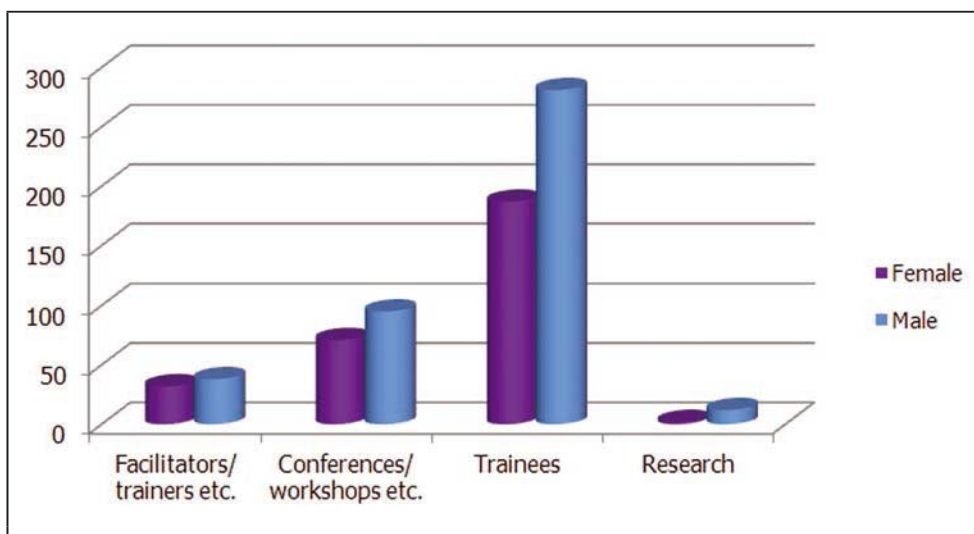


The chart presented in the previous page shows participation of indigenous women in the overall activities implemented by AIPP and its local partners in 2011. According to the chart, there is a dramatic increase in the number of women's participation as compared to the previous year (see 2010 chart for comparison).

In 2011, the total number of women participants were even higher than that of men. This is because the Indigenous Women Program focuses mainly on indigenous women. When we look at the disaggregated data from the other programs, however, the presence of indigenous women in AIPP activities is still much lower than men. The chart below indicates the disparity in the participation of women and men. Efforts are being made by all AIPP programs to address this gender imbalance and encourage participation of women from AIPP members and partners. Besides increasing the number of women participation, conscious efforts will be made in mainstreaming indigenous women's issues in all of AIPP activities. These efforts will, among others, cover campaign and advocacy, include a section on gender in the training manuals, and increase information and resources on indigenous women in AIPP's websites. In 2011, out of the 262 resources shared through the AIPP website, only around 70 were specifically related to indigenous women.

### Gender Participation in AIPP Activities, Excluding Women Program in 2011

	Female	Male
Facilitators/trainers, etc.	32	38
Conferences/workshops, etc.	71	95
Trainees	187	281
Research	2	12









# 6

## Organizational Strengthening

The key program objective for organizational strengthening is to consolidate the organization and strengthen its leadership and governance structures. It also aims to ensure the direct participation of members, including networks and associates of AIPP, in the program development and its implementation. The task of the AIPP Secretariat is to facilitate and coordinate priority activities and the implementation of a set of programs, as well as to carry out information dissemination work in order to strengthen indigenous movements in Asia.

### 6.0. Key Activities Implemented in 2011

The program of AIPP on organizational strengthening relates mainly to the conduct of regular meetings of its decision making body (the Executive Council), consultations with members through sub-regional meetings, and annual meetings of the program committees. It also focuses on staff management and the implementation of a targeted staff development program. These activities are intended to consolidate the organization as a whole and strengthen its governance structure.

## **6.1. Meeting of the Executive Council**

The 5th and 6th Executive Council (EC) meetings were held on 23-24 January and 30 July 2011 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. In these meetings, decisions on issues relating to program implementation, organizational matters, and AIPP's engagement at the regional and international levels were taken up.

In 2011, the key issues discussed and decisions taken by the EC were on the following:

- Approval of Year Plan (2011) and fund raising plan;
- Approval of new/updated policies and guidelines of the organization;
- Preparation and matters concerning the 6th General Assembly;
- Review and updates on the regional and international engagements such as the ASEAN and the preparation for the Rio +20;
- Further streamlining of responsibilities and tasking of the EC, particularly on their engagement and representation at the regional and international levels;
- Strengthening the Secretariat with additional staff members for program implementation;
- Formation of Staff Management Committee and Program Teams;
- Review of benefits and salaries and addressing staff concerns;
- Formation of the Management Committee and start-up of the Printing Press;
- Approval of the induction of Dr. Narumon Arunotai to the AIPP Board;
- Membership expansion, particularly in the Mekong region—and subsequent approval of five organizations from the Mekong region, two organizations from North East India, one organization from mainland India and one organization from the Philippines, as candidate members of AIPP.



## **6.2. Meeting of the AIPP Board**

The meeting of the AIPP Board was held on 5 December and was attended by Dr. Narumon Arunotai, the new board member. In the meeting, an update of the program implementation and the results of the evaluation were provided. The meeting also discussed new developments on the fund raising initiatives with the embassies for setting up of the Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI). The board agreed to provide technical assistance in the setting up of the ILI center and the program implementation of AIPP.

## **6.3. Program Committee Meetings**

In 2011, program committee meetings of Human Rights, Regional Capacity Building and Indigenous Women were held. In addition to this, the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network's (CCMIN) meeting was also held.

The HR Committee meeting held on 24 February in Chiang Mai, Thailand mainly tackled the following issues:

- Capacity building needs and improving communications among indigenous human rights defenders;
- Strengthening the role of the committee members in the program development and implementation;
- Engagement with the ASEAN and National Human Rights Institutions for advocacy and in addressing cases of human rights violations.

The Regional Capacity Building Partners' meeting was held from 12-14 September in Chiang Mai. In the meeting, the committee reviewed the recommendations of the AIPP evaluation specific to the RCB Program. Based on this review and the results of the strategic planning of AIPP in July, the 3-year strategy plan of the RCB Program was developed and agreed upon.

The Indigenous Women's Partners' meeting took place in Chiang Mai from 17-18 September. The project coordinators' meeting focused on collective evaluation of IW empowering project activities that have been implemented during

the last year, and finalization of the 3-year strategy plan. The meeting provided the opportunity to share experiences and learn from each other on the project activities. This was also an opportunity for partners to draw up plans and mechanisms to troubleshoot some of the obstacles encountered.

The Environment Program Committee was not able to hold its meeting but the CCMIN's meeting was held on 1 February in Laos. The meeting mainly dealt with issues of coordination and information flow problems between the country and regional coordinators. A number of suggestions were made and a clear Terms of Reference (TOR) was drawn up for the CCMIN Officers.

Overall, the Committee/Partners' meetings were effectively conducted. The meetings provided adequate update on the status of each program, identified issues and challenges, and set out the direction of the programs.

#### 6.4. AIPP Sub-regional Meeting

The combined sub-regional meeting of South East Asia and Bahasa regions was held on 6-9 June in Bali, Indonesia. There were a total of 26 participants, including two participants from AIPP and two observers, representing 13 organizations (see table below).

Indonesia	Malaysia	Timor Leste	Philippines
1. Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN)	3. Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS)	7. Covalima Youth Centre (CYC)	9. Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA)
2. Badan Perjuangan Rakyat Penunggu Indonesia (BPRPI)*	4. Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS Trust)	8. Transitional Justice*	10. Koalisyon ng Katutubo at Samahan Ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)*
	5. Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Pahang**		11. Kalipunan ng Mamamayang Katutubo ng Pilipinas (KAMP)
	6. Borneo Resources Institute Sarawak (BRIMAS)**		12. Panagtagbo
			13. Kalumaran**

Federal member of AIPP member organizations: \*\*(3) Network: \*(3)



Participants giving inputs at the sub-regional meeting, Bali, Indonesia.

Photo credit: AIPP

The meeting was able to tackle pressing issues and came up with the following sets of recommendations to AIPP as given in the table next page:

## Summary of the recommendations from the sub-regional meeting

PROGRAMS	
HUMAN RIGHTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need systematization of documentation, advocacy and mobilization;</li> <li>2. Training for indigenous lawyers or peoples (who are aware of their customary laws) for legal defense, including paralegals could be initiated under the EU approved project;</li> <li>3. Beneficiaries from the EU project for supporting HR defenders will be based on clear criteria for which members should give their inputs, including a mechanism for disbursing funds for urgent cases;</li> <li>4. Need for initiating support for peace intervention, mediation and conflict resolution, particularly in Mindanao and Timor Leste;</li> <li>5. Indonesia could be included in the support for human rights work and participation in the international processes and meetings on HR issues; those requiring support can request AIPP's help.</li> </ol>
CAPACITY BUILDING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the Regional Secretariat and secretariat of member organizations from national to local level is a pressing need:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internship should be revived between sub-national, national and regional secretariat to build capacities of indigenous organizations, particularly on regional level issues, organizational management and networking;</li> <li>• Internship for non-IPs should be welcomed to impart skills and strengthen the capacities of indigenous organizations;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Support for translation of relevant training materials (UNDRIP) will be provided for Timor Leste.</li> </ol>
RCD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Popular educational materials, media skills, exchange and networking             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal is being developed in partnership with UNDP and AMARC (Asia Pacific) to promote active community media and to mainstream indigenous issues, including monitoring of mainstream media;</li> <li>• JOAS can also be included in this initiative;</li> <li>• The info posters on UNDRIP would be compiled into a comic form after its completion;</li> <li>• Members and networks will provide their videos and music with short descriptions to AIPP for compilation;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Status and representation from the Philippines and Malaysia in the RCD Committee will be confirmed with the concerned individuals/ organizations for effective functioning of the committee.</li> </ol>
CLIMATE CHANGE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is an increasing need to build capacity for disaster response, preparedness and alarm systems in many IP areas:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to conduct studies to identify disaster hotspots and document the knowledge of the communities in dealing with such problems;</li> <li>• Need to explore and put in place culturally appropriately systems to deal with such problems;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Support program, including funding for adaptation and mitigation programs for communities, should be mobilized;</li> <li>3. KASAPI will coordinate and provide their expertise on 3D mapping in AIPP project areas under the Climate Change and REDD project.</li> </ol>

<p><b>YOUTH AND INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organizations from this region should develop the proposal within 2011, particularly with the initiative of JOAS and Panagtagbo and AIPP can provide some assistance in sourcing funds;</li> <li>2. Youth programs can be mainstreamed into the programs and activities of AIPP, which is already the case in the HR program;</li> <li>3. Use of and promotion of renewable energy and livelihood support, such as community socio-economic development (e.g., food preservation and processing and handicrafts), including inter-generational transfer of knowledge, could be the focus area;</li> <li>4. The window for IFAD small grants will be open in July/August; those interested should apply. AIPP is a board member and can assist in finalizing the proposal from member organizations and networks.</li> </ol>
<p><b>PROGRAM COMMITTEES, COMMUNICATIONS AND COORDINATION MECHANISM</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existing members of this program committee should be reviewed from this sub-region and should play an active role in the formulation and monitoring of program development and implementation;</li> <li>2. Listserve and Google groups should be set up between members and networks at the country and sub-regional levels to share information and to coordinate on important matters concerning this region;</li> <li>3. Steps will be taken to strengthen the role of the EC in facilitating the interests of the sub-region;</li> <li>4. Budget for translation will be included for participation in all AIPP meetings for effective participation of members and network representatives.</li> </ol>
<p><b>FUNDING</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a need to systematize fund raising efforts of member organizations to be able have better access to funding. AIPP can help in identifying potential donors and in improving the proposals before submission. In this regard, AIPP will work towards putting in place a systematic mechanism;</li> <li>2. For middle income countries such as Malaysia and Thailand, joint proposals with AIPP can be submitted, particularly for EU (country office) and other funding sources relating to ASEAN activities;</li> <li>3. Guideline for selection of networks of AIPP (non-members) for project/program implementation will be developed for members to know what the benefits are.</li> </ol>
<p><b>RIO +20</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IPs are listed as one of the major group for the Agenda 21 on sustainable development and MDG. Green economy is the theme; hence, IPs will be taking active part in this process;</li> <li>2. To enable active participation of IPs from Asia, the Asia Caucus in the last UNPHI formed a Coordinating Committee for Asia. The following technical papers for this conference have also been identified: mountain biodiversity, small islands, plantations, dams and extractive industries, youth and women;</li> <li>3. The preparatory meeting will be held in April 2012 back-to-back with AMAN Congress.</li> </ol>



## ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The 6th General Assembly will be held in Chiang Mai after 20 August 2012. Important matters on which the members and networks should come prepared for in this meeting are as follows:
  - Reorganizing the sub-regional clusters;
  - Full time EC members, smooth transition and their continuity (longer tenure);
  - New post for Deputy Sec. Gen. to strengthen the management team at the Secretariat;
  - A review of the selection of EC members (i.e., division by sub-region) based on clear eligibility guidelines, tasks and obligations, and guidelines of recall/turnover (inactive EC members);
  - Decentralization of the Secretariat, i.e., program/project coordination, sub-regional coordination and monitoring to strengthen the participation and role of members in program/project implementation;
  - Internship for non-IPs to strengthen and impart skills to the Secretariat staff;
  - Internship for members and networks for 6 months to 1 year on regional coordination and networking.

## **6.5. Evaluation of the Program Implementation of AIPP (2005-2011)**

With the expansion of membership and sustained and expanding programs of AIPP, an impact evaluation was conducted by two independent experts in June 2011. The period covered by the evaluation was from 2005 to May 2011.

### **Main outcomes as perceived by members**

When asked about the most important outcome of their collaboration with AIPP, all 31 responding organizations unanimously emphasized the enhanced capacity to network with other indigenous organizations in the region along with the enhanced capacity to bring their own issues and concerns to the regional and international levels.

As expressed by Karbi Human Rights Watch, North East India, "After 28 years of work, we could still not reach out to external platforms to address issues of conflict and thus obtained membership of AIPP to fast track our efforts."

The evaluation evidenced many examples of mutual learning, sharing and cross-fertilization of experiences across the region. Most respondents mentioned that collaboration with AIPP had enhanced their capacity to work on local and national issues. Further, the importance of communication and information dissemination was highlighted. Seventeen respondents mentioned their increased awareness of indigenous peoples' rights, including through access to training.

- Extracts from the AIPP evaluation report, 2011

The evaluation focused on the following:

- Assessment of the relevance, achievements, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, sustainability and impacts of AIPP's strategies and program from January 2005 to May 2011 in response to priorities and aspirations of member organizations;

- Review of the institutional capacity of AIPP, particularly its strategies and activities for organizational strengthening as a regional federation of indigenous organizations, and the role of the Executive Council, the Secretariat and member organizations in program planning and implementation;
- Assessment of AIPP's capacity in carrying out multiple projects, coordination, monitoring and impact assessment, and its strategies for fund raising, resource mobilization and financial sustainability;
- Analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of AIPP as a regional organization and recommendations to guide AIPP in improving and defining its institutional strategies and program development and implementation.

The findings of the evaluation concluded that AIPP has achieved a high level of credibility and trust due to its strong and strategic leadership and application of the principles of democracy, transparency, accountability and gender equality. It has fostered solidarity and collaboration, rather than competition, among indigenous organizations and movements in Asia.

Highlights of the findings are enumerated below:

a. Relevance

- AIPP has a strong and growing membership and network, constituted by legitimate and genuine indigenous peoples' organizations that are struggling for the recognition of their rights under very difficult conditions;
- AIPP has brought indigenous peoples of the region together and clearly served "as a forum for sharing aspirations, ideas and experiences, consolidating cooperation and solidarity and coordination" (see p. 9 of the report).

b. Effectiveness

- AIPP has strong governance structures in place to ensure it addresses the key priorities of its constituents;
- AIPP makes effective use of existing and emerging opportunities for policy advocacy at the regional and international levels.



- c. Efficiency
- AIPP is very cost efficient, as costs are kept at a minimum and implementation is undertaken by local organizations and activists;
  - AIPP has solid administrative and financial management capacity, including institutional systems, procedures and guidelines;
  - The capacity of the Secretariat and governance structures must be enhanced to cope with the increasing workload and requirement for highly specialized knowledge, technical and language skills and capacity.
- d. Results
- AIPP has significantly contributed to raising the visibility and promoting the aspirations of indigenous peoples in Asia inter alia through research, documentation, publications, advocacy and networking at regional and international levels;
  - AIPP has contributed in empowering members and networks and enhanced their capacity to work locally and nationally on their priority concerns.
- e. Impact
- AIPP has achieved increased international and regional understanding and recognition of indigenous peoples' rights as reflected in the substantial policy influence and cooperation with UN agencies, donors, human rights organizations, NGOs and, to some extent, governments;
  - AIPP has been instrumental in building solidarity of indigenous peoples in the region and beyond, and facilitated in defining common positions within the global indigenous movement, e.g., in the context of climate change policies;
  - AIPP has been successful in bringing civil society leaders together with resistance groups for dialogue in situations of conflict;
  - AIPP is inspiring indigenous organizations and movements in other regions, particularly Africa and Latin America, as an exemplary regional formation.



f. Sustainability

- There is a high degree of ownership and institutionalization of policy-oriented results among members, agencies and partners, indicating a high degree of sustainability;
- The current pressure on the institutional capacity of AIPP members, governance structures and Secretariat could be unsustainable and will have to be urgently addressed in order to pursue long-term institutional sustainability;
- The current funding patterns of short-term and activity-oriented support make it difficult to respond to members' needs and priorities in a systematic way and pose a risk to the sustainability of some program interventions and achievements.

Based on these findings, the report proposed 10 recommendations. The key recommendations pertain to prioritization and consolidation of AIPP's governance structure, institutional mechanisms, sub-regional formations, fund raising strategy and its programs, including strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat.

## ***6.6. AIPP Project Partners***

One of the aims of AIPP is to strengthen direct partnerships in program implementation at the national and local levels between the Regional Secretariat and member organizations. The number of direct partnerships in program implementation, which includes both members and non-members, increased in 2011. However, this does not include other program activities such as joint advocacy or campaign on cases or issues in which members and non-members—who are not listed—have participated. It only reflects direct project partnerships.

These partnerships have resulted in enhancing the capacities and cooperation among indigenous organizations and have contributed to further strengthening AIPP as a regional organization. For 2011, there were 24 member partners (member organizations) in 13 countries and 18 non-member partners in eight countries in Asia, two countries outside of Asia, one at the Southeast Asia level and one at the regional (Asia) level. Details of these partnerships are provided in Annex 6.1.



### a. AIPP's project partnerships with member organizations

No.	AIPP Program	Projects	No. of Continuing Partnerships	No. of Partnerships added in 2011	No. of organizations in partnership
1	Human Rights	AICHR info poster		5	5
		Strengthening IPHRD Network	3	8	11
		IP Task Force on ASEAN	6		6
		ARMS	1	1	2
2	Research and Communication Development	Production of info posters	8		8
3	Regional Capacity Building	Indigenous Leadership Training	3	3	6
		Community Organizing Training	2		2
		Internship on Community Organizing Training	1		1
		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	3	4	7
4	Environment	Climate Change and REDD+	3		3
		Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation		3	3
5	Indigenous Women	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	4		4
		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia		3	3

## b. AIPP's project partnerships with non-member organizations

No.	AIPP Program	Projects	No. of Continuing Partnerships	No. of Partnerships added in 2011	No. of organizations in partnership
1	Human Rights	ASEAN Advocacy, HRCPA	1		1
		Strengthening IPHRD Network	1	5	6
		IP Task Force on ASEAN	2	1	3
		ARMS	1		1
		Diplomacy Training Program for Indigenous Peoples	1		1
2	Research and Communication Development	Production of Info posters	1		1
3	Regional Capacity Building	Indigenous Leadership Training	1	1	2
		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training		1	1
4	Environment	Climate Change and REDD+	3		3
		Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation		1	1
5	Indigenous Women	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	1		1
		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia		3	3
		Social Integration and Support to the Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in North East India		1	1

## 6.7. Composition of the Regional Staff

The number of staff members at the AIPP Secretariat has increased to 18 full-time staff with the entry of six new staff. The table below provides their position and ethnicity while the profile of the full Secretariat team is provided in Annex 6.4.

Sl.	Name	Position/Program	Date of Joining	Ethnicity/ Country
1	Mr. Prabindra Shakya	Coordinator, Research and Communication Development	9 May	Newar, Nepal
2	Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan	Coordinator, Climate Change and REDD	25 July	Newar, Nepal
3	Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa	Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network Officer	18 July	Sherpa, Nepal
4	Ms. Bernice Aquino-See	Coordinator, Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy	1 September	Kankana-ey, Philippines
5	Mr. Ashok Kumar Chakma	Coordinator, International Finance Institutions and Indigenous Peoples	24 July	Jumma (Chakma), Bangladesh
6	Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn	Assistant Admin Officer	5 September	Karen, Thailand

## 6.8. Staff Meetings and Supervision

With the increase in work pressure at the Secretariat, the Management team was formed to facilitate better supervision of work implementation at the Secretariat and to provide adequate staff support. The team is composed of the SG, ASG and two members representing the program staff, and administration and finance, respectively.

Secondly, program teams were formed due to the merging of some of the programs and the growing number of program staff. The International Financial Institutions and Indigenous Peoples was merged with the Human Rights Program, and the Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity and Climate Change programs were integrated into the Environment Program. The formation of the program teams was also envisioned to enable better coordination between programs and to synergize crosscutting issues. The program teams that were organized are as follows:



- Human Rights Team;
- Environment Team;
- Capacity building Team;
- Information Technology Team.

Regular staff meetings and inter-program meetings were held every Monday between January and July. These were supplemented with one-on-one supervision and consultation with the SG and ASG. However, this practice was reoriented to holding regular staff meetings twice a month and weekly program team meetings. This was undertaken to reduce the time pressure on the working hours of the staff and to enhance substantive discussions on program activities among the program staff, thereby promoting better coordination and interlinking.

## ***6.9. Staff Development***

A targeted staff development plan was developed at the beginning of the year and revised during the mid-year assessment. Continuous development of the knowledge and skills of the staff has been identified as an essential element in achieving a desired level of staff efficiency needed for qualitative implementation of the growing programs and activities of AIPP. In 2011, the staff development program focused on the following:

1. Knowledge building
  - Educational seminar with a focus on the programs of AIPP;
  - English lessons;
  - User's training on database;
  - Attending targeted training, seminars and conferences;
2. Skill building
  - Refresher training on use of logframe in proposal writing;
  - Training for improving analytical skills;
  - Team building and participatory project monitoring;
  - IT skills and tips.



In 2011, major attention was given to knowledge building, improving analytical skills and English proficiency of the staff. The activities implemented under this program are shown in brief:

Activity	Unit
Training (external)	3
Exposure trip	1
In-house training (AIPP)	3
In-house educational seminars	2
Use of analytical tools and skills	1
Language (English)	3 months

One of the crucial needs that the staff identified was to enhance their analytical capacity and exposure to the activities of member organizations. As part of the staff development activities, the Secretariat traveled to the Philippines to attend the Cordillera Day—a political gathering of the indigenous movements for sharing, discussing issues and agreeing on the agenda for the year. The staff had a firsthand experience of how the various movements in the region gather and discuss their issues and show solidarity with one another. The event was a rich learning experience and the staff were inspired by the various struggles of indigenous peoples of the region.



AIPP Staff participating in the Cordillera Day, 2011.

Photo credit: AIPP

The 2-week learning visit was organized in between a training session on “Analytical Tools on Political Economy.” This 2-day training session, held in Bolinao, Pangasinan from 29-30 April, aimed to increase the analytical capacity of the staff. The training had a positive impact as the evaluation of the staff showed that this activity helped them in better analyzing the struggle of the indigenous movements in Asia from their own particular contexts by using the political economy framework.

Three-month English lessons were conducted in 2011 as well, particularly for the Thai staff. Based on a training needs assessment, participants were clustered into two groups and lessons were conducted accordingly. The lessons helped them improve their communications skills in English. A positive outcome of these lessons is that several of them already have basic understanding of English, and may not necessitate advance courses.

Basic training on film making and photography was also conducted for some staff in October. This training was held to increase AIPP’s technical capacity to produce in-house educational materials using visual media.

Overall, based on the collective and individual staff evaluation, the staff development program has shown positive results in achieving its objectives. With the implementation of the targeted staff development program, substantive contributions to the staff’s personal growth and enhanced capacity to implement program activities have been attained. The major challenge that still remains is in developing analytical skills. In the coming year, staff development will focus on attaining a high degree of knowledge and skills development, specifically on analysis.

## **6.10. Fund Raising**

Fund raising efforts were jointly undertaken by the Secretary General and the Program Coordinators. Special effort was given to raise funds with a number of Thailand-based embassies for the construction of the Indigenous Learning Institute. As a result of this initiative, positive responses were received from the Embassies of Germany and the US.

The approval of the project proposal by the European Commission was a major breakthrough. This has helped secure stable funding for the Human Rights



Program, which will enable a more programmatic approach in the implementation of its activities. A component of this project is the setting up of the AIPP Printing Press, the proceeds of which will support the work of the IPHRD Network. The fund raising activities have resulted in the approval of several proposals; other donors have also given their commitment to support the programs and activities of AIPP (see table next page). AIPP is hopeful that proposals submitted to these funders will have positive outcomes in 2012.



Program	Human Rights	Remark/Starting Date
	<b>Human Rights</b>	
1.	Approval of the project proposal to the European Commission for support to Indigenous Human Rights Defenders	New funding partner; 1 Sept
2.	Approval of project proposal to Oxfam Australia for the monitoring of IFI projects affecting indigenous peoples in Asia	New funding partner; 1 June
3.	Approval of the proposal by IWGIA for NORAD on strengthening cooperation between the AICHR and indigenous peoples in the ASEAN	Continuing partnership
4.	Approval of the project proposal to the Open Society Institute for Support to Indigenous Human Rights Defenders	Continuing partnership
	<b>Regional Capacity Building</b>	
1.	Approval of the proposal to the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) to support the follow up COT program and UNDRIP advocacy training	1 July
2.	Approval of the proposal to MISEREOR to support the inter-community level training of indigenous leadership and inter-peoples exchange program	1 July
3.	Submitted proposal for the construction of the Indigenous Learning Institute (ILI) Center to US, Germany, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland	Under consideration by the Embassies of Germany and US (under USAID)
	<b>Environment</b>	
1.	Approval of small grant proposal on Adaptation by MISEREOR	New funding partner; 1 Sept
2.	Received funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for participation and hosting of events in the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week	November
3.	Received funding from MISEREOR for organizing the Regional REDD+ workshop in Chiang Mai	November
4.	Submission of revised proposal to DANIDA on REDD and Climate Change (3,000,000 DKK/ US\$570,342) for 3 years	Under consideration
5.	Submitted a 3-year proposal on Adaptation to MISEREOR	Under consideration
6.	Revised and submitted the proposal to NORAD on REDD and Climate Change for years 2 and 3	Under consideration
7.	Submitted proposal to Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) on the proposal on REDD and Climate Change in the Mekong region	Committed
8.	Submitted proposal to MISEREOR for REDD+ Case study in South East Asia	Committed

<b>Indigenous Women</b>	
1. Approval of the proposal to Plan International on the Research on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Gap among Indigenous Peoples	New funding partner; 1 April
2. Approval of the proposal to UN Fund on Contemporary Form of Slavery on Social Integration and Support to the Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in North East India	New funding partner; 1 April
<b>Core Funding</b>	
1. Approval of the proposal for core funding for 2012 by International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Swedish Society for Nature and Conservation and Inter-Church Organization for Development Cooperation	1 January 2012

## 6.11. Networking and advocacy

The advocacy and networking activities of AIPP were undertaken largely by the Secretary General, with support from the EC members, ASG and staff. Networking substantially increased in 2011 and some of the major advocacy and networking activities are listed below:

UN mechanisms relating to IPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Coordination, facilitation and participation to the UNPFII 10th Session, 16–28 May, New York</li><li>b. Participation and submission of a report to the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the “Right to participation in decision making,” 9-15 June, Geneva, Switzerland</li><li>c. 2011 Regular Session of Committee on NGOs (Economic, Social and Cultural Council), Jan 31-4 Feb 2011, New York, USA</li><li>d. Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting on Engagement with UN mechanisms and Bodies, 26 February–1 March, Chiang Mai, Thailand</li><li>e. Human Rights Council Conference on Language and Culture to Promote the Well-being of Indigenous Peoples, Nov, Geneva, Switzerland</li></ul>
Regional and International Processes on Environment relating to IPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. UNEP 12th Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum (GMGSF-12), 18-23 February 2011, Nairobi, Kenya</li><li>b. The UNFCCC Meeting: 16th Session of the Kyoto Protocol and 14th Session of LCA, 3–8 Feb 2011, Bangkok, Thailand</li><li>c. Oslo Exchange on REDD+, June 23-23, Oslo, Norway</li><li>d. Lobby and Advocacy Tour (Germany) on IP Rights in REDD+, June 26-29, Berlin, Germany</li><li>e. Second Regional Forum on Forest and the Peoples, RECOFTC, 8-9 August, Bangkok, Thailand</li><li>f. NGO Prep meeting on Rio +20, Aug 17, Bangkok, Thailand</li><li>g. Asia Prep meeting for Rio +20, Aug 22-24, Brazil</li><li>h. UNFCCC Expert Meeting on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), 15-17 September, Vientiane, Laos</li><li>i. Panama Global IP consultation meeting on FCPF, Sept 27-29, Panama</li><li>j. AWG-KP 16 and AWG-LCA 14 Meeting, Panama City, 1-7 October, Panama</li><li>k. Civil Society Workshop on Carbon Markets in SE Asia, CDM Watch, Oct 12-14, Bangkok, Thailand</li><li>l. Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Rio +20, Oct 18-20, Korea</li><li>m. Anti-corruption in REDD+ workshop, UNREDD and Transparency International, 20-21 Oct, Bangkok, Thailand</li><li>n. Capacity-building Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Seventh Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group on 8j, Oct 28–Nov 4, Montreal, Canada</li><li>o. Asia Pacific Forestry Week 2011, Nov 7-11, Beijing, China</li><li>p. Indigenous Caucus Prep Meeting and COP 17/CMP 7, Nov 26–Dec 9, Durban, South Africa</li></ul>

### Engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFI)

- a. Asia Consultation on the World Bank's Forest Investment Program's (FIP) Dedicated Fund for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, 24–27 Jan, Vientiane, Laos
- b. Global Meeting on the World Bank-FIP, Global meeting of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, 8-9 Feb, Bangkok, Thailand
- c. Global Environment Fund (GEF) Policy Dialogue on Indigenous Peoples, Aug 8-10, New York, USA
- d. GEF World Bank Meeting on the Working Policy, Nov 4-7, Washington DC, USA
- e. High-level Forum on Development Aid Effectiveness, Nov 25–Dec 1, South Korea

### Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- a. The 2nd meeting of the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN), 21–23 June, Brunei
- b. Workshop of Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy (SAPA) Working Group on Human Rights, 24–28 January, Bangkok, Thailand
- c. Workshop on the SAPA Working Group on the Freedom of Information, 26 January, Bangkok, Thailand
- d. Workshop on the Human Rights Implications of the ASEAN Community Blueprints, 22-23 February, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
- e. SAPA General Forum, 18–21 February, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- f. SAPA 4th Regional Consultation on ASEAN and Human Rights, 27-29 November, Bali, Indonesia
- g. International Meeting of the South East Asian Regional Human Rights Commissions on "Human Rights and Business: Plural Legal Approaches to Conflict Resolution, Institutional Strengthening and Legal Reform," 28 November–1 December, Bali, Indonesia

### Other Regional/National Level Engagements

- a. Regional Consultation on Communication for Empowerment (C4E) of Asia's Indigenous Peoples, 11-13 May, Bangkok, Thailand
- b. Workshop on Indigenous Peoples' Information and Media Needs, 24-26 May, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- c. Asia Regional Monitoring System (ARMS) Requirement Workshop, 11-12 January, Bangkok, Thailand
- d. Workshop on Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities during the ACSC/APF 2011, 4 May, Jakarta, Indonesia
- e. Networking and organizational strengthening visit to new members in Kanpon Speu, Aug 28–Sept 2, Cambodia
- f. NORAD Partners meeting, 19-20 Oct, Indonesia

AIPP also coorganized important regional and international activities on advocacy and networking. These are as follows:

- a. Asia Pacific International Funders for Indigenous Peoples Summit (IFIP), 26-29 March, Lombok, Indonesia;
- b. National Celebration and Observation of the International Day of the Indigenous Peoples, 9 September, Chiang Mai, Thailand (with IP organizations in Thailand);
- c. Regional Workshop on REDD (South East Asia), 3-4 November, Chiang Mai, Thailand (with MISEREOR);



- d. SSNC Asia Partners' Meeting, 7-11 Nov, Chiang Mai (with SSNC);
- e. Public Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility, 25 November, Bali, Indonesia
- f. IP Task Force on ASEAN Regional Workshop, 26 November, Bali, Indonesia
- g. Informal meeting with representatives of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights with the representative from the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and some commissioners from the NHRIs in the region, 29 November, Bali, Indonesia

The networking and advocacy activities of AIPP intensified in 2011. This has further contributed to the consolidation and expansion of AIPP's reach—from the national to international levels. AIPP's advocacy and networking activities include engagement with government officials, donors and funders, UN agencies, media, and civil society organizations. AIPP also represents the civil society from Asia to the Governing Body of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). These engagements have sustained the efforts of mainstreaming the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples in Asia.

In-country networking and solidarity support to indigenous organizations rose in 2011. As a result, the membership of AIPP in the Mekong region has dramatically increased.

In various levels, the visibility of AIPP, including its members, also heightened in this year. This can be seen from the growing number of invitations for AIPP leaders and the offer for partnerships from different organizations and agencies.

## ***6.12. Solidarity Financial Support to Member Organizations***

AIPP received several requests from member organizations for support from the "AIPP Fund." However, this could not be extended to everyone because of fund limitations. Priority was given to organizations based on the urgency and importance of the proposed activity. Organizations with very limited access to funds and that have not been previously supported by the AIPP Fund were also prioritized. For the year, a total amount of US\$8,667.00 supported the following organizations:



a. Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture, Thailand (IMPECT) – contribution to holding of the General Assembly	\$667
b. Panagtagbo, Mindanao, Philippines – contribution for Youth and Elders Dialogue	\$2,000
c. Indigenous Women's Forum of Northeast India (IWFNEI – contribution for fact finding mission and peace building in the case of the conflict between Garos and Rabhas	\$2,000
d. Kalumaran, Philippines – contribution for peace and solidarity mission in defense of Blaán children's rights	\$2,000
e. Zo Indigenous Forum, Mizoram, India – contribution for campaigning against the proposed and ongoing project of Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Project in Mizoram, India and Chin State in Burma	\$2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,667</b>

### ***6.13. Lessons to share and challenges***

AIPP as a regional organization has grown enormously in the last few years. With this growth, a new set of challenges has emerged. Several factors that have played a critical role in addressing these challenges are: 1) focusing on consolidating and ensuring organizational processes, which involves the regular conduct of its governing body meetings; and 2) demonstrating collective leadership, accountability and transparency to its members.

While the AIPP's program defines an annual meeting of the Executive Council, this has proven to be insufficient to meet the needs and challenges facing the organization. AIPP decided to undertake at least two meetings a year to ensure a more regular assessment, planning and timely decision-making process. Sourcing resources for at least one or two full-time EC members, in addition to the SG, would also strengthen its collective leadership and further consolidate its governance structures.

The regular conduct of consultations (through the program committee/partners meetings and sub-regional consultations) has helped in prioritizing issues and identifying targeted steps to be taken. This also ensured the relevance of AIPP programs and increased member participation in the program implementation. These conscious efforts have ensured that AIPP's programs are owned by the members and its implementation are driven by them.

Conscious efforts in mainstreaming indigenous women's issues and participation in the AIPP program and activities have paid dividends. The engagement of indigenous women in AIPP activities has dramatically increased as a result.

The evaluation of AIPP's impacts on its members, in particular, and in indigenous movements in Asia, in general, has likewise provided a rich resource of lessons learned. The evaluation surfaced a comprehensive picture of where AIPP stands as a regional organization and identified areas that need to be addressed. Based on the findings, AIPP has drawn up various mechanisms and strategies to address these new challenges—some of which will be discussed and approved in the coming General Assembly. It is hoped that AIPP will be able to put in place a more responsive governance structure and raise the capacity to efficiently cope with its expansion and the increasing demands from its member organizations.

Significant advances were made in increasing the visibility of member organizations and in the work of AIPP's advocacy and networking at various levels. To take the process further, the success of the new mechanisms and strategies (and the proposed structural changes that will be decided during AIPP's General Assembly in 2012) will be invaluable in furthering the consolidation of AIPP and promoting the aspirations of its member organizations.





# 7

# Financial Report and Statement

## 7.1 Overall Expenditure

In 2011, total expenditure of AIPP was US\$1,427,839.75. The highest expenditure was for the Human Rights Program, amounting to \$457,087.80 or 32.01 per cent of the total expenditure. This has increased by seven per cent (7%) from last year. Organizational Strengthening cost was \$207,027.66, which is 14.50 per cent of the total expenditure. The cost increased by three per cent (3%) from last year, due to AIPP's external evaluation. The Administrative cost increased by 6.62 per cent from last year to \$194,542.19 (13.62%). The main factors for this were the purchase of land for the AIPP Office and the ILI Training Center, and the hiring of an additional administrative staff to support the needs of the growing organization. The expenditures of the other programs were as follows: Environment Program (including Climate Change and REDD and Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity) - \$185,372.02 (12.98%); Indigenous Women - \$184,704.03 (12.94%); Regional Capacity Building Program - \$159,572.56 (11.18%); and Research and Communication Development - \$39,533.48 (2.77%). Eighty six per cent (86%) of expenditure went directly to program implementation while administrative cost was 14 per cent of total expenditure of AIPP.

The expenditures by program are shown in the bar graph next page:

## Expenditure by Program



## Donors



## 7.2. Program Funding Details

PROGRAM	FUNDERS
Organizational Strengthening	IWGIA, ICCO, SSNC
Research and Communication Development	IWGIA, ICCO, SSNC
Human Rights	OXFAM , OSI, IWGIA, EU , Other
Regional Capacity Building	IWGIA, ICCO, MISEREOR , SSNC
Environment	IWGIA, SSNC, NORAD
Indigenous Women	UNTF , PLAN INTERNATIONAL, UNVTF



135/1 Moo 1 Tambon Samnui  
Amor Sami Chiang Mai Thailand. Tel.053-397049

**Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation**  
**Core funding**  
**Statement of Receipt and Payment**  
**For the year then ended December 31, 2011.**

**Received**

			THB
Balance forward from 2010.			3,942,829.94
IWGIA	DKK	290,587.00	1,647,690.37
ICCO	EUR	40,000.00	1,723,200.00
SSNC	USD	106,260.87	3,190,303.55
Interest			26,620.17
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,530,644.03</b>

**Payment**

No	Details	Budget THB	Payment THB	Balance THB
<b>1</b>	<b>Core Funding by ICCO, IWGIA, SSNC</b>			
	Administrative Coordination	3,356,450.00	3,410,078.98	- 53,628.98
	Research and Communication Development	1,160,300.00	1,186,004.53	- 25,704.53
	Executive Council Meetings and field visit to members	539,268.00	600,276.66	- 61,008.66
	Committee Meetings	547,500.00	250,474.00	297,026.00
	Sub-Regional Consultations in 5 Sub-Regions	660,000.00	660,000.00	-
	Contingency	72,215.00	40,000.00	32,215.00
	Follow up of Community Organisers Training (COT)	386,647.00	386,647.00	-
	UNDRIP Advocacy Training	72,000.00	72,000.00	-
	Sub total	6,794,380.00	6,605,481.17	188,898.83

**2 Fund balance from 2010 for specific activities & expenditures in 2011**

IWGIA ASEAN		117,737.86
ICCO Indigenous learning institute (ILI)		2,556,961.25
ICCO Evaluation		1,250,000.00
	Sub total	3,924,699.11

**Grand total** 10,530,180.28

**Fund Balance** 463.75

*P. Chumtai*

*Chupit Kesmanee*

(Mr. Chupit Kesmanee)  
Chairman



# Annexes



1. Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy (HRCPA)
  - Annex 1.0: Advocacy and campaign activities of the HRCPA
2. Regional Capacity Building Program (RCB)
  - Annex 2.0: List of key activities implemented under the RCB Program
3. Environment Program (EP)
  - Annex 3.0: Number of ToT and regional workshops/meetings organized under the Environment Program
4. Research and Communication Development (RCD)
  - Annex 4.0: List of AIPP publications and audio/video productions
5. Indigenous Women Program (IW)
  - Annex 5.0: Project activities and partner organizations of the IW Program
6. Organizational Strengthening
  - Annex 6.1: Matrix of Project Partnership Chart
  - Annex 6.2: Executive Council Members
  - Annex 6.3: Board Members
  - Annex 6.4: Profile of Regional Secretariat Staff
  - Annex 6.5: Member Organizations



Annex 6.6: Structure of AIPP

Annex 7.0: Key Activities of AIPP 2012



## Annex 1.0: Advocacy and campaign activities of HRCPA

### A. UN Advocacy Participation for 2011

AIPP traditionally extended technical assistance for the meaningful participation of indigenous representatives from Asia to the UNPFII and the EMRIP in the form of facilitating registration, organizing side events and meetings with UN bodies, the Special Rapporteur and other stakeholders, arranging the Asia Caucus, coordinating interventions, and information distribution.

#### 1. List of Implemented Activities

Area of Activities	Implemented Activities
<b>1. Advocacy and Campaigns</b>	
1.1. UN advocacy:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) EMRIP 4th Session (11-15 July 2011), Geneva: Report to the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous People on the “Right to participation in decision making”; interventions on the themes of right to education, right to participate in decision making and on the implementation of the UNDRIP; of note is the recommendation to the EMRIP to provide advice to the HRC to establish an independent mechanism to monitor and address conflicts in the implementation of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent provision of the UNDRIP. The side event on the theme of “Implementation the EMRIP Recommendations on the Right to Education” was organized during the session</li> <li>(ii) UNPFII 10th Session (16-27 May 2011), New York: Submission of the study of legal and policy framework on the rights of indigenous peoples in India to the SR IPP; facilitation of meetings for the CHR delegation</li> <li>(iii) Submission to the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council on the right to development</li> </ul>	
1.2. Regional: ASEAN advocacy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the 2 editions of ASEAN’s Indigenous Peoples briefing paper, info poster on the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples in 8 languages</li> <li>• Participation in the SAPA platform, Bangkok: (1) workshop of the WG on the Freedom of Information, 26 January where AIPP submitted its study on FPIC; (2) workshop of the WG on Human Rights, 24-28 January; (3) SAPA Preparatory Meeting on October Summit, 1 July</li> <li>• Participation in the SAPA General Forum, 18-21 February in Dhaka, Bangladesh where AIPP was invited to be a member of the Regional Steering Committee</li> <li>• Participation in the Workshop on the Human Rights Implications of the ASEAN Community Blueprints, 22-23 February, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR</li> <li>• Workshop on Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities during the ACSC/APF 2011, 4 May, Jakarta, Indonesia</li> <li>• Co-organized the Public Forum on ASEAN and Corporate Social Accountability, 25 November 2011, Bali, Indonesia on the themes of mining, plantations, dams, gas. Six out of 7 cases involved IP communities</li> <li>• Convened the Indigenous Peoples Task Force’s Regional Workshop and Strategy Meeting on Engaging the ASEAN, 26 November, Bali, Indonesia</li> </ul>	

### 1.3. Urgent appeals/alerts, submissions

- Supported Kapaeeng Foundation to prepare an urgent appeal and campaign regarding the attack on the Jumma peoples in CHT for submission to the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples
- Circulation within the IP Human Rights Defenders network of articles, statements, urgent alerts, updates on human rights violation cases against indigenous peoples in the region to generate support from indigenous peoples, their organizations and the wider civil society organizations
- Submitted cases on CSR for the Civil Society-organized Public Hearing on Corporate Social Responsibility in Southeast Asia
- Supported the preparation of the letter of concern on the rape case of a 14-year old indigenous girl in NE India and the preparation of an urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur of the Right to Adequate Housing and the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous People
- Assisted the drafting of the IP lobby paper on the Universal Periodic Review on Thailand

### 1.4. Database-building

- ARMS Workshop, January 11-12, 2011, Bangkok, Thailand
- Regular evaluation, verification and uploading of cases into the database
- Regular human rights monitoring through web searches, reports from members and partners, and NGOs

### 1.5. Research and publications

- “India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” - ILO Legal Study on the constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in India and their relation to international law
- Info poster on AICHR and IP engagement; done in 7 different languages
- Freedom of Information study on FPIC
- Briefing Paper on ASEAN and Indigenous Peoples, 2 editions

## 2. Capacity Building

- Book Launching on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in India, 5 February, Delhi, India
- Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting, 26 February–1 March, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- Training on Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Advocacy, April, Baguio City, Philippines; conducted with Diplomacy Training Program
- EU Project Partners Meeting and Training on Organizational and Financial Management, 12–14 August, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- 2nd Sub-regional Training on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy, 5–11 September, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- Asia Regional Training of Trainers on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy, 5–11 November in Chiang Mai, Thailand
- National Training on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy, Bangladesh, 8–14 December; Philippines, 12–16 December

Sustainability	Actions	Status
	Project: Strengthening the Network of Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Defenders for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia, funded by the European Union	Approved: effective 1 Sep 2011 - 30 August 2014
	Project: Monitoring of IFI projects affecting indigenous peoples in Asia, funded by Oxfam Australia	Approved: effective 1 August 2011 – 31 July 2012
	Project: Strengthening cooperation between the AICHR and indigenous peoples in the ASEAN, funded by IWGIA (with NORAD)	July – December 2011
	Project: Advocacy for Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Issues in South-East Asia, submitted to Open Society Institute (OSI) – South East Asia Initiatives	Approved: effective 1 October 2011 - 31 September 2012
Partner in Project: Asia Human Rights Monitoring System, submitted by SEACeM	Approved: effective 1 June 2011 - 31 May 2012	

## 2. List of Interventions AIPP Submitted/Facilitated

Country	Intervention
India (North East)	Letter of concern on the gang rape by security personnel of an indigenous girl in Narayanpatna, Koraput in Orissa State; this was submitted to concerned Indian government officials and agencies
Philippines	Philippine Commission on Human Rights, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Armed Forces of the Philippines, Philippine National Police and other relevant agencies
	Letter of concern on the 1,000th day of the enforced disappearance of indigenous activist James Balao
	Letter of concern on the harassment and intimidation of indigenous community health workers

	Advised partners on the joint stakeholders' report of the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur to the Human Rights Council for India's 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
Thailand	Lobby paper on the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand in cooperation with the IWGIA and HPTF
The following were submitted to the Special Rapporteur on rights of indigenous peoples	
Bangladesh	Arson attacks in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
Burma	"State of Indigenous Children's Education in Burma" report
India (North East)	Urgent Appeal to Stop the Forced Eviction in Yaipha Leikai, Lamphelpat in Manipur (also submitted to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing)
Indonesia	Grabbing of coastal and marine resources belonging to the Paperu Indigenous Community by PT. Maluku Diving and Tourism in Maluku Province Human Rights Violations resulting from a long land conflict between Sei Jernih Community with police unit and a national plantation company (PTPN II) in North Sumatera Province
Philippines	Joint report by AIPP and CLANS on the militarization of indigenous Lumad communities and stoppage of indigenous schools in Sarangani Province

## Annex 2.0: List of key activities implemented under the RCB Program

ACTIVITIES	Implementing Organizations	Period/Timeline
<b>I. In-country Training Activities</b>		
A. Leadership training Activities		
• Translation and localization of leadership training manual	CSDM, CIYA, NPMHR, LAHURNIP	October-November
• Training of Trainers	JOHAR and KALUMARAN	April
• Follow up Training of Trainers	JOHAR and KALUMARAN	May
• Inter-community leadership training	JOHAR	June-October
B. Community Organizers Training		
• Determination Phase of COT and field work	PACOS	January-August

• Refresher Course for CO	AMANTORAYA	November 21-25
• Internship for IMPECT Representatives	PACOS	December 6-20
C. UNDRIP Promotion and Advocacy Training		
• Translation and localization of leadership training manual	AGMS, ZHRF, IWNT, NYF, NEFIN	November-December
• Preparation for training of trainers and follow-up community level training	AGMS, ZHRF, IWNT, JOHAR, NYF, NEFIN	November-December
• Inter-community training for IPs in Orissa	JOHAR	December 18-20
<b>II. Regional Activities</b>		
A. Revision and enrichment of Community Organizing Training Manual	PACOS in collaboration with COT partners	January-August
B. Writeshop for revision and enrichment of Leadership Training Manual	CPA in collaboration with LT partners	April 22-23
C. Writeshop to develop the Training Manual on Indigenous Elders and Governance	CPA in collaboration with AIPP	October 15-19
D. Program Committee Meeting	AIPP	September 12-13
E. Compilation of resource database	AIPP	Throughout the year
F. Field visits and monitoring	AIPP	April, Aug, Oct, Nov
G. Fundraising and Mobilization	AIPP	Throughout the year

## Annex 3.0: Number of TOT and regional workshops/meetings organized under the Environment Program

S. N.	Training of Trainers (ToT)	Participants	Remarks
1.	Regional ToT on "Community-based REDD+"	11 women 17 men	-Participants from 6 countries were trained on community-based carbon measurement.
2.	Regional ToT on "Advocacy of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in REDD+"	11 women 11 men	-The capacities of the participants from 6 countries were enhanced with the comprehensive training focusing on FPIC concept, process and its application in REDD+ for indigenous peoples.
3.	Regional REDD+ Workshop for South East Asia	10 women 10 men	-The country report from 6 ASEAN countries contributed in enhancing greater understanding on country-specific REDD+ situations and difficulties that indigenous peoples and local communities are dealing with; -The workshop resulted to a stronger commitment for strengthening solidarity, cooperation and collaboration in working together for common advocacy and for inter-learning through exchanges in REDD+.
4.	Writeshop on FPIC	7 women 17 men	-The writeshop focused on Free, Prior and Informed Consent that helped to develop a skeleton of the manual on concept and understanding on FPIC and REDD+, with community guidelines for FPIC processes in REDD+.
5.	Partners' meeting on Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN)	5 women 14 men	-Sharing the updates of REDD+ in the national level and discussion on the challenges and the problems faced by CCMIN officers for effective information dissemination and formulation of new ToR for CCMIN officers.

## Annex 4.O: List of AIPP Publications and Audio/Video Productions

Program	Title	Quantity
AIPP	AIPP Annual Report 2010	300 copies
AIPP	AIPP Brochure	1000 copies
AIPP	Divers Paths to Justice: Legal Pluralism and Indigenous Peoples in SE Asia	1000 copies
AIPP	Achievements and Challenges in Strengthening the Indigenous Movement in Asia: Evaluation of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact 2005-11	500 copies
AIPP	Calendar 2012-14	1000 copies
Research, Communication and Development	Info Poster on Rights to Lands, Territories and Resources	1000 copies each in 10 languages and 2000 copies in English
	Info Poster on Cultural Rights	
	Info Poster on Right to Self-determination	
Human Rights	India and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	1000 copies
	Info Poster on ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AIHR) and Indigenous Peoples	1000 copies each in 8 languages, including English
	Briefing Paper on ASEAN's Indigenous Peoples (Reprint)	1000 copies
Environment	[Case Study] Global Warming Scapegoat: A New Punishment Measure Imposed on Indigenous Peoples for Practicing their Sustainable Traditional Livelihood Activities	Online
	Climate Change, Trees and Livelihood: A Case Study on the Carbon Footprint of a Karen Community in Northern Thailand	300 copies
	Briefing Paper on ASEAN, Climate Change, REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples	1000 copies
	Understanding Community-Based REDD+ A Manual for Indigenous Communities	1000 copies
	Understanding Community-Based REDD+ A Manual for Indigenous Community Trainers	200 copies
	Training Manual on Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	150 copies each in Bisaya and Ilokano, 200 copies each in Hindi and English and 300 copies in Nepali



Other productions, including audio/video materials		
AIPP	AIPP Member Banners	30 pieces (including 3 AIPP banners)
Environment	Video on Concerns of Indigenous peoples in Thailand on Climate Change and REDD/REDD+	1 copy (8 mins 31 secs)
	Video What's at stake for Indigenous Peoples in Rio+20?	1 copy (1 min)
	Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Empowerment for Changing Climate – Banner	1 piece

## Annex 5.0: Project activities and partner organizations of the IW Program

Project Name	Activities	Implementing organizations
Social Integration and Support to Victims of Trafficking and Child Labor in North East India	• Provide shelter and schooling to victims of trafficking and child labor	• Indigenous Women and Child Foundation, Tamenglong, Manipur, India
	• Facilitate vocational training for the child-victims	
	• 3-day training on “Combating Human Trafficking” for Tamenglong District Police personnel	
	• Rescue victims of trafficking and child labor	
Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Gaps Among Indigenous Peoples in Asia Research - field work	• Preparation: formation, orientation and planning of research team	• Centre for Sustainable Development, Vietnam • Indigenous Women's Network in Thailand, the Andaman Pilot Project, Chulalongkorn University-Social Research Institute, Thailand • The Integrated Development Program for Indigenous People Southern Tagalog (IDPIP-ST), Philippines
	• Centre for Sustainable Development, Vietnam	
	• Indigenous Women's Network in Thailand, the Andaman Pilot Project, Chulalongkorn University-Social Research Institute, Thailand	
	• The Integrated Development Program for Indigenous People Southern Tagalog (IDPIP-ST), Philippines	



Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training Needs Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cordillera Women's Education, Action and Resource Center (CWEARC), Philippines</li> <li>• National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF) of Nepal,</li> <li>• Adivasi Women Network Samaj Pragati Kendra, Mainland India</li> <li>• Indigenous Women Forum of North East India/Women Development Organization (WDO), Northeast India</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Study</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of localized training manuals</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-community level training of IW leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community educational activities: seminars, community mobilization, networking, meetings and dialogues with local government agencies, NGOs, community leaders including traditional leaders</li> </ul>	



## Annex 6.1: Matrix of AIPP Project Partnerships

SL.	Member Organizations	RCD	RCB	Human Rights	Environment	Indigenous Women	No. of project partnerships with each member
	South Asia						
1	Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS), India		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training				1
2	Adivasi Women's Network (AWN), ** India					Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	1
3	Indigenous Women Forum for Northeast India (IWFNEI), NE India**					Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	1
4	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights (JOHAR), India		Indigenous Leadership Training Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training				2
5	Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), NE India**	Production of info posters					1
6	Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR), NE India	Production of info posters	Indigenous Leadership Training	Strengthening IPHRD Network			3

7	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Nepal	Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training	Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast			2
8	Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF), Nepal				Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	1
9	Kapaeeng Foundation (KF), Bangladesh**	Production of info posters		Strengthening IPHRD Network		2
South-East Asia (Islands)						
10	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines	Production of info posters	Leadership Training Program	AICHR Info Poster	Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions	4
11	Kaipunan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP)	Production of info posters		1. AICHR Info Poster 2. Strengthening IPHRD Network 3. ARMS		4
12	Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN), Indonesia		Community Organizing Training	1. AICHR Info Poster 2. Strengthening IPHRD Network 3. IP Task Force on ASEAN 4. ARMS	1. Climate Change and REDD+ 2. Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation	7

13	Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS), Malaysia	Production of info posters			1. Strengthening IPHRD Network 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN			3
14	Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS TRUST), Sabah, Malaysia		Community Organizing Training			Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation		2
South-East Asia (Mekong region)								
15	Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (MDT), Thailand				1. Strengthening IPHRD Network 2. IP Task Force on ASEAN	Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation		3
16	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT),** Thailand		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training				Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Gap among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	2
17	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture (IMPECT), Thailand		Internship on Community Organizing Training				Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Gap among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	1
18	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), Cambodia	Production of info posters	Indigenous Leadership Training		1. AICHR Info Poster 2. Strengthening IPHRD Network 3. IP Task Force on ASEAN			5



19	Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM)** , Cambodia									1	
20	Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam		Indigenous Leadership Training					IP Task Force on ASEAN 1. AICHR Info Poster 2. Strengthening IPHRD Network 3. IP Task Force on ASEAN	Climate Change and REDD+	Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia	6
21	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO), Burma		Promotion of UNDRIIP and Advocacy Training					Strengthening IPHRD Network			2
22	Nationalities Youth Forum (NYF), Burma		Promotion of UNDRIIP and Advocacy Training	Production of info posters							2
23	Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA),** Lao PDR							Strengthening IPHRD Network			1
24	Gender and Development Group (GDG),** Lao PDR							Strengthening IPHRD Network			1
	<b>No. of organizations in partnership with each program of AIPP</b>	8	13					13	5	6	

\*\* Candidate members

RCD: Research and Communication Development

RCB: Regional Capacity Building

## Project Partnership Chart of AIPP Networks

Organizations	Country/Region	Name of the program & project
Naga Women's Union	India	*Strengthening IPHRD Net-EU, HRCPA
Indigenous Women and Children Foundation		Victims of trafficking and child labor, IW
North-East Peoples Alliance (NEPA)		*Strengthening IPHRD Net-EU, HRCPA
Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF)		Promotion of UNDRIP and Advocacy Training
LAHURNIP	Nepal	1. Leadership Training, RCB 2. *Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA
DAMAN Development Organization (DDO)	Pakistan	1. Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia, IW 2. Production of info posters, RCD
Indigenous Community Support Organization	Cambodia	1. *Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA 2. x IP Task Force on ASEAN, HRCPA 3. x ARMS
GAPE	Laos	1. x Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA 2. x IP Task Force on ASEAN, HRCPA 3. Climate Change and REDD+, Environment
Lao Biodiversity Association (LBA)	Thailand	Climate Change and REDD+, Environment
The Andaman Pilot Project, Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, Thailand		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia, IW
Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)		Climate Change and REDD+, Environment

KALUMARAN	Philippines	1. Leadership Training, RCB 2. Production of info posters, RCD 3. Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA
The Integrated Development Program for Indigenous People—Southern Tagalog (IDPIP-ST)		Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health among Indigenous Peoples in Asia/IW
Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)		Participatory Research on Climate Change Adaptation, Environment
Cordillera Women's Education, Action and Resource Center (CWEARC)		Empowering Indigenous Women in Traditional Customary Institutions, IW
CORADP	Vietnam	1. x Strengthening IPHRD Network, HRCPA 2. x IP Task Force on ASEAN, HRCPA
SEACEM	Southeast Asia	x HRV Database Building, HRCPA
Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy	Asia	x ASEAN Advocacy, HRCPA
Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organisation (MPIDO)	Kenya	Climate Change and REDD+, Environment
Diplomacy Training Program	Australia	x Diplomacy Training Program for Indigenous Peoples, HRCPA

\*received financial support from AIPP

x actively participating in project



## Annex 6.2: Executive Council Members

Nepal/India/Sri Lanka/Pakistan	<b>Mr. Shankar Limbu</b> NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO FONIN), Nepal
Bangladesh/NE India/Myanmar	<b>Mr. Famark Hlawngching (Chairperson)</b> Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), Burma
Thailand/Laos/Cambodia/Vietnam/Southwest China	<b>Ms. Luong Thi Truong</b> Centre for Sustainable Development of the Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam
Malaysia/Indonesia	<b>Ms. Rukka Sombolinggi</b> Alyansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN), Indonesia
Philippines/Timor Leste	<b>Mr. Ergilio Vincente</b> Covalima Youth Center (CYC), Timor Leste
Japan	<b>Mr. Yupo Abe</b> Ainu Peoples Council (APC), Japan
Secretary General	<b>Ms. Joan Carling</b> Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines

## Annex 6.3: Board Members

President	Chupinit Kesmanee
Vice President	Prasert Trakansupakorn
Secretary	Samart Srijumngong
Treasurer	Sakda Saenmi
Member	Narumon Arunotai
Member	Luingam Luithui
Member	Jannie Lasimbang
Member	Joan Carling



## Annex 6.4: Profile of Regional Secretariat Staff

### DOJ: Date of Joining

	<p><b>Ms. Joan Carling</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>DOJ: September 2008</b></span>  <b>Secretary General</b>          Ms. Joan Carling belongs to the Kankanaey, Igorot tribe from the Cordillera Region, Philippines. She was the Secretary General, and the Chairperson of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) from 1997-2006. She has been an indigenous activist for more than two decades working on human rights, environment and development issues relating to indigenous peoples from the grassroots, national, regional and international levels. Her educational background is in Sociology and Economics.</p>
	<p><b>Mr. Gam A. Shimray</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>DOJ: October 2008</b></span>  <b>Assistant to the Secretary General</b>          Mr. Gam A. Shimray is a Naga from Northeast part of India. He is a Member of Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR) and has been an indigenous activist for the last 15 years. He was the Convenor of NPMHR (Delhi Sector), and also served as the National Coordinator of All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples for five years. His educational background is in History, Political Science and Development Studies.</p>
	<p><b>Ms. Bernice Aquino-See</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>DOJ: September 2011</b></span>  <b>Coordinator, Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</b>          Ms. Bernice A. See is a Kankanaey from the Cordillera Region, Philippines. She worked with the indigenous peoples' movement in the Cordillera since the late 60s. From being a student activist, she worked on the indigenous peoples' development agenda, indigenous women's movement and moved on to Asia regional work on human rights. She was the Secretary-General of the Cordillera indigenous women's formation, Innabuyog (GABRIELA-Cordillera), since its founding in 1990 until 1999. She finished her studies in Mathematics.</p>
	<p><b>Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>DOJ: March 2008</b></span>  <b>Program Officer, Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy</b>          Mr. Binota Moy Dhamai is a Jumma (Tripura) from the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh. He obtained his Master's Degree in Philosophy from Dhaka University. Before joining AIPP, he worked with local and national level indigenous organizations to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh. He is a former UN OHCHR Indigenous Fellow and worked as an intern with PRO 169, NORMES Department of ILO in Geneva.</p>



**Mr. Richard Gadit**  
**Human Rights Advocacy Officer**

**DOJ: January 2011**

Mr. Richard Gadit belongs to the Tuwali, Ifugao indigenous peoples in the Cordillera Region, Philippines. He joined the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) as a volunteer while he was a student at the University of the Philippines where he obtained his degree in Community Development. After graduation, he continued working for CPA where he was involved in organizing indigenous youth, advocating for indigenous peoples' rights and campaigning on development issues related to indigenous peoples.



**Mr. Ashok Kumar Chakma**  
**Coordinator, International Finance Institutions and Indigenous Peoples**

**DOJ: July 2011**

Mr. Ashok Kumar Chakma is a Jumma (Chakma) from the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) of Bangladesh. He completed his Master's Degree in Economics from University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Before joining AIPP, he worked as the Executive Director of Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS), an indigenous people's development organization in Khagrachari Hill District, CHT from 2003 to 2008. In 2010 he obtained his Master degree in Development Practice (advanced) in Planning for Social Development from the University of Queensland, Australia. As a development activist, he has expertise in community development, social planning and policy research.



**Mr. Kaw Khu Htoo (Kaw)**  
**Human Rights Documentation and Database Officer**

**DOJ: September 2010**

Mr. Kaw Khu Htoo is from Myanmar and belongs to the Karen indigenous group. He graduated from the Asian Institute of Technology in 2009 with a Master of Science in Information Management and also has additional educational qualification in Computer Science and Engineering. Kaw Khu Htoo has spent many years of his life teaching and working with various ethnic minority groups in Myanmar. Most recently, before joining AIPP, he was teaching English and job skills to Karen and Burmese refugees in refugee camps along the Thai-Burma border.



**Ms. Atina Gangmei**  
**Coordinator, Regional Capacity Building**

**DOJ: February 2007**

Ms. Atina Gangmei is a Naga from North East India. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from North Eastern Hills University, India. Prior to joining AIPP, she worked with the Zeliangrong Women's Organization and Ruangmei Luc Phuum, a mass-based women's organization that works to promote indigenous women's rights. She is a former Indigenous Fellow at the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.



	<p><b>Mr. Prabindra Shakya</b> <b>DOJ: May 2011</b>  <b>Coordinator, Research and Communication Development</b>  Mr. Prabindra Shakya belongs to the Newar indigenous group of Nepal. He studied Master of Arts in Inter-Asia NGO Studies at Sungkonghoe University in Seoul. Previously, he worked as a Program and Communications Associate at the Kathmandu office of the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) that works to enhance the post-conflict justice processes in the country. His educational background is in Sociology, Anthropology and Population Studies.</p>
	<p><b>Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan</b> <b>DOJ: July 2011</b>  <b>Coordinator, Climate Change and REDD</b>  Mr. Shree Kumar Maharjan belongs to the indigenous Newar community of the central part of the Nepal. He has completed his Masters' Degree in Agriculture specializing in Conservation Ecology from the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, Nepal in 2006. Previously, he worked as the Program Coordinator in the Resource Identification and Management Society and as the Program Officer at the Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI-BIRD). In these organizations, he worked with the Tharu, Chepang and Tamang indigenous communities of Nepal on community-based biodiversity management and participatory vulnerabilities assessment and local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs) for mainstreaming them into development processes. He was an executive member of the Kirtipur Volunteer Society (KVS), which worked for building capacities of indigenous youth volunteers on social and environment issues.</p>
	<p><b>Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa</b> <b>DOJ: May 2011</b>  <b>Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network Officer</b>  Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa hails from eastern part of Nepal. He belongs to the Sherpa indigenous community. He completed his Bachelor's Degree in Electronics and Communications from Pokhara University, Nepal. Before joining AIPP, he was actively associated with Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) as the Research Assistant and later as the Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) Officer, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) under the NEFIN-Climate Change and REDD Partnership Programme.</p>
	<p><b>Ms. Shimreichon Luithui-Erni</b> <b>DOJ: September 2010</b>  <b>Coordinator, Indigenous Women</b>  Ms. Shimreichon Luithui is a Naga from Northeast India. She holds a Master of Philosophy in Political Science from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She was an active member of Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights for almost two decades. She has for many years worked with indigenous peoples' issues within The Other Media, an organization formed by grassroot-based mass movements, academics and media people of India. She was the Coordinator of the All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples, India. She also worked as the Regional Coordinator of Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP), a network in Mainland Mountain Southeast Asia for almost 5 years (until May 2010).</p>

	<p><b>Ms. Kamonphan Saelee</b> <b>DOJ: July 2009</b>  <b>Administrative Manager</b>  Ms. Kamonphan Saelee is a Lisu from Chiang Rai Province, Thailand. She obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Cooperative Economy from Maejo University, Chiang Mai. She has been an indigenous activist for the past seven years and was working with the IMPECT before she joined AIPP. She has expertise in community mapping and environmental issues.</p>
	<p><b>Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn</b> <b>DOJ: September 2011</b>  <b>Assistant Admin Officer</b>  Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn is a Karen from Chiang Mai, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Home and Community from Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, she worked as a trainer on primary health care with the Malteser International, a Health Aids organization working with refugees along the Thai-Burma Borders. She joined AIPP in September 2011.</p>
	<p><b>Ms. Apinya Putipraisakun</b> <b>DOJ: August 2007</b>  <b>Finance Manager</b>  Ms. Apinya Putipraisakun, is a Lahu from Fang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in General Management (accounting) from Chiang Mai Rajabhat University. Before joining AIPP, she worked with Thailand Lahu Baptist Convention looking after finance and accounting for five years.</p>
	<p><b>Ms. Saowaluck Thaluang (Sao)</b> <b>DOJ: January 2008</b>  <b>Assistant Finance Manager</b>  Ms. Saowaluck Thaluang (Sao) is a Pwa Ka Nyaw (Karen) from Mae Hong Son, Thailand. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business and Administration from Payap University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, she worked with the Distri-Thai Ltd as their Sale's Representative. She joined AIPP in January 2008.</p>
	<p><b>Mr. Benjamin Tongpoeng (Ben)</b> <b>DOJ: August 2006</b>  <b>Management Director, AIPP Printing Press</b>  Mr. Benjamin Tongpoeng (Ben) is a Pwa Ka Nyaw (Karen) from Chiang Mai, Thailand. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Aquatic Science from Burapha University, Thailand. Before joining AIPP, he worked at the Asian Aquaculture Company limited as a Technician Counselor, then at Thai Union Feed Mill Company limited as Product Researcher and Developer. In 2005, he completed some courses in Computer Science at the Strayer University Campus Memphis Tennessee, USA. He joined AIPP in August, 2006.</p>



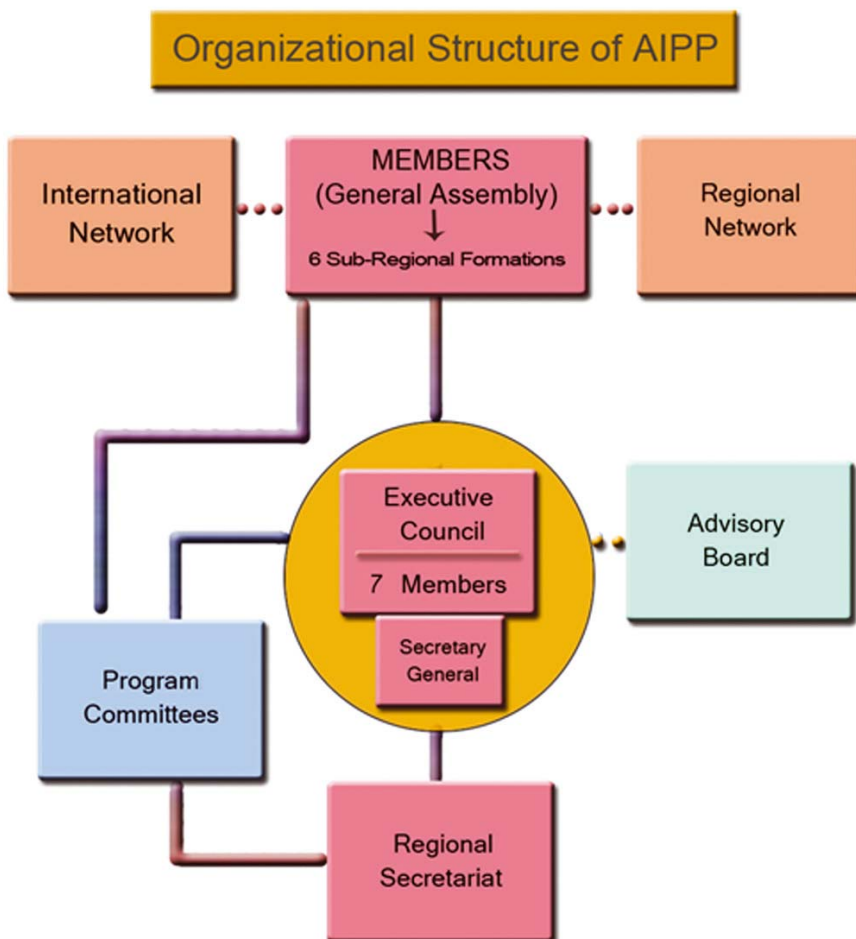
## Annex 6.5: Member Organizations

Region	Members
Japan and Taiwan/China	Ainu Peoples Council (APC), Japan Thao Culture Development Association (TCDA) Taiwan Association for Rights Advancement for Ping Pu Plains Aborigine Peoples (TARA - Ping Pu)
Philippines/Timor Leste	Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA), Philippines PANAGTAGBO - Mindanao, Philippines Covalima Youth Centre (CYC), Timor Leste Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP)
Malaysia/Indonesia	Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN), Indonesia Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS TRUST), Sabah, Malaysia Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS), Malaysia
Thailand/Vietnam/Laos/Cambodia	Inter-Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture (IMPECT), Thailand Assembly of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' of Thailand (AITT) Thailand Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE), Thailand Hmong Association for Development in Thailand (MDT), Thailand Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT)** Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), Cambodia Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC),** Cambodia Indigenous Rights Active Member (IRAM),** Cambodia Community Knowledge Support Association (CKSA),** Lao PDR Gender and Development Group (GDG),** Lao PDR Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM), Vietnam
Burma/Northeast India/Bangladesh	Chin Human Rights Organisation (CHRO), Burma Borok Indigenous/Tribal Peoples Development Centre (BITPDC), NE India Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR), NE India Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), NE India** Indigenous Women Forum for Northeast India (IWFNEI), NE India** Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW), NE India** Nationalities Youth Forum (NYF), Burma Bawm Indigenous Peoples' Organisation (BIPO), Bangladesh Bangladesh Adivasi Forum (BAF), Bangladesh Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS), Bangladesh Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS), Bangladesh Kapaeng Foundation (KF), Bangladesh**

India/Pakistan/Nepal/Sri Lanka	Jharkandis Organisation for Human Rights (JOHAR), India Adivasi Women's Network (AWN),** India Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS), India Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Nepal NGO-Federation of Nepalese indigenous nationalities (NGO-FONIN), Nepal Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF), Nepal
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*\*\*Candidate Members*

## Annex 6.6. Structure of AIPP



## Annex 7.0: Key Activities of AIPP 2012

Activities	Period
<b>A. Organizational Strengthening</b>	
1. The Meetings of the Executive Council to prepare the necessary documents and conduct of the AIPP General Assembly; and Meeting of the new Executive Council.	Feb and Sept/Oct
2. The General Assembly with the participation of all 39 member organizations to act on the recommendations of the AIPP evaluation, proposed amendments to the AIPP Charter and formulate the 4-year strategic program of AIPP (2013-16); and the donors forum.	Sept/Oct
3. Staff development activities to enhance the attitude, knowledge and skills of staff members; improve the effective coordination and communication of staff members for program implementation.	Jan-Dec
4. Advocacy and networking of AIPP Executive Council and Secretariat for sustained visibility of AIPP at the regional and global levels.	Jan-Dec
<b>B. Regional Capacity Building</b>	
1. UNDRIP advocacy training in South India and NE India, Burma and Thailand.	Jan-Jul
2. Training of Indigenous Elders and IP leaders in Local Governance in Indonesia, NE India and Philippines.	Apr-Sep
3. Support for fund raising for AIPP members and programs.	Feb-Dec
4. Training on Organizational and Financial Management System in NE India, Nepal, Mainland India, Cambodia and Indonesia.	Mar-Dec
5. Publication of Manual on Financial Management System for indigenous peoples' organizations (in English).	March-April
6. Regional Exchange Visit and Cross Learning for LT partners from Cambodia, Nepal, NE India and Vietnam.	Apr-Aug
7. Indigenous leadership training in Cambodia, Nepal, NE India and Vietnam.	July-Aug
8. Regional Skills-share Workshop for ILI trainers.	9-11 Sep
9. Publication of Training Manual on Indigenous Elders and Local Governance (in Bahasa Indonesia, Mizo and Ilocano).	Aug-Dec
10. Fund raising for the establishment of the Training Center/ILI.	ongoing
<b>C. Research and Communication Development</b>	
1. Printing and distribution of AIPP Annual Report 2011.	Jan-March
2. Produce banners/pamphlets to promote AIPP and activities.	As needed
3. Sustain and improve the communication and information sharing mechanisms of AIPP on recent indigenous issues, its activities or other important developments.	Jan-Dec
4. Update contacts list and website of AIPP for effective information sharing.	Jan-Dec



5. Revise/reprint and distribute AIPP brochure.	March-Dec
6. Produce UNDRIP booklet translated into 5 languages of Asia.	April- May
7. Produce 2 info posters on indigenous rights/issues translated into 5 Asian languages (customary laws, indigenous women)	Apr and Aug
8. Compile audio/visual resources relevant to indigenous issues and adapt them into local languages or facilitate production of new resources as per the needs of member organizations.	Jan-Dec
9. Production of innovative educational materials in popular forms (cartoons, illustrations) on indigenous issues.	Jan-Dec
10. Prepare a compilation of funding opportunities for indigenous peoples.	August
<b>D. Indigenous Women</b>	
1. Facilitate greater participation of indigenous women (IW) and mainstream concerns of IP women (e.g., Rio +20 - develop proposal for participation of women).	Jan-Dec
2. Meetings and dialogues with community leaders, government officers, NGOs., etc. (ongoing).	Jan-Sep
3. Mobilization and networking activities at the local level - Nepal, Philippines and India.	Jan - Dec
4. Inter-community level training of indigenous women on leadership, advocacy, lobby and networking in Nepal, Philippines and India (12 training).	Feb–May
5. Production of flipchart illustrations on the rights of IP women in UNDRIP, CEDAW with translation in 5 languages (Thailand, India, Lao, Philippines and Nepal).	April
6. Briefing paper on Indigenous Women in Asia.	Apr
7. Possibility: workshop on outcome of report on reproductive health (Plan International).	April
8. Co-organize 2 side events during the UNPFII in NY a. Violence and Discrimination Against Indigenous Women (Asia); b. Reproductive Health and Rights Gap among Indigenous Peoples in Asia.	May
9. Community seminars and other educational activities on the situation and rights of IW including CEDAW, national laws, policies and programs on women and IPs in Nepal, Philippines and India.	Jun-Sep
10. Skills-share workshops/refresher training in Nepal, Philippines and India.	Aug
11. Participation of IW at the regional and global knowledge sharing events.	Depending on event dates
12. Facilitate exchange visits and knowledge sharing between and among IW networks within countries.	Apr/Sep/ Oct
13. Develop and finalize the AIPP Gender Policy Paper.	TBD
<b>E. Environment Program</b>	
1. Advocacy and Networking at Regional level (Mekong, ASEAN, ASFN).	Jan-Dec
2. Advocacy and Networking with UNFCCC, bilateral and multilateral agencies at global level.	Jan-Dec

3. Production of video on community-based forest management.	March
4. Regional exchange meeting of AIPP partner organizations from 7 REDD countries (both SDC and NORAD).	April 6-7
5. Production and distribution of audio-visual (animation, graphics etc.) on rights, climate change and REDD+.	April 2012
6. Writeshop on preparation of module for indigenous leaders on National REDD Design and Infrastructure.	
7. Case Studies/research and publications on the role of indigenous women in forest conservation and traditional knowledge in Mekong (Lao, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand).	May 28-30
8. Workshops of IP/EM women on REDD+, rights and their concerns (3 countries).	June
9. Regional sharing and learning workshop on adaptation.	June-July
10. Regional TOT on FPIC (Mekong).	July
11. Study Visit to REDD+ area (Indonesia)	July
12. Regional Exchange on Good Practices (Mekong and Asia)	Sept
<b>F. Human Rights</b>	
1. Sub-national training on human rights documentation and advocacy (Guwahati, Assam, NE India)	November
2. National training on human rights documentation and advocacy in Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal	Jan
3. Development of manual on documentation and advocacy for IPs	Jan- Dec
4. Community seminars in 5 countries and 25 communities	Jan-June
5. Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting on UN Mechanisms related to IP Rights (Toraja, Indonesia)	Jan- Dec
6. Study on IPs and statelessness in Thailand (for awareness raising and policy advocacy)	Feb
7. Come up with briefing papers on UPR reports (NE India, Indonesia, Philippines)	From Feb
8. Briefing paper on World Bank and IPs for Rio +20	March
9. Community guide on IFIs and IPS	Mar-Apr
10. Exchange visit between ACHPR and AICHR	Mar-June
11. Advocacy on UN mechanisms and processes (UNPFII, EMRIP, UPR, etc.)	April
12. Status report on IFI-funded projects in 8 countries	May/July
13. Publication of CSR	June
14. Bangladesh HR report/ (EU partners)	July
15. Participation in special procedures	TBD
16. Technical workshop between IP experts and AICHR, NHRIs, OHCHR Bangkok	TBD
17. Organizational and Finance Management Training for Project Partners	TBD



The year 2011 has been a year of dramatic growth for AIPP. As AIPP continues to gain strength, there is a necessity to sustain this momentum and bring the indigenous peoples movement in Asia to a higher level.

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