

Comparative Analysis of Indigenous Policy Frameworks in Asia

Lessons from Ainu Rights Recognition, the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord, and Taiwan's Indigenous Governance Framework

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◆ Our Vision: An Inclusive, Sustainable Indigenous Future



Inclusive Societies



Sustainable Futures



Cultural Diversity



Shared Decision-Making

Background

Despite UNDRIP, Indigenous communities across Asia still face unequal recognition, land insecurity, and limited voice in policymaking — and Japan, Bangladesh, and Taiwan each address this very differently.

Comparative Analysis: Three Indigenous Policy Models

Japan (Ainu)

Recognition without Redistribution

Recognized 2008 · Ainu Policy Promotion Act (2019)

Strong cultural revitalization (Upopoy, language)

Land & self-government rights largely absent

Bangladesh (CHT)

Autonomy without Implementation

1997 Peace Accord promises autonomy & land rights

Land dispute resolution & demilitarization stalled

Land dispossession & implementation gaps persist

Taiwan

Recognition without Full Inclusion

2005 Basic Law — one of Asia's strongest frameworks

16 peoples recognized with institutional representation

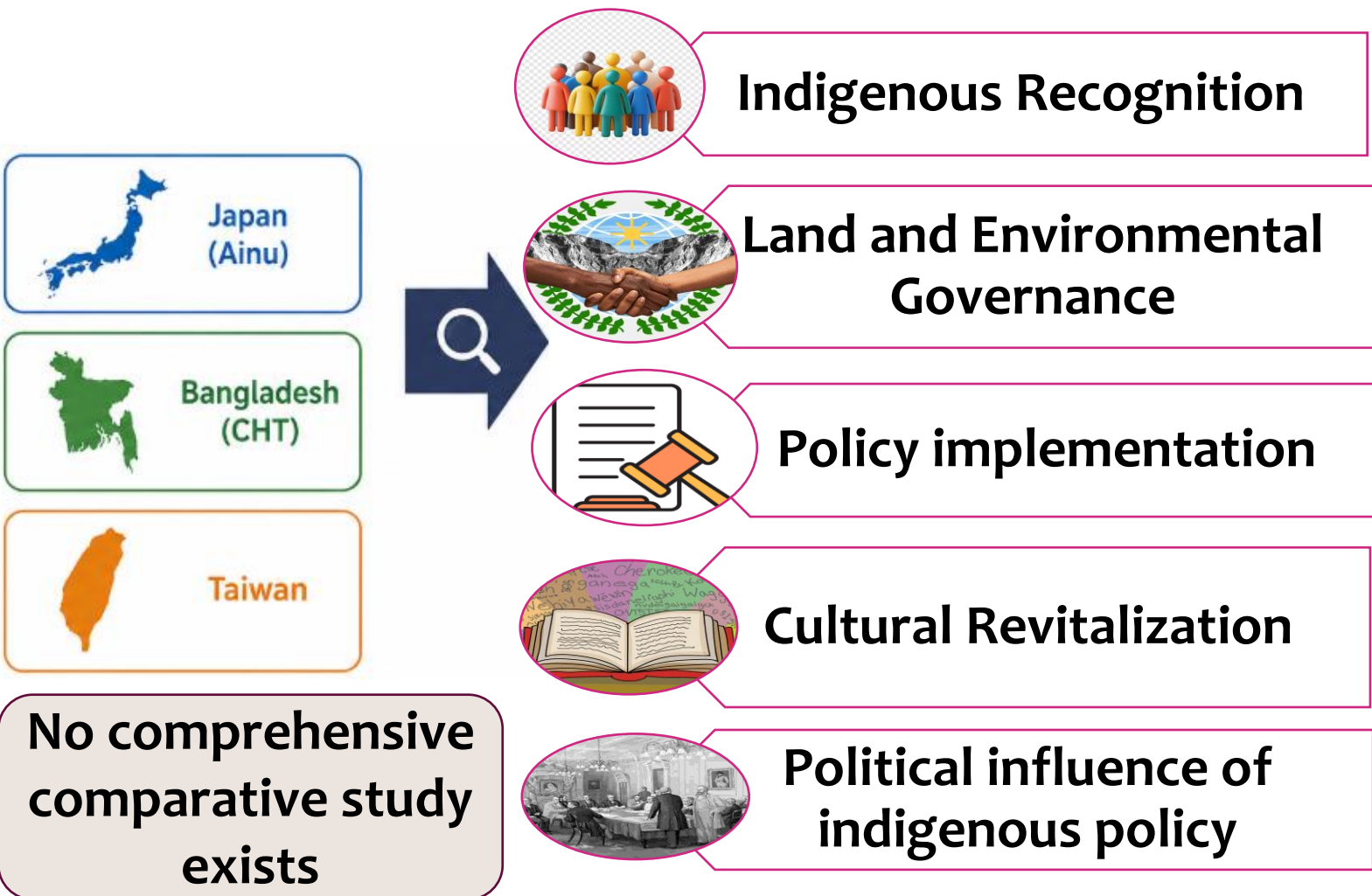
Pingpu peoples show gaps in full legal inclusion

Common Finding: Recognition alone does not automatically ensure Indigenous rights, effective governance, or equitable implementation.

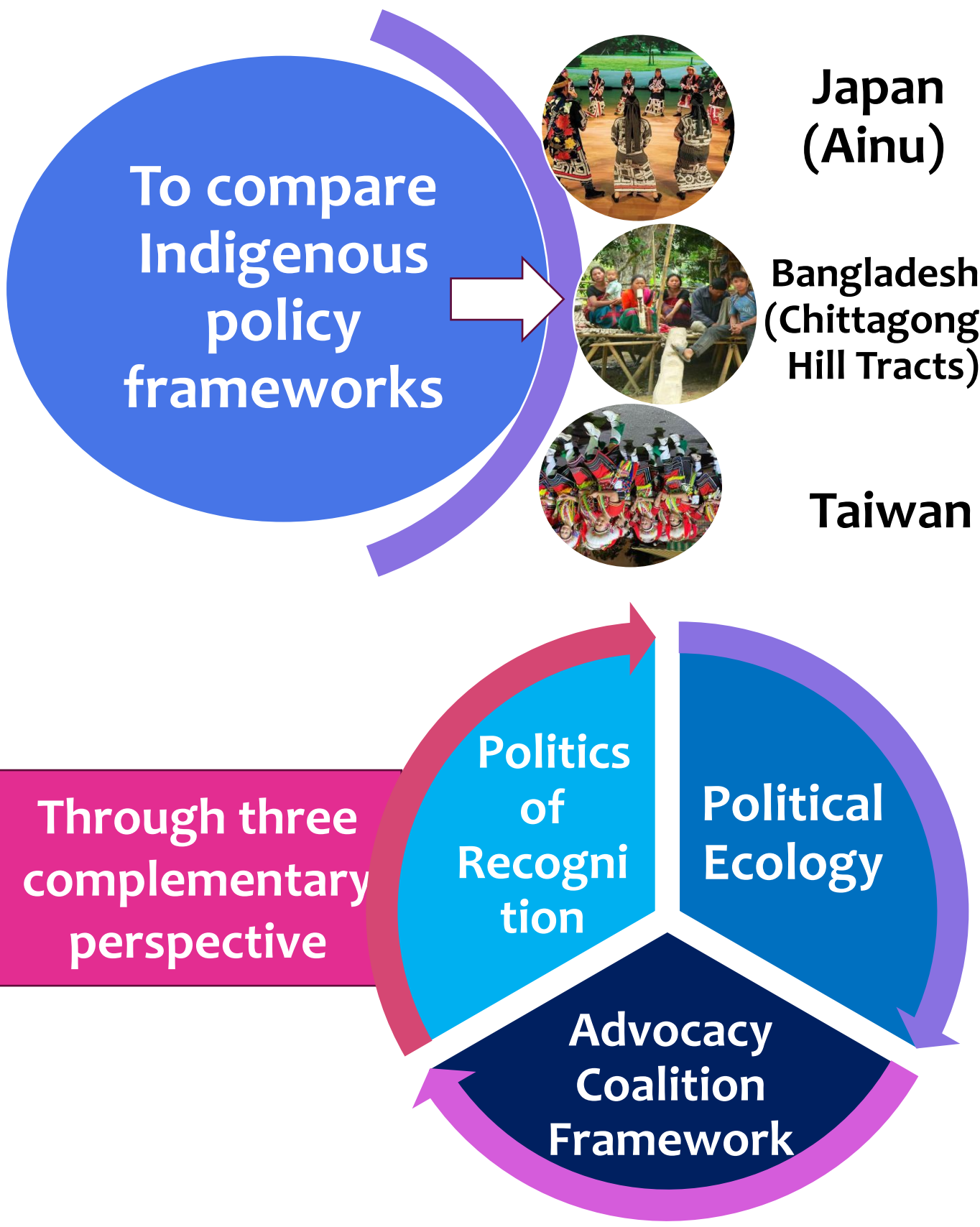
Research Gap

Existing studies mainly examine Japan, Bangladesh, or Taiwan separately

Need a holistic comparative study which will simultaneously examine:



My Research



Using policy analysis, ethnographic fieldwork, and interviews with Indigenous leaders, scholars, policymakers, activists, and community members.

Expected Outcomes

- ✓ New comparative framework for Indigenous governance in Asia
- ✓ Identify what drives or blocks policy implementation
- ✓ Evidence-based policy recommendations for all three countries
- ✓ Advance comparative Indigenous policy scholarship across Asia
- ✓ Support more inclusive, community-informed governance

Recognizing Indigenous peoples is only the first step. Effective governance requires meaningful participation, secure land rights, cultural continuity, and genuine implementation of Indigenous rights.