

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji strategi advokasi yang dilakukan oleh *Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand* (IWNT) dalam memperjuangkan hak-hak masyarakat adat di Thailand, khususnya perempuan adat, melalui perspektif *Transnational Advocacy Network* (TAN). IWNT merupakan organisasi yang aktif dalam mengadvokasi hak-hak perempuan adat dengan pendekatan lintas batas, bekerja sama dengan aktor lokal dan internasional, seperti *Manushya Foundation*, guna memperkuat suara komunitas adat dalam ranah kebijakan dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus deskriptif dan teknik pengumpulan data kepustakaan (*library research*). Kerangka analisis yang digunakan mengacu pada empat elemen TAN yang dikemukakan oleh Keck dan Sikkink, yaitu *information politics*, *symbolic politics*, *leverage politics*, dan *accountability politics*, serta konsep *feminisme interseksional* untuk memahami dinamika diskriminasi ganda yang dialami oleh perempuan adat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa IWNT berhasil meningkatkan partisipasi perempuan adat dalam proses pengambilan keputusan, memperoleh pengakuan kewarganegaraan, serta memperjuangkan hak atas tanah dan akses layanan publik. Namun demikian, IWNT juga menghadapi berbagai kendala seperti keterbatasan sumber daya, diskriminasi sosial, dan tantangan birokrasi. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya peran jaringan advokasi transnasional dalam mendukung pemberdayaan komunitas adat dan perempuan dalam menghadapi tantangan struktural dan ketidaksetaraan hak di Thailand.

Kata Kunci: *Transnational Advocacy Network*, *Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand*, masyarakat adat, feminisme interseksional, hak perempuan adat, Thailand.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the advocacy strategies employed by the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT) in promoting the rights of Indigenous peoples in Thailand, with a particular focus on Indigenous women, through the lens of the Transnational Advocacy Network (TAN) framework. IWNT is an organization committed to advancing Indigenous women's rights by engaging in cross-border collaboration with local and international actors, such as the Manushya Foundation, to amplify the voices of Indigenous communities in policy-making and sustainable development. This study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive case study approach and utilizes library research as the primary data collection technique. The analysis framework is based on the four elements of TAN proposed by Keck and Sikkink—information politics, symbolic politics, leverage politics, and accountability politics—as well as the concept of intersectional feminism to understand the layered discrimination experienced by Indigenous women. The findings reveal that IWNT has successfully enhanced the participation of Indigenous women in decision-making processes, advocated for citizenship recognition, and fought for land rights and access to public services. However, IWNT also faces significant challenges, including limited resources, social discrimination, and bureaucratic obstacles. These findings highlight the critical role of transnational advocacy networks in empowering Indigenous communities and women in addressing structural inequalities and rights violations in Thailand.

Keywords: *Transnational Advocacy Network, Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand, Indigenous peoples, intersectional feminism, Indigenous women's rights, Thailand.*

RINGKESAN

Panalungtikan ieu nincak kana strategi advokasi nu dipaké ku *Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand* (IWNT) dina memperjuangkeun hak-hak masarakat adat di Thailand, utamana hak-hak awéwé adat, maké pendekatan tina kerangka *Transnational Advocacy Network* (TAN). IWNT mangrupikeun organisasi nu komitmen pikeun ngaronjatkeun posisi jeung peran awéwé adat dina kahirupan sosial, ékonomi, jeung pulitik, kalawan gawé bareng jeung aktor lokal jeung internasional, saperti *Manushya Foundation*. Metodologi nu dipaké dina panalungtikan ieu nyaéta métode kualitatif ku pendekatan studi kasus déskriptif, sarta data dikumpulkeun ngaliwatan panalungtikan pustaka (*library research*). Kerangka analisis nu dipaké nyaéta opat elemen TAN nurutkeun Keck jeung Sikkink: *information politics*, *symbolic politics*, *leverage politics*, jeung *accountability politics*, sarta konsep *feminisme interseksional* pikeun ngajelaskeun diskriminasi nu dialaman ku awéwé adat tina sababaraha sisi. Hasil panalungtikan némbongkeun yén IWNT hasil ngaronjatkeun partisipasi awéwé adat dina prosés kaputusan, ngusahakeun pangakuan kawarganagaraan, sarta memperjuangkeun hak tanah jeung aksés kana palayanan publik. Sanajan kitu, IWNT ogé nyanghareupan rupa-rupa halangan, kayaning kakurangan sumber daya, diskriminasi sosial, jeung hambatan birokrasi. Panalungtikan ieu ngagambarkeun pentingna jaringan advokasi transnasional dina usaha nguatkeun komunitas adat jeung awéwé pikeun ngungkulan ketidakadilan struktural di Thailand.

Kecap Konci: *Transnational Advocacy Network*, *Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand*, masarakat adat, feminisme interseksional, hak awéwé adat, Thailand.