



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 2019
COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2018 TO 31 DECEMBER 2018**

A. National implementation Measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. 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 measures further taken on this matter. Please see the report submitted in 2015 for information previously provided 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 | 575 | LOT.NO.LOP-15-32 |
| RTAOD | M 26 | 1,601 | 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 | 7 | N/A |
| TBPPH | VAR 40 | 20 | N/A |
| TBPPH | M2 A4 B2 | 20 | N/A |
| Total | | 3,133 | |

During the course of 2018, mines were used or destroyed as follows:

| Authorised Institution | Type | Quantity Used | Lot Numbers | Actual Used |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| RTAFOD | M14 | 2 | LOT.NO.LOP-15-32 | Training/Disposal |
| TBPPH | M16 E3 | 10 | N/A | Training/Disposal |
| RTAOD | M26 | 16 | N/A | Training/Disposal |
| RTAOD | M2 | 1 | N/A | Disposal |
| Total | | 29 | | |

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

At the beginning of 2018, Thailand had **391,656,698** sq. m. or **279** Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA). By the end of the year, Thailand discovered an additional **94,296** sq.m. Therefore, the total SHA increased to **391,750,994** sq.m. These additional SHAs were located in Sa Kaeo Province (1,170 sq.m.), Trat Province (6,832 sq.m.), Surin Province (25,184 sq.m.), Si Saket Province (57,531 sq.m.) and Yala Province (3,579 sq.m.)

During the course of 2018, Thailand has released and handed over **39** safe areas (31,749,626 sq.m.) back to local communities and authorities. The total area of 28,971,754 sq.m. was cancelled, while 2,248,970 sq.m. and 528,902 sq.m. were reduced and cleared respectively. These areas cover 16 districts in 8 provinces as can be referred to in Table D-1 and Annex I. Therefore, Tak, Uthradit and Yala Provinces have become mine-free. The total of 7,405 landmines and 1,147 UXOs were disposed.

By 31 December 2018, there were **360,001,368** sq. m. or **254** SHAs remaining in 29 districts in 13 provinces to which can be referred in Table D-2 and Annex II as follows:

1. Northern Region : Chiangmai, and Phitsanulok (2 provinces)
2. Northeastern Region : Ubon Ratchathani, Si Saket, Surin, and Buriram (4 provinces)
3. Eastern Region : Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, and Trat (3 provinces)
4. Southern Region : Chumphon (1 province)

In December 2017, the 16th Meeting of States Parties granted Thailand's 2nd Extension Request, which extended the deadline for completion of mine clearance by 5 years (until 31 October 2023). However, most of the remaining SHAs are located along border areas in which many of them are still pending demarcation, posing access difficulties to deminers.

As indicated in the 2nd Extension Request, Thailand will conduct its mine clearance operation in two phases:

- Phase 1 (2019 – 2020): focus will be on NTS to release the SHAs in Northeast Region and part of the Eastern Region. This will enable Thailand in acquiring the parameters of the remaining CHAs and ADs. As for the other Regions, works will continue on the Land Release method.
- Phase 2 (2021 – 2023): focus will be on TS and Clearance in all areas confirmed to be CHAs from Phase 1.

In 2019, Thailand plans to conduct survey in 10 provinces (143,555,500 sq.m.) Thailand expects to release 120,847,688 sq.m. in this period. Details can be referred to in Table D-3

Table D-1 : Summary of areas released and devices recovered, 1 January - 31 December 2018 (Detail in Annex I)

| Province | District | Cancelled area (square meters) | Reduced area (square meters) | Cleared area (square meters) | Total area released (square meters) | Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed | Number of explosive items destroyed | Number of areas released |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tak | Umphang | 366,772 | - | - | 366,772 | 13 | - | 1 |
| | Subtotal | 366,772 | - | - | 366,772 | 13 | - | 1 |
| Uttaradit | Ban Kok | 3,345,061 | - | - | 3,345,061 | - | - | 1 |
| | Subtotal | 3,345,061 | - | - | 3,345,061 | - | - | 1 |
| Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 1,646,971 | 812,884 | 21,467 | 2,481,322 | 394 | 92 | 3 |
| | Bun Tharik | - | 51,603 | 72,931 | 124,534 | 720 | - | 1 |
| | Siridhorn | - | 46,323 | 75,342 | 121,665 | 1,677 | 681 | 2 |
| | Subtotal | 1,646,971 | 910,810 | 169,740 | 2,727,521 | 2,791 | 773 | 6 |
| Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 7,088,961 | 109,943 | 16,340 | 7,215,244 | 107 | 50 | 2 |
| | Kanthalarak | 1,334,898 | 53,131 | 22,840 | 1,410,869 | 132 | 1 | 2 |
| | Khun Han | 1,993,083 | 95,012 | 15,806 | 2,103,901 | 328 | - | 3 |
| | Subtotal | 10,416,942 | 258,086 | 54,986 | 10,730,014 | 567 | 51 | 7 |
| Surin | Buachet | - | 314,484 | 56,792 | 371,276 | 2,010 | 42 | 1 |
| | Kap Choeng | 208,031 | 478,765 | 226,695 | 913,491 | 1,707 | 254 | - |
| | Sang Kha | 565,650 | 46,017 | - | 611,667 | - | - | 1 |
| | Subtotal | 773,681 | 839,266 | 283,487 | 1,896,434 | 3,717 | 296 | 2 |
| Sa Kaeo | Khlong Hat | - | 109,618 | 3,552 | 113,170 | 137 | - | 3 |
| | Aranyaprathet | 1,328,000 | 72,000 | - | 1,400,000 | - | - | 1 |
| | Subtotal | 1,328,000 | 181,618 | 3,552 | 1,513,170 | 137 | - | 4 |
| Trat | Bo Rai | 2,781,769 | - | - | 2,781,769 | - | - | 2 |
| | Mueang Trat | 7,722,283 | 59,190 | 17,137 | 7,798,610 | 180 | 29 | 9 |
| | Subtotal | 10,504,052 | 59,190 | 17,137 | 10,580,379 | 180 | 29 | 11 |

| Province | District | Cancelled area (square meters) | Reduced area (square meters) | Cleared area (square meters) | Total area released (square meters) | Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed | Number of explosive items destroyed | Number of areas released |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yala | Kabang | 590,275 | - | - | 590,275 | - | - | 3 |
| | Subtotal | 590,275 | - | - | 590,275 | - | - | 3 |
| Grand Total | | 28,971,754 | 2,248,970 | 528,902 | 31,749,626 | 7,405 | 1,147 | 39 |

Table D-2 : Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2018 (Detail Annex II)

| Region | Province | District | Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters) |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Northern | 1. Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | 1 | 6,513,376 |
| | | Mae Ai | 3 | 19,101,812 |
| | | All districts | 4 | 25,615,188 |
| | 2. Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | 1 | 28,530,520 |
| | | All districts | 1 | 28,530,520 |
| Northeastern | 3. Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 41 | 74,245,258 |
| | | Bun Tharik | 10 | 15,253,650 |
| | | Na Chaluai | 6 | 11,452,521 |
| | | Sirindhorn | 1 | 276,355 |
| | | All districts | 58 | 101,227,784 |
| | 4. Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 12 | 29,660,000 |
| | | Kanthalarak | 21 | 24,013,551 |
| | | Khun Han | 10 | 19,709,975 |
| | | All districts | 43 | 73,383,526 |

| Region | Province | District | Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters) |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | 5. Surin | Kap Choeng | 11 | 11,085,996 |
| | | Phnom Dong Rak | 6 | 8,735,710 |
| | | Buachet | 2 | 1,623,10 |
| | | Sang Kha | 7 | 5,854,943 |
| | | All districts | 26 | 27,299,749 |
| | 6. Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 11 | 8,349,913 |
| | | Lahan Sai | 4 | 11,134,015 |
| | | All districts | 15 | 19,483,928 |
| Eastern | 7. Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 13 | 3,901,594 |
| | | Khok Sung | 2 | 1,287,705 |
| | | Aranyaprathet | 5 | 2,507,499 |
| | | All districts | 20 | 7,696,798 |
| | 8. Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 11 | 3,165,139 |
| | | Soi Dao | 10 | 771,085 |
| | | All districts | 21 | 3,936,224 |
| | 9. Trat | Khlong Yai | 27 | 12,125,163 |
| | | Bo Rai | 20 | 28,966,761 |
| | | Mueang Trat | 18 | 28,562,207 |
| | | All districts | 65 | 69,654,131 |
| Southern | 10. Chumphon | Tha Sae | 1 | 3,173,520 |
| | | All districts | 1 | 3,173,520 |
| | All provinces | | 254 | 360,001,368 |

Table D-3 : Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square meters) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in 2019

| Region | Province | Remaining SHAs (Sq.m.) | Goal 2019 (Sq.m.) |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| North | Phitsanulok | 28,530,520 | 9,510,170 |
| | Chiang Mai | 25,615,188 | 1,103,526 |
| | Total | 54,145,708 | 10,613,696 |
| Northeast | Buri Ram | 19,483,928 | 15,587,142 |
| | Surin | 27,299,749 | - |
| | Si Sa ket | 73,383,526 | 39,495,981 |
| | Ubon Ratchathani | 101,227,784 | 21,364,937 |
| | Total | 221,394,987 | 76,448,060 |
| East | Chanthaburi | 3,936,224 | 3,562,113 |
| | Sa Kaeo | 7,696,798 | 1,724,472 |
| | Trat | 69,654,131 | 26,912,587 |
| | Total | 81,287,153 | 32,199,172 |
| South | Chumphon | 3,173,520 | 1,586,760 |
| | Total | 3,173,520 | 1,586,760 |
| Grand Total | | 360,001,368 | 120,847,688 |

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 produce 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 and closely corresponds with our obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The measures have also been integrated into broader legal framework, national plans and programs or persons with disabilities in general. Currently, there are 1,979,829 nationwide registered persons with disability (988,430 males and 903,832 females). In the 27 mine-contaminated provinces, there are 786,893 registered persons with disability (409,183 males and 377,660 females). However, figures for landmine victims have not yet been disaggregated and still pending research.

In 2018, Thailand had 4 mine victims; 3 of whom are civilians and 1 patrolling soldier. 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 MRE to reduce the risk of injury from mines and unexploded ordnance by raising awareness and promoting behavior changes through public-information campaigns, education, training, and liaison with communities.

Throughout the years, the number of victims has significantly decreased. 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, which are now consisting of Thai, English and relevant languages such as Lao, Cambodian or Myanmar depending on the location. The warning signs can be seen in picture G-1. 2) improved outreach MRE programs, especially within schools and affected areas and (3) decreased number of contaminated areas near urban zone. (Table G-1 and G-2)

Picture G-1 : Warning sign in Thai (Top), English (Middle) and Thailand neighboring countries' language (bottom)



Myanmar



Cambodian



Lao

Table G-1 : the overview of anti-personnel mine victims

Mine Victims

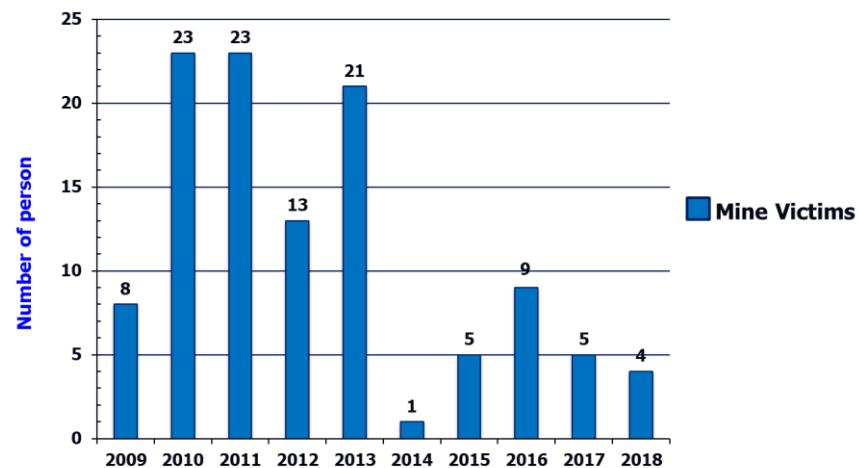


Table G-2 : Number of anti-personnel mines victims, 1 January – 31 December 2018

| | Women | Girls | Boys | Men | Total |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Killed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Injured | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 4 |

Table G-3 : Number of MRE Recipient in 2018

| Month of 2018 | Number of MRE Recipient | | | | Monthly Total |
|---------------|--|-------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| | Below 18 | | Above 18 | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Men | Women | |
| January | The Data has yet to be segregated during January – October 2018. | | | | 23,254 ¹ |
| February | | | | | 742 |
| March | | | | | 975 |
| April | | | | | 1,526 |
| May | | | | | 2,337 |
| June | | | | | 657 |
| July | | | | | 705 |
| August | | | | | 734 |
| September | | | | | 660 |
| October | | | | | 3,290 |
| November | 381 | 331 | 1,125 | 894 | 2,731 |
| December | 324 | 326 | 777 | 448 | 1,875 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | 39,486 |

¹ TMAC organized MRE event during national children day (2nd week of January) to reach larger audience.

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 notification, the NIEM local emergency medical service units in the SHA will be on 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 responder network, are also ready for immediate assistance if required.

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 hospitals, which are professionally trained and equipped to deal with 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 at 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), B.E. 2560-2564 (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, including 10 centers in Bangkok and 27 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 makes 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 at each community learning center will provide service to at least 500 persons with disabilities. Attitudes of people in the community towards persons with disabilities are positively 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 loan from the fund at the amount of not exceeding 1,922 USD for 5 years (individual application) and at the amount of not exceeding 3,840 USD for 5 years (group application). 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 have low-income and facing severe or critical situation due to family member 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 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
- The Government's policy to increase the monthly disability allowance from the rate of 500 baht (14 USD) to the rate of 800 baht (27 USD)
- Individuals 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). At present, there are 6,420 persons with disabilities employed in the government sector and 55,130 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 support 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, 11,178 house modification, (approximately 2,885 house modification are aimed to available in the fiscal budget year of 2019), 3,053 volunteers, 1,623 assistive devices (tri-cycle), 88 prototype communities, 42,259 basic facilities (approximately 30,000 basic facilities are aimed to be available in 2019) 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 (approximately 1.44 million USD since 2011 to present).
- The Government allocated budget for housing modification (approximately 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 device, Tri-cycle (approximately 364,000 USD per fiscal budget year)

g) Coordination

Assessment: In accordance with domestic legislations, Thailand has established 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 governmental and non-governmental agencies related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities including local administration organizations. This establishment aims 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 nationwide, providing services for persons with disabilities and referring them for further services they are entitled to.

Objectives:

- To provide services for persons with disabilities as required by 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 has allocated budget for Provincial Disability Service Centers (approximately 1.29 million USD until the present).
- The Fund of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has allocated budget for 77 Provincial Disabilities Service Center (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:

- 4th National Plan on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (2017 - 2021)
- 1st 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 affected 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, had organized four workshops in 2015 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 included persons with disabilities, their personal assistants, and related local government officials.

i) Additional Information

Although the victim assistance effort is being implemented largely by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Ministry of Public Health, TMAC has also contributed to the victim assistance work, serving as coordinator among related agencies, to ensure that victim assistance efforts are carried out successfully.

In 2018, TMAC conducted the follow-up trips to visit the mine victims in HMAU 1 - 4 to conform with the policy of 'leaving no one behind'.

- HMAU 1 : 4 - 8 June 2018 covering Sa Kaeo Province which allows the follow-up of 10 victims
- HMAU 2 : 21 -25 May 2018 covering Chanthaburi and Trat Province which allows the follow-up of 8 victims
- HMAU 3 : 12 – 16 March 2018 covering Surin, Sisaket and Buri Ram which allows the follow-up of 10 victims
- HMAU 4 : 21 – 25 January 2018 covering Chiang Mai and Uthradit Province which allows the follow-up of 10 victims

During the visit to HMAU 4 on 23 January 2018, HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presented prosthesis to 19 mine victims with the cooperation from TMAC. (Pictures G-2). As for the southern area of Yala Province, TMAC-coordinated with agency concerned to present new prosthesis to the victim (Pictures G-3).

Pictures G-2 : HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn graciously hand-overed the prosthesis to the disabled persons, including 19 mine victims



Pictures G-3 : HMAU TMAC personnel coordinate the effort to get the new prosthesis for mine victim in Yala Province



H. Cooperation and Assistance

Cooperation where Thailand act as Contributor

1. Mr. Steina Essen, Director of Humanitarian Disarmament of NPA, and Mr. Aksel Steen-Nilsen, Director of NPA Thailand and Cambodia called on TMAC Director General to discuss cooperation matter. (11 January 2018)
2. Mr. Aksel Steen-Nilsen, Director of NPA Programme Thailand and Cambodia and Ms. Marte Jenssen, Director of NPA Myanmar to learn more about TMAC experience and program.
3. Director General of TMAC attend the 5th Steering Committee of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center Meeting. (26 -28 February 2018) as part of Thai delegation.
4. Manager of Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program of US DoD called on Director General of TMAC. (1 March 2018) to discuss the current and future cooperation
5. Director General of TMAC attended the 7th ASEAN Defence Ministerial Meeting Plus: Expert Working Group on Humanitarian Mine Action held in Xieng Khouang Province, Lao PDR. (23 – 27 April 2018) to participate in experience and knowledge sharing.
6. Director General of TMAC attended the 6th Steering Committee of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center Meeting. (28 - 30 May 2019) as part of the Thai delegation
7. Representatives from Peace Sharing Association and Korea Campaign to Ban Landmine called on Director General of TMAC to learn about TMAC operational experience and discuss the possibility of cooperation.
8. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand organized the Art Exhibition, which the artworks were produced from light weapons and munitions by Gonsalo Mabunda of Mozambique, to show its commitment toward disarmament. (25 November – 2 December 2018)

9. Deputy Director General of TMAC participate in Enhance Mine Action Knowledge Sharing for ASEAN Member States” in Siem Reap, Cambodia (11 – 14 November 2018) to share experience and knowledge with the international committee.

10. Defence Attaché of the Republic of Korea to Thailand called on Director General of TMAC to request information regarding TMAC organizational structure to use as guideline for its own establishment of Mine Action Center. (22 November 2018)

11. Director General of TMAC attended the 17th MSP held in Geneva, Switzerland. (24 November – 2 December 2018)

12. Deputy Director General attended the 8th Steering Committee of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center Meeting, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. (5-7 December 2018)

13. Mr. Hans Brattskar, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Norway to the UNOG and President of Fourth Review Conference, visited Thailand to observe demining operation and cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia (11-12 December 2018)

Cooperation where Thailand acts as recipient

1. NPA has supported mine action in Thailand by providing survey team to assist in Trat Province (HMAU 2) and Si Saket Province (HMAU 3).

2. Thai Civilian Deminer Association (TDA), with the support of the Japanese Government, will continue to work with TMAC to provide survey effort to TMAC.

3. USPACOM, through JUSMAGTHAI, provides EOD level 1-2 and TS/NTS Course to boost TMAC operational capacity. The support also extends to providing the equipment to increase information management capability of TMAC.

4. Director General of TMAC share TMAC’s working experience in UXO Working Group Meeting organized by HD R&D Program of the US DoD. The workshop was held in Hua Hin, Prachuap Kirikhan Province.

5. TMAC and CMAC held the initial meeting during 17 – 19 September 2018 and 10 December 2018 to drive forward the cooperation on demining along the border area.

6. TMAC, jointly with MARFORPAC, carried out the Joint/Combined Exercise “Landmine Disposal Exercise” which disposed of 2,450 AP mines and 2,175 UXOs. This exercise allowed both Thai and US staff to gain valuable experience as we as allow the timely disposal of discovered landmines and UXOs from HMAU 3.

Annex I : Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2018

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Cancelled area (square meters) | Reduced area (square meters) | Cleared area (square meters) | Total area released (square meters) | Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed | Number of explosive items destroyed |
|-----|---------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | North | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | SHA 724-01/02 | Tak | Umphang | 98.663189 | 16.078306 | 366,772 | - | - | 366,772 | 13 | - |
| 2 | SHA 534-01 | Uttaradit | Ban Khok | 101.178029 | 18.330829 | 3,345,061 | - | - | 3,345,061 | - | - |
| | | North/East | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | SHA 437-02 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.207439 | 14.406579 | 2,120,000 | - | - | 2,120,000 | - | - |
| 4 | SHA 437-05 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.236155 | 14.389527 | 2,270,000 | - | - | 2,270,000 | - | - |
| 5 | SHA 437-07 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.145697 | 14.417027 | 2,698,961 | 11,039 | - | 2,710,000 | 7 | - |
| 6 | SHA 430-04 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.119114 | 14.406266 | - | 98,904 | 16,340 | 115,244 | 100 | 50 |
| 7 | SHA 433-03 | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.460831 | 14.367199 | 353,083 | - | - | 353,083 | - | - |
| 8 | SHA 440-06 | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.289793 | 14.429192 | 1,640,000 | - | - | 1,640,000 | - | - |
| 9 | SHA 433-02 | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.474904 | 14.392920 | - | 95,012 | 15,806 | 110,818 | 328 | - |
| 10 | SHA 439-01 | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.498522 | 14.407008 | 268,505 | 18,445 | 12,053 | 299,003 | 65 | - |
| 11 | SHA 439-02/02 | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.499956 | 14.395079 | 1,066,393 | 34,686 | 10,787 | 1,111,866 | 67 | 1 |
| 12 | SHA 478-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.180757 | 14.386685 | 228,299 | 223,249 | | 451,548 | - | - |
| 13 | SHA478-02/01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.195518 | 14.355359 | 1,418,672 | 564,971 | 12,367 | 1,996,010 | 226 | 92 |
| 14 | SHA 469-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.050947 | 14.418061 | - | 24,664 | 9,100 | 33,764 | 168 | - |
| 15 | SHA 451-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.506424 | 14.793440 | - | 51,603 | 72,931 | 124,534 | 720 | - |
| 16 | SHA 471-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Sirindhorn | 105.445071 | 15.210832 | - | 27,219 | 44,242 | 71,461 | 981 | 372 |
| 17 | SHA 472-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Sirindhorn | 105.445397 | 15.206658 | - | 19,104 | 31,100 | 50,204 | 696 | 309 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Cancelled area (square meters) | Reduced area (square meters) | Cleared area (square meters) | Total area released (square meters) | Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed | Number of explosive items destroyed |
|---------------|------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 18 | SHA 397-01 | Surin | Buachet | 103.961556 | 14.351321 | - | 314,484 | 56,792 | 371,276 | 2,010 | 42 |
| 19 | SHA 393-01 | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.696161 | 14.440112 | 208,031 | 8,869 | 226,695 | 443,595 | 1,707 | 252 |
| 20 | SHA 393-02 | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.672986 | 14.438784 | - | 469,896 | - | 469,896 | - | - |
| 21 | SHA 407-03 | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.846189 | 14.374762 | 565,650 | 46,017 | - | 611,667 | - | - |
| | | East | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | SHA 47-02 | Sa Kaeo | Khlong Hat | 102.351581 | 13.303114 | - | 27,500 | 1,170 | 28,670 | 118 | - |
| 23 | SHA 198-01 | Sa Kaeo | Khlong Hat | 102.353465 | 13.300207 | - | 65,000 | - | 65,000 | - | - |
| 24 | SHA 198-02 | Sa Kaeo | Khlong Hat | 102.356367 | 13.304532 | - | 17,118 | 2,382 | 19,500 | 19 | - |
| 25 | SHA 113-01 | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.605831 | 13.714688 | 1,328,000 | 72,000 | - | 1,400,000 | - | - |
| 26 | SHA 212-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.706427 | 12.254777 | 179,111 | 11,170 | 530 | 190,811 | 4 | - |
| 27 | SHA 243-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.725732 | 12.399381 | 1,708,609 | - | - | 1,708,609 | - | - |
| 28 | SHA 243-02 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.753428 | 12.417473 | 1,598,645 | - | - | 1,598,645 | - | - |
| 29 | SHA 243-03 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.763142 | 12.413050 | 2,189,046 | - | - | 2,189,046 | - | - |
| 30 | SHA 216-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.700041 | 12.186714 | 800,437 | 20,330 | 8,200 | 828,967 | 16 | - |
| 31 | SHA 239-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.702270 | 12.157248 | 552,852 | 3,280 | 5,115 | 561,247 | 5 | 2 |
| 32 | SHA 252-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.706000 | 12.123611 | 623,186 | 20,790 | - | 643,976 | 40 | 25 |
| 33 | SHA 257-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.715256 | 12.225131 | 70,397 | 3,620 | - | 74,017 | 21 | 2 |
| 34 | SHA 256-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.711168 | 12.142173 | - | - | 3,292 | 3,292 | 94 | - |
| 35 | SHA 298-03 | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.756517 | 12.429375 | 2,777,184 | - | - | 2,777,184 | - | - |
| 36 | SHA 303-01 | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.722045 | 12.411108 | 4,585 | - | - | 4,585 | - | - |
| | | South | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | SHA 762-01 | Yala | Kabang | 100.966936 | 6.390355 | 566,226 | - | - | 566,226 | - | - |
| 38 | SHA 766-01 | Yala | Kabang | 101.018892 | 6.293201 | 15,398 | - | - | 15,398 | - | - |
| 39 | SHA 767-01 | Yala | Kabang | 101.051331 | 6.255377 | 8,651 | - | - | 8,651 | - | - |
| Totals | | | | | | 28,971,754 | 2,248,970 | 528,902 | 31,749,626 | 7,405 | 1,147 |

Annex II : Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2018 and the estimated date for completion

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| | | North | | | | | | |
| 1 | 774-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | 98.391645 | 19.700771 | 6,513,376 | 1957-1957 | 2022 |
| 2 | 779-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | 99.368791 | 20.081271 | 1,103,526 | 1982-1982 | 2018 |
| 3 | 781-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | 99.360446 | 20.088136 | 2,794,696 | 1994-1995 | 2022 |
| 4 | 786-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | 99.322195 | 20.100627 | 15,203,590 | 1977-2001 | 2023 |
| 5 | 636-01/AD | Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | 100.978783 | 17.635622 | 28,530,520 | 1987-1988 | 2021 |
| | | North/East | | | | | | |
| 6 | 447-03 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.150867 | 14.311095 | 1,180,000 | 1975-1988 | 2023 |
| 7 | 447-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.155391 | 14.298563 | 1,820,000 | 1975-1988 | 2023 |
| 8 | 447-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.167297 | 14.310037 | 3,170,000 | 1975-1988 | 2023 |
| 9 | 454-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.136404 | 14.281010 | 2,298,747 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 10 | 454-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.120576 | 14.229318 | 3,392,595 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 11 | 454-03 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.099381 | 14.245746 | 3,643,605 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 12 | 454-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.103142 | 14.216848 | 1,332,163 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 13 | 454-08/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.144043 | 14.246784 | 3,670,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 14 | 454-09/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.147715 | 14.275269 | 3,280,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 15 | 454-10 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.121221 | 14.254895 | 2,210,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 16 | 478-02/01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.195518 | 14.355359 | 3,616,417 | 1978-1988 | 2023 |
| 17 | 478-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.172076 | 14.347686 | 2,520,000 | 1978-1988 | 2023 |
| 18 | 478-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.162563 | 14.329232 | 3,970,000 | 1978-1988 | 2023 |
| 19 | 454-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.079416 | 14.217057 | 3,001,863 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 20 | 454-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.056934 | 14.221682 | 3,116,118 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 21 | 454-07/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.038726 | 14.236122 | 3,445,836 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 22 | 456-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.004333 | 14.360826 | 1,400,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 23 | 456-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.998344 | 14.344668 | 679,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 24 | 456-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.995545 | 14.333555 | 994,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 25 | 456-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.991914 | 14.315844 | 1,730,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 26 | 456-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.005242 | 14.300774 | 426,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 27 | 456-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.012356 | 14.286478 | 1,720,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 28 | 456-07/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.022437 | 14.265217 | 1,410,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 29 | 456-08 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.018368 | 14.321707 | 1,240,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 30 | 456-09 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.036620 | 14.259523 | 1,240,000 | 1985-2000 | 2023 |
| 31 | 481-02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.216520 | 14.366170 | 988,097 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 32 | 481-02/02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.216520 | 14.366170 | 3,621 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 33 | 481-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.217109 | 14.340252 | 1,960,000 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 34 | 482-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.239438 | 14.360624 | 602,000 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 35 | 482-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.232816 | 14.345101 | 1,720,000 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 36 | 483-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.253213 | 14.364712 | 1,140,000 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 37 | 483-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 105.266649 | 14.365339 | 1,580,000 | 1972-1988 | 2023 |
| 38 | 457-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.956553 | 14.393896 | 837,397 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 39 | 457-01/7 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.956553 | 14.393896 | 6,405 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 40 | 457-02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.965724 | 14.404503 | 400,283 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 41 | 457-02/02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.965724 | 14.404503 | 12,160 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 42 | 457-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.924592 | 14.401671 | 989,767 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 43 | 457-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.942599 | 14.393571 | 2,044,184 | 1980-1984 | 2023 |
| 44 | 473-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.972086 | 14.393772 | 805,000 | 1980-1986 | 2023 |
| 45 | 473-02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.982230 | 14.397336 | 1,240,000 | 1980-1986 | 2023 |
| 46 | 473-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 104.995204 | 14.382532 | 3,410,000 | 1980-1986 | 2023 |
| 47 | 450-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.522439 | 14.710507 | 201,000 | 1972-1974 | 2023 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 48 | 450-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.514775 | 14.697182 | 191,000 | 1972-1974 | 2023 |
| 49 | 465-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.359896 | 14.392632 | 1,920,000 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 50 | 465-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.373259 | 14.405161 | 2,090,000 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 51 | 466-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.390383 | 14.414671 | 4,090,000 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 52 | 466-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.403905 | 14.431051 | 2,440,000 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 53 | 466-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.424336 | 14.425619 | 2,720,000 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 54 | 466-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.435494 | 14.432061 | 584,354 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 55 | 467-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.444680 | 14.451297 | 503,250 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 56 | 467-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | 105.460606 | 14.468908 | 514,046 | 1971-1988 | 2023 |
| 57 | 458-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.279502 | 14.360993 | 1,540,000 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 58 | 458-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.293575 | 14.372223 | 2,360,000 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 59 | 458-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.306766 | 14.386008 | 2,350,000 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 60 | 458-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.315971 | 14.399941 | 1,432,521 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 61 | 458-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.328014 | 14.401743 | 1,910,000 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 62 | 458-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na chaluai | 105.342256 | 14.391567 | 1,860,000 | 1974-1988 | 2023 |
| 63 | 468-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Sirindhorn | 105.461110 | 15.122149 | 276,355 | 1974-1987 | 2023 |
| 64 | 423-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.187879 | 14.389119 | 1,840,000 | 1978-1998 | 2022 |
| 65 | 423-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.171545 | 14.380537 | 2,370,000 | 1978-1998 | 2022 |
| 66 | 423-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.163539 | 14.363323 | 3,100,000 | 1978-1998 | 2022 |
| 67 | 423-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.146143 | 14.365539 | 3,650,000 | 1978-1998 | 2022 |
| 68 | 423-05/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.128887 | 14.379161 | 1,790,000 | 1978-1998 | 2022 |
| 69 | 437-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.247690 | 14.390806 | 2,310,000 | 1974-1992 | 2022 |
| 70 | 437-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.208596 | 14.379762 | 2,800,000 | 1974-1992 | 2022 |
| 71 | 437-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.231906 | 14.375872 | 2,990,000 | 1974-1992 | 2022 |
| 72 | 437-06/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.266464 | 14.406494 | 2,990,000 | 1974-1992 | 2022 |
| 73 | 430-01 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.077036 | 14.349060 | 2,220,000 | 1975-1999 | 2022 |
| 74 | 430-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.094962 | 14.362839 | 1,620,000 | 1975-1999 | 2022 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 75 | 430-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 104.110745 | 14.380952 | 1,980,000 | 1975-1999 | 2022 |
| 76 | 424-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.750496 | 14.412822 | 1,391,135 | 1985-1998 | 2022 |
| 77 | 424-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.763655 | 14.422369 | 553,712 | 1985-1998 | 2022 |
| 78 | 424-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.786088 | 14.432652 | 78,581 | 1985-1998 | 2022 |
| 79 | 428-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.872441 | 14.419151 | 495,531 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 80 | 428-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.861800 | 14.413136 | 1,056,743 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 81 | 428-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.888798 | 14.410758 | 649,545 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 82 | 428-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.818832 | 14.427205 | 427,273 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 83 | 428-05/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.827420 | 14.420880 | 599,480 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 84 | 428-06/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.845057 | 14.408203 | 1,241,638 | 1977-1999 | 2022 |
| 85 | 426-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.721377 | 14.428888 | 234,400 | 1976-1999 | 2022 |
| 86 | 426-07/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.729778 | 14.409924 | 422,010 | 1976-1999 | 2022 |
| 87 | 436-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.675650 | 14.398399 | 1,084,066 | 1973-1987 | 2022 |
| 88 | 436-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.647239 | 14.425015 | 525,894 | 1973-1987 | 2022 |
| 89 | 436-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.657367 | 14.407054 | 978,007 | 1973-1987 | 2022 |
| 90 | 436-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.664360 | 14.403626 | 709,787 | 1973-1987 | 2022 |
| 91 | 438-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.612769 | 14.403605 | 2,850,174 | 1974-1997 | 2022 |
| 92 | 438-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.632923 | 14.417556 | 1,632,462 | 1974-1997 | 2022 |
| 93 | 438-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.585277 | 14.385882 | 2,924,682 | 1974-1997 | 2022 |
| 94 | 438-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.571439 | 14.363188 | 1,932,654 | 1974-1997 | 2022 |
| 95 | 439-02/01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.494037 | 14.414106 | 477,323 | 1983-1987 | 2022 |
| 96 | 439-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | 104.510935 | 14.378799 | 3,748,454 | 1983-1987 | 2022 |
| 97 | 431-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.363640 | 14.374977 | 2,490,000 | 1983-1990 | 2022 |
| 98 | 431-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.383414 | 14.375794 | 1,820,000 | 1983-1990 | 2022 |
| 99 | 431-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.401578 | 14.377885 | 2,960,000 | 1983-1990 | 2022 |
| 100 | 433-03 | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.460831 | 14.367199 | 279,917 | 1975-1991 | 2022 |
| 101 | 433-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.475790 | 14.354080 | 452,112 | 1975-1991 | 2022 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 102 | 434-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.429992 | 14.369461 | 2,730,000 | 1975-1991 | 2022 |
| 103 | 434-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.445152 | 14.364435 | 1,707,946 | 1975-1991 | 2022 |
| 104 | 440-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.296699 | 14.400335 | 3,160,000 | 1973-1977 | 2022 |
| 105 | 440-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.318212 | 14.383613 | 1,900,000 | 1973-1977 | 2022 |
| 106 | 440-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | 104.336819 | 14.375346 | 2,210,000 | 1973-1977 | 2022 |
| 107 | 393-01 | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.696161 | 14.440112 | 59,697 | 1978-1992 | 2021 |
| 108 | 393-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.672986 | 14.438784 | 1,444,456 | 1978-1992 | 2021 |
| 109 | 393-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.645021 | 14.412516 | 1,380,000 | 1978-1992 | 2021 |
| 110 | 396-01/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.624293 | 14.404274 | 1,990,000 | 1975-1998 | 2021 |
| 111 | 396-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.602248 | 14.422154 | 1,620,000 | 1975-1998 | 2021 |
| 112 | 396-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.589144 | 14.426359 | 1,260,000 | 1975-1998 | 2021 |
| 113 | 413-01/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.702378 | 14.438839 | 22,343 | N/A | 2021 |
| 114 | 413-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.710006 | 14.428528 | 975,500 | N/A | 2021 |
| 115 | 413-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.703405 | 14.395722 | 1,072,000 | N/A | 2021 |
| 116 | 416-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.411298 | 14.375243 | 575,000 | N/A | 2021 |
| 117 | 416-04/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | 103.457397 | 14.369207 | 687,000 | N/A | 2021 |
| 118 | 394-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.403668 | 14.360909 | 1,245,947 | 1976-1984 | 2021 |
| 119 | 395-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.337274 | 14.355490 | 2,049,730 | 1975-1991 | 2021 |
| 120 | 395-02/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.371232 | 14.355877 | 2,596,689 | 1975-1991 | 2021 |
| 121 | 399-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.280380 | 14.349466 | 275,172 | 1976-1995 | 2021 |
| 122 | 401-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.245213 | 14.339048 | 1,302,761 | 1983-1997 | 2021 |
| 123 | 402-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 103.303526 | 14.354402 | 1,265,411 | 1979-1991 | 2021 |
| 124 | 397-02/AD | Surin | Buachet | 103.900534 | 14.347133 | 450,000 | 1983-1986 | 2021 |
| 125 | 397-03/AD | Surin | Buachet | 103.926940 | 14.339846 | 1,173,100 | 1983-1986 | 2021 |
| 126 | 406-02/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.869091 | 14.356754 | 1,790,000 | 1975-1992 | 2021 |
| 127 | 407-01/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.834045 | 14.371348 | 553,420 | 1975-1992 | 2021 |
| 128 | 407-03/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.846189 | 14.374762 | 362,685 | 1975-1992 | 2021 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 129 | 407-04/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.852312 | 14.370982 | 574,830 | 1975-1992 | 2021 |
| 130 | 411-02/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.772167 | 14.369715 | 1,181,144 | 1981-1985 | 2021 |
| 131 | 411-05 | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.818646 | 14.369674 | 312,254 | 1981-1985 | 2021 |
| 132 | 411-06AD | Surin | Sang Kha | 103.814946 | 14.357522 | 1,080,610 | 1981-1985 | 2021 |
| 133 | 359-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.111338 | 14.302629 | 1,404,729 | 1976-1987 | 2021 |
| 134 | 368-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.131836 | 14.323481 | 467,558 | N/A | 2021 |
| 135 | 384-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.126812 | 14.308436 | 893,609 | N/A | 2021 |
| 136 | 384-02/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.121097 | 14.310149 | 88,702 | N/A | 2021 |
| 137 | 361-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.038146 | 14.254476 | 252,677 | 1976-1992 | 2021 |
| 138 | 362-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.233549 | 14.333545 | 222,292 | 1978-1992 | 2021 |
| 139 | 363-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.195768 | 14.331512 | 321,798 | 1976-1998 | 2021 |
| 140 | 365-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.076929 | 14.291096 | 1,157,354 | N/A | 2021 |
| 141 | 385-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.053295 | 14.275128 | 1,431,709 | N/A | 2021 |
| 142 | 386-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.038302 | 14.253852 | 1,578,768 | N/A | 2021 |
| 143 | 383-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Ban Kruat | 103.149331 | 14.321781 | 530,717 | N/A | 2021 |
| 144 | 364-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Lahan Sai | 102.951532 | 14.199606 | 2,156,336 | 1977-1980 | 2021 |
| 145 | 367-01/AD | Buri-Ram | Lahan Sai | 103.024312 | 14.237451 | 1,838,511 | N/A | 2021 |
| 146 | 367-02/AD | Buri-Ram | Lahan Sai | 103.002911 | 14.225075 | 4,365,339 | N/A | 2021 |
| 147 | 367-03/AD | Buri-Ram | Lahan Sai | 102.973940 | 14.216071 | 2,773,829 | N/A | 2021 |
| | | East | | | | | | |
| 148 | 3-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.863904 | 14.002838 | 125,000 | 1994-1995 | 2021 |
| 149 | 69-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.901668 | 14.040356 | 9,469 | 1980-1991 | 2019 |
| 150 | 84-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.896622 | 14.011386 | 458,743 | 1981-1984 | 2019 |
| 151 | 84-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.886956 | 14.010806 | 69,868 | 1981-1984 | 2021 |
| 152 | 139-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.900845 | 14.073581 | 560,088 | 1974-1991 | 2019 |
| 153 | 11-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.773495 | 13.890785 | 105,000 | 1975-1986 | 2021 |
| 154 | 11-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.767156 | 13.864413 | 182,000 | 1975-1986 | 2021 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 155 | 55-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.778526 | 13.924002 | 684,554 | 1973-1988 | 2020 |
| 156 | 119-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.811264 | 13.957158 | 1,010,700 | 1976-1992 | 2020 |
| 157 | 188-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.929123 | 14.137207 | 56,258 | 1975-1989 | 2019 |
| 158 | 188-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.935762 | 14.143812 | 44,996 | 1975-1989 | 2019 |
| 159 | 188-03/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.940339 | 14.150147 | 101,600 | 1975-1989 | 2019 |
| 160 | 739-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 102.932657 | 14.170135 | 493,318 | 1972-1981 | 2019 |
| 161 | 6-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Khok Sung | 102.740577 | 13.825477 | 1,187,905 | 1978-1998 | 2021 |
| 162 | 27-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Khok Sung | 102.688618 | 13.752654 | 99,800 | 1974-1995 | 2023 |
| 163 | 62-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.641329 | 13.731562 | 950,542 | N/A | 2023 |
| 164 | 113-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.605831 | 13.714688 | 1,490,174 | 1973-1980 | 2022 |
| 165 | 63-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.490630 | 13.571687 | 55,120 | N/A | 2023 |
| 166 | 105-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.497362 | 13.570027 | 2,470 | N/A | 2023 |
| 167 | 111-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | 102.554530 | 13.652250 | 9,193 | 1975-1989 | 2023 |
| 168 | 284-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.500169 | 12.904774 | 30,000 | 1985-1989 | 2019 |
| 169 | 322-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.497927 | 12.904107 | 23,652 | 1976-1994 | 2019 |
| 170 | 322-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.501143 | 12.902544 | 16,197 | 1976-1994 | 2019 |
| 171 | 322-05/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.497794 | 12.863893 | 224,120 | 1976-1994 | 2019 |
| 172 | 340-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.499657 | 12.957650 | 46,018 | 1984-1988 | 2019 |
| 173 | 317-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.400807 | 13.151085 | 22,860 | 1981-1984 | 2019 |
| 174 | 317-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.402633 | 13.149520 | 30,875 | 1981-1984 | 2019 |
| 175 | 330-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.475736 | 13.049682 | 1,104 | 1975-1981 | 2019 |
| 176 | 345-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.512515 | 13.006430 | 9,277 | 1982-1996 | 2019 |
| 177 | 358-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.512149 | 12.834145 | 1,522,044 | 1981-1987 | 2020 |
| 178 | 358-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 102.526071 | 12.816082 | 1,238,992 | 1981-1987 | 2020 |
| 179 | 337-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.359101 | 13.267844 | 10,525 | 1977-1992 | 2019 |
| 180 | 337-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.377485 | 13.224280 | 7,594 | 1977-1992 | 2019 |
| 181 | 343-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.365698 | 13.239782 | 7,395 | 1973-1987 | 2019 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 182 | 354-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.349725 | 13.295509 | 208,893 | 1978-1985 | 2020 |
| 183 | 993-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.349575 | 13.273919 | 20,393 | 1978-1985 | 2019 |
| 184 | 348-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.380305 | 13.220000 | 9,346 | 1976-1992 | 2019 |
| 185 | 348-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.388437 | 13.208720 | 92,900 | 1976-1992 | 2020 |
| 186 | 348-03/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.385130 | 13.217660 | 51,197 | 1976-1992 | 2020 |
| 187 | 350-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.392406 | 13.196119 | 228,816 | 1976-1992 | 2020 |
| 188 | 353-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | 102.397608 | 13.168671 | 134,026 | 1976-1992 | 2020 |
| 189 | 208-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.908659 | 11.743303 | 721,896 | 1975-1979 | 2021 |
| 190 | 227-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.913598 | 11.656051 | 58,878 | 1973-1991 | 2021 |
| 191 | 227-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.912471 | 11.659450 | 26,253 | 1973-1991 | 2022 |
| 192 | 228-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.910975 | 11.677315 | 1,421,560 | 1974-1992 | 2021 |
| 193 | 229-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.908874 | 11.669425 | 357,452 | 1974-1992 | 2022 |
| 194 | 232-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.909583 | 11.732541 | 251,721 | 1974-1993 | 2023 |
| 195 | 248-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.910314 | 11.706838 | 418,465 | 1972-1992 | 2023 |
| 196 | 248-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.909878 | 11.721875 | 317,920 | 1972-1992 | 2023 |
| 197 | 209-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.809103 | 11.940811 | 331,349 | 1974-1995 | 2022 |
| 198 | 209-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.801800 | 11.940907 | 78,517 | 1974-1995 | 2022 |
| 199 | 226-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.842611 | 11.844814 | 472,200 | 1978-1987 | 2022 |
| 200 | 233-01 | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.826970 | 11.869046 | 692,458 | 1975-1991 | 2022 |
| 201 | 235-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.812127 | 11.926107 | 1,085,407 | 1981-1990 | 2022 |
| 202 | 237-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.798490 | 11.949239 | 1,133,934 | 1975-1997 | 2022 |
| 203 | 237-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.793171 | 11.968132 | 1,133,322 | 1975-1997 | 2022 |
| 204 | 264-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.819547 | 11.896880 | 947,892 | 1976-1991 | 2022 |
| 205 | 211-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.869795 | 11.803647 | 879,727 | 1976-1982 | 2023 |
| 206 | 224-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.883767 | 11.788170 | 50,288 | 1967-1980 | 2023 |
| 207 | 225-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.893636 | 11.782678 | 52,345 | 1967-1980 | 2023 |
| 208 | 230-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.850885 | 11.826482 | 556,570 | 1978-1990 | 2023 |

| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|-----|------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 209 | 231-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.859497 | 11.819004 | 293,895 | 1978-1990 | 2023 |
| 210 | 234-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.883231 | 11.798845 | 399,290 | 1977-1990 | 2023 |
| 211 | 253-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.901515 | 11.771474 | 65,901 | 1975-1990 | 2023 |
| 212 | 254-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.904967 | 11.763876 | 71,196 | 1975-1990 | 2023 |
| 213 | 263-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.897407 | 11.777156 | 80,671 | 1975-1990 | 2023 |
| 214 | 273-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.906571 | 11.756868 | 65,936 | 1975-1986 | 2023 |
| 215 | 274-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | 102.907075 | 11.752298 | 160,120 | 1975-1986 | 2023 |
| 216 | 275-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.665711 | 12.559578 | 2,304,880 | 1978-1991 | 2021 |
| 217 | 276-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.670849 | 12.540645 | 1,913,254 | 1978-1991 | 2021 |
| 218 | 276-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.681966 | 12.510775 | 5,674,392 | 1978-1991 | 2021 |
| 219 | 280-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.502937 | 12.731609 | 671,864 | 1976-1989 | 2022 |
| 220 | 281-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.503094 | 12.715128 | 39,601 | 1976-1989 | 2022 |
| 221 | 286-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.505208 | 12.696987 | 18,747 | 1978-1992 | 2022 |
| 222 | 287-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.731378 | 12.468677 | 389,074 | 1979-1991 | 2023 |
| 223 | 287-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.714349 | 12.487187 | 304,642 | 1979-1991 | 2023 |
| 224 | 295-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.721797 | 12.498305 | 222,743 | N/A | 2023 |
| 225 | 298-01 | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.736382 | 12.425752 | 98,243 | 1976-1994 | 2021 |
| 226 | 298-02 | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.763979 | 12.424506 | 406,816 | 1976-1994 | 2021 |
| 227 | 298-03/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.756517 | 12.429375 | 487,405 | 1976-1994 | 2021 |
| 228 | 303-01 | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.722045 | 12.411108 | 10,320 | 1976-1994 | 2021 |
| 229 | 297-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.634125 | 12.601166 | 7,032,060 | 1975-1989 | 2021 |
| 230 | 306-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.529939 | 12.653349 | 238,287 | 1975-1995 | 2021 |
| 231 | 311-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.550091 | 12.651536 | 1,180,293 | 1979-1993 | 2023 |
| 232 | 311-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.573745 | 12.645869 | 4,573,051 | 1979-1993 | 2023 |
| 233 | 311-03/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.598865 | 12.624162 | 2,898,446 | 1979-1993 | 2023 |
| 234 | 294-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.508066 | 12.687502 | 338,045 | 1971-1981 | 2022 |
| 235 | 309-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | 102.516114 | 12.663951 | 164,598 | 1978-1993 | 2022 |

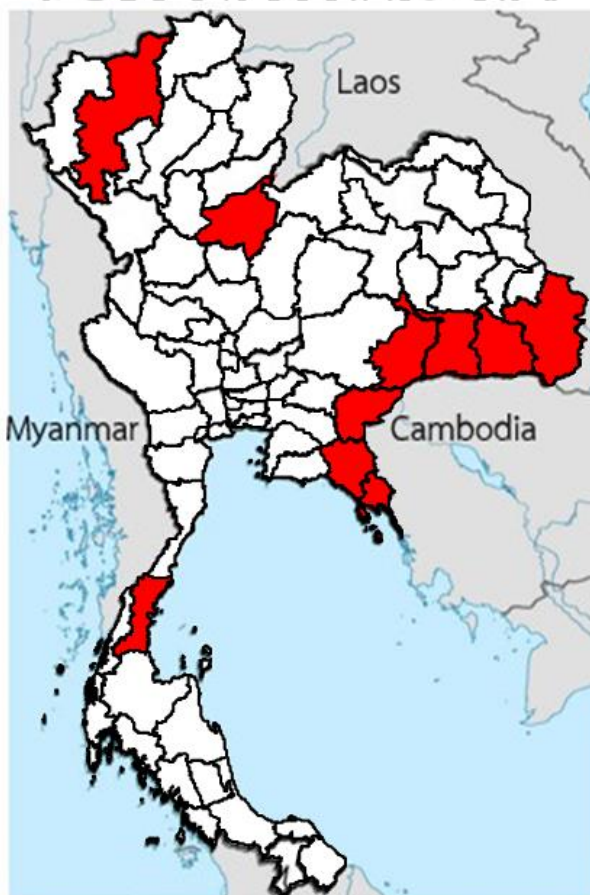
| No. | SHA Number | Province | District | Longitude | Latitude | Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines | Estimated period when mines were emplaced | Estimated date of completion (year-end) |
|---------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|--|---|---|
| 236 | 200-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.721072 | 12.284843 | 385,858 | 1975-1986 | 2023 |
| 237 | 203-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.712474 | 12.259294 | 416,447 | 1984-1988 | 2023 |
| 238 | 219-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.716983 | 12.272973 | 414,058 | 1978-1990 | 2023 |
| 239 | 214-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.713263 | 12.239796 | 3,188,772 | 1985-1991 | 2023 |
| 240 | 216-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.700041 | 12.186714 | 3,496,767 | 1984-1990 | 2023 |
| 241 | 239-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.702270 | 12.157248 | 1,857,981 | 1984-1992 | 2022 |
| 242 | 252-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.706000 | 12.123611 | 2,025,042 | 1986-1996 | 2022 |
| 243 | 257-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.715256 | 12.225131 | 605,885 | 1986-1996 | 2022 |
| 244 | 217-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.712528 | 12.325592 | 2,466 | 1983-1994 | 2019 |
| 245 | 218-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.722714 | 12.333729 | 144,993 | 1983-1994 | 2022 |
| 246 | 220-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.723694 | 12.300779 | 883,775 | 1983-1985 | 2022 |
| 247 | 243-03 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.763142 | 12.413050 | 931,935 | 1974-1994 | 2022 |
| 248 | 244-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.777208 | 12.020963 | 2,748,323 | 1979-1988 | 2022 |
| 249 | 256-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.711168 | 12.142173 | 558,790 | 1975-1989 | 2022 |
| 250 | 268-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.730935 | 12.121610 | 1,679,900 | 1979-1994 | 2022 |
| 251 | 268-02 | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.719506 | 12.103487 | 21,000 | 1979-1994 | 2021 |
| 252 | 268-03/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.752465 | 12.079155 | 8,524,199 | 1979-1994 | 2022 |
| 253 | 279-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | 102.717491 | 12.134330 | 676,016 | 1977-1998 | 2022 |
| | | South | | | | | | |
| 254 | 737-01/AD | Chumphon | Tha Sae | 99.014247 | 10.869069 | 3,173,520 | 1991-1992 | 2020 |
| Totals | | | | | | 360,001,368 | | |



Five-Year Humanitarian Mine Action Plan

1 Nov 2018 – 31 Oct 2023

As of 15 March 2019



Thailand Mine Action Center

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Glossary of Abbreviations

APMBC : Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

AP : Anti-personnel mines

AT : Anti-tank mines

CHA : Confirmed Hazardous Area

Clr : Clearance

CMAC : Cambodian Mine Action Centre

EOD : Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ERW : Explosive Remnants of War

HMA : Humanitarian Mine Action

HMAU : Humanitarian Mine Action Unit

IMAS: International Mine Action Standards

LIS : Landmine Impact Survey

LMP : Locating Minefield Procedure

LR : Land Release

MRE : Mine Risk Education

MSP : Meeting of State Parties

NIEM: National Institute for Emergency Medicine

NMAC : National Mine Action Committee

NMAS : National Mine Action Standards

NPA : Norwegian People's Aid

NTS : Non-Technical Survey

SOP : Standard Operating Procedure

TDA : Thailand Civilian Deminer Association

TMAC : Thailand Mine Action Center

TS : Technical Survey

UXO : Unexploded Ordnance

VA : Victim Assistance

Draft (as of 31 December 2018)
Five-Year Humanitarian Mine Action Plan
(1 November 2018 - 31 October 2023)

1. Executive Summary

The 16th MSP granted Thailand its 2nd extension request¹ which allows Thailand an additional 5 years (November 2018 - October 2023) to complete its clearance obligations. The MSP also requested that Thailand provides an updated workplan to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation by April 2019.

This document focuses on demining progress during the Transition Phase (November 2016 - October 2018) before discussing the Five-Year Humanitarian Mine Action Plan (will refer to as Action Plan). The Action Plan covers the period from November 2018 to October 2023, consisting of details on remaining challenges, mine contaminated areas, prioritization and project outcomes of Land Release for each area.

During November 2016 - October 2018, Thailand gave its full effort in releasing dangerous areas. However, challenges still remain, especially the areas along the border between Thailand and neighboring countries, which are politically sensitive. Moreover, these areas are difficult to access, heavily contaminated with landmines due to previous conflicts and treacherous terrain; this requires time, resources and intensive demining operations.

The initial plan will emphasize on NTS to gain information of parameters of mine contaminated areas as well as identify the mined areas which are inaccessible due to pending border demarcation and discussion. Once the process is completed, TS and clearance can be conducted.

The success of the Action Plan depends on the conclusion of border-related processes. To ensure success, during the first two years, bilateral cooperation mechanism must be utilized at all level to create proper understanding so the demining staff can continue their work, as well as forging the humanitarian demining cooperation along the border to ensure safety of all people.

Thailand is committed to the obligations under the Mine Ban Convention by disposing landmines from its territory by October 2023. Thailand hopes that it can work with all neighboring countries to conduct demining along the border as well as receiving support and cooperation from potential partners.

¹ More detail can be referred to <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/states-parties-to-the-convention/thailand/>

2. Released areas before the 2nd Extension Request

In November 2016, before submitting the 2nd Extension Request, there were 305 SHAs in Thailand, covering 13 provinces (422,605,172 sq.m.). This can be referred to in Table 1.

Table 1: Remaining Challenges (as of November 2016)

| Region | Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| North | 1. Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | 1 | 6,513,376 |
| | | Mae Ai | 3 | 19,101,812 |
| | 2. Tak | Umphang | 1 | 366,772 |
| | 3. Uttaradit | Ban Khok | 1 | 3,345,061 |
| | 4. Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | 1 | 32,990,520 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 7 | 62,317,541 |
| Northeast | 5. Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 51 | 83,904,375 |
| | | Bun Tharik | 11 | 16,669,296 |
| | | Na Chaluai | 6 | 11,452,521 |
| | | Sirindhorn | 3 | 398,020 |
| | 6. Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 17 | 37,692,000 |
| | | Kanthalarak | 23 | 25,368,770 |
| | | Khun Han | 14 | 25,804,638 |
| | 7. Surin | Kap Choeng | 12 | 12,509,487 |
| | | Phnom Dong Rak | 6 | 8,735,710 |
| | | Buachet | 4 | 2,328,890 |
| | | Sang Kha | 10 | 6,965,992 |
| | 8. Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | 11 | 8,349,913 |
| | | Lahan Sai | 4 | 11,134,015 |
| Total | 4 | 13 | 172 | 251,313,627 |
| East | 9. Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 13 | 3,901,594 |
| | | Khok Sung | 2 | 1,287,705 |
| | | Aranyaprathet | 5 | 3,907,499 |
| | | Khlong Hat | 5 | 463,000 |
| | 10. Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 11 | 3,901,759 |
| | | Soi Dao | 10 | 789,285 |
| | 11. Trat | Khlong Yai | 27 | 12,130,163 |
| | | Bo Rai | 22 | 34,933,765 |
| | | Mueang Trat | 23 | 39,589,448 |
| Total | 3 | 9 | 118 | 100,904,218 |
| South | 12. Chumphon | Tha Sae | 2 | 6,924,647 |
| | 13. Yala | Kabang | 3 | 586,696 |
| | | Than To | 3 | 558,443 |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8,069,786 |
| Grand Total | 13 | 30 | 305 | 422,605,172 |

3. Progress during the Transition Phase (1 November 2016 - 31 October 2018)

3.1 Safe Areas Released

In 2016, according to the 2nd Extension Request, there were 422,605,172 sq.m. of contaminated areas or 305 SHAs. Initially, Thailand planned to release 63,796,040 sq.m. but only 62,728,895 sq.m. were released, covering Uttaradit, Tak and Yala provinces. As a result, 360,001,368 sq.m. or 254 SHAs remain. This can be referred to in Table 2. More details can be found in Annex 1.

Table 2: Released Land (November 2016 - October 2018)

| Year | Region | Province | Area (Sq.m) | | | Total Sq.m. |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | | | NTS | TS | Clr | |
| Nov 2016 - Sep 2017 | North | Phitsanulok | 4,460,000 | - | - | 4,460,000 |
| | Northeast | Ubon Ratchathani | 6,034,332 | 2,355,662 | 78,913 | 8,468,907 |
| | | Si Sa ket | 4,809,399 | - | - | 4,809,399 |
| | | Surin | 46,469 | 1,102,649 | 246,036 | 1,395,154 |
| | East | Sa Kaeo | 189,845 | 160,015 | 1,140 | 351,000 |
| | | Trat | 6,354,238 | 38,850 | 32,610 | 6,425,698 |
| | | Chanthaburi | 590,535 | 96,601 | 69,284 | 756,420 |
| | South | Chumphon | 3,751,127 | - | - | 3,751,127 |
| | | Yala | 561,564 | - | - | 561,564 |
| Total | | | 26,797,509 | 3,753,777 | 427,983 | 30,979,269 |
| Oct 2017 - Oct 2018 | North | Uttaradit | 3,345,061 | - | - | 3,345,061 |
| | | Tak | 366,772 | - | - | 366,772 |
| | Northeast | Ubon Ratchathani | 1,646,971 | 939,351 | 141,199 | 2,727,521 |
| | | Si Sa ket | 10,416,942 | 258,086 | 54,986 | 10,730,014 |
| | | Surin | 941,626 | 860,524 | 94,284 | 1,896,434 |
| | East | Sa Kaeo | 1,328,000 | 185,170 | - | 1,513,170 |
| | | Trat | 10,512,782 | 59,190 | 8,407 | 10,580,379 |
| | South | Yala | 590,275 | - | - | 590,275 |
| Total | | | 29,148,429 | 2,302,321 | 298,876 | 31,749,626 |
| Total (Nov 2016 - Oct 2018) | | | 55,945,938 | 6,056,098 | 726,859 | 62,728,895 |

3.2 Number of AP mines, AT mines and UXOs Recovered (November 2016 - October 2018)

During 1 November 2016 - 31 October 2018, a number of landmines and UXOs were recovered by each HMAU. These items were collected and safeguarded for disposal. Table 3 shows the total numbers of landmines and UXOs found during this period. Additional information is included in Annex 2.

Table 3: Number of AP mines, AT mines and UXOs Recovered (November 2016 - October 2018)

| Region | Province | AP | AT | UXO |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| North | Tak | 13 | - | - |
| Total | | 13 | - | - |
| Northeast | Ubon Ratchathani | 2,814 | 689 | 69 |
| | Si Sa ket | 290 | - | 46 |
| | Surin | 5,802 | 325 | 138 |
| Total | | 8,906 | 1,014 | 253 |
| East | Sa Kaeo | 236 | - | 7 |
| | Chanthaburi | 300 | - | - |
| | Trat | 800 | 1 | 21 |
| Total | | 1,336 | 1 | 28 |
| South | Yala | 6 | - | 2 |
| Total | | 6 | - | 2 |
| Grand Total | | 10,261 | 1,015 | 283 |

3.3 Landmine Victims

During November 2016 - October 2018, the total number of landmine victims decreased significantly due to effective MRE as well as rapid response to the need of the existing victims. Note that there was no fatality of landmine victims as can be referred to in Table 4.

Table 4: Number of landmine victims (November 2016 - October 2018)

| Year | Region | Province | Killed | | | | Injured | | | | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-----|-------|-------------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Men | Women | |
| Nov 2016 - Sep 2017 | Northeast | Ubon Ratchathani | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | Si Sa ket | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Surin | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | East | Trat | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Oct 2017 - Oct 2018 | North | Chiang Rai | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Northeast | Si Sa ket | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | Surin | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | East | Sa Kaeo | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Total | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Grand Total | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |

Note: Landmine victim statistic includes to deminers (4), security force (3) and civilian (3). The boys and girls aged below 18-year-old.

3.4 Mine Risk Education

Thailand's MRE operation is a proactive attempt to prevent occurrence of new victim. This methodology focuses on exchanging information and know-how among communities and education institutions on risk factors related to landmines. However, during November 2016 - October 2018, data has yet to be segregated by age and gender. Segregated data would begin from November 2018 onwards. Details can be referred to in Table 5. TMAC also conducted additional MRE operations in Loei and Roi-et Provinces as an additional measure to potentially prevent possible accidents due to their close proximity to contaminated provinces.

Table 5: Number of MRE Trainees (November 2016 - October 2018)

| Region | Province | Dissegregated |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| North | 1. Tak | 1,851 |
| | 2. Uttaradit | 274 |
| | 3. Phitsanulok | 1,030 |
| Total | | 3,155 |
| Northeast | 4. Ubon Ratchathani | 13,221 |
| | 5. Si Sa ket | 3,671 |
| | 6. Surin | 3,037 |
| | 7. Roi Et | 50 |
| | 8. Loei | 144 |
| Total | | 20,123 |
| East | 8. Sa Kaeo | 2,568 |
| | 9. Chanthaburi | 32,036 |
| | 10. Trat | 17,551 |
| Total | | 52,155 |
| South | 11. Yala | 866 |
| Total | | 866 |
| Grand Total | | 76,299 |

4. Remaining mine contaminated areas at the start of Action Plan (November 2018 - October 2023)

In November 2018, there were 254 SHAs of 360,001,368 sq.m. in total, covering 10 provinces. Most of the areas are located along the border of Thailand and neighboring countries. These border areas are considered one of the greatest challenges for HMAUs. Maps of SHAs in Thailand are shown in Annex 4.

Table 6: Remaining mine contaminated areas at the start of Action Plan (November 2018 - October 2023)

| Region | Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| North | 1. Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | 1 | 6,513,376 |
| | | Mae Ai | 3 | 19,101,812 |
| | 2. Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | 1 | 28,530,520 |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 5 | 54,145,708 |
| Northeast | 3. Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 41 | 74,245,258 |
| | | Bun Tharik | 10 | 15,253,650 |
| | | Na Chaluai | 6 | 11,452,521 |
| | | Sirindhorn | 1 | 276,355 |
| | 4. Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 12 | 29,660,000 |
| | | Kanthalarak | 21 | 24,013,551 |
| | | Khun Han | 10 | 19,709,975 |
| | | Kap Choeng | 11 | 11,085,996 |
| | 5. Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | 6 | 8,735,710 |
| | | Buachet | 2 | 1,623,100 |
| | | Sang Kha | 7 | 5,854,943 |
| | | Ban Kruat | 11 | 8,349,913 |
| | 6. Buri Ram | Lahan Sai | 4 | 11,134,015 |
| Total | 4 | 13 | 142 | 221,394,987 |
| East | 7. Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 13 | 3,901,594 |
| | | Khok Sung | 2 | 1,287,705 |
| | | Aranyaprathet | 5 | 2,507,499 |
| | 8. Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 11 | 3,165,139 |
| | | Soi Dao | 10 | 771,085 |
| | 9. Trat | Khlong Yai | 27 | 12,125,163 |
| | | Bo Rai | 20 | 28,966,761 |
| | | Mueang Trat | 18 | 28,562,207 |
| Total | 3 | 8 | 106 | 81,287,153 |
| South | 10. Chumphon | Tha Sae | 1 | 3,173,520 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3,173,520 |
| Grand Total | 10 | 25 | 254 | 360,001,368 |

5. Action Plan (November 2018 – October 2023)

5.1 Challenges

Thailand still has 254 SHAs remaining. These areas cover 10 provinces in 4 regions with the total area of 360,001,368 sq.m. and only 5 years to demine. Major challenges are the areas along the border, which demarcation is still pending; therefore making it difficult for the HMAUs to carry out their tasks. On the Eastern Region, landmine density is relatively high with unconventional and complex minelaying tactics. In addition, most contaminated areas are located in remote location, coupled with access difficulties and unpredictable weather conditions. These factors have contributed to limit operational time and delay in progress.

5.2 Working methods

HMAU, under the supervision of TMAC, consists of 5 sub-units with personnel from the Royal Thai Army and Royal Thai Navy. Furthermore, Thailand's clearance operations are supported by two NGOs, namely TDA and NPA. Landmines found will be recovered and handled by the HMAUs. The assistance from the two NGOs greatly expedite the demining process. Further detail can be referred to in Table 7.

Table 7: Working methods

| Unit | Areas of Responsibility | Capability | | | Remark |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|----|-----|------------------------|
| | | NTS | TS | Clr | |
| HMAU 1 | Sa Kaeo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| HMAU 2 | Chanthaburi | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Trat | | | | |
| HMAU 3 | Ubon Ratchathani | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Si Sa ket | | | | |
| | Surin | | | | |
| | Buri Ram | | | | |
| HMAU 4 | Chiang Mai | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Phitsanulok | | | | |
| HMAU TMAC | Chumphon | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| NPA | | ✓ | ✓ | - | support HMAU 2, HMAU 3 |
| TDA | | ✓ | ✓ | - | support HMAU 3 |

5.3 Operational Framework

From 2000 to 2012, Thailand relied on manual clearance with little emphasis on information gathering. Locating Minefield Procedure had enabled Thailand to reduce overestimation through cancelling out areas previously classified as contaminated. In 2012, the Land Release concept was then introduced, focusing on evidence and information. During the transition to Land Release, Thailand re-classified all areas in its database to CHAs, which, however, were still overestimated.

Although clearance progress was speeded up through newly adopted technique, there was still room for improvement. To address the issue, Thailand needed a more accurate baseline to effectively plan for future operation. This baseline would enable Thailand to project SHAs and CHAs more accurately and utilize the resources more effectively. Therefore, in 2016, TMAC, in cooperation with the NPA, decided to carry out Pilot Project on NTS to obtain the baseline for future survey.

The outcome indicated that 80 percent of SHAs could be cancelled through NTS (Table 8). Using this figure as a baseline, TMAC estimated that only 10 percent would actually be contaminated. Work plan for clearance in the remaining SHAs and CHAs would then be developed based on this estimated figure.

Table 8: Pilot Project area on NTS

| Provinces | Area (Sq.m.) | NTS (Sq.m.) | TS+Clr (Sq.m.) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ubon Ratchathani 2016 | 16,371,807 | 10,163,208 | 6,208,599 |
| Si Sa Ket 2017 till early of 2018 | 15,817,449 | 15,226,341 | 591,108 |
| Trat 2017 till early of 2018 | 9,275,718 | 8,278,069 | 997,649 |
| Ubon Ratchathani 2018 (finished 3 SHAs) | 5,202,521 | 3,931,823 | 1,270,698 |
| Trat 1 area divided into 8 sector 2018 (finished 3 sectors) | 3,584,000 | 3,141,886 | 442,114 |
| Total | 50,251,495 | 40,741,327 | 9,510,168 |
| NTS : TS+Clr Percentage | | 81.07 | 18.93 |

Table 9 below shows the projected mine-clearance work during 2019-2023. During the first two years (November 2018 - October 2020), it is expected that (1) uncontaminated SHAs are returned to the communities through NTS, (2) CHAs perimeter for future TS and clearance operations as well as inaccessible SHAs or CHAs will be more precise, and (3) 269,000,000 sq.m. of SHAs will be released.

From November 2020 – October 2023, focus will be shifting towards TS and Clr in the CHAs or areas confirmed to be contaminated by landmines obtained during the NTS phase. It is under the assumption that the demarcation issues will be resolved through bilateral cooperation mechanism, which will allow the HMAUs to access the areas.

Table 9: Projected Outcome of the Action Plan

| Region | Province | Remaining SHAs Sq.m. | Goal 2019 Sq.m. | Goal 2020 Sq.m. | Goal 2021 Sq.m. | Goal 2022 Sq.m. | Goal 2023 Sq.m. |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| North | Phitsanulok | 28,530,520 | 9,510,170 | 9,510,170 | 9,510,180 | Landmine Free | |
| | Chiang Mai | 25,615,188 | 1,103,526 | - | - | 9,308,072 | 15,203,590 |
| | Total | 54,145,708 | 10,613,696 | 9,510,170 | 9,510,180 | 9,308,072 | 15,203,590 |
| Northeast | Buri Ram | 19,483,928 | 15,587,142 | - | 3,896,786 | Landmine Free | |
| | Surin | 27,299,749 | - | 21,839,800 | 5,459,949 | Landmine Free | |
| | Si Sa ket | 73,383,526 | 39,495,981 | 19,210,841 | - | 14,676,704 | Landmine Free |
| | Ubon Ratchathani | 101,227,784 | 21,364,937 | 59,617,291 | - | - | 20,245,556 |
| | Total | 221,394,987 | 76,448,060 | 100,667,932 | 9,356,735 | 14,676,704 | 20,245,556 |
| East | Chanthaburi | 3,936,224 | 3,562,113 | 374,111 | Landmine Free | | |
| | Sa Kaeo | 7,696,798 | 1,724,472 | 1,695,254 | 1,669,773 | 1,490,174 | 1,117,125 |
| | Trat | 69,654,131 | 26,912,587 | 34,354,161 | 3,107,481 | 3,005,862 | 2,274,040 |
| | Total | 81,287,153 | 32,199,172 | 36,423,526 | 4,777,254 | 4,496,036 | 3,391,165 |
| South | Chumphon | 3,173,520 | 1,586,760 | 1,586,760 | Landmine Free | | |
| | Total | 3,173,520 | 1,586,760 | 1,586,760 | - | - | - |
| Grand Total | | 360,001,368 | 120,847,688 | 148,188,388 | 23,644,169 | 28,480,812 | 38,840,311 |

5.4 Prioritization

Thailand is committed to the obligations under the Mine Ban Convention in disposing all landmines by the requested deadline. However, a number of challenges need to be taken into account such as resource limitation and access difficulty in certain areas. Given such challenges, priorities are placed on the Northeastern Region where 61 percent of the total SHAs are located, the most heavily contaminated area of the country. The Thai-Cambodian General Border Committee also agreed for the TMAC and CMAC to work on the humanitarian demining cooperation along the border. Such cooperation based on humanitarian ground can help expediting the clearance works along the Thai-Cambodia border (Annex 5).

The prioritization of areas will depend on 1) Potential for Post-Release Development 2) Demand from the Local Community to Access 3) Proximity to Local Inhabitants 4) Terrain and Environmental Challenges, and 5) Border and Security Concern

6. Action Plan for Northern Region

In the northern region, Phitsanulok Province and Chiang Mai Province are still contaminated by landmines and UXO at low density level but border issues are quite prominent. The understanding of local authority of Thailand's neighbor will be an important factor. Mine Clearance in Phitsanulok Province is expected to be finished by 2021 while Chiang Mai Province should be finished by 2023. More detail can be referred to in Table 10 and annex 4.

Table 10: Action Plan for Northern Region

| Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) | Estimated date of completion (year-end) | Responsible Unit |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | 1 | 28,530,520 | 2021 | HMAU 4 |
| 2. Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | 1 | 6,513,376 | 2022 | |
| | Mae Ai | 3 | 19,101,812 | 2023 | |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 54,145,708 | | |

7. Action Plan for Northeastern Region

Four provinces in the northern region are contaminated by landmines or 61% of the total area. Most areas are still under demarcation and they are quite complex and heavily contaminated. Cooperation and understanding on demining cooperation must be established. Thailand plans to finish demining the area of Buriram Province in 2020, Surin Province in 2021, Sisaket Province in 2022 and Ubon Ratchathani Province in 2023. More details can be referred to in Table 11 and annex 4.

Table 11: Action Plan for Northeastern Region

| Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) | Estimated date of completion (year-end) | Responsible Unit |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | 11 | 8,349,913 | 2020 | HMAU 3, NPA, TDA |
| | Lahan Sai | 4 | 11,134,015 | 2020 | |
| 2. Surin | Kap Choeng | 11 | 11,085,996 | 2021 | |
| | Phnom Dong Rak | 6 | 8,735,710 | 2021 | |
| | Buachet | 2 | 1,623,100 | 2021 | |
| | Sang Kha | 7 | 5,854,943 | 2021 | |
| 3. Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | 12 | 29,660,000 | 2022 | |
| | Kanthalarak | 21 | 24,013,551 | 2022 | |
| | Khun Han | 10 | 19,709,975 | 2022 | |
| 4. Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | 41 | 74,245,258 | 2023 | |
| | Bun Tharik | 10 | 15,253,650 | 2023 | |
| | Na Chaluai | 6 | 11,452,521 | 2023 | |
| | Sirindhorn | 1 | 276,355 | 2023 | |
| Total | 13 | 142 | 221,394,987 | | |

8. Action Plan for the Eastern Region

There are 3 provinces in the eastern region which are contaminated by landmines. Those areas are hilly and covered with dense jungle, causing accessibility challenges. Constant rain and border sensitivity further complicates the operation. Mutual understanding and cooperation in demining play an important role. It is expected that demining process in Chanthaburi Province will be finished in 2020, Sa Kaeo and Trat Province in 2023 which can be referred to in Table 12 and annex 4.

Table 12: Action Plan for the Eastern Region

| Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) | Estimated date of completion (year-end) | Responsible Unit |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | 11 | 3,165,139 | 2020 | HMAU 2, NPA |
| | Soi Dao | 10 | 771,085 | 2020 | |
| 2. Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | 13 | 3,901,594 | 2021 | HMAU 1 |
| | Khok Sung | 2 | 1,287,705 | 2023 | |
| | Aranyaprathet | 5 | 2,507,499 | 2023 | |
| 3. Trat | Khlung Yai | 27 | 12,125,163 | 2023 | HMAU 2, NPA |
| | Bo Rai | 20 | 28,966,761 | 2023 | |
| | Mueang Trat | 18 | 28,562,207 | 2023 | |
| Total | 8 | 106 | 81,287,153 | | |

9. Action Plan for Southern Region

In the southern region, Chumphon Province is the only province still contaminated by landmines and UXO but at low density in comparison to the Northeastern region. However, border sensitivity remains an issue but the local administration plans to develop a safe area as tourist attractions and commercial zone along the border. Other than border sensitivity, the climate condition, rough area, frequent monsoon and heavy jungle plays a huge role against mine action operators. The understanding of Thailand's neighboring local administrations will be an important factor. By 2020, Chumphon Province is expected to be mine free and more detail can be referred to in Table 13 and annex 4.

Table 13: Action Plan for Southern Region

| Province | District | SHA | Area (Sq.m.) | Estimated date of completion (year-end) | Responsible Unit |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Chumphon | Tha Sae | 1 | 3,173,520 | 2020 | HMAU TMAC |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3,173,520 | | |

10. Mine Risk Education

Thailand is aware that MRE is an essential part of mine action operation and is committed to constant proactive approach. MRE is conducted to ensure that people in the vicinity of mine contaminated areas avoid risky action and understand the danger of landmines and UXO. Thailand focuses on participation of local communities as well as network. Usually, the MRE activities are embedded into community activities or local school curriculum. Such attempts resulted in significant drop of new victims. The indirect benefit from this network is the possibility to obtain some necessary information which is useful for NTS operation. From this, HMAUs can be more precise in defining the extent of mine contaminated area. Some of the activities can be referred to in Annex 3.

Picture 1: HMAU staff conduct MRE activity as part of the school curriculum.



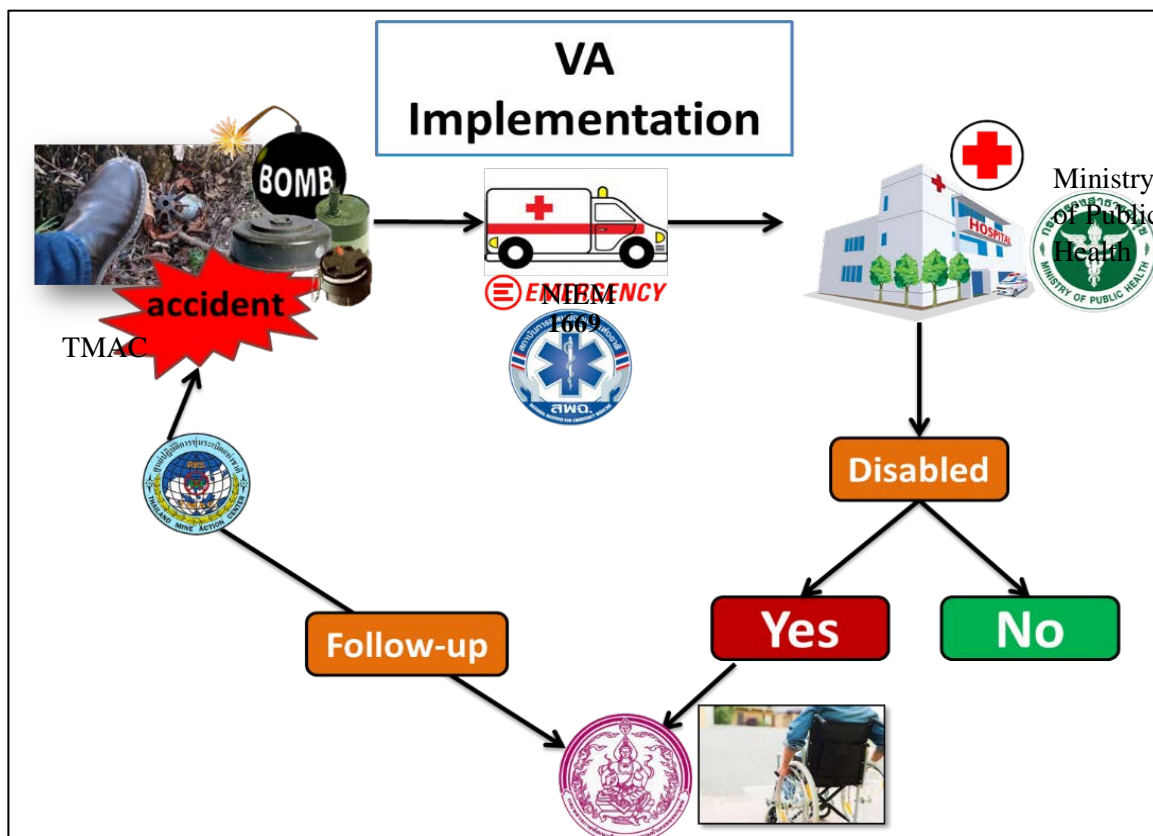
Picture 2: ISU staff visit MRE trainees during the MRE training in Trat Province



11. Victim Assistance

Thailand's VA efforts focused on bringing mine victims to the medical services in time through the coordination with 1669 hotline² implemented by NIEM and hospitals under Ministry of Public Health. This includes rehabilitation and all necessary medical services in compliance with the National Health Security Act. If the mine victims become disabled, their rights will be guaranteed by the application of the Person with Disability Empowerment Act. Pictures can be found in Annex 6.

Picture 3: VA Implementation



12. Integrated Resource Mobilization for Humanitarian Mine Action

NMAC, chaired by the Prime Minister, is tasked to create policy guidance and resource mobilization from all sectors to support mine action to be able to complete the activity in the allotted timeframe. As for the area accessibility by HMAUs, bilateral cooperation will be utilized to establish mutual understanding and cooperation.

² 1669 hotline is a dispatch center which act as a network to coordinate with the hospital in time of medical emergency. This also cover the accidents from landmines. The NIEM act as its overseer and coordinator.

13. Projected Budget Requirement

Based on Thailand's 2nd extension request, Thailand estimates that it will use approximately 194,879,986 THB for the 2019 fiscal year. For this updated workplan, Thailand takes a more accurate approach by looking at details, including ranks and maximum salary associated with them. For clarification purpose, Thailand will divide the information into two parts. The first part will show the expense of salary of the military personnel engaged in mine action which can be referred to in Table 14.

Table 14: Personnel Expense (Salary) in Fiscal Year 2019 (THB)

| Unit | Rank | Personnel | Monthly Salary | Annual Salary |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| TMAC | General Officers | 5 | 350,480 | 4,205,760 |
| | Officers | 24 | 1,340,350 | 16,084,200 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 20 | 659,770 | 7,917,240 |
| Total | | 49 | 2,350,600 | 28,207,200 |
| Humanitarian | General Officers | | - | |
| Demining | Officers | 12 | 652,350 | 7,828,200 |
| Training Center | Non-Commission Officers | 7 | 226,800 | 2,721,600 |
| Total | | 19 | 879,150 | 10,549,800 |
| MRE Training Center | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 5 | 309,680 | 3,716,160 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 3 | 98,130 | 1,177,560 |
| Total | | 8 | 407,810 | 4,893,720 |
| Mine Detection | General Officers | | - | |
| Dog Training Center | Officers | 5 | 309,680 | 3,716,160 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 3 | 98,130 | 1,177,560 |
| Total | | 8 | 407,810 | 4,893,720 |
| HMAU TMAC | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 12 | 657,770 | 7,893,240 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 26 | 813,280 | 9,759,360 |
| Total | | 38 | 1,471,050 | 17,652,600 |
| HMAU 1 | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 8 | 411,710 | 4,940,520 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 34 | 1,059,010 | 12,708,120 |
| Total | | 42 | 1,470,720 | 17,648,640 |
| HMAU 2 | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 11 | 583,310 | 6,999,720 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 76 | 2,237,200 | 26,846,400 |
| Total | | 87 | 2,820,510 | 33,846,120 |
| HMAU 3 | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 14 | 754,910 | 9,058,920 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 86 | 2,624,700 | 31,496,400 |
| Total | | 100 | 3,379,610 | 40,555,320 |
| HMAU 4 | General Officers | | - | |
| | Officers | 8 | 411,710 | 4,940,520 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 34 | 1,059,010 | 12,708,120 |
| Total | | 42 | 1,470,720 | 17,648,640 |
| Grand Total | General Officers | 5 | 350,480 | 4,205,760 |
| | Officers | 99 | 5,431,470 | 65,177,640 |
| | Non-Commission Officers | 289 | 8,876,030 | 106,512,360 |
| | | 393 | 14,657,980 | 175,895,760 |

These personnel salaries are calculated from the highest pay possible for the rank to ensure that the budget can cover the actual cost. For example, the General Officer like Lieutenant General may not earn as much as 70,000 THB but it is the highest salary, which can be granted to the said ranking and TMAC cannot estimate exact cost as each General Officer has different salary. By taking this approach, the budget projection will be covered all bases and realize the personnel expense for mine action effort for Thailand.

Other than military personnel salary, TMAC is granted another 72,593,670 THB that will cover the cost of administration, meetings and seminars, training and education, quality management and operational cost.

Table 15: Overall Budget (exclude salary) of Fiscal Year 2019

| | Category | Budget (THB) | Remarks |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | Administration | 8,692,861 | |
| 2 | Meetings and Seminars | 2,710,280 | |
| 3 | Training and Education | 1,291,520 | |
| 4 | Quality Management | 2,785,105 | |
| 5 | Operational Cost | 57,113,904 | |
| Grand Total | | 72,593,670 | |

From the information above, TMAC will need 248,489,430 THB or 7,530,000 USD³. For the foreseeable future, the budget availability should not be an issue which should ensure the continuity of mine action.

The Royal Thai Government has continually shown commitment to support TMAC operations. Yet, to fulfill the obligation by 2023, Thailand still needs external support from other countries and international organizations to ensure that it can fulfill the obligations. The support can be in form of, but not limited to, survey teams, equipment, technical supports, capacity building, and newer innovation or technologies. Table 16 has outlined the plan to seek an additional budget to obtain both necessary equipment reparation and replacement. However, if, for example, the metal detector can be provided through external support channel, TMAC will be able to repurpose the future budget for other beneficial use, such as, procuring the GPS or Body Vest. This will result in increasing overall operational efficiency of TMAC.

³ Approximately 1 USD: 33 THB.

Table 16: Equipment Procurement for Fiscal Year 2019 - 2023 (THB)

| | Item | Current Equipment | Additional Need | Price/Unit | Timeline | | | | | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------|
| | | | | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | |
| 1 | Vehicle Reparation | | | | | | | | | |
| | - Truck | 29 | 29 | 82,934.00 | 2,023,700 | 2,023,700 | | | | |
| | - Ambulance | 4 | 4 | 49,788.00 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Metal Detector : Vallon VMF4 | 127 | 120 | 350,000.00 | - | 20 | 15 | - | - | Replacement |
| 3 | GPS | 80 | 45 | 30,000.00 | - | 30 | 15 | - | - | Replacement |
| 4 | Body Vest | 180 | 180 | 30,000.00 | - | 180 | - | - | - | Replacement |
| 5 | Visor | 180 | 180 | 20,000.00 | - | 180 | - | - | - | Replacement |
| 6 | Mine Detection Dog | 22 | 4 | 100,000.00 | - | 4 | | | | Replacement |
| Use Budget from Fiscal Year 2020 | | | | 17,300,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Use Budget from Fiscal Year 2021 | | | | 5,700,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | 23,000,000.00 | | | | | | |

14. Progress Monitoring and Evaluation

Progress monitoring tools include, but not limited to, monthly meetings, site visits and monthly report of each HMAUs through documents and information system. The information system allows the senior management to monitor the progress in real-time, assisting them in decision making.

For evaluation, QM system for Land Release focuses on participation of community and stakeholders to comply with NMAS. The operators are to be certified by TMAC before legally conduct any mine action operation. TMAC will issue certification after the operators submit their SOP to be reviewed and approved by TMAC.



Picture 4: HMAU Internal Pre-operation Inspection according to SOP



Picture 5: Certificate of Accreditation for Mine Action Operators under NMAS

Thailand conducted NMAS revision for chapter 8 and 31 which concern Land Release methodology in thorough detail. The NMAS was declared effective in September 2018 and the declaration was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The partly revised NMAS will ensure full efficiency of Land Release methodology for all mine action units under TMAC supervision. However, Thailand will continue to revise the current NMAS to ensure it suits the operation.

15. Review and Revision of the Action Plan

Review and revision will be done annually to adjust the operation to the ever-changing situation. After the first two years, TMAC will consider restructuring the HMAUs to suit TS and Clr requirement.

16. Conclusion

Thailand is committed to release the remaining SHAs within the limited timeframe of 2nd Extension granted by the 16th MSP. The Royal Thai Government strongly supports mine action sector by continuing to provide the much-needed budget. It is expected that the effort will continue for the foreseeable future. However, to ensure the continuation and success of Thailand's mine action efforts, the external support from potential partners and cooperation with Thailand's neighbors are needed.

Thailand expected that during the 2nd Extension period, the demining progress along the border will be significant through bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries. Yet, by the end of extension period, the demarcation process in some areas may not be as progressive as the demining process. In that case, there will be some SHAs that the HMAUs will not be able to access. For those areas, Thailand will ensure that civilian will not enter the area by MRE and mine signs. The parameters will be secured and clearly marked. Mine signs will contain local languages/dialect (where applicable) so all can understand the messages and Thailand will continue its demining operation as soon as the situation allows.



Picture 6: Mine signs in locally recognized languages. These are employed according to local demography so the locals will not access the SHAs.

Thailand would like to thank the Norwegian and Japanese government for funding the NPA and TDA respectively to support survey effort for Thailand. Thailand also appreciates the US government for providing the capacity building and mechanical asset for demining as well as GICHD and ISU for providing technical expertise and advice on demining experience and information management respectively. The support Thailand received can help expedite the demining operation greatly, however, Thailand still looks for more cooperation and support from potential partners. The support can be in, but not limit to, financial form, new technologies or technical expertise. The cooperation with Thailand's neighboring countries in demining cooperation along the border is crucial. Thailand hopes to achieve the mine-free status in 2023.

Picture 7: Visit of Norwegian Ambassador to UNOG/18th MSP President to TMAC.



17. Annex

Annex 1. Three Provinces Released during Transition Phase

Annex 2. Recovered AP mines, AT mines and UXOs during Transition Phase

Annex 3. MRE Activities

Annex 4. Map of SHAs in Thailand

Annex 5. TMAC – CMAC Demining Cooperation

Annex 6. Victim Assistance Activities

Annex 1: Three Provinces Released during Transition Phase



Briefing on Thailand's Progress in Releasing Landmine Contaminated Areas and Developments on the National Mine Action Standard on 21 September 2018 co-chaired by Deputy Chief of Joint Staff, RTARF and Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



The event was attended by various representatives from both government organizations and non-government organizations involved in mine action and ASEAN representatives.



Revised NMAS concerning NTS in chapter 8 and 31.



Demining and MRE Briefing



Briefing on Victim Assistance by Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

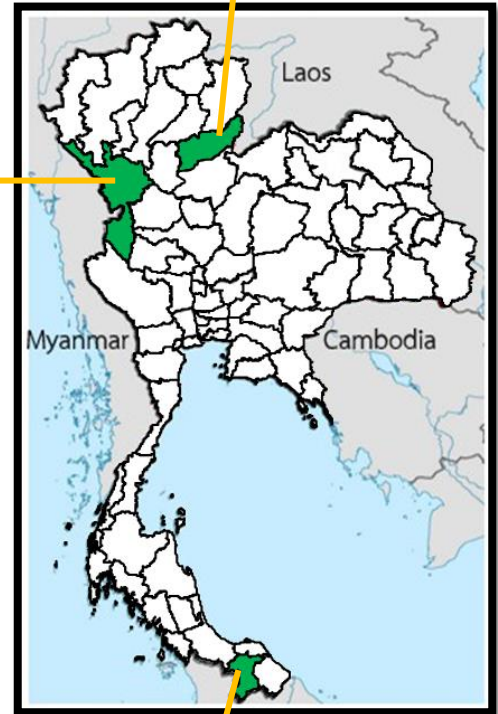


Briefing on Mine Accidents and Emergency Medicine by NIEM

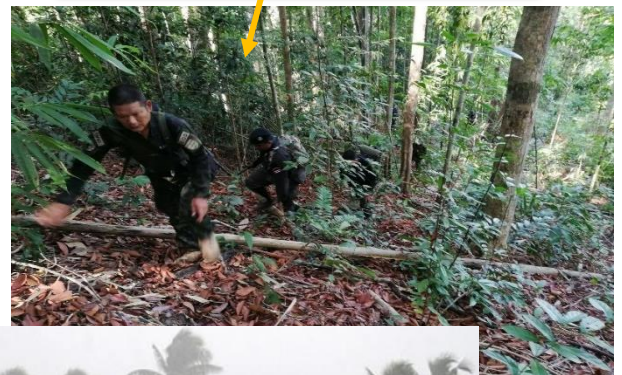


Briefing on NPA (left) and TDA (right) support for Thailand Mine Action effort.





In 2017, Thailand declared Tak, Uthradit and Yala as Mine-Free which are difficult to access. The effort was also impeded by weather condition and unforgiving terrain. However, TMAC was committed to ensure that the mentioned 3 provinces are safe and mine free. The beneficiaries will of course be the local people of all race and faith with no discrimination. This will contribute to poverty reduction as stated the SDGs.



Annex 2: Recovered AP mines, AT mines and UXOs during Transition Phase



These are portion of the landmines were recovered from Ubon Ratchathani Province.



These are more example of recovered landmines from HMAU 3 displayed during the International Day for Mine Awareness Event in Ubon Ratchathani on 4 April 2018.



This area is under the HMAU 3 responsibility located near Thai-Lao border. It is a conventional minefield with dense and complex pattern of AP and AT mines.



Landmines and UXOs pending disposal.



M14 (AP) and M15 (AT) which were commonly recovered and are safeguarded for disposal.



Recovered ERW pending disposal.

Annex 3: MRE Activities



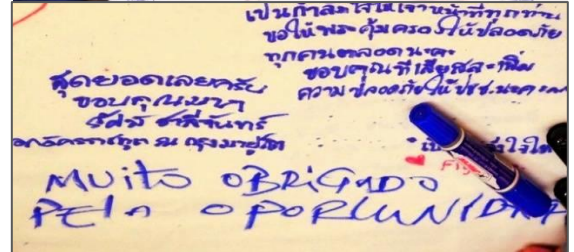
These are target groups for TMAC MRE effort including children, government officials, villagers and nearby risk-proned communities.





MRE network will ensure open line of communication for MRE trainees. It is a primary mean to reduce risky behavior of the people, for example, ensure that people avoid contact with landmines when found as well as notify the authority. “Encounter, Do not touch, Remember and Notify” is a slogan used to educate the risk-prone people to minimize contact of landmines and UXOs.





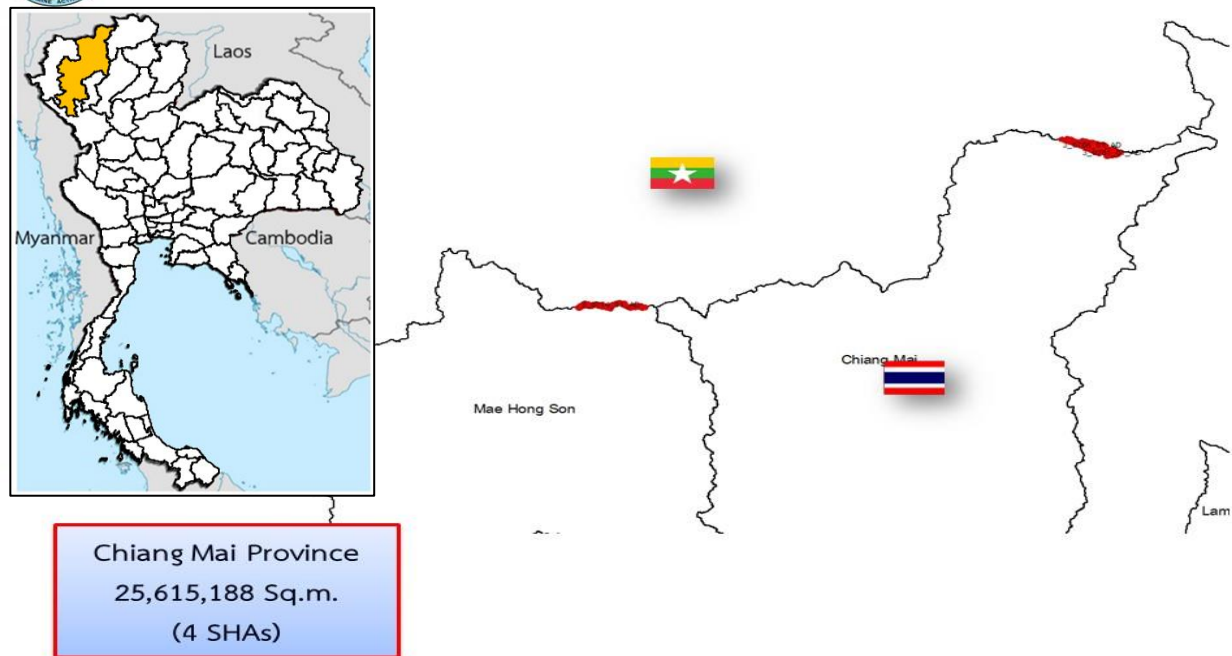
Mr. Goncalo Mabunda, an artist from Mozambique, exhibited his artwork produced from landmines and light weaponry. These arts were displayed for raising awareness of landmines and light weapon's danger during 26 – 28 November 2018 at the Bangkok Art and Culture Center. The activity was jointly organized by the Mozambique government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and TMAC.

Annex 4: Map of SHAs in Thailand

1. Map of SHAs in Chiang Mai Province (4 SHAs, 24511662 Sq.m.)
2. Map of SHAs in Phitsanulok Province
3. Map of SHAs in Ubon Ratchathani Province
4. Map of SHAs in Si Sa Ket Province
5. Map of SHAs in Surin Province
6. Map of SHAs in Buri Ram Province
7. Map of SHAs in Sa Kaeo Province
8. Map of SHAs in Chanthaburi Province
9. Map of SHAs in Trat Province
10. Map of SHAs in Chomphon Province



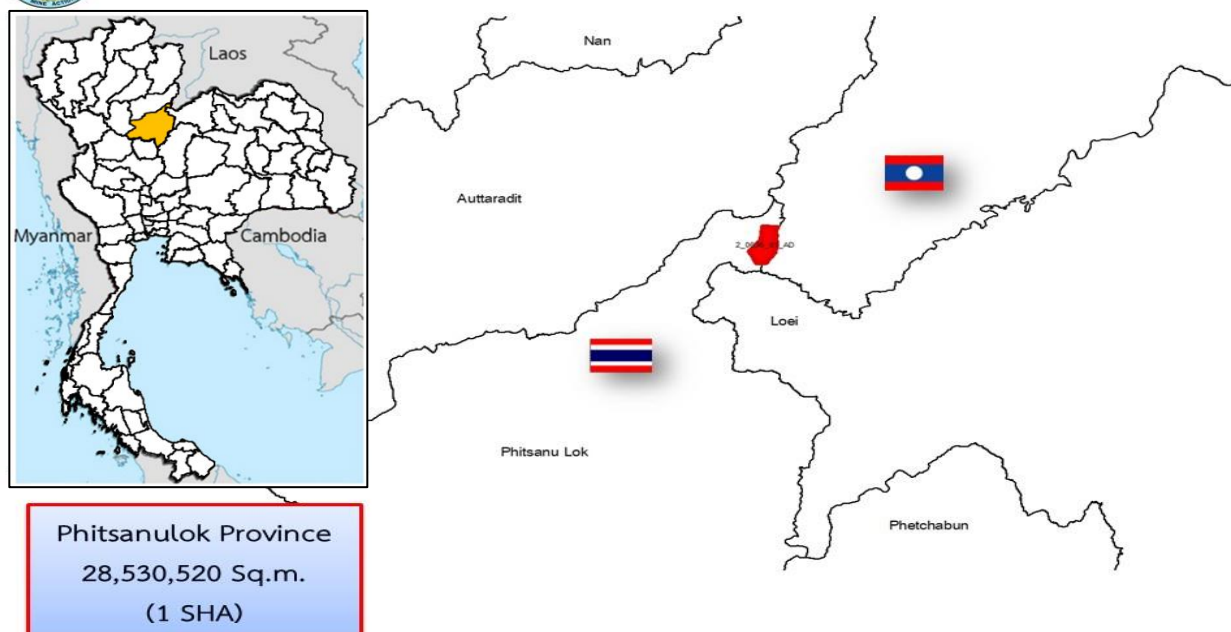
Map of SHAs in Chiang Mai Province



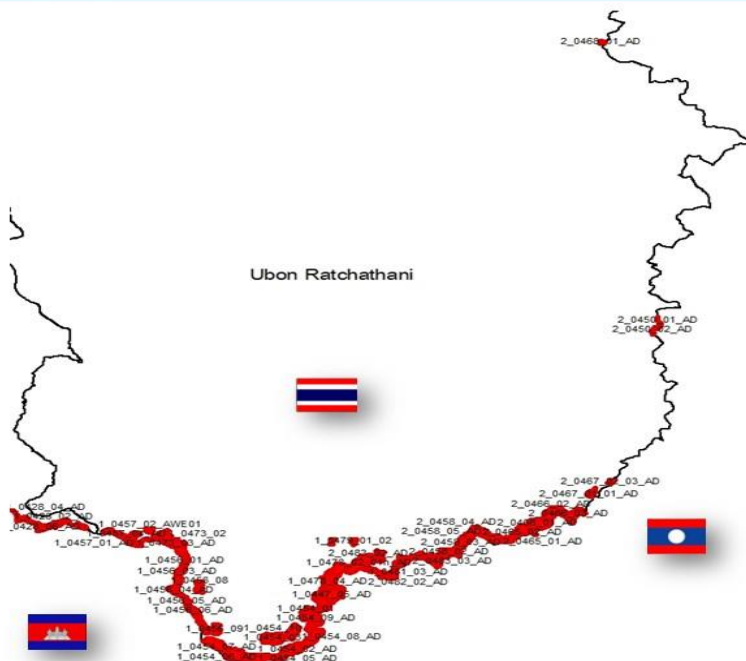
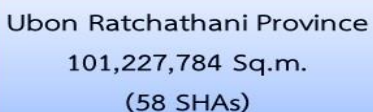
| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 779-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | Tha Ton | San Ton Du | 1,103,526 | 2019 |
| 2 | 774-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Weang Haeng | Mueang Haeng | Na Mon | 6,513,376 | 2022 |
| 3 | 781-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | Tha Ton | Rom Thai | 2,794,696 | 2022 |
| 4 | 786-01/AD | Chiang Mai | Mae Ai | Mae Ai | Pang Ton Duea | 15,203,590 | 2023 |
| 4 | | Chiang Mai | | | | 24,511,662 | |



Map of SHAs in Phitsanulok Province



| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 636-01/AD | Phitsanulok | Chat Tra Kan | Bo Phak | Rom Klao | 28,530,520 | 2019-2021 |
| 1 | | Phitsanulok | | | | 28,530,520 | |



| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 450-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Phon Ngam | Nong Saeng | 201,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 2 | 450-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Phon Ngam | Nong Saeng | 191,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 3 | 465-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 1,920,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 4 | 465-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 2,090,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 5 | 466-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 4,090,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 6 | 466-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 2,440,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 7 | 466-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 2,720,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 8 | 466-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 584,354 | 2019, 2023 |
| 9 | 467-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 503,250 | 2019, 2023 |
| 10 | 467-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Bun Tharik | Huai Kha | Sang Hom | 514,046 | 2019, 2023 |
| 11 | 458-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 1,540,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 12 | 458-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 2,360,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 13 | 458-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 2,350,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 14 | 458-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 1,432,521 | 2019, 2023 |
| 15 | 458-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 1,910,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 16 | 458-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Na Chaluai | Na Chaluai | Kaeng Rueang | 1,860,000 | 2019, 2023 |
| 17 | 447-03 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Kho | 1,180,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 18 | 447-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Kho | 1,820,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 19 | 447-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Kho | 3,170,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 20 | 454-01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 2,298,747 | 2020, 2023 |
| 21 | 454-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,392,595 | 2020, 2023 |
| 22 | 454-03 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,643,605 | 2020, 2023 |
| 23 | 454-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 1,332,163 | 2020, 2023 |
| 24 | 454-08/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,670,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 25 | 454-09/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,280,000 | 2020, 2023 |

| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 26 | 454-10 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 2,210,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 27 | 478-02/01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,616,417 | 2020, 2023 |
| 28 | 478-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 2,520,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 29 | 478-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Paed-Um | 3,970,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 30 | 454-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Khae Don | 3,001,863 | 2020, 2023 |
| 31 | 454-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Khae Don | 3,116,118 | 2020, 2023 |
| 32 | 454-07/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Khae Don | 3,445,836 | 2020, 2023 |
| 33 | 456-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,400,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 34 | 456-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 679,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 35 | 456-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 994,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 36 | 456-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,730,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 37 | 456-05/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 426,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 38 | 456-06/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,720,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 39 | 456-07/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,410,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 40 | 456-08 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,240,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 41 | 456-09 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Yot Dom | 1,240,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 42 | 481-02/01 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 988,097 | 2020, 2023 |
| 43 | 481-02/02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 3,621 | 2020, 2023 |
| 44 | 481-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 1,960,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 45 | 482-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 602,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 46 | 482-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 1,720,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 47 | 483-02/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 1,140,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 48 | 483-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Dom Pradit | Non Sung | 1,580,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 49 | 457-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 837,397 | 2020, 2023 |
| 50 | 457-01/07 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 6,405 | 2020, 2023 |
| 51 | 457-02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 400,283 | 2020, 2023 |
| 52 | 457-02/02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 12,160 | 2020, 2023 |
| 53 | 457-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 989,767 | 2020, 2023 |
| 54 | 457-04/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Song | Nam Yuen | 2,044,184 | 2020, 2023 |
| 55 | 473-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Si Wichian | Si Bunrueang | 805,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 56 | 473-02 | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Si Wichian | Si Bunrueang | 1,240,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 57 | 473-03/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Nam Yuen | Si Wichian | Si Bunrueang | 3,410,000 | 2020, 2023 |
| 58 | 468-01/AD | Ubon Ratchathani | Sirindhorn | Chong Mek | Thung Nong Bua | 276,355 | 2020, 2023 |
| 58 | | Ubon Ratchathani | | | | 74,521,613 | |



Map of SHAs in Si Sa Ket Province



Si Sa Ket Province
73,383,526 Sq.m.
(43 SHAs)

| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 423-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Khu Si Jae | 1,840,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 2 | 423-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Khu Si Jae | 2,370,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 3 | 423-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Khu Si Jae | 3,100,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 4 | 423-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Khu Si Jae | 3,650,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 5 | 423-05/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Khu Si Jae | 1,790,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 6 | 437-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Non Champa | 2,310,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 7 | 437-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Non Champa | 2,800,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 8 | 437-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Non Champa | 2,990,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 9 | 437-06/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Dong Rak | Non Champa | 2,990,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 10 | 430-01 | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Prai Phatthana | Wana Sawan | 2,220,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 11 | 430-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Prai Phatthana | Wana Sawan | 1,620,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 12 | 430-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Phu Sing | Prai Phatthana | Wana Sawan | 1,980,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 13 | 431-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Huai Chan | Huai Chan | 2,490,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 14 | 431-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Huai Chan | Huai Chan | 1,820,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 15 | 431-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Huai Chan | Huai Chan | 2,960,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 16 | 433-03 | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Bak Dong | Samrong Kao | 279,917 | 2019, 2022 |
| 17 | 433-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Bak Dong | Samrong Kao | 452,112 | 2019, 2022 |
| 18 | 434-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Bak Dong | Samrong Kao | 2,730,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 19 | 434-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Bak Dong | Samrong Kao | 1,707,946 | 2019, 2022 |
| 20 | 440-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Kan Throm | Kan Throm Noi | 3,160,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 21 | 440-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Kan Throm | Kan Throm Noi | 1,900,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 22 | 440-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Khun Han | Kan Throm | Kan Throm Noi | 2,210,000 | 2019, 2022 |
| 23 | 424-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Nong Wa | 1,391,135 | 2020, 2022 |
| 24 | 424-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Nong Wa | 553,712 | 2020, 2022 |
| 25 | 424-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Nong Wa | 78,581 | 2020, 2022 |

| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|
| 26 | 428-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 495,531 | 2020, 2022 |
| 27 | 428-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 1,056,743 | 2020, 2022 |
| 28 | 428-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 649,545 | 2020, 2022 |
| 29 | 428-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 427,273 | 2020, 2022 |
| 30 | 428-05/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 599,480 | 2020, 2022 |
| 31 | 428-06/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Phu Pha Mok | Dan Klang | 1,241,638 | 2020, 2022 |
| 32 | 426-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 234,400 | 2020, 2022 |
| 33 | 426-07/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 422,010 | 2020, 2022 |
| 34 | 436-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 1,084,066 | 2020, 2022 |
| 35 | 436-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 525,894 | 2020, 2022 |
| 36 | 436-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 978,007 | 2020, 2022 |
| 37 | 436-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Sao Thongchai | Phumsaron | 709,787 | 2020, 2022 |
| 38 | 438-01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Rung | Don-Ao | 2,850,174 | 2020, 2022 |
| 39 | 438-02/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Rung | Don-Ao | 1,632,462 | 2020, 2022 |
| 40 | 438-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Rung | Don-Ao | 2,924,682 | 2020, 2022 |
| 41 | 438-04/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | Rung | Don-Ao | 1,932,654 | 2020, 2022 |
| 42 | 439-02/01/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | La Lai | Ko | 477,323 | 2020, 2022 |
| 43 | 439-03/AD | Si Sa ket | Kanthalarak | La Lai | Ko | 3,748,454 | 2020, 2022 |
| 43 | | Si Sa ket | | | | 73,383,526 | |



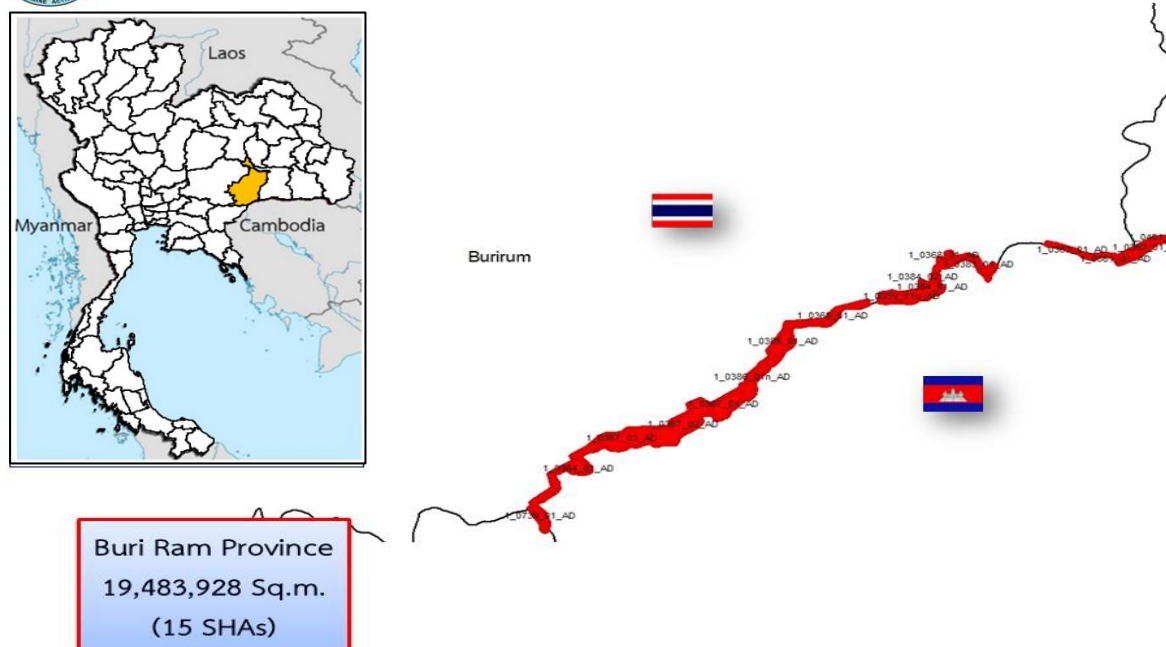
Map of SHAs in Surin Province



| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 393-01 | Surin | Kap Choeng | Dan | Dan Phatthana | 59,697 | 2020-2021 |
| 2 | 393-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Dan | Dan Phatthana | 1,444,456 | 2020-2021 |
| 3 | 393-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Ta Khian | Sakon Phatthana | 1,380,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 4 | 396-01/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Ta Khian | Sakon | 1,990,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 5 | 396-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Ta Khian | Sakon | 1,620,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 6 | 396-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Ta Khian | Sakon | 1,260,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 7 | 413-01/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Dan | Dan | 22,343 | 2020-2021 |
| 8 | 413-02/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Dan | ChongChok-ChongChom | 975,500 | 2020-2021 |
| 9 | 413-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Dan | ChongChok-ChongChom | 1,072,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 10 | 416-03/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Naeng Mut | Naeng Mut | 575,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 11 | 416-04/AD | Surin | Kap Choeng | Naeng Mut | Naeng Mut | 687,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 12 | 394-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Bak Dai | Thai Niyom | 1,245,947 | 2020-2021 |
| 13 | 395-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Bak Dai | Thai Santisuk | 2,049,730 | 2020-2021 |
| 14 | 395-02/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Bak Dai | Thai Santisuk | 2,596,689 | 2020-2021 |
| 15 | 399-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Ta Miang | Nong Khanna | 275,172 | 2020-2021 |
| 16 | 401-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Ta Miang | Nong Khanna Sammakkh | 1,302,761 | 2020-2021 |
| 17 | 402-01/AD | Surin | Phnom Dong Rak | Ta Miang | Khok Salaeng | 1,265,411 | 2020-2021 |
| 18 | 397-02/AD | Surin | Buachet | Charat | Traweng | 450,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 19 | 397-03/AD | Surin | Buachet | Charat | Traweng | 1,173,100 | 2020-2021 |
| 20 | 406-02/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Thep Raksa | Kalengwek | 1,790,000 | 2020-2021 |
| 21 | 407-01/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Thep Raksa | Kalengwek | 553,420 | 2020-2021 |
| 22 | 407-03/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Ta Tum | Kana | 362,685 | 2020-2021 |
| 23 | 407-04/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Thep Raksa | Kalengwek | 574,830 | 2020-2021 |
| 24 | 411-02/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Ta Tum | Khayong | 1,181,144 | 2020-2021 |
| 25 | 411-05 | Surin | Sang Kha | Ta Tum | Khayong | 312,254 | 2020-2021 |
| 26 | 411-06/AD | Surin | Sang Kha | Ta Tum | Khayong | 1,080,610 | 2020-2021 |
| 26 | | Surin | | | | 27,299,749 | |



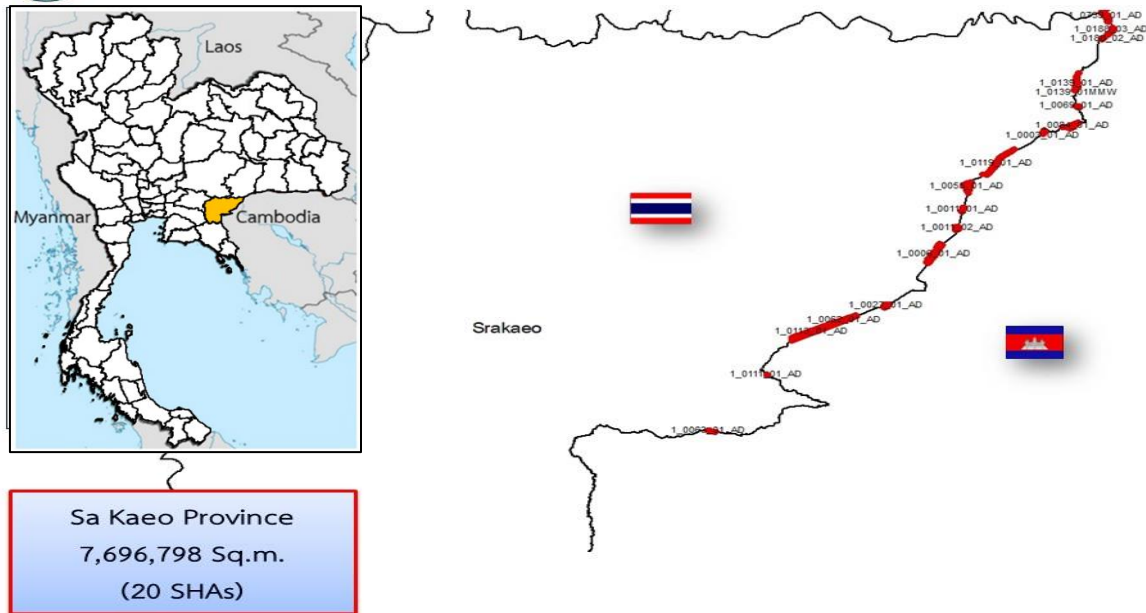
Map of SHAs in Buri Ram Province



| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 359-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Pra Sat | Sai Tri 3 | 1,404,729 | 2019, 2021 |
| 2 | 368-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Pra Sat | Sai Tho 2 Tai | 467,558 | 2019, 2021 |
| 3 | 384-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Pra Sat | Sai Tho 1 Tai | 893,609 | 2019, 2021 |
| 4 | 384-02/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Pra Sat | Sai Tho 1 Tai | 88,702 | 2019, 2021 |
| 5 | 361-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Sai Taku | Sai Tho 12 Tai | 252,677 | 2019, 2021 |
| 6 | 362-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Sai Taku | Noi Lamchi | 222,292 | 2019, 2021 |
| 7 | 363-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Sai Taku | Sai Tho 10 Tai | 321,798 | 2019, 2021 |
| 8 | 365-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Bueng Chareon | Sai Tri Phatthana 2 | 1,157,354 | 2019, 2021 |
| 9 | 385-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Bueng Chareon | Sai Tri Phatthana 4 | 1,431,709 | 2019, 2021 |
| 10 | 386-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Bueng Chareon | Sai Tri Phatthana 4 | 1,578,768 | 2019, 2021 |
| 11 | 383-01/AD | Buri Ram | Ban Kruat | Chan Thop Phet | Sai Tho 4 Tai Mu 10 | 530,717 | 2019, 2021 |
| 12 | 364-01/AD | Buri Ram | Lahan Sai | Nong Waeng | Si Thayat | 2,156,336 | 2019, 2021 |
| 13 | 367-01/AD | Buri Ram | Lahan Sai | Nong Waeng | Phathai Ruamphon | 1,838,511 | 2019, 2021 |
| 14 | 367-02/AD | Buri Ram | Lahan Sai | Nong Waeng | Phathai Ruamphon | 4,365,339 | 2019, 2021 |
| 15 | 367-03/AD | Buri Ram | Lahan Sai | Nong Waeng | Phathai Ruamphon | 2,773,829 | 2019, 2021 |
| 15 | | Buri Ram | | | | 19,483,928 | |



Map of SHAs in Sa Kaeo Province



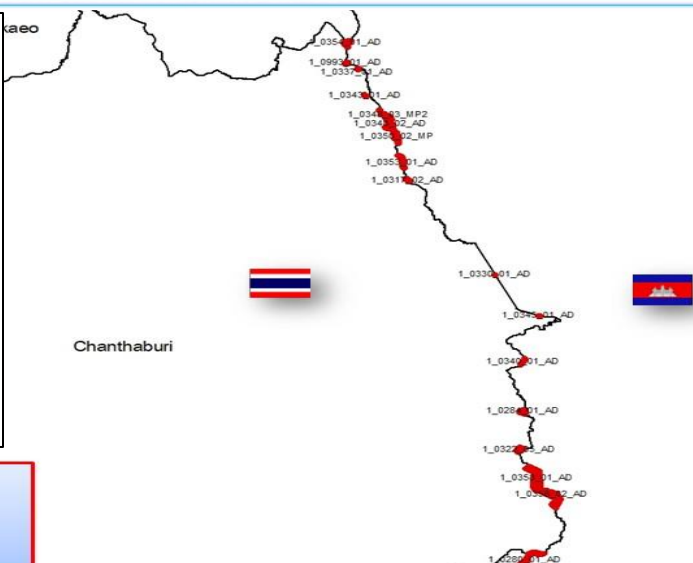
| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 69-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Sadet | Sa Ngae | 9,469 | 2019 |
| 2 | 84-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Sadet | Rom Sai | 458,743 | 2019 |
| 3 | 139-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Sadet | Thap Se Ri | 560,088 | 2019 |
| 4 | 188-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Thai | Thap Thim Saim 03 | 56,258 | 2019 |
| 5 | 188-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Thai | Thap Thim Saim 03 | 44,996 | 2019 |
| 6 | 188-03/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Thai | Thap Thim Saim 03 | 101,600 | 2019 |
| 7 | 739-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Rach | Ta Praya National Park | 493,318 | 2019 |
| 8 | 55-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Ta Phraya | Khao Luk Chang | 684,554 | 2020 |
| 9 | 119-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Ta Phraya | Noen Sombun | 1,010,700 | 2020 |
| 10 | 3-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Sadet | Khlong Phaeng | 125,000 | 2021 |
| 11 | 84-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Thap Sadet | Rom Sai | 69,868 | 2021 |
| 12 | 11-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Ta Phraya | Thap Saim | 105,000 | 2021 |
| 13 | 11-02/AD | Sa Kaeo | Ta Phraya | Ta Phraya | Thap Saim | 182,000 | 2021 |
| 14 | 6-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Khok Sung | Khok Sung | Nong Ya Kaeo | 1,187,905 | 2021 |
| 15 | 113-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | Pa Rai | Pa Rai | 1,490,174 | 2022 |
| 16 | 27-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Khok Sung | Non Makmun | Nong Chan | 99,800 | 2023 |
| 17 | 62-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | Pa Rai | Phu Nam Kiang | 950,542 | 2023 |
| 18 | 63-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | Klong Nansai | Kut Hin Mu 4 | 55,120 | 2023 |
| 19 | 105-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | Klong Nansai | Salong Khong | 2,470 | 2023 |
| 20 | 111-01/AD | Sa Kaeo | Aranyaprathet | Tha Kham | Sano Noi | 9,193 | 2023 |
| 20 | | Sa Kaeo | | | | 7,696,798 | |



Map of SHAs in Chanthaburi Province



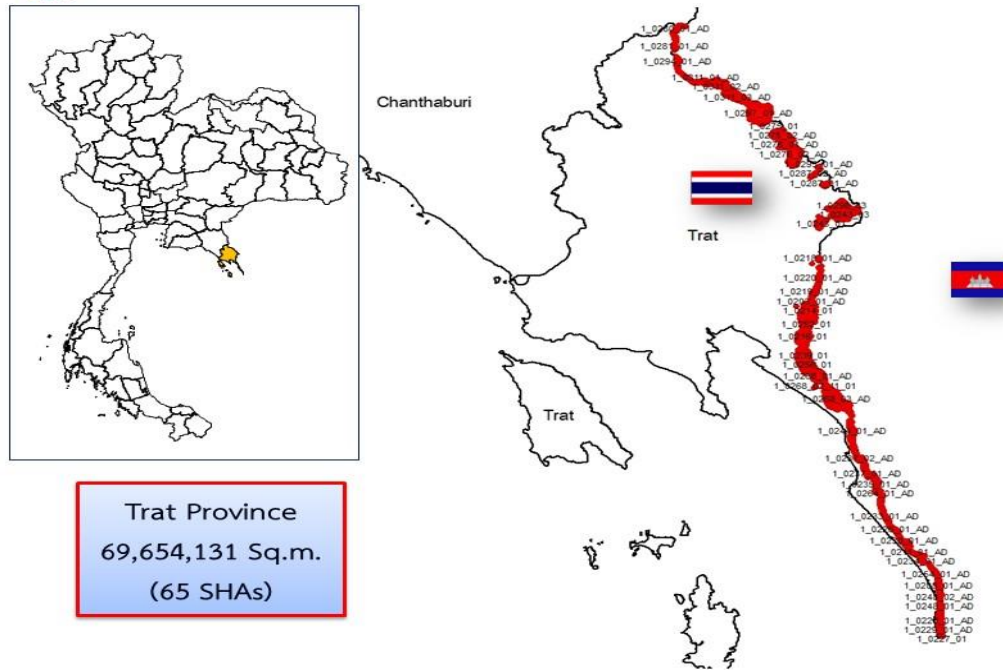
Chanthaburi Province
3,936,224 Sq.m.
(21 SHAs)



| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 284-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | 30,000 | 2019 |
| 2 | 322-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Khlong Yai | Phak Kat | 23,652 | 2019 |
| 3 | 322-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Khlong Yai | Phak Kat | 16,197 | 2019 |
| 4 | 322-05/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Khlong Yai | Phak Kat | 224,120 | 2019 |
| 5 | 340-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Khlong Yai | Marum | 46,018 | 2019 |
| 6 | 317-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Nong Ta Khong | Sub Ta Mao | 22,860 | 2019 |
| 7 | 317-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Nong Ta Khong | Sub Ta Mao | 30,875 | 2019 |
| 8 | 330-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Thep Nimit | Bueng Chanang Lang | 1,104 | 2019 |
| 9 | 345-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Thep Nimit | Nong Kok | 9,277 | 2019 |
| 10 | 337-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Thung Kha Nan | Nong Bon Nuea | 10,525 | 2019 |
| 11 | 337-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Thung Kha Nan | Nong Bon Nuea | 7,594 | 2019 |
| 12 | 343-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Thung Kha Nan | Sab Ta Ri | 7,395 | 2019 |
| 13 | 993-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Thung Kha Nan | Khlong Men | 20,393 | 2019 |
| 14 | 348-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Saton | Suan Som | 9,346 | 2019 |
| 15 | 358-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Pong Nam Ron | Santi Phatthana | 1,522,044 | 2019-2020 |
| 16 | 358-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Pong Nam Ron | Pong Nam Ron | Santi Phatthana | 1,238,992 | 2019-2020 |
| 17 | 354-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Thung Kha Nan | Khlong Men | 208,893 | 2019-2020 |
| 18 | 348-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Saton | Suan Som | 92,900 | 2019-2020 |
| 19 | 348-03/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Saton | Suan Som | 51,197 | 2019-2020 |
| 20 | 350-02/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Saton | Suan Som | 228,816 | 2019-2020 |
| 21 | 353-01/AD | Chanthaburi | Soi Dao | Saton | Suan Som | 134,026 | 2019-2020 |
| 21 | | Chanthaburi | | | | 3,936,224 | |



Map of SHAs in Trat Province

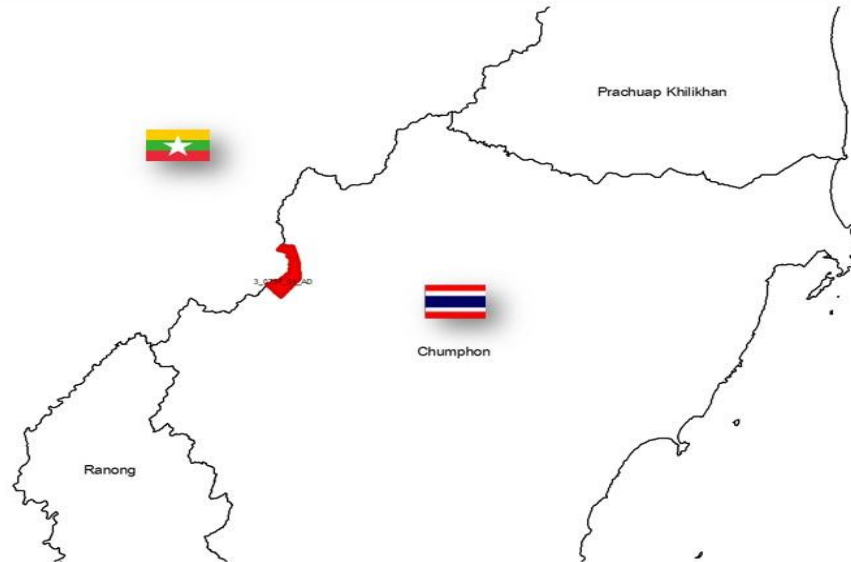
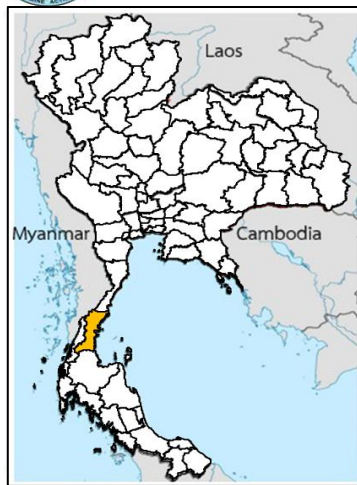


| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 227-01 | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Hat Lek | 58,878 | 2019-2021 |
| 2 | 276-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Non Si | Mamuang | 5,674,392 | 2019, 2021 |
| 3 | 297-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Bo Ploi | Muen Dan | 7,032,060 | 2019, 2021 |
| 4 | 311-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Bo Ploi | Pa-a | 1,180,293 | 2019, 2023 |
| 5 | 311-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Bo Ploi | Pa-a | 4,573,051 | 2019, 2023 |
| 6 | 311-03/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Bo Ploi | Pa-a | 2,898,446 | 2019, 2023 |
| 7 | 239-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Cham Rak | Nong Ri | 1,857,981 | 2019-2020, 2022 |
| 8 | 268-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Saphan Hin | 1,679,900 | 2019-2020, 2022 |
| 9 | 268-03/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Saphan Hin | 8,524,199 | 2019, 2022 |
| 10 | 217-01 | Trat | Mueang Trat | Tha kum | Khlong Khat | 2,466 | 2020 |
| 11 | 208-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlong Ma Kham | 721,896 | 2020-2021 |
| 12 | 228-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlong Hin | 1,421,560 | 2020-2021 |
| 13 | 275-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Non Si | Mamuang | 2,304,880 | 2020-2021 |
| 14 | 276-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Non Si | Mamuang | 1,913,254 | 2020-2021 |
| 15 | 306-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Bo Ploi | Manao | 238,287 | 2020-2021 |
| 16 | 227-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Hat Lek | 26,253 | 2020, 2022 |
| 17 | 229-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlong Hin | 357,452 | 2020, 2022 |
| 18 | 209-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Ruam Suk | 331,349 | 2020, 2022 |
| 19 | 209-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Ruam Suk | 78,517 | 2020, 2022 |
| 20 | 226-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Huang Som | 472,200 | 2020, 2022 |
| 21 | 233-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Nong Muang | 692,458 | 2020, 2022 |
| 22 | 235-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Mai Rut | 1,085,407 | 2020, 2022 |
| 23 | 237-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Khlong Manao | 1,133,934 | 2020, 2022 |
| 24 | 237-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Khlong Manao | 1,133,322 | 2020, 2022 |
| 25 | 264-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Mai Rut | Huang Bon | 947,892 | 2020, 2022 |

| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 26 | 280-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Nong Bon | Ma-Uek Raet | 671,864 | 2020, 2022 |
| 27 | 281-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Nong Bon | Ma-Uek Raet | 39,601 | 2020, 2022 |
| 28 | 286-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Nong Bon | Nong Bon | 18,747 | 2020, 2022 |
| 29 | 294-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Chang Thun | Traku Phatthana | 338,045 | 2020, 2022 |
| 30 | 309-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Chang Thun | Nong Mai Hom | 164,598 | 2020, 2022 |
| 31 | 252-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Cham Rak | Cham Rak | 2,025,042 | 2020, 2022 |
| 32 | 257-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Cham Rak | Cham Rak | 605,885 | 2020, 2022 |
| 33 | 218-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Tha kum | Khlong Khat | 144,993 | 2020, 2022 |
| 34 | 220-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Tha kum | Tha Kum | 883,775 | 2020, 2022 |
| 35 | 243-03 | Trat | Mueang Trat | Tha kum | Khlong Khwang | 931,935 | 2020, 2022 |
| 36 | 244-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Khlong Muang | 2,748,323 | 2020, 2022 |
| 37 | 256-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Khlong Phlu | 558,790 | 2020, 2022 |
| 38 | 279-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Phak Kat | 676,016 | 2020, 2022 |
| 39 | 232-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlong Son | 251,721 | 2020, 2023 |
| 40 | 248-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlot Sai | 418,465 | 2020, 2023 |
| 41 | 248-02/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Hat Lek | Khlot Sai | 317,920 | 2020, 2023 |
| 42 | 211-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Chek Lak | 879,727 | 2020, 2023 |
| 43 | 224-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | 50,288 | 2020, 2023 |
| 44 | 225-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | 52,345 | 2020, 2023 |
| 45 | 230-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Ta Neuk | 556,570 | 2020, 2023 |
| 46 | 231-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Ta Neuk | 293,895 | 2020, 2023 |
| 47 | 234-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Bang-In | 399,290 | 2020, 2023 |
| 48 | 253-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Chak | 65,901 | 2020, 2023 |
| 49 | 254-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Chak | 71,196 | 2020, 2023 |
| 50 | 263-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Chak | 80,671 | 2020, 2023 |
| 51 | 273-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Saba | 65,936 | 2020, 2023 |
| 52 | 274-01/AD | Trat | Khlong Yai | Khlong Yai | Khlong Saba | 160,120 | 2020, 2023 |
| 53 | 287-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Dan Chumphon | 389,074 | 2020, 2023 |
| 54 | 287-02/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Dan Chumphon | 304,642 | 2020, 2023 |
| 55 | 295-01/AD | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Thap Thim Saim 01 | 222,743 | 2020, 2023 |
| 56 | 200-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Ta Kang | Dan Noen Sung | 385,858 | 2020, 2023 |
| 57 | 203-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Ta Kang | Hua Nong | 416,447 | 2020, 2023 |
| 58 | 219-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Ta Kang | Ta Kang | 414,058 | 2020, 2023 |
| 59 | 214-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Cham Rak | Nong Yang | 3,188,772 | 2020, 2023 |
| 60 | 216-01/AD | Trat | Mueang Trat | Cham Rak | Na Kluea | 3,496,767 | 2020, 2023 |
| 61 | 298-01 | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Thap Makok | 98,243 | 2021 |
| 62 | 298-02 | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Thap Makok | 406,816 | 2021 |
| 63 | 298-03 | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Thap Makok | 487,405 | 2021 |
| 64 | 303-01 | Trat | Bo Rai | Dan Chumphon | Thap Makok | 10,320 | 2021 |
| 65 | 268-02 | Trat | Mueang Trat | Laem Klat | Saphan Hin | 21,000 | 2021 |
| 65 | | Trat | | | | 69,654,131 | |



Map of SHAs in Chumphon Province



Chumphon Province
3,173,520 Sq.m.
(1 SHA)

| No. | SHA | Province | District | Sub District | Village | Remaining Area (Sq.m.) | Year Plan |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 737-01/AD | Chumphon | Tha Sae | Rab Ro | Bang Tha Bon | 3,173,520 | 2019-2020 |
| 1 | | Chumphon | | | | 3,173,520 | |

Annex 5: TMAC-CMAC Demining Cooperation



Mr. Hans Brattskar, Norwegian Ambassador to the UNOG/18th MSP President visited Thailand during 11 – 12 December 2018. CMAA, CMAC, NPA and local security forces were also present at the meeting. The visit was at Sa Kaeo Province opposite to Poi Pet Boundary Post of Cambodia



Meeting between the two Director Generals of TMAC and CMAC, Lt. Gen. Sittipol Nimnuan and H.E. Heng Ratana respectively, to forge Thai-Cambodian demining cooperation on 12 December 2018, Klong Luk Boundary Post, Sa Kaeo Province.



Preliminary site survey carried out by TMAC and CMAC in Surin and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces to find suitable area for pilot project on demining cooperation in border areas during September 2018. Local authorities and communities are also invited to take part in the effort.

Annex 6: Victim Assistance Activities



Mr. Hans Brattskar, Norwegian Ambassador to UNOG/18th MSP President, CMAA delegate, CMAC delegate, NPA, HMAU 1 and 19th Military Circle Commander participated in giving the mine victims the care packages during his visit to Thailand on 12 December 2018, Sa Kaeo Province.



Visit to Prosthesis Production Center at Aranyaprathet Hospital which support Thailand Cambodia people, Sa Kaeo Province on 12 December 2018



For the VA effort, Thailand follows the UN guideline which ‘will leave no one behind’. If mine accident happens, the assistance will be afforded to them under the existing legal framework so they can live equally with other people. TMAC mainly play coordination roles with the concerned government agencies to ensure that mine victims are taken care of.



House reparation and renovation, prosthesis replacement and new three-wheel bike are being provided to the victims under proper legal framework.