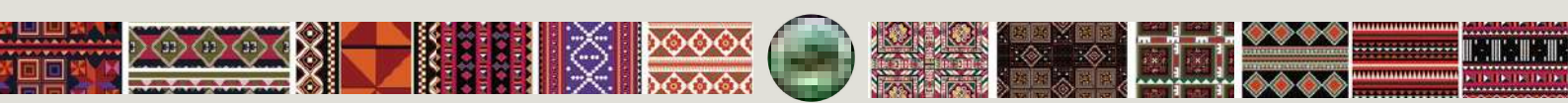




# ANNUAL REPORT 2024

*Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and  
Culture Association in Thailand  
(IMPECT)*

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# Message from the President of IMPECT Association

Greetings to all members of the Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT), as well as friends and supporters following our work. As 2024 draws to a close, the IMPECT Board and staff are pleased to share highlights from a year marked by momentum, collaboration, and important milestones for Indigenous peoples in Thailand.

This year, IMPECT worked alongside indigenous communities, networks, and partners at every level from local to national platforms and international forums. With our newly updated strategic plan, we have organized our work into seven core areas. Each reflects not only the progress achieved but also the challenges that continue to shape the lives and rights of Indigenous communities in the country.


IMPECT's role expanded significantly as we continued to serve as the Secretariat for both the Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT) and the Council of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand (CIPT). One of the most notable developments this year has been the advancement of the Draft Act for the Protection and Promotion the Ways of Life of Ethnic Group. The bill has now passed the Senate, a major step forward and is awaiting the formation of a joint committee for its final review before moving to the National Assembly.

Despite these promising developments, Indigenous peoples in Thailand still face numerous challenges. The road toward a fair, sustainable, and culturally rooted way of life remains demanding. Yet, communities continue to push forward, and IMPECT remains firmly committed to supporting Indigenous movements both in Thailand and within the global Indigenous network.

For anyone seeking further information about IMPECT's work, our team is ready and willing to assist. We also welcome comments, questions, and constructive feedback as we continue to strengthen our collective efforts.

(Mr.Chupinit Kesmane)  
President of IMPECT Association  
31st December 2024





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# Chapter 1

## About IMPECT

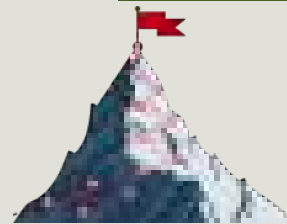


The Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT) is an indigenous non-governmental organization established in 1993 [until the present] registered on the 6th of March 1995 and operated by and for indigenous people based on the quality and diversity of indigenous culture and focused on community development and local networks.



## VISION

**The indigenous peoples have the right to select their own lifestyles with dignity and acceptance by both the state and public.**



## OBJECTIVES

- 1) Develop the potential of Association staff, community leadership, and indigenous networks [both women and men], in order to increase strengths and participation in operations.
- 2) Ensure that the new generation has the education consistent with existing cultural practices, and self-awareness of cultural values leading to pride in the continuation of traditions.
- 3) Indigenous people enjoy their rights and freedom in preserving their identity, and carrying on their culture with dignity.
- 4) Promote indigenous organizations and their capacity in advancing the review and revision of policies and laws at all levels in the interest of facilitating development and maintaining their identity.
- 5) An efficient and effective database for campaigning accurate information to the state and public, resulting in understanding, acceptance, and support.
- 6) Sufficient resources to conduct activities & projects, and self-reliance in a sustainable manner.
- 7) Protect and assist in the area of human rights in the form and direction of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

# STRATEGIES

- 1 Develop the potential of indigenous community organizations and networks in organizing and activating themselves based on their own identity and cultural practices.
- 2 Develop concrete spaces for the conservation and promotion of indigenous culture & lifestyles, natural resource & environmental management, and the practice of sustainable community wellness.
- 3 Promote and protect the rights of indigenous people, including the promotion of the roles of women and men, as well as the equitable participation of children/youth, women, the disabled, and seniors.
- 4 Introduce mechanisms to drive reforms in policy and laws affecting indigenous people.
- 5 Develop creative media for learning and campaigning for policies and public understanding.
- 6 Develop the potential of Association staff to continuously facilitate organizational work and skills in promoting and supporting indigenous practices effectively.
- 7 Develop the abilities of Association staff in mobilizing funding and securing resources needed for self-reliance.



## Principle operations plans



**Promotion of community rights and safeguarding of indigenous lifestyles** in the promotion of community strengths, protection of human rights, development of community plans and local policies, and concrete space for self-management of integration based on indigenous culture.

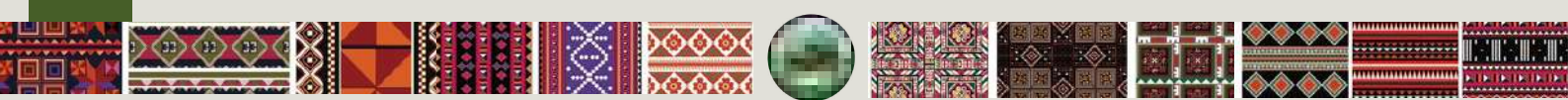


**Promotion of the management of indigenous wisdom** through a systematic database of indigenous knowledge, support of the development of a curriculum on cultural practices, organization of learning based on cultural practices, and support of academic data for wider dissemination and campaigns.



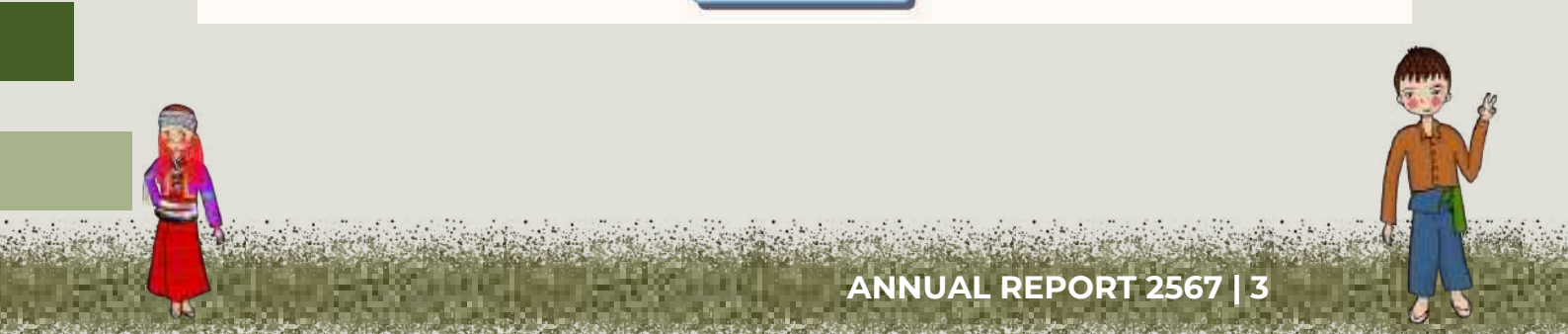
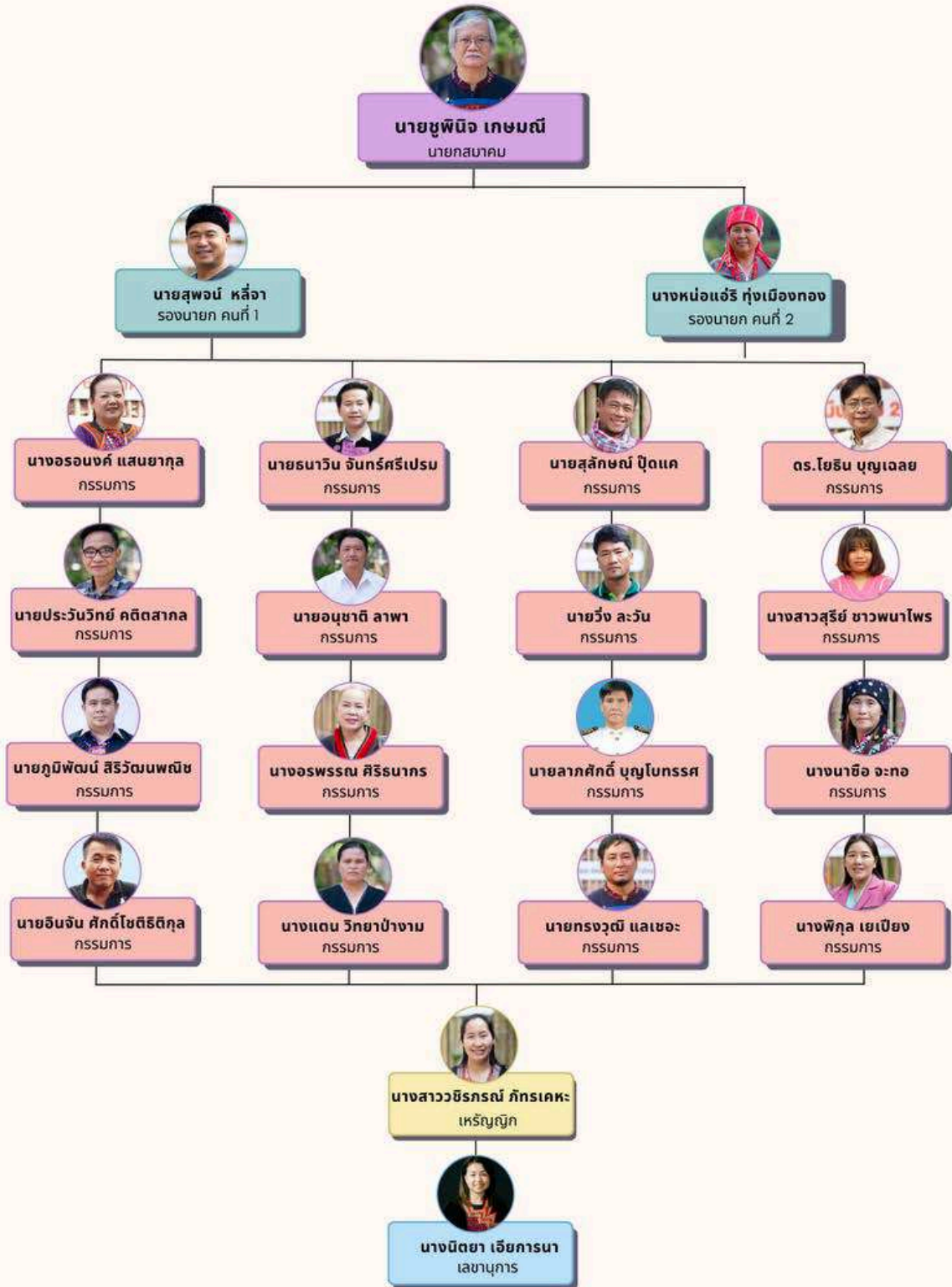
**Support of the indigenous peoples' movement in Thailand** as well as facilitation of the Secretariat of the Council of Indigenous People in Thailand [CIPT] and coordination of the Network of Indigenous People in Thailand [NIPT]. In addition, advancement of the laws and policies affecting indigenous people at the national level, and coordination of the joint participation of partner organizations and networks.

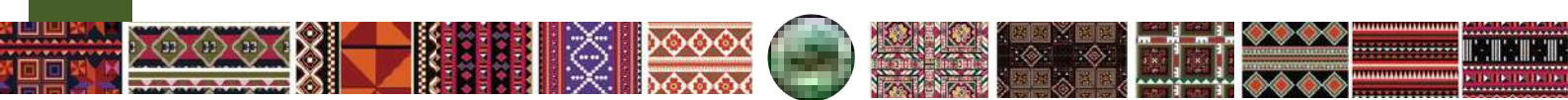




# คณะกรรมการอำนวยการ

สมาคมศูนย์รวมการศึกษาและวัฒนธรรมของชาวไทยภูเขาในประเทศไทย (ศ.ว.ก.)  
ประจำปี 2566 - 2569





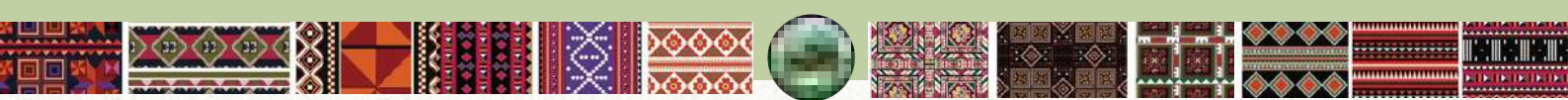
# Chapter 2

## Implementation Results in 2024



In 2024, IMPECT worked and collaborated with 14 Indigenous groups, including the Kayae, Karen, Kachin, Dara-ang, Thin, Tai Yai, Pa-o, Hmong, Mlabri, Lua, Lahu, Lisu, Akha, and Mien. Our work covered 58 subdistricts, 39 districts, 7 provinces in the Northern Thailand, covering a total of 154 operational sites. These included 4 local groups, 30 networks, 8 schools, 4 local organizational councils, and 108 communities. Over the year, a total of 16,758 participants took part in IMPECT activities, including 9,346 men, 7,399 women, and 13 individuals identifying as other genders.





# Strategy No.1

**To develop capacities of community organizations and networks of indigenous peoples on the self-management on their cultural identities and livelihood (the leadership building)**

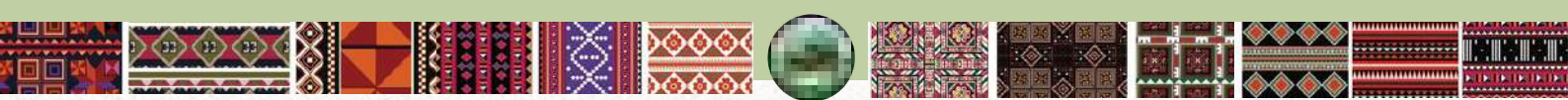
**1.1 Over the past year, the association has supported groups, organizations, and networks led by children and youth, women, and indigenous knowledge holders in managing their organizations and driving their own activities. The results are as follows**

**1.1.1 There has been an enhancement of the capacity of youth-led networks at the local level**, with 5 networks that have clear management mechanisms. These networks have developed the skills of their leaders, enabling them to play key roles in driving activities and creating meaningful change. The networks have earned recognition from the community, other networks, and academic institutions. The Indigenous Youth Network (TKN) has successfully developed the leadership capacity of indigenous youth, raised funds to support their network's activities, and effectively managed 3 projects according to the planned objectives. As a result, 13 youth actively participated in project development, using project management tools, and acted as mentors to support smaller projects. There are 8 youth leaders (4 males, 4 females) responsible for these sub-projects, and 140 youth have worked together with local communities to manage the well-being of their communities.



**1.1.2 The capacity of women-led networks has been enhanced** with 3 networks: **(1) Upper Mae Tam Watershed Indigenous Women's Network:** This network improved its operational mechanisms and developed a clear strategic plan, objectives, and work plan. This allowed it to effectively respond to members' needs and take on a key role in resource management at both the community and network levels. **(2) Akha Women's Network:** This network brought together Akha women and developed a plan to establish the Akha Women Entrepreneurs Network to enhance the capacity and quality of life for Akha women. This network has also connected with other women's networks to push forward issues affecting Akha women. **(3) Hmong Women's Network:** This network successfully raised awareness about the issue of "welcoming daughters back home" within the Surname Network. This initiative has led to more diverse participation (across age and gender groups) and prompted discussions on the topic within various surname networks.





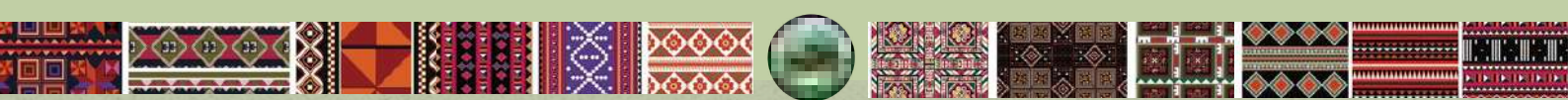
**1.1.3 There has been a development of the environmental issue networks** in 10 areas. These networks restructured to facilitate operations, developed work plans, mobilized resources, and coordinated with partner organizations and other networks to support the implementation of their plans. Additionally, network leaders have played a crucial role in sharing relevant legal information and policies impacting indigenous communities, allowing for timely adjustments in resource management and continuous operations in addressing local environmental issues.

**1.1.4 There has been mutual reinforcement and supporting** between 9 local issue networks[1], where the capacity developed through the management of smaller projects has been extended to support the work of their own ethnic networks, as well as partner organizations and other networks. This has resulted in knowledge exchange and collaborative efforts to enhance each other's work in various forms.



1. **Lae Cher Clan Network** serves as the secretariat for the Akha Mekong Network, supporting the collection of traditional knowledge and organizing academic seminars on the Akha people of the Mekong River Basin.
2. **Sanian-Salai River Conservation Network** is a pilot project for resource management and the development of network mechanisms in Nan Province. It also serves as a platform for knowledge exchange among members of the Hmong environmental network and the Highland Environmental Management (HEM) Network.
3. **Hmong Youth Student Network** acts as the secretariat, compiling foundational data on the Hmong indigenous for the 18 Clans Network and the Hmong Environmental Assembly Network.
4. **Thakor-Wawee Youth Network** has participated in supporting the collection of knowledge and history of the Lahu indigenous, including the playing of the music instrument, traditional dances, and songs, alongside the Lahu Network. The network also serves as the target group for receiving knowledge transfer.
5. **Karen Network** has joined as the secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples Network, acting as the central coordinating body for Karen communities in Thailand.
6. **Mlabri Women's Network** has connected with the broader Mlabri network, facilitating the transmission of Mlabri language knowledge, with plans to integrate learning processes related to Mlabri handicrafts made from vines.
7. **Kachin Youth Network** collaborates with the Kachin Network of Thailand to enhance the capacity of children and youth, as well as to preserve and promote traditional Kachin cultural practices.





**1.1.5** Two knowledge networks have been established: the **Pima Knowledge Network and the Lahu Indigenous Knowledge Network**. These networks are responsible for collecting traditional knowledge and organizing activities to pass this knowledge on to the younger generation. As a result, a knowledge repository has been created, which will continue to serve as a valuable resource for future use.

**1.1.6** A new network, the **Community Assembly of Peoples Living with Forest** was formed through the collaboration of communities impacted by the Royal Decree on the Conservation and Preservation of Natural Resources under Section 64 of the National Parks Act, B.E. 2562 and Section 121 of the Wild Life Sanctuary Conservation Act, B.E.2562. After negotiations, a working group was formed, and an agreement was recorded to find a collaborative solution moving forward.

**1.2 IMPECT Association has supported the capacity building of indigenous youth leaders, women, and community leaders**, helping them gain specialized knowledge and expertise, which has empowered them to participate in driving initiatives within government bodies, civil society organizations, and private sector organizations at various levels.

**1.2.1 There are indigenous youth leaders** who have been developed into experts in specific fields, as follows:

**1) Young Climate Activists:** A group of 11 young individuals (4 males, 1 LGBTQ, and 6 females) has successfully followed up on opportunities for participation in developing Thailand's National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) and in global biodiversity platforms. Notably, 2 female youth representatives participated in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP16) and the Summit of the Future: Multilateral Solutions for a Better Tomorrow. Additionally, the group has conducted training on Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) for their community.

**2) Indigenous Youth Communicators:** A group of 40 youth communicators (14 males, 26 females) has been actively sharing indigenous stories and culture through various media channels, such as TikTok, Facebook pages, and websites.

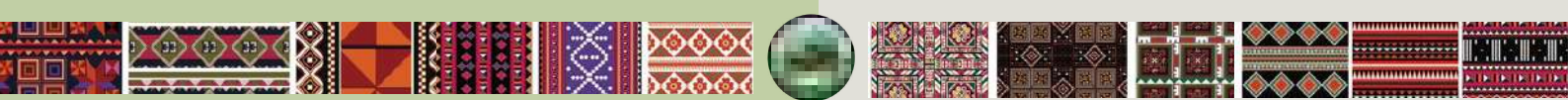
**3) LGBTQ Youth Leaders:** A group of 4 youth (1 male, 1 LGBTQ, and 2 females) has been leading initiatives on gender diversity (LGBTQ+ issues). They have worked to raise awareness and foster understanding among community leaders, families, and the wider indigenous population, particularly helping LGBTQ+ youth and their families navigate acceptance and coexist peacefully within their communities.

**1.2.2 Indigenous leaders who have developed their capacity for active participation in leadership** roles related to the management of natural resources and the environment, cultural transmission, social work management, etc. which a total of 2 women

**1.2.3 There are 63 community leaders** (49 men, 14 women) who are able to use mapping for planning and addressing the management of land, water, and forest.

**1.2.4 There are 105 community leaders and network committee members** (67 men and 38 women) with the capacity to manage projects, including analyzing community problems, designing activities, implementing solutions, summarizing outcomes, and managing financial documents at the community level. Among them, 35 individuals (19 men and 16 women) have applied their experience in land management, resource management, and creating alternative livelihoods to other areas.



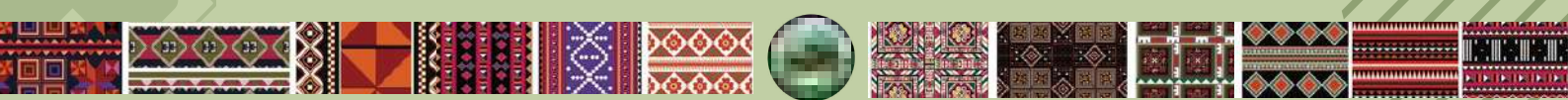


**1.3** There are 1,421 indigenous community leaders have gained knowledge and made behavioral changes in managing their own health and community well-being, including areas such as cultural education, the environment, livelihoods, etc. Additionally, 10,653 villagers from 37 communities, 5 schools, 20 networks, 7 provinces, and 15 ethnic groups have participated in preserving culture, developing the economy, society, environment, and managing well-being at the group, community, and network levels.

**1.4** There are 8 indigenous networks that are members of the IMPECT, with network leaders and support teams enhancing the network's work, enabling them to drive their own initiatives. These indigenous networks play a crucial role in supporting operational areas in collaboration with community leaders, with the organization acting as a mentor and advisor. This support has allowed the networks to continue driving their work independently. The results from their project activities have brought pride to their respective indigenous networks and have successfully linked their efforts with the organization and indigenous movements in the region. For other indigenous member networks, the organization has provided operational support by inviting network leaders to learn and gain experience at the grassroots level, preparing them for future independent operations.

**1.5** There are 3 pilot communities (Pa Kia, Huay Chomphu, and Khun Pae) that have been upgraded in terms of environmentally-friendly alternative livelihoods. These groups have developed into community enterprises with their own brands and online marketing channels, leading to sustainable management at the family level and further expansion to 3 neighboring communities. Additionally, 12 other livelihood groups have begun developing products and studying appropriate marketing channels for their needs. These groups include Doi Ngam, Bara, Huay Nam Khun, Mai Cha Ka, Abor Do, Thung Phatthana Women's Group, Tuan Patterned Weaving Women's Group, Phapung Women's Group, Oyster Mushroom Processing Group in Pang Khuk, Huay Tong Food Processing Group, and Kok Luang Women's Weaving Group. Among these, 16 households in 3 communities (Pa Kia, Huay Chomphu, and Ban Lojor) have developed environmentally-friendly livelihoods. Furthermore, eco-cultural tourism and environmental development have been promoted, generating income for the communities in 2 villages (Pa Kia and Lojor).



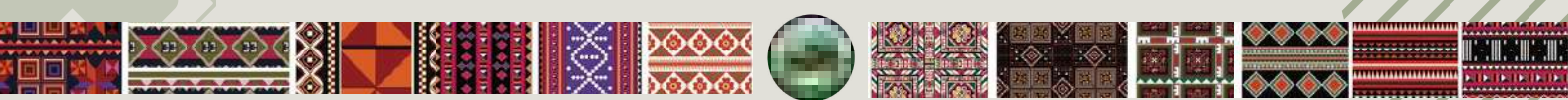


# STRATEGY NO 2

**DEVELOPING CONCRETE AREAS TO CONSERVE AND PROMOTE THE CULTURES AND WAYS OF LIFE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY HEALTH MANAGEMENT (TO CONCRETIZE PRACTICES AND SPACES WITH SAMPLES)**

**2.1 Community Learning Areas on Integrated Natural Resource Management which IMPECT** has 23 operational communities that serve as good practices on the management of land, water, forest fire, as well as waste management based on the cultural and knowledge of indigenous communities. These areas also focus on occupational development and cultural transmission. Out of these, 14 areas are ready to be used as model sites.





**2.2 There are 53 organizations provided** collaboration and supporting which are both private and public, in the area to integrate plans supporting the management of landuse, water, and forest resources within the local operational network. The following local authorities have been continuously supportive of community efforts

**2.1.1 Pa Pae Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son: Support for community waste management.

**2.1.2 Wiang Tai Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Pai District, Mae Hong Son: Support for community waste management in Baan Mai Saha Saphan.

**2.1.3 Mae Na Jang Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Mae Jam District, Chiang Mai: Support for waste management in Baan Kok Luang.

**2.1.4 Pang Hin Fon Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Mae Jaem District, Chiang Mai & Huai Hom Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Mae La Noi District, Mae Hong Son: Support for community council’s resource management.

**2.1.5 Wiang Nuea Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Pai District & Pang Mapha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Pang Mapha District, Mae Hong Son: Support for community health management based on indigenous knowledge.

**2.1.6 Ban Pae Subdistrict Municipality**, Chom Thong District, Chiang Mai: Support for resource management within the subdistrict by establishing local regulations on the management of land, water, and forest, including approved land use history maps for the Ban Pae watershed community network.

**2.1.7 Tha Kor Subdistrict Administrative Organization**, Mae Sariang District, Chiang Rai: Support for soil, water, and forest resource management in the Upper Mae Tam watershed environmental network.

**2.1.8 Mae Hong Son Provincial Administrative Organization**: Financial support for the Lua cultural and environmental festival, continuing local traditions.



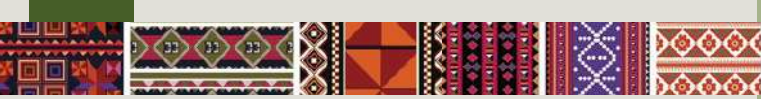


**2.3 Support for Communities and Operation Networks** The association has supported 114 communities, 8 schools, and 34 groups/networks across 6 major areas in the past year:

**2.3.1 Community-based management of resources and biodiversity** has been implemented by 81 communities, integrating indigenous cultural practices and beliefs. These include rituals such as the Mor Le Ve Sa La Te Ve ceremony (in 6 communities), the The "Forest Ordination Ceremony based of the Karen indigenous group in 2 communities, and 1 community of Hmong, Butterfly House Ritual (3 communities), and Water Diverting Dam Ritual (9 communities). Modern knowledge has also been integrated into community resource management, including the making of firebreaks and forest boundary patrols (60 communities), water retention dams (50 communities), reforestation (15 communities), and fish species conservation zones (19 communities). Additionally, 15 communities have clearly marked their boundary signs.

**2.3.2 Community Environmental Management (Waste Management)** in 11 locations, where communities have developed an understanding of cleanliness practices and established community agreements for waste management. This includes monitoring waste management at the household level and in shared spaces, leading to cleaner and more liveable communities. One community, Ban Pang Kam, has been upgraded as a model community for waste management in Mae Hong Son Province.





### 2.3.3 Healthcare Based on Indigenous Knowledge in 2

communities and 1 network, with the development of herbal medicine knowledge specific to the area. This includes training on the use of herbs, herbal steam baths, and massages. Additionally, collaborative plans have been developed with local Health Promoting Hospitals (HPH) to expand access to traditional healthcare in more areas. Furthermore, the Wawee Subdistrict Disability Assistance Group has been working on rehabilitation for children with disabilities, providing training for volunteers who care for people with disabilities and conducting home visits to support and monitor individuals with disabilities.

**2.3.4 Cultural Transmission** in 26 communities, with 21 communities actively engaging in cultural transmission activities (such as in Huay Seua Thao), and 5 communities collaborating with schools (Ban Nong Kham, Ban Mae Saw Mueang Nong, Ban Tham Seua, and Ban Mae Tun Huai Learning Branch, Ban Mae Wei Study). As a result, the following expansions occurred ; (1) The Lisu Network (Can/Sue Bue) expanded to 3 other provinces and schools; (2) Ban Mae Saw Mueang Nong: The tradition of Mon Seng Drums (long drums) was taught in collaboration with local schools as part of the local curriculum; (3) Ban Nong Kham: Can/Su Bu was introduced at TCD schools; (4) Huay Seua Thao: Karen traditional music (drums, gongs, cymbals) was promoted.

**2.3.5 Livelihood Development Based on Indigenous Lifestyles and Cultures** in 8 communities, with the following initiatives, agricultural product Processing: 4 communities are engaged in processing agricultural products, including Ban Pa Pu, Ban Lojor, Ban Pa Kia, and Ban Doi Ngam. These communities focus on adding value to their local agricultural products, such as fruits, herbs, and other farmed goods, through processing and creating marketable products, weaving and embroidery: 2 communities, Ban Thung Phatthana and Ban Pa Kia, are involved in the production of traditional woven and embroidered textiles, using indigenous methods passed down through generations. These products not only preserve the culture but also serve as a source of income for the communities, tourism: 2 communities, Ban Lorjor and Ban Pa Kia, are developing eco-tourism as a sustainable livelihood option. These communities promote their cultural heritage, and traditional practices to attract tourists, which helps generate income while preserving their cultural identity and environment. These initiatives aim to create sustainable livelihoods that are in harmony with indigenous cultural practices, offering economic opportunities while maintaining a deep connection to traditional ways of life.

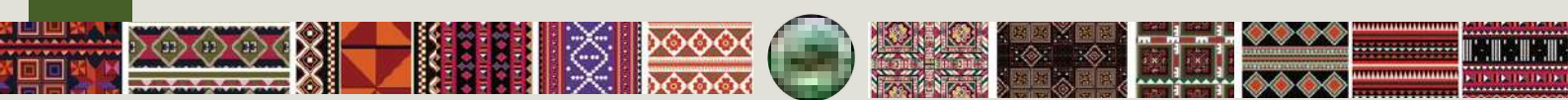
**2.3.6 Food Security** in 6 communities, organized into 1 youth group (Lisu Youth Group in Ban Doi Chang), 4 communities (Ban Pa Pu, Ban San Suk, Ban Huay Kiang, Ban Huay Tong), and 1 school (Ban Pa Pong School). These initiatives led to skill-building in growing indigenous crops, preparing tribal foods, and fostering a culture of sharing through seed exchanges and agricultural product sharing.

## 2.4 Community Mapping Development has been carried out at 3 levels, which include

2.4.1 Parcel Map Community Consultation in 13 Communities. The process involved active participation from community members and neighboring areas with contiguous boundaries. However, local projects and agencies have yet to engage at the community level. After the parcel map is approved by the community, it will be forwarded to the Royal Project and Forest Department for comparison with their existing maps. The outcome of this process is that community members gained a better understanding of resource management regulations. The community resource management committees/working groups played an essential role, and most importantly, the parcel map was reviewed and certified by the local community.

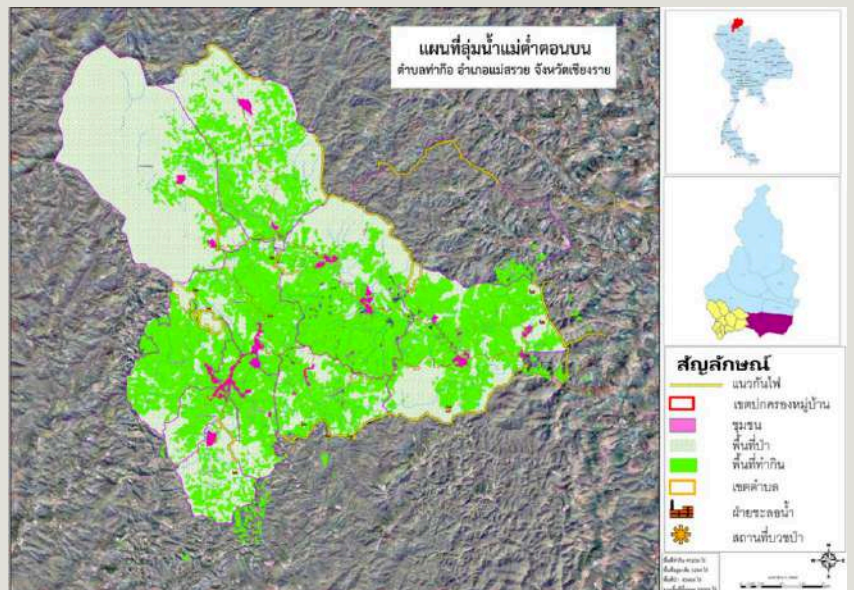
2.4.2 Verification of Maps with the Royal Project and Forest Department: A joint review was conducted with the Royal Project Huay Nam Khun and the local Forestry Department. However, there were several challenges and overlapping issues, such as community farming areas marked as red zones (protected areas) or areas reported by agencies as forest plantation zones. This has led to delays in the verification process, which in turn impacts the community map certification. As a result, local authorities (Tambon Administration Organization, or TAO) are hesitant to sign off on the land use registration for individual parcels.

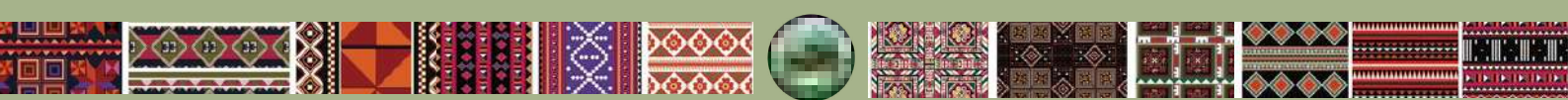




2.4.3 Engaging Communities that have not yet surveyed land in the Mae Yang Min Watershed: understanding was facilitated with the 4 communities in the Mae Yang Min Watershed that had not yet conducted land surveying. The communities that are serious about the survey process need to go through the FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) procedure. Workshops on GPS usage were held for community leaders, but the actual survey will not be conducted this year.

2.4.4 Disaster Risk Mapping Based on Land Use and Climate Change, there is now a disaster risk map for 4 watersheds (Mae Tum, Mae Jok-Mae Lao, Sa Watershed, and Mae Tam Watershed) reflecting the potential risks associated with land use and climate change impacts. This mapping helps to identify vulnerable areas and will guide future mitigation efforts and land use pla





# STRATEGY 3

## PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS AS WELL AS PROMOTING THE ROLES OF WOMEN, MEN AND THE PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, WOMEN, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND THE ELDERLY. EQUALLY (PROMOTING RIGHTS PROTECTION)

**3.1 The Network of Environmental Rights Defenders of the Mae Tam Watershed**, which was formed in 2022, continues its efforts to drive environmental issues in the area by seeking opportunities to build good relationships with agencies to address resource and land management issues actively. However, the work in this year has not yet resulted in tangible outcomes due to external factors, such as election preparations, which led to the competition for mass support and bargaining for the benefit of election candidates and political parties.

**3.2 This year, the network's leaders include Mr. Sawang Laoyipa and six male board members** (Mr.SongwutLaecher, Mr.Chupinit Kasmanee, Mr.Supoj Leeja, Mr.Lapsak Boonbotras, Mr.Inchan Sakkachotthitikul). They have played key roles in assisting those whose rights to resources have been violated, both as individuals, groups, and communities. They have passed on information to the Members of Parliament (MPs) for presentation at parliamentary meetings. Additionally, two women leaders from the network (Ms.WachirapornPhatrakeha and Ms.Chutima Molaeku) have played essential roles in advocating for the reform of customs that violate women’s rights.

**สตรีนักปกป้องสิทธิด้านสิ่งแวดล้อม**  
8 มีนาคม วันสตรีสากล

**บุศตะ บุษบิณฑกุล**  
“ป่า คือ ชีวิต เป็นแหล่งอาหารและสมุนไพรของชุมชน จึงต้องเข้าไปมีส่วนร่วม ในการดูแล รักษา และ ใช้ ประโยชน์ จากป่าให้ยั่งยืน ”

**พวงกัญ มุกดา**  
“ ในอดีตวัฒนธรรมไม่เอื้อให้ผู้หญิง ร่วมกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ทำให้ขาดโอกาส ขาด ทักษะในการแสดงความคิดเห็น และตัดสินใจ ปัจจุบันสังคมเปิดกว้าง ผู้หญิงได้รับการพัฒนาศักยภาพ ทำให้มีความพร้อม มั่นใจ ภาคภูมิใจ และถูกยอมรับให้เป็น แกนหลักในการขับเคลื่อนงานชุมชน - เครือข่ายได้อย่างเข้มแข็ง ”

**พิกุล เมียง**  
“ ในฐานะผู้หญิงชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองและผู้นำท้องถิ่น ซึ่งเป็นบทบาท สำคัญยิ่งในการสังการมีส่วนร่วมของผู้หญิงในชุมชนให้ถูกยอมรับร่วม จัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมควบคู่ไปกับผู้ชาย เพราะ ทรัพยากรฯ เป็นของทุกคนต้องช่วยกันดูแลรักษาไม่ปล่อยให้เป็นที่ที่ ของใครคนใดคนหนึ่ง ”

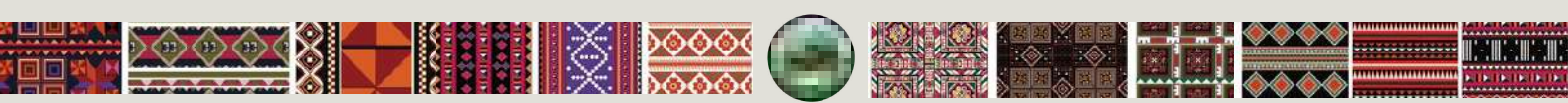
**จุฑามาศ เจริญรัตนไพโรจน์**  
“ ถ้า... แวดล้อมร่วมกัน อนาคตจะไม่มืด ไม่มีทรัพยากรที่อุดม สมบูรณ์ ไม่มีอากาศดี ๆ ให้ลูกหลานได้ และจะไม่มีการ ดำรงวิถีชีวิตได้ ”

**ชมปัทษัญ ทุทธิโพรัตน์**  
“ ผู้หญิงชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองมี บทบาทสำคัญในการใช้ทรัพยากร “การมีส่วนร่วม” ในการจัดการ ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ และสิ่ง แวดล้อม เป็นหน้าที่ของทุกคนที่ ต้องช่วยกัน บ้านจะได้ไม่อยู่ โลกจะได้ไม่ร้อน ”

**แสงเดือน ประกายพร**  
“ วิถีชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง มีความผูกพัน และพึ่งพาอาศัยทรัพยากรฯ ในการ ดำรงชีวิตอย่างใกล้ชิด ดังนั้นทุกคน ทุกเพศทุกวัย ต้องเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมใน การจัดการอย่างเท่าเทียม เพื่อให้เกิด ประโยชน์สูงสุด ”

สนับสนุนโดย Diakonia AIPP Corfi

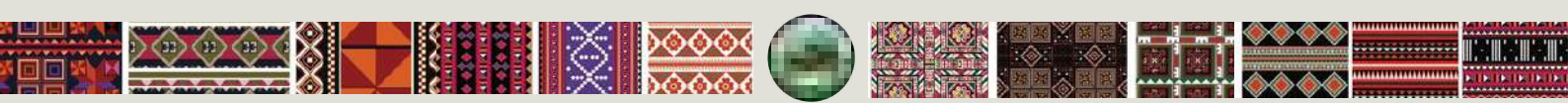




**3.3 IMPECT has planned and coordinated efforts with partner organizations and networks to address human rights violations against indigenous peoples, as follows:**

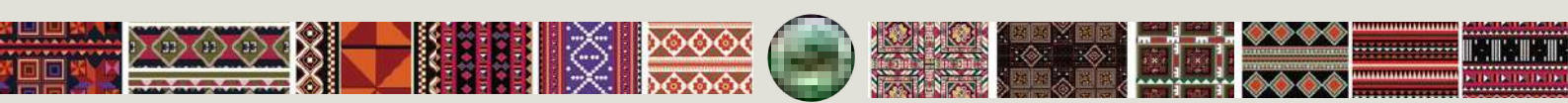
**3.3.1 Case demanding the cessation of the Royal Decree on the Conservation Forests Project and the repeal of Section 64 of the National Parks Act 2019.** The Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT) has been a central force in opposing the enforcement of this law against the people. The network established the Assembly of Peoples Living with Forest, with a working group consisting of civil society organizations working with indigenous peoples, indigenous leaders, and local governance leaders. This led government representatives to be concerned and agree to work together to establish a working group. However, the government failed to honor this agreement and encroached on long-standing community land. This urgent issue required IMPECT as the Secretary supporting the movement of indigenous peoples, to engage with local communities to foster participation and build bargaining power with the government.





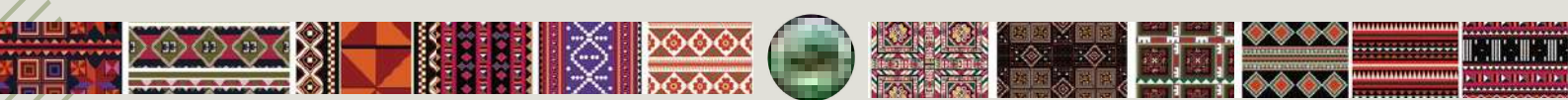
**3.3.2** Monitor case-by-case of individuals affected by the enforcement of laws of land and forest laws, which are unjust to indigenous peoples, has led to numerous cases of land rights violations. IMPECT has not been able to support every case due to staffing limitations, as case monitoring requires expertise in land and forestry law, along with adequate time and budget for follow-up. Community leaders and network members have played a key role in assisting in these matters. Over the past year, the association has supported 7 cases related to resource management (Nalao, Rinluang, ThungdinDam, Lao Woo, Thap Due, Ram Peng, and Hinlat Nai Villages). This support involved educating communities about forest and land laws, coordinating information with organizations working on land rights, and filing petitions with responsible agencies at local, provincial, and national levels. The association also joined efforts with the Indigenous Peoples Network of Thailand and SCPF to push for legal and policy changes.





**3.4 traditional customs to address human rights violations for indigenous peoples.** It has opened spaces for women to share their experiences and discuss the revision of customs, particularly among the Akha and Hmong peoples. This process involves community leaders, knowledge holders, and youth. The association also encourages the modification of customs to align with human rights, having studied the "causes of divorce among the Hmong people" to understand underlying issues and plan for solutions. These discussions have led to changes in practices that violate women's rights. In the Hmong community, lessons learned from **"bringing daughters back home"** previously led by the Hmong Women's Network under IWNT's support, have contributed to refining strategies for gender-based reform. Male leaders from the Hmong community have been involved in these efforts, though this year has seen limited tangible results. However, there is now a clear strategy moving forward to achieve the intended outcomes.

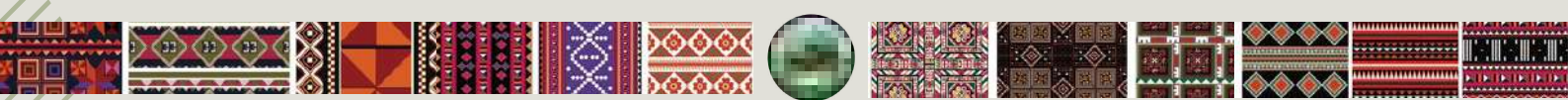




**3.5 IMPECT served as the main coordinator for the Indigenous Health Insurance Center,** working with partners to ensure indigenous representatives are included in health rights committees at national, regional, and provincial levels. The Indigenous Peoples Health Insurance Center has also assisted in handling complaints, such as one case involving a miscarriage of care at the Mae Wang District Hospital in Chiang Mai. This led to coordination and support, resulting in assistance and compensation for the affected family, restoring their strength to continue their lives.

**3.6** A comprehensive report on the situation of indigenous rights has been published in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF).

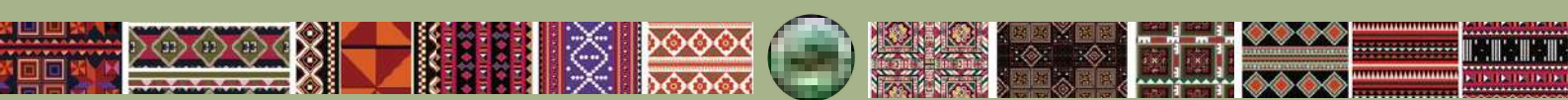




**3.7 IMPECT** provided information on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). This information was used to create a report clarifying the definition of “indigenous peoples,” enhancing understanding of indigenous issues and increasing awareness at the state level. Furthermore, it helped foster cooperation between the government and human rights organizations, improving the understanding of indigenous rights.

**3.8 IMPECT**, together with partner organizations, has provided assistance and remedy to communities affected by floods and landslides. 9 communities were assisted, along with two individuals who died in the protection of forest fire (one Lisu and one Pga-Ka-Ker-Yaw). Additionally, IMPECT has helped vulnerable individuals (e.g., those suffering from chronic illness or bedridden) by providing medical care and support. Four vulnerable individuals received help, and 14 locations impacted by mudslides, floods, and landslides in highland areas were assisted. Furthermore, the association worked with the urban-based indigenous communities of Chiang Mai and Lamphun, assisting them with healthcare access, reducing the burden on vulnerable families, and providing timely disaster relief. The support provided has been effective and efficient, relying on strong network cooperation. The association also supported the rights of indigenous individuals involved in legal cases, arranging interpreters for 6 cases in Chiang Mai Provincial Court.





# STRATEGY 4

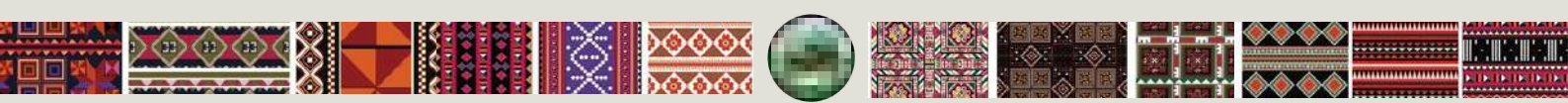
## STRENGTHEN MECHANISMS FOR DRIVING POLICY AND LEGAL WORK RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (CREATE A POLICY)

**4.1** IMPECT Association, in its role as the Secretariat of the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT), has successfully coordinated with government agencies and civil society networks to integrate indigenous peoples' agendas into the plans of various partner organizations. This collaboration has led to budgetary support and joint activities that advance the indigenous movement in Thailand. In 2024, 21 organizations supported and contributed to these initiatives. Additionally, 5 academic institutions—Chiang Mai Rajabhat University, Chiang Mai University, Srinakharinwirot University, Mahasarakham University, and Thammasat University—also participated in organizing academic forums to support the indigenous movement.

**4.2** The 14 staff members of the IMPECT Association possess the capability to effectively carry out the duties of the Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples Movement of Thailand on an ongoing basis. They are well-equipped to support their respective tribal networks as well as regional mechanisms in the North and other regions, ensuring continuous collaboration and progress in advancing indigenous peoples' issues across the country.

**4.3** The 19 indigenous community leaders have a clear.





#### 4.4 understanding of their roles and responsibilities.

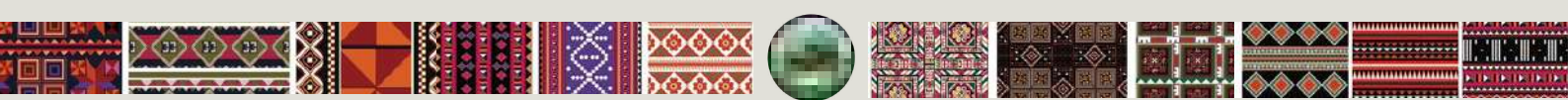
They are capable of continuously driving policies related to indigenous peoples with both effectiveness and efficiency, ensuring that the concerns and needs of their communities are effectively represented and addressed at the policy level.

**4.4.1 The IMPECT Association, in collaboration with various partners, has been actively driving key initiatives to support the Indigenous Peoples Movement in Thailand.** A major highlight has been its advocacy for the Draft Act on Promotion and Protection of Ethnic Livelihood, a significant piece of legislation aimed at safeguarding the rights and livelihoods of indigenous communities. The movement has garnered support from a wide range of stakeholders, including:

**4.4.2 Civil society organizations and academic institutions,** such as the People's Movement for a Just Society, IPF, National Health Commission (NHRC), PCT, CPR, and universities like Thammasat University, Rangsit University, and others. These institutions have been instrumental in advancing the cause of indigenous rights and facilitating dialogue around the proposed law.

**4.4.3 International organizations,** including prominent groups such as AIPP, OHCHR, UNDP, IUCN, and UNESCO. These partners have provided critical support and international visibility to the movement, helping to ensure that indigenous issues are brought to the global stage.

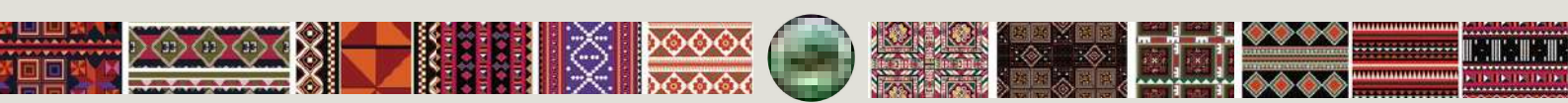




**4.4.4** Political parties and government agencies, like the Move Forward Party, Pheu Thai Party, and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, have also lent their support to the movement, underscoring the importance of political advocacy in enacting systemic change.

**4.4.5** Another key area of focus has been advocating for local ordinances on resource management. Several local government organizations are actively working on creating ordinances that regulate the management of resources like land, water, and forests. Notably, the Ban Pae Subdistrict Municipality has already implemented such an ordinance, and the association has been instrumental in raising awareness and working with 49 local agencies to create a participatory approach to resource management. This has resulted in more inclusive and sustainable management practices that directly benefit indigenous communities.



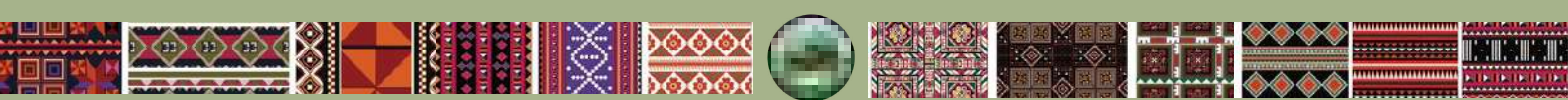


**4.4.6** Furthermore, IMPECT has played a crucial role in monitoring biodiversity management and climate change, both at the national and international levels. One of the association's key achievements has been the establishment of a Task Force for Indigenous Peoples, which includes experts like Nittiya Eakarnana (IMPECT), Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri (IPF), Pirawan Wongnitisathaporn (AIPP), Dr. Prasert Trakansupakorn (PASD), Prof. Surichai Wankaew (Chulalongkorn University), and Manop Keeriphuwadon (Member of Parliament). This team has been crucial in tracking the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 5th edition and aligning it with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).

**4.4.7** The Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand has become a key player in ensuring that biodiversity management and climate change policies reflect the needs and rights of indigenous communities. Additionally, representatives from IMPECT have joined task forces on biodiversity conservation in areas outside protected zones, contributing to the development of comprehensive strategies for environmental stewardship.

**Overall, these initiatives reflect a strong commitment to advancing indigenous rights, fostering sustainable development, and ensuring that the voices of indigenous peoples are heard at both the national and international levels.**





# STRATEGY 5

## DEVELOPING CREATIVE MEDIA FOR LEARNING AND PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC CAMPAIGNING (PUBLIC COMMUNICATION)

**5.1 Real-Time Activity Tracking System:** The association successfully developed an application for real-time tracking of activities, improving data management efficiency and reducing errors typically found in manual recording. This system ensures that data can be accessed remotely, streamlining the process and increasing operational transparency.

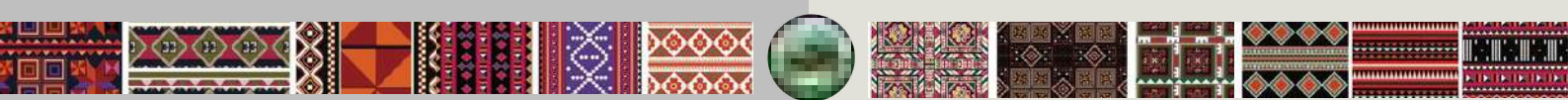
**5.2 Accurate Land Registry and Parcel Mapping:** IMPECT has established a comprehensive and accurate land registry, complete with parcel maps. This not only increases transparency in land management but also supports policy-making and resource management, benefiting both the community and local authorities.

**5.3 Enhanced Public Awareness through Online Platforms:** By regularly updating its website and social media channels, the association has significantly increased public awareness about indigenous issues, fostering a better understanding of their challenges and creating a more effective communication space for sharing vital information.



**5.4 Strengthened Indigenous Media Network (IMN):** The IMN has become more robust in disseminating information about indigenous communities. The network's collaboration with other organizations has effectively amplified support for key issues within indigenous regions, strengthening its role in advocacy and education.





**5.5 Disaster Risk Mapping:** Clear and detailed maps have been developed for disaster-prone areas in various watersheds, helping communities and relevant agencies assess risks and prepare disaster management plans more effectively, enhancing resilience in vulnerable regions.

**5.6 Community-Driven Data Collection:** By introducing tools like MAPEO, surveys, and interviews, the association has fostered greater community involvement in the data collection process. This participatory approach has ensured that biodiversity data is systematically recorded and provides valuable insights into local ecological conditions.

**5.7 Research on Natural Resource Management:** Through focused research, the association has gathered comprehensive knowledge about natural resource management, biodiversity, and the impact of climate change. This data is being used to support informed policy decisions and planning for sustainable resource management.

**5.8 Comprehensive Library Database:** The creation of a digital and physical library with over 5,000 books on indigenous knowledge has made it easier for community members, researchers, and the general public to access valuable resources, promoting education and cultural preservation.

**5.9 Lahu History Preservation:** The association has successfully documented key aspects of Lahu history, including traditional practices and cultural heritage. This information has been preserved and shared within the community, ensuring its transmission to future generations through activities like data verification and media production.

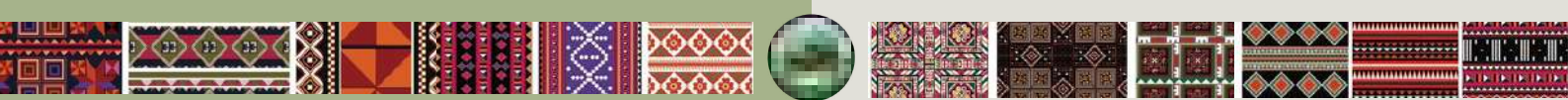
**5.10 Cultural Education through Video**

**Content:** The production of instructional videos on Lahu dance, history, and music has provided a dynamic platform for cultural education. These videos, especially the 15 dance tutorials, have contributed to the preservation of Lahu traditions while fostering a sense of pride and cultural identity among youth.

**5.11 Bilingual Cultural Handbooks:** The publication of two handbooks in Thai and Lahu has facilitated a deeper understanding of Lahu culture for both native speakers and others. Additionally, the involvement of community knowledge holders in the data collection process has strengthened the relevance and accuracy of the materials.

**5.12 Wider Distribution of Educational Media:** The association's educational materials have been widely distributed to youth and other interested parties, helping to preserve and promote Lahu culture and history, both within and outside the community.





**5.13 Cultural Curriculum Integration in Schools:** Four schools have successfully integrated cultural heritage courses into their curriculum, using teaching materials that include indigenous languages and local cultural content. This approach has enhanced students' understanding of their heritage and fostered a stronger connection to their cultural identity.

**5.14 Efficient Data Management and Sharing:** The implementation of a more efficient data management system, including the use of a NAS data warehouse, has streamlined internal operations. This has improved data accessibility and facilitated faster sharing across teams, leading to better collaboration within the association.

**5.15 E-Book Data System for Improved Resource Access:** The introduction of an E-book data system has empowered the association to better organize and manage its book collection, enhancing access to resources and providing valuable insights to community members and researchers.

**5.16 Enhanced Understanding of the Akha Network:** Leaders and knowledge holders within the Akha community now have a deeper understanding of the Akha network and its role in supporting indigenous issues, leading to stronger collaboration and more effective advocacy.

**5.17 Knowledge Exchange on Pima Chanting:** The exchange of knowledge on Pima chanting has deepened participants' understanding of this important cultural practice, further strengthening the preservation of Akha traditions and wisdom.

**5.18 Data Verification and Accuracy:** The project has resulted in the successful revision and correction of key data, ensuring that all information is accurate, up-to-date, and usable for decision-making and planning purposes.

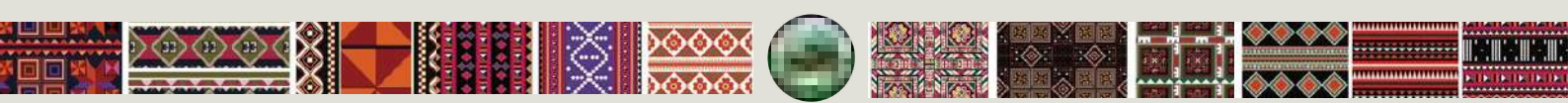
**5.19 Awareness of the Pawanga Project:** Participants in the Pawanga project have gained a clear understanding of the project's goals and plans. This has enabled knowledge holders and community leaders to better appreciate the initiative's impact and to identify ways to build on and preserve Akha knowledge in the future.

**5.20 Environmental Management Video Production:** A video documenting the Mae Tum Watershed's environmental management efforts provided valuable insights into local environmental issues and the support received from local stakeholders. This content will be instrumental in developing future strategies to address these challenges.

**5.21 Improved Land Parcel Mapping:** The detailed mapping of land parcels at Ban Mae Tum Noi has resulted in more organized and accurate land records, which are now being used to improve land management practices across the community.

**5.22 Collaborative Land Management Planning:** The joint efforts of watershed leaders in boundary verification and land management planning have led to the creation of a more systematic and effective approach to land management within the Mae Tum watershed.





**5.23 Community Participation in Mapping and Resource Management:** Community meetings provided an opportunity for residents to actively review and discuss the community maps and resource management strategies. This collaborative approach has fostered greater understanding and acceptance of the community's land use regulations.

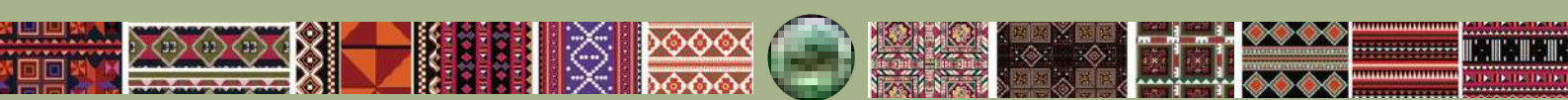
**5.24 Updated Land Data:** Key land and parcel data have been thoroughly reviewed and updated to ensure accuracy, including corrections to ownership details and land area calculations. These updates make the data more reliable for ongoing land-use planning.

**5.25 Collaboration on Resource Management:** The partnership between community leaders and watershed leaders has resulted in a more efficient and coordinated approach to natural resource management and land-use planning, which will support long-term sustainability in the region.

**5.26 Improved Resource Management Tools for the Community:** The community now has access to enhanced tools and systems for managing natural resources and land use, laying the foundation for more organized and sustainable practices in the future.

**5.27 Operational Area Mapping:** The creation of a comprehensive map covering the association's operational areas in 12 provinces and 138 locations has significantly improved strategic planning and organizational efficiency.





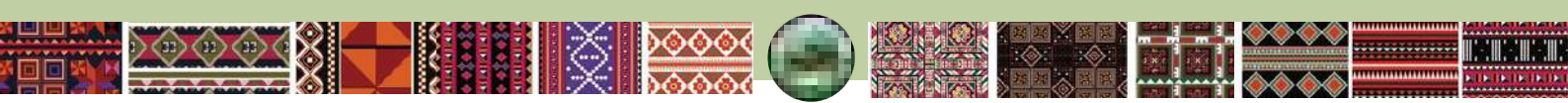
## STRATEGY 6

### PROVIDE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPECT PERSONNEL TO BE ABLE TO MOVE THE ORGANIZATION ONWARD CONTINUOUSLY AND TO PROMOTE AND PERFORM INDIGENOUS ADVOCACY MORE EFFICIENTLY

**6.1** This year, the Board of Directors of the IMPECT Association established a **"Working Group for Evaluating the Management Team's Performance"**, consisting of six members (four men and two women). The group facilitated a participatory evaluation process involving staff, board members, and management. This helped identify the key challenges faced by the management team and provided recommendations on personnel management, work processes, and financial strategies. These insights have been integrated into future organizational planning. Additionally, board members and advisors have provided ongoing support in areas such as personnel management, fundraising, annual reporting, fund management, and policy development, which has further bolstered the management team's confidence in performing their duties. The team also represented the association in coordinating and participating in various forums and regional activities.

**6.2** IMPECT enhanced its organizational efficiency by restructuring staff roles. This restructuring allowed for better project and departmental management, which led to improved effectiveness in executing the 31 projects underway this year. Of these projects, 20 financial reports were submitted on time, 5 were delayed, and 5 are still pending. Additionally, 4 projects required adjustments to their financial reports



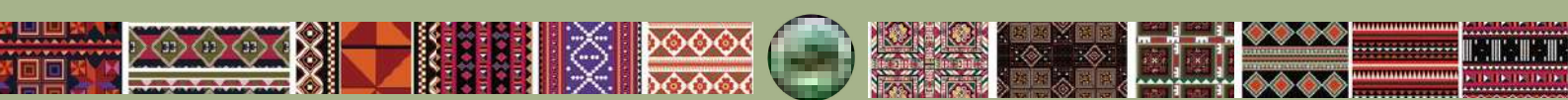


**6.3** IMPECT also focused on building staff capabilities, providing both specialized training and broader skill development. Specialized training included facilitating processes, biodiversity monitoring, teaching diverse methods, and multidisciplinary teaching. Additionally, staff were trained on laws and policies concerning indigenous peoples, international obligations, project management, English communication, and gender-sensitive work practices. This has empowered staff to engage more effectively in tasks such as email communication with donors in English, visualizing project themes, writing operational reports, and creating content for the website. Some staff members even transitioned from operational roles to editorial positions, improving the quality of content before public release. Furthermore, staff now manage projects more efficiently, while the association also undertook staff evaluations and organizational learning processes to fine-tune personnel roles based on capability and appropriateness

**6.4 A clear integration of work plans across departments (people, funds, and projects) has been established**, particularly in areas like women and youth empowerment and the advocacy for indigenous peoples' rights. This coordination has enhanced the staff's ability to support these initiatives effectively. The IMN network now has a dedicated full-time secretariat, enabling it to continuously produce and disseminate information through various channels. This has led to increased attention and utilization of the network's output by other media outlets. Additionally, the TKN network formed its fifth board, comprising 15 members (4 men, 9 women, and 2 non-binary members) from all regions. This board has been pivotal in driving indigenous peoples' development efforts, including designing and organizing the 2024 Indigenous Peoples Day.

**6.5 The association continues to provide motivating benefits and compensation to staff**, such as accident insurance, social security, salary adjustments based on performance evaluations, monthly coordination allowances, severance packages for departing staff, and funds for ceremonies and rites. These measures aim to boost staff morale and retention.





# STRATEGY 7

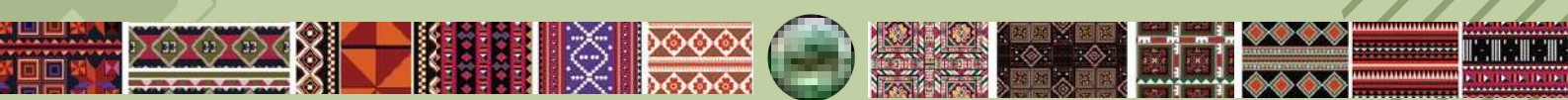
## DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF IMPECT'S PERSONNEL IN RAISING FUNDS AND RESOURCES TO BE SELF-RELIANT AND STABLE (FUNDRAISING AND MATCHING OF WORK CAPITAL)

**7.1** ITEC Alumni, former board members, current committee members, and advisors provided valuable guidance, advice, and facilitated connections with funding sources. Their contributions helped the association's management team, staff, and volunteers develop and secure approval for 16 new projects, showing a slight increase of 0.10% compared to 2023. Of the approved budgets, 79% supported operational activities, while 21% was allocated for management purposes.

**7.2 Members of IMPECT, and network,** representing 5 ethnic groups (Karen, Hmong, Lua, Lahu, and Akha), **actively participated in fundraising efforts and supported activities for their respective ethnic group members.**

**7.3** IMPECT established a funding system to enhance staff development and ensure financial stability, which included salaries, social security, savings funds, severance pay, contributions to community events, office management funds, and a sustainability fund. In the past year, the association contributed to 6 community events for the IMPECT family and provided severance pay to 2 departing staff members, each receiving 3 months' salary as part of their compensation package.





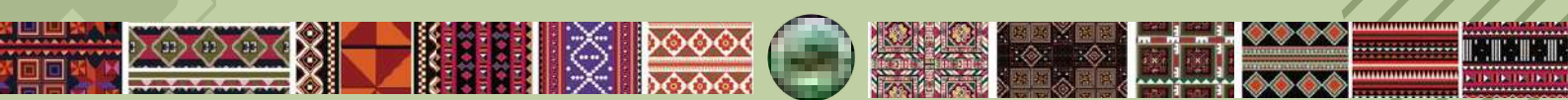
## Key results

### PROMOTING THE RIGHTS AND RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THAILAND: SUCCESS IN DRIVING THE LAW AND SOCIAL AWARENESS

IMPECT, as the Secretariat of the Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (NIPT) and the Office of the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT), has been actively pushing and campaigning to promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples. This includes supporting the process of advancing the draft of the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT) Act B.E. ... Through a campaign to raise awareness and gather signatures from 13,120 people, this draft bill became the only one to be considered in the House of Representatives. Representatives from CIPT were invited to explain the principles and details of the draft law, which sparked social trends and led to increased promotion of indigenous peoples' issues in Thailand, as follows:

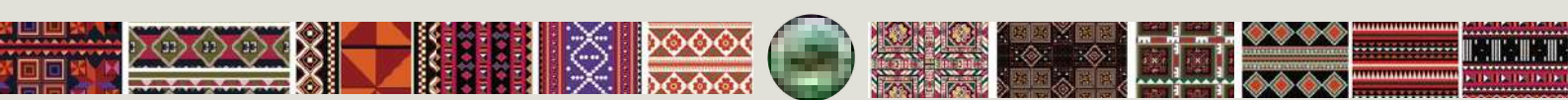
**1. The political awareness of Indigenous Peoples' issues** is evident in the establishment of the Ethnic Subcommittee in the House of Representatives. This committee was created to study the ethnic situation and challenges and to present the necessity of this law to the House of Representatives. As a result, members of the House became interested in participating in the debate and supporting the law. Additionally, political parties have incorporated the proposals of Indigenous Peoples into their party policies. For instance, the Move Forward Party has focused on policies to recognize land rights, resolve personal status issues, develop special eco-cultural zones, and create a role for Indigenous Peoples on the international stage. The Pheu Thai Party has addressed nationality issues for ethnic groups and proposed four additional draft laws. In February 2024, these proposals, alongside the drafts from the Move Forward Party, the Pheu Thai Party, the Cabinet led by the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (Public Organization), and the People's Movement for a Just Society (P-Move), were accepted by the House of Representatives. This resulted in the formation of a 42-person special committee to review the draft bills, with seven representatives from the National Legislative Assembly. The committee's meetings and discussions have advanced the intentions of indigenous peoples, ultimately leading to the inclusion of the draft bill in the parliamentary agenda.





2. **The recognition of “Indigenous Peoples” in Thailand** has been gradually evolving over the years. While the trend towards recognition and acceptance remains a mix of progress and challenges, it marks a positive shift in Thai society’s attitude towards Indigenous Peoples. There is a growing acknowledgment of cultural diversity and the importance of protecting the rights of indigenous communities. For instance, some medias have actively promoted awareness and understanding of Indigenous Peoples in a positive light, while academics have contributed critical perspectives through various forums and academic writings. Furthermore, organizations and civil society have increasingly adopted the definition of “Indigenous Peoples” and have coordinated cooperation plans for their work. Although the discussion temporarily stalled due to debates surrounding Article 3 on the “Definition of Indigenous Peoples,” this process has fostered greater awareness in society and prompted government agencies to recognize the existence of indigenous peoples in Thailand. Despite some opposition from certain government bodies, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the increasing inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in discussions within various agencies, including the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, is a promising sign. Continued engagement and long-term efforts are essential for progress.





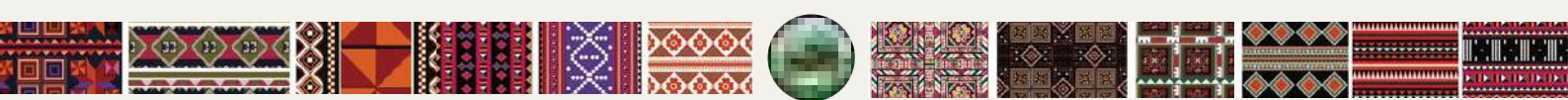
# Challenges

## Gender Perspective

It must be acknowledged that working on gender issues with Indigenous Peoples is challenging, as they often have unique social and cultural systems that can make it difficult to understand and apply gender concepts in a way that aligns with current societal views. Some indigenous communities may not fully understand or may be resistant to diverse gender concepts. For example, Hmong, a patriarchal society with beliefs passed down through generations, has struggled with gender perspectives. IMPECT, together with the Hmong Women's Network, implemented a project called "Bringing Daughters Back Home." This initiative faced opposition from both women and men, sparking a wider debate and making many women leaders hesitant to engage in the work. To overcome this, IMPECT utilized the clan network mechanism, starting with smaller clan networks that supported the idea, such as the Mua clan.

In addition, over the past four years, the organization has prioritized gender issues, which has led to the assessment of gender at both the organizational and network levels. This resulted in the creation of a gender protection policy, providing clear guidelines for personnel within the organization and its operational areas. Furthermore, lessons learned from this gender work have been used to inform the development of short-term and medium-term organizational plans.

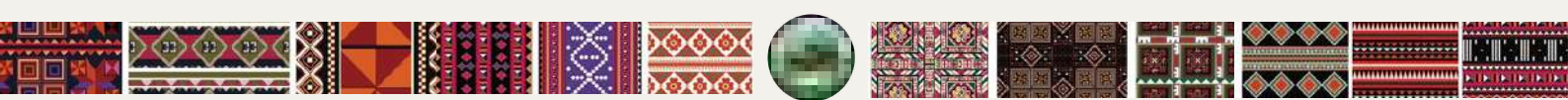




# Chapter 3

## Financial Statement and Audit of Fiscal Year 2024





**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
To the Management of  
**INTER-MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
IN THAILAND ASSOCIATION (IMPECT)**

**Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in the Thailand Association (IMPECT), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of income for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in the Thailand Association (IMPECT) as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with an accounting policy described in Notes 2

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Association in accordance with the Federation of Accounting Professions's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

**Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the term and conditions in the agreement with Diakonia, dated 29 March 2024, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

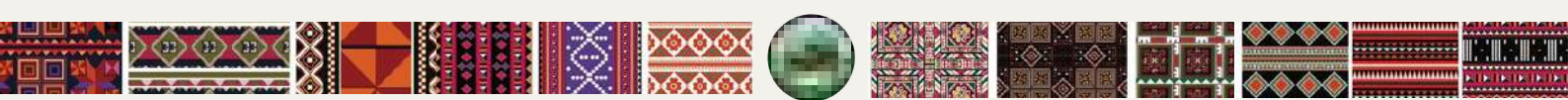
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.





Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

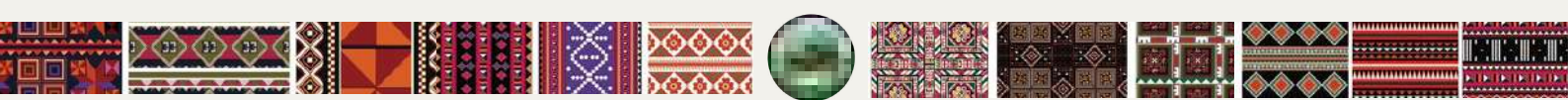
I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



(Mr. Nuttapong Kulachanpises)  
Certificated Public Accountant (Thailand) No.6404  
Chiangmai Auditing and Consulting Limited Partnership

Chiangmai, Thailand: 24 March 2025





**INTER MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THAILAND (IMPECT)**

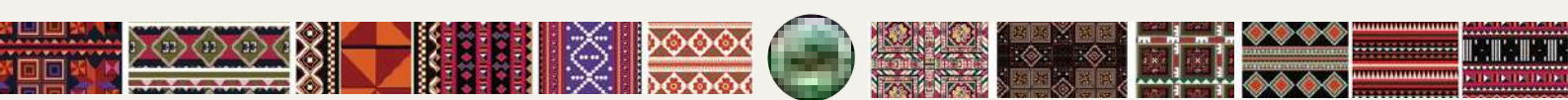
Statements of financial position

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Reinstatement</u>
(Unit : Baht)			
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	14,525,839.73	13,023,042.40
Other receivable	4	1,064,842.58	243,096.17
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>15,590,682.31</b>	<b>13,266,138.57</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted deposit		1,537,218.18	1,517,916.30
Land and Equipments - net	5	3,889,777.65	2,659,213.58
Intangible assets - net	6	37,891.19	49,126.19
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,464,887.02</b>	<b>4,226,256.07</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>21,055,569.33</b>	<b>17,492,394.64</b>
<b>Liabilities and Funds</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Other payables	7	652,045.67	405,095.06
Corporate income tax payable		6,528.44	2,203.46
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>658,574.11</b>	<b>407,298.52</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Payable to employee saving fund	8	1,537,218.18	1,517,916.30
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,537,218.18</b>	<b>1,517,916.30</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,195,792.29</b>	<b>1,925,214.82</b>
<b>Funds</b>			
Fund balance carry forward		18,859,777.04	15,567,179.82
<b>Total fund balance</b>		<b>18,859,777.04</b>	<b>15,567,179.82</b>
<b>Total liabilities and fund balance</b>		<b>21,055,569.33</b>	<b>17,492,394.64</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements





**INTER MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THAILAND (IMPECT)**

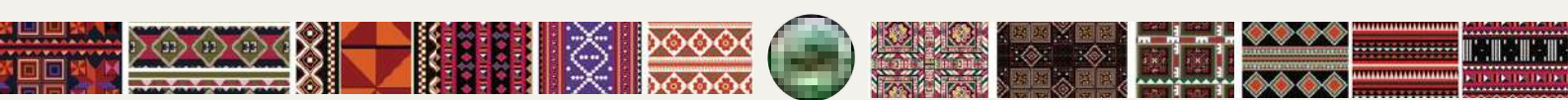
Statement of Income and Expenditure

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Incomes</b>		
Income from contributions to support	28,948,088.50	25,895,680.19
Other income	87,153.60	450,299.55
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>29,035,242.10</u>	<u>26,345,979.74</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Project activity costs	15,916,717.34	11,793,811.83
Administrative expenses	9,819,399.10	7,154,441.27
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>25,736,116.44</u>	<u>18,948,253.10</u>
Incomes over expenses before tax	3,299,125.66	7,397,726.64
Corporate income tax	(6,528.44)	(2,203.46)
<b>Incomes over expenditures for the year</b>	<u>3,292,597.22</u>	<u>7,395,523.18</u>
 <b>Fund Balance :</b>		
Balance brought forward	15,567,179.82	8,171,656.64
Incomes over expenditures for the year	3,292,597.22	7,395,523.18
Balance carry forward	<u>18,859,777.04</u>	<u>15,567,179.82</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements





**INTER-MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
IN THAILAND ASSOCIATION (IMPECT)**

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024

**1. General information**

Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in the Thailand Association (IMPECT) (hereinafter referred as 'the Association') was incorporated as an association under Thai laws on March 16, 1993. The main objectives of the Association are as follows. -

- 1.1 To help, support and promote all Thai highlander ethnic groups to have knowledge, understanding, and to be educated with new scientific academy as well as all levels of education to be equal with others, including to increase their useful knowledge, information and data which can be advantage to the development and research of the related persons or the people working with highlanders.
- 1.2 To help, support and promote the Thai highlanders to retain their own original local cultures and traditions as the national heritage ever.
- 1.3 To help, support and promote the Thai highlanders to have vocation or career both inside and outside the agriculture sector.
- 1.4 To support every ethnic group of the Thai highlanders with one common support organization in order to establish the unity among them in general.
- 1.5 To support all Thai highlander ethnic groups have opportunities to represent themselves and participate in public interest for society as well as to cooperate with other organizations in carrying out useful activities for society.

The Office of the Association is located at 252 Moo 2, Sansainoi, Sansai, Chiangmai 50210

**2. Summary of significant accounting policy**

The financial statements have been prepared to present the financial position and results of operations solely for the Interact Thailand office. These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and presented in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification from the Department of Business Development dated 28 October 2023, titled: 'Determination of Summary Reports to be Included in the Financial Statements for the Year 2023.

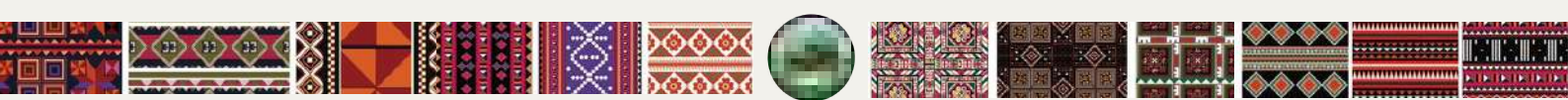
**2.1 Revenues and expenses**

Incomes and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis. Under this basis, Incomes are recognized when earned rather than when received. Expenditures are recognized when obligation is incurred rather than when paid.

**2.2 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, cash at bank, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.





### 2.3 Building, Equipment and Depreciation

Building and Equipment are stated at cost less depreciation, which is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of 20 and 5 years, respectively.

Equipment, which is financed by project grants/subsidies, is recognised as a project activity cost when paid.

Equipment purchased using funding from external sources is recognized as a fixed asset of the Association once the obligation to return the equipment to the donor has been released. The equipment is recorded at fair value as of the release date.

### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash on hand	6,699.97	19,294.40
Cash in financial institution - saving account	<u>14,519,139.76</u>	<u>13,003,748.00</u>
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b><u>14,525,839.73</u></b>	<b><u>13,023,042.40</u></b>

### 4. Other receivable

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Advance Loan Receivable Account	694,752.50	148,789.41
Advance expenses	-	804.25
Accrued income	-	4,500.00
Others	<u>370,090.08</u>	<u>89,002.51</u>
<b>Total other receivable - net</b>	<b><u>1,064,842.58</u></b>	<b><u>243,096.17</u></b>

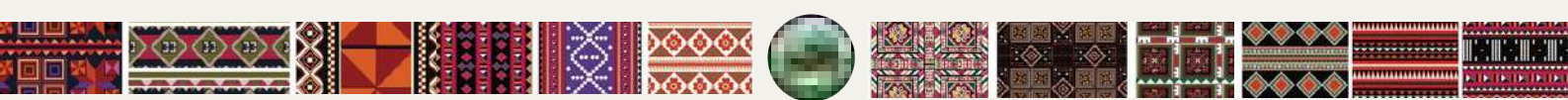


5. Land and Equipment – net

(Unit : Baht)

	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Total
<b><u>COST</u></b>					
December 31, 2023	2,379,713.00	1,779,461.00	159,260.00	879,000.00	5,197,434.00
Acquisition	-	-	259,504.00	1,132,000.00	1,391,504.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	2,379,713.00	1,779,461.00	418,764.00	2,011,000.00	6,588,938.00
<b><u>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</u></b>					
December 31, 2023	-	1,610,582.80	48,638.62	878,999.00	2,538,220.42
Depreciation for the year	-	56,291.60	70,533.26	34,115.07	160,939.93
Depreciation for disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	-	1,666,874.40	119,171.88	913,114.07	2,699,160.35
<b><u>NET BOOK VALUE</u></b>					
December 31, 2023	2,379,713.00	168,878.20	110,621.38	1.00	2,659,213.58
December 31, 2024	2,379,713.00	112,586.60	299,592.12	1,097,885.93	3,889,777.65
<b><u>DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR</u></b>					
2023					108,432.78
2024					160,939.93





#### 6. Intangible assets – net

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2024	2023
Cost - Software	49,126.19	56,175.00
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortization	<u>(11,235.00)</u>	<u>(7,048.81)</u>
Net book value	<u>37,891.19</u>	<u>49,126.19</u>
Amortization for the year	<u>11,235.00</u>	<u>7,048.81</u>

#### 7. Other payable

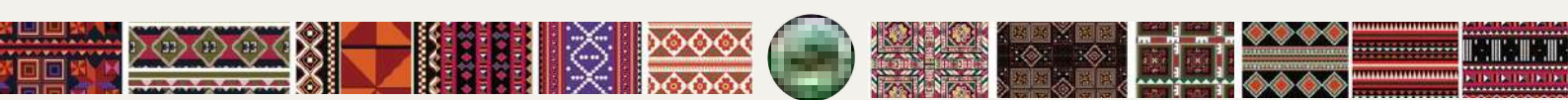
	(Unit : Baht)	
	2024	2023
Advance payment - payable	506,224.33	198,825.48
Accrued activity expenses	-	68,318.00
Accrued audit fee	95,000.00	85,000.00
Others	<u>50,821.34</u>	<u>52,951.58</u>
<b>Total other payable</b>	<b><u>652,045.67</u></b>	<b><u>405,095.06</u></b>

#### 8. Payable to employee saving fund

The employees of the Association contribute 5% of their monthly salaries to an employee savings fund, and the Association makes a matching contribution of 5% of the employees' salaries. The total contributions are deposited into a savings account in the name of the Association, designated as the employee savings fund. These funds are considered the property of the employees and may be withdrawn as needed.

This employee savings fund has been adjusted and recognized in the Association's accounts during the year 2024, as described in Note 9.





**9. Restatement of Financial Statements**

In 2024, the Association recorded employee savings along with restricted bank deposits, which had not previously been recognized in the financial statements. To ensure proper presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Association retrospectively adjusted the financial statements. This adjustment had no impact on the reported balance of the accumulated fund. The effects of the retrospective adjustment are presented as follows:

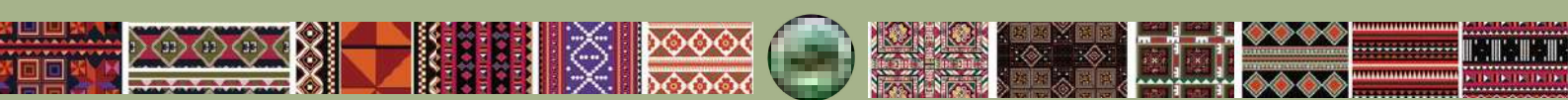
	Previous Report	adjustment	(Unit : Baht) Balance
<b>2023</b>			
<b><u>Statements of financial position</u></b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted deposit	-	1,517,916.30	1,517,916.30
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Other payables	-	1,517,916.30	1,517,916.30

**10. Approval of financial statement**

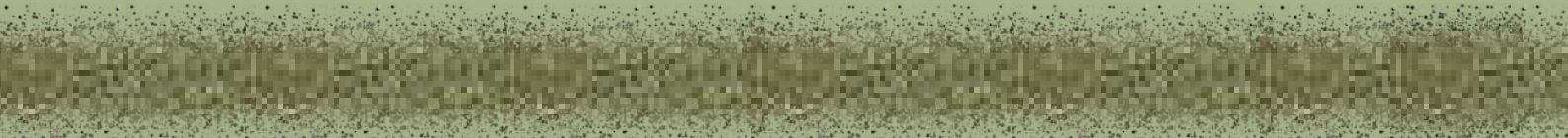
These financial statements have been approved by the Chairman of foundation.

Acknowledgement by    President and Secretary  
(Mr.Chupinit Kesmanee) (Mrs.Nittaya Earkanna)



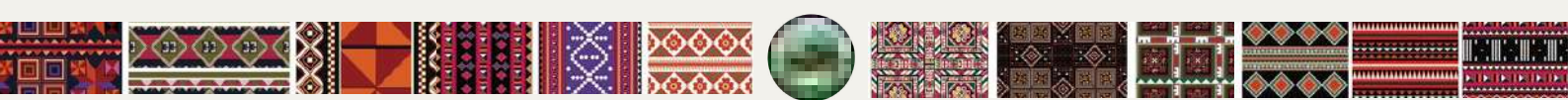


# Annexes

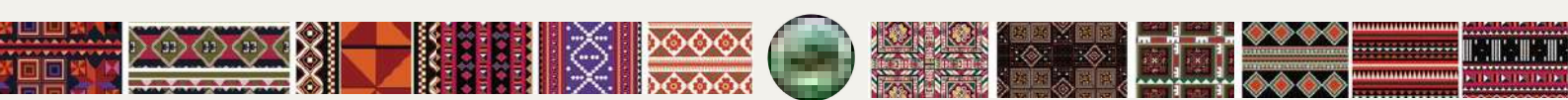


## Annexes 1: Implementation Area in 2024

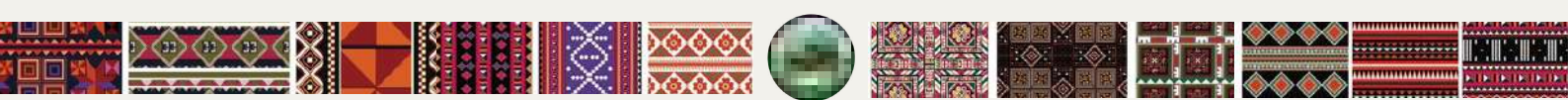
ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
1	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายสตรีชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองลุ่มน้ำแม่ต้าตอนบน	ลาหู่ อาข่า	ตาก่อ
2	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลุ่มน้ำแม่ต้า	ลาหู่ อาข่า	ตาก่อ
3	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลุ่มน้ำแมงมื่น	ลาหู่ ลีซู ปกากะญอ	ศรีถ้อย
4	กลุ่ม	กลุ่มอนุรักษ์พื้นที่สูงจอมทอง	ปกากะญอ ม้ง	
5	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลุ่มน้ำแม่แปะ	ปกากะญอ	บ้านแปะ
7	สภาองค์กรชุมชน	สภาองค์กรชุมชน ต.ปางหินฝน	ปกากะญอ ม้ง ลเวีอะ	ปางหินฝน
8	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลุ่มน้ำแม่หาด	ปกากะญอ ม้ง	ยางเบียง
9	ชุมชน	บ้านนาเลาใหม่	ลีซู	เซียงดาว
10	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลเวีอะ	ลเวีอะ	ปางหินฝน
11	ชุมชน	บ้านเมอวาคี	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
12	ชุมชน	บ้านเมอวาคี	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
13	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยชมภู	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
14	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าเกี๊ยะ	ลาหู่ อาข่า	ตาก่อ
15	ชุมชน	บ้านล่อจ่อ	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
16	ชุมชน	บ้านดอยงาม	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
17	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยน้ำขุ่น	จีน	ตาก่อ
18	ชุมชน	บ้านอาเขอ	อาเขอ	ตาก่อ
19	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยชมภู	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
20	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าคาหลวง	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
21	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าเกี๊ยะ	ลาหู่ อาข่า	ตาก่อ
22	ชุมชน	บ้านป๋ามวง	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
23	ชุมชน	บ้านสันกลาง	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
24	ชุมชน	บ้านทรายคำ	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
25	ชุมชน	บ้านบาหรา	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
26	ชุมชน	บ้านมะขามป้อม	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
27	ชุมชน	บ้านล่อจ่อ	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
28	ชุมชน	บ้านจะแเส	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ



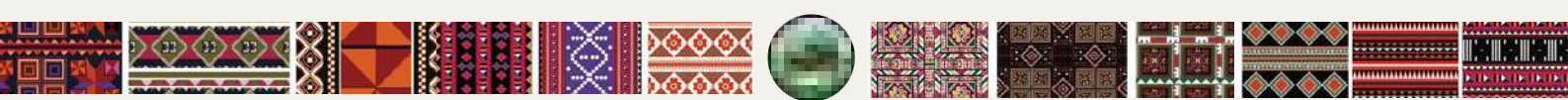
ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
29	ชุมชน	บ้านลอยะ	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
30	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ต๋าน้อย	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
31	ชุมชน	บ้านอะบอโต	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
32	ชุมชน	บ้านแอปลาย	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
33	ชุมชน	บ้านพนาเสรี	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
34	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่จันใต้	อาข่า	ตาก่อ
35	ชุมชน	บ้านใหม่จะคะ	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
36	ชุมชน	บ้านดอยตุง	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
37	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ฝักเหละ	ลาหู่	ตาก่อ
38	ชุมชน	บ้านเป่าซอแสนพงษ์	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
39	ชุมชน	บ้านอายุโกะ	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
40	ชุมชน	บ้านใหม่ห้วยตาด	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
41	ชุมชน	บ้านพญาทองดี	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
42	ชุมชน	บ้านพญาโกหา	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
43	ชุมชน	บ้านแมย่างมัน	ปกากะญอ	ศรีถ้อย
44	ชุมชน	บ้านแมย่างมันเหนือ	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
45	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยหก	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
46	ชุมชน	บ้านสันติ	ลาหู่	ศรีถ้อย
47	ชุมชน	บ้านใหม่แมย่างมัน	ปกากะญอ	ศรีถ้อย
48	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเฮี้ย	คนเมือง	ศรีถ้อย
49	โรงเรียน	ศูนย์การเรียนรู้มอวาคี	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
50	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายรักษาลำน้ำสะเนียนสไล	ม้ง อีวเมี่ยน	สะเนียน
51	ชุมชน	บ้านภูฟ้า	มละบริ	ภูฟ้า
57	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลุ่มน้ำสา	ลาหู่ ลีซู ม้ง ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
58	สภาองค์กรชุมชน	สภาองค์กรชุมชน ต.ห้วยหอม	ปกากะญอ ลเวือะ	แม่ลาน้อย
60	ชุมชน	บ้านหัวแม่เมือง	ลีซู	เวียงเหนือ
61	ชุมชน	บ้านละอูป	ลเวือะ	ห้วยหอม
62	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ลานหลวง	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง



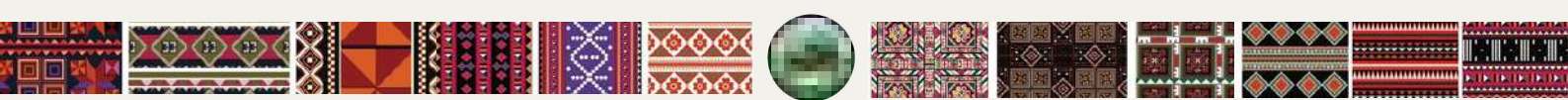
ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
63	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ฝักเหละ	ลาหู่	ท่าก้อ
64	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยแห้ง	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
65	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยปูลวง	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
66	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเฮี้ยะ	ปกากะญอ	บ้านหลวง
67	ชุมชน	บ้านดอยงาม	อาข่า	ท่าก้อ
68	ชุมชน	บ้านหลังป่าช้า	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
69	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยโค้ง	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
70	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่แฮ	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
71	สภาองค์กรชุมชน	สภาองค์กรชุมชน ต.ปางหินฝน	ปกากะญอ ม้ง ลเวีอะ	ปางหินฝน
72	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยขมกู่	ลาหู่	ท่าก้อ
73	ชุมชน	บ้านเป็ดคี	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
74	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าคาหลวง	อาข่า	ท่าก้อ
75	ชุมชน	บ้านลอมจ้อ	ลาหู่	ท่าก้อ
76	ชุมชน	บ้านขุนหาด	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
77	ชุมชน	บ้านอาบอลาซา	อาข่า	ป่าตม
78	ชุมชน	บ้านขุนสำโน	ม้ง	โป่งสา
79	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยไร่	ปกากะญอ ม้ง	โป่งสา
80	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยตอง	ปกากะญอ	ยางเปียง
81	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเตือ	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
82	ชุมชน	บ้านโป่งตาก	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
83	ชุมชน	บ้านโป่งสา	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
84	ชุมชน	บ้านพนาเสรี	อาข่า	ท่าก้อ
85	ชุมชน	บ้านเบาหรา	ลาหู่ อาข่า	ท่าก้อ
86	ชุมชน	บ้านปางตอง	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
87	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายวัฒนธรรมลาหู่แห่งประเทศไทย	ลาหู่	แม่ทะลบ
88	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายอาข่าเพื่อสันติภาพลุ่มน้ำโขง	อาข่า	ศรีถ้อย
89	เครือข่าย	เครือข่าย TKN	รวมชนชาติพันธุ์	สันทรายน้อย



ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
90	ชุมชน	บ้านละอูป	ลเวีอะ	ห้วยหอม
91	ชุมชน	บ้านหินลาดใน	ปกากะญอ	บ้านโป่ง
92	ชุมชน	บ้านแมจอก	ปกากะญอ	ป่าแป๋
93	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยหก	ปกากะญอ	ป่าแป๋
94	ชุมชน	บ้านหัวเลา	ปกากะญอ	ป่าแป๋
95	ชุมชน	บ้านโป่งสา	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
96	ชุมชน	บ้านโป่งตาก	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
97	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเตือ	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
98	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่เหมืองหลวง	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
99	ชุมชน	บ้านเขนสาใน	ม้ง	โป่งสา
100	ชุมชน	บ้านปางตอง	ปกากะญอ	โป่งสา
101	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยไร่	ปกากะญอ ม้ง	โป่งสา
102	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเสือเฒ่า	กะแย	ผาบ่อง
103	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยมะเขือส้ม	ปะโอ	หมอกจำแป๋
104	ชุมชน	บ้านทุ่งพัฒนา	ม้ง	เวียง
105	ชุมชน	บ้านกอกหลวง	ลเวีอะ	แม่नाจาง
106	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายรักษาสำน้ำสะเนียนสไล	ม้ง อี๊วเมี่ยน	สะเนียน
107	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยกอก	อี๊วเมี่ยน	ผาช่างน้อย
108	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยชมภู	อี๊วเมี่ยน	ห้วยชมภู
109	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าปี่	ไทใหญ่	ผาบ่อง
110	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายสตรีอาข่า	อาข่า	สันป่าเปา
111	ชุมชน	บ้านเมืองหนอง	ไทใหญ่	แม่สาว
112	ชุมชน	บ้านละอูป	ลเวีอะ	ห้วยหอม
113	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายวัฒนธรรมลาหู่แห่งประเทศไทย	ลาหู่	แม่ทะลบ
114	ชุมชน	บ้านผาผึ้ง	ปกากะญอ	กองแขก
115	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายวัฒนธรรมลาหู่ลุ่มน้ำแม่ต้า-แมยางมัน	ลาหู่	தாக้อ
116	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาวชนลาหู่தாக้อ-วารี	ลาหู่	தாக้อ
117	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่อีแลบ	ลีซู	ทุ่งยาว
118	ชุมชน	บ้านนาบัว	อี๊วเมี่ยน	สระ
119	ชุมชน	บ้านเสรีธรรม	ลาหู่	เวียง



ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
120	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ลายบน	ปกากะญอ	ป่าโป่ง
121	ชุมชน	บ้านสันกลาง	ลาหู่	ท่าก้อ
122	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่ลายเหนือ	ปกากะญอ	ป่าโป่ง
123	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายกะเหรี่ยงเพื่อวัฒนธรรมและสิ่งแวดล้อม	ปกากะญอ	สันทรายน้อย
124	ชุมชน	บ้านแสนสุข	อาข่า	ต.ศรีค้ำ
125	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายลี้ชูแห่งประเทศไทย	ลี้ชู	แม่แวน
126	ชุมชน	บ้านน้ำบ่อใหม่	ลี้ชู	เมืองแหง
127	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายตระกูลแลเซอ	อาข่า	ป่าไหนด
128	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายคะฉิ่น	คะฉิ่น	เมืองนะ
129	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาชนคะฉิ่น	คะฉิ่น	เชิงดอย
130	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาชนนักศึกษาชาติพันธุ์ม้ง	ม้ง	สันทรายน้อย
131	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายสิ่งแวดล้อมม้ง 12 หมู่บ้าน (ดอยสุเทพ-ปุย)	ม้ง	สุเทพ
132	ชุมชน	บ้านป่าไม้	ลี้ชู	แม่หอพระ
133	ชุมชน	บ้านหนองแวม	ลี้ชู	เมืองนะ
134	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายสตรีมละบริ	มละบริ	ภูฟ้า เวียงสา/ รอบเวียง
135	ชุมชน	บ้านกองลอย	ลเวือะ	บ่อสลี
136	ชุมชน	บ้านนาอกมละบริ	มละบริ	ภูฟ้า
137	ชุมชน	บ้านนครเจดีย์	ไทยอง	นครเจดีย์
138	ชุมชน	บ้านแม่สาใหม่	ม้ง	โป่งแยง
139	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาชนตระกูลแลเผอ	อาข่า	เวียง
140	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านแม่สะ	ปกากะญอ	ป่าแม่
141	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านปางคัก (มูลนิธิวัฒนเสรี)	อาข่า	แม่กรณ์
142	ชุมชน	บ้านสบลาน	ปกากะญอ	สะเมิงใต้
143	กลุ่ม	กลุ่มแม่บ้านห้วยหยวก	มละบริ	แม่ชะนิง
144	กลุ่ม	กลุ่มเยาชนสตรีคริสตจักรห้วยหลวงพัฒนา	ลาหู่	แม่นาวาง
145	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาชนดาราอาง	ดาราอาง	ม่อนปิ่น
146	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายผู้พิการตำบลลาวาวี	รวมชนชาติพันธุ์	ลาวาวี
147	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาชนอาข่า	อาข่า	ท่าก้อ



ที่	ลักษณะ	ชื่อชุมชน/เครือข่าย	ชนเผ่า	ตำบล
148	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านในสอย	ไทใหญ่	ปางหมู
149	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านป่าโป่ง	ปกากะญอ	ป่าโป่ง
150	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียน ตชด. บ้านถ้ำเสือ	ปกากะญอ	พระธาตุผา
151	กลุ่ม	กลุ่มเด็กเยาวชนลี้ชุมชนคอยช้าง	ลี้ชุมชน	วารี
152	ชุมชน	บ้านปางคาม	ไทใหญ่	ปางมะผ้า
153	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยอีค่าง	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
154	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านห้วยกระทิง	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
155	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยจ้อ	ขมุ	ม่วงยาย
156	โรงเรียน	โรงเรียนบ้านแม่ตืน ห้องเรียนสาขาบ้านแม่ห้วยศึกษา	ปกากะญอ	ท่าสองยาง
157	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเยาวชนชาติพันธุ์ศาสตร์	ปกากะญอ ม้ง อาข่า	แม่อือ
158	เครือข่าย	เครือข่ายเด็กและเยาวชนปางมะผ้า	ไทใหญ่ ลี้ชุมชน ลาหู่	สบป่อง
159	สภาเด็กและเยาวชน	สภาเด็กและเยาวชนแม่ฮ่องสอน	ไทใหญ่ ปะโอ	จองคำ
160	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยเกียง	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน
161	ชุมชน	บ้านห้วยตอง	ปกากะญอ	แม่วิน

## Annexes 2: Existing Projects in 2024

ลำดับ	ชื่อโครงการ	สถานะโครงการ		ชื่อแหล่งทุน	ประเทศ	รับทุนโดย
1	ส่งเสริมการปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ (CCA)/Building the resiliency of indigenous communities on climate change adaptation Project	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	AIPP/MISE REOR	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
2	Indigenous Navigator -toward full and effective recognition and realisation of Indigenous Peoples righth (IN)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	AIPP/IWGI A/EU	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
3	โครงการวิถีแห่งการเปลี่ยนแปลงกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์: ชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองและชุมชนท้องถิ่นกับการจัดการความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพที่ยั่งยืน/ Transformative Pathways: Indigenous peoples and local communities leading and scaling up conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Pathways-IKI)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	FPP/IKI	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
4	สร้างเสริมโอกาสและสร้างเสริมสุขภาพและเครือข่ายชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองในประเทศไทยภาคเหนือ (สส.ชพ. IV)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	สสส. สำนัก 6	ในประเทศ	IMPECT
5	กองทุนบรรเทาความยากลำบากและสนับสนุนเครื่องมือพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตสำหรับ WEDs และ MHRD /Woman Environmentail Defenders (WEDs) are equipped with the skills knowledge and confidence to effectively advocate for and contribute to environmental policy development(Haveship CORD 2)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	Cord Global	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
6	สนับสนุนการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพชุมชนโดยชุมชนมีปัญญาสี่ชุมชน (สส.ชล)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	พชช/สสส. สำนัก 9	ในประเทศ	IMPECT/เครือข่ายสี่ชุมชน
7	The Study on History and Revitalization of Lahu Indigenous Culture in Thailand (ลาหู่)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	PAWANKA	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/เครือข่ายลาหู่

8	โครงการพัฒนาการศึกษาโดยชุมชนมอวาคี/ Community Managed Education Development Project in Morwakhi	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	KINDER	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/ มอวาคี
9	Preservation and Transcription of Akha Sacred oral Texts (อาข่า)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	PAWANKA	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/ เครือข่ายอาข่า
10	Empowering indigenous youth on the transferring of mother tongue and intangible cultural heritage of the Mawakhi community, Thailand. (ILED)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	FPP	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/ ศกร.มอวาคี
11	สานพลังการจัดการสุขภาวะชุมชนและส่งเสริมวิถีชีวิตชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองบนพื้นที่สูงภาคเหนือ (สส.ชน.3)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	สสส.สำนัก 6	ในประเทศ	HEM
12	พลังเด็กและเยาวชนร่วมเสริมสร้างความเข้มแข็งเพื่อขับเคลื่อนงานสุขภาวะชุมชนชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองภาคเหนือ (พด.สช.3)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	สสส.สำนัก 6	ในประเทศ	TKN
13	Fellow ships of the Mawakhi Community, Thailand 2023-2024	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	Rutu Foundation	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
14	Fight with the defenders of the climate (FDC)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	IWGIA	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
15	Fight with the defenders of the climate (FDC)	ต่อเนื่อง	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	AIPP	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
16	Support for IMPECT's general operations (SIGO)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	Henry Luce Foundation	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
17	Strengthening the Learning Center of Indigenous Knowledge Management Institute (SLC-IKMI) Project	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	THE SAMDHAN A INSTITUTE	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
18	Self-Management Practices and Empowering Indigenous Movement for Policy Change Project (SME-IPC 2024)	ต่อเนื่อง	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	DKN- Thailand	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
19	โครงการ "การริเริ่มการอนุรักษ์อย่างมีส่วนร่วมแบบครอบคลุม"/ Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI)	ใหม่	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	IPF/GEF	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
20	Conservation Pathways	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	FPP/WWF	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/ PASD
21	Strengthening Indigenous Peoples Movement and Advocating IPs Rights Bill for the Recognition of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (OSMB)	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	AIPP	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/ คชท.

22	Reinforcing Indigenous Children and Youth and Strengthening for Tonkla Indigenous Children and Youth Network (TKN)	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	PAWANKA	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/TKN
23	Indigenous peoples and local communities renewing biological and cultural diversity (IPLCs)	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	FPP/Swedbio	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
24	Realization and advancement of the Indigenous Peoples' rights in Thailand. (RAIRIT/IWGIA/TCF)	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	IWGIA/TCF	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
25	Community Monitoring Thailand (Forest Vision)	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	FPP	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT/PASD
26	Organizational Enhancing for Promotion and Supporting of Indigenous Movement in Thailand [EP-SIMT]	ใหม่	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	Pawanka	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
27	Pushing forward the draft law on Indigenous Peoples' Rights promotion in Thailand (PIPRIT)	ใหม่	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	AMAN/Tenure Facility	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
28	โครงการเสริมพลังและการคุ้มครองสิทธิทางวัฒนธรรมสำหรับสตรีชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง/ Empowerment and protection of cultural rights for indigenous women (EmPRIW)	ใหม่	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	Fimi	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
29	เสริมพลังเยาวชนในการถ่ายทอดภาษาแม่-ชุมชนมอวาคี/ Empowering indigenous youth on the Transferring of Mother Tongue and Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Mowakhi Community, Thailand phase 4 (2024-2025)	ใหม่				
30	ASIAN INDIGENOUS WOMEN LEADERS CONVENING	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	Fimi	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
31	Women Environmental Defenders (WEDs) are equipped with the skills, knowledge and confidence to effectively advocate for and contribute to environmental policy development	ใหม่	สิ้นสุดโครงการ	Cord Global	ต่างประเทศ	IMPECT
32	โครงการสนับสนุนการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพชุมชนโดยใช้ภูมิปัญญาสิขุร่วมกับความรู้การแพทย์แผนไทย	ใหม่	อยู่ระหว่างดำเนินงานโครงการ	สสส.สำนัก 9	ในประเทศ	IMPECT



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