



THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

**UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF
THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING,
PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**SUBMITTED 30 APRIL 2018
COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017**

A. National implementation Measures

On 18 May 2017, Thailand re-established the National Committee for Mine Action under the Order of Office of the Prime Minister with the Prime Minister as its chairperson. The National Committee will enhance the overall effectiveness of mine action in Thailand. Please see the report submitted in 2015 for additional measures that Thailand has undertaken.

B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

On 24 April 2003, Thailand destroyed all anti-personnel mines in its stockpile, therefore there has been no further measures taken on this matter. Please see the report submitted in 2015 for additional information on this matter.

C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

RTAFOD - Royal Thai Air Force Ordnance Department
 RTAOD - Royal Thai Army Ordnance Department
 TBPPH - Thai Border Patrol Police Headquarters

Authorised Institution	Type	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers
RTAFOD	M 14	577	LOT.NO.LOP-15-32
RTAOD	M 2	1	N/A
RTAOD	M 16	-	-
RTAOD	M 26	1,617	N/A
RTAOD	Type 72	94	N/A
RTAOD	PMN	4	N/A
RTAOD	Type 69	800	N/A
TBPPH	M 14	12	N/A
TBPPH	M 16 E3	17	N/A
TBPPH	VAR 40	20	N/A
TBPPH	M2 A4 B2	20	N/A
Total		3,162	

During the course of 2017, the following mines were used or destroyed:

Authorised Institution	Type	Quantity Used	Lot Numbers	Actual Use
RTAOD	M 16	2	N/A	Training
RTAOD	M 26	5	N/A	Training
RTAOD	Type 69	94	N/A	Training/ Disposal
TBPPH	M 16 E3	116	N/A	Training/ Disposal
Total		217		

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

At the beginning of 2017, Thailand had **422,605,172** sq.m. of Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA). That year, Thailand discovered an additional **30,795** sq.m., therefore the total SHA was at **422,635,967** sq.m. By 31 December 2017, Thailand released **30,979,269** sq.m. leaving **391,656,698** sq.m. or 279 SHAs in 29 districts in 13 provinces (Table D – 1 and Annex I). The remaining SHAs can be divided into 2 categories as follows:

1. SHAs that can be operated/surveyed (42,946,771 sq.m.)

The operations in these areas are top priority as they directly affect the local communities or are areas frequently used by the community and are key areas for economic development. In 2016, this category of SHAs was originally sized at **63,796,040** sq.m., therefore **20,849,269** sq.m. was released in 2017. This success can be attributed to the Land Release that has become the norm utilized by TMAC and NPA's 'Pilot Project' (more information on the Project can be found in Thailand's second extension request approved by the 16th Meeting of States Parties).

2. SHAs that is inaccessible due to pending demarcation process (Area to be demarcated: AD) (348,709,927 sq.m.)

Work in areas of this category are most difficult and are of second priority for the time being. These areas are referred to as Area to be Demarcated (AD), which are located along the Thai border, many of which are pending survey, demarcation process, concerned with border related security issues, or are hard to access. In 2016, this category had a size of **358,809,132** sq.m. which by the end of 2017 was decreased by **10,099,205** sq.m. to **348,709,927** sq.m., covering 12 provinces adjacent to Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar (More information on the AD can be found in Thailand's second extension request approved by the 16th Meeting of States Parties).

During the course of 2017, Thailand handed over 42 safe areas back to local communities and authorities which equate to **30,979,269** sq.m. (Table D – 2). A total of **26,797,509** sq.m. were cancelled while 3,753,777 sq.m. and 427,983 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively, covering 16 districts in 9 provinces (Table D-3 and Annex II). A total of 5,664 landmines and 237 UXO were disposed of. In 2018, Yala Province in Southern Thailand was declared mine free.

In December 2017, the 16th Meeting of States Parties granted Thailand's second extension request which extended the deadline for completion of clearance by 5 years (until 31 October 2023). In 2018, TMAC plans to release **71,152,827** sq.m. in 67 areas in 8 provinces (Table D – 4).

Table D-1: Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2017

Region	Province	District	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (Sq.m.)
Northern	1. Chiang Mai	Weang Haeng	1	6,513,376
		Mae Ai	3	19,101,812
		All districts	4	25,615,188
	2. Tak	Umphang	1	366,772
		All districts	1	366,772
	3. Uttaradit	Ban Khok	1	3,345,061
		All districts	1	3,345,061
	4. Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	1	28,530,520
		All districts	1	28,530,520
Northeastern	5. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	43	76,726,580
		Bun Tharik	11	15,378,184
		Na chaluai	6	11,452,521
		Sirindhorn	3	398,020
		All districts	63	103,955,305
	6. Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	16	36,875,244
		Kanthalarak	23	25,368,770
		Khun Han	12	21,811,995
		All districts	51	84,056,009

	7. Surin	Kap Choeng	11	11,999,487
		Phnom Dong Rak	6	8,735,710
		Buachet	3	1,969,192
		Sang Kha	7	6,466,610
		All districts	27	29,170,999
	8. Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	11	8,349,913
		Lahan Sai	4	11,134,015
		All districts	15	19,483,928
Eastern	9. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	13	3,901,594
		Khok Sung	2	1,287,705
		Aranyaprathet	5	3,907,499
		Khlong Hat	3	112,000
		All districts	23	9,208,798
	10. Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	11	3,165,139
		Soi Dao	10	771,085
		All districts	21	3,936,224
	11. Trat	Khlong Yai	27	12,125,163
		Bo Rai	20	31,741,698
		Mueang Trat	21	36,360,817
		All districts	68	80,227,678

Southern	12. Chumphon	Tha Sae	1	3,173,520
		All districts	1	3,173,520
	13. Yala	Kabang	3	586,696
			3	286,696
	13 provinces	29 districts	279	391,656,698

*Elaborate detail in Annex I

Table D-2: Area Released in 2017

Province	SHAs that can be operated/surveyed (Sq.m.)	AD (Sq.m.)
1. Chiang Mai	-	-
2. Tak	-	-
3. Uttaradit	-	-
4. Phitsanulok	-	4,460,000
5. Ubon Ratchathani	7,247,121	1,221,786
6. Si Sa ket	4,809,399	-
7. Surin	1,079,862	315,292
8. Buri-Ram	-	-

9. Sa Kaeo	-	351,000
10. Chanthaburi	756,420	-
11. Trat	6,425,698	-
12. Chumphon	-	3,751,127
13. Yala	561,564	-
	20,880,064	10,099,205
Total	30,979,269	

Table D-3: Summary of areas released and devices recovered, 1 January - 31 December 2017 (Detail in ANNEX II)

Province	District	Cancelled area (Sq.m.)	Reduced area (Sq.m.)	Cleared area (Sq.m.)	Total area released (Sq.m.)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	4,460,000	-	-	4,460,000	-	-	1
	Subtotal	4,460,000	-	-	4,460,000	-	-	1
Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	4,743,220	2,355,662	78,913	7,177,795	856	-	8
	Bun Tharik	1,291,112	-	-	1,291,112	-	-	3
	Subtotal	6,034,332	2,355,662	78,913	8,468,907	856	-	11
Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	816,756	-	-	816,756	-	-	2

	Khun Han	3,992,643	-	-	3,992,643	-	-	3
	Subtotal	4,809,399	-	-	4,809,399	-	-	5
Surin	Buachet	-	176,812	194,460	371,272	3,365	119	2
	Kap Choeng	-	473,897	50,603	524,500	419	93	1
	Sang Kha	46,469	451,940	973	499,382	5	2	3
	Subtotal	46,469	1,102,649	246,036	1,395,154	3,789	214	6
Sa Kaeo	Khlong Hat	189,845	160,015	1,140	351,000	100	7	2
	Subtotal	189,845	160,015	1,140	351,000	100	7	2
Trat	Khlong Yai	-	1,900	3,100	5,000	17	-	1
	Bo Rai	3,163,557	22,400	6,110	3,192,067	64	9	4
	Mueang Trat	3,190,681	14,550	23,400	3,228,631	538	7	4
	Subtotal	6,354,238	38,850	32,610	6,425,698	619	16	9
Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	590,535	91,001	56,684	738,220	236	-	1
	Soi Dao	-	5,600	12,600	18,200	64	-	1
	Subtotal	590,535	96,601	69,284	756,420	300	-	2
Chumphon	Tha Sae	3,751,127	-	-	3,751,127	-	-	2
	Subtotal	3,751,127	-	-	3,751,127	-	-	2
Yala	Than To	561,564	-	-	561,564	-	-	3

	Subtotal	561,564	-	-	561,564	-	-	3
	Grand Total	26,450,492	4,115,068	413,705	30,979,269	5,664	237	42

Table D-4: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square meters) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mine to be released in 2018

Province	2018 Goal		AD SHA after 2018	
	No. of SHA	SHA (Sq.m.)	No. of SHA	SHA (Sq.m.)
Chiang Mai	-	-	4	25,615,188
Tak	1	366,772	-	-
Uttaradit	1	3,345,061	-	-
Phitsanulok	-	-	1	28,530,520
Ubon Ratchathani	24	29,656,079	32	62,409,308
Si Sa ket	10	13,172,400	41	70,883,609
Surin	2	849,384	24	27,060,193
Buri-Ram	-	-	15	19,483,928
Sa Kaeo	7	1,578,783	17	7,263,165
Chanthaburi	-	-	21	3,936,224
Trat	19	21,597,652	59	58,630,026

Chumphon	-	-	1	3,173,520
Yala	3	596,696	-	-
Total	67	71,152,827	215	306,985,681

E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Please see the report submitted in 2015 for information on this matter.

F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

This is not applicable to Thailand as Thailand does not produced anti-personnel mines.

G. Victim assistance

a) Data on direct and indirect victims

Thailand has adopted a holistic and integrated approach. VA measures in Thailand are comprehensive which closely corresponds with our obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and integrated into the broader legal framework, national plans and programs or persons with disabilities in general. Currently, there are 1,761,877 nationwide registered persons with disability, classified as 926,340 males and 835,537 females. In the 27 mine-contaminated provinces, there are 357,705 registered persons with disability classified as 184,345 males and 173,360 females; however, the number of those that are victims of landmines has not been disaggregated and pending research.

In 2017, Thailand had 5 mine victims, 4 of whom were deminers, and 1 patrol rangers. These unfortunate occurrences were not a result of carelessness or human error but rather the result of environmental challenges in extremely heavily contaminated areas. On the other hand, there were zero civilian casualties. This clearly reflects the success of our Mine Risk Education (MRE) programs in raising awareness of landmines and promoting behavioral change through public-information campaigns, education and training, and liaison with communities.

Throughout the years, the number of victims has decreased significantly. This may be due to a number of factors, which may include but not limited to, 1) better posting of warning signs in hazardous areas 2) improved reach of MRE programs especially within schools and affected areas and 3) the decreased number of contaminated areas near urban zone (Table G – 1 and G – 2).

Table G-1 : anti-personnel mines casualties, 2009 – 2017

Mine Victims

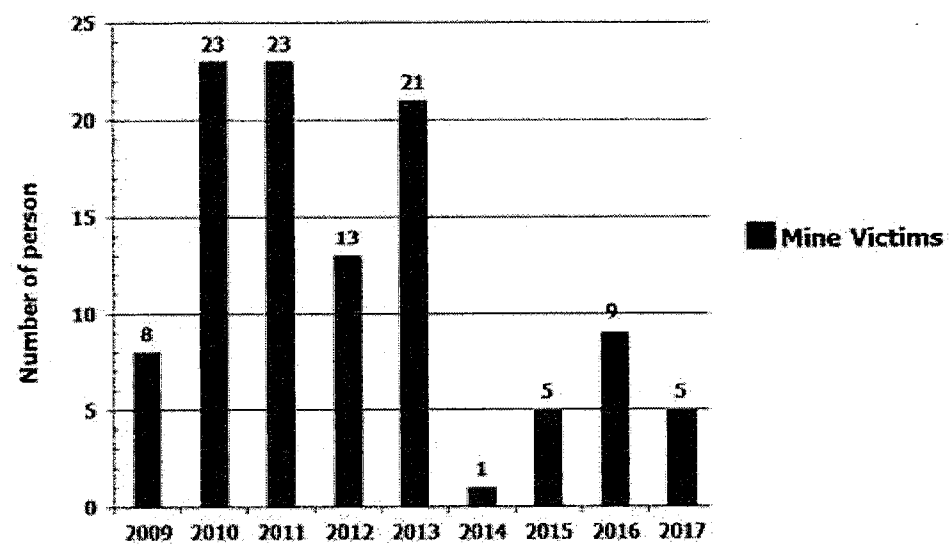


Table G-2 : Number of anti-personnel mines casualties, 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	-	-	-	-	-
Injured	-	-	-	5	5
Total	-	-	-	5	5

Thailand has demonstrated that an inter-disciplinary community-based approach to mine action can yield dividends that transcend the technical aspects of demining. Thailand has given high priority to promote **Mine Risk Education (MRE)** to reduce the risk of injury from mines and unexploded ordnance by raising awareness and promoting behavioral changes through public-information campaigns, education and training, and liaison with communities. In 2017, our MRE programmes have reached 41,913 people (Table G – 3)

Table G-3: Number of MRE Recipient and Beneficiary in 2017³

Locations (Province)	Month	No. of MRE (Times)	MRE Beneficiary (person)
Sa Kaeo, Trat, Chanthaburi, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, Phitsanulok and Loei	January	20	29,969
Sa Kaeo, Trat, Chanthaburi, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, Phitsanulok, Loei and Yala	February	17	1,388
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, Phitsanulok and Loei	March	10	2,129
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Phitsanulok and Yala	April	11	801
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Trat, Ubon Ratchathani, Phitsanulok and Sisaket	May	18	947
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Trat, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, and Yala	June	17	1,642
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, and Yala	July	14	1,020
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Trat, Sisaket, and Ubon Ratchathani	August	10	1,621
Sa Kaeo and Chanthaburi	September	3	815
Sa Kaeo and Chanthaburi	October	2	150
Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani, and Yala	November	14	531

³ The second week of January is the occasion of the 'Children's Day'. TMAC took such occasion to conduct the MRE in the Children's Day fair resulted in increasing MRE Recipient/Beneficiary.

Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani, Uttradit and Yala	December	20	900
Total		156	41,913

b) Medical care

Assessment: Mine-contaminated lands are often located in remote areas which have proven to be an obstacle to rapid and timely on-site emergency medical services to mine victims.

Objectives:

- To develop readiness of emergency medical service team to be on standby for deminers during mine clearance operation.
- To promote collaboration between the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) and the Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) regarding on-site emergency medical service to mine victims.

Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: NIEM and TMAC have close collaboration. After notified, the NIEM local emergency medical service units in the SHA will standby during mine clearance operation by TMAC officials to prepare for possible mine accidents. All the key contact persons in the SHA including hospitals and the Local Emergency Responders Network also are ready for immediate assistance if required. The two agencies have also conducted joint emergency medical trainings which also extend the knowledge to the community leader and the volunteers.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: Deminers become well-prepared for on-site emergency medical treatment for victims of mine and other accidents. NIEM also coordinates with the area hospitals which is professionally trained to respond to explosive injuries.

c) Physical rehabilitation

Assessment: The Department of Medical Services (DMS), Ministry of Public Health has organized and promoted community-based rehabilitation (CBR) in many aspects for persons with disabilities and mine victims. Since 1996, DMS has developed knowledge management projects in topic of "The role of local administration in promoting health and quality of life of person with disabilities" and "approached health care organizations in the community for person with disabilities". The DMS also supported the CBR programs for all types of persons with disabilities in 15 hospitals in four regions of Thailand.

Objectives:

-To promote appropriate health care setting in providing physical rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities with participation of local communities.

Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: The Strategic Plan for the Health Care System Development for Person with Disabilities (PWD) (2017 – 2021)

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: Caregivers and volunteers in the community are given primary health care trainings.

d) Psychological support

Assessment: There are 152 Community Learning Centers in 76 provinces of Thailand, including 10 centers in Bangkok. There are also 27 Community Learning Centers in Mine Affected Areas. These centers provide two teams of professionals for the local communities, consisting of social workers, psychologists, local officers, and teachers. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security also make use of volunteer networks to assist persons with disabilities, such as identifying persons with disabilities in community and their needs, registration for disability identification cards, communication with persons with disabilities/families/local administrative offices and other related agencies, individual planning, independent living skills of each type of disabilities, promotion on health insurance and assistive devices, preparation to enter education, vocational skills for persons with disabilities, and stimulation to self-help groups.

Objectives:

- To provide psychological remedy and advice to persons with disabilities, including mine victims.
- To protect the rights of persons with disabilities

Enhancements made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has been implementing Community-Based Rehabilitation model for psychological support service to persons with disabilities.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans: Each year, two teams of professionals and volunteers visit each community learning center to provide service to at least 500 persons with disabilities. Attitudes of people in the community towards persons with disabilities are changed towards caring and supporting persons with disabilities to participate in the community's activities.

e) Economic inclusion

Assessment: Thailand is working to reduce poverty among persons with disabilities, including mine victims. They can apply to receive interests-free loans from the fund at the amount of not exceeding 1,922 USD⁴ for 5 years (Individual), and at the amount of not exceeding 3,840 USD for 5 years (Group). Also, they can apply to receive aid and rehabilitation allowance from the fund at the amount of not exceeding 96 USD for 3 times on an annual basis.

Objectives:

- To support independent living of persons with disabilities
- To improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities and help them cope with the increasing cost of living
- To support persons with disabilities and their family who has low-income and facing severe or critical situations due to members in the family or self being unable to work.

Enhancement made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plan:

- Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 and Its Amendment 2013 (Vol.2)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Disability Allowance Provision 2009 and its Amendment 2010 (Vol.2)
- Regulation of Ministry of Interior on Disability allowance Payment of Local Administrative Offices 2010
- The Cabinet Resolution dated on February 16, 2016 approves that persons with disabilities who are registered for disability identification cards are eligible to immediately receive disability allowance by requesting the Ministry of Interior to revise the rules of disability allowance payment for persons with disabilities.
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Budget Approval for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Financial Report, Administration of the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities 2008 and its Amendment 2014 (Vol.2) and 2015 (Vol.3)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Bad Debt 2010
- Amendment of Regulation on Revenue Code (Vol.37)
- Royal Decree of Revenue Code on Revenue Exemption 2011 (Vol.519)
- Ministerial Regulation of Revenue Code on Revenue Exemption 2011 (Vol.281)
- Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities' Regulation on Support and Rehabilitation Fund for Persons with Disabilities 2015

Results of Efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancement to pertinent legislation, policies, and plans:

- Department of Local Administration has allocated budget for disability allowance.

⁴ All USD currency figures are an estimate of the local currency of Baht (THB): 1 USD \cong 32 Baht)

- The Government's policy to increase the monthly disability allowance from the rate of 14 USD to the rate of 27 USD.
- Individuals are eligible to seek support from the Fund are (1) persons with Disability ID cards who have no outstanding debt with sufficient fund (2) caregivers are guaranteed by disabled people's organizations or other agencies (3) groups of individuals or disability related organizations. Tax exemption is applied for persons with disabilities, caregivers, and employers who hire persons with disabilities and provide accessibility for them.
- In term of employment of persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security have continuously worked to raise awareness of the Regulation among government agencies and private companies in order to increase the rate of employment of persons with disabilities (100:1). So far, there are 7,980 persons with disabilities employed in the government sector and 47,150 persons with disabilities employed in the private sector.
- The Fund of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has allocated an approximately 159 million USD to be loaned for self-employment for persons with disabilities and their caregivers.
- In the fiscal budget year of 2018, the Fund of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has allocated approximately 6.2 million USD to be supported for self-rehabilitation for persons with disabilities and their family

f) Social inclusion

Assessment: The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has made available 767 personal assistants, 659 sign language interpreters, 8,878 house modification (approximately 1,756 house modification are aimed to available in the fiscal budget year of 2018), 3,053 volunteers, 1,623 assistive devices (Tri-cycle), 88 prototype communities, 22,259 basic facilities (approximately 5,000 basic facilities are aimed to available in 2018) and 152 Community Learning Centers to support persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.

Objectives:

- To promote independent living and participation of persons with disabilities in their communities

Enhancement made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 and Its Amendment 2013 (Vol.2)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Sign Language Interpreters 2009 and its Amendment 2011 (Vol.2)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Housing Modification, Personal Assistants, Assistance, and the Rights of Caregivers for Persons with Disabilities (2009)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Legal Assistance and Lawyer Provision for Persons with Disabilities 2009
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Welfares for Persons with Disabilities 2011

Results of Efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancement to pertinent legislation, policies, and plans

- The Government allocated budget for personal assistants (1.44 million USD since 2011 to present)
- The Government allocated budget for housing modification (3.89 million USD since 2011 to present)
- The Government allocated budget for sign language interpreters (approximately 128,800 USD per fiscal budget year)
- The Government allocated budget for assistive devices, Tri-cycle (approximately 364,000 USD per fiscal budget year)

g) Coordination

Assessment: In accordance with Thai Law, Thailand has established of two types of Persons with Disabilities Service Centers, namely (1) Provincial Persons with Disabilities Service Centers, operated by the central government, and (2) General Persons with Disabilities Service Centers, operated by any governmental and non-governmental agencies related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities including local administration organizations. The purpose is to facilitate the access of persons with disabilities, including mine victims, to these services and to reinforce positive social attitudes towards persons with disabilities. Currently, there are 77 Provincial Social Development and Human Security Offices all over Thailand operating to provide services for persons with disabilities and referring them for further services they are entitled to.

Objectives:

- To provide services for persons with disabilities as prescribed by the law
- To coordinate and refer persons with disabilities to access to further services

Enhancement made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 and Its Amendment 2013 (Vol.2)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regulation on Rules of Disability Service Centers 2015

Results of Efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancement to pertinent legislation, policies, and plans:

- The Government allocated budget for Provincial Disability Service Centers (1.29 million USD until present).
- The Fund of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities allocated budget for 77 Provincial Disability Service Centers (15.2 million USD per year)

h) Participation

Assessment: There are related governmental and non-governmental agencies including disabled people's organizations working to support full participation of persons with disabilities in society, including those of mine victims.

Objectives: To involve persons with disabilities in decision making level to design policies, plans, and projects on disability issues.

Enhancement made/to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- 5th National Plan on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (2017 – 2021)
- 2nd Strategic Plan on Empowerment of Women with Disabilities (2017 – 2021)
- Provincial Plan on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- Disaster Management Plan for Persons with Disabilities

Results of Efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancement to pertinent legislation, policies, and plans: Thailand recognizes the importance of developing the quality of life of persons with disabilities who are impacted by mines. In this regard, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in collaboration with Thailand Mine Action center has, in 2015, organized four workshops on “Rehabilitation and Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities who are Impacted by Mines and Promotion of the Establishment of Disability Service Centers” with the objective to promote full participation of mine victims and persons with disabilities in general in 4 mine-affected provinces. Participants in these workshops include persons with disabilities, their personal assistants, and related local government officials.

i) Additional Information

Commitment towards Action 12 of the Maputo Action Plan: Thailand has always had a strong commitment towards enhancing the capacity and ensuring the inclusion and full participation of mine victims and their representative organizations. Playing the lead role in Victim Assistance in Thailand is the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

Mine Victims: Strong collaboration between relevant agencies and partner organizations significantly contribute to the provision as well as the enhancement of fundamental services to persons with disabilities. Assistance rendered to the Mine Victims is easily accessible through the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and its affiliated agencies. Several projects to support the livelihood of persons with disability have been developed, which include (1) vocational training program for persons with disabilities and caregivers, (2) welfare program for people with disabilities and caregivers, (3) Support Services Project for Disability Services Centres, (4) a comprehensive program on financial support from the Department of Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life of Persons with Disabilities and relevant agencies, (5) seminars and trainings on financial management, and (6) assistance on documentation. All of these programs are created to support the needs and aspirations of persons with disabilities in various areas.

Collaboration with Affiliated Agencies: Thailand supports the establishment of affiliated agencies in order to better meet the needs of the persons with disabilities. Collaborative works between government and its affiliated agencies include (1) the establishment of support centre and capacity building centre for persons with disabilities. (2) financial support equals to 576,350,000 Baht (USD 17,333,841) funds the works of those affiliated agencies, (3) capacity building programs for the service providers and (4) evaluation and follow-up programs to ensure quality of services provided to the persons with disabilities. Furthermore, Thailand is aiming at integrating technology to enhance the level of services to persons with disabilities. This initiative would further improve communications between service providers and persons with disabilities while easing access to welfare for those persons with disabilities.

H. Cooperation and Assistance

Cooperation where Thailand act as Contributor

1. TMAC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organized the event to commemorate the International Day of Mine Awareness on 4 April 2017, Surin Province. H.E. Ms. Encyla Tina Sinjela, Ambassador of Zambia to the UN in Geneva, as Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation attended the event.
2. TMAC Director General received Mr. Nick Cumming Bruce, ICBL researcher, who requested a call on TMAC Director General which TMAC provided necessary information on 5 May 2017, TMAC Headquarters.
3. TMAC facilitate NPA's courtesy call by women deminers in Southeast Asia on the Prime Minister of Thailand on 17 May 2017, the Government House.
4. Commander of Joint Counter Improvised Threat Task Force, the Australian Defence Force called upon TMAC Director General to learn more about TMAC's mission as well as capability on 1 June 2017, TMAC Headquarters.
5. TMAC Director General attended the Fourth Meeting of ARMAC Steering Committee to help facilitate and provide insight for ARMAC on 28 November 2017, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
6. TMAC facilitated the participation of CMAC staff in the agricultural course provided by Royal Development Project and Security Coordination Center, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters during 6 – 13 June 2017.
7. TMAC delegates visited CMAC to discuss the possibility of joint demining along the border during 12 – 15 September 2017.
8. TMAC, in cooperation with the Prostheses Foundation and Singha Corporation, jointly provided prostheses to the mine victims in Cambodia to 119 amputees on 5 – 7 January 2017, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
9. Thailand participated at the Intersessional Meetings of the Convention during 6-9 June 2017, Geneva
10. Thailand participated at the 16th Meeting of States Parties of the Convention during 18-21 December 2017, Vienna.

Cooperation where Thailand acts as recipient

1. NPA has supported mine action in Thailand by providing survey teams as well as funded 2 TMAC staff to participate in workshop during 6 – 12 February 2017, Rattanakiri Province, Cambodia.
2. NPA hosted a capacity building workshop for 3 TMAC staff at the NPA Operations Meeting during 1-6 May 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina
3. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces invited one TMAC personnel to participate in United National Controlling of Mine Field Training Course (UNCMFTC) during 15 January – 4 February 2017, Kampong Sapue Province, Cambodia.
4. USPACOM provided the training to increase TMAC capacity through EOD Level 1 and 2 Course as well as TS/NTS Course.
5. Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA), received funding through the JAPAN-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) to support TMAC's operations in Thailand.
6. Mr. Juan Carlos Ruan, Director of the ISU visited Thailand to provide guidance and advice on drafting of Thailand's 2nd extension request during 13 – 17 June 2017.

7. US Department of Defense (US DoD) Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) provided the Mine Wolf System to help Thailand with mine action effort.
8. US DoD HD R&D hosted TMAC Delegates at the Requirement Workshop during 18 – 24 June 2018 in Virginia, the United States.