

Tano Batak Declaration¹



Participants at the fifth IKPA conference in North Sumatra, Indonesia. Photo by: Thawatchai Chaipuang/IMN

Indigenous Women of Asia are leaders who rise from the lands, territories and waters we protect, standing in solidarity across borders. We gather to celebrate and advance our achievements and initiatives as Indigenous Peoples and Women, while confronting the urgent crises of the world today. We must act together to offer just and sustainable solutions to these crises, grounded in decades of struggle for our rights to lands, territories, resources and self-determination and guided by our Indigenous values, knowledge and traditions.

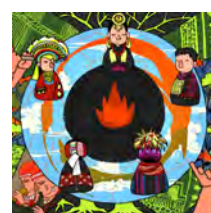
Indigenous Women in all our diversity, including Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, are at the forefront of defending our lands, cultures, identities and communities in Asia. We are defenders and protectors of our Indigenous food systems, community seed banks and sacred sites. We are knowledge holders and keepers, key to the transfer of Indigenous Knowledge and leadership across generations. As mothers, sisters, daughters, farmers, fishers, healers, crafts persons, food gatherers and producers, we nurture our families and communities, ensuring their sustenance, wellbeing, survival and continued identity as Indigenous Peoples.

We are agents of change, visionary leaders and peacemakers. We protect Mother Nature in the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss. Through persistent, daily acts of survival and resistance, we offer real solutions to the environmental and climate crises. Our voices must be heard in all decision-making processes affecting us, from local to international levels.

¹Tano Batak is the ancestral land of the Bangso Batak Peoples in North Sumatra, Indonesia. It is inhabited by six Indigenous groups: Toba, Simalungun, Angkola, Mandailing, Karo, and Pakpak. The region is mountainous and is home to Lake Toba, the world's largest volcanic lake.



PEREMPUAN AMAN



The Batak Indigenous Peoples' expression, "Lulu anak, lulu tano. Lulu boru, lulu harajaon." ("If we lose our children, we lose our land. When we lose a daughter, we lose our life and our community."), affirms the inseparable and sacred bond between Indigenous Peoples, our children, women, lands and communities.

We honor the struggles and wisdom of our Indigenous Women leaders, such as Lungguk Sibarani, known as Nai Sinta of North Sumatra, Indonesia, whose courage continues to guide and inspire the Indigenous Peoples' movement. We revere our sisters, mothers and daughters who have given their lives in the defense of our sacred lands, territories and waters. Their sacrifice strengthens our spirits and orifies our collective resolve.

Carrying forward the annual environmental gathering started by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) in 2019, we harness our collective strength as Indigenous Women's organizations and movements across the region through the Network of Indigenous Women in Asia. This gathering, the fifth Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA) conference, amplifies the voices and strengthens the power of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities.

We affirm the E-Sak Ka Ou Declaration² (2023) and the Tohmle Statement³ (2024) of Asian Indigenous Peoples, which highlight the urgency of advancing Indigenous Peoples' rights, leadership and agency to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

We support the leadership of Asian Indigenous Women in the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity in the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

We acknowledge the leadership and resilience of the growing number of Indigenous Peoples' organizations and networks, including those led by Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities. Despite persistent challenges, these organizations and networks have taken active roles in revising the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Through these efforts, we assert our rights, knowledge and priorities in biodiversity and climate actions.



²See <https://aippnet.org/e-sak-ka-ou-declaration/>

³See <https://aippnet.org/tohmle-statement/>

We celebrate the achievements of Asian Indigenous Peoples in advancing our rights. In August 2025, Thailand enacted the “Bill on the Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups”, providing legal protections for Indigenous communities for the first time. In Nepal, the Supreme Court directed all levels of government to follow UN Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and International Labor Organization Convention No. 169 while making laws, policies and programs.

We, 157 delegates — including 128 women, 51 youth and two Indigenous Women with Disabilities — gathered at the fifth IKPA Conference, “Celebrating and Advancing the Power and Leadership of Indigenous Women”, held from 23-27 September 2025 in North Sumatra, Indonesia. Representing 49 Indigenous Peoples’ communities and 53 national, regional and global organizations, we conclude this conference with a resolute assertion of our inherent rights recognized in the UNDRIP, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No. 39, Convention on the Rights of Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the core UN human rights treaties, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF) and relevant national instruments.

Systemic and Structural Violence and Challenges Facing Indigenous Women

Indigenous Peoples in Asia face interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, destructive development projects and systemic human rights violations. These overlapping challenges deepen marginalization and threaten Indigenous cultures, identities and ways of life. Deeply rooted gender norms, patriarchy and other social inequalities result in complex and compounded injustices for Indigenous Women, especially Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders.

For Indigenous Peoples, lands, territories and waters are vital for livelihoods, culture and spiritual well-being. Without Free, Prior and Informed Consent, large-scale projects such as hydropower dams, mining, logging and agribusiness displace our communities, seize our ancestral lands, and threaten our safety. Indigenous Women often bear disproportional burdens of these challenges.



The struggle of Toba Batak women in Indonesia against harassment and dispossession by private corporations reflects these systematic challenges. Beginning in the early 1980s, a pulp, paper and rayon company named PT Inti Indorayon Utama began seizing land belonging to Indigenous communities, including Batak Peoples, eventually acquiring a concession area of 269,060 hectares. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the company engaged in land grabbing, destroying forests, springs and rivers on a massive scale, and responded through violence to protests, causing injuries and deaths. In 2001, after being forced to shut down, the company rebranded as PT Toba Pulp Lestari. It continues to operate in a similar manner today, engaging in violent repression of protests, causing irreversible harm to Indigenous communities.

Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution intensify these land and territorial struggles. Indigenous Women across Asia experience climate-related disasters such as landslides, floods and prolonged droughts, displacing families and undermining agriculture, food security, health and cultural practices. Indigenous Women also bear the burdens of many non-economic losses and damages, such as mental health impacts, gender-based violence and loss of culture and identity.

Gender-based violence remains widespread across Asia, with Indigenous Women facing sexual harassment, assault and criminalization. Gender-based violence against Indigenous Women is poorly documented, while legal systems and support services remain inaccessible, insensitive and unfair. Environmental stressors further increase the risk of domestic and community violence. In many countries, militarization leads to loss of land, restrictions on movement, violations of human rights, and increased instances of gender-based violence for Indigenous Women.

Among Indigenous communities, Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities remain economically vulnerable, are excluded from decision-making processes, and left behind in education, healthcare, employment, transportation and basic services. In rural and remote Indigenous areas, accessible infrastructure and facilities are extremely limited. Climate change and disasters put them at even greater risks. During disasters, they face difficulties in evacuating to safe places, receiving relief and accessing medical care, which directly affects their quality of life, access to water, sanitation, and hygiene, and sexual and reproductive health and rights.



Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Elders and Children are especially at risk, yet often excluded from emergency responses and national environmental and development policy processes, such as NDCs, NBSAPs and National Adaptation Plans. False climate change and conservation solutions, especially market-based mechanisms promoted by governments and business enterprises, exacerbate the violations of our rights.

Furthermore, Indigenous Women's contribution to climate action and conservation is constrained by limited access to long-term funding and complex funding mechanisms. This also undermines our ability to sustain our livelihoods and Indigenous Knowledge.

Legal and policy frameworks that fail to comply with international human rights obligations further threaten Indigenous Women's rights. Expansion of national parks and forest concessions has displaced communities and criminalized Indigenous Women defending their lands. Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders face forced evictions, harassment, legal charges and threats to their families.

These violations not only undermine livelihoods but also erode Indigenous languages, traditions and Indigenous Knowledge systems. Indigenous Women carry knowledge passed through generations, yet much of it remains undocumented. Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, when poorly regulated, risk misusing or misrepresenting Indigenous Knowledge. Intellectual property systems often fail to protect Indigenous Women's Knowledge, leaving it exposed to exploitation and erasure. Indigenous Women with low access to technological education are more likely to be affected.

Commitments and Initiatives

We are committed to continuing our struggles and movements to achieve our long-term goals by building trust, genuine partnerships and mutual support among our organizations. We uphold our inherent roles and responsibilities as guardians of our customary lands, territories and resources for our present and future generations.

We encourage intergenerational exchange and two-way knowledge transmission to promote Indigenous Women's leadership across generations to respect, revive and preserve our Indigenous values, wisdom, knowledge, cultures, customary governance and laws, languages and practices. At the same time, we will strengthen Indigenous data governance and evidence-based advocacy.



We commit to addressing patriarchy and gender-based violence within our communities. We will ensure gender-responsiveness, full inclusion, effective participation and accessible information for all Indigenous Women, including Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders in every action we take.

Through these commitments, we honor our ancestors and strengthen the path toward a resilient and sustainable future for generations. In line with these, we highlight some initiatives and good practices of Indigenous Women in Asia that contribute to a sustainable future:

- Indigenous Women-led research, data collection, mapping and documentation of Indigenous Knowledge systems, practices, customary laws and community protocols that serve to strengthen evidence for advocacy, such as Engendering Participatory Mapping of PEREMPUAN AMAN in Indonesia;
- Indigenous Women-led social enterprises that sustain livelihoods, build collective models, and amplify women's leadership and resilience, such as the BUMMA Community Enterprises in Indonesia, community initiative on rice mill and sugarcane processing in the Philippines, the Millets and Mahua food items through Apan Dahar in Jharkhand India, and the women weaving groups and women saving groups In Cambodia;
- Reviving and protecting Indigenous crops and seeds, traditional farming practices, spiritual values, sacred sites and Indigenous food systems that conserve biodiversity and ensure food security and sovereignty;
- Promoting, revitalizing and strengthening Indigenous self-governance by establishing Centers of Excellence in village governance,⁴ such as in Huay Hin Lad Nai, Thailand, and Kiau Nuluh, in Sabah, Malaysia;
- Reviving, restoring and safeguarding our natural resources and socio-cultural heritage, including those that have been eroded, through initiatives such as the Women's Forest in Huay Ee Khang in Thailand and the mangrove forest managed by Injros and Tobati Indigenous Women in Papua, Indonesia; and
- Enhancing the transmission and integration of Indigenous Knowledge and practices within the educational system such as Sekolah Adat in Indonesia, the Master Program on Indigenous Education and Development at Kathmandu University in Nepal, Community Learning Centers in Malaysia, Balik Ili in Philippines, Morung in Nagaland India, Gitiora/dhumkudiya in Mainland India, and others.

⁴Center of Excellence in Village Governance programme builds on AIPP's Indigenous Peoples Self-Government and Democracy Course launched in 2021 which focuses on leadership capacity building and grassroots community mobilizations. It also integrates the Indigenous Community Protocols initiatives led by PACOS Trust which has been actively evolving for 2 decades. For more information, please click to this link: <https://aippnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Final-AIPP-Strategic-Plan-2025-2029.pdf>



Demands and Calls to Action

We, participants of this conference, call on all actors to take concrete and immediate actions to advance the rights of Indigenous Women, including Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders.

We demand that all governments, international organizations, business enterprises, and other private and public organizations:

- Recognize the existence of Indigenous Peoples in Asia;
- Recognize and respect the individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women, including our right to own, control, manage, develop and use our lands, territories and resources, our right to self-governance, our right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, our right to be represented through our own chosen representative institutions, and our right to self-determine our own development and priorities;
- Shift the power to Indigenous Women by respecting and supporting our leadership and agency and transforming attitudes to see Indigenous Women as change-makers rather than victims only;
- Undertake human rights and environmental due diligence to identify, prevent, address and monitor negative impacts associated with any projects or programs that affect Indigenous Peoples and our lands, territories and waters;
- Adopt a zero-tolerance policy toward all forms of attacks against Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders and Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders, including threats, violence, sexual harassment, surveillance and physical and/or legal attacks such as Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation;
- Ensure adequate and sustained funding for Indigenous Women's meaningful and inclusive participation in all relevant processes;
- Institutionalize Indigenous Peoples' and Indigenous Women's leadership by hiring and engaging Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women in decision-making positions within organizations, particularly at the senior levels, to shape and influence programs and projects;
- Develop institutional capacity by hiring the necessary staff and establishing partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women to ensure that all actors understand the rights and perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women, including Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, and appropriate ways of engagement;
- Ensure and respect data sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women when conducting data collection and research involving us;
- Seek and respect Free, Prior and Informed Consent and respect Indigenous Peoples' community protocols when collecting data from Indigenous communities.



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Specific Demands for Different Actors

We demand our Governments:

Recognition and Rights

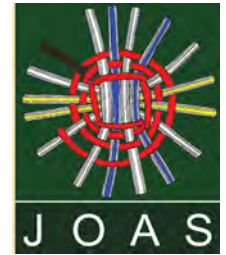
- Revise and adopt legislation to recognize and protect the existence and rights of Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Women, Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders;
- Implement national and international standards related to Indigenous Peoples, including CEDAW General Recommendation No. 39, the UNDRIP, the KM GBF, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the UNGPs;
- Adopt legislation to ensure that private actors recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples including Indigenous Women, Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, particularly our rights to lands, territories and resources and to Free, Prior and Informed Consent;
- Ensure policy coherence across government agencies and laws to uphold Indigenous Peoples' rights.

Peace and Justice

- Genuinely engage in peace talks and stop militarizing Indigenous Peoples' territories;
- Adopt legislation, policies and programs to establish mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence and ensure remedy when violations occur, with full accountability for perpetrators;
- Address underlying drivers of violations of Indigenous Women's rights, including by adopting mechanisms to prevent corruption and ensure accountability;
- Guarantee access to justice for Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders and Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders, ensuring the protection of their rights, and providing just, adequate and culturally appropriate remedy and redress and that perpetrators are held accountable.

Climate, Conservation and Resilience

- Recognize Indigenous and Traditional Territories as a distinct pathway to achieve the government's commitment under Target 3 of the KM GBF;
- Reject false climate solutions, including non-rights based carbon markets and offsetting schemes, and instead prioritize direct investment in Indigenous community-led initiatives that mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, and strengthen Indigenous-led adaptation and resilience;



- Recognize and appreciate Indigenous Knowledge, including rotational farming practices, and Indigenous Peoples' leadership in climate action, and provide fair compensation to Indigenous Women and communities for their contributions to biodiversity protection, including work in creating fire breaks, check dams and other conservation measures;
- Affirm biocultural diversity and customary land tenure as central to biodiversity conservation;
- Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources, with specific measures to guarantee that Indigenous Women fully and fairly receive their share of benefits;
- Ensure that disaster preparedness systems, including early warning and monitoring mechanisms, are available in appropriate languages and accessible formats equally for Indigenous Women and Men, especially Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders;
- Provide inclusive short- and long-term emergency relief for Indigenous Women and Men after disasters, ensuring access to relief regardless of citizenship status, age, disability and other socio-economic identities;
- Ensure a just transition that recognizes and empowers Indigenous Women in governance, climate action and community development.

Finance and Social Services

- Actively support Indigenous Women-led initiatives and provide direct funding to Indigenous Women's organizations;
- Ensure direct access to loss and damage funds for Indigenous communities, especially Indigenous Women, including Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, covering non-monetary losses in health, culture and livelihoods, and ensure these are monitored through community-based monitoring systems;
- Ensure Indigenous Peoples' and Indigenous Women's access to appropriate social services, including health and education, and support Indigenous Peoples' own education and health systems.



We demand the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- Complement its non-interference approach with stronger regional cooperation, accountability and protection of human rights;
- Strengthen the mandate of the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights;
- Recognize Indigenous Women's organizations as key rightsholders in the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children programs and initiatives;
- Establish a human rights court at the regional level; and
- Recognize and include the following in the ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment, which is expected to be adopted at the 47th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur in October 2025:
 - Explicit use of the term "Indigenous Peoples";
 - Right to the lands, territories and resources of Indigenous Peoples;
 - Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples;
 - Full protection of Indigenous Peoples Environmental Human Rights Defenders and Indigenous Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders; and
 - Right to maintain, control, protect and develop cultural heritage and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

We demand bilateral, multilateral and private donors:

- Increase direct funding for Indigenous Women's organizations by establishing dedicated funding mechanisms and setting measurable targets to scale up funding over the next 5-10 years;
- Ensure funding modalities are flexible, accessible, long-term and culturally appropriate;
- Earmark funds to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women can participate effectively in the revision and update of the NDCs and NBSAPs. This must include dedicated funds for preparatory activities and for monitoring implementation by Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Women, Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders;
- Ensure flexible, urgent support to Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders at risk;
- Establish dedicated emergency funds for Indigenous Peoples to adapt to and recover from environmental disasters both in the short and long term;
- Provide funding to Indigenous Women's self-determined processes to revitalize Indigenous values, knowledge, languages and practices, including Indigenous trauma healing systems;



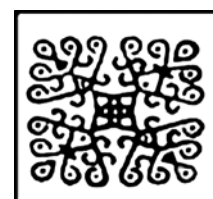
- Provide funding to Indigenous Youth's self-determined programmes, particularly those aimed at promoting confidence and pride in their Indigenous identity;
- Use donor leverage to address rights violations in funded projects or programs, ensuring culturally appropriate remedies are co-developed with the victims; and
- Report transparently on the amount of total and direct funding reaching Indigenous Women's organizations.

We demand private sector actors engaged in climate and biodiversity markets:

- Refrain from buying or selling any carbon, biodiversity or other types of climate and environmental credits unless Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Women, have, in exercise of their right to self-determination and Free, Prior and Informed Consent, proactively designed the project or program generating such credits; and
- Design grievance mechanisms that meet the UNGPs criteria with the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women representatives.

We demand conservation organizations:

- Respect Indigenous Women's knowledge, customs and practices as forms of conservation;
- Recognize Indigenous Peoples' owned and conserved areas, including Indigenous and Communities Conserved Areas and Indigenous and Traditional Territories, as distinct forms of self-governance of Indigenous Peoples that can contribute to the global conservation targets;
- Ensure the inclusion and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Women, Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, in any processes to implement governments' international climate and biodiversity commitments;
- Address the historical injustices committed in the name of conservation by returning lands and waters taken without our Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Support the restoration, protection and maintenance of the health of these lands, territories and waters and recognize Indigenous Peoples' collective ownership over them;
- Invite and respect the leadership of Indigenous Women in designing and implementing conservation projects in their territories;
- Promote and channel direct funding for Indigenous Peoples' and Indigenous Women-led conservation initiatives;
- Never undertake conservation initiatives which infringe upon the rights, including land right, of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women; and
- Adopt and implement the UN Core Human Rights Principles for Private Conservation Organizations and Funders.



We demand UN human rights and Indigenous Peoples bodies:

- Prioritize thematic reports, country visits, thematic panel discussions, communications and other work on the theme of Indigenous Women and climate change and biodiversity;
- Prioritize urgent alerts submitted by Indigenous Women, especially Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders; and
- Provide space for Indigenous Women, including Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders, to speak in high level panels.

We demand the following UN bodies:

- That the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) respect Indigenous Peoples' own established Asia regional self-selection process for membership in the UNPFII;
- That the UN Commission on the Status of Women include a standing agenda item on Indigenous Women and include Indigenous Women in panels and official, high-level sessions;
- That United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
 - Ensure that respect for Free, Prior and Informed Consent becomes standard practice in nominations, governance and monitoring;
 - Revise the Operational Guidelines to reflect Indigenous Peoples' rights and participation;
 - Fully implement the UNESCO Policy on Engaging with Indigenous Peoples and the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy;
 - Align the Convention's implementation with the UNDRIP; and
 - Monitor and respond to human rights violations in UNESCO-declared conservation areas;
- That UN Women develop specific measures and programs to address Indigenous Women's issues, including through providing financial, technical and security support to enable the full, independent participation of Indigenous Women in all projects and programs;
- That all UN agencies to implement the UN System Wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples;
- That UN Country offices use the language of the UNDRIP consistently and promote its implementation; and
- That all UN bodies consistently implement recommendations from UNPFII, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



We demand the European Union:

- Uphold the principles of equity and justice within the European Green Deal and integrate gender-transformative and decolonial frameworks. This includes promoting Indigenous Women's voices and knowledge in climate policy, ensuring respect for their rights and fostering truly just and sustainable solutions;
- Integrate gender-transformative and culturally inclusive measures into the implementation of the European Union Deforestation Regulation by recognizing Indigenous Women as rightsholders in forest governance, ensuring their representation in decision-making processes related to land use; and
- Support and implement a strong Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive that requires companies to respect human rights and environmental standards in global supply chains and to protect Indigenous Peoples, with special attention to Indigenous Women, from harms linked to corporate activities.

We ask that civil society organizations:

- Protect and uphold intellectual property rights of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women, including rights over Indigenous Knowledge, patterns and culture;
- Support the strengthening of Indigenous enterprises according to their own needs and visions;
- Prioritize support to Indigenous Women, especially Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities, Youth and Elders;
- Support capacity strengthening of Indigenous Women's organizations in fundraising and project and financial management;
- Coordinate joint campaigns with Indigenous Women's organizations; and
- Dedicate time and funding for follow-up actions and monitoring and reporting on implementation after international conferences and meetings.

We ask that academic actors:

- Strengthen the collaboration between Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women with academic institutions and related stakeholders;
- Recognize, promote, advance and protect Indigenous values, Indigenous Knowledge systems and Indigenous practices as science and of equal value to so-called modern scientific knowledge;
- Promote and implement ethical research guidelines when engaging with Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Women;
- Prioritize and promote Indigenous-led research in academic institutions; and
- Allocate resources to hire Indigenous researchers when conducting research in Indigenous communities.



We ask that media:

- Promote Indigenous Women's narratives and stories by supporting Indigenous-led media; and
- Engage Indigenous Women to verify their priorities and ensure that media content reflects their realities and concerns.





A group of the fifth IKPA conference participants visiting Dolok Parmonangan Indigenous community in North Sumatra, Indonesia.
Photo by: Phnom Thano/IMN



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