



Fighting for a Seat at the Table

Indigenous Peoples and Thailand's Biodiversity Strategy

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September 2025



**Indigenous Peoples and biodiversity planning:
An AIPP series**



About the series

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted in 2022, marks a historic milestone in international environmental policy through its explicit and unequivocal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and contributions to conservation.

As a next step, Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity were required to update and revise their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the KMGBF within two years. These updates, still ongoing in many countries, provide a prime opportunity to strengthen Indigenous Peoples' rights and integrate their knowledge.

This paper is part of a series documenting Indigenous Peoples' and advocates' experiences with NBSAP revision processes in several Asian countries where AIPP members and partners are active. By examining both successful engagement strategies and persistent challenges, they offer insights for other Indigenous advocates, highlight key concerns for policy-makers, and point to important opportunities for allies to support Indigenous Peoples. AIPP's goal is to inform on-going and future policy development, implementation, monitoring and reporting to enable more meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples in biodiversity governance and decision-making across the region.

About the authors

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Acknowledgements

This report has been produced with funding support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV). The views expressed in this publication remain the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the donor organizations that supported this work.

Published by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), 112 Moo 1, Tambon Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai 50210, Thailand | www.aippnet.org | aippmail@aippnet.org

Editing Marion Davis

Layout and photos Minh Tran

Artworks Kanjana Maran - Lu Mien Indigenous motifs on pages 5, 11, 17 and 19

Printed by AIPP Printing Press Co.,Ltd. 32 Moo. 2 Tambon San Pranate, Sansai District, Chiang Mai 50210 Thailand

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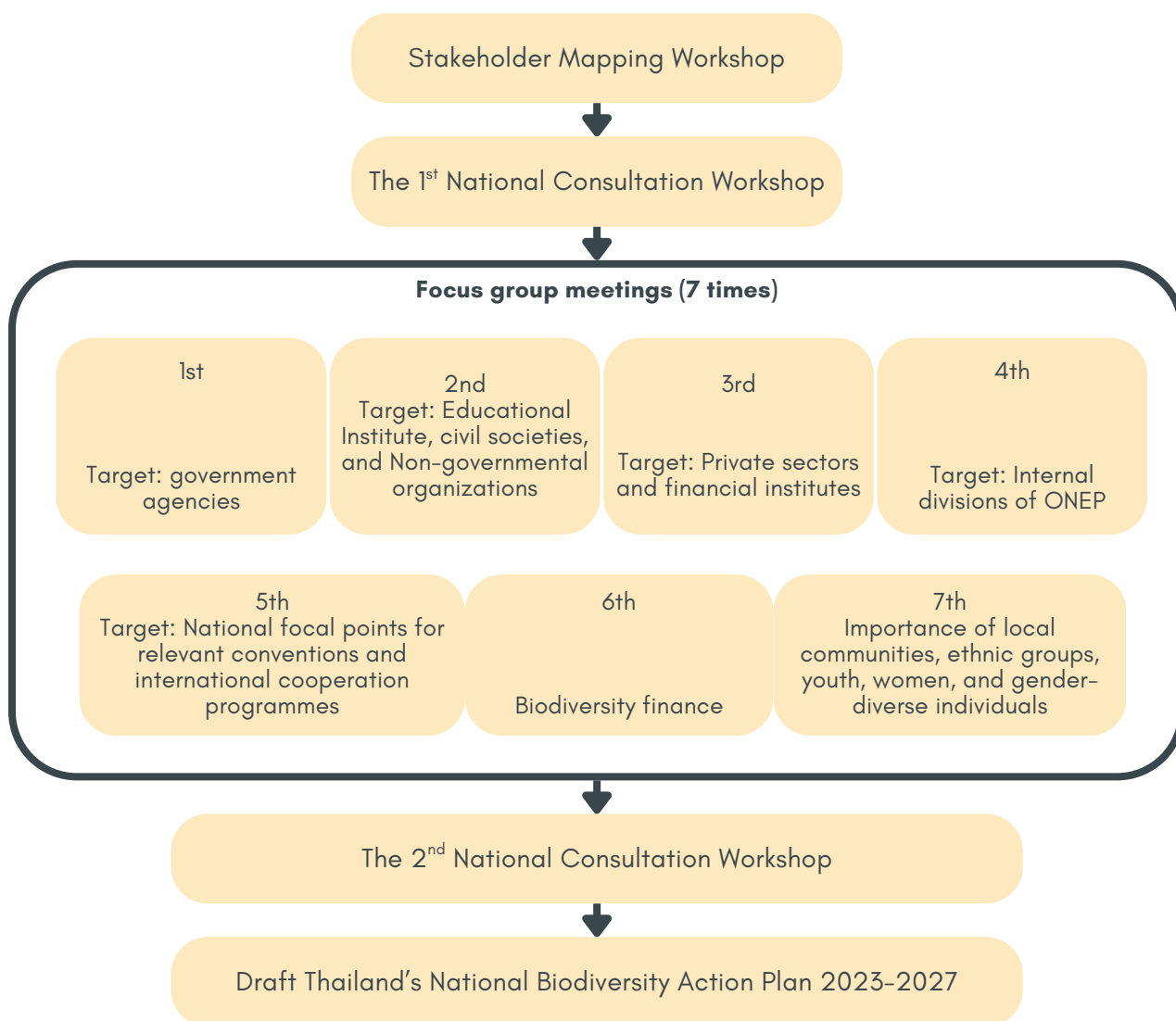
Photo: Indigenous seeds exchange.

Introduction

The development of Thailand's National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2027 - the country's fifth national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) - was led by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) provided support to hire an international consultant.

The plan, which was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat at the end of October 2024, describes the process used to gather input and develop national strategies and targets in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).¹ After reviewing key issues and targets in the KMGBF, the government conducted a mapping exercise to identify relevant stakeholder groups, responsible agencies and sectors related to each target. Two national workshops were then held - the first to discuss biodiversity goals and prioritize targets, and the second as a public hearing for implementation feedback. Between workshops, seven focus group sessions were held with diverse stakeholders, including government, private sector, civil society, and local communities. The feedback received, including on targets and flagship projects, was taken into account in finalizing the plan. Figure 1 provides an overview of the process.

Figure 1. The official NBSAP update process



Source: Reproduced from Figure 5-1 in Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (2024).

Indigenous Peoples' participation in the NBSAP update

The KMGBF explicitly refers to Indigenous Peoples multiple times in laying out global goals and targets - but Thailand does not legally recognize Indigenous Peoples. The term is politically sensitive and absent from national law. Only nine of 63 Indigenous groups have any official recognition, with the problematic label of "hill tribes". While two Cabinet resolutions in 2010 sought to restore the livelihoods of Chaoley and Karen communities, follow-through has been limited. A bill on Indigenous Peoples' rights has been approved by members of Parliament, but the removal of key provisions and the avoidance of the term "Indigenous Peoples" reflect ongoing resistance to full recognition.²

In this context, it was challenging for Indigenous Peoples in Thailand to engage in the NBSAP update process. There was no official communication or outreach to them from the government, and very few Indigenous organizations in Thailand follow biodiversity issues at the regional and international levels; most operate mainly at the local level. This limits their ability to engage with policy work such as the NBSAP update. Only IMPECT Association (Inter Mountain Peoples' Education and Culture in Thailand Association) and PASD (the Pgakenyaw Association for Sustainable Development) have monitored these issues for several years. However, they were still unable to participate in the development of Thailand's previous NBSAP.

At the start of the latest NBSAP process, Indigenous Peoples attempted to coordinate directly with ONEP but received no response. This prompted us to make significant efforts to engage with other agencies, particularly UNDP. As a result, United Analyst and Engineering Consultant Co., Ltd. (UAE), the international consultant supporting the government, sent an invitation to Indigenous Peoples' representatives to participate in the consultation process. Through lobbying with UNDP and UAE, Indigenous Peoples were able to:

- Send a representative to the inception meeting on the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) project, which underpinned the NBSAP update.
- Participate in two consultation sessions in 2024. The first included participants – mainly from the government – who represented diverse sectors. Indigenous issues were raised, but there was no space or time to discuss them meaningfully. The second was a session with vulnerable groups, including Indigenous Peoples as well as women and youth. However, at this point, the new NBSAP had already been drafted.

After the first consultation, Indigenous Peoples had lobbied UAE to have a dedicated space for Indigenous Peoples to raise their own voices. However, UAE did not have the resources to do so.



Photo: Indigenous Peoples and communities living in forests organizing against harmful conservation laws in Thailand.

Indigenous-led consultation and capacity-building processes

Having been historically excluded from NBSAP development, Indigenous leaders formed a task force, mapped organizations, held forums and collaborated to ensure they would have input into this revision process. This work included capacity-building and advocacy for biodiversity and Indigenous rights laws, though the latter faced political obstacles.

The Indigenous Task Force, led by the IMPECT Association, was established to monitor the NBSAP process and identify the agencies involved in developing the fifth NBSAP. It includes four representatives of Indigenous organizations, an academics knowledgeable about CBD issues, and an Indigenous member of Parliament:

- Ms. Nittaya Earkanna from IMPECT Association
- Mr. Kittisak Rattanakrajansri from Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF)
- Ms. Pirawan Wongnithisathaporn from AIPP
- Dr. Prasert Trakansuphakorn from PASD
- Prof. Surichai Wungaew from Chulalongkorn University
- Mr. Manop Keereephuwadol, a member of Parliament.

A national forum on international agreements on biodiversity and climate change of concern to Indigenous Peoples, held on 19

December 2023 in the Parliament Building. It was led by the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT) with the participation of members of Parliament. ONEP was invited to participate, and a representative from the climate change department joined the event - but no one from the NBSAP revision team. The forum identified weaknesses in the previous NBSAP, as well as ways for the House of Representatives and organizations and networks related to Indigenous Peoples to cooperate and engage in the NBSAP process. Notably, Indigenous leaders later found out ONEP had hosted a consultation with diverse stakeholders, including civil society, on the same day, but Indigenous Peoples' representatives had not been invited.



Photos: Herbal medicine (above) and organic coffee (below) by Indigenous women in Northern Thailand.



A meeting with WWF Thailand, with support from the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), to discuss the Transformative Pathways Project, which focuses on KMGBF Target 3 (“Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas”)³ and explore a potential collaboration with the IMPECT Association and PASD. With support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), WWF Thailand is actively engaged in areas such as research, community engagement and policy advocacy around Target 3. Sida advised WWF Thailand to prioritize the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, emphasizing the integration of Indigenous knowledge into conservation strategies and ensuring that communities benefit from sustainable practices.

An internal forum to develop proposals from Indigenous Peoples regarding targets and indicators, with representatives from various Indigenous Peoples organizations, including Indigenous women’s and youth organizations.

Four capacity-building sessions for young Indigenous leaders, focusing on key topics relevant to Indigenous communities, such as environmental communication, international conventions related to Indigenous rights, the CBD, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and KMGBF Target 3. The goal was to help these leaders to effectively communicate and advocate for biodiversity issues at both the local and national levels. The sessions included guest speakers from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a key organization in developing strategies and plans for Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

These Indigenous-led activities highlighted several weaknesses in previous NBSAPs:

- **Insufficient involvement** of Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations in planning and decision-making processes;
- **Inadequate data** collection and monitoring frameworks to assess the progress and impact of biodiversity initiatives;
- **A fragmented and disjointed approach to biodiversity management**, with actions often isolated from other environmental and development policies;
- **Limited financial and technical resources** allocated for the effective implementation of NBSAP initiatives;
- **Low public awareness** and understanding of biodiversity issues and the objectives of the NBSAP among various stakeholders;
- **Difficulties in aligning the NBSAP** with existing national and local policies, which resulted in inconsistencies and gaps in implementation;
- **Lack of robust frameworks for evaluating the effectiveness** of actions taken under the NBSAP, hindering adaptive management; and
- **Insufficient training and capacity-building programs** for government agencies, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs and local communities to enhance their biodiversity management skills.

Indigenous Peoples' contributions to the NBSAP

At the UAE-led consultation, Indigenous women leaders were in the forefront to share their work and experiences from the grassroots level. For instance, an Indigenous woman from Southern Thailand offered insights from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples living by the sea, highlighting their unique knowledge and culture associated with marine and coastal areas. She emphasized that fisheries are not merely a livelihood, but an integral part of their way of life. Another Indigenous woman, from Northern Thailand, noted the importance of documenting Indigenous knowledge, stressing that the government needs to understand how Indigenous Peoples safeguard the forests.

Indigenous Peoples submitted inputs directly to UNDP and UAE. They emphasized the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' land rights, knowledge and roles in biodiversity conservation. They called for documenting and integrating Indigenous land use and resource management practices in national plans, supporting community-led restoration and conservation efforts, and ensuring inclusive governance through platforms that involve Indigenous Peoples, women and youth.

The recommendations also highlighted the need for legal reforms, protection of customary livelihoods, and safeguards against harmful development activities. They advocated for gender-responsive policies, benefit-sharing mechanisms, and increased financial support for Indigenous-led initiatives. They also stressed the importance of promoting community-based education and of ensuring that environmental laws uphold human rights and Indigenous self-determination.

Below are specific recommendations submitted by Indigenous Peoples for each target under the fifth NBSAP. Collectively, Indigenous Peoples also suggested additional relevant agencies that should be included as key stakeholders in implementing the NBSAP to ensure a human rights-based approach and a respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights and knowledge: the National Human Rights Commission, the National Council of Indigenous Peoples of Thailand, IMPECT Association, Sirindhorn Anthropology Center (SAC), UN Women, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Justice.

Target 1

- Document and compile land management and spatial planning by Indigenous Peoples, including land demarcation, with connections to government agencies and academics.
- Preserve cultural landscapes that honor traditional ways of life and non-state-defined forest management systems.
- Support and create incentives for environmentally friendly land use and the creation of green spaces, while reducing the number of forest areas designated for mining concessions, dams and monoculture plantations.

Recommended indicators

- Number of national or local discussion forums organized to encourage participation from Indigenous Peoples, women, youth and local communities.
- Number of documents that categorize land and marine area management by Indigenous Peoples in national spatial planning.

Target 2

- Document and support the restoration and management of land and coastal areas (using an ecosystem-based approach) by Indigenous Peoples in their territories.
- Certify inclusive processes for initiating area restoration projects, especially in the case of Indigenous and/or traditional lands.
- Seek fair and sustainable co-management and co-governance models for protected areas.
- Create spaces for continuous dialogue and communication among the government, environmental regulators and other stakeholders.
- Establish conflict resolution mechanisms, employing both direct and indirect strategies.
- Co-manage both protected and non-protected areas, creating a database and ensuring participation.
- Provide land rights as a crucial factor for sustainable land use and the conservation of plants, animals and insects; relying solely on aerial maps poses a problem for the land rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Apply international mechanisms and laws concerning human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Consider areas that have already been declared protected areas, allowing communities to manage them themselves or through co-management.

Recommended indicators:

- Number of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes implemented before the planning of new protected area declarations.
- Number of people or communities who have been evicted from their traditional lands or subjected to discrimination based on gender, race or religion.
- Number of conservation or protected areas managed by Indigenous Peoples that have been recognized or certified.

Target 3

- Support documentation of effective Indigenous practices for maintaining and recovering genetic diversity (in the current situation).
- Integrate traditional use action plans at the national level.
- Support the documentation, verification and certification of Indigenous practices for sustainable resource use, including knowledge and context of use, harvesting and trade.
- Promote meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the participation of women's groups and women's representatives.
- Address concerns over invasive and introduced species that may have benefits, but are also harmful, including policy-promoted species such as foreign pines and eucalyptus, invasive fish species that threaten local fish, and the Mexican sunflower.

Recommended indicators:

- Number of supported documentations for Indigenous practices that are effective in maintaining and restoring genetic diversity (in situ), with consideration for the role of Indigenous women in preserving traditional seeds.

Target 4

- Clearly choose whether national agricultural promotion policies will support farming practices that protect the environment, or chemical-based agriculture; if national policies do not clearly promote practices aligned with nature, they will exacerbate biodiversity loss, climate change and other environmental problems.

Recommended indicators:

- Quantity of agricultural chemical purchased by Thailand.
- Number and size of projects or interventions related to nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change (measured in hectares, square kilometers, or specific designs), including exemplary practices from Indigenous Peoples' projects and operations.

Target 5

- Provide government support for and promote community enterprises, small-scale agriculture and fisheries run by Indigenous Peoples, integrating innovation and biovalue addition.
- Promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to use resources sustainably by improving and amending relevant laws and policies.
- Manage biodiversity based on Indigenous customs and practices.
- Educate the next generation through school curricula that integrate Indigenous ways of life.

Recommended indicators:

- Number of traditional occupations and customary livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples that are protected.

Target 6

- Ensure the well-being of women and youth in protected or conservation areas (food security and sovereignty).
- Promote environmentally friendly, conservation-based production, such as rotational farming, organic farming and agroforestry.
- Promote community-based, sustainable eco-cultural tourism.
- Promote the dynamism and innovation of organic agricultural products from traditional and conservation-based forest products, along with local products and local brands that reflect local identity.

Recommended indicators:

- Number of projects that promote women's empowerment and entrepreneurship opportunities in various supply chains and sectors based on biodiversity, supporting sustainable management and production practices.
- Number of forest and marine areas managed by Indigenous Peoples.

Target 7

- Ensure gender equity in access to benefits and benefit-sharing tools, as appropriate.
- Protect Indigenous knowledge and wisdom

Recommended indicators:

- Amount of funding from protected or conservation areas allocated to Indigenous Peoples.

Target 8

Recommended indicator:

- Voluntary initiatives by Indigenous Peoples, supported by the government at all levels, that aim to achieve at least xx of national biodiversity targets.

Target 9

- Establish a funding plan with targets or a budget level to support the gender-responsive implementation of the KMGBF and the Gender Action Plan.

Recommended indicators:

- Number of projects or budgets from the public or private sector that support conservation activities and sustainable resource use by Indigenous Peoples.
- Number of financial and technical support initiatives available to promote a gender-responsive approach in biodiversity-related policies, plans, strategies and actions. This includes best practices to facilitate access to finance for grassroots women's organizations, as well as Indigenous Peoples.

Target 10

Recommended indicators:

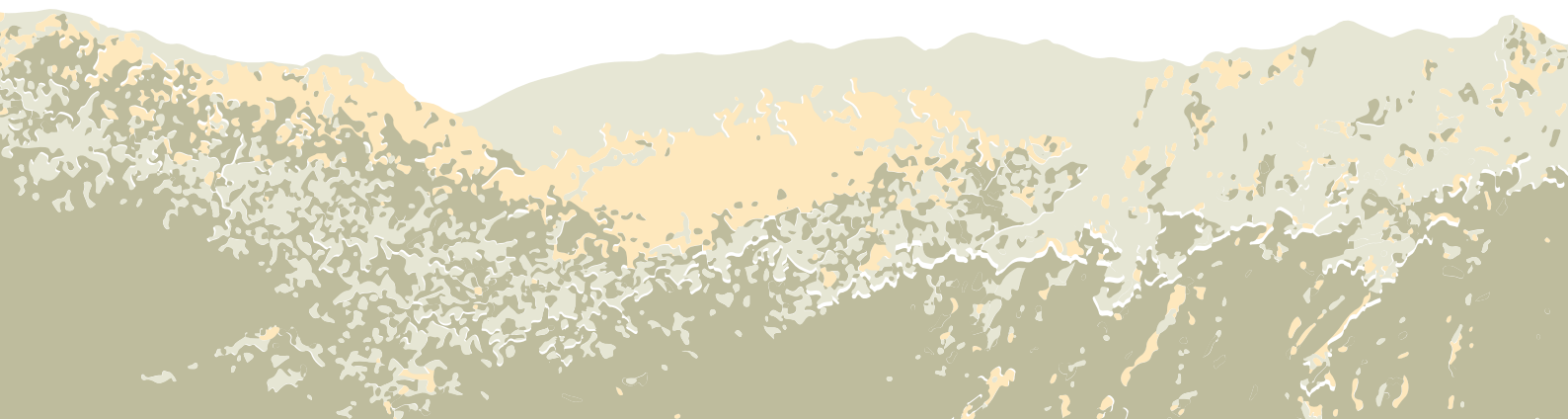
- Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) legislative bodies; (b) public services; and (c) judiciary, disaggregated by gender, age, persons with disabilities, and population groups.
- Number of environmental rights defenders (individuals or groups) whose rights have been violated, disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- Number of policies, mechanisms and tools to promote and protect human rights and women's rights in particular.
- Adopt the indicators specified in Decision 15/6, and also four original indicators from Resolutions XIII/28 and 15/22:
 - Trends in linguistic diversity and the number of speakers of Indigenous languages.
 - Trends in changes in land use and tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - Trends in traditional or customary occupations.
 - Trends in the level of respect for traditional knowledge and practices, facilitated through the participation of Indigenous Peoples, and with protective measures in place in the implementation of national-level strategic plans.

Target 11

- Recognize and incorporate the knowledge and wisdom of Indigenous Peoples.
- Promote trends in respecting Indigenous knowledge and practices, facilitated through the participation of Indigenous Peoples, and with protective measures in place in the implementation of national-level strategic plans.

Target 12

- Consider CBD Articles 8j and 10c.
- Consider Indigenous Peoples' recommendations regarding the draft Biodiversity Act.
- Review environmental laws and policies to ensure they are up to date, respect human rights, and promote community-based management.



Additional policy advocacy efforts

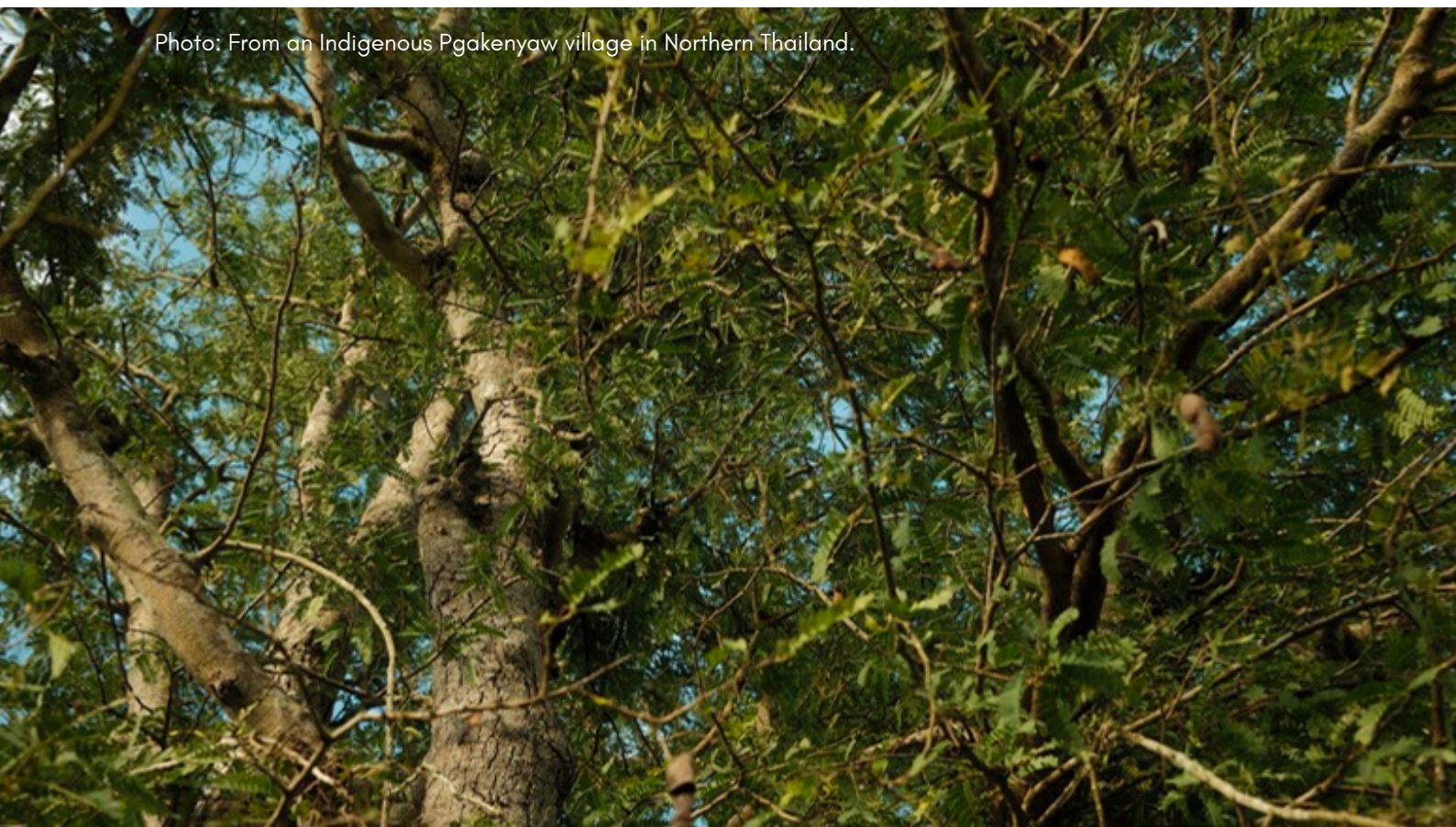
In parallel with their work on the NBSAP, Indigenous Peoples continued to participate in other policy advocacy efforts:

Follow-up on the draft Law on Biodiversity, which underwent public hearings in 2023 and aims to establish a comprehensive framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Indigenous Peoples participated in the public consultation process and submitted proposals to the relevant agencies, but they have yet to see any progress. Indigenous leaders recently learned that the draft legislation is currently under review by the Decree and do not know when will be finalized.

Indigenous Peoples have expressed concerns that this legislation was drafted under the old paradigm of “state monopoly”, not under the new paradigm for natural resource management, which is “multistakeholder management”. This new approach particularly emphasizes the acknowledgment and promotion of the important role of women, who must be involved in decision-making at all levels, as mentioned in the preamble of the CBD.⁴

Advocacy on draft legislation on Indigenous Peoples’ rights: Indigenous Peoples have also been mobilizing around legislative reform to secure broader recognition of their rights. On August 7, 2025, the Thai Parliament passed the Act on the Protection and Promotion of the Ethnic Way of Life, a landmark achievement marking the country’s first law focused on Indigenous Peoples’ rights. The bill, introduced through multiple drafts by political parties and Indigenous leaders, followed over a year of negotiation. The bill is seen as a major symbolic and political step, reinforcing calls for meaningful inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in national processes such as the NBSAP.

Photo: From an Indigenous Pgakenyaw village in Northern Thailand.





Outcomes of Indigenous Peoples' Engagement with the NBSAP

Informal communications with UAE, the consultant supporting the NBSAP development process, resulted in UAE highlighting gaps concerning Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous knowledge in its report to the government. UAE also recommended creating platforms for ongoing dialogue between government agencies and Indigenous Peoples, noting the need for their greater participation in planning and decision-making processes. In addition, UAE emphasized the importance of incorporating Indigenous knowledge and practices into biodiversity management frameworks. However, the implementation of these suggestions was contingent upon the acceptance and approval of the Cabinet.

In the official NBSAP, the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (CIPT) is recognized as one of the agencies responsible for implementation. Indigenous Peoples are also recognized in several targets. Target 1 recognizes Indigenous Peoples as stakeholders whose land use practices should be considered in spatial planning. Target 2 on conservation, protection and restoration recognizes the rights and responsibilities of Indigenous Peoples. Target 5 on the bio-based economy recognizes Indigenous Peoples' rights to biological resources. Target 9 on finance and incentives includes Indigenous Peoples in collective action for biodiversity. Target 10 on data and target 11 on research and capacity both recognize Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and FPIC, and they promotes equitable decision-making and access to information.



While such recognition is important and a major opportunity for Indigenous Peoples, the mechanisms for implementation and their operationalization will be critical to ensuring that progress towards the targets is adequately monitored.




Furthermore, as a result of persistent lobbying and engagement with ONEP, Indigenous Peoples have also been included as part of the drafting team of the Thailand OECM Guidelines. However, the drafting team has only met irregularly, with limited time and space for the Indigenous representatives to make meaningful contributions.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The KMGBF has created space for discussions on human rights within the realm of environmental issues. Following up on the adoption of the new NBSAP, there may be pressure from donors and UNDP for Thailand to hold separate discussions or consultations with women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.

Conducting preparatory meetings and capacity-building sessions was helpful to build communities' understanding of the KMGBF and the NBSAP development process. This helped Indigenous advocates to engage effectively in the consultations. Still, it was challenging, particularly for Indigenous youth, to understand the technical language used in national policies and global-level discussions. This made it difficult to connect the policy discourse with grassroots experience and knowledge. Further, there is still a need for more Indigenous youth representatives. Internal discussion may be needed on how to groom youth to engage in environmental processes in their country.

In general, Indigenous organizations had limited capacity to engage with the NBSAP process, particularly given the lack of access to information. Even when Indigenous Peoples representatives were invited to official consultations, the invitation usually came with little advance time for confirmation and preparation. Many meetings and consultations were held online, or within a short time (half day), leaving little space and time for Indigenous Peoples to speak up and make an effective intervention.



By far the greatest challenge with regard to the NBSAP is the continued lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their rights.

Photos: Indigenous textile products in Northern Thailand.

Moreover, Indigenous Peoples often have to raise their own funds to cover the costs associated with such participation. This is a particular concern when Indigenous Peoples use their limited resources to travel from their communities to attend events, but are unable to participate meaningfully and effectively.

In addition, Indigenous Peoples have some concerns that the government's focus on economic development will continue to undermine the value of biodiversity; there is need to address the actions of the private sector as well, as they will affect the effective implementation of the NBSAP.

By far the greatest challenge with regard to the NBSAP, however, is the continued lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their rights. There are multiple references to Indigenous Peoples in the plan, but still no specific national laws and policies that recognize Indigenous Peoples' rights. Issues concerning Indigenous Peoples and their rights continue to be seen as sensitive and a matter of national security, and some stakeholders deny the existence of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand. Clearer legal frameworks are needed to affirm Indigenous Peoples' rights and protect their contributions to biodiversity conservation. Existing policies may not adequately integrate Indigenous knowledge and practices, resulting in a disconnect between community initiatives and national strategies.

The Indigenous Peoples legislation was being drafted and debated at the same time as the NBSAP revision process. This may explain ONEP's limited communication with Indigenous Peoples - which, in turn, limited their ability to make their voices heard in the NBSAP process.

Similarly, and even with CIPT named as one of the agencies in charge of NBSAP implementation, Indigenous Peoples are not being treated as implementation partners, despite their contributions both in policy and in action. While other major actors, such as WWF Thailand, and other civil society sectors, such as youth and women, are being recognized as implementation partners and invited as speakers and resource persons in different events, Indigenous Peoples continue to be sidelined.

Along with correcting this problem, Indigenous Peoples would like the government to establish mechanisms to monitor progress on the NBSAP and hold the state accountable for its commitments to their rights under the NBSAP, emphasizing the importance of transparency and community oversight.

In conclusion, Indigenous Peoples continue to call for more meaningful participation in the NBSAP implementation. There are ongoing concerns about the lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples' land rights, and the inadequate support for community-led conservation initiatives that are closely tied to their livelihoods. Strengthening legal frameworks, ensuring state support, and building the capacity of Indigenous communities, especially women and youth, remain key priorities. Finally, mechanisms for monitoring and accountability are needed to ensure the state upholds its commitments and allows for greater transparency and community oversight in biodiversity governance.

Even with the Council of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand named as one of the agencies in charge of NBSAP implementation, Indigenous Peoples are still not being treated as implementation partners, despite their contributions both in policy and in action.



Photos: Farmland in an Indigenous village in Northern Thailand.

Endnotes

[1] See section 5.3 and figure 5-1 in: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (2024). Thailand's National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2027. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Bangkok.

<https://www.undp.org/thailand/publications/national-biodiversity-action-plan-2023-2027>.

[2] See, e.g.: Wachpanich, N. (2025). Will Thailand finally recognise its six million indigenous citizens? HaRDstories, 17 May. <https://hardstories.org/stories/minority-rights/will-thailand-finally-recognise-its-six-million-indigenous-citizens>.

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[3] See <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/3>.

[4] See <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-00>.



Photo: A symbol used by Pgakenyaw Indigenous farmers as part of a ritual for successful harvest.



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The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1992 by Indigenous Peoples' movements. AIPP is committed to the cause of promoting and defending Indigenous Peoples' rights and human rights and articulating issues of relevance to Indigenous Peoples. At present, AIPP has 46 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 Indigenous Peoples' national alliances/networks (national formations), and 30 local and sub-national organizations. Of this number, 16 are ethnic based organizations, six Indigenous Women organizations, four Indigenous Youth organizations, and one organization of Indigenous Persons with Disabilities.



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