



# **Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - Thailand**



## Stakeholder Information

**Organisation Name**

Thailand

**Organisational Type**

Member State

**City and Country where Headquartered**

Bangkok, Thailand

**Focal Point Name**

Walliya Premchit

**Region**

Asia

**Twitter ID**

@ThailandUN



## 2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand pledges to continue to promote ratification of and accession to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by States. It remains gravely concerned about the continued use of anti-personnel mines and strongly condemns any such use by any actor. It further pledges to uphold its commitment to meet the humanitarian goal of the Convention - a world free from the use and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines - and to put an end to the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines through their complete eradication.	Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Luxembourg, Germany, Guatemala, Mexico, Serbia, Slovenia, Thailand, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Ukraine and Chile	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Thailand, a Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction, is one among the 82 mine affected states and has an original contaminated area of approximately 2,556 sq.km. under its jurisdiction. The Ministry of Defense has established Thailand Mine Action Center which works towards mine clearance. The current mine-cleared area is around 2,200 sq.km., leaving approximately 400 sq.km. to be cleared. There remain challenges for mine clearance in terms of implementation, including complicated topography, climate conditions, over estimation of contaminated areas and the use of traditional mine clearance technologies and methods which are time and resource consuming.

Despite these challenges, Thailand is determined to eradicate all anti-personnel mines in the contaminated areas through various actions, among others, by shifting from traditional clearance methodology to modern ones, strengthening community engagement in affected areas, providing victims with necessary assistance and enhancing cooperation at both the national and international levels.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access  
 Human resources/capacity  
 Information management/tools

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Shifting to more modern means to clear remaining anti-personnel mines in affected areas
- Strengthening community engagement in affected areas
- Providing victims with necessary assistance
- Enhancing cooperation at the national and international levels



**3B Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more regular and lawful opportunities for migration**

**Individual Commitments**

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand is committed to exploring the possibility of establishing an effective screening mechanism to distinguish those with genuine protection needs from economic migrants.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand is committed to providing birth registration for all children of migrants and displaced persons born in Thailand.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand is committed to strengthening legal or policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of irregular migrants.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand is committed to working with relevant parties to continue providing access to healthcare to displaced persons and migrants in Thailand.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand is committed to working with the international community in promoting economic and social development at country of origin and addressing the roots causes to prevent people from having to leave their homes.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

Thailand's 20-year National Strategy, in terms of security, aims to promote peace and security along the borders in an integrated and systematic manner, especially by developing effective immigration screening and monitoring systems, as well as surveys and demarcation processes.

The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) attaches great importance to improving access to and the delivery of healthcare services for foreign migrant workers and tourists. Moreover, it aims to enhance capacity building, knowledge sharing, exchange of best practices and strengthen cooperation to address international security threats, including illegal migration.

The Ministry of Justice has been appointed as a member of the Committee examining the obligation under the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Anti-Smuggling of Migrants (by Land, Sea and Air) Act is being drafted by the Committee with a view to enhancing the protection of migrants based on human rights, following recommendations by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Social Security Office (SSO) has improved its procedures concerning registration of foreign workers who have been permitted to work in Thailand. Currently workers from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar who are permitted to stay in Thailand temporarily are allowed to enroll in the Social Security Fund and the Workmen's Compensation Fund which in turn would enable them to seek medical treatment free of charge at registered hospitals.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

**3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**



- Data and analysis
- Human resources/capacity
- Strengthening national/local systems

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

Upcoming projects under the SSO Action Plan 2018 include, for example, promotion of better access to health services, health promotion and prevention of illnesses, dissemination of knowledge and information regarding social security schemes through various media outlets including social media as well as communication management. Since 2017, SSO has been continuously working with relevant agencies to establish one-stop service centers to facilitate the registration of workers from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar.

**6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.**

Thailand's Social Security Office (SSO) has taken part in various committees involved with the management of foreign workers and continuously reports progress to the Ministry of Labour, with a view to implementing the commitments made in the ILO and other relevant Conventions to which Thailand is a party.

**Keywords**

Migrants



## 3D Empower and protect women and girls

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand commits to ensure that its disaster management is inclusive of women and caters to the specific needs of women and girls as well as other vulnerable groups.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Thailand's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, through the work of the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, is tasked with the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all aspects of life. Women-related policies are guided mainly by the Women's Development Strategy under the National Economic and Social Development Plan as well as relevant international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly hold a biennial lecture series on international law on human rights and international humanitarian law. TRCS also disseminated IHL knowledge to more than 700 TRCS staff, volunteers, and officers from relevant organizations, many of whom were women working in disaster management field. During disasters or crises, TRCS deployed Rapid Assessment Teams to carry out Damage and Needs Assessments which always asked for specific needs of women and girls from community leaders and provided solutions as requested.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Multi-stakeholder coordination

#### 6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

TRCS hosted an academic forum on children's rights for TRCS officers on 21 July 2017.

#### Keywords

Gender, IHL compliance and accountability



### 3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

#### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand endorses the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disability in Humanitarian Action and commits toward its implementation.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will collect data on persons with disabilities, disaggregated by age and sex that are quantitative and qualitative, comparable, reliable and ethically collected.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will conduct a review of their humanitarian policy with the aim at correcting internal gaps in terms of inclusion of persons with disabilities.	Policy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will develop and implement advocacy and awareness raising programmes to enhance the understanding of the needs of persons with disabilities to all humanitarian actors willing to strengthen their response towards persons with disabilities.	Advocacy	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will develop capacity building and training programmes supporting persons with disabilities and relevant organizations to acquire skills and knowledge to empower their capacity of facing humanitarian crisis.	Capacity	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will develop capacity building and training programmes, as well as gather best practice examples, aiming to support humanitarian actors to improve their response in terms of inclusion of persons with disabilities.	Capacity	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will develop proposals for universal design in programming, policies and in all post-emergency reconstructions in order to strive to remove physical, communicational and attitudinal barriers and discrimination.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will ensure sufficient funding allocation to enable humanitarian actors, local and national organizations of persons with disabilities to respond to humanitarian crises.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Invest in Humanity
Thailand will foster participation of persons with disabilities in decision making and planning processes, including in appropriate coordination mechanisms of humanitarian response.	Operational	Leave No One Behind



Thailand will identify disability focal point and/or establish technical help desks, in order to mainstream the issue of disability within humanitarian aid programmes and manage specific actions for people with disabilities.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will make use of and support the development of improved and innovative methods of communication to ensure that persons with disabilities are reached during emergencies.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will review current national relief services to ensure they are accessible to persons with disabilities.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
Thailand will routinely consult with persons with disabilities and their representative organisations during assessment and design of humanitarian programs.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
With respect to guidelines on persons with disabilities in the humanitarian action, Thailand will support the development and implementation of global guidelines on disability inclusion in humanitarian action and commit to provide technical expertise and participate in the Core Group working on the development of global guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) carried out relief operations and cooperated with local authorities, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security as well as ICRC to provide primary healthcare, food and water for displaced persons in Rakhine State, Myanmar, and restored family links for displaced families. TRCS reviewed and adjusted relief services as necessary such as matching relief kit items to the vulnerable people's needs.

TRCS prepared minority groups for crisis. TRCS Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Program took into account persons with disabilities by individually identifying them and assigning individual assistants during crisis. They participated in DRR training, drills and creation of community's action plan. Altogether 195 communities participated in the program in 2017. Having hosted first aid training for 83 migrant domestic workers in Thailand in 2016 under the Rights of Migrants in Action, TRCS joined the project advisory committee to evaluate the success of the project in 2017 and cooperated with IFRC to create training media in English and Burmese. The SPHERE Handbook was printed in Thai to be distributed to disaster-prone communities and the general public.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Thailand's key legal and policy instruments all require that vulnerable groups with special needs must first be provided assistance in times of disasters or emergencies. Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) is central to Thailand's disaster management strategy and members of these groups are encouraged to participate in disaster preparedness.

**3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Data and analysis
- Strengthening national/local systems





**6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.**

Some of Thailand's national-level group specific plans also contain aspects related to disaster management such as the National Child and Youth Development Plan. The Ministry of Interior, as the focal point for the implementation of the Sendai Framework, has been implementing various international standards including the Incheon Strategy.

**Keywords**

Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Displacement



## 4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand will map existing humanitarian and national services to best prepare the referral and response to urgent basic and specific needs for all in case of crisis.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

#### Strengthening national/local leadership and systems

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) maintains close cooperation with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, in the sharing of relevant information, resources, or building capacity and also incorporated guidelines from the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda into the development of TRCS Action Plan for 2017-2021 for improved response to crisis and needs.

#### Other-4A

Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) has incorporated climate change adaptation and considerations into DRR activities and ran a public disaster awareness programme through various channels (television, radio, World Disaster Reduction Day, etc.) at both national and local levels. On 1 October 2017, TRCS, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and other partners held an event called "ASEAN Day for Disaster Management and International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2017" in Bangkok under the theme "Applying King Bhumibol's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy to Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### People-centered approaches (feedback mechanisms, community engagement, etc)

TRCS and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security planned to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to carry out the project "Senior Complex Bang Lamung 1", aimed at providing healthcare and rehabilitation for senior citizens and elderly bed-ridden patients as well as housing for other senior citizens. TRCS are also planning to organize training courses to volunteers and caregivers of the elderly.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.



## Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction, Local action, People-centred approach, Quality and accountability standards



## 4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand commits to ensure that its disaster management is inclusive of women and caters to the specific needs of women and girls as well as other vulnerable groups.	Operational	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Thailand is committed to developing a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Resilience in accordance with the Paris Agreement under UNFCCC.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
Thailand's new Disaster Risk Management Plan is aimed to systematically structure both national and local response capacities. In particular, the Plan stipulates the concepts of integrated emergency management, disaster loss and impact analysis, and "building back better" at its core.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation is Thailand's focal point for disaster management and has co-chaired the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation (ACDM). The Working Group meeting is conducted under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme. There are 6 priority projects as follows: (1) ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI), which aims at strengthening the implementation and promotion of a comprehensive approach in school safety programmes in ASEAN; (2) Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN, to ensure resilience of cities and urban centers to disasters and climate risks; (3) Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integration, which aims to strengthen institutional and policy frameworks on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) integration in the region; (4) Strengthening community resilience through Peer to Peer Learning (P2P Project); (5) ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance, which recognizes the need to incorporate disaster risk management into economic development agenda to ensure social and economic resilience; (6) ASEAN Science-based Disaster Management Platform; and (7) ASEAN Day for Disaster Management, to raise awareness on disaster management in the ASEAN region.



**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Data and analysis
- Human resources/capacity
- Multi-stakeholder coordination

### **Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction



## 5D Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand will ensure sufficient funding allocation to enable humanitarian actors, local and national organizations of persons with disabilities to respond to humanitarian crises.	Financial	Leave No One Behind Invest in Humanity

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

Examples of financial measures that have been put in place are: 1) 35 million baht have been allocated to the three southernmost provinces. Package includes extended soft-loan schemes, housing loans and emergency loans for the poor; 2) disaster loan schemes by government banks to help funding small businesses and; 3) elderly loans and reverse mortgages. The Ministry of Interior allocated the allowance of 14,644,876,800 Baht to 1,525,508 persons with disabilities outside Bangkok.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis  
 Funding amounts  
 Strengthening national/local systems

### Keywords

Disability, Humanitarian-development nexus