#### Implementation and key features of AIPP's SDGs networks

The priority countries for the initial phase are Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, India and Bangladesh. AIPP member-organisations and its vast networks will be responsible for data gathering and monitoring. Key features of the networks that will be part of data gathering and monitoring are discussed below:

AIPP Secretariat: AIPP has vast experience in documentation and knowledge generation for evidence-based advocacy. The data generation, feedback and monitoring in relation to the SDGs will supplement its existing work and vice-versa. The Secretariat also has the experience of coordinating its large constituents and several networks.

Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders (IPHRD) Network: The IPHRDs was formed in 2010 and has supported communities through monitoring, documenting, reporting and in undertaking advocacy actions on human rights violations, including their collective rights to land and resources. Currently, there are more than 300 affiliated individuals and organisations in the Network beyond the AIPP's membership in 14 countries. Since 2011, there are more than 500 cases of human rights violations documented and reported to AIPP and are filed in its human rights violations database. The database presents a trend on violations, which are mainly related to development, business and conservation projects.

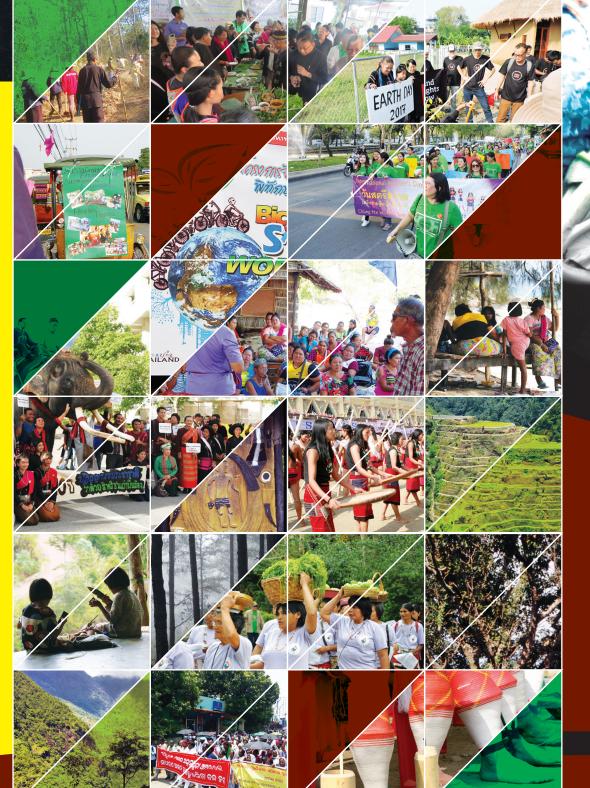
With a wide reach and increasing interest to make the SDGs work for indigenous peoples, the IPHRDs will be engaged in awareness raising and capacity building and data gathering and monitoring on selected SDGs indicators.

Indigenous Voices in Asia (IVA) Network: The IVA project has been a pioneering initiative in Asia with members from 15 Asian countries. It established an information portal used by indigenous media, professionals, rights activists, mainstream media and others. Further, it has led to the establishment of community media owned by Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia, Indonesia and Nepal.

Through the IVA project, media related skills of at least 500 indigenous journalists, rights activists, mainstream media and others, in 5 countries have been improved. The network will be engaged in spreading awareness and campaigning with the communities regarding the SDGs processes. The network will also be involved in monitoring and carrying out strategic communication advocacy using the data generated from the ground.

Land Rights Now Campaign: AIPP is the indigenous focal organisation for Asia region and has been carrying out land rights campaign (of more than 50 organisations) along with other members of International Land Coalition in Asia. The campaign has gained momentum and is drawing wide attention to the issues of securing land rights for communities.

Members of the campaign in AIPP priority countries will be involved in data gathering and monitoring on selected SDGs indicators, particularly in relation to land rights.





# **SDGs & Indigenous Peoples**

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)







#### CONTACT DETAIL:

112 Moo 1, T. Sanpranate, A. Sansai, Chiang Mai, 50210, Thailand Tel: +66(0)53 343539 Fax: +66(0)53 343540 Email: aippmail@aippnet.org

www.aippnet.org www.iphrdefenders.net www.iva.aippnet.org

### About us

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional federation of indigenous organisations and was established in 1992. At present, AIPP has 48 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 country level formations, 14 sub-country level formations and 16 local level formations.

#### SDGs and key issues

Indigenous peoples constitute approximately 5% of the world's population, but 15% of the world's poor. And most of these population are concentrated in Asia since it is home to 70% out of the indigenous peoples worldwide. They suffer a lot in the name of "development", which has often been translated into suppression and exploitation.

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there are three dimensions *known* as the three pillars of sustainable development which are in line with indigenous peoples' holistic vision of development. Indigenous communities have always emphasised environmental sustainability along with social and economic development, within an overall framework of human rights.

Among the SDG targets, 92% can be linked to specific human rights instruments and articles and can be used to monitor human rights of indigenous peoples if disaggregated data is collected, e.g. on access to health, education and human rights violations, etc.

Further, if the 2030 Agenda is to address the main challenges faced by indigenous peoples, three key aspects are critical:

- Indigenous peoples must be protected from adverse impacts of mainstream development, which may undermine their rights and well-being;
- Indigenous peoples must have the right to fully participate and benefit from general development efforts;
- Indigenous peoples' collective right to self-determined development must be supported.

A specific problem faced here is that only 36% of the global indicators are classified as Tier 1 indicators, and since National Statistical Organisations (NSOs) often do not collect data disaggregated by ethnicity, data from NSOs will not be readily available to track achievement of indigenous peoples on most indicators. In such case, direct data from communities could provide a quick analysis of the trends in (non) achievement of SDG targets by indigenous peoples.

# What

## we are doing on SDGs

Capacity building: With a view to prepare indigenous peoples and their organisations to fully engage with 2030 Agenda processes, AIPP has initiated country-level capacity-building workshops in four countries (two more are in the pipeline). Further, AIPP has also piloted an Asia Pacific Regional training on SDGs in June 2017 in partnership with Diplomacy Training Programme (DTP), Australia.

Indigenous Navigator: AIPP, along with its consortium partners Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), and Tebtebba Foundation), has set up an online data collection and visualization tool called the Indigenous Navigator to monitor the implementation of UNDRIP as well as the 2030 Agenda using data generated by indigenous communities. This is aimed at increasing the visibility of indigenous peoples in the official statistics provided by the national governments and at the global level.

**Information material produced by AIPP:** We produced an animation video on SDGs to emphasise the role and potential contribution of indigenous peoples. We also published a Practical Guide on SDGs for Indigenous Peoples to understand and analyse the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from the perspective of indigenous peoples.

**Enhance participation of indigenous peoples:** Under its current Strategic Plan, AIPP is strengthening indigenous peoples' presence and visibility in regional and global level SDGs mechanisms. A special focus is on the inclusion of indigenous women and other special sectors within indigenous communities.

# What more is planned

AIPP will have specific focus on tracking SDGs and frequent data generation and feedback from IP communities. The major steps of AIPP's strategy in this regard are as follows:

**Prioritisation of SDG indicators:** From among the 230 SDG indicators, AIPP and its members will prioritise indicators that are important to indigenous peoples.



**Build capacity of AIPP on SDGs tracking:** A specialised module for capacity building will be developed on community monitoring and feedback on SDGs indicators. The feedback will be collected through a mix of qualitative and quantitative instruments.

Frequent mobile-based feedback on key SDG indicators: The above SDG Indicator system will run on mobile phones to keep costs to a minimum. Data will be analysed and visualised using online software which will be available at the country and regional level and used for advocacy. It will also be fed into the Indigenous Navigator platform.

Analyse and compare collected data with national data: Data coming in from target communities will be compared with country and sub-country data collected by national or sub-national government agencies from angles:

- What does national data say about achievement of SDGs by indigenous populations and how does this compare with the outcome of data generated by AIPP?
- How do indigenous people fare vis-à-vis mainstream populations in country and sub-country levels?

Produce comparative assessments identifying gaps in development: Frequent knowledge products will be generated outlining major insights from above analysis. These will be available both in print and electronic forms, and will also be translated into local languages to give feedback to members, networks and communities participating in data monitoring.

Report and link data on Indigenous Navigator online: All the data generated and analysed will be available through AIPP's website and will be linked to the Indigenous Navigator online tool. The insights will qualitatively enhance the ability of AIPP members and communities in advocacy with governments, including regional and international level advocacy.