



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 2020
COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. 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 the latest additional measures that Thailand has undertaken.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

As of 30 December 2018, Thailand retained 3,133 anti-personnel mines for the permitted purposes under the Convention as follows:

Authorized 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	

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

In 2019, Thailand disposed all 3,133 anti-personnel mines retained for training and research purposes. The Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) held a destruction event on 6 August 2019 in Sa Kaeo Province, with the participation of representatives from various agencies, including the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Embassy of the United States, the Embassy of Japan, the Norwegian Embassy, Norwegian's People's Aid and the Thai Civilian Deminer Association.¹ Thailand therefore no longer retains anti-personnel mines.

Pictures 3 – 1: The disposal of retained anti-personnel mines



¹For more detail please refer to : <http://www.mfa.go.th/main/en/news3/6886/107586-Thailand-Mine-Action-Centre-Disposed-Anti-Personne.html>
<http://tmac.rtarf.mi.th/tmac/index.php/th/2019-07-18-03-48-02>

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

On 1 January 2019, Thailand had **360,001,368** sq. m. or **254** Suspected Hazardous Area (SHA). By the end of the year, Thailand discovered an additional **325,036** sq. m. of SHAs. These additional SHAs areas were located in Sa Kaeo Province (247,245 sq. m.), Trat Province (2,332 sq. m.), Chanthaburi Province (2,030 sq. m.) and Buri Ram Province (73,429 sq. m.). Therefore, in 2019, the total SHAs to be released were **360,326,404** sq. m. In addition, due to the restructure of administrative areas by the Ministry of Interior in during 2019, the initially identified SHAs in Chiang Mai Province were re-identified in Mae Hong Son Province. This added up 1 province to the total of 11 provinces of mine-affected areas.

During the course of 2019, Thailand had released and handed over **142,132,159** sq. m. of safe areas back to local communities and authorities. The total area of 128,442,103 sq. m. was cancelled, while 13,594,778 sq. m. and 95,278 sq. m. were reduced and cleared respectively. Surveys were conducted in 16 districts of 11 provinces. (Table 4-1 and Annex I). By the end of 2019, Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son Provinces were cleared and became mine free. The total of 2,677 landmines and 158 UXOs were disposed. (Table 4-2)

As of 31 December 2019, there were **218,194,245** sq. m. or **82 Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) (14,549,633 sq. m.) and 172 SHAs (203,644,612 sq. m.)** in 23 districts of 9 provinces remaining to be cleared as follows:

1. Northern Region : Phitsanulok (1 province)
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)

Details of which can be referred to in Table 4-3 and Annex II.

In December 2017, at the 16th Meeting of States Parties, Thailand's request for the 2nd Extension was granted, 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 of which many 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 Non-Technical Survey (NTS) to release the SHAs in the Northeastern Region and parts of the Eastern Region. This will enable Thailand to acquire the parameters of the remaining CHAs and inaccessible areas along the border. As for other Regions, works will continue using the Land Release method.
- Phase 2 (2021 – 2023) - focus will be on Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance in all areas confirmed to be CHAs from phase 1.

In 2019, Thailand planned to conduct survey in 11 provinces (143,555,500 sq. m.) and expected to release 120,847,688 sq. m. **At the end of 2019, Thailand successfully released 142,132,159 sq. m., exceeding the target by 21,284,471 sq. m.**

In 2020, Thailand will continue to conduct surveys in 9 provinces, covering the area of 203,644,612 sq.m., with an aim to release 154,251,678 sq.m. as referred to in Table 4-4. Priorities will be on Ubon Ratchathani and Surin Provinces in Northeastern region where many areas need to be re-surveyed. Thailand plans to have all the areas re-surveyed in 2020 and will focus on provinces with the highest possibility to become mine free in order to consolidate resources. Thailand anticipates that Chanthaburi and Chumphon Provinces will be mine free by the end of March 2020.²

Table 4-1: Summary of areas released and devices, 1 January - 31 December 2019 (Detail in Annex I)

Province	District	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti- personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Chiang Mai	Mae Ai	19,101,812	-	-	19,101,812	-	-	3
	Subtotal	19,101,812	-	-	19,101,812	-	-	3
Mae Hong Son	Pai	6,513,376	-	-	6,513,376	-	-	1
	Subtotal	6,513,376	-	-	6,513,376	-	-	1
Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	3,267,516			3,267,516			1
	Subtotal	3,267,516	-	-	3,267,516	-	-	1
Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	7,528,544	85,707	-	7,614,451			11
	Lahan Sai	2,754,579	6,230,637	-	8,985,216			3
	Subtotal	10,283,323	6,316,344		16,599,667			14
Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	23,324,901	5,281,685	-	28,606,586	-	-	12
	Khun Han	18,146,890	345,758	3,220	18,495,868	42	12	10
	Subtotal	41,471,791	5,627,443	3,220	47,102,454	42	12	22
Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	10,520,969	83,128	-	10,604,097	-	-	8
	Na chaluai	8,687,755	-	-	8,687,755	-	-	6
	Nam Yuen	1,026,033	48,849	-	1,074,882	-	-	1
	Subtotal	20,234,757	131,977	-	20,366,734	-	-	15
Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	414,122	697,514	65,869	1,177,505	2,539	4	5
	Subtotal	414,122	697,514	65,869	1,177,505	2,539	4	5

² As of 1 April 2020, Chanthaburi and Chumphon Provinces have become mine free.

Province	District	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti- personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Trat	Bo Rai	19,843,588	142,192	-	19,985,780	-	-	5
	Mueang Trat	4,455,852	5,830	18,730	4,480,412	63	8	3
	Subtotal	24,299,440	148,022	18,730	24,266,192	63	8	8
Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	115,913	6,411	-	122,324	-	-	5
	Soi Dao	249,763	39,795	-	289,558	-	-	6
	Subtotal	365,676	46,206	-	411,882	-	-	11
Chumphon	Tha Sae	2,490,290	627,272	7,459	3,125,021	33	-	1
	Subtotal	2,490,290	627,272	7,459	3,125,021	33	134	1
Surin (Survey pending)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total		128,442,103	13,594,778	95,278	142,132,159	2,677	158	81

Table 4-2: Landmines and UXOs destroyed during 1 January - 31 December 2019

Province	District	AP											AT		UXO
		PMD6M	POM-Z	TYPE-69	TYPE-72	PMN	LTM-76	M14	M16A2	M26	BLU-24	Total AP	TYPE-59	Total AT	
Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	27	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	12
Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	1,127	-	-	-	1,412	-	-	-	-	-	2,539	4	4	0
Trat	Bo Rai	4	10	22	23	3	-	-	-	-	1	63	2	2	6
Chumphon	Tha Sae	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	1	1	-	33	-	-	134
Total		1,158	10	37	23	1,415	30	1	1	1	1	2,677	6	6	152

Table 4-3: Summary of SHAs as of 31 December 2019 (Detail Annex II)

Region	Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres) (CHA)	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres) (SHA)	Total amount of areas known suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Northern	1. Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	1	0	1	0	25,263,004	25,263,004
		All districts	1	0	1	0	25,263,004	25,263,004
Northeastern	2. Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	0	41	41	0	73,170,376	73,170,376
		Bun Tharik	7	2	9	1,345,199	3,340,354	4,649,553
		Na Chaluai	7	0	7	2,764,766	0	2,764,766
		Sirindhorn	0	1	1	0	276,355	276,355
		All districts	14	44	58	4,109,965	76,751,085	80,861,050
	3. Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	11	0	11	1,053,414	0	1,053,414
		Kanthalarak	0	21	21	0	24,013,551	24,013,551
		Khun Han	8	0	8	1,214,107	0	1,214,107
		All districts	19	21	40	2,267,521	24,013,551	26,281,072
	4. Surin	Kap Choeng	0	11	11	0	11,085,996	11,085,996
		Phnom Dong Rak	0	6	6	0	8,735,710	8,735,710
		Buachet	0	2	2	0	1,623,100	1,623,100
		Sang Kha	0	7	7	0	5,854,943	5,854,943
		All districts	0	26	26	0	27,299,749	27,299,749
	5. Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	8	0	8	735,462	0	735,462
		Lahan Sai	6	1	7	383,717	1,838,511	2,222,228
		All districts	14	1	15	1,119,179	1,838,511	2,957,690

Region	Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (CHA)	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHA)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres) (CHA)	Amount of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres) (SHA)	Total amount of areas known suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Eastern	6. Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	5	8	13	326,000	2,645,334	2,971,334
		Khok Sung	0	2	2	0	1,287,705	1,287,705
		Aranyaprathet	0	5	5	0	2,507,499	2,507,499
		All districts	5	15	20	326,000	6,440,538	6,766,538
	7. Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	1	6	7	4,850	3,039,995	3,044,845
		Soi Dao	1	4	5	12,900	468,627	481,527
		All districts	2	10	12	17,750	3,508,622	3,526,372
	8. Trat	Khlong Yai	0	27	27	0	12,125,163	12,125,163
		Bo Rai	17	11	28	2,375,246	6,605,735	8,890,981
		Mueang Trat	8	16	24	4,285,473	19,798,654	24,084,127
		All districts	25	54	79	6,660,719	38,529,552	45,190,271
Southern	9. Chumphon	Tha Sae	3	0	3	48,499	0	48,499
		All districts	3	0	3	48,499	0	48,499
All provinces			82	172	254	14,549,633	203,644,612	218,194,245

Table 4-4: Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released in 2020 (as of 31 December 2019).

Region	Province	SHAs and CHAs (Sq.m.)			Goal 2020 (Sq.m.)
		SHA	CHA	Total	
Northern	Phitsanulok	25,263,004	-	25,263,004	10,700,000
	Total	25,263,004	-	25,263,004	10,700,000
Northeastern	Buri Ram	1,838,511	1,119,179	2,957,690	1,470,809
	Surin	27,299,749	-	27,299,749	21,839,800
	Si Sa ket	24,013,551	2,267,521	26,281,072	19,210,841
	Ubon Ratchathani	76,751,085	4,109,965	80,861,050	61,400,869
	Total	129,902,896	7,496,665	137,399,561	103,922,319
Eastern	Chanthaburi	3,508,622	17,750	3,526,372	3,526,372
	Sa Kaeo	6,440,538	326,000	6,766,538	1,804,912
	Trat	38,529,552	6,660,719	45,190,271	34,249,576
	Total	48,478,712	7,004,469	55,483,181	39,580,860
Southern	Chumphon	-	48,499	48,499	48,499
	Total	-	48,499	48,499	48,499
Grand Total		203,644,612	14,549,633	218,194,245	154,251,578

Mine Risk Education

Mine risk education and reduction (MRE) is one of the core pillars of humanitarian mine action, which helps prevent new accidents and save lives. Thailand has conducted MRE operations in a holistic manner with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, in line with Section 6 of the Oslo Action Plan on mine risk education and reduction. The operations are planned to ensure that the most vulnerable are kept informed of the risks and able to continue their lives in a safe and secure manner.

Table 4-5 below shows the annual overall statistics of the MRE carried out by Thailand. TMAC, as the responsible agency, dispatches certified MRE personnel to conduct MRE activities. These include periodic school visits, village visits, local press, and community radio broadcast.

Table 4-5: Number of MRE Recipients in 2019

Month of 2019	Number of MRE Recipients				Monthly Total
	Male		Female		
	Boys (below 18 yr)	Men	Girls (below 18 yr)	Women	
January*	7,873	5,862	3,024	4,360	21,119
February	333	324	1,102	827	2,586
March	678	548	196	191	1,613
April	48	45	846	491	1,430
May	149	119	304	138	710
June	338	561	560	110	1,569
July	521	569	818	724	2,632
August	45	53	214	91	403
September	-	-	252	70	322
October	27	25	476	115	643
November	412	245	1,030	864	2,551
December	104	112	862	336	1,414
GRAND TOTAL	10,528	8,463	9,684	8,317	36,992

*The 2nd week of January is Thai Children's Day. There are nation-wide events organised by various organisations to commemorate Children's Day. It is an opportunity for TMAC to raise awareness on land mines and deliver MRE message to young generations, with events held in Bangkok as well as in provincial mine-affected areas.

In addition, the MRE programmes are adapted to suit specific conditions or local settings. This is to ensure that the programmes deliver the right messages to different audiences and circumstances. For instance, during long holidays where heavy traffic was expected, TMAC dispatched mobile MRE teams to the mine-affected areas along the commuting routes, especially near border areas, to ensure that people commuted along the safe paths. Important safety messages were also radio-broadcasted while signposts were put up along the roads to ensure that people were informed to avoid unsafe areas.

Picture 4-1 : MRE during the long holidays (Si-Phen Road)



MRE mobile team informed the holiday makers on the suspected mine areas



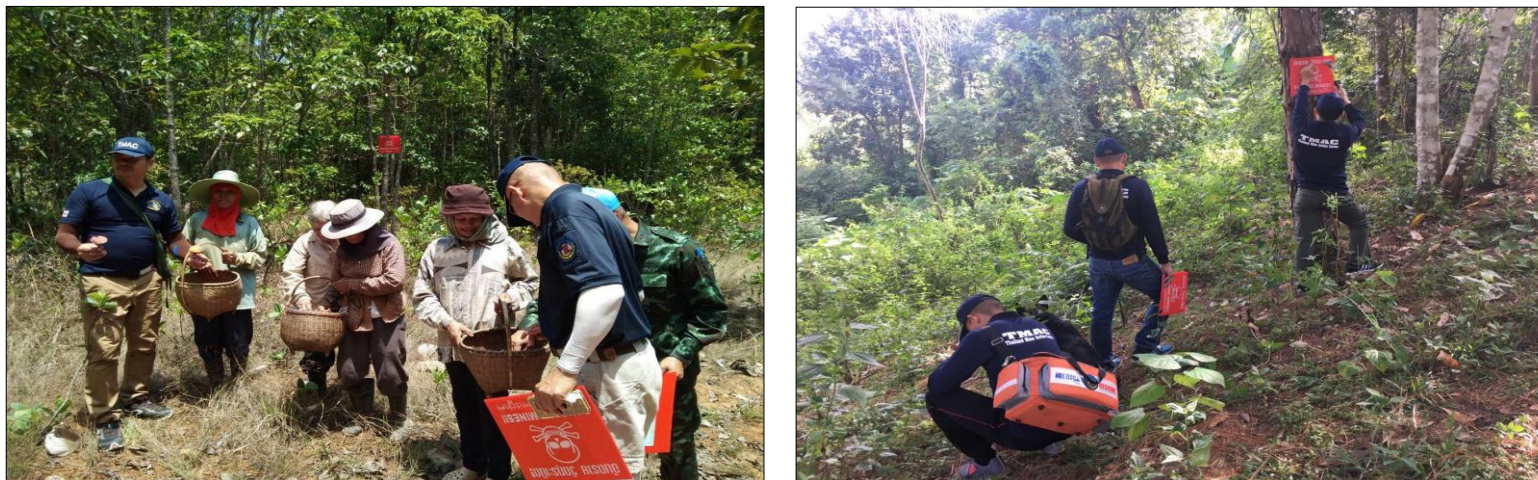
Heavy Traffic Congestion



News broadcast to raise awareness

The mobile MRE teams also works in SHAs or mined areas along the border, which are daily commuting routes for local communities. Signposts, both in Thai and respective foreign languages, are also put up to indicate dangerous areas. The MRE works are implemented both under the spirit of the Convention and the humanitarian principles, which aim to keep people safe from landmines regardless of nationalities. (Picture 4-2 and 4-3).

Picture 4-2: MRE mobile team informed people of landmines during rainy season



Picture 4-3: Tri languages mine signs in Cambodian (Left), Lao (Centre), Myanmar (Right)

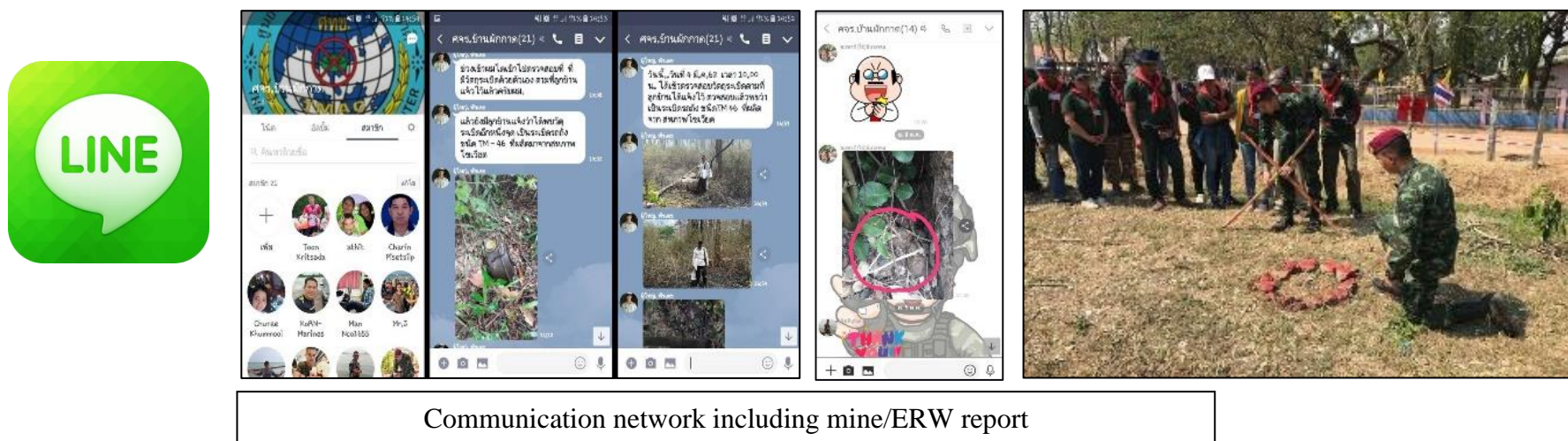


Thailand also uses social media platforms to communicate with local communities. The Mine Risk Education Training Centre will select and train representatives from the mine-affected communities to be MRE informants. They will serve as knowledge disseminator to their respective communities. Once the training is completed, the MRE Training Centre will set up the MRE network, using social media applications as a platform to deliver messages and coordinates activities. The network consists of the community representatives, local people, local authority and mine action units. As of 2019, there are 8 active MRE networks in which 4 networks (93 participants: 60 men and 33 women) were set up in 2018 and an additional 4 networks (105 participants: 91 men and 14 women) were set up in 2019 (Table 4-6). Information on landmines or UXOs found can be transmitted through the applications in a timely manner, which enable the responsible authorities to work in response to the information received. (Picture 4-4)

Table 4-6 : MRE Network Participants in 2019

Location/Responsible HMAUs	Men	Women	Total
Sa Kaeo Province/HMAU 1	18	4	22
Chanthaburi Province/HMAU 2	21	4	25
Buri Ram Province/HMAU 3	23	4	27
Phitsanulok Province/HMAU 4	29	2	31
Total	91	14	105

Picture 4-4: MRE network using social media platform



While the MRE are working to ensure that people and communities are safe from mine-related accidents, it is important to ensure the safety to those personnel working in the field as well. Statistical data indicates that the deminers, as well as security forces along the borders are at the highest risk. Deminers face significantly higher risk in the difficult-to-access areas of operation. Security forces also take on serious challenges while patrolling the mine-affected areas. Therefore, operational standards and guidelines must be strictly followed and necessary information must be appropriately disseminated to ensure safe conduct of the operations.

In 2019, the Royal Thai Government allocated budget of approximately 248 million Baht (THB) (approx. \$7.5 million USD) for TMAC's mine operations. This covers all aspects of humanitarian mine action, which includes, but not limit to, mine operations, salary of personnel, administration, equipment, workshops, and meetings. The Royal Thai Government will continue to support the humanitarian mine action operations.

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

In 2019, TMAC found 133 LTM-76 anti-personnel landmines at a former battleground between the Myanmar Government and the Karen ethnic group in Chumphon Province. This certain type of mine has been found only in the area along Thailand-Myanmar border. The mines found are in deteriorating condition but still functional. Therefore, safety measures must be in place before any removal or disarming can take place. TMAC employs the remote removal/recovery method³ to ensure that these mines can be disarmed safely. They will later be destroyed when TMAC completes its current operations.

Picture 5-1: LTM 76 anti-personnel mines found along the border



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

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

7. Victim assistance

a) Data on direct and indirect victims

Thailand has adopted a holistic and integrated approach on victim assistance (VA). The VA measures in Thailand are comprehensive and closely corresponds with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The measures have also been integrated into the broader legal framework, national plans and programmes on persons with disabilities in general. Currently, there are 1,761,877 registered persons with disability nationwide (926,340 males and 835,537 females). In the 27 mine-contaminated provinces (historical and current), there are 357,705 registered persons with disability (184,345 males and 173,360 females). However, figures for landmine victims have not yet been disaggregated and still pending research.

³ Please refer to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MWLWd_zcx0&feature=youtu.be and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7UuYkLP5cI&feature=youtu.be>

In 2019, Thailand had 10 mine victims; consisting of 5 civilians, 4 deminers, and 1 patrolling soldier. (Table 7-1) With an aim to reduce the number of victims, Thailand revised the MRE implementation, which can be referred to in the MRE section.

Throughout the years, the number of victims has significantly decreased due to a number of factors, which may include, but not limited to, (1) better posting of warning signs in hazardous areas, which are consisting of Thai, English and relevant languages such as Lao, Cambodian or Myanmar, depending on the location (picture 4-3); (2) improved outreach MRE programmes, especially within schools and affected areas; and (3) decreased number of contaminated areas near urban zone.

Table 7-1: Number of anti-personnel mines victims, 1 January – 31 December 2019

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	-	-	-	1	1
Injured	1	-	-	8	9
Total	1	-	-	9	10

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 the collaboration between the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) and 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 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 the 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 organised and promoted community-based rehabilitation (CBR) in many aspects for persons with disabilities and mine victims. Since 1996, DMS has developed knowledge management projects, namely "The role of local administration in promoting health and quality of life of persons with disabilities" and "Community's healthcare organisations for persons with disabilities". The DMS also supported the CBR programmes for all types of persons with disabilities in 15 hospitals in four regions of Thailand. In addition, there are currently 2,414 Disability Service Centres to help persons with disabilities in psychological and physical rehabilitation and in supporting them to reintegrate into the community. Thailand also promotes peer to peer assistance measure in mine victims and all persons with disabilities.

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 Persons 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 communities are given primary health care trainings.

d) Psychological support

Assessment: In 2019, there were 2,414 Disability Service Centres in 77 provinces. The Centres aim to provide assistance to persons with disabilities on their psychological and physical rehabilitation, social inclusion, access to disability rights and vocational training. 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 the 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 educational programmes, 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 centre will provide service to at least 500 persons with disabilities. The activities have proven to bring people in the communities closer together and offer opportunities for 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. All persons with disabilities who registered with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security receive an allowance of approximately 33 USD per month. They can also apply for an interest-free loan from the disability fund in an amount not exceeding 1,922 USD (individual application) and 32,260 USD (group application). The loan aims at supporting persons with disabilities to start up their career or business.

Objectives:

- To support independent living of persons with disabilities
- To improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities and help them cope with increasing cost of living
- To support persons with disabilities and their families who have low-income and face 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:

- Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act, 2007 and its Amendment 2013 (Vol.2)
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities' Regulation on Disability Allowance Provision 2009 and its Amendment 2010 (Vol.2)
- Ministry of Interior's Regulation on Disability Allowance Payment of Local Administrative Offices 2010
- The Cabinet Resolution dated 16 February 2016 approved of disability allowance for persons with disabilities who are registered for disability identification cards and requested the Ministry of Interior to revise the rules regarding disability allowance payment for persons with disabilities
- National Committee on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities' Regulation on Rules of Budget Approval for the 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 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:

- The Department of Local Administration has allocated a budget for disability allowance.
- The Government's policy to increase monthly disability allowance from 800 baht (27 USD) to 1000 baht (33 USD)
- Individuals eligible to seek support from the Disability Fund are: (1) persons with Disability ID cards who have no outstanding debt with sufficient fund; (2) caregivers who are guaranteed by disabled people's organisations or other agencies; and (3) groups of individuals or disability-related organisations. Tax exemption is also applicable to persons with disabilities, caregivers, and employers who hire persons with disabilities and provide accessibility for them.

- To promote the employment of persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security continue their efforts to raise awareness among government agencies and private sectors to increase the rate of employment of persons with disabilities (100:1). So far, there are 5,474 persons with disabilities employed in the government sector and 65,978 in the private sectors.

- Approximately 159 million USD are allocated to the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, available to be loaned to persons with disabilities who are self-employed and for their caregivers.

- In the fiscal budget year of 2019, the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has granted approximately 16.55 million USD to support self-rehabilitation for persons with disabilities and their families.

f) Social inclusion

Assessment: Persons with disabilities can request for personal assistance service for a period of one year. Currently, there are 11,417 personal assistants in the service. The government-funded personal assistance provides up to 6 hours/day and 180 hours/month care services to each requested person with disabilities.

In 2019, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security helped renovate 462 houses of persons with disabilities with a budget of approximately 289,000 USD.

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:

- Persons with Disabilities Empowerment 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 289,000 USD in 2019).
- 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 its national legislations, Thailand has established two types of Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, namely (1) Provincial Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, operated by the central government, and (2) General Persons with Disabilities Service Centres, operated by governmental and non-governmental agencies related to the empowerment of persons with disabilities including

local administrative organisations. 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 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 Centres 2015

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

- The Government allocated budget for Provincial Disability Service Centres (approximately 462,300 USD in 2020).
- The Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities allocated a budget for 77 Provincial Disabilities Service Centres (7.425 million USD in 2020).

h) Participation

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

Objectives: to promote the access of persons with disabilities in decision-making process, including policy making, planning and projects running on the issues of persons with disabilities.

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 improving 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 TMAC, organised four workshops on "Rehabilitation and Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities who are Impacted by Mines and Promotion of the Establishment of Disability Service Centres" in 2015. The workshops aimed to promote full participation of mine victims and persons with disabilities, especially 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 victim assistance effort is implemented largely by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Public Health, TMAC has also contributed to the victim assistance work, serving as a coordinator among related agencies, to ensure that victim assistance efforts are carried out successfully.

In 2019, TMAC conducted follow-up trips to visit mine victims in 5 Humanitarian Mine Action Units (HMAUs) operation areas to support and render further assistance needed by mine-affected victims. (Picture 7-1)

- HMAU 1 : 8 - 10 July 2019 in Sa Kaeo Province (10 victims)
- HMAU 2 : 10 - 12 July 2019 in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces (8 victims)
- HMAU 3 : 22 - 26 July 2019 in Buri Ram, Sisaket, and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces (10 victims)
- HMAU 4 : 28 Jan - 1 February 2019 in Chiang Mai Province (5 victims)
- HMAU TMAC : 30 July - 1 August 2019 in Chumphon Province (2 victims)

Pictures 7-1 : Follow-up visits



Furthermore, HMAU 1 (Pictures 7-2), with the support from Burapha Force, helped renovating the house of a mine victim to improve their standard of living.

Pictures 7-2 : House Renovation for Mine Victim



8. Cooperation and Assistance

Thailand's cooperation activities in 2019 are summarised as follows:

Thailand – Cambodia

- As most of the remaining SHAs/CHAs are located along the Thai-Cambodian border, accessibility to these areas is of vital importance to demining teams and personnel. Thailand continues to push forward the pilot project on demining cooperation with Cambodia, which will serve as a catalyst to mine clearance cooperation based on humanitarian principles. On 14 January 2019, TMAC and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) held meetings in Sa Kaeo Province (Thai side) and Banteay Meanchey Province (Cambodian side) to discuss the demining cooperation project. During 16 - 18 June 2019, TMAC and CMAC met in Sa Kaeo Province to conduct a survey and assess prospective area for demining. On 22 and 23 September 2019, TMAC and CMAC accompanied the senior representatives of the General Border Committee (GBC) to visit Sa Kaeo Province (Thailand) and Banteay Meanchey Province (Cambodia) as part of the approval process. The GBC survey/visit led to both sides agreeing on demining cooperation in the areas of Sa-no-noi Village, Tha-kham Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province in Thailand, and in Kilekbuon (Kilo 4), Phsakondan Commune, Poipet District, Banteay Meanchey Province in Cambodia. Thailand anticipates that the cooperation can start in 2020. All demining operations along the border areas between Thailand and Cambodia shall be without prejudice to the rights of Thailand and Cambodia with regard to the land boundary under international law.

Picture 8-1: TMAC and CMAC Site Survey



Thailand – ASEAN

- Thailand continues to participate in various workshops and meetings organised under the ASEAN framework. This enables Thailand to show its commitment to mine clearance works and serves as a platform for best practice and experience sharing. This includes Thailand's participation in the ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus): Expert Working Group (EWG) on HMA, Steering Committee of ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC), Consultative Meeting on Integrated Mine Risk Education, ARMAC – GICHD “Operational Efficiency in Mine Action”, “Gender Equality and Empowerment in ASEAN Mine/Explosive of War Action”, and ARMAC Risk Management in Mine Action. In addition, Thailand also contributes 10,000 USD annually in support of ARMAC operation from 2019 – 2021.

Picture 8-2: Thailand's participation in the ASEAN framework



Thailand - the United States

The United States continues to support Thailand through the US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) and the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D). The USINDOPACOM provides capacity building support via TS/NTS training and EOD trainings, Cobra Gold Joint/Combined Exercise: Landmine Disposal Exercise (LMD Ex), as well as PPE equipment. On the other hand, the HD R&D provides mechanical asset, the minewolf system, which help increase the overall survey capacity of the demining units.



Landmine Disposal Exercise under Cobra Gold Joint/Combined Exercise



US mechanical support



Mine Detectors and PPE

Thailand - Norway

The Norwegian Government continues to support Thailand through Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), which helps increase survey and technical advisory capacity to TMAC. In addition, the NPA also brings expertise in mine detection dogs to support Thailand technical survey effort.

Picture 8-3: Support from the Norwegian Government through Norwegian People's Aid



Thailand - Japan

Japan supports Thailand's mine operations through funding of two NGOs operating in Thailand namely, the Thai Civilian Deminer Association and the NPA.

Picture 8-4: Supports from the Japanese Government



Thailand - the Republic of Korea

TMAC received requests from the Republic of Korea to share experiences on the establishment of humanitarian mine action organisation. In 2019, the Director General of TMAC gave a briefing on Thailand humanitarian mine action for the US-ROK delegates during the 22nd International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers.

Picture 8-5: TMAC brief the delegates from the Republic of Korea



Thailand – Myanmar

As part of the universalization effort, TMAC, upon the request by the Norwegian Embassy in Yangon, hosted a briefing and site visit for senior Myanmar representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Inspector Office as well as Norwegian diplomats and the NPA. The briefing focused on several issues, including TMAC organisations and overview of mine situation. The site visit took place at the Humanitarian Mine Action Unit 1 in Sa Kaeo Province.

In addition, during the 4th Review Conference, TMAC was requested by the NPA Headquarters to brief the Myanmar delegation on the overall mine action situation as well as the positive aspect of becoming a State Party to the Convention. This is considered as part of Thailand's universalization effort, which is in line with the Oslo Action Plan #11. (Picture 8-6)

Picture 8-6: Myanmar delegation visited TMAC during August 2019 (left)
TMAC shared experiences at the NPA HQ during the 4th Review Conference (right)



Although the Royal Thai Government provides a majority of the funds and support for humanitarian mine action, Thailand still welcomes additional support in terms of equipment, mine detectors, newer technologies and innovation, as well as additional survey teams. This will help enhance the mine clearance operations and expedite ongoing progress for Thailand to become mine-free in a timely manner.

Annex I : Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2019

No.	SHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed
Northern											
1	SHA 774-01/AD ⁴	Mae Hong Son	Pai	98.391645	19.700771	6,513,376	-	-	6,513,376	-	-
2	SHA779-01/AD	Chiang Mai	Mae Ai	99.368791	20.081271	1,103,526	-	-	1,103,526	-	-
3	SHA 781-01/AD	Chiang Mai	Mae Ai	99.360446	20.088136	2,794,696	-	-	2,794,696	-	-
4	SHA786-01/AD	Chiang Mai	Mae Ai	99.322195	20.100627	15,203,590	-	-	15,203,590	-	-
5	SHA 636-01/AD	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.961856	17.603754	3,267,516	-	-	3,267,516	-	-
Northeastern											
6	SHA 359-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.112190	14.303262	1,028,018	13,600	-	1,041,618	-	-
7	SHA 368-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.131836	14.323481	463,158	4,400	-	467,558	-	-
8	SHA 384-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.125876	14.308782	671,497	17,789	-	689,286	-	-
9	SHA 384-02/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.121097	14.310149	74,439	4,638	-	79,077	-	-
10	SHA 361-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.038146	14.254476	247,077	5,600	-	252,677	-	-
11	SHA 362-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.233549	14.333545	218,492	3,800	-	222,292	-	-
12	SHA 363-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.195768	14.331512	321,798	-	-	321,798	-	-
13	SHA 365-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.076929	14.291096	1,153,454	3,900	-	1,157,354	-	-
14	SHA 385-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.053295	14.275128	1,426,209	5,500	-	1,431,709	-	-
15	SHA 386-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.041777	14.259607	1,405,285	15,080	-	1,420,365	-	-
16	SHA 383-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.149331	14.321781	519,317	11,400	-	530,717	-	-
17	SHA364-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.956501	14.210751	-	1,975,485	-	1,975,485	-	-
18	SHA 367-02/AD	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001721	14.225511	-	4,235,902	-	4,235,902	-	-
19	SHA 367-03/AD	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.973940	14.216071	2,754,579	19,250	-	2,773,829	-	-
20	SHA 423-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.186448	14.389379	1,788,286	29,700	-	1,817,986	-	-
21	SHA 423-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.170978	14.381919	2,197,204	32,796	-	2,230,000	-	-
22	SHA 423-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.163539	14.363323	3,057,440	42,560	-	3,100,000	-	-

⁴ AD or Area to be Demarcated is the area along the border which were identified during Thailand's 2nd Extension Request many of them still need to undergo further survey.

No.	SHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed
23	SHA 423-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.145258	14.365926	3,408,044	31,956	-	3,440,000	-	-
24	SHA 423-05/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.128887	14.379161	1,750,800	39,200	-	1,790,000	-	-
25	SHA 437-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.247252	14.386183	-	2,235,818	-	2,235,818	-	-
26	SHA 437-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.205351	14.383104	2,586,800	33,200	-	2,620,000	-	-
27	SHA 437-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.234200	14.377857	-	2,762,085	-	2,762,085	-	-
28	SHA 437-06/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.268283	14.409183	2,920,697	-	-	2,920,697	-	-
29	SHA 430-01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.076901	14.349255	2,066,260	23,740	-	2,090,000	-	-
30	SHA 430-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.094962	14.362839	1,605,770	14,230	-	1,620,000	-	-
31	SHA 430-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.110745	14.380952	1,943,600	36,400	-	1,980,000	-	-
32	SHA 431-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.363341	14.374798	2,193,808	7,800	-	2,201,608	-	-
33	SHA 431-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.383003	14.376841	1,342,035	97,845	-	1,439,880	-	-
34	SHA 431-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.402345	14.378373	2,910,000	29,318	-	2,939,318	-	-
35	SHA 433-03	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.460461	14.371257	191,633	85,064	3,220	279,917	42	-
36	SHA 433-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.475790	14.354080	425,142	20,871	-	446,013	-	-
37	SHA 434-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.429992	14.369461	2,707,500	22,500	-	2,730,000	-	-
38	SHA 434-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.444902	14.364895	1,606,776	25,060	-	1,631,836	-	-
39	SHA 440-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.296699	14.400335	3,140,000	20,000	-	3,160,000	-	-
40	SHA 440-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.318848	14.384449	1,739,003	9,300	-	1,748,303	-	-
41	SHA 440-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.336354	14.375688	1,890,993	28,000	-	1,918,993	-	-
42	SHA 450-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.522439	14.710507	191,500	9,500	-	201,000	-	-
43	SHA 450-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.514775	14.697182	178,650	12,350	-	191,000	-	-
44	SHA 465-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.359027	14.391803	1,600,650	-	-	1,600,650	-	-

No.	SHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed
45	SHA 465-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.373935	14.404088	1,691,672	61,278	-	1,752,950	-	-
46	SHA 466-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.391303	14.414319	4,058,028	-	-	4,058,028	-	-
47	SHA 466-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.403969	14.432938	2,173,334	-	-	2,173,334	-	-
48	SHA 467-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.443641	14.449367	430,080	-	-	430,080	-	-
49	SHA 467-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.464152	14.472610	197,055	-	-	197,055	-	-
50	SHA 458-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.277613	14.366499	1,208,813	-	-	1,208,813	-	-
51	SHA 458-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.291275	14.374809	1,863,941	-	-	1,863,941	-	-
52	SHA 458-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.305033	14.385381	1,683,178	-	-	1,683,178	-	-
53	SHA 458-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.315833	14.398791	1,271,147	-	-	1,271,147	-	-
54	SHA 458-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.327413	14.400740	1,198,718	-	-	1,198,718	-	-
55	SHA 458-06/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.344594	14.396326	1,461,958	-	-	1,461,958	-	-
56	SHA 473-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.981957	14.396139	1,026,033	48,849	-	1,074,882	-	-
Eastern											
57	SHA 139-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.899221	14.068240	-	453,088	-	453,088	-	-
58	SHA 188-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.929123	14.137207	7,032	32,726	32,345	72,103	958	-
59	SHA 188-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.935762	14.143812	8,772	32,679	15,945	57,396	369	-
60	SHA 188-03/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.940339	14.150147	-	84,021	17,579	101,600	1,212	4
61	SHA 739-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.932657	14.170135	398,318	95,000	-	493,318	-	-
62	SHA 276-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.684184	12.521143	5,389,258	26,501	-	5,415,759	-	-
63	SHA 297-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.638773	12.601530	6,647,873	34,630	-	6,682,503	-	-
64	SHA 311-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.550906	12.651100	1,060,994	31,679	-	1,092,673	-	-

No.	SHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mine destroyed	Number of explosive items destroyed
65	SHA 311-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.583468	12.634730	4,224,745	29,290	-	4,254,035	-	-
66	SHA 311-03/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.602198	12.623856	2,520,718	20,092	-	2,540,810	-	-
67	SHA 239-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.705332	12.160800	-	1,470	18,730	20,200	63	2
68	SHA 268-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.719506	12.103487	193,794	4,360	-	198,154	-	-
69	SHA 268-03/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.748589	12.072025	4,262,058	-	-	4,262,058	-	-
70	SHA 284-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.500169	12.904774	29,030	970	-	30,000	-	-
71	SHA 322-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.497927	12.904107	22,942	710	-	23,652	-	-
72	SHA 322-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.501143	12.902544	14,771	1,426	-	16,197	-	-
73	SHA 340-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.499720	12.957974	39,898	3,300	-	43,198	-	-
74	SHA 345-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.512515	13.006430	9,272	5	-	9,277	-	-
75	SHA 337-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.377485	13.224280	6,785	809	-	7,594	-	-
76	SHA 343-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.365698	13.239782	7,345	50	-	7,395	-	-
77	SHA 348-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.380305	13.220000	7,546	1,800	-	9,346	-	-
78	SHA 348-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.388388	13.208668	46,264	33,736	-	80,000	-	-
79	SHA 348-03/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.385130	13.217660	50,997	200	-	51,197	-	-
80	SHA 353-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.397608	13.168671	130,826	3,200	-	134,026	-	-
Southern											
81	SHA 737-01/AD	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.014124	10.871220	2,490,290	627,272	7,459	3,125,021	33	-
Totals						128,442,103	13,594,778	95,278	142,132,159	2,677	6

Annex II : Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mine as of 31 December 2019, and the estimated date of completion

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines (CHA)	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHA)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
Northern									
1	636-01/AD ⁵	Phitsanulok	Chat Tra Kan	100.978783	17.635622		25,263,004	1987-1988	2022
Northeastern									
2	447-03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.150867	14.311095		1,180,000	1975-1988	2023
3	447-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.155391	14.298563		1,820,000	1975-1988	2023
4	447-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.167297	14.310037		3,170,000	1975-1988	2023
5	454-01	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.136404	14.281010		2,298,747	1985-2000	2023
6	454-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.120576	14.229318		3,392,595	1985-2000	2023
7	454-03	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.099381	14.245746		3,643,605	1985-2000	2023
8	454-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.103142	14.216848		1,332,163	1985-2000	2023
9	454-08/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.144043	14.246784		3,670,000	1985-2000	2023
10	454-09/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.147715	14.275269		3,280,000	1985-2000	2023
11	454-10	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.121221	14.254895		2,210,000	1985-2000	2023
12	478-02/01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.195518	14.355359		3,616,417	1978-1988	2023
13	478-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.172076	14.347686		2,520,000	1978-1988	2023
14	478-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.162563	14.329232		3,970,000	1978-1988	2023
15	454-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.079416	14.217057		3,001,863	1985-2000	2023
16	454-06/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.056934	14.221682		3,116,118	1985-2000	2023
17	454-07/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.038726	14.236122		3,445,836	1985-2000	2023
18	456-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.004333	14.360826		1,400,000	1985-2000	2023
19	456-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.998344	14.344668		679,000	1985-2000	2023
20	456-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.995545	14.333555		994,000	1985-2000	2023
21	456-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.991914	14.315844		1,730,000	1985-2000	2023
22	456-05/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.005242	14.300774		426,000	1985-2000	2023

⁵ AD or Area to be Demarcated is the area along the border which were identified during Thailand's 2nd Extension Request in which many of them still pending survey.

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23	456-06/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.012356	14.286478		1,720,000	1985-2000	2023
24	456-07/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.022437	14.265217		1,410,000	1985-2000	2023
25	456-08	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.018368	14.321707		1,240,000	1985-2000	2023
26	456-09	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.036620	14.259523		1,240,000	1985-2000	2023
27	481-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216520	14.366170		988,097	1972-1988	2023
28	481-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.216520	14.366170		3,621	1972-1988	2023
29	481-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.217109	14.340252		1,960,000	1972-1988	2023
30	482-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.239438	14.360624		602,000	1972-1988	2023
31	482-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.232816	14.345101		1,720,000	1972-1988	2023
32	483-02/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.253213	14.364712		1,140,000	1972-1988	2023
33	483-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	105.266649	14.365339		1,580,000	1972-1988	2023
34	457-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.956553	14.393896		837,397	1980-1984	2023
35	457-01/7	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.956553	14.393896		6,405	1980-1984	2023
36	457-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.965724	14.404503		400,283	1980-1984	2023
37	457-02/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.965724	14.404503		12,160	1980-1984	2023
38	457-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.924592	14.401671		989,767	1980-1984	2023
39	457-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.942599	14.393571		2,044,184	1980-1984	2023
40	473-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.972086	14.393772		805,000	1980-1986	2023
41	473-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.982230	14.397336		165,118	1980-1986	2023
42	473-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Nam Yuen	104.995204	14.382532		3,410,000	1980-1986	2023
43	465-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.353234	14.391635	319,350		1971-1988	2023
44	465-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.370518	14.410278	337,050		1971-1988	2023
45	466-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.380402	14.411391	31,972		1971-1988	2023
46	466-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.403671	14.427657	266,666		1971-1988	2023
47	466-03/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.424336	14.425619		2,720,000	1971-1988	2023
48	466-04/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.435494	14.432061		584,354	1971-1988	2023
49	467-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.446716	14.457540	73,170		1971-1988	2023
50	467-02/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.450672	14.461271	163,667		1971-1988	2023

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51	467-02/03	Ubon Ratchathani	Bun Tharik	105.470064	14.475725	153,324		1971-1988	2023
52	458-01/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.279654	14.363012	331,187		1974-1988	2023
53	458-02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.294902	14.372447	496,059		1974-1988	2023
54	458-03/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.311455	14.388675	666,822		1974-1988	2023
55	458-04	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.319425	14.407987	161,374		1974-1988	2023
56	458-05/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.323978	14.406805	411,873		1974-1988	2023
57	458-05/02	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.334352	14.399411	299,409		1974-1988	2023
58	458-06/01	Ubon Ratchathani	Na chaluai	105.339990	14.395218	398,042		1974-1988	2023
59	468-01/AD	Ubon Ratchathani	Sirindhorn	105.461110	15.122149		276,355	1974-1987	2023
60	423-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.189603	14.388934	22,014		1978-1998	2022
61	423-02/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.167215	14.375831	140,000		1978-1998	2022
62	423-04/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.144331	14.373595	210,000		1978-1998	2022
63	437-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.249418	14.390844	74,182		1974-1992	2022
64	437-03/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.209650	14.378947	180,000		1974-1992	2022
65	437-04/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.242641	14.381934	12,281		1974-1992	2022
66	437-04/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.226795	14.374214	215,634		1974-1992	2022
67	437-06/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.264903	14.406048	27,931		1974-1992	2022
68	437-06/02	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.261099	14.404658	20,888		1974-1992	2022
69	437-06/03	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.259685	14.399174	20,484		1974-1992	2022
70	430-01/01	Si Sa ket	Phu Sing	104.066806	14.345982	130,000		1975-1999	2022
71	424-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.750496	14.412822		1,391,135	1985-1998	2022
72	424-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.763655	14.422369		553,712	1985-1998	2022
73	424-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.786088	14.432652		78,581	1985-1998	2022
74	428-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.872441	14.419151		495,531	1977-1999	2022
75	428-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.861800	14.413136		1,056,743	1977-1999	2022
76	428-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.888798	14.410758		649,545	1977-1999	2022
77	428-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.818832	14.427205		427,273	1977-1999	2022

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78	428-05/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.827420	14.420880		599,480	1977-1999	2022
79	428-06/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.845057	14.408203		1,241,638	1977-1999	2022
80	426-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.721377	14.428888		234,400	1976-1999	2022
81	426-07/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.729778	14.409924		422,010	1976-1999	2022
82	436-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.675650	14.398399		1,084,066	1973-1987	2022
83	436-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.647239	14.425015		525,894	1973-1987	2022
84	436-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.657367	14.407054		978,007	1973-1987	2022
85	436-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.664360	14.403626		709,787	1973-1987	2022
86	438-01/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.612769	14.403605		2,850,174	1974-1997	2022
87	438-02/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.632923	14.417556		1,632,462	1974-1997	2022
88	438-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.585277	14.385882		2,924,682	1974-1997	2022
89	438-04/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.571439	14.363188		1,932,654	1974-1997	2022
90	439-02/01/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.494037	14.414106		477,323	1983-1987	2022
91	439-03/AD	Si Sa ket	Kanthalarak	104.510935	14.378799		3,748,454	1983-1987	2022
92	431-01/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.370685	14.375335	288,392		1983-1990	2022
93	431-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.383337	14.347335	380,120		1983-1990	2022
94	431-03/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.392919	14.376128	20,682		1983-1990	2022
95	433-04/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.472057	14.348784	6,099		1975-1991	2022
96	434-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.452306	14.360797	76,110		1975-1991	2022
97	440-02/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.322521	14.376839	151,697		1973-1977	2022
98	440-03/01	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.340573	14.371832	223,643		1973-1977	2022
99	440-03/02	Si Sa ket	Khun Han	104.331284	14.371396	67,364		1973-1977	2022
100	393-01	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.696161	14.440112		59,697	1978-1992	2021
101	393-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.672986	14.438784		1,444,456	1978-1992	2021
102	393-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.645021	14.412516		1,380,000	1978-1992	2021
103	396-01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.624293	14.404274		1,990,000	1975-1998	2021
104	396-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.602248	14.422154		1,620,000	1975-1998	2021

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105	396-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.589144	14.426359		1,260,000	1975-1998	2021
106	413-01/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.702378	14.438839		22,343	N/A	2021
107	413-02/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.710006	14.428528		975,500	N/A	2021
108	413-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.703405	14.395722		1,072,000	N/A	2021
109	416-03/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.411298	14.375243		575,000	N/A	2021
110	416-04/AD	Surin	Kap Choeng	103.457397	14.369207		687,000	N/A	2021
111	394-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.403668	14.360909		1,245,947	1976-1984	2021
112	395-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.337274	14.355490		2,049,730	1975-1991	2021
113	395-02/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.371232	14.355877		2,596,689	1975-1991	2021
114	399-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.280380	14.349466		275,172	1976-1995	2021
115	401-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.245213	14.339048		1,302,761	1983-1997	2021
116	402-01/AD	Surin	Phnom Dong Rak	103.303526	14.354402		1,265,411	1979-1991	2021
117	397-02/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.900534	14.347133		450,000	1983-1986	2021
118	397-03/AD	Surin	Buachet	103.926940	14.339846		1,173,100	1983-1986	2021
119	406-02/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.869091	14.356754		1,790,000	1975-1992	2021
120	407-01/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.834045	14.371348		553,420	1975-1992	2021
121	407-03/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.846189	14.374762		362,685	1975-1992	2021
122	407-04/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.852312	14.370982		574,830	1975-1992	2021
123	411-02/AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.772167	14.369715		1,181,144	1981-1985	2021
124	411-05	Surin	Sang Kha	103.818646	14.369674		312,254	1981-1985	2021
125	411-06AD	Surin	Sang Kha	103.814946	14.357522		1,080,610	1981-1985	2021
126	359-01/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.117219	14.301161	138,763		1976-1987	2021
127	359-01/02	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120555	14.305435	120,000		1976-1987	2021
128	359-01/03	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.104886	14.304148	104,348		1976-1987	2021

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129	384-01/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.129705	14.308552	96,103		N/A	2021
130	384-01/02	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.123386	14.304469	82,683		N/A	2021
131	384-01/03	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.126730	14.313922	25,537		N/A	2021
132	384-02/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.120526	14.311726	9,625		N/A	2021
133	386-01/01	Buri-Ram	Ban Kruat	103.037638	14.247218	158,403		N/A	2021
134	364-01	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.949295	14.203982	226,460		1977-1980	2021
135	367-01/AD	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.024312	14.237451		1,838,511	N/A	2021
136	367-02/01	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.995197	14.215880	12,030		N/A	2021
137	367-02/02	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.987245	14.219222	8,158		N/A	2021
138	367-02/03	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	102.997752	14.214657	105,906		N/A	2021
139	367-02/04	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.001626	14.219514	14,041		N/A	2021
140	367-02/05	Buri-Ram	Lahan Sai	103.004070	14.221580	17,122		N/A	2021
Eastern									
141	3-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.863904	14.002838		125,000	1994-1995	2021
142	69-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.901668	14.040356		9,469	1980-1991	2020
143	84-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.896622	14.011386		458,743	1981-1984	2020
144	84-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.886956	14.010806		69,868	1981-1984	2021
145	139-01/01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581	11,000		1974-1991	2020
146	139-01/02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581	56,000		1974-1991	2020
147	139-01/03	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.900845	14.073581	96,000		1974-1991	2020
148	11-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.773495	13.890785		105,000	1975-1986	2021
149	11-02/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.767156	13.864413		182,000	1975-1986	2021
150	55-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.778526	13.924002		684,554	1973-1988	2020
151	119-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.811264	13.957158		1,010,700	1976-1992	2020
152	188-03/01	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.940339	14.150147	144,000		1975-1989	2020
153	188-03/02	Sa Kaeo	Ta Phraya	102.940339	14.150147	19,000		1975-1989	2020
154	6-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.740577	13.825477		1,187,905	1978-1998	2021
155	27-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Khok Sung	102.688618	13.752654		99,800	1974-1995	2023

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156	62-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.641329	13.731562		950,542	N/A	2023
157	113-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.605831	13.714688		1,490,174	1973-1980	2022
158	63-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.490630	13.571687		55,120	N/A	2023
159	105-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.497362	13.570027		2,470	N/A	2023
160	111-01/AD	Sa Kaeo	Aranyaprathet	102.554530	13.652250		9,193	1975-1989	2023
161	322-05/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.497794	12.863893		224,120	1976-1994	2020
162	340-01	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.498435	12.956374	4,850		1984-1988	2020
163	317-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.400807	13.151085		22,860	1981-1984	2020
164	317-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.402633	13.149520		30,875	1981-1984	2020
165	330-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.475736	13.049682		1,104	1975-1981	2020
166	358-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.512149	12.834145		1,522,044	1981-1987	2020
167	358-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Pong Nam Ron	102.526071	12.816082		1,238,992	1981-1987	2020
168	337-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.359101	13.267844		10,525	1977-1992	2020
169	354-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.349725	13.295509		208,893	1978-1985	2020
170	993-01/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.349575	13.273919		20,393	1978-1985	2020
171	348-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.389006	13.204651	12,900		1976-1992	2020
172	350-02/AD	Chanthaburi	Soi Dao	102.392406	13.196119		228,816	1976-1992	2020
173	208-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.908659	11.743303		721,896	1975-1979	2021
174	227-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.913598	11.656051		58,878	1973-1991	2021
175	227-02/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.912471	11.659450		26,253	1973-1991	2022
176	228-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.910975	11.677315		1,421,560	1974-1992	2021
177	229-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.908874	11.669425		357,452	1974-1992	2022
178	232-01/AD	Trat	Khlung Yai	102.909583	11.732541		251,721	1974-1993	2023

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179	248-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.910314	11.706838		418,465	1972-1992	2023
180	248-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.909878	11.721875		317,920	1972-1992	2023
181	209-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.809103	11.940811		331,349	1974-1995	2022
182	209-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.801800	11.940907		78,517	1974-1995	2022
183	226-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.842611	11.844814		472,200	1978-1987	2022
184	233-01	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.826970	11.869046		692,458	1975-1991	2022
185	235-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.812127	11.926107		1,085,407	1981-1990	2022
186	237-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.798490	11.949239		1,133,934	1975-1997	2022
187	237-02/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.793171	11.968132		1,133,322	1975-1997	2022
188	264-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.819547	11.896880		947,892	1976-1991	2022
189	211-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.869795	11.803647		879,727	1976-1982	2023
190	224-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.883767	11.788170		50,288	1967-1980	2023
191	225-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.893636	11.782678		52,345	1967-1980	2023
192	230-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.850885	11.826482		556,570	1978-1990	2023
193	231-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.859497	11.819004		293,895	1978-1990	2023
194	234-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.883231	11.798845		399,290	1977-1990	2023
195	253-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.901515	11.771474		65,901	1975-1990	2023
196	254-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.904967	11.763876		71,196	1975-1990	2023
197	263-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.897407	11.777156		80,671	1975-1990	2023
198	273-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.906571	11.756868		65,936	1975-1986	2023
199	274-01/AD	Trat	Khlong Yai	102.907075	11.752298		160,120	1975-1986	2023
200	275-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.665711	12.559578		2,304,880	1978-1991	2021
201	276-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.670849	12.540645		1,913,254	1978-1991	2021
202	276-02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.687087	12.534689	258,633		1978-1991	2021
203	280-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.502937	12.731609		671,864	1976-1989	2022
204	281-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.503094	12.715128		39,601	1976-1989	2022
205	286-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.505208	12.696987		18,747	1978-1992	2022
206	287-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.731378	12.468677		389,074	1979-1991	2023

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines (CHA)	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHA)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
207	287-02/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.714349	12.487187		304,642	1979-1991	2023
208	295-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.721797	12.498305		222,743	N/A	2023
209	297-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.621905	12.614790	59,485		1975-1989	2021
210	297-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628842	12.610733	112,498		1975-1989	2021
211	297-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.628442	12.601966	177,574		1975-1989	2021
212	298-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.736382	12.425752	98,243		1976-1994	2021
213	298-02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.763979	12.424506	406,816		1976-1994	2021
214	298-03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.756517	12.429375	487,405		1976-1994	2021
215	303-01	Trat	Bo Rai	102.722045	12.411108	10,320		1976-1994	2021
216	306-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.529939	12.653349		238,287	1975-1995	2021
217	311-01/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.541532	12.653264	43,480		1979-1993	2023
218	311-01/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.547723	12.655510	31,130		1979-1993	2023
219	311-01/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.556258	12.652842	13,010		1979-1993	2023
220	311-02/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.577175	12.653263	104,544		1979-1993	2023
221	311-02/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.581144	12.644961	107,412		1979-1993	2023
222	311-02/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.588520	12.638966	107,060		1979-1993	2023
223	311-03/02	Trat	Bo Rai	102.596569	12.622970	95,798		1979-1993	2023
224	311-03/03	Trat	Bo Rai	102.599019	12.629260	178,244		1979-1993	2023
225	311-03/04	Trat	Bo Rai	102.610692	12.621960	83,594		1979-1993	2023
226	294-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.508066	12.687502		338,045	1971-1981	2022
227	309-01/AD	Trat	Bo Rai	102.516114	12.663951		164,598	1978-1993	2022
228	200-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.721072	12.284843		385,858	1975-1986	2023
229	203-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712474	12.259294		416,447	1984-1988	2023
230	219-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.716983	12.272973		414,058	1978-1990	2023
231	214-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.713263	12.239796		3,188,772	1985-1991	2023
232	216-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.700041	12.186714		3,496,767	1984-1990	2023
233	239-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.702270	12.157248		1,837,781	1984-1992	2022
234	252-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.706000	12.123611		2,025,042	1986-1996	2022

No.	SHA/CHA Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) know to contain anti-personnel mines (CHA)	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (SHA)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
235	257-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.715256	12.225131		605,885	1986-1996	2022
236	217-01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.712528	12.325592		2,466	1983-1994	2020
237	218-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.722714	12.333729		144,993	1983-1994	2022
238	220-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.723694	12.300779		883,775	1983-1985	2022
239	243-03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.763142	12.413050		931,935	1974-1994	2022
240	244-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.777208	12.020963		2,748,323	1979-1988	2022
241	256-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.711168	12.142173		558,790	1975-1989	2022
242	268-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.730935	12.121610		1,481,746	1979-1994	2022
243	268-02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.719506	12.103487	21,000		1979-1994	2021
244	268-03/01	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.742973	12.095879	18,988		1979-1994	2022
245	268-03/02	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.750595	12.088896	1,387,649		1979-1994	2022
246	268-03/03	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.747502	12.083292	187,075		1979-1994	2022
247	268-03/04	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.758155	12.075566	1,371,463		1979-1994	2022
248	268-03/05	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.764299	12.067667	475,939		1979-1994	2022
249	268-03/06	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.772513	12.057559	68,320		1979-1994	2022
250	268-03/07	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.741733	12.088718	255,039		1979-1994	2022
251	279-01/AD	Trat	Mueang Trat	102.717491	12.134330		676,016	1977-1998	2022
Southern									
252	737-01/01	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.005301	10.850876	20,121		1991-1992	2020
253	737-01/02	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.013616	10.855758	12,688		1991-1992	2020
254	737-01/03	Chumphon	Tha Sae	99.011834	10.859772	15,690		1991-1992	2020
Totals						14,549,633	203,644,612		



THE OSLO ACTION PLAN VICTIM ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT ABOUT?

It is a Checklist for the victim assistance aspects of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In accordance with its mandate to “provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Oslo Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known” the Committee on Victim Assistance with the support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) prepared this Checklist to assist the work of the national victim assistance and disability authorities in reporting on the victim assistance and other relevant actions of the Oslo Action Plan.

The 2020-2024 OAP includes nine actions on victim assistance. Assigning a focal point or an entity, developing a specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound action plan, applying integrated and multi- sectoral approaches, creating or strengthening a unified database, providing first aid, creating a referral system, creating or improving psychological and peer support network, providing social and economic inclusion and ensuring the protection and safety of mine survivors in situation of emergency as some of the concrete actions included in the OAP. As stated under the international cooperation and assistance section of the OAP, in order to translate these commitments into action, State Parties have agreed to develop “resource mobilisation plans” and making use of “South-to-South” cooperation to help with generating the required support to achieve the objectives of the nine victim assistance actions in the next five years.

In order to achieve these commitments, the Checklist can be used by States Parties with victim assistance obligation to report and measure the state of progress in victim assistance and to create a baseline on all aspects of victim assistance for the next five years. Completing this Checklist would help the States Parties and the Committee to gauge progress and remaining challenges in victim assistance upon the completion of the OAP in 2024.

WHO TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance invite all the 30 States Parties that have reported having responsibility for a significant number of landmine survivors¹, and other States Parties that may find it relevant, to complete the Checklist.

HOW WILL THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED THROUGH THE CHECKLIST BE USED?

The information that will be submitted through this checklist through the Article 7 Report will be used by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the Convention to suggest preliminary observations and recommendations on the respective reports at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2020, and conclusions at the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties in November 2020. The key purpose of this tool, however, is to assist the national victim assistance experts and other relevant authorities to assess how far they have come, what gaps exist, what challenges remain to be addressed and on what areas of victim assistance they would have to invest their efforts to address the rights and needs of landmine survivors and affected families and communities. The Checklist can be used on an annual basis to measure progress on victim assistance and adapt efforts to meet new or remaining challenges.

HOW TO FILL IN THE CHECKLIST?

The Checklist covers victim assistance and other related actions of the OAP. Each of the related action is broken into a series of questions.

It can be completed by an informed national victim assistance/disability authority or by a group of experts, such as by members of the national inter-ministerial/sectoral coordination forum. It is important to describe in both cases of 'yes' or 'no'. A description of the situation will help the Committee and the national authority to better understand the state of play in victim assistance activities.

WHEN TO FILL IN AND SUBMIT THE CHECKLIST?

The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors to fill in the Checklist in the first quarter of 2020 and include the completed Checklist in the *Article 7 Report (under Form J)* to be submitted by the 30 April. A sample of a timeline could be as follows:

<i>February – March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>30 April</i>	<i>May</i>
<i>Hold a national dialogue with concerned actors to assess the situation in victim assistance</i>	<i>Complete the Checklist</i>	<i>Submit the Checklist through your country's Art. 7 Report</i>	<i>Review plan/strategy or take steps to plan for the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan on victim assistance</i>

¹ States Parties with significant numbers of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Congo DR, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2020-2024 Oslo Action Plan

VII. Victim assistance

States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The States Parties have recognised that, in order to be effective and sustainable, victim assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
<p>> Are victim assistance principles such as human rights, gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination considered in all relevant policies, planning and programmes?</p>	✓		<p>The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (2017), section 27, paragraph 3 stated that unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of differences in origin, race, language, sex, age, disability, physical or health condition, personal status, economic and social standing, religious belief, education, or political view which is not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or on any other grounds, shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Thailand promotes equality in all dimensions by eliminating discriminations against persons with disabilities. Our primary focus is on the accessibility of their rights, which is in line with the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550 (2007), Section 15, paragraph 1: "Setting of policies, rules, regulations, measures, projects or practices by any State Agency, private organization or persons that cause unfair discrimination against a Person with Disabilities shall be prohibited."</p> <p>Section 20 (4) indicates that Person with Disabilities has the right to access and utilise public facilities including</p>

		<p>welfare services and other supports from the State including acceptance and participation in social, economic and political activities in a full and efficient manner on an equal basis with general persons as well as the receiving various facilities and services according to the needs of Persons with Disabilities;</p> <p>The vision of National Development Plan for the Quality of Life of the Disabled 2017 – 2021 (Fifth issue) is “True accessibility, Living with freedom in the sustainably peaceful society”</p> <p>The Strategy for Equality = EQUAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment 2. Quality Management 3. Understanding 4. Accessibility 5. Linkage <p>Cases in points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disability allowance for all persons with disabilities who has registered with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities regardless of sexes, ages, or types of disabilities - Disability loan for occupation and employment of persons with disabilities; in case of the persons with disabilities who are in unworkable conditions, the rights to disability loan can be obtained by their personal caretakers. <p>Subcommittee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities has the authority as stated in the Regulations of the National Committee for the Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life of the Disabled as per the criteria, procedures of requests and the diagnosis of all kinds of discriminations against persons with disabilities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suggestion of policies and initiatives to eliminate discriminations 2. Raise awareness and strengthen the knowledge of persons with disabilities on their rights. 3. Settling dispute cases before considering the
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			requests including cases that have gone through the reviews of the disability organisations and the province's authority, but have resulted in unsuccessful settlement. A substitute settler can be appointed by the subcommittee when deemed appropriate.
			4. Gather information and diagnose dispute cases related to discriminatory act committed by government agencies, personnel, private organisations, or anyone who have acted in any form that could be seen as discriminatory. The diagnosis of the cases is then presented to the committee to review and decide the cases.
			5. Make an announcement on the established request form, compromise agreement or any other actions to be conducted as stated in the regulations
			6. Proceed on any related issues as assigned by the committee
	✓		The appointment of the National Humanitarian Mine Action Committee with the involvement of other related organizations such as National Mine Action Center, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emergency medical institution, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, etc. The Committee holds regular meetings to coordinate on various issues including victim assistance.
	✓		- In order to request for budget support, projects planned need to be in line with the 20-year national strategic plan - Budget support from Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life of the Disabled is allocated to be in line with the National Development Plan for the Quality of Life of the Disabled 2017 – 2021

> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?

> Is there a common understanding amongst all national stakeholders with regards to the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks?

> If no, what steps could be taken to create or enhance such an understanding?

> Are efforts related to victim assistance coordinated with or linked to national efforts on achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?

			(Fifth issue), the 20-Year National Strategic Plan and Sustainable Development Goals
> Are principles such as affordability, accessibility and equality considered in planning, policies and implementation of relevant programmes?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase understandings on these important principles?			

Action #33 Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a government entity such as a national ministry mandated to follow up the integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks?	✓		National Mine Action Centre in collaboration with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and Emergency Medical Institution. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has various programme of assistance such as Disability allowance for persons with disabilities, Disability loan to promote opportunity to work and occupation, care taker programme, etc.
> If yes, does it actively and regularly work with relevant ministries, national institutions such as mine action centre, organisations of persons with disabilities/landmine survivors, national and international NGOs?	✓		
> Is there a disability inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral coordination body to ensure regular coordination at the national level?	✓		Country level: Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Regional Level: Provincial Disability Service Center Local Level: General Disabled Service Center and Social Development and Human Security Volunteer
> Is there an inclusive national action plan to address the rights and needs of mine survivors?	✓		National Development Plan for the Quality of Life of the Disabled 2017 – 2021 (Fifth issue)
> If yes, does the action plan contain specific, measurable, realistic and			Set timeline for the 5-year implementation plan

time-bound objectives and indicators?		(2017-2021) with the visions defined as “True accessibility, Living with freedom in the sustainably peaceful society”: The Strategy for Equality = EQUAL
<p>> Does the plan include all six pillars² of victim assistance?</p>	✓	<p>Helping mine victims with the authority of the organizations involved as stated in Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) and National Development Plan for the Quality of Life of the Disabled 2017 – 2021 (Fifth issue) which could be done as followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data Collecting: National Mine Action Centre’s responsibility 2. Medical consultation and emergency situations: Ministry of Public Health and Emergency Medical Institute’s responsibility 3. Rehabilitation Medicine: Medical treatment and rehabilitation - people with disabilities can receive physical rehabilitation at government hospitals that provide such services and can also request for assistive devices support. 4. Psychological help: consultation is available at the Provincial Disability Service Center. Department of Mental Health or 1323 Hotline are also the options. 5. Socio-Economic Integration: Department of Empowerment of Persons with disabilities has provided Person with disabilities with access to social welfare, for instance, disability living allowance, living environment improvement, facilities providing for Persons with Disabilities in public place, personal assistance services for Persons with Disabilities , mobility aid equipment (tricycle with lever), promoting employment for Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with Ministry of Labor, loan for Persons with Disabilities and caregivers in order to support their occupations 6. Law and Politics: Support political participation of

² The six pillars of victim assistance are data collection; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support; social and economic inclusion; and laws and policies.

			person with disabilities in the election, establishment and becoming a part of a group, legal assistance for Persons with Disabilities and legal cost in cases.
> If yes, is it reviewed annually?		✓	Review will be made after the end of National Development Plan for the Quality of Life of the Disabled 2017 – 2021
> If yes, does it include a projected budget for each goal?		✓	Support for projects can be requested by considering its necessity and size of target group.
> Is there a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan?	✓		1. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities reports the progress to the committee of National Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. 2. The subcommittee/ the working group from Division of Strategies and Plans, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is a secretary.
> If yes, does the monitoring mechanism include relevant actors such as organisations of landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities?		✓	
> Is there a mechanism to report on activities of all relevant entities and service providers? Does it assess the remaining challenges in the delivery of support to mine victims?			
> Has an assessment been conducted to better understand physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers that prevent access to services?			
> Is there a national standard for accessibility of 'built environment' ³ ?	✓		- Ministerial Regulations. Specification of the facility of building for disable or deformed person and aged person. BE 2548 (2005) legislated by Building Control Act, B.E. 2522. - Facilities for Persons with Disabilities manual
> If no, what steps could be taken to develop a standard to ensure 'built environment' such as hospitals, schools, public parks, swimming pools, places of worship, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities?			

³ Built environment refers to structures, features and facilities built by humans, such as cities, buildings, walkways, roads, etc.

> Is there a national standard for accessibility of transport systems ⁴ ?		✓	
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low floor bus service. - An elevators for Persons with Disabilities at every sky train and subway station. - Reduce public transport fares (bus, coach bus, train, airline and passenger boat). - Taxi for Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with private sector.

Action #34 Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the relevant ministries such as those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, etc. include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes?	✓		Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) has provided welfare for Persons with Disabilities from landmine accidents, as well as Persons with Disabilities from other causes. They can request assistance from related sectors in Disability Services Center (DSC).
> If no, who will reach out to them to raise awareness on victim assistance obligation and to advocate for the inclusion of victim assistance in their policies and programmes?			
> Does the relevant designated government entity mandated to coordinate victim assistance work, participate in disability inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination meeting related to health, disability and social protection?	✓		Related agencies and sectors hold monthly meeting on works related to mine actions including victim assistance. The outcomes are also circulated to all agencies concerned.
> Does the national action plan on victim assistance/disabilities include roles and responsibilities for ministries responsible for health, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, social protection, development, disaster management, and so on?	✓		National action plans were drafted and implemented with participation from all ministries and departments concerned. Two main plans involve rights of persons with disability are Development of Quality of Persons with Disabilities life plan Issue 5 B.E. 2560 – 2564 and

⁴ "Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing health care." - World Report on Disability, WHO

			Disaster Management for Persons with Disabilities plan.
> If no, what efforts could be made in this regard?			
> Is there a quota allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities including the individuals that have acquired disabilities by mine/ERW?		✓	
> If yes, has this measure been successful?			
> Are there any national laws or policies not aligned with victim assistance obligation?		✓	
> If yes, what efforts can be made in this regard?			
> Are the cross-governmental efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine survivors are effectively addressed, carried out in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities			

Action #35 Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a centralised data collection mechanism in place for mine/ERW casualties?	✓		Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has a database of people with disabilities which include anti-personnel mine victims and they are categorised with those of physical disabilities.
> Is data disaggregated by age, gender, disability, causes and types of injuries?	✓		Thailand collects information of registered persons with disabilities by disaggregating data by type of disability, sex, age, occupation, education, income and hometown.
> If yes, is the data shared with and used by relevant policy makers and service providers, ministries and institutions, such as ministries of health, planning, social affairs, development, etc.?	✓		The data of persons with disabilities is shared and linked with related agencies, that are: 1. Ministry of Interior, responsible for distributing financial aids for persons with disability 2. Ministry of Public Health, in charge of providing medical and rehabilitation services 3. Ministry of Labour, responsible for persons with

			disability's employment. The statistics of persons with disability can be found online at http://dep.go.th/Home/AnnounceList/64
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to timely share the data and to make sure they are used by relevant ministries and institutions?			
> Is there a nation-wide injury surveillance mechanism?	✓		Thailand Mine Action Centre and Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities work closely on this matter.
> If yes, does data collection consider mine/ERW injuries and does it disaggregate cause and type of injuries?			
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure that a nation-wide surveillance mechanism is in place and includes mine/ERW injuries?			
> Is there a centralised database containing comprehensive information on persons with disabilities, including their living situations, needs and challenges?		✓	Thailand's current database does not contain comprehensive information. However, Thailand creates and promote local network such as volunteer network, disability service centers to ensure that persons with disability can access to their rights and to collect their feedbacks and suggestions. Feedback and suggestion from persons with disability will be used to form the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities' policy.
> If yes, is data on/related to mine/ERW survivors included in the centralised database?			
> If there is no centralised database, what steps should be taken to establish one?			

Action #36 Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there professional first aid providers in or in the vicinity of locations contaminated by mine/ERW?	✓		The National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) has set up 24 hours hotline service to ensure that mine victims are brought to the nearest medical services in a timely manner.

> Do the first aid providers have the necessary equipment and means for a rapid and efficient response?	✓		
> Has training been provided to people in affected communities on how to support casualties in the absence of professional first responders or before they reached the scene?	✓		Thailand constantly conducts MRE operations to ensure that people in the vicinity of mine contaminated areas avoid risky behaviour and know what to do when accidents happen.
> Is there a trauma hospital/centre within reach of mine affected communities?	✓		
> If no, what means are available or should be made available to transfer the casualty to trauma hospital/centre?			
> Is the need for first aid or emergency response to mine/ERW casualties integrated into policy and plans of relevant public institutions, such as Ministry of Health?	✓		NIEM is responsible for providing first aid or emergency response to any incident that require urgent response, including to mine/ERW accidents.
> If no, what steps should be taken to make sure first aid to mine/ERW casualties is included in relevant policies and programmes?			
> What steps could be taken to ensure the availability of trauma surgeons in mine/ERW affected areas and that facilities and staff are available to provide ongoing medical care?			

Action #37 Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there an accessible directory of all relevant services available in the country?	✓		DEP's website and Facebook - Provincial Service Center for Persons with Disabilities and General Service Center for Persons with Disabilities
> If yes, is it shared with landmine survivors, affected families and persons with disabilities including with those living in remote areas as well as mine action operators?			Disseminate information regarding benefits of Persons with Disabilities through online media including Provincial Service Center for Persons with Disabilities and General Service Center for Persons with Disabilities
> If no, who will compile a directory and by when?			
> Is there an established mechanism among service providers to facilitate referrals to services?	✓		

> If no, what will have to be done to establish a mechanism or agreement?			
> Is there a referral system in place to support persons with disabilities including mine survivors access the services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in mine affected regions?	✓		Mine victims have access to health service and treatment at pre-hospital and in-hospital stage. In addition, we do have referral system where patients can be transferred to provincial level hospitals.

Action #38 Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and peer-to-peer support programs.⁵

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there health care available in affected locations in the country?	✓		Hospitals are located in most districts of every province, including in mine affected locations. The Persons with Disabilities Service Centres are established and located in every provinces of Thailand to provide services for persons with disability by working with local hospitals, village health volunteers, local government organizations and the persons with disabilities organizations to ensure that they can access to their rights and healthcare service.
> Are healthcare services accessible and available, and designed to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men with disabilities and mine survivors?	✓		Healthcare services are available for all persons with disabilities in every hospital in Thailand. In addition, to promote accessibility to healthcare service for children with disabilities, Thailand Special Olympic, Department of Mental Health, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and Disabled Persons Education Center, funded by the UNICEF, signed MoU in 2016 to implement "Healthy Communities Project for Children with Disabilities in Thailand". UNICEF is currently working on project evaluation.

⁵ Given the broad content of Action 38, the questions are split into three parts to ensure it's user-friendly.

> Do health care centres have the capacity to meet the needs of mine survivors at the same level as other members of the society?	✓	Persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, have access to healthcare on the same level as other members of society. In addition, special care for persons with disabilities are provided according to their needs.
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the disparity between mine survivors and others in relation to their access to health care services?		
> Are trauma specialists and surgeons, including eye specialists, available to assist mine/ERW casualties and other traumatic injuries at district level hospitals in close proximity to affected areas?	✓	All hospitals in Thailand have a dedicated ward for emergency and accident cases. The hotline for emergency patient set up by NEIM is also available 24 hours. Ambulance is also ready to be deployed in respond to emergency case.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase capacities to respond to mine and other ERW and other traumatic injuries?		

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Do the current rehabilitation centres meet the needs of all mine survivors, including in remote areas, including through physiotherapy, prosthetics and orthotics?	✓		All provincial hospitals have the physiotherapist to provide rehabilitation services to all persons with disabilities. The hospital also offers training services on basic rehabilitation exercise designed for family members to help take care of persons with disabilities at home. In addition, the district hospital will send physiotherapist to follow up their rehabilitation progress with help from village health volunteers.
> If no, what steps could be taken to increase rehabilitation support?			
> Do the rehabilitation centres have the necessary resources, including raw materials for prosthetics and orthotics to operate and to timely address rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	✓		All persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, can request for prostheses from hospital free of charge. The prostheses are provided by Foundation of H.R.H the Princess Mother. In addition, Sirindhorn National Medical Rehabilitation Institute will provide rehabilitation and medical service to persons with disability. The Foundation also fix or change prostheses for persons with disabilities free of charge when they are damaged.

>	If no, what steps could be taken to provide them with resources they need in a sustainable manner?			
>	Is there mobile rehabilitation service available to meet the needs of those who cannot access rehabilitation centres?	✓		There are mobile services to produce prostheses for persons with disability free of charge in remote area. The district hospital also regularly sends out physiotherapist to persons with disability's house to follow up progress of their rehabilitation after they are discharged from the hospital. Village health volunteers also make a routine visit to their house for routine check.
>	If no, what will have to be done to meet the needs of those that cannot access rehabilitation centres due to being far from the centres or during situations of emergencies?			
>	Are there enough certified physiotherapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians, occupational therapists, audiologists?	✓		
>	If no, what steps could be taken to increase certified physiotherapists and prosthetic and orthotic technicians?			
>	Are physiotherapy, prosthetic, orthotic and occupational therapy recognised by the Government?	✓		
>	If no, what steps could be taken for recognition of these professions?			
>	Are assistive devices exempted from import and revenue taxes?			
>	Is the Ministry of Health aware of supports provided by the WHO only upon formal requests of its Member States?	✓		

		YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
>	Is professional psychological support by psychiatrist, psychologist or psychotherapists available to mine survivors, affected families and communities?	✓		Each provincial hospitals have psychiatrist and social workers to help disabled persons who are mentally affected by the accidents. Psychiatrist will also conduct routine visits to the houses of persons with disabilities to check on their mental health.
>	If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
>	Is there a mental health policy?	✓		The 2 nd Mental Health Act B.E. 2562 (2019) came into force on 16 April 2019, amending Mental Health Act B.E.

			2550 (2007) by adding more information on prevention of mental problem for patients, rehabilitation, protection of patients' privacy from being broadcasted against their will and promoting the rights to employment for disabled persons.
> If yes, is the mental health policy and programmes of the national Ministry of Health inclusive of the needs of mine victims?	✓		Ministry of Public Health is working closely with Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to implement the Government's policy to response to the need of mine victims and to solve their mental problem by their age and sex.
> If no, what steps will have to be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there peer to peer support available including in remote mine affected areas?	✓		
> If no, what steps could be taken to train and deploy peer to peer counsellors and to integrate it into public health policy?			
> Are data collectors trained in basic psychological support techniques so as not to heighten trauma or raise false expectations and to provide information on available services to aid recovery?	✓		
> If no, what steps could be taken to provide appropriate training for data collectors?			
> Are healthcare and Red Cross or Red Crescent social workers and volunteers trained in how to interact and support persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	✓		The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities offer a training course for social developer volunteers and personal assistance of disabled person (personal assistance is paid by Government).
> If no, what steps could be taken to integrate the issue in social worker's training curriculum?			

Action #39 Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Are social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others?	✓		

<p>> If no, what steps could be taken to ensure the equalisation of opportunities to access services?</p>		
<p>> Is there social protection support available for the most vulnerable individuals with disabilities including mine victims?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>All persons with disabilities have access to free healthcare at any public hospitals. Vocational trainings are available for persons with disabilities. The law also requires private and governmental institutions to employ persons with disabilities with the ratio indicated by law. Furthermore, all persons with disabilities who registered with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security receive an allowance of approximately 33 USD per month. The Government also provides free interest loans for persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>> If no, what measures could be taken to support them?</p>		
<p>> Do national, regional and local development and poverty reduction policies, budgets and programmes include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing programme to improve life of persons with disabilities who are facing social and occupational problems. The Ministry of Public Health also receives a budget to ensure that health care service is available and accessible to disabled persons.</p>
<p>> If no, what steps could be taken to improve inclusive development in favour of persons with disabilities/mine survivors?</p>		
<p>> Is there a vocational training programme available to enable persons with disabilities including mine survivors adapt/learn employment/income-generating skills?</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in each region of the country provides vocational training course to persons with disabilities in various fields, both short and long term courses with duration of 6 months to 1 year. The courses aim at increasing physical, social and vocational skill of persons with disability. There are currently eight empowerment of person with disabilities centres in Thailand namely, 1. Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Nongkai 2. Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Khonkaen 3. Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Nakhon Si Thammarat 4. Ban Thong Poon Pao Pa Nus Empowerment of</p>

			Persons with Disabilities Centre in Ubonratchathani 5. Phra Pradaeng Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Samutprakarn 6. Yard Fhon Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Chiangmai 7. Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Lopburi 8. Ban Sri Wa Na Lai Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Centre in Ubonratchathani
> If no, what steps could be taken to create/expand vocational training and capacity building programmes?			
> Do child survivors and other children with disabilities in mine affected communities have equal access to educational opportunities in their communities?	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children with disabilities are provided with free tuition up to higher education level as well as other programme of education. - Government provides free education to all children until Grade 12, while children or persons with disabilities are offered free education up until bachelor degree in public universities that provides courses suitable for Persons with Disabilities - Children with disabilities have options of joining in regular schools programme, or specialised schools for each type of disabilities. <p>Law concerning Children with Disability are as follow; - Education Provision for Persons with Disabilities Act B.E. 2551 - National Education Act B.E. 2542 (1991) And Amendments (Second National Education Act B.E.2545 (2002) Article 10</p>
> If no, what steps could be taken to enhance access of children with disabilities to mainstream schools?			
> Are awareness-raising activities regularly conducted at the family and community level to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in social, cultural, political and other spheres?			
> Is there a national accessibility standard and enforced to ensure new public buildings such as schools and hospitals are constructed accessible?	✓		Ministerial Regulations. Specification of the facility of building for disable or deformed person and aged

		person. BE 2548 (2005) and Thailand Building Control Act 2009
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?		
> Is gender, age and disability and diversity considered in relevant socio-economic policies and programmes?	✓	

Action #40 Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a national humanitarian response and/or disaster mitigation, preparedness and management policy in place?	✓		Action Plan for Disaster Management for Persons with Disabilities
> If yes, does it include the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities including mine survivors in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters trained in the basics of mitigation and rescue?	✓		Provincial Service Centre for Persons with Disabilities have drill exercise annually for Persons with Disabilities in case of disaster in line with Action Plan for Disaster Management for Persons with Disabilities
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Are there emergency response facilities available in locations prone to the risks of humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters for persons with disabilities including mine survivors?	✓		Ambulance from hospitals and Provincial Service Center for Persons with Disabilities, Emergency hotline facilities and in place.

Action #41 Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is participation and inclusion of mine survivors and their representative organisations ensured by relevant national laws, policies and plans?	✓		Every Persons with Disabilities can participate in social activities in accordance with Article 20 (4) of Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) and amendments (Vol. 2) B.E. 2556 and

			Article 27 which stipulates that Persons with Disabilities in Thailand and DPOs can get financial support to manage fund in line with regulations set out by Budget Department
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are representatives of mine survivors and their representative organisations included in the delegation of the country in Convention's meetings?	✓		Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant entities participated in CRPD-related Meeting
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are mine survivors and their representative organisations included in national disability council/ministry or other entities?			
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Is there a mechanism to ensure inclusion and participation of mine victims and their representative organisations in rural and remote areas?			Provincial Service Centre for Persons with Disabilities and General Service Center for Persons with Disabilities
> If no, what steps could be taken to address the issue?			
> Are persons with disabilities including mine survivors provided with equal opportunity to effectively participate in leading roles and decision makings?			

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

12. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced cooperation can support implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible. With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is support to mine victims included in the national/federal annual budget related to development, human rights and humanitarian spheres?	✓		The Government's regular budget
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

> Does the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs include support for the health, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities?			The MSDHS provides all types of support to mine survivors on the same basis as all other persons with disabilities.
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			

Action #43 States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.

	YES	NO	Describe the status, including the extent of progress and challenges in all cases
> Is there a resource mobilisation plan to secure resources for the implementation of victim assistance commitments of the OAP?	✓		
> If no, what steps could be taken in this regard?			
> Is your State interested in taking part in the Individualised Approach of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to mobilise resources for victim assistance?		✓	