29 August to 2 September 2026
6th IKPA Conference, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

HUGU[1] DECLARATION 2026

INDIGENOUS YOUTH DECLARATION 2026

Preamble

We honor our ancestors, elders and knowledge holders, whose courage and wisdom sustain our Peoples and guide our responsibilities to current and future generations. We remember those who have sacrificed their lives defending our lands, territories, resources and collective rights.

We, over 100 participants representing Indigenous Youth from across Asia, including Indigenous Women, Indigenous Persons with Disabilities and Indigenous Persons with Diverse Sexual Orientations, Gender Identities and Expressions and Sex Characteristics, came together at the 6th Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKPA) Conference in Sabah, Malaysia, from August 29 to September 2, 2026. Coming from the Mekong, South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia, we shared our lived realities, knowledge, learnings, challenges, achievements and our shared vision for the future of our Peoples, lands, territories and resources.

[1] *Hugu* means "foundation" in the language of the Dusun Indigenous community of Sabah, Malaysia.

Across Asia, Indigenous Youth face interconnected and intersecting systems of violence, dispossession, cultural erasure and environmental injustice.

We carry the heavy burdens of ongoing conflict, militarization, criminalization, red-tagging, enforced disappearances, forced conscription and displacement. We endure intergenerational trauma caused by historical and structural dispossession, land grabbing and the rapid expansion of extractive industries, mega-infrastructure, tourism and conservation projects implemented without Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Systems of exploitation, including commercially driven microfinance debt, forced migration, human trafficking, online scam exploitation, digital harms and the commercial appropriation of our knowledge, threaten our safety and community cohesion. Mainstream education systems marginalize our mother tongues, oral histories and traditional knowledge, skills and practices, leading to high dropout rates, cultural disconnection and the devaluation of Indigenous livelihoods.

Moreover, as the climate crisis, disasters and environmental degradation intensify, our communities bear the brunt of ecological loss while remaining excluded from adaptation and disaster resilience mechanisms.

Asia and the Pacific is home to more than 60% of the world's youth, approximately 700 million young people, yet reliable disaggregated data on Indigenous Youth remain limited.[2] This lack of recognition and data invisibility perpetuates our marginalization, leading to systemic underfunding and exclusion from decision-making processes. Indigenous Youth sustain, revitalize and carry forward the movement. This work must be matched with sufficient, direct, accessible and sustained resources that respond to our rights, priorities and self-determined initiatives.

[2] See https://www.unescap.org/resources/youth-policy-toolbox

Indigenous Youth are not the leaders tomorrow; we are the leaders of today.

We are holders and transmitters of the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, storytellers, cultural custodians, climate leaders, biodiversity protectors, environmental and human rights defenders, community organizers and change agents. We connect the knowledge and wisdom of our ancestors and elders with contemporary skills, technologies and forms of advocacy, while carrying the responsibility to protect and transmit our knowledge, identity and values to future generations. The first Indigenous Youth Agents of Change Award at the 6th IKPA Conference recognizes the leadership, innovation and contributions of Indigenous Youth.

As we carry forward the collective commitments of earlier IKPA gatherings, including the E-Sak Ka Ou Declaration (2023), the Tohmle Statement (2024) and the Tano Batak Declaration (2025), we reaffirm the inherent and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), including our rights to self-determination, lands, territories, waters and resources, culture and identity, participation through our own representative institutions and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Our lands, territories and resources are not commodities. They are living sources of identity, spirituality, knowledge, food, health, language and belonging. The survival of Indigenous Youth and future generations is inseparable from the health of our ecosystems.

We reaffirm that Indigenous Peoples are distinct and collective rightsholders under international law. Our Indigenous identity, distinctness and collective rights, as affirmed by the UNDRIP, must not be diluted through conflation with other groups or misrepresented in ways that undermine our rights. We therefore reject the use of the combined term and acronym “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” (IPLC), which conflates two distinct groups. It

risks weakening the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' specific identity and rights. Where reference to both groups is necessary, "Indigenous Peoples" and "local communities" should be stated separately.[3]

We further recall the rights, obligations and commitments reflected in international human rights instruments and relevant climate, biodiversity and labour frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of Indigenous Women and Girls, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These international instruments affirm the rights of Indigenous Peoples and recognize the need to address discrimination and ensure our full, effective and meaningful participation in decisions affecting Indigenous Peoples' rights, lives and communities.



We do not seek a seat at the table only as stakeholders or beneficiaries. We seek to dismantle systems that exclude us and assert our position as rightsholders, decision-makers and partners in shaping, planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the laws, policies and programs that affect our lives, communities, lands and futures. We demand proportional representation in state mechanisms. We demand the power to shape agendas, take part in decision making, lead solutions and hold decision-makers accountable.

Achievements of the Indigenous Youth Movement

As an Indigenous Youth movement across four subregions of Asia, we have made significant achievements in strengthening leadership, revitalizing cultures, developing

[3] See https://aippnet.org/2026/09/02/asia-indigenous-peoples-pact-aipp-position-paper-conflation-indigenous-peoples-local-communities/

strategic communication, engaging youth and elders and advocating for the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Through youth gatherings and exchanges, we have strengthened our networks, solidarity and collective voices.

Our movement has supported cultural revitalization by reconnecting the younger generations with their communities and cultural practices through rituals, storytelling, music, arts and other forms of Indigenous cultural expression. Arts and music have become important tools for sharing Indigenous cultures with wider audiences and engaging policymakers on our reciprocal relationships with nature and our contributions to climate action and biodiversity protection. Indigenous Youth, including Indigenous Persons with Disabilities and Indigenous Persons with Diverse Sexual Orientations, Gender Identities and Expressions and Sex Characteristics, are also documenting Indigenous practices, values, wisdom, historical narratives, contemporary challenges and community action plans.



Indigenous Youth have become more actively engaged in national, regional and international advocacy. We support elders in raising Indigenous concerns, bring Indigenous world views into policy discussions and advocate for the implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights. We have engaged in and influenced national and international policies such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions.

Youth-led community and cultural learning exchange have strengthened relationships among Indigenous communities. Indigenous Youth have used International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples and other platforms to advocate for our rights and mobilize around the protection of lands, territories and resources. Mainstream and digital media have provided additional tools to challenge the violations of our rights and show the strength of our movement. Through these efforts, young people are returning to their communities and applying their knowledge, skills and experiences to support local development, cultural revitalization, Indigenous rights and community-led action.

Our Commitments to Collective Action

We commit to carrying this Declaration back to our countries, territories, organizations and communities and translating it into action at the local and national levels. We will promote its priorities, strengthen youth-led implementation, monitor progress and hold ourselves and relevant duty-bearers accountable for the commitments in this Declaration.

Indigenous Youth across Asia will strengthen regional cooperation by working collectively on shared priorities, including land and territorial rights, climate change, biodiversity and environmental justice, Indigenous languages and cultural revitalization and traditional and intergenerational knowledge. We will continue to promote youth leadership and human rights through digital communication and storytelling and use regional and international advocacy to amplify our voices and perspectives.

We commit to strengthening regional platforms and networks, such as the Asia Indigenous Youth Platform and Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network, to expand spaces for collaboration, knowledge exchange and collective action. Regular in-person and online regional youth exchanges build trust, solidarity and long-term partnerships among Indigenous Youth.

Indigenous Youth cooperation should be grounded not only in advocacy and networking, but also in Indigenous worldviews, relationships and responsibilities. We will strengthen our relationships with our ancestral lands and create spaces for intergenerational learning between youth, elders and those who hold the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

This work also includes decolonization efforts that challenge systems that devalue Indigenous identities, knowledge and ways of living, while strengthening Indigenous self-determination and community-led solutions. Joint and participatory research can support the documentation of the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples as well as our challenges, experiences and solutions. This will inform advocacy, policymaking and sustainable community-led development across Asia.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND KEY MESSAGES

Governments must fulfill their legal obligations and political commitments under international instruments, declarations and agreements. United Nations bodies, regional and international institutions, development partners, funders, donors, conservation organizations, civil society organizations, the media and the private sector must also ensure that their policies, funding, programs, projects and investments respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, uphold our right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, prevent discrimination and harm, and support the self-determined priorities and leadership of Indigenous Youth.

We therefore call upon Governments, United Nations bodies, regional institutions, development partners, funders, donors, conservation organizations, civil society organizations, the media and the private sector to translate their commitments into concrete, measurable and accountable action. Our specific demands are as follows:

We call on Governments of Asia to:

Recognize Indigenous Peoples as distinct rightsholders and recognize intersectional identities

Indigenous Peoples should not be treated simply as a category of "local community". Governments must recognize our collective identity, customary territories, traditional governance systems and land management practices. They must also ensure that Indigenous Persons of diverse genders, ages, disabilities, and sexual orientations, including those with multiple and intersecting identities such as Indigenous Women with Disabilities or Indigenous Queer Persons, are protected from discrimination and able to fully exercise their rights.

Guarantee legal identity and citizenship

Governments must ensure that all Indigenous individuals and communities have full and unobstructed access to legal identity documents and citizenship rights without discrimination or barriers, enabling their full civic participation and protection under the law.

Strengthen Indigenous village governance

Governments must recognize traditional leaders, customary institutions and governance bodies of Indigenous communities as legitimate representatives of Indigenous interests and protect them from political pressure or coercion, particularly in decisions concerning lands and resources.

Recognize the rights and leadership of young Indigenous Women and ensure inclusive implementation

Governments must uphold the rights of Indigenous Women and Girls and implement CEDAW General Recommendation No. 39. They must adopt an equity-based approach that recognizes intersecting identities and barriers and ensures the meaningful participation, leadership and decision making of Indigenous Women of diverse ages, disabilities, sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions and sex characteristics.

Give customary law explicit legal recognition

Governments should legally recognize Indigenous Peoples' customary laws, governance systems and community-based rules concerning forests, land, water, wildlife, agriculture, cultural heritage and the collective use and sharing of natural resources. Such recognition must ensure that customary laws and institutions have a meaningful role in decision making and are not undermined by conflicting laws, regulations, government management plans or administrative practices.

Protect Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories from harmful development

Governments must enforce an automatic freeze on commercial leasing, logging, extractive activities and other projects on Indigenous Peoples' ancestral lands without respecting Indigenous Peoples' rights and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Governments should maintain transparent public registries of land claims and provide accessible, no-cost support for Indigenous communities to map and legally secure their ancestral lands. Governments and the private sector must ensure that social and environmental impact assessments are conducted and made accessible to affected communities before mega-infrastructure, agricultural, energy-transition and other projects are planned or implemented on their ancestral lands.

Require meaningful Free, Prior and Informed Consent before every decision affecting Indigenous Peoples

Where a protected area, development project, biodiversity corridor or other government decision affects Indigenous customary territory, Governments must require Free, Prior and Informed Consent. A consultation after the decision has effectively been made must not be treated as sufficient consent. This requires information in appropriate languages, sufficient time for community deliberation and respect for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making institutions.

Strengthen disaggregated data on Indigenous Youth

Governments must collect and publish reliable data disaggregated by Indigenous identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics, with appropriate privacy, confidentiality and safety safeguards.

Data collection must respect Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination and control over their data, and must not expose Indigenous individuals or communities to discrimination, surveillance or other harm, following the Asian Framework on Indigenous Knowledge and Data Sovereignty.

Create genuine co-management institutions

Protected-area management committees should give Indigenous communities formal authority over matters such as customary harvesting, rotational agriculture, forest monitoring, sacred sites, fire management and local enforcement. Existing experiences of participatory mapping of customary land-use for protected area zoning should be recognized as foundations for equitable co-management.

Allow customary rules to inform conservation regulation

To fully fulfill our obligations under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples over our ancestral lands, territories and resources, governments and conservation agencies must cease the default prohibition of customary land and resource management. Demonstrated sustainable practices, such as rotational land use, seasonal harvesting and community forestry, must be formally incorporated into official conservation strategies and governed through collaborative decision-making processes with mutually agreed ecological boundaries.

Create and implement accessible dispute-resolution mechanisms

When state laws, land-use regulations or development initiatives conflict with customary rules and land rights, the default response must not be criminal enforcement. Local dispute-resolution bodies, composed of community representatives, traditional Indigenous authorities, relevant government officials and independent experts, should facilitate mediated solutions, while judicial systems must remain accessible for serious rights violations. Governments must ensure legal protection, public transparency and timely surveying of Indigenous land claims and customary territories.

Respect that Indigenous culture is not a commodity

Traditions, attires, music, ornaments, ceremonies and cultural expressions must not be used for entertainment, tourism or commercial promotion without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent and control of Indigenous Peoples concerned.

Decolonize education through the inclusion of Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples systems

Governments must integrate Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples systems into curricula at all levels of education, recognizing Indigenous Peoples as knowledge holders and ensuring that our knowledge, world views, languages, histories,

customary practices and relationship with land and nature are accurately represented, respected and taught as legitimate knowledge systems alongside conventional academic knowledge.

Allocate public budgets to support Indigenous Youth

Governments should allocate adequate annual budget to support Indigenous Youth, including Indigenous Women, to carry out initiatives to protect lands, territories and resources. Support must strengthen Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and must not dilute recognition of our rights.

We recommend donors and funders to:

Provide direct, flexible, specific and long-term funding

Donors and funders should provide funding directly to Indigenous Youth-led organizations and initiatives through flexible and multi-year support. This allows youth to respond to emerging community needs, build strong organizations and sustain their work beyond short-term project cycles. Funding should reflect the specific realities, priorities and needs of Indigenous Youth in each country and community, and support Indigenous Youth agendas rather than externally imposed priorities.

Prioritize Indigenous Youth-led initiatives

Donors and funders should move beyond funding projects primarily designed and managed by external organizations and instead provide greater support to initiatives conceived, led and implemented by Indigenous Youth. This strengthens ownership, leadership, accountability and sustainability.

Invest in youth leadership, advocacy, education and community action

Greater investment is needed in leadership development, education, advocacy skills and grassroots action so Indigenous Youth can become confident leaders and contribute to positive change within our communities and at national, regional and international levels.

Strengthen digital, communication, storytelling and accessibility skills

Dedicated resources should support digital literacy, media, storytelling, communication and Indigenous-language content. They should ensure that advocacy materials and activities are accessible to Indigenous Persons with Disabilities, enabling all Indigenous Youth to participate equally.

Provide dedicated support for Indigenous Youth facing multiple barriers

Adequate funding should be available for Indigenous Persons with Disabilities and Indigenous Persons with Diverse Sexual orientations, Gender Identities and

Expressions, and Sex Characteristics to promote their rights, leadership, visibility, safety and meaningful participation in decision-making processes.

Fully fund participation in regional and international platforms

Indigenous Youth should have opportunities to participate fully and meaningfully in regional and international meetings, forums, conferences and advocacy spaces. Funding should cover the full costs of participation so that grassroots and marginalized youth are not excluded.

Remove administrative barriers to accessing grants

Donors and funders should make grant systems more accessible and culturally appropriate by accepting oral testimonies, video applications and Indigenous languages, particularly for grassroots organizations that may have limited experience with complex written proposals.

Address the root causes of poverty among Indigenous communities

Donors and funders should support initiatives that recognize and protect Indigenous Peoples' ancestral lands and territories, increase culturally respectful livelihood and economic opportunities and ensure access to culturally appropriate healthcare. These foundations are essential for Indigenous Youth and communities to build secure and sustainable futures.

We ask Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Communities to:

Support Indigenous Youth leadership

Support Indigenous Youth to actively participate in community governance, decision-making and policy processes. Indigenous Youth should not only be treated as beneficiaries or participants, but as contributors, leaders and decision-makers.

Strengthen intergenerational relationships and knowledge transmission

Build stronger relationships among Indigenous Youth, Elders, Girls, Persons with Disabilities and knowledge holders. Encourage the sharing and transmission of Indigenous languages, oral histories, Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, cultural practices and customary practices, while recognizing both the values of ancestral wisdom and the new perspectives, skills, technologies and ideas that youth bring.

Document and promote Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and our languages, cultures and customary practices

Many Indigenous languages and cultural practices are at risk of disappearing and community-led documentation is essential for their continued transmission.

Support Indigenous Youth to return to and contribute to their communities

Create supportive conditions and opportunities for returning youth to use their skills, knowledge and experiences in ways that strengthen community governance, livelihoods, cultural revitalization and community development.

Strengthen Indigenous Youth networks

Build and sustain regional solidarity among youth across diverse countries, languages and cultures to address common challenges, including land rights, discrimination, cultural erosion, climate change, limited political participation and lack of economic opportunities.

Strengthen an Indigenous Youth human rights platform

Support a dedicated space where Indigenous Youth can connect, exchange knowledge, seek support and take collective action on human rights issues.

Practice intersectional inclusion

Ensure that leadership, participation and community initiatives recognize that Indigenous Youth are not one homogeneous group. Community processes must recognize that, for instance, a young Indigenous woman with a disability may face different barriers from an Indigenous young man without a disability.

We ask UN Bodies and International Partners to:

Ensure meaningful and inclusive participation of Indigenous Youth in international processes

UN bodies and international partners should create real opportunities for Indigenous Youth to take part in international discussions, negotiations and decision-making processes that affect Indigenous Peoples, including within the United Nations, multilateral environmental agreements, human rights mechanisms and other global forums. Indigenous Youth should not be invited only to attend or represent their communities. We must have real opportunities to share our views, influence decisions and take leadership roles.

Recognize and support Indigenous Peoples' rights, territories, knowledge and Indigenous-led conservation

UN bodies and international partners must recognize the important role of Indigenous Peoples in protecting and sustainably managing biodiversity and respect our rights, governance systems, lands, territories and resources. They should support Indigenous-led conservation and stewardship and ensure that Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples is not taken, documented, used or commercialized without Free, Prior and Informed Consent and fair and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Support Indigenous Youth leadership in biodiversity, climate and human rights processes

UN bodies and international partners should dedicate opportunities, resources, training and other support to enable Indigenous Youth to participate in and lead biodiversity, climate change and human rights processes. They must recognize Indigenous Youth as rightsholders, knowledge holders, defenders of our communities, innovators and contributors to solutions.

Strengthen the implementation and monitoring of international commitments on Indigenous Peoples' rights

UN bodies and international partners should support governments and relevant institutions to implement and monitor international commitments, including UNDRIP, ILO Convention No. 169, CEDAW, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant conventions. These commitments should lead to real action at national and local levels, with the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Youth.

Provide direct, flexible, specific and long-term funding for Indigenous Youth

UN bodies and international partners should create and expand mechanisms that enable Indigenous Youth to access resources directly. Funding processes should be simple, accessible and flexible, with longer-term support and reporting requirements that are appropriate for Indigenous Youth organizations. Funding should respond to Indigenous Youth priorities and strengthen their leadership at community and at national, regional and international levels.

We ask Non-Governmental Organizations to:

Advocate for the protection of Indigenous Peoples' intellectual property rights

Support legal and policy reforms that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, territories and resources, cultures, and the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

Support Indigenous Youth without diluting our aspirations, visions and way of life.

Prioritize Indigenous Youth facing multiple barriers, particularly Indigenous Girls and Women with Disabilities.

Invest in institutional capacity of Indigenous Youth organizations through support in fundraising and project and financial management.

Coordinate joint campaigns with Indigenous Youth organizations and allocate time and resources for follow-up actions, monitoring and reporting on implementation following international conferences and advocacy processes.

Share power, not only resources
Include Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Youth, including young women, persons with disabilities and persons of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions and sex characteristics, in advisory, governance and executive bodies with meaningful participation and, where appropriate, decision-making and voting rights. Involve them in the design, implementation, evaluation and communication of programmes affecting their communities.

We ask Conservation Organizations to:

Recognize and protect Indigenous Peoples' rights
Conservation organizations must recognize and protect Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, territories and resources, cultures and Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples as fundamental to our identity, dignity and survival. Indigenous communities should have meaningful decision-making power over matters affecting their territories and resources.

Support Indigenous-led conservation
Conservation organizations must recognize and respect Indigenous definitions, priorities and aspirations for conservation without replacing or diluting them with external conservation models. Conservation approaches should respect Indigenous Peoples' own understanding of nature, relationships with their territories, and their livelihoods and cultural practices.

Build rights-based partnerships
Conservation organizations must ensure that conservation and development initiatives are grounded in respect, equality, partnership and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Indigenous Peoples should be partners and decision-makers, not simply beneficiaries or participants.

Invest in the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and community leadership
Conservation organizations should support the transmission of the Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, cultural practices and community-led solutions that contribute to biodiversity protection and sustainable resource management. Indigenous Youth and Elders should be supported to pass knowledge between generations and strengthen Indigenous-led stewardship.

Share funding and benefits directly with Indigenous communities
National and international conservation organizations must distribute funding and

benefits equitably and transparently to Indigenous communities, including Indigenous Youth, ensuring that conservation benefits contribute to education, healthcare, and other community-defined priorities.

We ask the Media to:

Recognize that Indigenous Youth are more than cultural symbols
Mainstream media should portray Indigenous Youth as rightsholders, knowledge holders, leaders and agents of change, not performers or representatives of “exotic” cultures.

Amplify Indigenous Youth voices
Media should give Indigenous Youth the space to speak about land and territorial rights, climate change, biodiversity, discrimination, cultural survival, self-determination and political participation.

AIPP

ASIA INDIGENOUS YOUTH PLATFORM

Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara

Adivasi Mahila Mahasangh
आदिवासी महिला महासंघ

ANGNA

Asia Pacific Indigenous Women and Girls with Disabilities Network
APIWDN

AWN
ADIVASI WOMEN'S NETWORK

AIPN

BELIA J.O.A.S





BOROK INDIGENOUS IPRA PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

CENTRO JUVENTUDE OVALIMA

BARISAN PEMUDA ADAT NUSANTAR

C.I.P.O
Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization

CIWA
Cambodia Indigenous Women Association



DCA
actalliance

gda
Gender Development Association

HIGHLANDERS ASSOCIATION RATANAKIRI



IRAM

Government of Ireland
International Development Programme

OUR CULTURE, OUR IDENTITY
IWFNEI

IWGIA

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เครือข่ายสตรีชนเผ่าแห่งประเทศไทย

JOAS

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KAPAEENG
Foundation

KATRIBU

KARBI HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Karen Network for Culture and Environment

NEFIN

2061

Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA)
Estd. 2010

Network of Indigenous Peoples in Thailand

NIWA

NIWF

NPMHR

PACOS Trust

P•K
Paraigu Kawataan

Papora Indigenous Development Association

PARTNERS FOR INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PHILIPPINES

POINT
Promotion Of Indigenous and Nature Together

The Samdhana Institute

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

TKN

TRINAMUL
UNNAYAN SANGSTHA

YFIN Nepal

ZO INDIGENOUS FORUM
AIZAWL : MIZORAM : INDIA
"We have Rights"