



IMPECT Annual Report 2025

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

2025



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สมาคม IMPECT




Message from the President of IMPECT Association

It is once again an important occasion for the Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT) to convene its Annual General Meeting for 2025/2026, marking the 33rd year of the Association's establishment.

In principle, all individual members and members of ethnic network organizations have an equal right to participate in this important meeting. However, due to budget limitations, IMPECT has only been able to provide financial support for a certain number of members to attend as individual representatives. Members who are not included in the allocated support quota nevertheless retain their right to participate by using their own resources.

This limitation arises from the fact that IMPECT currently has 3,611 members and 12 ethnic network groups, namely Karen, Kachin, Hmong, Lahu, Lisu, Akha, Lua, lu Mien, Shan, Thin, Palaung (Dara-ang), and Mlabri. Consequently, it is necessary to utilize a representative system based on the number of participants that IMPECT is able to support financially. In addition, IMPECT has used its Facebook platform to livestream key discussion sessions and public consultations during the meeting, enabling members outside the support quota, as well as interested members of the public, to follow the proceedings and stay informed about the Association's work.

The Annual General Meeting therefore serves as an important opportunity for members to exercise their rights and responsibilities as co-owners of the Association. Beyond this occasion, members also have various opportunities to engage with IMPECT's activities and decision-making processes, helping to strengthen the Association and enhance its ability to respond effectively to the needs and concerns of its members.





One significant achievement that IMPECT is proud to highlight is its contribution to advocating for the Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion of Traditional Ways of Life Act B.E. 2568 (2025). This effort was carried out under the framework of the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT), with IMPECT serving as the Secretariat Office of the Council. This milestone represents an important step forward in promoting the rights, dignity, and protection of the traditional ways of life of Indigenous Peoples and ethnic groups in Thailand.

Finally, I sincerely hope that all IMPECT members will continue to uphold our shared commitment, solidarity, and cooperation. Together, we can contribute to a society in which Indigenous Peoples and ethnic communities in Thailand enjoy their rights, uphold their dignity, and actively participate in the sustainable development of Thai society.

Yours sincerely,



(Mr. Chupinit Kesmanee)

President

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





Content

Message from the President of IMPECT Association

Acknowledgement

IMPECT Annual Report 2025 **1**

Change Maker **32**

Financial Statement and Audit of Fiscal Year 2024 **35**

Annexes :

- Annexes 1: Existing Projects in 2024
 - Annexes 2: Implementation Area in 2024
-



Acknowledgement

The year 2025 marked another significant period in advancing the rights and development of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand. Amid challenges related to land rights, resource management, and the impacts of climate change, Indigenous communities across various regions continued to safeguard forests and natural resources, while collectively advocating for their voices and ways of life to be recognized at the policy level. In the same year, the enactment of the Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion Act B.E. 2568 reflected the progress achieved through collaboration among communities, Indigenous networks, and diverse sectors of society, ensuring that the rights and dignity of Indigenous Peoples are formally acknowledged.

This Annual Report compiles the achievements of Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT) in 2025, highlighting the organization's role in supporting Indigenous communities and networks in areas such as natural resource management, leadership development, and policy advocacy.

Throughout the year, 12 watershed networks jointly managed over 221,330 rai of forest areas through community-led resource management plans and ongoing forest care activities, including firebreak construction, community forest restoration, and sustainable resource use. The collaboration of 57 villages resulted in more than 311 kilometers of firebreaks, reducing wildfire risks and strengthening collective stewardship of watershed areas.

In terms of community network development, IMPECT supported the growth of local leaders to serve as coordinators and drivers of area-based activities, as well as mentors for Indigenous community and network initiatives. Meanwhile, Indigenous women's networks advanced their organizational structures and began playing a vital role in promoting women's rights, cultural preservation, and the recognition of women's contributions within communities



At the policy level, IMPECT contributed to the process of advancing the Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion Act B.E. 2568 by working with Indigenous communities to gather local data and proposals, empowering Indigenous leaders, women, and youth to voice their perspectives publicly, and linking community-based information to national policy advocacy.

In 2025, IMPECT successfully mobilized resources to support 33 projects aligned with its strategic priorities, while also funding 19 sub-projects for Indigenous community organizations and networks. These initiatives fostered community-driven activities and strengthened local capacities for self-management.

For Indigenous Peoples, territories, forests, lands, cultures, and languages are not merely resources or social components, but the very foundations of life, identity, and the relationship between people and nature. Just and sustainable development must therefore be grounded in respect for the rights, ways of life, and dignity of Indigenous Peoples.

This report thus serves both as a record of achievements and as a reflection of the collaboration among Indigenous communities, organizations, and Indigenous networks that have worked together to drive change at both local and policy levels. It represents a collective effort toward building a society that genuinely respects cultural diversity and social justice.





IMPECT Annual Report 2025

In 2025, the Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT) carried out activities in collaboration with ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples across 16 communities: Kayah, Karen, Kachin, Nyahkur, Dara-ang, Thin, Shan, Blang, Pa-O, Hmong, Lua, Lahu, Lisu, Akha, Iu-Mien, and Urak Lawoi. The scope of operations covered 8 provinces, 16 districts, and 22 sub-districts across northern, central, northeastern, and southern regions, totaling 90 operational sites (63 community-based, 26 network-based, and 1 group-based).



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Through these efforts, a total of 37,758 individuals (18,671 men and 19,087 women) directly participated in activities, while approximately 3,347,670 people benefited indirectly from various projects. Over the past year, IMPECT’s strategic operations focused on driving outcomes in several key areas, including:



Strategy 1: Empowering Indigenous Peoples and Organizations

Over the past year, IMPECT's work unfolded amid profound changes that directly affected the lives of Indigenous Peoples—ranging from forest and land-related laws and policies, the expansion of development projects, to environmental and climate challenges impacting Indigenous community livelihoods.

Within this context, IMPECT firmly believes that “sustainable change must begin with Indigenous Peoples and communities.” Whether community leaders, women leaders, youth, knowledge holders, or organizational staff, when individuals are equipped with knowledge, skills, confidence, and space to make decisions, Indigenous community organizations and networks can stand resilient and shape their own future.



Many communities that once worked in fragmented ways have begun to organize systematically, establishing watershed network structures, work plans, and clear databases. At least 12 watershed networks have strengthened their capacity to convene meetings, plan collectively, and coordinate with external agencies. Gradually, they have shifted from being mere “policy recipients” to becoming “co-creators of development directions.”



1.1 hance the organizational management capacity and drive the work of indigenous groups and networks led by children and youth, women, and indigenous knowledge holders.

The Mae Yang Min and Mae Tam watershed networks demonstrated outstanding organizational management capacity, with clear structures, concrete work plans, and effective collaboration with diverse stakeholders. These efforts created specialized community learning spaces, such as Huai Chomphu (herbal medicine), Pa Kia (cultural tourism), Mae Chan Tai (coffee production), and Mae Yang Min (bee-keeping). Such successes stemmed from unified goals and strong leadership, linking plans with active member participation. This not only generated activity-level outcomes but also contributed to long-term community economic development and network resilience. In contrast, the **Sami watershed network** showed structural clarity but faced budget constraints and limited leadership understanding, reducing operational efficiency. The **Mae Jok–Mae Lao and Mae Tub–Huai Phueng networks** had partial structures but lacked integrated goals and overall coordination. Meanwhile, the newly established **Doi Mon Lan ethnic network**, though without a clear structure, showed promising collaboration in natural resource management—laying a foundation for future organizational development.



IMPECT’s work on women’s issues in 2025 focused not only on immediate activities but also on building structural foundations for sustainable empowerment. The indigenous Women’s networks were directly linked to Indigenous networks, supported with cultural reflection spaces, and provided with clear roles and coordination systems. IMPECT integrated gender policies into practice by serving as a secretariat of Women networks in local areas, coordinating with The watershed and Indigenous women’s networks. Key initiatives included strengthening three main networks—**Upper Mae Tam women, Hmong women, and Akha women**—while supporting the development of the **Lahu women’s** network as a vital mechanism.

Tangible results included clearer organizational structures, joint work plans, increased female representation in community decision-making, cultural review processes, and improved communication systems. Examples: The watershed women's network formalized its structure and joint plans, increasing women's participation in decision-making. Hmong women's network connected with clan-level networks, elevating women's rights discussions into family and community dialogues. Akha women's network organized cultural reflection processes and exchanged with regional networks, fostering contextual strategies for women's empowerment. Additionally, lessons learned from 14 ethnic women's networks, the appointment of representatives, and clear secretariat coordination strengthened confidence and ensured long-term sustainability of women's advocacy.



- **Community Leadership:** At least 45 local leaders gained the ability to analyze situations, design work plans, and manage small-scale projects independently. Women leaders from the Upper Mae Tam watershed network enhanced their leadership and communication skills, enabling at least three women to effectively represent their communities in decision-making forums from local to national levels. This reflects the growing influence of women's voices in shaping community decisions.



1.2 Strengthen the capacity of community leaders, both women and new-generation youth, so that they have knowledge and specialized expertise, and are elevated to be part of mechanisms driving work in both government and private sectors at various levels.

IMPECT focused on elevating the capacity of Indigenous leaders—particularly women and youth—to gain specialized knowledge and expertise, enabling them to play leading roles in advancing community issues. The emphasis was on building understanding of laws, public policies, and management skills so that leaders could effectively participate in mechanisms involving government and private sector agencies at multiple levels.



- **Leadership Development:**

- At least 25 leaders acquired the ability to analyze laws and policies affecting Indigenous livelihoods, communicate information to communities, and use this knowledge as a basis for dialogue with government agencies.
- Six leaders gained technical skills in GPS mapping to survey land and produce maps supporting land rights claims.
- Twenty-eight leaders successfully managed small-scale projects systematically, from planning and implementation to monitoring, evaluation, and lesson learning—demonstrating strengthened knowledge, technical skills, and organizational management.

- **Legal and Policy Knowledge:** Training on land laws, conservation laws, and carbon credit issues enabled leaders to analyze situations and make informed decisions with their communities. Example:
 - The Lua community in La-ub, Mae Hong Son Province, organized a public forum and formally submitted a petition to withdraw from the National Land Policy Project.
 - The Mae Yang Min watershed community adopted a participatory approach to policy consideration, reflecting their ability to independently analyze policy options.
- **Indigenous Youth Empowerment:** Learning processes on Indigenous rights, fundamental rights, and ethnic-related laws were organized, alongside training in community-based natural resource management and storytelling. These efforts fostered pride in Indigenous identity among youth and strengthened their confidence in linking community life with rights and public policy issues.
- **Indigenous Women's Networks:** IMPECT supported Indigenous women's networks by serving as a coordinating secretariat at the local level, ensuring Indigenous women's increased participation in community decision-making. The focus was on strengthening three main networks: Mae Tam watershed women' Network, Hmong women' Network, and Akha women Network. The Hmong women's network expanded collaboration with clan-based networks, elevating women's rights discussions into family and community dialogues. The Akha women's network facilitated cultural reflection processes and exchanges with regional networks, helping to identify culturally appropriate strategies for women's empowerment.

The Lessons learned from 14 Indigenous women's networks, the appointment of representatives, and clear secretariat coordination provided structural clarity and sustained momentum. The Lahu women's network began developing as a key mechanism for advancing women's issues in its area.

The important result from this process is that women and youth leaders have more confidence and play a greater role in communicating community issues. They are able to link indigenous rights, culture, and natural resource management issues into development forums at both local and policy levels with strength.



1.3 Strengthening the Capacity of Watershed and Ethnic/Indigenous Networks

IMPECT supported the capacity development of watershed and ethnic networks in various areas by strengthening the mechanisms of network committees, organizing forums for situation exchange, and enhancing coordination skills with relevant agencies. These efforts enabled networks to manage their own activities sustainably and serve as key mechanisms in safeguarding natural resources and biodiversity, while also strengthening linkages with IMPECT and Indigenous movements at regional and national levels.

Important examples include the **Lisu network**, which has developed community leaders to support activities at the local level, create effective operational spaces, and establish mechanisms to assist and resolve problems within their own communities. Meanwhile, the Akha network has played a role in supporting and assisting its members on issues of legal status and nationality, which remain critical problems for many communities.



At the policy level, leaders from various ethnic networks have begun to take part in processes advocating for legal and policy reforms related to indigenous peoples. This reflects the development of the networks' roles from community-level engagement to participation in public and policy arenas.

At the same time, the **Lahu network** has expanded its working area into Hod District, Chiang Mai Province, and has begun developing an ethnic network database covering approximately 20 communities. This strengthens coordination among communities and provides an important foundation for the network's future work.



1.4 Developing Indigenous Livelihoods and Cultural-Based Entrepreneurship

The development of occupations and Indigenous entrepreneurs based on culture has produced tangible outcomes in both economic aspects and community strength. Five community-level occupational groups were established: Mae Chan Tai Community Enterprise Group, Ban Pa Kia, Ban Lo Cho, Ban Huai Chomphu, and Ban Mae Yang Min. These groups cover activities such as the Indigenous lifestyle learning center at Ban Pa Kia, homestay development in Mae Jok, Lo Cho, Mae Chan Tai, and Pa Kia, product processing, natural dyeing and weaving in Mo Wa Kee and Mae Jok, herbal balm production in Ban Huai Chomphu, banana chips in Ban Mae Phak Lae, fruit wine in Ban Huai Chomphu and Ban Doi Ngam, as well as online product sales in two groups.

In addition, beekeeping groups were formed in four communities—Ban Mae Yang Min, Ban Ai Ko, Ban Pa So, and Ban A Ye—linking income generation with forest resource conservation. These activities generated a total income of approximately 25,000 baht. Meanwhile, three other communities developed occupational plans that generated more than 100,000 baht in total income and began to show capacity in brand design, identity storytelling, and systematic group management.





Strategy 2: Supporting the Creation of Concrete Self-Management Areas



Results from the past year show that several areas have demonstrated effective capacity in natural resource management and can serve as learning sites for other communities. A notable example is **Ban Hor community**, which developed a community forest management model by combining traditional knowledge with modern wildfire management. The community jointly planned firebreak construction, wildfire monitoring, and clear role assignments among members. As a result, in 2025 the community effectively reduced hotspots in the area and gained recognition from state natural resource agencies. This case reflects the important role of Indigenous Peoples as guardians of upstream ecosystems.

2.1 Development of Model Areas for Ethnic Self-Management

This program aims to support Indigenous communities in developing their areas into “model areas of self-management”, focusing on empowering communities in natural resource management, cultural preservation, and community economic development—based on traditional Indigenous knowledge integrated with modern management approaches.



Overall, in terms of resource management, communities within the networks have jointly cared for natural resources across **57 villages** through diverse activities. For example, they constructed firebreaks with a total length of **311 kilometers**, which helped protect approximately **221,330 rai** of forest from wildfire risks. In addition, ecosystem restoration has been carried out through reforestation in **20 areas** covering **252 rai**, and forest ordination ceremonies in **8 areas** covering more than **10,304 rai**. These cultural processes of the communities help foster collective awareness in forest conservation.

Another significant advancement is the development of community land-use history maps, which strengthen land rights security and support participatory natural resource management. In the Mae Tam watershed, parcel-level land-use history maps have been created, covering 9 villages with a total of 4,524 plots. This process was carried out jointly by local knowledge holders, community leaders, and members, and the data has been officially recognized by local agencies such as the Tha Ko Subdistrict Administrative Organization, the Royal Project Huai Nam Khun, and the Mae Suai Forest Unit.

As a result, communities have gained confidence in their land information and can use it as a foundation for resource management planning. In the Mae Yang Min watershed, community maps have been completed in 2 villages—Mae Yang Min and Ayiko—which mark an important starting point for developing spatial databases and preparing for expansion to other areas.



Beyond resource management, many communities have also developed **community-based economic activities** linked to natural resource conservation. For example, beekeeping groups have been established in Mae Yang Min, Ayiko, and Pa So villages, generating household income while motivating communities to collectively protect forests.

2.2 Promoting Local Policies to Support Indigenous Cultural Practices

This program aimed to foster collaboration between Indigenous communities and local administrative organizations to develop policies and plans aligned with community lifestyles, cultural practices, and resource management systems. Experience from implementation showed that creating spaces for communities to participate in planning and decision-making with local authorities is a key mechanism that helps government agencies begin to understand and recognize the role of communities in natural resource management.

In 2025, **four local administrative organizations—Sri Thoi Subdistrict Administrative Organization (SAO), Tha Ko SAO, Huai Hom SAO, and Pong Sa SAO**—played active roles in supporting community initiatives. Their contributions included resource management activities, cultural revitalization, and community data development. In the **Mae Tam watershed network**, local authorities and partner agencies joined meetings and provided input on community data and land-use mapping. This process fostered mutual understanding between the state and communities, reducing conflicts over resource use.

Experiences across different areas demonstrated that when local governments opened spaces for communities to participate in shaping development directions, Indigenous communities were able to apply their traditional knowledge appropriately in local development. This helped create a balance between natural resource conservation and improving community quality of life.

Overall, two sites—**Mae Elap and Mae Yang Min**—have been elevated as model areas and learning centers for resource management and biodiversity. At the same time, at **least 12 target communities** have developed foundational community data such as community maps, regulations, and histories, which serve as essential tools for long-term community development planning.





Strategy 3: Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Indigenous Communities

3.1 Developing Networks of Indigenous Human Rights Defenders

Under this strategy, IMPECT focused on strengthening mechanisms to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples through the development of human rights defender networks, collaboration with human rights organizations, promotion of customary laws for rights protection, and monitoring and reporting on Indigenous rights situations. Key partners included Citizens' Forest Network (CF-NET), Northern Peasant Federation (NPF), P-Move, IMPECT, PASD, IPF, WISE, UHDF, Indigenous networks, watershed networks, and relevant civil society organizations.



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IMPECT supported the development of Indigenous leaders to serve as human rights defenders at the community level. Their roles included monitoring rights violations, assisting affected individuals, and coordinating with partner networks to address issues systematically. In the past year, legal assistance was provided to 3 indigenous human rights defenders, and support was given in 2 cases of community rights violations. In addition, one report on forest and land rights violations was produced, serving as reference data for monitoring the situation and advancing policy advocacy.

3.2 Building Collaboration with Human Rights and Indigenous Rights Organizations

IMPECT worked closely with civil society networks and relevant agencies to continuously advance Indigenous rights issues. One of the key mechanisms established was the “Community Assembly of Forest Dwellers (SCHP)”, which brought together more than **10,000 Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent communities** to highlight the impacts of forest-related laws and policies—particularly the declaration of conservation areas under the **National Park Act B.E. 2562** and the **Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562**, both of which significantly affect community rights and livelihoods.

The coalition of networks has jointly advanced policy proposals to the government, particularly the review of **the implementation of the National Park Conservation and Resource Management Program (under Section 64 of the National Park Act, B.E. 2562 [2019])**, which may affect community rights in forest areas. The networks’ mobilization and presentation of information led to **the Cabinet resolution on April 1, 2025**, which accepted the networks’ proposals for consideration of solutions. Furthermore, **a subcommittee was appointed to study the impacts of enforcing forest-related laws, and a Joint Operations Center (JOC)** was established, composed of five organizations, to coordinate work among government agencies, civil society, and indigenous networks.



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The JOC includes specialized teams: legal and negotiation, public communication, data and information, local activity support, central coordination, and fundraising. This mechanism has enabled indigenous rights protection work to become more systematic and responsive to urgent situations.

This process represents a significant step in indigenous peoples’ participation in shaping public policy and reflects the power of community solidarity in protecting rights, livelihoods, and sustainable natural resource management.



3.2 Promoting the Use of Indigenous Customary Laws for Rights Protection

IMPECT supported the use of Indigenous customary laws as tools to address injustices within communities. A notable example was the **“Bring Daughters Back Home”** campaign among the Hmong, which sought to reform certain customary practices that negatively affected women’s rights.



- As a result, three Hmong women were able to return to their families and communities.
- Discussions led to reforms in three clan groups, opening opportunities for daughters to be reintegrated in the future.
- This case illustrates how cultural mechanisms can be mobilized to promote justice within communities.

Additionally, IMPECT contributed to the preparation of a **CEDAW shadow report** and conducted a study on **Hmong divorce situations**, providing evidence to strengthen advocacy for Indigenous women’s rights.

3.4 Reporting on the Indigenous Rights Situation

IMPECT compiled and documented data on Indigenous rights, particularly concerning forest and land issues that directly affect community livelihoods.

- Surveys were conducted among Indigenous communities residing in conservation areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and reserved forests.
- Data was also collected from communities impacted by forest-related decrees, including Ban Rim Luang and Ban Ja Si, to support policy analysis and long-term rights protection.



3.4 Reporting on the Indigenous Rights Situation 3.5 Strengthening the Role of Vulnerable Groups in Indigenous Communities

IMPECT places importance on supporting vulnerable groups within indigenous communities—including children, youth, women, the elderly, and local knowledge holders—so they can play active roles in advancing community rights and mutual assistance within the networks. In times of crisis, such as floods and landslides in Chiang Rai, Nan, and Chiang Mai provinces, as well as unrest in border areas of Surin province, indigenous networks mobilized resources and essential supplies such as food, clothing, and household items to assist affected communities. In addition, fundraising was carried out to support indigenous Kui communities impacted by conflict along the Thai–Cambodian border, helping to alleviate hardship and strengthen the networks’ capacity for mutual support during emergencies.

Meanwhile, the Mae Yang Min watershed network developed a community disaster preparedness plan, producing information and video materials on disaster readiness, and installing rain gauges and warning systems in several households. These efforts enhance the community’s capacity to monitor and respond promptly to disaster risks and climate change impacts



Strategy 4: Strengthening Policy and Legal Advocacy Mechanisms

4.1 Advancing Policies and Laws to Protect Indigenous Rights

IMPECT supported the advancement of policies and laws related to Indigenous rights at local, national, and international levels. The organization played a key role in providing data, knowledge, and processes to strengthen network advocacy for important legal and policy initiatives, including the Indigenous Peoples Council Act, the Ethnic Groups Act, and issues concerning land and natural resource rights.

At Local Level, a significant initiative was the drafting of a local ordinance in Huai Hom Subdistrict Administrative Organization (SAO). Local leaders expressed strong support and readiness to push forward this ordinance as a legal tool to protect the rights and ways of life of Indigenous communities in the area. The process involved compiling community baseline data, building shared understanding among community leaders, administrators, and local officials, and clarifying the steps and mechanisms for issuing local ordinances. This represents an important milestone in utilizing local legal instruments to support the protection of Indigenous community rights.

At the national level, Indigenous networks and civil society partners jointly advanced the **Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion Act B.E. 2568**, which was officially enacted on **18 September 2025**. This landmark legislation represents a major milestone in strengthening the protection of Indigenous rights in Thailand. The Act aims to safeguard the ways of life, cultures, and rights of ethnic groups, while promoting their participation in shaping public policies that directly affect them.

IMPECT has also supported the development of indigenous youth leaders to play roles in monitoring international-level policies. **Eleven indigenous youth** participated in the process of monitoring and providing recommendations on **the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**, which is a key national plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

Through this participatory process, the NBSAP now highlights the importance of respecting the rights and roles of ethnic groups and local communities who hold or manage resources in their areas. It emphasizes stakeholder participation and understanding of community land-use contexts, which are essential elements of participatory spatial planning. However, in practice, there remain gaps in clear measures or mechanisms to guarantee the participation of ethnic groups and local communities in implementation. The plan continues to rely on relevant agencies to integrate these approaches into provincial, local, and community-level plans.

4.1 การผลักดันนโยบายคุ้มครองสิทธิชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง

This policy monitoring process, along with participation in monitoring international human rights conventions, represents an important opportunity to strengthen the capacity of indigenous youth. It enables them to play active roles in advancing and protecting indigenous peoples' rights in the future.



Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion Act B.E. 2568

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จัดการความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพ

8-18 กุมภาพันธ์ 2569 IMPECT จัดงานมหกรรมออนไลน์เรื่อง "เขตภูมิทัศน์ทางชีวภาพ" ในกรุงเทพฯ

Strategy 5: Data and Public Communication

5.1 Developing Indigenous Data Systems

The organization has developed a system for collecting and managing indigenous peoples' data to support academic work, public communication, and policy advocacy. A dataset covering **46 ethnic groups** has been compiled, with information prepared in both Thai and English, and disseminated through the organization's website and **the Indigenous Knowledge Management Institute (IKMI)** website.

The organization has also developed its internal data storage system through NAS and a document database to serve as repositories for academic work, research, and knowledge materials. Although there are still limitations in system management and data security,

these systems have been continuously used to support the organization's work.

In addition, knowledge related to indigenous ways of life and culture has been developed, such as **seasonal and cultural calendars** for six communities: Mae Elap, Ayiko, Mae Yang Min, La-ub, Mae Lae, and La-ang Nuea. These tools are important for transmitting community knowledge and ways of life.



Seasonal Community Calendar of Mowakee



IKMI LIBRARY



5.2 Supporting the Role of the Indigenous Knowledge Management Institute (IKMI)

IMPECT supported the strengthening of the **Indigenous Knowledge Management Institute (IKMI)** as a central hub for collecting and developing Indigenous knowledge. The initiative focused on building learning spaces and knowledge databases related to Indigenous history, languages, and cultures.

Recently, the **IKMI website has been developed in both Thai and English** to disseminate information on indigenous peoples. In addition, the design and planning of the IKMI building structure has been undertaken, with the aim of developing it into a future learning center on indigenous peoples.

Meanwhile, the Morwakee Learning Center has been registered in the Data Management Center (DMC), which is the official database system used by educational institutions to store individual student records. Participation in this system reflects the recognition of the Morwakee Learning Center as a legitimate indigenous community learning space. It can serve as a venue for learning processes related to indigenous languages, cultures, and knowledge, as well as a resource for individuals and external organizations interested in these areas.

5.3 Building Networks of Indigenous Scholars and Knowledge Holders

IMPECT has supported the creation of networks of indigenous knowledge holders and new-generation developers. A **capacity-building curriculum for young indigenous leaders** was developed, along with **five training manuals for new-generation developers**. In addition, curricula and knowledge resources on local wisdom were produced, such as a Lisu women's health care manual based on traditional knowledge,

a ritual guide for Ue-Por ceremonies, and a Lisu knowledge-holder capacity-building curriculum (currently being revised to connect with IKMI's learning system).



คู่มือการดูแลสุขภาพผู้หญิง โดย ภูมิปัญญาลีซู



Through this process, at least 20 new indigenous knowledge holders have emerged—for example, 8 from the Lisu group and 2 from the Morwakee group.

Furthermore, curricula have been developed for the Morwakee School at both kindergarten and primary levels to promote community-based education and the learning of indigenous languages and cultures. The organization has also joined the Mother Tongue Network and developed cooperation plans to promote indigenous language learning, such as producing learning materials in Karen and Lisu languages.



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5.4 Producing Media for Public Communication and Advocacy

IMPECT has developed diverse public communication and advocacy media on indigenous peoples' rights, including articles, videos, infographics, and online content disseminated through its website and social media channels. Key media produced include: videos on indigenous forest and land issues; explanatory videos on **the Ethnic Groups' Lifestyle Protection and Promotion Act**; articles on forest, land, and indigenous harvesting practices; reports on indigenous forest and land situations; infographics on indigenous peoples in Thailand; and a timeline of advocacy for the Ethnic Groups' Lifestyle Protection and Promotion Act. The development of these media has helped build public understanding and increased visibility of indigenous peoples' issues in society.



Strategy 6: Strengthening Capacity and Quality of Life for Workers

6.1 Capacity Development of Organizational Personnel

IMPECT's personnel—including board members, advisors, and staff—have continuously received capacity development, enabling them to drive the organization's work and support indigenous networks more effectively. Staff have gained skills in facilitating learning processes, coordinating networks, and analyzing policy issues related to indigenous peoples.

The management team and staff have participated in training on key skills such as human rights, social development, participatory processes, and monitoring and evaluation tools. These have enhanced their capacity in organizational management, program design, and handling urgent work situations. For example, outcome monitoring tools have been applied in reviewing organizational plans, and communication skills have been strengthened to support collaboration

with networks on indigenous policy issues.

Through this capacity development process, IMPECT's personnel have increasingly been able to serve as mentors in supporting community and network sub-projects. They provide guidance on project planning, management, and monitoring, which strengthens community organizations and networks in carrying out their own work.

In addition, staff who have undergone English language training have gained greater confidence in using English for communication—whether in coordinating with donors, participating in knowledge exchange forums, or presenting indigenous issues at national and international platforms.

As a result of these capacity-building efforts, IMPECT personnel have become more confident in their work and can effectively serve as coordinators, facilitators of learning processes, network supporters, and connectors linking the organization's work with partners and funding sources.

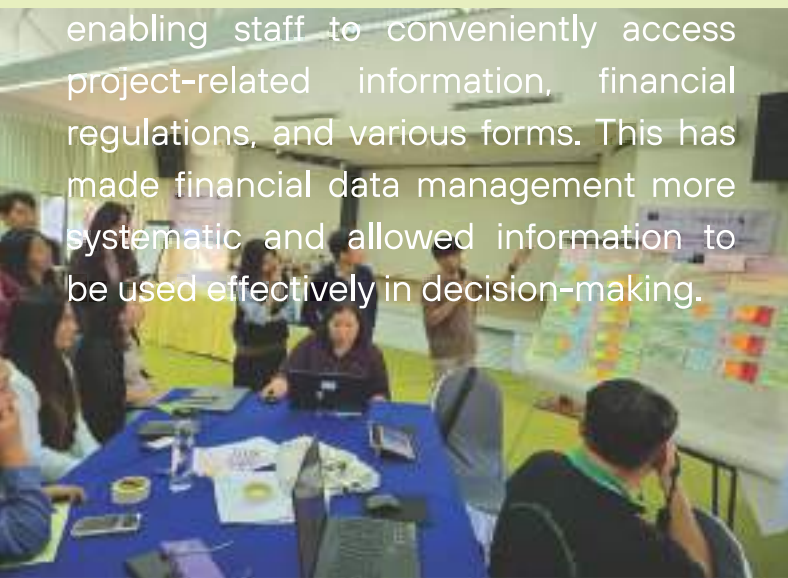
6.2 Developing Organizational Management Systems

IMPECT strengthened its organizational management systems, particularly in finance and accounting, to ensure transparency, accountability, and credibility with donors and partner organizations. This enabled the successful implementation of **39 projects**, with financial and progress reports submitted on time and in compliance with donor requirements.

IMPECT has revised its financial and accounting regulations to align with the current working context, and has prepared these regulations in English to communicate with international donors. This has fostered a shared understanding of the organization's financial management system.

In terms of financial control, the organization has established systematic procedures for petty cash audits, bank reconciliations, and asset registration. It has also ensured accurate and timely tax submissions in compliance with legal requirements.

IMPECT has further developed systems for storing financial data and documents in both physical and online formats, enabling staff to conveniently access project-related information, financial regulations, and various forms. This has made financial data management more systematic and allowed information to be used effectively in decision-making.



6.3 Developing a New Generation of Organizational Leadership

The new management team has been able to continuously develop its capacity in organizational administration and coordination with networks. This has enabled the organization to drive its mission and maintain continuity in collaboration with Indigenous networks more securely. The management team has effectively linked and coordinated work among internal departments, as well as with networks and partner organizations, resulting in more agile overall organizational management and better responsiveness to work situations.



At the same time, the new management team has gained greater recognition from partner organizations and networks particularly in its role in coordination, building collaboration, and participating in policy advocacy processes related to Indigenous Peoples. This has clarified the organization's role and strengthened trust among partner networks.

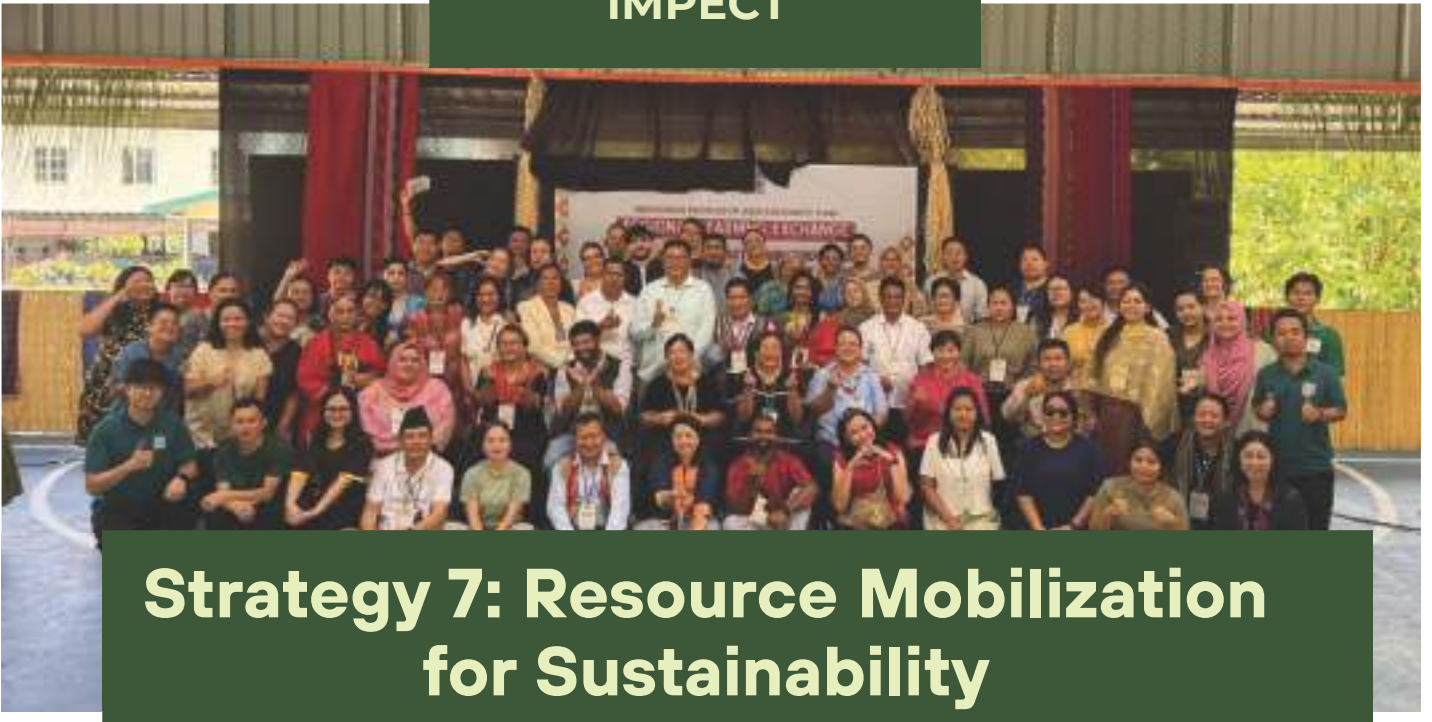
However, in the working process, it was found that internal communication within the management team at times lacked spaces for continuous dialogue and exchange, especially for proactive problem-solving. Such exchanges need not be formal meetings but should be informal spaces that foster shared understanding and collective decision-making within the management team.

6.4 Developing Staff Compensation and Welfare Systems

IMPECT has developed welfare and personnel support systems to create stability in work and to strengthen staff morale. This includes the provision of equipment and facilities to support work, improvement of the workplace environment, as well as organizing empowerment activities and relationship-building among staff within the organization.

IMPECT improved its welfare and staff support systems to ensure stability and morale among personnel.





Strategy 7: Resource Mobilization for Sustainability

7.1 Organizational Fundraising

IMPECT has been able to continuously mobilize resources to support the operations of the organization and its networks. During the past year, **33 projects** were approved for support from **14 funding sources**, with a total income of **26,433,154.99 baht**. These resources were crucial in driving the organization's strategies across multiple areas.

สถิติสำคัญในการระดมทุน



The budget was allocated to support key strategies of the Association, such as: Capacity development of Indigenous networks and leaders, Knowledge management and public communication on Indigenous issues, Support for community natural resource and cultural management, and Policy advocacy related to Indigenous rights at local and national levels.

A portion of the budget was also allocated to support **19 sub-projects** for community organizations and networks, encouraging community-led initiatives in resource management, cultural transmission, and Indigenous rights advocacy.

Although overall funding decreased by **8.35%** compared to the previous year, the organization was still able to effectively manage available resources to sustain strategic operations. This ensured that networks in the field could carry out their activities and projects efficiently, thereby strengthening Indigenous rights advocacy both locally and nationally.

7.2 Establishing the Personnel Security Fund

IMPECT established and developed a staff gratuity fund to provide long-term security for personnel, including board members, staff, and network leaders engaged in organizational work.

During the past year, the fund increased from 498,646 baht to 795,581 baht, an increase of 296,934 baht or 59.54%. This reflects significant progress in developing mechanisms for staff welfare and provides a strong foundation for long-term organizational stability.



Key Lessons and Limitations from Implementation

1. Staff Capacity: Although the organization and networks have been able to continuously respond to various situations, an important lesson is the need to further strengthen staff skills in situation analysis and proactive planning. This will enable staff to use strategies as guiding tools for long-term work design and to more clearly connect local situations with policy advocacy.

3. Community Data: Community data remains a critical resource that needs systematic development. While many communities already possess their own knowledge and information, they lack structured collection, storage, and systematization that would allow effective use for policy analysis and communication. The key lesson is that investing in community data systems and knowledge management will enhance the power of advocacy at both local and policy levels.

2. Community Leaders: Many community leaders play crucial roles in driving local work and serve as the backbone of the networks. However, limitations such as time constraints, livelihood burdens, and local political contexts in some areas have hindered consistent participation in network processes and policy advocacy. The key lesson is to design support mechanisms and role distribution that align with leaders' life contexts, while also creating spaces and processes to develop new-generation leaders to sustain network advocacy.

4. Network Mechanisms: The emergence of multi-level network mechanisms reflects the strength of the Indigenous movement. However, ensuring their continuity requires support in coordination, budgeting, monitoring, and shared learning spaces among partner networks.

Key Lessons and Limitations from Implementation

5. Communication and Understanding:

Communication is a critical factor in driving work. In several cases, incomplete or complex communication has resulted in communities and stakeholders not fully recognizing the importance of certain tools or approaches, such as local ordinances or policy processes. The key lesson is to develop accessible and context-appropriate communication methods for communities.

6. Organizational Growth vs. Resources:

The organization's mission has grown faster than its available resources. The expansion of work issues and expectations from networks has continuously increased the organization's responsibilities, while the number of personnel and resources remain limited. As a result, some activities cannot be fully monitored or supported. An important lesson learned is that establishing systems for prioritizing tasks, strengthening staff capacity, distributing roles to networks, and developing external support mechanisms will enable the organization to drive its work more sustainably.



Recommendations for Development and the Way Forward



1. STRENGTHENING STAFF AND LEADER CAPACITY IN STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND PLANNING:

Staff and network leaders should be trained in policy situation analysis, trend forecasting, and proactive program design. This will enable clearer connections between local situations and policy advocacy, while using the organization's strategies as a framework for long-term direction.

2. Developing Community Data Systems as a Foundation for Advocacy:

Communities and networks should be supported to jointly develop systems for collecting, storing, and analyzing community data—such as land information, resource use, rights situations, and impacts of forest and land policies. Such data will serve as a critical tool for community planning, public communication, and effective policy advocacy.

ข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อการพัฒนา และก้าวต่อไป



3. STRENGTHENING NETWORK MECHANISMS AND ROLE DISTRIBUTION:

Watershed networks, ethnic networks, and issue-based networks should be strengthened to play a more continuous role in driving work. Communities should be supported to manage their own activities and plans, with the organization serving as a provider of technical support, coordination, and policy-level linkages.

4. Developing New-Generation Leaders and Creating Intergenerational Learning Spaces:

Continuous processes should be established to develop new-generation leaders, linking the transfer of experience from senior leaders to youth. Youth and women should be encouraged to play greater roles in community and network decision-making mechanisms, ensuring long-term continuity of Indigenous movements.

ข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อการพัฒนา และก้าวต่อไป



5. IMPROVING PUBLIC AND INTERNAL NETWORK COMMUNICATION:

The communication tools and formats should be developed to be simple, accessible, and context-appropriate for communities. This will ensure that important information—such as laws, policies, and resource management tools—can reach communities effectively. Shared learning spaces should also be created to foster collective learning and experience exchange across different areas.

6. Enhancing Collaboration with Local Governments and Policy Partners:

1. Processes should be developed to strengthen collaboration with local administrative organizations, state agencies, and civil society partners. This includes supporting local ordinances, developing self-management model areas, and integrating community work into local development plans.

7. Strengthening Organizational Sustainability and Resource Mobilization:

Mechanisms for fundraising and resource management should be diversified and made more sustainable. Community organizations and networks should also be supported in accessing funding sources, enabling them to continuously implement strategies of the Indigenous movement in the long term.

Change Maker



Mr. Sawang Laoyeepa

Amidst a way of life deeply connected to forests and mountains in Ban Mae Taman, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province, the name Sawang Layyee Pa represents more than a Lisu man preserving traditional customs. He is also a key mechanism as an “Indigenous Rights Defender”, who has never ceased to advance human rights issues. His mission extends beyond his own ethnic group to become a powerful voice for many ethnic communities facing challenges from state laws and policies—particularly in natural resource and environmental management, which directly affect the traditional ways of Indigenous communities.

Within the Lisu network, Sawang’s role is outstanding as a “bridge” linking the network with IMPECT. He transfers technical and policy knowledge from IMPECT into practical, tangible actions at the community level, while also presenting reflections and realities from the field back to policy discussions. This ensures that problem-solving is accurate and aligned with cultural ways of life.



Beyond his role as a coordinator, he is an activist dedicated to educating communities on forest and land laws, equipping villagers with solid information to defend their legitimate rights. At the same time, at the local level, he remains a core driver of cultural and health dimensions in the community, firmly believing that true strength begins with quality of life and a stable cultural foundation.



Every step of his struggle, Sawang Layyee Pa aspires for his role as a rights defender to be a vital mechanism that transmits information, raises awareness, and builds correct understanding among Indigenous Peoples. His vision is for all Indigenous communities to stand proudly, with rights, voices, and dignity as human beings in Thai society.

Story of Change: From a Woman in the Community to Women's Power Driving the Upper Mae Tam Watershed

Ms. Thidajit Rattanoudomchot, a Lahu woman leader from Ban Mae Phak Lae, Tha Ko Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province, is a reflection of "change" that gradually grew from small beginnings in the community to an important role at the level of the Upper Mae Tam watershed network

In the early stages, IMPECT's area development work focused mainly on male leaders. Women's roles remained limited in resource management and community decision-making. Thidajit herself was one of the women working quietly at home, staying behind the scenes, hesitant to take on leadership, and never even holding a microphone to speak in public.



The turning point came when the process began to open spaces for women to learn, develop, and demonstrate their potential more seriously. IMPECT's promotion of Indigenous women's roles enabled her to build knowledge, confidence, and communication skills. She began to recognize her own value and realized that women could be leaders and participate in shaping the community's future just as men could. This transformation led to structural change: in 2024, Indigenous women in Tha Ko Subdistrict came together to establish the "Upper Mae Tam Indigenous Women's Network", aiming to create a platform for women to strengthen their capacity and drive work collectively. Thidajit volunteered to take on a key role as a committee member of the watershed women's network.



With a determined heart for learning, Thidajit not only developed herself in all dimensions but also took on important responsibilities as a network committee member, using her communication skills and leadership to serve as a strong “bridge” between the community, the Subdistrict Administrative Organization, and IMPECT. Her role facilitated smooth and unified coordination at all levels. Her contributions were not limited to the network level; within her community, she continued to be a core driver of collective work. Drawing on her experience as a member of the Mae Phak Lae Subdistrict Administrative Organization, she was able to bring community issues, needs, and proposals—especially those of Indigenous women—into local decision-making processes in concrete ways.

Moreover, her deep connection to Lahu cultural roots propelled her into significant roles within the Lahu cultural network, such as leading knowledge-sharing on forest and land laws, Lahu cultural activities, and women’s issues within the network. She also volunteered as a “communicator”, serving as a voice to spread understanding of the Ethnic Groups Protection and Promotion Act, B.E. 2568 (2025), enabling communities to use it as a tool to protect their rights, identity, and way of life with dignity.



**INTER-MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE
IN THAILAND ASSOCIATION (IMPECT)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31ST DECEMBER 2025**

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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 the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities, 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 Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 management 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: 30 April 2026

INTER MOUNTAIN PEOPLES EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THAILAND (IMPECT)

Statements of financial position

As at 31st December 2025

		(Unit : Baht)	
	<i>Note</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
			<i>Reinstatement</i>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	16,328,832.29	14,628,964.99
Other receivable	4	989,150.77	1,064,842.58
Total current assets		<u>17,317,983.06</u>	<u>15,693,807.57</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted deposit	5	1,590,755.94	1,537,218.18
Land and Equipments - net	6	4,066,069.51	3,901,885.04
Intangible assets - net	7	26,656.19	37,891.19
Total non-current assets		<u>5,683,481.64</u>	<u>5,476,994.41</u>
Total assets		<u>23,001,464.70</u>	<u>21,170,801.98</u>
Liabilities and Funds			
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	8	3,319,058.14	652,045.67
Corporate income tax payable		4,218.77	6,528.44
Total Current Liabilities		<u>3,323,276.91</u>	<u>658,574.11</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payable to employee saving fund	9	1,584,879.98	1,537,218.18
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>1,584,879.98</u>	<u>1,537,218.18</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>4,908,156.89</u>	<u>2,195,792.29</u>
Funds			
Fund balance carry forward		18,093,307.81	18,975,009.69
Total fund balance		<u>18,093,307.81</u>	<u>18,975,009.69</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance		<u>23,001,464.70</u>	<u>21,170,801.98</u>

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 31st December 2025

		(Unit : Baht)
	2025	2024
		<u>Reinstatement</u>
Incomes		
Income from contributions to support	26,399,331.35	28,959,452.50
Other income	44,563.68	87,477.20
Total Income	<u>26,443,895.03</u>	<u>29,046,929.70</u>
Expenses		
Project activity costs	18,132,535.26	15,917,367.34
Administrative expenses	9,188,842.88	9,820,314.07
Total Expenses	<u>27,321,378.14</u>	<u>25,737,681.41</u>
Incomes over expenses before tax	(877,483.11)	3,309,248.29
Corporate income tax	(4,218.77)	(6,528.44)
Incomes over expenditures for the year	<u>(881,701.88)</u>	<u>3,302,719.85</u>
 Fund Balance :		
Balance brought forward - Before adjustment	18,859,777.04	15,567,179.82
Retroactive adjustment	10 115,232.65	105,110.02
Balance brought forward - After adjustment	18,975,009.69	15,672,289.84
Incomes over expenditures for the year	(881,701.88)	3,302,719.85
Balance carry forward	<u>18,093,307.81</u>	<u>18,975,009.69</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 31st December 2025

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

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. The presentation of the financial statements complies with the requirements prescribed in the Notification of the Department of Business Development dated 27 October 2023 regarding the determination of minimum required financial statement line items B.E. 2566 (2023).

Significant accounting policies adopted by the Association are summarized below:

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>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash on hand	11,300.00	6,699.97
Cash in financial institution - saving account	<u>16,317,532.29</u>	<u>14,622,265.02</u>
Total Cash and cash equivalents	<u>16,328,832.29</u>	<u>14,628,964.99</u>

4. Other receivable

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Advance Loan Receivable Account	968,294.08	694,752.50
Others	<u>20,856.69</u>	<u>370,090.08</u>
Total other receivable - net	<u>989,150.77</u>	<u>1,064,842.58</u>

5. Restricted deposit

The restricted bank deposit represents a savings account held in the name of the Association on behalf of its staff. Such funds are not considered assets of the Association and are maintained solely for the purpose of staff savings, as detailed in Note 9.

6. Land and Equipment – net

(Unit : Baht)

	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Total
<u>COST</u>					
December 31, 2024	2,379,713.00	1,779,461.00	431,754.00	2,011,000.00	6,601,928.00
Acquisition	-	-	7,398.30	460,000.00	467,398.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>2,379,713.00</u>	<u>1,779,461.00</u>	<u>439,152.30</u>	<u>2,471,000.00</u>	<u>7,069,326.30</u>
<u>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</u>					
December 31, 2024	-	1,666,874.40	120,064.49	913,114.07	2,700,042.96
Depreciation for the year	-	56,282.20	103,267.11	143,654.52	303,213.83
Depreciation for disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>1,723,156.60</u>	<u>223,321.60</u>	<u>1,056,768.59</u>	<u>3,003,256.79</u>
<u>NET BOOK VALUE</u>					
December 31, 2024	<u>2,379,713.00</u>	<u>112,586.60</u>	<u>311,689.51</u>	<u>1,097,885.93</u>	<u>3,901,885.04</u>
December 31, 2025	<u>2,379,713.00</u>	<u>56,294.40</u>	<u>215,830.70</u>	<u>1,414,231.41</u>	<u>4,066,069.51</u>
<u>DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR</u>					
2024					<u>160,939.93</u>
2025					<u>303,213.83</u>

7. Intangible assets – net

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost - Software	37,891.19	49,126.19
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(11,235.00)</u>	<u>(11,235.00)</u>
Net book value	<u>26,656.19</u>	<u>37,891.19</u>
Amortization for the year	<u>11,235.00</u>	<u>11,235.00</u>

8. Other payable

	(Unit : Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Advance payment - payable	91,638.27	506,224.33
Deferred Revenue	1,734,880.00	-
Accrued audit fee	25,000.00	95,000.00
Others	<u>1,467,539.87</u>	<u>50,821.34</u>
Total other payable	<u>3,319,058.14</u>	<u>652,045.67</u>

9. 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.

10. Retroactive adjustments


In 2025, the Association identified an error in the accounting records relating to the financial statements for 2024, as a savings account under the Association's name had not been recorded. As a result, the related assets and balances were not reflected in the financial statements.

The Association has corrected this error by applying retrospective adjustment, which has affected certain items in the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss, as follows:

	Previous Report	adjustment	(Unit : Baht) Revised report
2024			
<u>Statements of financial position</u>			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14,525,839.73	103,125.26	14,628,964.99
Non-Current Assets			
Land and Equipments - net	3,889,777.65	12,107.39	3,901,885.04
Liabilities and Funds			
Funds			
Fund balance carry forward	18,859,777.04	115,232.65	18,975,009.69
<u>Statement of Income and Expenditure</u>			
Incomes over expenditures for the year	3,292,597.22	10,122.63	3,302,719.85
2025			
<u>Statements of financial position</u>			
Liabilities and Funds			
Funds			
Fund balance carry forward - opening balance	18,859,777.04	115,232.65	18,975,009.69

11. 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

Projects in Fiscal Year 2025 (B.E. 2568)

No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
1	Building the resiliency of indigenous communities on climate change adaptation Project (ส่งเสริมการปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ (CCA)	CCA	Ongoing project	AIPP/MISEREOR	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Management of soil, water, and forest resources
2	Indigenous Navigator -toward full and effective recognition and realization of Indigenous Peoples right (IN)	IN	Ongoing project	AIPP/IWGIA/EU	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Monitoring implementation of international commitments
3	Transformative Pathways: Indigenous peoples and local communities leading and scaling up conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Pathways-IKI) โครงการวิถีแห่งการเปลี่ยนแปลงกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์: ชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองและชุมชนท้องถิ่นกับการจัดการความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพที่ยั่งยืน	Tfp-IKI	Ongoing project	FPP/IKI	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Management of soil, water, and forest resources
4	Fight with the defenders of the climate (FDC)	F D C - IWGIA	Ongoing project	IWGIA	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Youth and children capacity development
5	Fight with the defenders of the climate (FDC)	FDC-AIPP	Ongoing project	AIPP	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Youth and children capacity development
6	Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) โครงการ “การริเริ่มการอนุรักษ์อย่างมีส่วนร่วมแบบครอบครัว”	ICI	Ongoing project	IPF/GEF	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Management of soil, water, and forest resources



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
7	Organizational Enhancing for Promotion and Supporting of Indigenous Movement in Thailand [EP-SIMT]	EP-SIMT	Ongoing project	Pawanka	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Organizational capacity development
8	Pushing forward the draft law on Indigenous Peoples' Rights promotion in Thailand (PIPRIT)	PIPRIT	Ongoing project	A M A N / Tenure Facility	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Policy advocacy
9	Empowerment and protection of cultural rights for indigenous women (EmPRIW) โครงการเสริมพลังและการคุ้มครองสิทธิทางวัฒนธรรมสำหรับสตรีชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง	EmPRIW	Ongoing project	Fimi	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Empowerment of indigenous women
10	Empowering Indigenous youth on the Transferring of Mother Tongue and Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Mowakhi Community, Thailand phase 4 (2024-2025) เสริมพลังเยาวชนในการถ่ายทอดภาษาแม่-ชุมชนมอวาคี	E I Y - Mawakhi	Completed Project	RUTU/FPP	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Youth and children capacity development
11	Women Environmental Defenders (WEDs) are equipped with the skills, knowledge and confidence to effectively advocate for and contribute to environmental policy development: (Empower)	EMPOWER	Cancelled Project	Cord Global	International	I M P E C T Funding for Networks	Empowerment of indigenous women
12	Community Health Promotion Project Using Lisu Indigenous Knowledge and Thai Traditional Medicine โครงการสนับสนุนการสร้างเสริมสุขภาพชุมชนโดยใช้ภูมิปัญญาที่ชูร่วมกับความรู้การแพทย์แผนไทย	สส.ชล.2	Ongoing project	สสส.สำนัก 9	Domestic	I M P E C T Funding for Networks	Indigenous health management



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
13	ILED Youth Fellowships 2024	I L E D Fellowships 2024	Completed Project	R u t u Foundation	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous education
14	Amplifying Indigenous Activists Voices: Countering Climate Disinformation : DDI	DDI	O n g o i n g project	AIPP	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous movement development
15	Reciprocal Learning on the Centre of Excellence in Village Governance (COE-VG)	COE-VG	O n g o i n g project	AIPP	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Development of special cultural protected areas
16	Broaden engagement with an additional grant for Establishing Indigenous Networks to link around Gender and Youth issues (BEINGY)	BEINGY	O n g o i n g project	DKN		IMPECT Direct funding	Youth and women development
17	Community Monitoring Thailand 2025	Monitoring 2025	Completed Project	FPP	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Materials/equipment for biodiversity management
18	Field School Project for Indigenious Communities and their Livelihood Protected areas Development in Thailand /โครงการ: โรงเรียนภาคสนามเพื่อการพัฒนาชุมชนชาติพันธุ์และพื้นที่คุ้มครองในประเทศไทย	F i e l d School/โรงเรียนภาคสนาม	Completed Project	UNESCO	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Development of special cultural protected areas
19	Training Project for Nyahkur Language Teachers in Early Childhood Centers and Youth in Nyahkur Community, Ban Rai, Thep Sathit District, Chaiyaphum Province		Completed Project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous languages



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
	โครงการ ฝึกอบรมครูภาษาญ้อกรในศูนย์พัฒนาเด็กเล็ก และเยาวชนในชุมชนชาวญ้อกร บ้านไร่ อ.เทพสถิต จ. ชัยภูมิ						
20	Project on Sustaining and Developing Cultural Courtyard and Creative Economy in Indigenous Communities โครงการ สืบสานพัฒนาพื้นที่ลานวัฒนธรรมและเศรษฐกิจสร้างสรรค์ในชุมชนชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง		Completed Project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Community economy
21	Project on Establishing a Community Water Supply System for Pa-O Indigenous Community, Ban Huai Makhuasom โครงการ สร้างระบบจ่ายน้ำประปาชุมชนชาติพันธุ์ปะโอ บ้านห้วยมะเทือส้ม		Completed Project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Water supply system
22	Campaign and Revitalization of Urak Lawoi Indigenous Culture, Ban Koh Jum, Krabi Province โครงการ อนุรักษ์และฟื้นฟูวัฒนธรรมชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองอุรักลาไวย บ้านเกาะจำ จังหวัดกระบี่		Completed Project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Empowerment of indigenous women
23	Project on Developing Herbal Knowledge into Livelihood Creation โครงการ พัฒนางองค์ความรู้เกี่ยวกับสมุนไพรสู่การสร้างอาชีพ		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous herbal medicine
24	Expansion of Organic Vegetable Greenhouse Cultivation Using Drip Irrigation การต่อยอดการปลูกผักอินทรีย์ในโรงเรือนโดยใช้ระบบน้ำหยด		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Agricultural water systems



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
25	การเรียนรู้การสอนและถ่ายทอดภาษาป้าง Teaching and Transmission of the Plang Language		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous languages
26	Supporting Access to Legal Status Verification Processes for Indigenous Peoples in Northern Thailand สนับสนุนการเข้าถึงกระบวนการตรวจสอบสถานะบุคคลของชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองในภาคเหนือของประเทศไทย		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Legal status / citizenship
27	Empowering Indigenous Children and Youth Leaders to Understand and Access Rights to Natural Resource and Environmental Management Project		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Strengthening networks
28	Strengthening the Indigenous Peoples' Movement and Policy Advocacy in Thailand (SIMPAT)	SIMPAT	Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	Network Direct Funding	Advocacy
29	Emergency fund (กรณีละเมิดสิทธิ/ภัยพิบัติ)		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Emergency fund
30	Capacity building/strengthening of IPAS-Thailand		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Capacity building/strengthening of IPAS-Thailand
31	Communication and administrative cost		Ongoing project	IPAS FUND	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Communication and administrative cost



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
32	Development of Teaching Books of Akha Sacred Oral Texts (Phase I)	PAWANK A AKHA 2	Ongoing project	PAWANKA	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous knowledge
33	Empowerment and Raising Awareness for Protection the Indigenous Rights (ERA-PIR)	PAWANK A NIPT	Ongoing project	Pawanka	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous movement development
34	Empowering and Strengthening the Network of Indigenous Women in the Upper Maetum Watershed Network (ES-NIWIM-WaN) Project.	PAWANK A สตรีแม่ต่ำ	Ongoing project	Pawanka	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Empowerment of indigenous women
35	Strengthening Indigenous Readiness for Land and Resource Policies that impact to indigenous livelihood in Lisu and Hmong communities.	PAWANK A มั่ง ลีซู	Ongoing project	Pawanka	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Management of soil, water, and forest resources
36	Reviving Mother Tongue and Transmitting Intergenerational Knowledge in Mowakhi Village's Community Learning Center	PAWANK A มอวาคี	Ongoing project	Pawanka	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous education
37	Flood Relief Project in Nan Province โครงการช่วยเหลือน้ำท่วม จ.น่าน		Ongoing project	land is life	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Emergency fund
38	Legal Defense and Sanctuary Fund (ช่วยเหลือคดีพี่โก้)	IPRI	Ongoing project	IPRI	International	IMPECT Direct funding	Emergency fund
39	Community Managed Education Development Project in Morwakhi. Chiang Mai, Thailand โครงการพัฒนาการศึกษาโดยชุมชนมอวาคี		Ongoing project	KINDER	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous education



No.	Project	Short Name	Status	Donor	Country	Type of funding	Project Focus
40	Indigenous Women-Led Initiative in Thailand (IWLIT) Project	IWLIT	Ongoing project	FIMI	International	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Empowerment of indigenous women
41	Project: “Capacity Building for Ethnic and Indigenous Leaders to Enhance Understanding of the Ethnic Groups’ Lifestyle Protection and Promotion Act, B.E. 2568 (2025)” โครงการ “เสริมสร้างศักยภาพแกนนำกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์และชนเผ่าพื้นเมืองสร้างความเข้าใจพระราชบัญญัติคุ้มครองและส่งเสริมวิถีชีวิตกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ พ.ศ. 2568”		Ongoing project	ศมส.	Domestic	IMPECT Funding for Networks	Indigenous movement development

IMPECT Operational Areas in Fiscal Year 2025 (B.E. 2568)

NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
1	Network	Kayah Network	Kayah	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women’s Empowerment / Culture
2	Community	Ban Pa Mak	Karen	Sala Lai	Sam Roi Yot	Prachuap Khiri Khan	IPAS	Alternative Livelihood Development
3	Network	Kachin Ethnic Network of Thailand	Kachin	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women’s Empowerment / Culture



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
4	Network	Nyah Kur Network	Nyah Kur	Ban Rai	Thep Sathit	Chaiyaphum	IPAS	Indigenous Education Development
5	Network	Dara-ang Cultural Network	Dara-ang	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
6	Network	Thin Network	Thin	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
7	Network	Thin Network	Thin	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
8	Network	Tai Yai Network	Tai Yai	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
9	Network	Mae Jok-Mae Lao Watershed Network	Karen	Pa Pae	Mae Taeng	Chiang Mai	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment
10	Network	Karen Network for Culture and Environment	Karen	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
11	Community	Ban Pa Muang	Karen	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
12	Community	Ban Mae Jok	Karen	Pa Pae	Mae Taeng	Chiang Mai	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
13	Community	Ban Huai Hok	Karen	Pa Pae	Mae Taeng	Chiang Mai	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
14	Community	Ban Hua Lao	Karen	Pa Pae	Mae Taeng	Chiang Mai	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
15	Community	Ban Pong Sa	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
16	Community	Ban Huai Rai	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
17	Community	Ban Huai Duea	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
18	Community	Ban Mae Muang Luang Nuea	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
19	Community	Ban Mae Muang Luang Tai	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
20	Community	Ban Pong Tak	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
21	Community	Ban Mae Ilo	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
22	Community	Ban Pang Tong	Karen	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
23	Community	Ban Hin Lat Nai	Karen	Ban Pong	Wiang Pa Pao	Chiang Rai	FDC, COE	Natural Resources & Environment / Cultural Transmission
24	Community	Ban Mor Wa Kee	Karen	Khun Win	Mae Wang	Chiang Mai	Mor Wa Kee Youth	Indigenous Education Development
25	Community	Ban Mai	Karen	Mae Win	Mae Wang	Chiang Mai	-	Indigenous Education Development
26	Community	Ban Ma O	Karen	Mae Win	Mae Wang	Chiang Mai	-	Indigenous Education Development



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
27	Community	Ban Khun Win	Karen	Mae Win	Mae Wang	Chiang Mai	-	Indigenous Education Development
28	Community	Ban Muang Ang	Karen	Ban Luang	Chom Thong	Chiang Mai	IPAS	Agricultural Water Management
29	Network	Sa Watershed Network	Karen, Hmong, Lahu, Lisu	-	-	-	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment
30	Network	Mae Tub-Huai Phueng Watershed Network	Lawa, Karen	-	-	-	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment
31	Community	Ban Mae Yang Min	Karen, Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
32	Community	Ban Mae Yang Min Nuea	Karen, Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
33	Network	Mae Yang Min Watershed Network	Karen, Lahu, Akha	-	-	-	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
34	Community	Ban Mae Lae	Karen	Huai Hom	Mae La Noi	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
35	Network	Palang Network, Nakhon Pathom	Palang	Narapirom	Bang Len	Nakhon Pathom	IPAS	Indigenous Education Development
36	Network	Pa-O Network	Pa-O	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
37	Community	Ban Huai Makuea Som	Pa-O	Mok Champae	Mueang Mae Hong Son	Mae Hong Son	IPAS	Community Water Management



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
38	Network	Hmong Women's Network	Hmong	-	-	-	EmPRIW, IWLIT	Women's Leadership Development
39	Network	Hmong Network	Hmong	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
40	Community	Ban Khun Sa Nai	Hmong	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
41	Network	Mlabri Network	Mlabri	Bo Kluea	Phu Fa	Nan	IN	Network Capacity Development
42	Group	Indigenous Peoples' Legal Status Group (Northern Thailand)	Mixed Ethnic Groups	-	-	Chiang Mai	IPAS	Legal Status / Citizenship
43	Network	Indigenous Youth Network (TKN)	Mixed Ethnic Groups	San Sai Noi	San Sai	Chiang Mai	IPAS	Network Capacity Development
44	Network	Lawa Network for Culture and Environment	Lawa	Pang Hin Fon	Mae Chaem	Chiang Mai	IN	Network Capacity Development
45	Community	Ban La-ub	Lawa	Huai Hom	Mae La Noi	Mae Hong Son	ICI, FDC, COE	Natural Resources & Environment / Youth Empowerment / Special Cultural Area
46	Community	Ban La-ang Nuea	Lawa	Huai Hom	Mae La Noi	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
47	Network	Lahu Cultural Network of Thailand	Lahu	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
48	Community	Ban Cha Sae	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
49	Community	Ban Lo Cho	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI, CCA	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
50	Community	Ban San Klang	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
51	Community	Ban Huai Chomphu	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI, CCA	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
52	Community	Ban Lo Ya	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
53	Community	Ban Phaya Ko Ha	Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
54	Community	Ban Pa So	Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
55	Community	Ban Mae Phak Hlae	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources
56	Community	Ban Mai Ja Ka	Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
57	Community	Ban Ai Ko	Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
58	Network	Indigenous Women's Network, Upper Mae Tam Watershed	Lahu, Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	PAWANKA Women	Women's Leadership Development
59	Community	Ban Bah Ra	Lahu, Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
60	Community	Ban Mae Tam Noi	Lahu, Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
61	Network	Upper Mae Tam Watershed Environmental Management Network	Lahu, Akha, Karen, Lisu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment
62	Community	Ban Mae Yang Min Tai	Lahu, Akha, Lowland People	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
63	Community	Ban Santi	Lahu, Akha, Lowland People	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
64	Community	Ban Huai Hok	Lahu, Akha, Lowland People	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
65	Network	Lisu Network of Thailand	Lisu	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture
66	Community	Ban Huai Tat	Lisu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
67	Community	Ban Mae Muang Luang (Lisu)	Lisu	Pong Sa	Pai	Mae Hong Son	ICI	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
68	Community	Ban Mae E Lap	Lisu	Thung Yao	Pai	Mae Hong Son	Conservation Pathways, CoE, Field School	Natural Resources & Environment / Cultural Transmission
69	Community	Ban Pang Sa	Lisu	Pang Sa	Mae Chan	Chiang Rai	CoE	Natural Resources & Environment / Cultural Transmission
70	Community	Ban Hua Mae Muang	Lisu	Wiang Nuea	Pai	Mae Hong Son	Local Health Project	Indigenous Knowledge-Based Health Care
71	Network	Akha Women's Network	Akha	-	-	-	EmPRIW, IWLIT	Women's Leadership Development
72	Network	Akha Network for Peace, Mekong Basin	Akha	San Pa Pao	San Sai	Chiang Mai	PAWANKA Akha	Indigenous Knowledge Management
73	Community	Ban Doi Ngam	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
74	Community	Ban Sai Kham	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
75	Community	Ban Pa Kha Luang	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
76	Community	Ban Phana Seri	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
77	Community	Ban Ma Kham Nai	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
78	Community	Ban Ma Kham Pom Nok	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
79	Community	Ban Mae Chan Tai	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI, FDC, COE	Natural Resources & Environment / Youth Empowerment / Special Cultural Area
80	Community	Ban A Bo Do	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
81	Community	Ban Ae Pa Lai	Akha	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
82	Community	Ban Hua Fai	Akha	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
83	Community	Ban Huai Nam Khun	Akha, Chinese	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
84	Community	Ban Pa Kia	Akha, Lahu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI, CCA	Natural Resources & Environment / Livelihood
85	Community	Ban Doi Ku	Akha, Lahu	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
86	Community	Ban A Ke	Akha, Lisu	Tha Kor	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
87	Community	Ban Huai Hia	Akha, Lowland People	Sri Thoi	Mae Suai	Chiang Rai	TfP_IKI	Natural Resources & Environment
88	Network	Iu Mien Network of Thailand	Iu Mien	-	-	-	-	Natural Resources & Environment / Women's Empowerment / Culture



NO	Type	Name of Community/Network	Indigenous Group	Sub-district	District	Province	Project	Focus Area
89	Community	Ban Lao Chi Kuai	Iu Mien	Mae Chan	Mae Chan	Chiang Rai	IPAS	Indigenous Knowledge-Based Health Care
90	Community	Ban Ko Cham	Urak Lawoi	Ko Sri Bo Ya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi	IPAS	Women's Empowerment



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