

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.

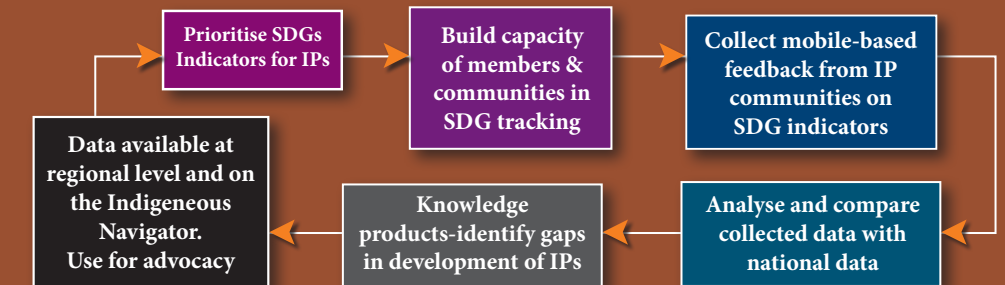
Information material produced by AIPP: We produced an animation video on SDGs to emphasise the role and potential contribution of indigenous peoples. We also published a Practical Guide on SDGs for Indigenous Peoples to understand and analyse the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from the perspective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