

**The Government of Thailand's  
National Review  
Implementation of  
the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action  
(1995) and the outcomes of the twenty-third  
special session of the General Assembly (2000)  
in the context of  
the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth  
World Conference on Women and the adoption  
of the  
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action  
2020**

## **Section One: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks**

**1. What have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years? Please identify the reasons Thailand considers they are important, including any operational systems, challenges, factors for success, and what has not been achieved (3-5 pages)**

Thailand is party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and has joined a number of international and regional instruments on the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At regional level, under the ASEAN framework, Thailand has adopted key instruments on women's rights, such as the Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children, the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW), the ASEAN Declaration on the Gender-Responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals, and the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN.

These international instruments and standards guide Thailand's policymaking, development planning, and legislative amendments, in order to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Major achievements and challenges in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment during 2014-2019 are as follows:

### **Progress**

#### **Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017)**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017) in Article 27 guarantees equality of all persons and prohibits discrimination on various grounds, including gender discrimination, among others. Accordingly, the Government may take measures to eliminate obstacles that impede a person's ability to exercise their

rights or liberties on the same basis as others, in particular children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities or underprivileged persons. These principles have also been enshrined in preceding Constitutions since 1997.

In addition, the Constitution of 2017 is the first that calls for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Article 71 paragraph 4, determines that the Government, when allocating the budget, shall take into account the different needs of people based on gender, age and other conditions in order to ensure fairness.

On participation in public life and decision-making, Article 90 of the Constitution of 2017 determines that political parties shall take into account gender equality in the preparation of the list of candidates for election. Article 128 of the Constitution also establishes the appointment of an ad hoc committee in the House of Representatives for the consideration of bills where the substance concerns children, youths, women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities. It is stipulated that at least one-third of the members of the ad hoc committee must be representative of the group concerned in the bill, whether being such persons or representatives from private organisations concerned directly with the respective types of persons.

### **Key National Policies on Women**

Thailand has established the 20-year National Strategic Plan for achieving long-term national development goals. The National Reform Plan on Social Affairs is used as a guideline for reducing inequality and injustice, and the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) as a connection between the 20-year National Strategic Plan and the National Reform Plan in terms of converting a strategy into action. The first five years is used as preparation of human resources, society, and economic system, to be able to adjust and respond to the impacts of changes appropriately. The Women Development Plan or the Women Development Strategy (2017-2021) is currently used as the key guideline for women's development along with the third National Human Rights Plan (2014-2018) and the draft fourth National Human Rights Plan (2019-2023). The latter, which is in the process of promulgation, particularly determines a women's human rights plan to achieve the set goals.

## **Updates on Legislations and Policies on Gender Equality (2014-2019)**

### **Non-discrimination**

The Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015) prohibits unfair gender-based discrimination against all persons including male, female, and LGBT persons. The Act establishes mechanisms to prevent and receive complaints on gender discrimination, including to provide compensation to those who have been subject to unfair gender discrimination, namely the Committee for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Committee on the Determination of Unfair Gender Discrimination. The Gender Equality Promotion Fund is also set up to finance the efforts to promote gender equality in accordance with the Act. The Gender Equality Act is the fruit of efforts made since 2005 to enact a specific gender discrimination legislation in compliance with Article 1 of CEDAW in accordance with recommendations from the CEDAW Committee in 1999 during the presentation of Thailand's initial report.

### **Labour Protection**

The Labour Protection Act (No.7) B.E. 2562 (2019) requires the employer to pay the same rate of wage to male and female employees where the work performed is of the same nature, quality, and quantity or of equivalent value (equal pay for equal work). The Act also extends maternity leave from 90 days to 98 days, in line with the standards under ILO Convention No.183 on Maternity Protection.

### **Violence against Women**

On 16 June 2015, the Cabinet adopted measures to prevent and address the problem of sexual harassment in the workplace. Accordingly, government agencies are to develop internal guidelines to address sexual harassment including developing internal complaints procedures and raising awareness on the issue. Results of the implementation shall be reported to the Committee for the Promotion of Gender Equality annually. The Cabinet further tasked the Ministry of Labour to work towards promoting the adoption and application of such measures in the private sector.

The Act on the Promotion of Family Institution Development and Protection will come into effect on 20 August 2019 to replace the Domestic Violence Victims Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007). The draft Act aims to prevent and reduce domestic violence through social

measures on family development, welfare protection, preventive measures, and remedy and rehabilitation. The draft Act also provides for criminal prosecution and protection of women victims with Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS).

### **Adolescent Pregnancy**

The Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act B.E. 2559 (2016) was enacted in response to the challenge of the increasing rate of adolescent pregnancy in the country. The Act guarantees the adolescent's right to make a decision with the right to information, knowledge, reproductive health services, as well as other rights and services. Due to adolescent pregnancy being a complex issue to solve, the Act emphasizes on synchronising the efforts among relevant government organisations, the private sector, and civil society organisations, with key agencies being the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health.

The Act was complemented with the National Strategy for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Problem 2017-2026, with the goal of reducing the rate of live births to 0.5 live-births per 1,000 population for girls between 10-14 years and to 25 live births per 1,000 population for girls and women between 15-19 years by the year 2026. With concerted efforts from relevant stakeholders, the rates are currently in the decline from 1.8 live births in 2012 to 1.3 in 2017 for girls between 10-14 years and from 53.4 live births in 2012 to 39.6 in 2017 for girls and women between 15-19 years.

Subsequently, in 2018, the Ministry of Education enacted a ministerial regulation requiring academic institutions at all levels to arrange an age-appropriate sex education as part of the curriculum and prohibits the expulsion of pregnant students. The academic institution shall also continuously provide appropriate services to pregnant students.

## **National Mechanisms to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

### **Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development**

The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF) is the principle national mechanism for the promotion of gender

equality and women's empowerment in Thailand, replacing its predecessor the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development (OWAFD) as a result of the restructuring of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in 2015 to integrate functions of policymaking, academic research and implementation on gender and family issues into the same body. By virtue of the Ministerial Regulation on the Organisation of the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development of 2016, the DWF holds the mandate and duty in terms of laws, policies, strategies, plans, mechanisms and operational standards regarding gender equality, women's empowerment, and the promotion and protection of women's rights as well as people whose gender identity do not match their sex assigned at birth.

The DWF is also assigned to be the secretariat of the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women, the convener of the National Women Assembly, as well as to monitor the implementation of the Chief Gender Equality Officers and the Gender Focal Points. The DWF is the national focal point for mainstreaming and implementing obligations and standards under the CEDAW, BPfA and SDG 5.

### **National Policy Committees**

The National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women was established in 2008 by virtue of the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Promotion and Coordination of Women's Affairs at the National Level. The National Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister or the designated Deputy Prime Minister and is comprised of representatives from the public sector, private sector, and academic institutions, with the Director-General of Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development as the secretary of the Committee. The powers and duties of the Committee are as follows: (1) proposing policies, strategies, national action plan on the advancement of women to the Cabinet and (2) submitting recommendations on the impacts of legislations, policies, national plans and programmes on women empowerment, gender equality to the Cabinet or the Prime Minister.

The Gender Equality Promotion Committee, mandated by the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015), is chaired by the Prime Minister and comprised of representatives from government agencies,

private agencies, and academic institutions. Key duties of the Committee include: (1) establishing policies, measures and action plans for the promotion of gender equality in all public and private entities; (2) providing the Cabinet with policy recommendations and proposals for improvement of laws, rules and regulations; and (3) establishing guidelines to provide assistance, compensation and remedy or relief to the victims of gender-based discrimination.

### **Chief Gender Equality Officers (CGEOs) and Gender Focal Points (GFPs)**

The Cabinet introduced the system of appointing Chief Gender Equality Officers (CGEOs) and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) within each ministry in 2001 as an institutional mechanism to ensure the consistent operation across government agencies on women's affairs and gender equality. In 2015, the Cabinet decided to improve the system by having each ministry report their progress on gender equality to the DWF annually and by appointing CGEOs at the Permanent Secretary level of each ministry.

### **National Women Assembly**

The Royal Thai Government has organised the National Women Assembly meeting since 2008. The National Women Assembly is a mechanism to promote women's participation in policy-making, to access information on problems and progress in the implementation of policies on women's affairs, as well as providing a platform to receive opinions, recommendations, and guidelines for the operation in women's affairs from representatives of women's organisations at all levels. The recommendations obtained from the National Women Assembly are submitted to the Prime Minister and presented to the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women and further developed as national policy and strategy for the promotion of gender equality in Thailand.

### **Multi-Stakeholder Working Group on SDG 5**

To localize Sustainable Development Goal 5 in the country, the Royal Thai Government has established a Multi-Stakeholder Working Group on SDG 5 by the Order No. 680/2560 of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in 2017. The Working Group is mandated to create a roadmap for advancing SDG 5, to monitor, follow

up, and evaluate implementation, to provide recommendations, and to produce national progress reports. The roadmap for advancing SDG 5 was completed and approved by the National Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD), chaired by the Prime Minister, on 7 July 2017. Progress on implementation will be reported to the CSD every six months.

## **Challenges**

### **Gender attitudes**

Traditional attitudes on the gender roles are still a fundamental obstacle to the promotion of gender equality and women's advancement. It is therefore necessary for the Government and stakeholders to continue to place efforts into changing the attitudes on gender for all persons. Looking forward, firstly, the Government is planning to issue policies and measures to promote gender equality in various sectors, particularly in mass media which heavily influences public opinions. In turn, the media can play a key role in promoting gender equality by integrating such values in its broadcasted content. Secondly, education curricula and materials greatly affect how people think from their young age. Therefore, the Government seeks to eliminate negative language implying gender stereotypes in academic settings. Accordingly, textbooks used in schools and other academic institutions have been revised for the academic year 2019 to be more gender-sensitive. In addition, a concept note has been published as a guideline for the revision of relevant primary school textbooks.

### **Political participation and decision-making**

The number of women holding political positions or executive positions in the public sector is fairly low. From the general election of the House of Representatives on 24 March 2019, 81 women were elected out of the total of 501 seats.

A quota system was discussed during the drafting process of the 2017 Constitution. Some of the options for national politics were for political parties to ensure gender equality by alternating men and women on party ballot lists of candidates at the national level or for men or women's representation to be at no less than one-third of all candidates for both party-list candidates and constituency candidates.

For local politics, it was proposed that local administrative councils to have no less than one-third members as women.

This is a persisting challenge to women's empowerment and gender equality in Thailand and the Royal Thai Government will continue to further efforts to promote women's participation in politics and in decision-making, particularly through awareness-raising and capacity-building.

## **2. Which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes?**

### **2.1 Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice**

#### **Equality and non-discrimination under the law**

The Constitutions of the Kingdom of Thailand since 1997 have emphasized the principle of respecting human dignity, gender equality, and non-discrimination on the ground of any differences, including gender. The principle of non-discrimination is reiterated and elaborated under the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015) which protects not only women but also LGBT persons.

Furthermore, the third National Human Rights Plan (2014 - 2018) identifies and develops specific measures to ensure that those facing particular challenges are not subject to discrimination, with women being among its 15 target groups. Women are still identified as a target group, with the addition of LGBT persons as a new target group, in the draft fourth National Human Rights Plan (2019-2023), which is currently pending internal approval. The draft fourth National Human Rights Plan will emphasize on changing social attitudes on gender, promoting integrated utilization of resources for women's welfare and family development to address domestic violence and human trafficking and developing mechanisms to monitor violence against women.

#### **Access to justice**

Legal aid. Thailand has continued to educate people on their legal rights by providing legal services through Legal Aid Clinics run by the Ministry of Justice and the Office of People's Rights Protection and Legal Aid of the Office of Attorney-General. Furthermore, the Ministry

of Justice, through provincial Justice Offices and Community Justice Centers, receive complaints and provide primary assistance and referrals for cases of domestic violence, human trafficking, or other instances relating to children, women, and the elderly. Additionally, the Women Lawyers Association of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Lawyers' Council of Thailand under the Royal Patronage are at disposal for providing legal services, including those specifically to women.

Criminal investigations. Recognizing gender-sensitivity of sexual offences, Section 133 Paragraph 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that for the investigation of such offences, women victims shall be inquired by female police officers unless otherwise deemed necessary. The Royal Thai Police has placed efforts in increasing the number of female officers, with currently 624 female officers taking part in criminal investigations compared to 169 female officers in 2013.

Women prisoners. To be more in line with international standards, the Corrections Act B.E. 2560 (2017) replaced the Corrections Act B.E. 2479 (1936). The aim of this amendment was to integrate the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) into the law. For instance, Article 31 of the Corrections Act of 2017 sets out the criteria for the determination of the class of penitentiary which includes gender as one of the criteria; Article 57 and 58 emphasize the treatment of pregnant and breast-feeding prisoners, and Article 59 establishes protection for women prisoners who have been sexually assaulted. At present, Thailand has 12 pilot penitentiaries in accordance with the Bangkok Rules.

## **2.2 Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls**

The Constitution of 2017 stipulates that the Government shall provide all children with equal rights to at least twelve years of comprehensive and quality education free of charge. Subsequently, the Equitable Education Fund Act B.E. 2561 (2018) was enacted to establish educational funds to help children living in poverty in having

equally access to quality education as well as to strengthen and develop the quality and capacity of teachers.

Overall, Thailand has increased equal access to education for girls. According to the Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) on the situation of children and women 2015-2016, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) indicates the primary school attendance ratio for boys and girls at 1.00, meaning that there is no difference in primary school attendance between girls and boys while the attendance ratio for lower secondary level is at 1.10, with more girls attending than boys.

In addition, Thailand promotes lifelong learning by providing non-formal and informal education including through the eight Women and Family Development Learning Centers across the country to strengthen women's vocational skills to enable women, particularly underprivileged women, women living in poverty, women in rural areas, and women at risk of sexual exploitation and human trafficking, to earn sufficient income and build critical life skills.

### **2.3 Access to health services including hygiene and sexual and reproductive health**

Thailand attaches importance to the promotion of women's access to hygiene and sexual and reproductive health services. One particular area of priority is preventing unwanted pregnancy and providing safe abortion services for cases permitted under the Criminal Code and in accordance with regulations of the Medical Council of Thailand. There have been ongoing efforts to make available relevant services, including through providing affordable semi-permanent contraception services, developing the capacity of services providers, and expanding networks of the Referral System for Safe Abortion (R-SA) in parallel with establishing an alternative consultation hotline for unplanned pregnancy at 1663. In the meantime, abortion pills have been added to the National List of Essential Medicines. Furthermore, the National Health Security Office provides monetary support for fees arising from services for the prevention and controlling of adolescent pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and unwanted pregnancy.

Priority is also given to addressing adolescent pregnancy as stated in the section on "Adolescent Pregnancy" in reply to Question 1. In addition, the Government promotes a multi-stakeholder approach in preventing and addressing adolescent pregnancy through various

creative activities and projects such as creating space for youth activities based on their interests, supporting the Children and Youth Council of Thailand to build a network of children and youth, establishing Youth-Friendly Health Service Centers, promoting activities to build strong family relationships and promoting family dialogues on sexual health between parents and teenage children.

## **2.4 Gender-Responsive Budgeting**

In accordance with the Constitution of 2017, the Government has operationalized the concept of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) through the following measures:

At the policy level, the Checklist and Gender Responsive Budgeting Manual has been developed and incorporated in the National Budgeting System. The Annual Budget Expenditures Act for Fiscal Year 2019 was developed while taking into account the different needs based on gender, age and conditions of persons according to the Constitution. In addition, the Government is working with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on a project in advancing budget reform through the Budgetary Governance Review under OECD's Thailand Country Programme to analyze and oversee that budgetary implementation is aligned with public goals and on another project in developing a Gender Budgeting Action Plan.

At the operational level, Thailand has taken several initiatives to build capacity on gender-responsive budgeting through existing mechanisms such as through Chief Gender Equality Officers and Gender Focal Points, local government organisations, women's networks, and CSOs. Budget needs assessment is supported by the Gender Analysis Matrix.

## **2.5 Eliminating violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence**

Violence against women and girls is one of the most persistent issues that the Government is placing great efforts to address. The Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act of 2007 was enacted as a key mechanism to prevent and address domestic violence. However, after 10 years of implementation, gaps have been identified and lead to the enactment of the Act on the Promotion of Family Institution

Development and Protection as a replacement as in the reply to Question 1 (“Violence against Women”). The Act tasks different mechanisms to support the implementation of the Act: (1) at the national level, the Committee on the Promotion of Family Institution Development and Protection chaired by the Prime Minister, or the Deputy Prime Minister designated by the Prime Minister, (2) at the regional level, the Center of Family Protection and Promotion, and (3) at the local level, the Center of Family Development in Community, which will cooperate with multi-disciplinary teams in their respective areas.

**3. Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination? (Please check relevant categories)**

**Women living with disabilities**

Thailand’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Women with Disability Development Plan (2017-2021) emphasises to protect and solve issues of violence against women with disabilities and provides every province with an annual budget of 250,000 Baht. The Project on Monitoring and Prevention of Violence against Women and Children with Disabilities increasingly helps to raise awareness of and attention to women’s problems and promotes the participation of women and girls with disabilities in the project’s work plan management and development. In addition, the People with Disabilities Service Center co-managed by government agencies, local administration organisations, people with disabilities’ organisations, and volunteers in communities has been established to provide people with disabilities, people with disabilities’ caretakers, and people subject to disabilities with convenient and fast access to information, welfares, and services.

**4. Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises—caused by conflict, extreme weather or other events—affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country?**

No.

## **5. What are of the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programmes?**

### **5.1. Changing negative gender attitudes and stereotypes**

As mentioned in the reply to Question 1, traditional gender attitudes are an underlying factor of gender-based discrimination. The Government will continue to tackle this challenge as a priority with an emphasis on the media and academic sectors.

### **5.2 Eliminating violence against women and girls**

With the Act on the Promotion of Family Institution Development and Protection coming into effect on 20 August 2019, the Government plans concrete implementation of measures and mechanisms set out in the draft law. Coordination with different stakeholders must be enhanced, particularly with the CSOs and local communities who are instrumental in eliminating gender-based and domestic violence. Thailand will also continue to improve existing complaints and investigation mechanisms to be more gender-responsive.

### **5.3 Gender-Responsive Budgeting**

As the concept of Gender-Responsive Budgeting was introduced only in 2017, Thailand will continuously evaluate and develop corresponding measures for effective implementation in accordance with the people's needs. The Government will encourage relevant agencies to collect gender-disaggregated data for project planning that is responsive to the specific needs of target groups. The DWF will continue to take the lead in building capacity and understanding of relevant agencies, including by developing a gender equality promotion curriculum for executive government officials from central, regional, and local administration organisations to further extend Gender-Responsive Budgeting in decentralized development.

### **5.4 Right to work and rights at work**

Due to the current economic situation, women in Thailand are increasingly playing more significant economic roles. However, overall social norms still view women as unqualified to receive equal pay to men, and women are still expected to be responsible for taking care of

the household. Therefore, the promotion of women's right to work and rights at work is key to achieving a good quality of life for women, their families and the country's economic system as a whole. In the next 5 years, Thailand is planning to develop different measures to foster an equal working environment for women such as through establishing tax deduction measures to incentivize the private sector to arrange breastfeeding and childcare rooms and through allowing paternity leave for the male employer to help his wife to take care of their children.

### **5.5 Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises**

Economic equality and reduction of economic dependency is crucial for women to stand on equal footing with men in the society. Therefore, Thailand supports women entrepreneurs and women in enterprises to gain necessary knowledge and skills, particularly digital skills for running businesses and innovative skills, such as smart farming. Furthermore, the Government will continue to support the ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network of Thailand (AWEN Thailand), which is a regional network mechanism to prepare AWEN Strategy (2018-2020) in order to promote and develop women entrepreneurs in Thailand as well as other ASEAN countries.

## **Section Two: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern**

To facilitate the analysis of the implementation of women and girl issues in line with the BPfA's 12 critical areas of concern and the 2030 agenda, 6 groups are categorised as follows:

### **Group 1: Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work**

#### **Critical areas of concern:**

- A. Women and poverty
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

**6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment?**

#### **6.1 Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation.**

Thailand has enforced laws, policies, and other operational guidelines at workplaces which prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation as follows:

- Thailand ratified the ILO Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958, on 9 May 2017. The Labour Protection Act (No.7) B.E. 2562 (2019) which was enacted following the ratification requires the employer to pay the same rate of wage to male and female employees where the work performed is of the same nature, quality, and quantity or of equivalent value (equal pay for equal work) and extends maternity leave from 90 days to 98 days, among other amendments.

- The Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015) prevents gender discrimination in all aspects, including in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the workplace;

- For state-owned enterprises, the State Enterprise Labour Relations Committee on Minimum Employment Standard in the State Enterprises under the State Enterprise Labour Relations Act B.E. 2543 (2000) has announced relevant minimum employment standards to protect the rights and welfare of women workers, including those who are pregnant.

- With regard to skill development for women workers, the Ministry of Labour has issued measures to provide women with access to skills development by determining the proportion of not less than 30 percent women in training for new recruits. For the development and promotion of independent professionals the proportion must be no less than 40 percent of women in the training of skills and capacity development for workers. In addition, there are improvements and establishments of facilities to support women workers such as building dormitories, renovating buildings and compounds, and providing training equipment.

- Additionally, Thailand has established the Skill Development Fund as a revolving fund for all the expenditures involving skill development promotion under the Skill Development Promotion Act B.E. 2545 (2002), the Social Security Act (No. 4) B.E. 2558 (2015) and the Workmen's Compensation Act B.E. 2561 (2018). It is one of the measures to guarantee employment security, fair pay, welfare and social services to those in vulnerable situations or in need of assistance, including to ensure health and income security for all workers without discrimination.

## **6.2 Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace**

Key legislative amendments and measures taken include:

- The Act Amending the Criminal Code (No. 22) B.E. 2558 (2015) amending the Criminal Code, Section 397, determines that anyone who commits upon another in whatever manner an act of bullying, maltreating, menacing, or causing to suffer humiliation or annoyance shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding 5,000 Baht. If the offence is committed in a public place or in the presence of a third party or bears characteristics which give rise to sexual molestation, the punishment shall be imprisonment for not more than one month, or a fine of not exceeding 10,000 Baht, or both;

- For the public sector, the Civil Service Act B.E. 2551 (2008) and the Civil Service Commission's Rule on the Acts of Sexual Violence or Harassment B.E. 2551 (2010) address the acts which amount to a sexual violence or harassment to protect civil servants and officials of the government agencies;

- For the private sector, the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2451 (1998) prohibits the employer, chief, supervisor, or work inspector from committing sexual abuse, harassment or nuisance against any employees;

- On 16 June 2015, the Cabinet adopted measures to prevent and address the problem of sexual harassment in the workplace within the government. The Ministry of Labour was assigned to encourage the private sector to adopt such measures as well. In 2017, the Gender Equality Promotion Committee received reports of sexual harassment in 13 of 147 government agencies at the departmental level. The Government will seek to review the measures to further address cases where victims of sexual harassment did not want to disclose the incidents due to the fear of unemployment, embarrassment, and threat, caused by unequal power relations.

### **6.3 Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women**

Thailand's improved financial services and credit accessibility is part of the Government's policy to increase economic capacity of the country, with the aim of strengthening its sustainable economic stability, economic growth and competitive capability in the world market.

In 2016, the survey on access to financial services in Thai households found that the proportion of men and women who had access to financial services were similar at 97.0 and 97.6 percent, respectively. However, the survey also reflected that people with lower income faced more difficulty in gaining access to financial services, for both men and women to a similar extent. As a result, the Bank of Thailand issued a policy to ensure accessible financial services for people with lower income. In 2018, the Bank of Thailand cooperated with 14 commercial banks, which are members of the Thai Banker's Association, and two ad hoc financial institutions to launch a service called "Basic Cash Account" for those under the Government's

Welfare Scheme and older persons over the age of 65, so that they can open bank accounts with less requirements than usual cases.

## **7. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation?**

### **7.1 Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)**

The survey on time use of the Thai population in 2015 of the National Statistical Office found that unpaid care and domestic work (such as housekeeping, household shopping, taking care of children and household pets, and care for the elderly or sick) consume an average of 2.83 hours per day. Among those, men spend approximately 1.80 hours per day on unpaid and domestic work, whilst women spend approximately 3.42 hours per day.

To reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, the Cabinet issued a resolution on 16 January 2018 approving tax measures to incentivise business owners, companies, or juristic persons to establish a daycare center in the place of business. Private companies that establish a day care center can deduct the costs of building the center not exceeding 1,000,000 Baht from their tax cycle on or after 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020.

### **7.2 Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable**

There are 19,157 childhood development centers across the country. The Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Interior have worked together to promote children's development and related services.

Upon the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women's request in March 2019, the existing policy and measures on women have be reviewed to promote women's economic empowerment, including through the expansion of childcare services to young children under the age of 3 and the extension of their service hours to correspond to working hours of their parents. These

measures particularly target female workers, single mothers and elderly women who face the burden of childcare.

Moreover, since 2015, Thailand has implemented the Child Support Grant (CSG) Scheme to build social protection for newborn babies by supporting households living in poverty or households at risk of poverty with grants. On 26 March 2019, the Cabinet approved the proposal to extend the CSG to cover children until the age of 6 years, who will receive 600 Baht per month.

**8. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years?**

Thailand's civil service system reform was initiated in 2002 with the latest policy being stipulated in the Strategy on Development of Thai Civil Service System Development (2013-2018). The Strategy focuses on organisational development for high performance and modernisation to downsize the organisation and budget, maximize the allocation of resources and increase effectiveness and efficiency of budget management as well as asset administration. Thailand has also had a strategy to promote integrated civil service administration in order to resolve inter-agency separated operation, manage relationship system, liaise with government sectors at central, regional and local level, and promote the participation of people. The Government maintains that no policy is to specifically decrease the number of women civil servants in response to the reform.

**Group 2: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services**

**Critical areas of concern:**

- A. Women and poverty
- B. Education and training of women
- C. Women and health
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

**9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?**

### **9.1 Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures)**

The Royal Thai Government, through the Ministry of Labor, provides employment service free of charge to all, including the poor or unemployed women. Job applications can be registered at Employment Offices throughout the country, as well as the Ministry of Labor's website. In 2015, the Government launched "Smart Job Centers" which use an online platform to match employers and job seekers.

Moreover, the Ministry of Labor promotes various types of social protection. For instance, it has established the Home Workers' Fund which provides registered home workers access to a loan for their investments in materials and equipments that will improve their work.

To equip women with occupational skills, the eight Women and Family Development Learning Centers under the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development provide training for target groups including women, children and LGBTQ people who lack educational opportunity, are unemployed or are informal workers. This training project encourages self-dependence and skills to provide for taking care of family.

## Results of the Occupational Skill Development for Women and the Family

No.	Project	No. of Persons who Received Training			
		2016 Budget Year	2017 Budget Year	2018 Budget Year	2019 Budget Year (Oct 2018-Mar. 2019)
1.	Career development for risk groups (organized at the Learning Centers)	5,757	5,979	5,703	3,499
2.	Livelihood skills for women and families (organized at the community level)	6,425	5,400	5,012	3,169
3.	Group occupation promotion (organized at the community level)	1,360	1,200	1,598	1,109
4.	Business opportunity promotion for women (organized at the community level)	400	401	425	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,942</b>	<b>12,980</b>	<b>12,738</b>	<b>7,977</b>

### 9.2 Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities

In 2007, the Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion supported the establishment of the Thai Women SMEs Association (TWO SA) to promote women entrepreneurship by building networks of women entrepreneurs, developing capacity and providing a consultancy service to women. The TWO SA continuously organizes activities to inspire and enhance the capacity of women entrepreneurs such as on technical and information technology to promote career development, increase income, and provide access to necessary business information.

At present, Thailand has six measures to increase the capacity of Small And Medium Enterprises (SMEs), including women's SMEs, through (1) financial measures, (2) tax measures (3) measures to advance and support transition of SMEs to Thailand 4.0, (4) measures to develop SMEs to Smart Enterprises, (5) measures to promote SMEs and community enterprises at the international market, and (6) measures to upgrade community-based economy for creating works, opportunities, and income, from grass-root economy.

Furthermore, Thailand has established the ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs Network Thailand (AWEN Thailand), as part of the ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs Network (AWEN), with the purpose of providing knowledge of business management and building inspiration for women in communities who want to develop business skills required at the international level.

### **9.3 Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty**

As part of the Government's effort to strengthen the legal and financial aid systems, the Justice Fund was created in 2015 to ensure that everyone, particularly the poor and those in vulnerable situations, have an equal access to justice. The Fund's assistance includes financial support for legal aid and lawyers, support in judicial proceedings including the gathering of proofs and evidences, court fees and bails, remedies for those affected, as well as public dissemination of basic legal knowledge. From October 2015 to present, women account for approximately 35 percent of people who have filed for legal or financial aid under the Justice Fund.

Furthermore, the Women Lawyers 'Association of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen has also contributed to women's access to justice, such as by periodically providing volunteer lawyers at different communities and conducting workshops and trainings on legal knowledge to women leaders, civil society leaders, and children and youth.

## **10. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls?**

Please see the answer to Question No.7 and 9 in Part 1.

## **11. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?**

### **11.1 Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services**

Thailand's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) scheme is an inclusive national health service for all. As a result, 99 percent of the population is covered in either one of the healthcare schemes and thus enjoys a facilitated access to health services.

In addition, a public health service called "Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients (UCEP)" has been initiated to increase survival opportunity and minimise disabilities of urgent patients in crisis to access the closest either public or private hospitals without advancing a medical treatment fee for the first 72 hours of initial service for any type of rights-holders.

Please also see the answers to Questions 2.3 in Part 1.

### **11.2 Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health and HIV services**

Please see the answers to Questions 2.3 and 3.4 in Part 1.

### **11.3 Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes.**

Since 2018, the Ministry of Education has developed comprehensive sexuality education in school curriculum for primary and secondary school students in 6 dimensions including (1) Sexuality Development; (2) Sexual Health; (3) Sexual Behavior; (4) Relationships; (5) Values, Attitudes and Personal Skills; and (6) Social, Culture and Human Rights. Accordingly, schools are required to provide orientation, follow up, consultation, and regular evaluation of sexuality education and life skills development.

## **12. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?**

## **12.1 Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood.**

Recognizing the society-wide issue of teenage pregnancy, the Act for the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem was enacted in 2016. The Act requires 5 ministries to work together in a holistic manner to prevent and solve the adolescent pregnancy problem. In terms of education, it is specified in Section 6 of the Act that educational institutions shall provide age-appropriate teaching and learning on sexuality studies; develop the ability of teachers in providing age-appropriate sexuality studies and counseling to prevent and solve the teenage pregnancy problem; establish a system to supervise, assist and protect teenage mothers to ensure that they receive education in a suitable and continuous manner, and also establish a referral system to ensure that they receive appropriate reproductive health services and social welfare. The Act was further complemented with the National Strategy for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Problem 2017-2026 and the Office of Basic Education Commission's measures to provide comprehensive sexuality education and emphasize on prevention.

The Act covers various adolescent groups without discrimination including LGBT, ethnic minorities, indigenous women and other minority groups. It also ensures that adolescents, especially in marginalized groups, receive accurate and adequate information in order to help them prevent unplanned pregnancy. The law also strengthens the line ministries collaboration and establishes a referral system for the provision of appropriate social welfare services.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Education issued a ministerial regulation in 2018 requiring academic institutions to prevent and address the problem of adolescent pregnancy, to provide care, assistance, and protection for pregnant students and ensure their appropriate and consistent education, as well as to provide case referral for further reproductive health services and appropriate social welfare. Pregnant students will also be able to change their study plan or suspend their study based on their needs and resume after giving birth. After having implemented the ministerial regulation, the situation of students' educational suspension and resignation due to pregnancy decreased from 53.5 percent in 2016 to 37.4 percent in 2018 while the

number of pregnant students continuing their studies in the same academic institutions increased from 13.7 percent in 2016 to 23.3 percent in 2018. The number of young mothers returning to study at the same institution increased from 12.2 percent in 2016 to 24.1 percent in 2018. The number of young mothers who need to work after birth-giving decreased from 13.3 percent in 2016 to 6.4 percent in 2018.

In addition, the relevant authorities also organize activities to promote family relationships, to encourage families and guardians to have sexuality education communication with adolescents and business enterprises to provide knowledge to the employees. For example, the Youth Friendly Health Service is developed to provide Intra-uterine Devices (IUD) insertion service for women younger than 20 years old, to support poor teenage mothers to receive the Child Support Grant and to provide vocational trainings for their livelihoods. Furthermore, the National Health Security Office (NHSO) has supported service compensation for the prevention and controlling adolescent pregnancy, unsafe abortion, and unwanted pregnancy.

## **12.2 Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy**

Access to skills and training in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) has also been the area of focus of the Thai educational system in recent years. The Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO) has been working together since April 2018 to develop the “Women in STEM Workforce Readiness and Development Programme”. The Programme, spanning from 2019-2020, aims to reduce the skills gap between men and women and to prevent women from losing jobs due to them lacking the skills to operate new technology. The ILO has expressed a particular interest in working with Thailand to develop skills required for the electric and electronics industries.

## **12.3 Promoted safe, harrassment-free and inclusive educational environment for women and girls**

The Office of Basic Education Commission (OBEC) under the Ministry of Education has issued measures on the protection and resolution of sexual harassment in academic institutions by determining

all Secondary Educational Service Area and schools under the responsibility of OBEC to take these measures into action. The measures require academic institutions to protect and help students from sexual harassment by creating understanding among teachers, students, and parents. This includes the protection of students facing harassment in and outside of schools, as well as the monitoring through integrated cooperation with authorities such as the police, military, and administrative officers. In addition, the OBEC requires academic institutions to arrange an appropriate environment to avoid blind spaces to prevent incidents of sexual violence.

## **12.4 Others**

### **Group 3: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes**

#### **Critical areas of concern:**

D. Violence against women

I. Human rights of women

J. Women and the media

L. The girl child

**13. In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized for action?**

#### **13.1 Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape**

Intimate partner violence and domestic violence are key areas of challenges in Thailand. Available statistics from January to March 2018 show that 83.6 percent of violence committed against women and children occur within the family. A researched conducted by Mahidol University in 2016 on “Conflict between Work and Family in a Globalized Society” shows that 15.4 percent of married women have been subject to violence by their husbands. The World Health Organisation (WHO) surveyed the frequency of violence against women in 10 countries including Thailand and found that young women in the age range of 15-19 years, comparing with women at other ages, are at a higher risk of being violated physically and sexually by mostly partners or boyfriends. Most of the mentioned intimate

partner violence in the WHO survey appears to occur between unmarried couples who live together.

Year	No. of Hospital	Children victim of violence (person)	Women victim of Violence (person)	No. of Children and Women จำนวน (person)	Average No. of violence (person/day)
*2557	426	6,333	7,666	13,999	38
2558	523	10,712	13,265	23,977	66

Table: Number of Children and Women victim of violence who come to OSCC, Ministry of Public Health

**NOTE:** 1. \* As in the 2014 fiscal budget, the use of OSCC Application causes deviation and lower number of targets\*

2. At present, OSCC's services are inclusively extended to 896 hospitals under the Office of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Public Health

Year	No. of hospital	No. of violence Male	No. of victims (person) Female	No. of victims (person) LGBTQ	Total (person)	Average No. of Violence (person/day)
2559	558	1,079	18,919	20	20,018	55
2560	622	1,301	19,910	7	21,218	58

Table: Number of victims of violence (gender classification) who come to OSCC, Ministry of Public Health

Source: Report on Domestic Violence Situation according to the section 17 of The Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act of B.E. 2007, 2017, p 4. (Ref: Health Administration Division, Ministry of Public Health, as of 23 November 2017)

### 13.2 Trafficking in women and girls

Since declaring anti-human trafficking as a national agenda, the Royal Thai Government remains firmly committed to combatting all forms of human trafficking. Our zero-tolerance policy towards

trafficking in persons is one of the standing national priorities that inform the work of all concerned government agencies.

In 2018, a total of 304 human trafficking cases were initiated. The numbers gathered during 2017-2018 showed a downward trend following the period of 2015-2016. In 2018, 631 trafficking victims were rescued, which is an increase from a total of 455 in 2017. Such better situation of human trafficking in Thailand resulted from the Government's stringent law enforcement and prosecution which helped deter offenders.

The legal structure was strengthened by having amended the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551 (2008), including the most recent amendment in 2017 to revise the definition of the term "exploitation" to be more in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In terms of protection, the Government has adopted a more victim-centric approach and enhanced protection services with a trauma-informed approach, including employing Victim Impact Statements in the courts to allow victims to testify in writing, instead of in person, to avoid confrontation with offenders and to help their emotional recoveries. Also, Thailand continues to provide protection and care for victims of trafficking and those in vulnerable situations regardless of their status. The protection took into account their human rights and health and safety concerns. Persons in vulnerable situations such as irregular migrants, illegal immigrants, women and children are provided protection by the MSDHS.

The Government recognizes the importance of recruiting female officers to work in the protection system. In 2018 there were a total of 627 female officers from relevant agencies including the Royal Thai Police, the MSDHS, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Interior.

On prevention, the MSDHS organized awareness-raising campaigns for children, women and their families to engender long-term and sustainable effects, provided anti-sex trafficking education programmes for students in over 3,000 schools and universities, and organized vocational training programmes to develop skills and promote decent jobs for women at risk of human trafficking in local

communities through the eight Women and Family Development Learning Centers across the country. Furthermore, the MSDHS implemented measures to provide durable protection for vulnerable groups of children, including children selling garlands and children selling products in public premises, and provided a wide range of education, training and protection programmes which will enable these children to live better lives.

### **13.3 Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and in employment**

Please see answers to Questions No. 6.1 and 6.2.

## **14. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls?**

### **14.1 Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation**

The Domestic Violence Victims Protection Act of B.E. 2550 (2007) has been a key legislation to prevent and address domestic violence in the country. However, after having been enforced for 10 years, the said Act was replaced the Promotion of Family Institution Development and Protection Act, which will come into effect on 20 August 2019. In order to address problematic issues in its operation and improve several parts, the new Act focuses on prevention, assistance, and development in order to strengthen a family development process and protect families from violence.

Please also see answers to Questions No. 2.5 and 5.2.

## **15. What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls?**

The Women Development Strategy (2017-2021) includes Strategy 4 on protective and corrective measures. Strategy 4 has the objective to build a peaceful and safe society, including creating a safe and violent-free environment for women in their families, communities and societies. The Strategy also promotes research and building a knowledge base on reducing violence and protecting victim's rights.

Please also see answers to Questions No. 13 and 14.

**16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?**

**16.1 Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions**

Thailand enacted the Computer Crimes Act B.E. 2550 (2007) and its additional amendment to prevent computer-related crimes. In cases of obscene data dissemination, Section 14 (4) can be enforced to deal with the offence and punish the offender. From 2015-2019, the Royal Thai Police has suppressed 4,370 URLs of obscene websites.

**17. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media?**

The Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission has worked under the Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequencies and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunications Services, B.E. 2553 (2010) to address gender discrimination and bias. The media campaign on “Violence on Thai TV dramas” has raised awareness through viral videos and infographics disseminated on social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Line in 2017. Relevant authorities also organized a training workshop on “Women in Media” in 2016, conducted a seminar on “Protection of the Rights of Children and Women on TV Shows and News” and conducted a research to develop the Guideline on Women’s Human Rights-based TV Programme Broadcasting in 2014. In addition, the Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission has worked with UNESCO to organize the UNESCO-NBTC Workshop on “Media and Communication: Women Make the News Thailand” in 2018, including an event to launch an online database of 300 women experts on various issues for media developed by UNESCO in 2017 (available at [www.wmnthailand.org](http://www.wmnthailand.org)).

**18. Has your country taken any action in the last five years specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?**

Please see the answer to Question No.3

#### **Group 4 : Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions**

**Critical areas of concern:**

**G. Women in power and decision-making**

**H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women**

**I. Human rights of women**

**J. Women and the media**

**L. The girl child**

**19. What actions and measures has your country taken in the last five years to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?**

**19.1 Encouraged the participation of minority and young women, including through sensitization and mentorship programmes**

The Royal Thai Government has organised the National Women Assembly meeting since 2008. (Details in the answer to Question No. 1). Held annually, the National Women Assembly brings together women's organizations, civil society organizations and different groups of women from around the country including older women, ethnic women, Muslim women as well as LGBT persons. In 2019, the Children and Youth Council was invited to participate and exchange perspectives in the Assembly.

The recommendations obtained from the National Women Assembly are submitted to the Prime Minister and presented to the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women. They will be further developed as a part of national policies and strategies for the promotion of gender equality in Thailand. Some of the recommendations were related to women's health, senior population growth and special measures to facilitate girls' access to education in the case of unplanned pregnancy.

## **19.2 Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning**

In 2018, the MSDHS started to develop a training curriculum to promote women's participation in local politics.

## **20. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?**

### **20.1 Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls ( e. g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)**

As part of the Thailand 4.0 policy to increase access to digital technology in Thailand, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES) initiated the Village Broadband Internet Project (Net Pracharat) to expand high-speed internet networks to reach every village in the country. In December 2017, MDES and the Telephone of Thailand Public Company Limited (TOT) completed the installation of fiber cable networks to 24,700 targeted rural villages throughout the country. As of November 2018, there are about 4.5 million users registered to access Wi-Fi Net Pracharat. Newly registered increase around 200,000-300,000 users in every month. In addition, training workshops were provided to people in the areas where Net Pracharat is set up, to provide advice to women on appropriate use of the internet.

Furthermore, the Office of National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission has nationwide established the USO Net Centers (USONET) to provide high-speed internet for target groups including people with disabilities, children, elderly, disadvantaged persons, and low-income people.

### **20.2 Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis**

In 2016, the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development and the Federation of Thai Industries, Khonkaen Chapter, signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with mutual intention

to cooperate in building labour market networks and publicising labour information. The Online Labor Matching Network systematically recruits labour and workers for occupational promotion and income development for students, workers and other people to exchange information on building labour market networks.

### **20.3 Other**

Thailand has promoted digital skills development in several areas, for instance, in the use of agricultural technology and innovation to develop local wisdom and agricultural occupations, which are useful and practical for young women.

Partnerships include cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Research Center of Communication and Development Knowledge Management (CCDKM).

#### **21 . Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?**

Yes, the budget provision is determined in Section 71, Paragraph 4 of the Constitution which states that “in allocating the budget, the State shall take into account the different necessities and needs with respect to gender, age and conditions of persons to ensure fairness”. Thailand has approved an action plan in accordance with the Women Development Strategy 2017-2021 with a total budget of 7,955,877,500 THB. The next step is for the MSDHS to work with the Budget Bureau to mainstream gender-responsive budgeting by raising awareness of inclusive budgeting for all groups of people.

#### **22. As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?**

#### **23. Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?**

Thailand has developed in total 11 women development strategies which emphasize the mainstreaming of gender equality into all aspects of the country's development. The current Women Development Strategy (2017-2020) has a vision of “building an equal society without discrimination and fostering a good quality of life with safety and security for women in a modernized nation”.

In addition to the Women Development Strategy, Thailand has formulated (1) the roadmap to implement SDG 5; (2) the strategy and operational plan for the Gender Equality Promotion Fund 2019-2021; and (3) the draft action plan for advancing gender equality 2019-2022 under the Gender Equality Act.

**2 4 . Does your country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?**

The Cabinet has approved national action plans to implement the recommendations Thailand received and its voluntary pledges during both cycles of the Universal Periodic Review.

As for recommendations by treaty bodies, the key responsible agency (in the case of CEDAW it is the MSDHS) has reported the results of the dialogue and concluding observations to the Cabinet. Such results will be distributed to all relevant agencies for further action.

**25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?**

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. B.E. 2540 (1997) as an independent organization, to promote and protect the rights and liberties of the people. The NHRC currently operates under the Organic Act Law on the National Human Rights Commission B.E. 2560 (2017) under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

The NHRC has the duties and powers to examine and report the correct facts on violation of human rights in all cases without delay, and to suggest suitable measures or guidelines in order to prevent or redress human rights violation including the provision of remedy to the

person affected by the violation of human rights to the relevant State agencies or private sector; and to prepare a report on the result of evaluation of human rights situation of the country to submit to the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers, and to disseminate it to public.

The NHRC has been active on gender issues, including by presenting recognition awards to women human rights defenders and submitting a shadow report to the CEDAW Committee for Thailand's recent review.

## **Group 5: Peaceful and Inclusive Societies**

### **Critical Areas of Concern:**

**E. Women and armed conflict**

**I. Human Rights of women**

**L. The girl child**

**26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?**

### **26.1 Adopted and/ or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security**

Thailand has established the Sub-Committee on Women, Peace, and Security under the National Committee on the Status of Women to develop guidelines on providing assistance and protection, empowering women affected by conflict and violence, building networks to protect women who are at risk of being affected by violence, and advancing policies and measures to protect and assist them.

Accordingly, the National Measures and Guidelines on WPS 2017 – 2021 were developed and comprised of key measures regarding prevention, rights protection, remedy and rehabilitation, capacity building, multi-stakeholder cooperation of government sectors, private sectors, CSOs, and women's groups and the advancement of mechanisms, in line with UNSC Resolution 1325. The drafting process involved discussions with civil society organizations and women in affected communities, with support from UN Women.

## **26.2 Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks**

Thailand has continuously supported and advocated the participation of women in United Nations peace operations. There are currently 27 Thai officers serving in different peace operations including 20 men and 7 women in peace operations of UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), UNMOGIP (India and Pakistan), and UNMISS (South Sudan).

At regional level, Thailand joined the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN on 13 November 2018 to promote ASEAN members' role in regional peace operations according to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

The Southern Border Provinces Administration and Development Strategic Plan 2016-2018 of the National Security Council seeks to, inter alia, promote participation of local communities in decision-making at all levels including women, children and youth, which is in line with the WPS agenda.

## **27. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?**

### **27.1 Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements**

Thailand attaches importance to fostering the participation of women in all decision-making processes. The Royal Thai Government has made efforts to involve women in dialogues with relevant stakeholders as well as provide them with trainings to build their capacity on mediation, reconciliation, and negotiation. Some of the activities done are, as follows:

- The Muslim Women Association was established to provide necessary assistance to Muslim women in the Southern border provinces of Thailand. The Royal Thai Government also provides the opportunity and venue for women to participate and work in

collaboration with all sectors involved, such as with the Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre.

- The Royal Thai Government also works with civil societies, such as the Association of Women for Peace. This is an association of women working to assist women and children affected by the situation in the South of Thailand and raise their needs to the decision-making process, as well as to bring together all parties to the situation in the Southern Border Provinces to initiate pilot projects in selected community areas, among others, through cultural tourism and market place management, with a view to promoting sustainable public safety, security and development.

- In August 2018, the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women endorsed the establishment of the Coordination Center for Women and Children in the Southern Border Provinces (CCWC-SBP) which will act as a coordinating body to advance the WPS agenda in the Southern Border Provinces, among other tasks relating to women and children. The CCWC-SBP will work closely with local women, non-governmental organizations, civil society actors, religious leaders, local community leaders, and media.

## **27.2 Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level**

## **27.3 Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders**

Recognizing the significant roles of human rights defenders, both men and women, in promoting and protecting human rights, the draft 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019 – 2023) has included media and human rights defenders as new target groups for specific protection and promotion of their rights. The draft Plan is currently under review by the National Economic and Social Development Council. Furthermore, the issue of human rights defenders has been identified as one of the four key priorities in the draft National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights.

As an effort of the Court of Justice to establish an overarching tool to protect the right to freedom of expression against Strategic Litigation against Public Participation (SLAPP), a new Section 161/1

of the Criminal Procedure Code was proposed to provide the court with the power to dismiss any criminal case at the filing stage of the lawsuit if it appears to the court that the cause of action arises from the ill intention to harass or take advantage over a person or to gain any unlawful benefits or to achieve any corrupt underlying objectives. In parallel, the Court of Justice also proposed a new Section 165/2 of the Criminal Procedure Code to allow the accused to present legal and evidentiary arguments during the preliminary examination of the Court where they previously could not. Section 165/2 also enables the Court to play a more active role by having the power to summon witnesses and evidence proposed by the accused as the Court's witness. Both amendments are in effect, having been announced in the Royal Gazette.

**28 . What actions has your country taken in the last five years to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?**

**28.1 Implement legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls.**

Please see answers to Questions No. 1 and 2.

**28.2 Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse**

Please see answers to Questions No. 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

**28.3 Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children**

Please see answer to Question No 13.

**29 . What actions has your country taken in the last five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child?**

**29. 1 Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training**

The Constitution of 2017, Section 54, requires the State to ensure that every child receives quality education for twelve years from pre-school to the completion of compulsory free of charge education. In this regard, the National Education Plan 2017-2036 aims to provide inclusive education for all, leaving no one behind. The Equitable Education Fund Act is also now in place to enhance educational opportunities for all. (Please see answers to Questions No. 2 and 12.)

### **29.2 Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices**

On 29 June 1999, the Cabinet has designated November as the campaign month to eliminate violence against women and children. In conjunction, the Royal Thai Government has continuously organizes campaigns and activities on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November annually. In 2019, Thailand conducted a campaign activity under the concept of “He For She: Change behavior, Change attitude, End violence” aiming to encourage men to play a role and participate in the elimination of violence against women and children.

The Government believes in building knowledge at the local levels in preventing and addressing the issue of violence against women and girls. The Operation Centres for Domestic Violence Prevention are set up in sub-districts all over the country to provide assistance for those affected by violence and build capacity of families and communities for the purpose of prevention.

### **29. 3 Implemented policies and programmes to reduce and eradicate child early and forced marriage**

The MICS survey on children and women in Thailand from 2015-2016 indicates that 4.3 percent married before the age of 15 years, and 21.3 percent of women between the age of 20-49 married before the age of 18 years. Meanwhile, 14.1 percent of women between the age of 15 and 19 married or lived together with their partners. In the 2nd cycle Universal Periodic Review action plan to implement the recommendations that Thailand received and its voluntary pledges, the Cabinet assigned the Ministry of Social Development and Human

Security to consider amending the Civil Code to increase the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls from 17 years to 18 years.

As an effort to reduce early marriage in the Southern Border Provinces, the Central Islamic Council of Thailand approved the Regulation on the Marriage of Children under the Age of 17 Years in November 2018. In the 2019 Fiscal Year, the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre, in cooperation with the Southern Coordination Centre for the Sheikhul Islamic Office will organize activities to foster understanding of the issue, including promoting the rights of children and women with target groups such as religious leaders, academic institutions, and different government agencies.

## **Group 6: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation**

### **Critical areas of concern:**

**I. Human rights of women**

**K. Women and the environment**

**L. The girl child**

**30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies?**

**30.1 Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has developed the Environmental Quality Management Plan 2017 – 2021, which was guided by the principles of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, sustainable development, human rights, and natural resources and environmental management. The Plan serves as a guideline for measures to proactively manage and resolve natural resources and environmental problems and keep up with changing economic, social, and environmental situations while emphasizing the role of communities and the participation of relevant stakeholders.

Women are also provided with an opportunity to be community leaders in natural resources and environmental management. For example, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has appointed women as members of the Protected Area Committee to participate in leading roles in managing and monitoring natural

resources and the environment and creating an understanding of preserving natural resources in communities. Thailand has promoted women's participation in the implementation of projects and activities, such as the project on capacity building of the women's network for natural resources management in Ing River Basin.

### **30.2 Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques**

The Constitution of 2017, Section 57, specifies that the State shall conserve, revive and promote local wisdom, arts, culture, traditions and customs at both local and national levels, and provide a public area for the relevant activities including promoting and supporting the people. Along the same line, the Promotion and Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage Act of 2016 was enacted with the purpose of promoting and preserving the intangible cultural heritages.

Thailand has implemented measures adhering to the principle of gender equality, which supports women-led social enterprises to play a role in communities regarding biodiversity. The Government has also participated in the promotion of women's leadership such as the 'Plantlove' herbs processing community enterprise at Phra Tad District, Amphoe Mae Ramad, Tak province, led by Ms. Saowalak Maneethong, the community president.

## **31. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation?**

### **31.1 Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects**

Thailand is studying the possibility of integrating a gender responsive approach in the climate change adaptation plan. The DWF, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Sustainable Development Foundation are jointly organizing a gender equality course for executive administrators to build capacity and foster under

for Chief Gender Equality Officers (CGEOs) and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) on a gender approach to climate change adaptation .

**31.2 Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation**

**31.3 Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)**

### **Session 3: National institutions and processes**

#### **32. What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.**

As previously mentioned in Section 1, Thailand's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women is the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The DWF replaced the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development (OWAFD) under the Office of the Prime Minister in 2015, moving from a policy body to one that has additional implementation functions. The DWF is also assigned to be the secretariat of the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women, the convener of the National Women Assembly, as well as to monitor the implementation of the roles of Chief Gender Equality Officers and the Gender Focal Points.

#### **33. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?**

The National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), set up in 2015 following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, is chaired by the Prime Minister or designated Deputy Prime Minister and serves as the main mechanism to oversee, coordinate and follow-up and review the sustainable development policies and its implementation. The three main tasks of CSD include (1) raising awareness on sustainable development and the SDGs, (2) mainstreaming the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) in sustainable development efforts, and (3) collecting data and statistics to support the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

Members of the CSD include representatives from relevant government agencies, the private sector, academia, and civil society organisations, with the Secretary-General of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) as the secretariat of the Committee. Government agencies are represented at the ministerial level, thereby having the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social

Development who overlooks the DWF as a Committee member of the CSD.

**34. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?**

There is no separate formal mechanism set up to implement and monitor the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in particular, however, the monitoring is integrated with the work of the DWF and the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women as part of the Women Development Strategy.

Thailand strongly believes in inclusive development and stakeholder engagement. Accordingly, multi-stakeholder platforms have been established, such as the Multi-Stakeholder Working Group for SDG 5 established by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Open-ended Working Group for the SDGs established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**a. Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?**

<p><b><u>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</u></b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Civil society organizations</u></b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Women's rights organizations</u></b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Academia and think tanks</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Faith-based organizations</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Parliaments/parliamentary committees</u></b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Private sector</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>United Nations system</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Other actors, please specify.....</u></b></p>
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**b. Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes?**

Representatives from a number of women's organizations representing marginalized groups, such as Thailand Hmong Women Network Association and Southern Thailand Women's Small-scale Fisher-folk Association, have been provided with opportunities to discuss and share their perspectives in these processes.

**c. Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.**

The Working Group on the National Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and Action Plan for Women's Development has been set up as an ad hoc working group for the purpose of preparing this report and comprised of representatives from key government agencies, women organizations as well as independent experts specializing in women's affairs and gender equality.

At the initial stage, the Committee on the Promotion of the Improvement of the Status of Women under the National Committee on the Policy and Strategy for the Advancement of Women set out the outline of the report, identifying key issues and priorities. The DWF subsequently requested relevant government agencies for information on implementation compiled, once received, the information and submitted an initial draft to the Working Group on the National Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and Action Plan for Women's Development. The DWF also conducted a meeting with stakeholders to receive further inputs, reflections and recommendations. The full list of contributing stakeholders can be found in the annex to this report.

**35. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?**

Thailand's approach to SDG implementation is to assign a main implementing agency for each of the SDGs. In the case of SDG5, the CSD assigned the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security as the key agency, which subsequently established the Multi-

Stakeholder Working Group for SDG 5. The Working Group is tasked with developing a roadmap to implement and achieve SDG5, establish indicators for SDG5 as well as monitor and follow-up the implementation. The roadmap for SDG5 has been adopted by the CSD on 7 July 2017.

## **Section 4: Data and statistics**

**36. What are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?**

**36. 1 Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/ strategy setting out the development of gender statistics**

As mentioned in Thailand's Beijing+20 National Review in 2014, the five-year Statistical Master Plan (2011-2015) had contributed to the statistic development plan of 21 statistical sectors, including gender statistics. The Statistical Master Plan No. 2 (2016-2021) was approved by the Cabinet in August 2016 to further advance the country's statistical system development. Additionally, in 2016, Thailand developed the Digital Economy and Society Development Plan as a framework for advancing digital technologies to be a key mechanism of economic and social development in the country including by increasing the efficiency of public services, fostering participation of all stakeholders, and reforming business processes, to improve the people's quality of life.

**36. 2 Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics ( e. g. , technical working group, inter-agency committee)**

Thailand's key agency on statistics is the National Statistical Office under the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society. In addition, on 3 May 2011, the Cabinet established the Committee on National Statistical System Management in Three Major Statistics Groups (economic, social, and natural resources and environment) to coordinate between relevant agencies. Subsequently, 21 Sectoral Statistics Sub-Committees were established to formulate sectoral statistics development plans, including the Sub-Committee on Gender Statistics formed in 2012. In addition, the Sub-Committees are tasked with reporting the progress and challenges on sectoral statistics and submitting their annual implementation report to the Committee on National Statistical System Management.

Furthermore, the National Statistical Office of Thailand in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Thailand has conducted three Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) to monitor the situation of children and women in Thailand against universal indicators including the SDGs: MICS 3 covering 2005-2006, MICS 4 in 2012, and MICS 5 covering 2015-2016. Thailand and UNICEF Thailand are currently in the process of conducting MICS 6 in 2019.

### **36. 3 Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics ( e. g. , time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)**

There are a number of researches that Thai authorities use as to develop the national basis data of key issues such as the research on a strong family and the conflict between works and family in social globalization.<sup>2</sup> Other researches include the development and promotion of capacity-building for operations on domestic violence,<sup>3</sup> the research on unwanted children and social injustice,<sup>4</sup> the study on the quality of life of persons with severe physical disabilities,<sup>5</sup> the gender equality information survey,<sup>6</sup> and the research on LGBT discrimination in the government sector.<sup>7</sup>

### **3 7 . Out of the following which are your country' s top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years?**

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<sup>2</sup> Research by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Supot Denduang and Assoc. Prof. Nathrudee Denduang, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University.

<sup>3</sup> Research by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Boonserm Hutabaedya, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University.

<sup>4</sup> Research 'Unwanted children and social injustice' (in Thai) by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Supot Denduang and Assoc. Prof. Nathrudee Denduang, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University, March 2017.

(<https://issuu.com/thandendoung/docs/37654289fd0823>)

<sup>5</sup> Research by Tidarat Nongthong and Pimpa Kachondham, [http://ssed.nida.ac.th/images/jsd/Y19\\_2/9-การศึกษาคุณภาพชีวิตของคนพิการรุนแรง%20ทางร่างกายและการเคลื่อนไหว.pdf](http://ssed.nida.ac.th/images/jsd/Y19_2/9-การศึกษาคุณภาพชีวิตของคนพิการรุนแรง%20ทางร่างกายและการเคลื่อนไหว.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and National Institute of Development Administration, October 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Cheera Thongkrajai, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, supported by the Thailand Research Fund (SorKorWor) to propose the challenges of people with gender diversity and resolutions by a quality research from interviews. The research result was initially presented to the Sub-committee on Education and Research Promotion and was approved to further present to the committee/Sub-committee under the Gender Equality Act including the Committee on Gender Equality Promotion (SorTorPor) and the Committtee on Consideration of Unfair Gender Discrimination (WorLorPor) for acknowledgment.

### **37.1 Design of Laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics**

The Digital Government Development Agency (Public Organisation) aims to increase the efficiency of the operations of Big Data and One Stop Service Centers, including by establishing the Government Data Center in collaboration with other government sectors to compile existing information as a pilot project in 2018.

Within the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry's Chief Information Officers (CIO) requested the development of an organisational reform plan to compile the data of target groups including children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, older persons and ethnic minorities in response to the Government's data policy.

### **37.2 Development of a centralized web-based database and/ or dashboard on gender statistics**

Thailand has placed efforts in creating a gender statistics database website in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in order to centralize the information on gender equality promotion and gender statistics. (<http://www.gender.go.th>) The website contains sex disaggregated data on various topics including poverty, education, health, violence, economy, decision-making and so forth.

In addition, the website [www.violence.in.th](http://www.violence.in.th) specifically compiles data on domestic violence, in accordance with Section 17 of the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act of 2007. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security maintains the website which displays information from various sources. However, one of the challenges is the standardization of data collection by different sources.

### **38. Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?**

Thailand is in the process of developing national indicators on the SDGs, headed by the National Statistical Office.

### **39. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?**

**39.1 If YES, please describe which indicators have been prioritized  
Currently in process.**

**40. Which of the following disaggregations are routinely provided  
by major surveys in your country?**

- Geographic location
- Income
- Sex
- Age
- Education
- Marital status
- Race/ethnicity
  - Migratory status
  - Disability
  - Other characteristics relevant in national contexts

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Annex to the National Review

**List of all stakeholders, including government and CSOs contributed to the current national review preparation**

- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Foreign Affair
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Labor
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Culture
- Office of the Civil Service Commission
- Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre (SBPAC)
- Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
- Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand
- National Statistical Office
- Royal Thai Police
- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division
- The Government Republic Relations Department
- Budget Bureau
- Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission
- Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand
- Bank of Thailand
- The National Council of Women of Thailand Under The Royal Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen
- The National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand
- Women Lawyers Association of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen
- Friends of Women Foundation
- Sustainable Development Foundation

- Women and Men Progressive Foundation
- Thai Women Watch
- Thai Chinese Chamber of Commerce
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)