



# **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**

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## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

As a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Thailand fully commits to support the works of the Convention. The Royal Thai Government has voluntarily contributed CHF 10,000 annually to the APMBC's Implementation Support Unit (ISU). This annual pledge aims at enhancing the ISU's works under the Convention's obligations, which includes promoting the Convention's universalization through varieties of activities and projects organized by the ISU. For the past 20 years, the Royal Thai Government, through the Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC), has put its utmost effort to clear landmine and return safe land back to Thai people. Thailand fully commits to the obligations under the Convention and works to achieve the mine-free Thailand. To date, TMAC has returned over 86 per cent of contaminated areas back to communities.

At the 16th Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention, the Meeting has approved of Thailand's request for an extension of deadline to complete its clearance obligations until October 2023.

Thailand attaches great importance on the humanitarian consequences of land mines and have been continuously working towards the improvement of the livelihoods of mine victims. Thailand believes that the clearance works and victim assistance measures must go together in a holistic manner. Thailand also emphasizes on creating strong local community network, through Mine Risk Education (MRE) program, to gain public awareness and ensure that they understand the risks and are able to safely avoid the mine-danger.

### Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability, Strengthening local systems



## 3A Reduce and address displacement

### 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 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

#### Refugees

Although Thailand is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Thailand is highly committed to balancing between maintaining security and adhering to humanitarian principles.

To ensure that the Royal Thai Government can provide help to those in genuine need of protection, concerned Thai agencies have been working on the drafting of the Prime Minister's Office Administrative Measure on the Screening of Foreigners Who Enter the Kingdom and Cannot Return to the Country of Origin. The draft stipulates details on the establishment of a screening system to differentiate those in genuine need of protection from other groups such, as illegal economic migrants or victim of trafficking in persons who would be processed under other existing legal frameworks, and provide necessary protection while waiting for durable solutions including the third country resettlement. Once finalized, the draft will be submitted to the cabinet for consideration.

For displaced persons from Myanmar who reside along Thai-Myanmar border, the Royal Thai Government facilitates and allows international organizations and NGOs to enter temporary shelters to provide basic health care services. In case of emergency for all cases, patients are immediately referred to general hospitals for immediate treatments at no cost.

#### Cross-border, disaster and climate related displacement

For migrants, the government, in cooperation with employers in the private sectors, has developed affordable health insurance scheme to ensure their access to health services. Since March 2016, the yearly premium for Compulsory Migrant Health Insurance (CMHI) was reduced from THB 2,200 to THB 1,600 or approximately USD 44. The CMHI also provides health insurance coverage for migrants' dependents and children aged under the age of 7 years old with low insurance premium at THB 365 or USD 11 per capita per year. This covers wide range of medical services, including maternal and child health, health promotion activities, and vaccination for preventable diseases. The benefit package is similar to the Public Health insurance benefit package for the Thai population.

#### Keywords

Displacement, Migrants, Private sector



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Thailand has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) on Labor Cooperation with immediate neighbors to legalize labour migration. As of February 2019, there are 922,000 migrant workers in Thailand under the MoU arrangements.

The Thai Government has been working diligently to eliminate vulnerabilities in migrant workers through (1) a more rigorous labour inspection (2) improving mechanisms for examining and supervising labour recruitment agencies and (3) improving provision of assistance for workers to meet international standards.

On 4 June 2018, Thailand deposited the instrument of ratification of Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P29). The ratification reassures Thailand's commitments in the prevention and elimination of forced labour, the protection and remedy for victims of forced labour in Thailand. On 30 January 2019, Thailand deposited the instrument of ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention No. 188, 2007 (C188) to Director-General of the ILO. Thailand is the 14th member country of ILO and the first country in Asia to deposit the Instrument of Ratification of the said Convention. The Ratification of the Convention underscores Thailand's commitments to improving the working conditions and living standards as well as bringing the level of protection of all workers in the fisheries sector to meet the international standards.

Thailand, in collaboration with Workers' and Employers' organizations and the ILO, has just finalised Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2019–2021 aiming to promote decent and productive work for all with 3 priorities identified; (1) promote an enabling environment for the growth of decent and productive employment (2) strengthen labour protection, especially vulnerable workers and (3) strengthen labour market governance in line with international labour standards. The MoU on the Decent Work Country Programme in Thailand, 2019-2021 is scheduled to be signed among 4 Parties on 11 April 2019.

#### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

#### Empowerment of women and girls

Thailand's disaster management under the current National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2015-2019) is inclusive of vulnerable groups, i.e. women, girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and displaced persons. Disaster needs assessment were conducted taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable groups. The sick, elder persons, women, children and persons with disabilities were prioritized to be evacuated first when disasters hit.

Civil society organizations have also been active in this regard. For example, an NGO called "Luk Riang" conducted training courses on disaster management in 36 primary and secondary schools in Southern borders provinces of Thailand, which have benefited more than 7,000 teachers and students. They have learned how to make disaster risk assessments (flash flood, fire, air pollution, etc.) and how to draw up disaster preparedness and response plan accordingly.

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) continually provides free training on first aid and health care for women and girls as well as other vulnerable groups, such as prisoners, and the elderly. These training courses include training on mother and child care and child delivery for female prisoners nationwide. Similar trainings are provided for staff and abused or prematurely pregnant women at the Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women's emergency shelter in Don Mueang District, Bangkok.

#### Keywords

Disability, Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Response, Gender



### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP) has also organised disaster prevention activities for persons with disabilities and families including workshop on disaster management for persons with disabilities. The workshop organised on disaster preparedness for persons with disabilities, families, and communities also includes the key elements of self-preparedness and network management plan in risk situation.

A guideline on disaster preparedness for persons with disabilities in flood situation was developed as a result of major flood in the past. This guideline would help persons with disabilities, families and the community to be prepared in such situation. The public would also learn on how to assist persons with disabilities in such situations.

Evacuation drills for persons with disabilities were also held for persons with disabilities, families, and the community at the actual ground. A pilot project was implemented in the southern part of Thailand simulating a tsunami situation. Another pilot project was implemented in the northern part simulating an earthquake situation.

**Keywords**

Community resilience, Disability, Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Strengthening local systems





## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

#### Building community resilience

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) has created a platform where all humanitarian actors, be they from public or private sectors, NGOs, foundations, etc., can share information and exchange experiences in dealing with disasters. The DDPM conducted several training courses in humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness and response so that they are in a better position to respond to crisis. By doing so, a network of humanitarian actors is strengthened and they can be called to perform duty rapidly.

An integrated database on disaster management between the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, the Ministry of Public Health and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was created to prepare for possible emergencies.

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) created an application called "GIS Application Pon Pai (Out of Danger)", which is used as a tool to map the existing humanitarian and national services network who take part in crises response. It allows the authorities to know the scale of disaster and the needs of affected people in a timely manner. Its 3D mapping helps facilitate logistic arrangement and trace whereabouts of the assistance provided in each particular case.

#### Keywords

Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Innovation, Preparedness, Strengthening local systems



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

##### Disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (including resilience)

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) encouraged every local community to develop its own disaster management plan in line with the provincial plan and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2015-2019).

During 2015-2018, the Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has developed Thailand's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 6 priority sectors (water management, agriculture and food security, tourism, public health, natural resource management and human settlement and security) in accordance with the Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050). In this regard, the National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC) approved the NAP on 19 November 2018, aiming to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The NAP missions are: integrating climate resilience into the national development, enhancing capacity and awareness at all levels as well as developing database, research, knowledge, and technology.

The NAP implementation focuses on mainstreaming adaptation into sectoral plan and strategy as well as areas, raising awareness and understanding among relevant sectors, applying adaptation to Government agencies' framework for budgeting and implementation. NAP will also help establish and develop resilient measures and readiness on adaptation for all



stakeholders at all levels.

**Keywords**

Climate Change, Community resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Strengthening local systems



## 4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Thailand is committed to the One ASEAN One Response strategy to achieve a timely, efficient and predictable response. This aims to mobilize greater resources and establish stronger coordination to ensure ASEAN's collective resilience to disasters. Specifically, Thailand has committed to strengthening ASEAN's mechanisms to bring together different sectors and stakeholders to ensure speed, scale, and solidarity in responding to large-scale natural disasters.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

#### Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis and planning towards collective outcomes

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) is Thailand's focal point for disaster management and has co-chaired the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation. The Working Group meeting was conducted under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme.

Thailand participated in the 7th ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercise (ARDEX) in November 2018 in Cilegon City, Indonesia. The exercise aims to test and evaluate the interoperability of ASEAN mechanisms in information-sharing, coordination, and emergency response at times of disasters. ARDEX also analyses the roles of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) as the implementing agency to operationalize the ASEAN's vision embodied in the Declaration on One ASEAN One Response: ASEAN Responding as One in the Region and Outside the Region.

The DDPM also took part in ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI), which aims to strengthen the implementation and promotion of a comprehensive disaster management in the schools in ASEAN. This initiative is developed in partnership with disaster management agencies and education sector, and supported by civil society organizations. Around 10,000 schools in Thailand participate in this initiative.

#### Keywords

Disaster Risk Reduction, Education, Emergency Response, Humanitarian-development nexus, Preparedness



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

Thailand recognizes the importance of incorporating disaster risk financing in economic and development agenda in order to enhance social and economic resilience against external shocks. For instance, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) together with ASEAN Secretariat co-hosted the ASEAN Advanced High-Level Course on Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (ASEAN AHLC on DRFI) in November 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. The course has raised awareness, provided guidance and fostered knowledge exchange on concrete disaster risk financing options. It also helped introduce and improve sovereign disaster risk financing and insurance schemes at national as well as regional level, inter alia, by working together with the participating representatives to design individual country roadmaps.

#### Keywords

Humanitarian-development nexus