

The Summary of thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan

(2019 - 2022)





**A Summary of
Thailand's
4th National Human
Rights Plan
(2019-2022)**

Executive Summary

1. Background of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted in 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria. This declaration is a significant document which ensures the promotion and protection of human rights. Paragraph 71, for instance, recommends each state party to develop a national human rights plan to improve, promote, and protect human rights for all.

The Ministry of Justice, through the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, acts in compliance with the principles outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action by developing three national human rights plans. These plans serve as tools/mechanisms/measures for the relevant agencies to promote and protect human rights for all. As the Third National Human Rights Plan (2014-2018) comes to an end, the Rights and Liberties Protection Department has drafted the 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022), which, later, will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. This would allow operational agencies to implement and act according to the principles outlined in the National Human Rights Plan.

2. The Conceptual Framework, the Preparation Process, and Key Elements of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

2.1 The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the 4th National Human Rights Plan is derived principally from the integration of Thailand's context, international context, and international human rights issues. Thailand's context includes, but is not limited to, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017),

the National Strategy (2018-2037), the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), Thailand 4.0 Policy, and the National Human Rights Agenda. Its international context involves broad range of international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The international human rights issues concern matters pertaining to LGBTs, business and human rights, human rights defenders, as well as targets that have not been achieved in the 2nd and 3rd National Human Rights Plans. The plan has also undergone public hearing proceedings to strengthen its scope and content. As such, the National Human Rights Plan serves as an overarching master plan intended to ensure that human rights policies, both thematic-based and target-based, are taken into account across the board.

2.2 The Preparation Process

Thailand undertakes a 'Bottom-Up' participatory approach in preparing its National Human Rights Plan. Under this procedure, members of the public learn about human rights, reflect upon the underpinnings of issues related to human rights, and participate in the plan-preparation process at the local level, which would subsequently develop into a national plan. This preparation process is divided into two phases, as follows:

- Phase 1 in 2017: The Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with Mahidol University, have drafted the 4th National Human Rights Plan. The drafting process involves a research from domestic and international sources, field visit and discussion with representatives from all sectors in every province as well as victims of human rights violations, across four regions including Bangkok, concerning their issues and concerns.

- Phase 2 in 2018: The drafting of the 4th National Human Rights Plan was developed in collaboration with human rights experts. The first draft of the National Human Rights Plan was brought to public deliberation through several channels, for instance, the organization of regional consultations across six regions including Bangkok, the gathering of public opinions through online platforms (i.e. the Rights and Liberties Protection Department's website), and postal questionnaires, which includes GR code questionnaires targeted towards specific groups (visually impaired and elderly) The results were consolidated and incorporated into the second draft of the 4th National Human Rights Plan. After the subsequent submission to policy-level government representatives (20 ministries or agencies equivalent to ministries, together with relevant departments) for final review, the document was collated into the third draft of the 4th National Human Rights Plan.

- Phase 3 in 2019 : In compliance with the Cabinet Resolution on 4th December 2017 on the guideline for proposing the plan for consideration by the Cabinet, the Ministry of Justice has sent the draft of the 4th National Human Rights Plan to Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) for consideration. During revising process of the drafting of the 4th National Human Rights Plan, the Ministry of Justice has circulated the plan to all government agencies for consideration and amended the plan in order to be in line with the current situation according to the recommendation of the NESDC Subcommittee on development and enhancement of human resource capacity. Finally, the draft of the 4th National Human Rights Plan has been approved by the National Economic and Social Development Council in the meeting no. 3/2563 on 4th March 2020.

Thereafter, on 30th June 2020 the cabinet has approved the draft of the 4th National Human Rights Plan.

2.3 Key Elements of the 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022)

➤ **Vision** : “Everyone in Thai society is aware of their duties, respects human rights, and receives fair protection”.

➤ **Goal** : “Decrease in human rights violations”

The 4th National Human Right Plan addresses the ongoing issues, challenges propose guidelines for the development of indicators, suggestion, recommendation and determine agencies responsible for the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan. These are divided into 10 sectoral plans and 12 vulnerable groups-based plans as follows:

- **Sectoral plans** 1) a Human Rights Plan on the Judicial Process., 2) a Human Rights Plan on Education, 3) a Human Rights Plan on Natural Resources and Environment, 4) a Human Rights Plan on Economic and Business-Related Rights, 5) a Human Rights Plan on Transportation, 6) a Human Rights Plan on Public Health, 7) a Human Rights Plan on Data Information and Information Technology, 8) a Human Rights Plan on Civil, Political, Security-Related Rights, 9) a Human Rights Plan on Housing 10) a Human Rights Plan on Community Rights and Cultural Rights and Rights concerning Religion.

- **Vulnerable Groups-based plans** 1) a Human Rights Plan on Children and Youth, 2) a Human Rights Plan on Human Rights Defenders, 3) a Human Rights Plan on Prisoners, 4) a Human Rights Plan on Former Inmates/Persons Having Served Their Terms, 5) a Human Rights Plan on Elderly, 6) a Human Rights Plan on Persons with Disabilities, 7) a Human Rights Plan on Ethnic Groups, Stateless Persons, and Asylum Seekers in urban areas , 8) a Human Rights Plan on LGBTs, 9) a Human Rights

Plan on patients (people living with HIV/AIDS and narcotics addicts), 10) a Human Rights Plan on Women, 11) a Human Rights Plan on Farmers and Workers, and 12) a Human Rights Plan on Injured Persons and Witnesses.

2.3.1 Determination of the Indicators

The indicators for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the National Human Rights Plan implementation are determined in accordance with the UN Human Rights Indicators Guidelines, which was developed by the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR). Furthermore, there are a number of indicators that have been applied to this plan such as, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the World Health Organization Indicators, including, indicators from the plan level 1 to 3 from relevant government agencies using for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the Plan.

2.3.2 Mechanisms Steering the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice, acts as a focal unit in drafting, coordinating, steering and monitoring the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan. The same mechanisms specified in the National Human Rights Agenda, namely, National Committee on Driving Forward Human Rights Work of Thailand, as well as the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, are applied to steer the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan under the framework of four main dimensions as follows: (1) the prevention of human rights violations, (2) the protection of victims of human rights abuses (3) the development of laws, legal mechanisms, as well as law enforcement to promote and protect

human rights, and (4) the enhancement of the networked organizations' potential to promote and protect human rights.

2.3.3 Expected benefits

1) Violation of human rights are resolved more efficiently and effectively at the national level as respective agencies share a common framework in promoting, preventing, and protecting human rights. It also creates networking opportunities across agencies as they share a common goal in Thailand's promotion and protection of human rights, which will be developed and improved to be in line with international human rights standards.

2) Thai society is a society that promotes rights, liberties, and equality while holding in regards to one's dignity, steers towards human rights in an integrated manner across its public, business and civil sectors, with intention to become a society founded on the principle of sustainable development.

3) Thailand projected with a positive global image and achieving recognition through international community.



Table of Contents

| | | |
|--------|--|---------|
| Part 1 | Introduction | 8 - 9 |
| Part 2 | The Conceptual Framework, and the drafting Process of the 4 th National Human Rights Plan | 10 - 14 |
| Part 3 | Key Elements of the 4 th National Human Rights Plan | 15 - 35 |
| Part 4 | The Steering, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the implementation of the 4 th National Human Rights Plan | 36 - 44 |

Part 1

Introduction

1. Background of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted in 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria. This declaration confirms the inalienability and universality of human rights, particularly in paragraph 71, for instance, recommends that each state party prepare a human rights plan to improve, promote, and protect human rights for all.

The Ministry of Justice, through the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, acts in compliance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action by developing three National Human Rights Plans. These plans served as tools/mechanisms/measures for the relevant agencies to promote, prevent, and protect human rights for all. As the Third National Human Rights Plan (2014-2018) comes to an end, the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, therefore, has drafted the 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022), which has been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. This would allow operational agencies to implement the principles outlined in the National Human Rights Plan.

2. Objectives

2.1 To disseminate a summary of Thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan to the international community;

2.2 To encourage cooperation and improve knowledge exchange among the international community about Thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan.

3. Key Elements of "Thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan"

Part 1 Introduction

Part 2 Conceptual Framework and the Drafting Process of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

Part 3 Key Elements of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

Part 4 The Steering, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

4. Expected Outputs

4.1 This Plan shall enhance Thailand's positive image with respect to human rights.

4.2 Thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan shall be made publicly available and enjoy wide international recognition.



Part 2

The Conceptual Framework, and the Drafting Process of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The Conceptual framework for the preparation of the Plan

The Rights and Liberties Protection Department has drafted the 4th National Human Rights Plan based on a participatory process which provides opportunities for multi-stakeholders' representatives from every sector. Henceforth, the principles outlined in the Plan serve as an umbrella guidance for agencies across sectors in developing and elevating Thailand's standard of human rights protection to be on par with international standards. As the benefit of members of the public is central to the Plan's mandate, the Thai socio-cultural dimensions together with international human rights standards were rigorously considered in preparing the National Human Rights Plan. The Plan, therefore, addresses issues ranging from fundamental rights and factors that affect the determinants of quality of life to giving importance to vulnerable groups that are susceptible to human rights violations. This ensures alignment between domestic and international human rights operations. As such, information, concepts, and standards pertaining to human rights promotion and protection, at both the domestic and international level were analyzed to formulate a framework in drafting the 4th National Human Rights Plan as follows:

1. Thailand's context embodies a wide range of legislative bodies, projects, and developmental plans. This includes the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017), domestic laws related to promotion and protection of human rights, the national policy, the 20-year national strategy, the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), the Announcement of the National Human Rights Agenda "Human Rights as Driving Force for Thailand 4.0 Policy for Sustainable Development", human rights violation situations national or key human rights policies to which the government accords importance, such as human trafficking, forced labor, the Human Rights Situation Report by the Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT). Moreover, situations/areas related to Thailand, e.g. population, public health,

education, the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the 1st - 3rd National Human Rights Plans and opinions from every sectors that received from public hearing proceedings have strengthen the scope and content of the plan.

2. International Contexts are comprised of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), international human rights treaties, recommendations under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The international human rights issues concern matters pertaining to business and human rights, LGBTs, human rights defenders and climate change etc.

3. An analysis for the formulation of the direction of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The 4th National Human Rights Plan serves as a national guideline for all parties to promote, defend, and protect human rights for all. However, as human rights are inherent to all human beings, all parties must take part in human rights protection and ensure that innovations are up to the global or international standards.

4. An analysis

1) Conceptual Framework

The 4th National Human Rights Plan is formulated upon the conceptual framework of, **“Connecting Thailand to the world and the world to Thailand towards human rights innovation dimensions”**. It aims to integrate the 4th National Human Rights Plan with (1) human rights principles under international laws or international human rights standards, (2) human rights innovations garnered from the United Nations and the international community (3) the Constitutions, the National Strategy, national policies and laws related to human rights, (4) a human rights situational analysis obtained from the evaluation of the previous National Human rights Plans, the public hearings conducted with representatives from all sectors domestically, and international organizations’ perspectives on Thailand’s human rights situations, and (5) public hearings from those in opposition and those in support of the policies identified in the present National Human Rights Plan in order to achieve a plan that results from the participatory approach involving all sectors. This represents **“bottom-up approach planning whereby members of the public learn about**

human rights, collectively reflect upon issues related to human rights and draft a plan from the development of local level to a national one.”

Therefore, the National Human Rights Plan serves as the overarching master plan, covering human rights policies across all issues both in terms of **sectoral and target group-based issues** as per the approach set forth in the UN Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action. The format of the 4th National Human Rights Plan is similar to the 3rd National Human Rights Plans because it is a format set forth by the UN and the international community expresses its admiration for the fact that Thailand has developed the National Human Rights Plan that covers human rights aspects and specific vulnerable target groups that specifically require promotion and protection to prevent their human rights from being violated as depicted in the exhibit below.

The Conceptual Framework of the 4th National Human Rights Plan



2) Linkages between human rights philosophy and human rights under international laws or standards

Human rights issues are given significant attention across societies around the world. As such, the dynamic interaction of human rights with the global society is crucial to the creation of a peaceful world and the propelling of governmental policies in each country. The human

rights framework and philosophy, coupled with the international human rights laws or standards, for instance, were used as guidelines for drafting Thailand's previous National Human Rights Plans. The same is applied in the 4th National Human Rights Plan, where human rights issues related to 10 sectors and 12 target groups were addressed. The issues related to **10 sectors and 12 target groups** hereunder are founded on in-depth studies of the human rights sources, spirits, principles across all respects in the true sense of the word, as well as the formats and methods developed by the United Nations. - i.e. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and the UN Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action, in order for the parties concerned to deliberate on the conceptual framework, process, formats, and issuance of human rights policy thereof to ensure that the 4th National Human Rights Plan shares universal dimensions and enjoys international recognition. As of now, **the format regarding the direction of the 3rd National Human Rights Plan has enjoyed international accolade.** This was reflected during the review of Thailand's human rights situation under 2nd cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on 11 May 2016, in Geneva, Switzerland, as a result of the issuing of human rights policies involving matters of utmost exigency and target socially vulnerable groups that require special needs on promotion and protection of human rights to preempt any violation thereof, or discrimination against these groups. This constitutes a welcome move for Thailand as it has clearly been on the right track towards achieving universal human rights standards attainment.

The 4th National Human Rights Plan continues to retain the presentation of the policy framework across the sectoral dimensions and target vulnerable groups. Determining issues across sectors and target groups under this plan requires public hearings involving all parties. The findings were used as complementary information in the formulation of the direction of the plan, in addition to an analysis that connects the plan to human rights philosophy and human rights under international laws or standards.

3) Opening up in Searching for Global Human Rights Innovations

As a result of globalization, a series of new matters has had substantial bearing on human rights operations and has induced adjustments in the field of human rights. These include Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on

Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). These serves as the UN framework acknowledged globally in sustainable human rights development. Additionally, the human rights indicators developed by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) are also used as a benchmark against the attainment level of the National Human Rights Plan and served as a framework in the formulation of the direction of the plan. Exposure of new perspectives reflected in the preparation of leading countries' national human rights plans has also be conducted to ensure the universality of the 4th National Human Rights Plan, all of which offered constructively challenging recommendations to Thailand.

4) Connections to Thailand's Constitution, National Strategies, Policies, and Laws Relating to Human Rights

The 4th National Human Rights Plan is a national plan that determines the direction in the promotion and protection of human rights in Thailand, which is supposed to minimize the problem of human rights violation, and create a peaceful and harmonized society. In this process, the National Human Rights Plan shall have to conform with the Constitution, the 20-year national strategy, the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan, the National Reform Plan, the National Security Plan, as well as policy and laws related to human rights in Thailand. This helps to steer Thailand's operations in the same direction and be in compliance with the country's highest law and the government's policy.



Part 3

Key Elements of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

1. The Main Goal of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The 4th National Human Rights Plan provides the vision and goal as follows

- **Vision** : Everyone in Thai society is aware of their duties, respects human rights, and receives fair protection.
- **Goal** : Decrease in human rights violations

2. The Key Direction of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

The four-year plan framework delineated in 4th National Human Rights Plan serve as guidelines for agencies concerned to carry out human rights operations between the years 2019 and 2022. This facilitates the promotion and protection of human rights for members of the public, guaranteeing that they have equal access to the rights they are entitled to. This enhances Thailand's human rights operations to be on par with international standards. The 4th National Human Rights Plan puts an emphasis on various dimensions covering issues that have bearing on people's ways of life. In addition, this plan also highlights the importance of various target vulnerable groups, who are key groups susceptible to human rights violations, whereby 10 sectoral plans, and 12 target group plans have been developed as follows:

- 1) Human Rights Plan on the Judicial Process
- 2) Human Rights Plan on Education
- 3) Human Rights Plan on Natural Resources and Environment
- 4) Human Rights Plan on Economic and Business-Related Rights
- 5) Human Rights Plan on Transportation
- 6) Human Rights Plan on Public Health
- 7) Human Rights Plan on Data Information and Information

Technology

- 8) Human Rights Plan on Civil, Political, Security-Related Rights
- 9) Human Rights Plan on Housing
- 10) Human Rights Plan on Community Rights and Cultural Rights and Rights concerning Religion

This plan explores 12 target groups potentially susceptible to human rights-related issues as follows:

- 1) Human Rights Plan on Children and Youth
- 2) Human Rights Plan on Human Rights Defenders
- 3) Human Rights Plan on Prisoners
- 4) Human Rights Plan on Former Inmates/Persons Having Served

Their Terms

- 5) Human Rights Plan on Elderly
- 6) Human Rights Plan on Persons with Disabilities
- 7) Human Rights Plan on Ethnic Groups, Stateless Persons, and Asylum Seekers in urban areas
- 8) Human Rights Plan on LGBTs
- 9) Human Rights Plan on patients (people living with HIV/AIDS and narcotics addicts)
- 10) Human Rights Plan on Women
- 11) Human Rights Plan on Farmers and Workers
- 12) Human Rights Plan on Injured Persons and Witnesses



1) A Human Rights Plan on the Judicial Process

This plan aims to enable members of the public to have access to legal protection and justice process in a speedy, equitable, equal manner without any discrimination. In this light, practical measures such as the promotion of governance in agencies in the justice process, especially in agencies working closely with vulnerable groups will be taken into account. Regulations on officials' performance of duties should be issued on the basis of human rights principles. There should be a provision requiring a legal counsel's presence during an investigation process conducted by an investigation officer covering all charges across in all cases to protect accused persons' and defendants' rights involving criminal charges. Officers should also receive justice process training to ensure that they adhere to basic human rights principles in the performance of their duties, for example, thoroughly providing training to corrections officers on approaches to treatment of inmates with a focus on practical knowledge covering such principles as the Bangkok Rules, and the Mandela Rule; providing training operational police officers on legal knowledge concerning

accused persons', victims' and witnesses' rights to ensure that officers' performance is based on the recognition of the basic rights of all parties concerned. This also includes the setting up of an independent agency invested with the duty of conducting investigations based on independent inquiry practices of acknowledged standards; providing training to members of the public on the various steps with respect to the judicial process to ensure that they know of their rights in each step, ranging from inquiry, litigation, prosecution, temporary release on bail, rights of accused persons, crime victims, injured persons, defendants, inmates, and persons having served their terms. This is achieved through coordination with local administrative organizations, sub-district chiefs, village headmen, and volunteers of agencies in the justice process such as probation volunteers, rights and liberties protection volunteers, and volunteers of agencies concerned at all levels such as public health volunteers. This also includes promoting the establishment of interpretation profession organizations as private organizations whereby training on the code of conducts is provided to interpreters who have passed the required linguistic test, and a license shall be issued prior to their professional performance in order to enhance credibility and confidence in the judicial process as per the state policy of equal administration of justice to all. There shall also be better effective implementation on human trafficking prevention and suppression through the application of measures such as improvement of human trafficking laws, promotion of equal and fair economic conditions by creating employment and income opportunities for underprivileged people or members of the public with less education to ensure that they have decent and respectable careers. There shall also be a promotion on education to ensure equal educational provision of truly good quality based on private-public cooperation; creating a guarantee and protection system for the benefit of vulnerable groups within the justice process - i.e. to provide security to persons having served their terms who are susceptible to unemployment, revision of legal enforcement, and amendment of unfair laws, which are in contravention with human rights, and out-of-date laws, as well as a reform of the justice process in its entirety whereby sanction determination is revised across all charges, including narcotics-related cases based on the principle of guilt proportionality, and enhance right protection in the arrest stage, and establish a separate investigation stage

based on human rights principles, or with an increased role of the courts in the case proceeding stage.



2) A Human Rights Plan on Education

This plan aims to ensure that members of the public have access to quality compulsory education that is rendered in a comprehensive and equitable manner. Practical measures include the provision of special financial assistance offered to teachers teaching at schools in remote areas at a sufficient level to ensure a comprehensive distribution of educational resources. Also, the plan aims to increase incentive to parents from underprivileged families in order to encourage them to send their children to school through such programmes as free nutritional lunch and provision of vocational training - alongside with regular general academic education - which is characterized by its practical use and genuine career prospects. The plan also includes directly developing learners' potential, and the quality of education personnel; promotes learning in family settings, and providing assistance to students in remote areas, including but not limited to, vulnerable students, such as low-income groups, stateless children, children with no nationality designation, children plagued with status issues, and children with disabilities. The plan also aims to develop approaches to systematic education arrangements for migrant workers' children. The development of curriculum and an educational structure are also encouraged to be in line with human rights principles, and local contexts, which is amenable to educational right assurance for specific groups of people, and life-long learning.

3) A Human Rights Plan on Natural Resources and the Environment

Encourage members of the public to live in a good and healthy environment by balancing between the utilising and preserving of natural resources at an appropriate level and measures in order to stimulate the country's economic development in a sustainable manner. The plan also encourages the implementation of development indicators in various aspects, according to the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of operations in both the public

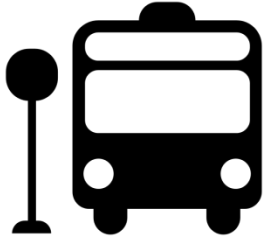


and private sectors. While improving on laws on forest conservation to benefit the ways of life of the people in the areas in question to ensure that the laws are well accepted by all parties concerned, measurements should also be in line with human rights principles to mitigate negative impacts on members of the public having lived in those areas long before the laws are promulgated. Additionally, the plan aims to create awareness among farmers about the positive and negative outcomes of contract farming, expedite the legal enforcement process of environmental laws in relation to perpetrators and public agencies failing to control or solve environmental problems, and improve the judicial process to achieve results in less time



4) A Human Rights Plan on Economic and Business-Related Rights

This plan aims to put an emphasis on economic development that enhances economic growth together with equitable income distribution by determining measures ensuring that the rights to have access to the state's resources are administered in a comprehensive and equitable manner; specifically determine measures designed to assist underprivileged members of the public to enable them to earn their living and compete in the free market against all other groups in an appropriate manner in order to reduce income inequality among the people, as well as enhance the Thai labour force's potential to ensure that they may contribute to industrial production in high value-added industries instead of in the traditional labour-intensive industries; efficiently promote consumer and labour protection measures; enforce laws on consumer and labour protection measures actively, expedite steps in the judicial process, as well as support human rights policies and measures as specified in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, that principally contains contents on policies and measures regarding the role of business organizations in relation to 4 key human rights dimensions- i.e. labour; communities, land, natural resources and the environment; human rights defenders; as well as cross border investment and Multi-national Enterprises.



5) A Human Rights Plan on Transportation

This plan aims to enable members of the public to have access to thorough and safe transportation services of good quality; and to receive remedial assistance in case such person is affected from the use of services related to transportation and traffic. In this light, practical measures will be put in place. These include environmental management, the provision of equipment, facilities or services in buildings, premises, vehicles, and transportation services; the creation of opportunity for equal access to basic and social services provided by the state, especially with special consideration to people with disabilities and senior citizens; stringent legal enforcement with respect to public automobile transport entrepreneurs so as to redress problems concerning transportation-related accidents and actively create a sense of safety conscience in a sustainable manner; effectively enhance access among users of transportation and traffic-related services to the grievance procedure; enhancing members of the public's access to news and information, as well as channels through which they may express their opinions on transportation and traffic-related operations that may have a negative bearing on communities and members of the public.



6) A Human Rights Plan on Public Health

To ensure that members of the public have access and receive quality public health services as per their rights, the following practical measures are put in place (1) The development of mechanisms to enable all members of the public to be aware of their rights and channels through which they can have access to, whereby all members of the public are intensively encouraged to acquire identity cards. Also, proactive measures are specifically put in place to ensure access and provision of ID cards for the benefit of those who have not enjoyed access thereof as yet;(2) Access to public health services, which is based on the universal and equitable distribution of public health resources. The development of a mobile public health system, the development of service channels for specific groups, such as the development of systematic healthcare provision arrangements for migrant

workers to provide them with access to public health services by specifically setting up a fund for migrant workers with their own direct monetary contributions; (3) Ensuring equality in service quality by providing financial support to the underprivileged in remote areas to travel long distances to access specialized medical care rendered by specialist physicians in urban areas. As well as improving approaches to contributions and benefits across the three health insurance systems to ensure comprehensiveness and equity, namely, the Social Security Fund, the National Health Security Fund, and the Public Servants' Medical Welfare Fund. Also, the country budget allocation process shall be adjusted in preparation for the forthcoming aging society.

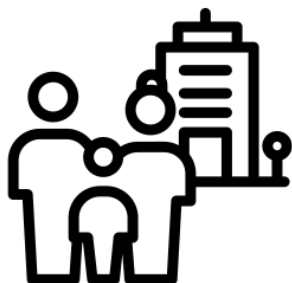


7) A Human Rights Plan on Data, Information, and Information Technology

This plan aims to enable members of the public to have thorough access to information and communication technology, including public data, and information while having put in place effective measures to block and control illegal data in detail, and simultaneously taking into consideration protecting rights and liberties of the press, as well as members of the public's freedom of expression, rights to express one's opinions and rights to political participation; development of concrete measures to eradicate electronics-based crime that deserve legal enforcement on the part of the state with regard to such relevant laws as the Computer Act, and the Public Service Information Act. This is to reflect the spirits of the law in the true sense of the word so that the state may supervise technological and information systems with governance as per the country's Digital Economy Policy; the development of measures to protect personal data in order to prevent access to and misuse of personal information as well as to protect personal privacy and personal safety; promoting training of information technology for all specific groups, especially children and youth on the dissemination of, and access and exposure to information, which is to serve as a tool against various types of media-based threats.

8) A Human Rights Plan on Civil, Political Security-Related Rights

This plan aims to ensure that the state's public administration protects members of the public's interests by promoting functional integration within the public agency sector, and between the public sector and the civil society sector in order that the issuance of laws and policy implementation are in the same direction and truly respond to the problems faced by members of the public. This plan also aims to promote people's political and administrative participation whereby their rights of expression are protected through the creation of community-level mechanism for monitoring and checking purposes, increasing people's power for the purposes of checking the administrative power within the community, as well as developing community-level mechanisms for the monitoring and addressing of human rights problems by the state, which is connected to human rights reports by the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand; the dissemination of basic human rights knowledge and relevant basic law to members of the public which are to serve as a tool to prevent human rights violations, and create awareness to members of the public, public officials, and the private sector regarding responsibilities towards others; promote the use of measures to monitor the functioning of holders of political positions and executive positions in the public service; and all sectors involve in monitoring practices to ensure stringent implementation thereof and legal enforcement, especially the new laws on the protection of vulnerable groups.



9) A Human Rights Plan on Housing

This plan aims to propel members of the public to have access to housing through an interest control measure and to ensure that interest rates are in line with the living conditions of the majority of the public. This will increase the possibility of low-income and middle-income groups to have access to housing suitable to their income levels within appropriate timeframes. This also includes the use of various remedial measures to benefit members of the public who have occupied land for a period of time, who later have been deemed encroachers after

the land law came into force. Remedial measures include appropriate provision of remedial payment or the provision of land for living purposes to land occupiers who had occupied such plots of land long before the coming into force of the said law.

10) A Human Rights Plan on Community Rights, Cultural Rights and Rights concerning Religion

This plan aims to create clear-cut measures, mechanisms, or procedures in negotiation and mediation between the government and members of the public in order to induce responses to the needs of and solution to problems faced by the people in a speedy manner, as well as promote the people's participation in the state's operations in a concrete manner. This plan also enhances the role of local administrative organizations and communities in the areas concerned in the assessment of environmental impacts, and promotes public participation in the decision-making process during project operations, as well as public participation in issuing measures for environmental surveillance and maintenance. Also included are the development of community-level mediation mechanisms to support dispute settlements regarding state policies that may have bearing on communities; encouraging the state to expedite the process of issuing measure for the conservation of communities' traditional ways of life and livelihood; allocating budget to promote knowledge, understanding, awareness, and conscience regarding forest protection, the environment, and natural resources to ensure that people can live with forests; enhancing good understanding among ethnic groups, as well as religious beliefs, ritual practices, and expression of religious beliefs and cultural expression through practical measures be it the promotion of concepts and policies for the acceptance of cultural diversity; encouraging media production entrepreneurs produce and present media in a creative manner with a sense of social responsibility, as well as contributing to good relationships among peoples with different religious beliefs so that they all acquire a proper understanding of the others' beliefs and religious practices in order to ensure that Thai society achieves harmonious unity as a society on the foundation of human rights principles.



Targeted groups that are susceptible to human rights violation are identified into 12 vulnerable groups as follows:



1) A Human Rights Plan on Children and Youth

This plan aims to entitle children and youth to have access to rights as recognized in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017). Children will receive quality education free of charge, and are entitled to receive care, and various types of developments - i.e. physical and emotional development, discipline, emotional, social, and intellectual development prior to their schooling whereby children are trained in potential development and essential livelihood skills with an emphasis on the provision of quality education based on the country's educational budget allocation. This plan prioritizes projects, or work plans that emphasize the development of children's and youth's potential, as well as distribute essential resources in the fields of education and public health, as well as provide welfare to children and youth in migrant worker's families. Also, this plan puts an emphasis on the prevention of children's and youth's right violation at school, as well as the suppression of illegal child labour through the setting-up of accessible grievance centers where whistle blowers/ people who lodge complaints may remain anonymous. In addition, young workers will be informed of their rights in terms of wages, the number of rest hours, and other forms of welfare as prescribed in the laws.

2) A Human Rights Plan on Human Rights Defenders

This plan aims to protect human rights defenders. It ensures that they receive treatment in line with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Efficient measures will be developed to prevent violence and crimes against individuals by expediting the promulgation of the draft Act on Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance B.E., and the Witness Protection Act (No. ..) B.E. which are in the amendment process, and the provisions of which are in line with international principles.



In addition, this plan aims to recognize the importance and promote the role of human rights defenders, which will serve as the incentive for effective functioning, morale boosting, and an additional publicity mechanism for the protective purposes with regard to human rights defenders, as well as develop a mechanism to ensure that inquiries into charges related to human rights are conducted by security officers in an impartial, independent, and transparent manner.



3) Human Rights Plan on Prisoners

This plan adopts measures to reduce the number of prisoners through the introduction of alternative justice processes. This would reduce the number of cases brought to court and the number of inmates. A diversion method would be used. This includes the setting up of the Special Narcotics Court whereby a screening mechanism is put in place to select narcotics addicts for therapeutic treatment purposes, and the setting up of a Special Intoxicated Driving Court in order to reduce the number of incarcerated persons. This is based on the principle that people who committed misdemeanors for the first time will be given a chance to return to their normal behavior. This includes the use of community correction for persons convicted of having committing misdemeanors; the use of furlough in such cases as prisoners sentenced to 5-year imprisonment who have behaved themselves may be allowed to return home briefly on important occasions whereby they may receive permission to visit their families five days to strengthen their familial ties; and imposition of intermediate sentences such as intensive supervision program in lieu of imprisonment, and use of EM equipment, and house arrest. In addition, the Bangkok Rules and the Mandela Rules should also be applied to all detainees at all places of detention. Reintegration preparation should also be prioritized as an issue of great exigency, whereby their preparedness and knowledge to enable them to earn their living adequately to ensure that they may benefit from a decent reintegration and will not resort to recidivism.



4) A Human Rights Plan on Former Inmates/Persons Having Served Their Terms

This plan aims to protect former inmates in an equitable and equal manner without discrimination, and enable them to live in society with dignity. There will also be mechanisms to ensure that former inmates who have undergone the justice process have a place in society and shall not resort to recidivism through use of various measures. This includes implementing preparedness measures to ensure that former inmates may reintegrate into society, with an emphasis on career creation for them. Therefore, career counseling shall be put up in place to verify their abilities 6 months prior to their release. Business patterns and human rights should also be developed into a system to assist them, whereby state agencies should serve as role models by recruiting former inmates, and the State should initiate tax reduction measures to reduce taxes for private organizations. The State may also provide compensation to such organizations should any such former inmate resorts to recidivism. Such a move through state compensation should induce such organizations to take the risk of recruiting them. In addition, the State should improve helpless persons centers to receive former inmates who have not been able to reintegrate into their communities, as well as amend laws and regulations prescribing qualifications of licensees or applicants whereby former inmates are not allowed to apply for positions in public agencies.



5) A Human Rights Plan on Elderly

This plan aims to enable members of the public to be prepared to enter the country's transition to an aging society through various measures - i.e. putting an emphasis on work plans or projects that substantially stimulate economic growth in conjunction with enhancing the country's preparedness in various fields such as infrastructure, public utilities, and social welfare for the benefit of the elderly and work-force age groups. It also aims to speed up measures to minimize the country's health care expenses such as health promotion and disease prevention. It also aims to put in place efficient healthcare

measures for the elderly, e.g. the development and invention of innovations for elderly healthcare without human labour support, and increases in elderly support payments to suit new costs of living in light of essential expenses actually faced by the elderly. This also includes the provision of education and skill training for prospective elderly persons and the elderly, as well as putting in place savings arrangements for them to achieve financial security in post-retirement periods so that they live their lives efficiently in an age in which technology is in a state of flux, formally offered in universities and schools - this, in the form of a degree, a short training course, or offered informally on TV or any form of media that is easily accessible by the elderly.

6) A Human Rights Plan on Persons with Disabilities

This plan aims to enable people with disabilities to enjoy the rights provided in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017), and other laws by integrating laws relating to provision of facilities for people with disabilities in order to achieve unity in the determination of criteria and standards for various types of facilities, as well as develop channels for grievances and recommendations for improvement of public premises not yet adequately equipped with such facilities. Additionally, people with disabilities will be provided support to enable them to have access to education through an increase in the number of regular schools that are equipped with facilities, curricula, and evaluation suited to the requirements of each type of disability; transportation systems will be developed to facilitate commuting arrangements for people with disabilities; and work environments amenable to respect for rights of colleagues with different backgrounds will be created; as well as capitalizing on other necessary measures to redress discrimination against people with disabilities at work.



7) A Human Rights Plan on Ethnic Groups, Stateless Persons, and Asylum Seekers in urban areas

This plan aims to recognize the rights of ethnic groups, stateless persons, and asylum seekers as per

the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017), which recognizes human dignity, rights, liberties, and equality among the people (Section 4), as well as the equal protection of rights and liberties for the people under the law (Chapter 3, Section 27). Unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of differences in origins, races, languages, sexes, and any other grounds shall be prohibited. In addition, Section 70 under Chapter 6 (Directive Principles of State Policies), specifically provides for the protection of the ethnic groups' rights to ensure that they enjoy the right to their linguistic cultures and ways of life, whereby the State is required to promote and protect Thais of different ethnic backgrounds such that they have the right to live in accordance with their cultures, customs, and traditional ways of life on a voluntary basis, peacefully, and without interference, insofar as it is not contrary to public order or good morals or does not endanger the security of the State, or health and sanitation. The State shall promote the right to birth registration for all children born in the country by setting up local or mobile centres to receive requests, facilitate, educate, and assist birth registration requests, and nationality requests from children with minority backgrounds or from ethnic groups born in remote areas, as well as take action to extend rights to medical care and social security irrespective of ethnicities, or language barriers to consistently achieve efficiency and comprehensiveness.

8) A Human Rights Plan on LGBTs

LGBTs shall be entitled to the rights recognized in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017)-i.e. human dignity, rights, liberties, and equality among the people (Section 4). They shall enjoy equal protection with respect to their rights and liberties under the law (Chapter 3, Section 27) in line with international law principles that prohibit the State from taking any discriminatory action in this regard.

This provision is founded on the mainstay human rights principle whereby it is recognized that human beings have congenital rights, dignity, and equality, and the State has the duty to create a mechanism guaranteeing this principle. As such, standards shall be set to ensure respect, and mutual respect among members of society.



Thailand has also enacted the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015). It serves as the key law which not only promotes equality among men and women, but also contains measures for the elimination of discrimination against and for the protection of LGBTs to be in accordance with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). In this light, the State shall monitor developments to ensure the stringent implementation and enforcement thereof, and expedite the promulgation process of bills relating to the protection of vulnerable groups, such as the Civil Partnership Bill B.E., which extends protection for LGBTs in a more comprehensive and effective manner. The plan also promote access to social security, health care, and medical care for transgenders; encourage the business sector to play a part in protecting LGBTs through campaigns to ensure equal employment opportunities for the benefit of target groups, eradicating gender-related discriminatory policies within organizations, as well as setting up grievance mechanisms within the private-sector organizations in response to violation cases. Additionally, measures should be implemented consistently to induce adjustments in social attitude towards a better understanding and acceptance with regard to gender identity and proper treatment vis-à-vis gender.



9) A Human Rights Plan on Patients (People Living with HIV/AIDS and narcotics addicts)

This plan aims to ensure the consistent implementation of the National Strategy on the Prevention and Resolution of HIV-Related Problems through the dissemination of knowledge and understanding among members of the public. It places emphasis on appropriate treatment towards people living with HIV/AIDS and patients in addition to providing knowledge on prevention and therapy in order to adjust members of the public's attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS. This would also help eradicate discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS directly and indirectly in issues such as employment and employment termination through the creation of a grievance channel efficiently, conveniently, and comprehensively.

This plan also aims to ensure that narcotics addicts receive rehabilitative therapy to restore their potential, so that they may earn their

living normally through the creation of an efficient post-release monitoring and social work system in the form of an agency in charge of monitoring, providing assistance, and providing advice to former narcotics addicts who have undergone rehabilitative therapy. Additionally, members of the public in each locality participate in the rehabilitative surveillance on and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts.

10) A Human Rights Plan on Women

This plan aims to promote equality between men and women as provided in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560, Section 27: All persons are equal before the law, and shall enjoy rights and liberties, and be protected equally under the law. Men and women shall enjoy equal rights.



This shall induce a change in social attitude towards equality between men and women. Also, Thai society shall undergo a change in the country's traditional attitude and value which originally regarded domestic violence as a private matter to a new value whereby domestic violence will be regarded as a social problem, the solution of which requires all parties' participation.

Additionally, a mechanism to monitor violence against women and a mechanism for reporting cases of violence against women by a third party will be put in place. This also extends to include the utilization of resources related to integrated women and family welfare development for the resolution of domestic violence and the prevention of deterioration into human trafficking, such as the capitalization of the Women's Role Development Fund to preempt vulnerable women from entering the human trafficking business, and the capitalization of the Justice Fund to preempt victims of domestic violence, women and children from becoming victims of human trafficking.

11) A Human Rights Plan on Farmers and Workers

This plan aims to redress problems faced by farmers that result from inequitable contract farming on account of the farmers having inadequate information for decision making, inadequate knowledge (especially in the field of legal technicalities), and inadequate bargaining power



vis-à-vis commissioning entrepreneurs and buyers, who are mostly transnational corporations with more resources across the board. In addition, this plan aims to create transparency in the allocation of land for livelihood purposes to ensure that land resources are truly distributed to low-income farmers.

This plan aims to ensure that workers enjoy good health in their work environment, earn income, receive welfare, social security packages, and other fringe benefits suited to their livelihood, as well as enjoy equitable resource allocation among Thai and migrant workers in line with human rights principles. This plan also aims to ensure the appropriateness of the different welfare allocation patterns with respect to approaches to public budget, or approaches to specifically set up a Migrant Workers Fund, as well as provide protection to employees whose rights are violated through the dissemination of legal knowledge, and support to minimize litigation costs, and create awareness among employers and employees so as to ensure that they seriously respect the laws on labour and social welfare or other laws.



12) A Human Rights Plan on the Injured Persons and Witnesses

This plan aims to recognize the rights of injured persons' pursuant to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017) Chapter 3 (rights and liberties of the Thai peoples), Section 25, Paragraph 4, which provides that any injured person whose rights or liberties are violated, or affected by the commission of a criminal offence by another person shall have the right to receive remedied or assistance from the State as prescribed by law through the use of public relations measures to ensure that members of the public have access to information on the justice process. In this process, police officers are required to inform injured persons or crime victims of their rights to state compensation. Corrections officers are also required to inform scapegoats or innocent defendants of such state compensation. In addition, mechanisms shall be developed to assist crime victims or injured persons in criminal cases to enable them to have access to the judicial process efficiently, and to

promote restorative justice to provide remedy to mitigate the victims' emotional trauma; as well as provide protection to witnesses pursuant to the Witness Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003) to ensure that witnesses are protected, treated properly, and are provided with remuneration and essential expenses as appropriate from the State. These shall be achieved through law enforcement efficiently across all dimensions, such as the use of special measures for witness protection, urging all agencies concerned to determine appropriate approaches to witness treatment, the determination of approaches to provide assistance to witnesses in the post-protection period, as well as enhancing access to the witness protection services thoroughly.

3. Indicators of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

Indicators: The determination of indicators in the 4th National Human Rights Plan follows the approach developed by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. There are 4 key indicators covering 3 dimensions as follows:

1) Structural Indicators are indicators that assess the intention or commitment in respecting human rights. This also extends to include the desire to improve human rights through the adoption of international human rights standards. The key indicators are as follows:

➤ **1st Indicator: Laws are drafted and amended; policies and measures are formulated at the national, ministerial, departmental, provincial levels or other organizational levels, to create a mechanism that guarantees human rights protection in each aspect or amongst each target group.**

2) Process Indicators are indicators that relates to the tools or methods used to ensure that human rights operations achieve its desired outcomes as outlined in the existing policies or plans.

➤ **2nd Indicators: The incorporation of laws, policies, and measures into respective jobs, action plans, or projects.** The 2nd indicators are comprised of the following types of evaluation:

Indicator 2.1 Translation of policies through (1) disseminating the understanding of the plan by evaluating the conveying of contents and details of the 4th National Human Rights Plan as approved by the cabinet; and (2) fostering relevant agencies to understand the importance of the

4th National Human Rights Plan, and realize that they shall adhere to the prescribed framework and guidelines.

Indicator 2.2 Steps taken to proceed towards the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan: This involves an evaluation of guidelines for the determination of agencies' human rights action plans or their any other type of plan related to human rights operations as to whether or not, or how the guidelines for operations specified in the 4th National Human Rights Plan have been used as a framework in the determination of agencies' work plan.

Indicator 2.3 Implementation of the agencies' action plans, operational plans, or human rights plans: This represents an evaluation of operation of operational agencies as to whether or not, or in what ways the agencies operate as per their human rights action plans, or any other type of plan related to human rights operations, as well as, evaluate problems, obstacles, or conditions occurring in actual operations.

3) Outcome Indicators involve an evaluation of the operational performance or the efforts taken to operate in accordance with projects or measures to ensure that human rights, both in a thematic-based or target-based, are achieved in concrete manner. There are two indicators as follows:

➤ **3rd Indicator: Human Rights Violation trends in each area or each target group decrease consistently:** This evaluation is derived from the statistical human rights violation data, the number of complaints received by each agency, as well as the human rights achievements. The increasing or decreasing of these numbers will be used to determine the procedures that shall be taken to perform subsequent human rights operations.

➤ **4th Indicator: The number of projects, activities, or assistance provided in each area of rights or target group:** Operational assessments as carried out in accordance with the Human Rights Plan in each aspect or target group. The number of projects, activities or assistance provided as per rights each agency is in charge, is taken into account. The four issues are as follows:

1) The prevention of human rights violations that aims to preempt any human rights violations for the benefit of the members of the public or for those susceptible to various forms of rights violations;

2) The protection of human rights violation focuses on protecting, rehabilitating, and providing remedies to victims of human rights violations, or individuals affected by human rights violations. A referral system will also be set up for the benefit of individuals whose rights are violated, where rehabilitation and remedies will be provided to them. This would help build a value and culture of respect human rights.

3) The development of laws, legal mechanisms, and law enforcement efforts to promote and protect human rights. Revisions and amendments shall be made to unjust discriminatory laws, or laws that contravene principles of rights, liberties and human rights to meet the international standards.

4) Networking organizations across all sectors shall be trained to ensure that they are capable of promoting and protecting human rights. This development aims to promote human rights education, the incorporation of human rights contents in personnel development courses at all levels, exchanges of experience on human rights operations, research into and application of such knowledge for addressing human rights violation, the creation of awareness on human rights, and the creation of cooperation and development networks in the field of human rights, etc.



Part 4

The Steering, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan

1. A framework for transitioning the National Human Rights Plan towards actual implementation

The development of 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022) aims to serve as human rights operational framework for every agency. It also seeks to ensure that agencies see and appreciate the importance of human rights and apply as foundation principles of their works. The Plan also serves as a guideline for the agencies to execute their human rights operations, in conjunction with their mandates. This would help effectively strengthen their mandates as well as reduce human rights complaints resulting from the agencies' operations, whilst ensuring that members of the public have equal access to due opportunities and rights as well as receive protection and assistance from agencies at the maximum of their capacity. This would enhance the quality of life for all and serve as a basis for sustainable social development.

The 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022) shall be executed and implemented in a manner that allows it to achieve the desired results. The evaluation of the previous National Human Rights Plans reflects factors that determine the success of the Plan. This includes the creation of awareness and understanding of the issue, the adjustment of perspectives towards human rights operations as foundation of society as well as every agency's operations and mandates, the building of a sense of ownership of the Plan; the cooperation from all networking organizations to achieve concrete outcomes in human rights prevention and protection in accordance with the plan; as well as the creation of a managerial system and mechanism for the steering of the Plan towards actual implementation, and the introduction of an efficient monitoring system.

2. Approaches to the steering the National Human Rights Plan toward actual implementation

2.1 The Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice, as a focal unit in coordinating and monitoring all agencies for

steering the National Human Rights Plan towards actual implementation in a concrete manner as follows:

(1) Proposing the 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019-2022) for consideration and approval by the Cabinet, thereafter, the Cabinet issued a cabinet resolution to assign all agencies to develop their own human rights action plan with determination to set up concrete implementing projects or activities under budget of each agency. However, in case there is a linkage with other agencies' operations, the integrated plan, projects, activities should be developed with intention to improve human rights situation in the country. Furthermore, the coordination between relevant agencies in implementing the National Human Rights Plan is, indeed, important in order to achieve the goal to promote and protect human rights of each sectoral and target group.

(2) Setting forth mechanisms for each agency to help steer the National Human Rights Plan through the establishment of a committee or a working group in such agencies.

(3) Developing and improving a monitoring and evaluation system for implementations of the human rights plans of agencies to ensure that they are in line with the development or resolution of human rights issues as per the sectoral plans or target group plans. Information gathered shall be applied to review or improve the operations of agencies to achieve their objectives.

2.2 The Rights and Liberties Protection Department shall enhance knowledge and creating an understanding among agencies' personnel at both the policy and operational levels in localities so that they are aware of the importance of the issues and make preparations in the steering of the 4th National Human Rights Plan towards actual implementation as per the sectoral plans or target group plans. Approaches to the steering towards the actual implementation of the plan in each dimension are as follows:

(1) With respect to the prevention of human rights violation, the following measures shall be implemented:

1) Awareness raising: members of the public as well as agencies' personnel at all levels shall be aware of their rights and duties, and have respect for the rights of others in order to create correct understandings on the rights, liberties, and human rights, as well as their duties to respect the rights of others, as outlined in the Constitution.

They shall incorporate knowledge on human rights and the National Human Rights Plan, as a basis, to develop the annual capacity building courses for personnel at all levels, organize campaigns/public relations activities through different channels, urge conscience among members of the public on human rights through dissemination in villages, sub-districts or the press regularly, and consistently, as well as encourage teaching or inculcating, among children and youths and beyond, within or outside of the educational system, of knowledge on rights, liberties, human rights, the international covenants, and domestic laws concerned, as well as good civic duties as citizens, together with promoting respect for others' rights, and peaceful coexistence with others.

2) Adjusting the attitude of officers and law enforcer to create positive aptitude towards underprivileged groups or vulnerable groups in the sense that these officers acquire a sense of sympathy and respect for human rights in order to decrease in human rights violations

3) Creating an organizational culture whereby human rights are respected and are not to be violated across the public, private, and public enterprise sectors. This is achieved through the creation of a value through which the organization's personnel acquire a work culture that respects and takes into consideration human rights issues such as valuing human dignity, non-discrimination, and gender equality, as well as encouraging agencies' executives to appreciate thereof and serve as role models with regard to respect for human rights.

4) Developing a handbook, or guidelines, or standards for the performance of duties for officers or personnel in public agencies to follow in their operations in order to prevent human rights violation in each aspect or relating to each target group as per the mandate of each agency;

5) Organizing activities to enhance human rights violation prevention and surveillance within organizations, and opening up organizations' communication channels for consistent human right violation surveillance;

6) Coordinating with networking organizations from all sectors, especially members of the press in publicizing of human rights violation situations, as well as campaigning and urging awareness-raising activities to enhance organizational participation against human rights violation consistently.

(2) With respect to the protection of persons whose human rights are violated, the following measures should be implemented:

1) Opening communication channels for networking organizations, from all sectors, to bring grievances about human rights violations, or to request for human rights protection promptly and in a convenient manner, as outlined in the mandates of the agencies

2) Setting up mobile operational units for members of the public whose rights has been violated to seek assistance and protection in a timely and efficient manner;

3) Coordinating and integrating with agencies across all sectors to solve problems relating to human rights violations in each sectoral dimension or target group;

4) Setting up a referral coordination system with concerned agencies to provide assistance to victims of human rights violations in an efficient and comprehensive manner. Rehabilitative and remedial assistance shall also be provided to the victims in accordance with international standards.

5) Examining and collecting information on grievances and complaints that arise from the human rights operations of the agencies to devise plans and improve the operational processes

6) Developing a monitoring system, a data storage system, and a human rights situation database, that are efficient and cover operationally and spatially in order to redress human rights violation issues in each aspect and each target group with regards to the mandate of each agency;

(3) With respect to the development of laws, legal mechanisms, as well as law enforcement for human rights promotion and protection, the following measures should be implemented:

1) Revising and examining laws with respect to the mandate of the agencies which do not comply with the rights and liberties principles and human rights, as well as international human rights treaties, in order to revise and amend laws, especially discriminatory ones and those that contribute to inequity. This would be done to ensure that they are in line with international human rights treaties, and the recommendations outlined in the UN human rights mechanism.

2) Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement in a practical manner thoroughly and with equity, as well as, reducing social inequality.

(4) With respect to the development of networking organizations' potential to fulfill their human rights promotion and protection duties, the following measures should be implemented:

1) The promotion of human rights education across all organizations. The Rights and Liberties Protection Department shall render support and assistance by providing speakers and educational contents, or develop trainers to assist agencies in enhancing and disseminating knowledge. There shall also be learning and sharing of experiences, knowledge and the performance of human rights operations, as well as the conducting of research in the field of human rights. The application of practical knowledge would also address issues relating to human rights operations. To achieve such goals, personnel shall have adequate human rights operations knowledge, where knowledge management shall be implemented in conjunction with the conducting of research on lesson learnt from human rights operations.

2) The coordination with all volunteer networks to develop a deeper understanding of the different dimensions of human rights. This is significant in monitoring, surveilling, and providing assistance to those whose rights have been violated. Volunteers shall also be given additional roles with regards to human rights operations, promotions, and protections.

3) The development of networks that provide human rights services with good quality. This can be achieved through promotion of collaboration and cooperation between networking organizations across all sectors, including the public sector, the private sector, and the people's sector.

4) Encourage and support the civil society's sector to participate as a co-player or act as a partner in promoting and protecting human rights for the benefit of members of the public.

5) Ensuring that all public sector agencies understand their roles and duties with regards to their human rights operations, particularly within educational institutions and the country core educational agencies to raise awareness about the human rights.

6) Promoting the creation of model human rights organizations or provinces and ensuring that there is an exchange of information and lesson learnt to expand such models to other organizations and provinces.

7) The exchange and usage of information on human rights between distinct agencies. This will be mediated by the Rights and Liberties Protection Department with intention to set up central database. Public agencies, civil society agencies, and the people's sector shall cooperate to monitor situations, problems, and issues pertaining to human rights operations. These efforts would ensure the development of human rights knowledge and the contemporaneous of Thailand's National Human Rights Plan in compliance with international human rights standards.

3. Network organizations implementing the National Human Rights Plan

The target networking organizations in implementing the 4th National Human Rights Plan are

- (1) the central public sector (ministries, departments, or equivalent policy-level agencies), regional agencies (provincial levels), local agencies (local administrative organizations),
- (2) the private sector,
- (3) the people's sector,
- (4) educational institutions, and academic institutions,
- (5) courts, other organizations, and independent organizations.

4. Roles of organizations in the networks concerned

The success of the 4th National Human Rights Plan (2019- 2022) is dependent upon the members of the public. They shall perform their duties to the best of their abilities, and cooperate in the form of partnership with networking organizations to promote equal access to the rights and protection from human rights violations that are derived from the public sector, the private sector, or among members of the public themselves. Therefore, the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan cannot take effect solely through mechanisms enforced by the public sector. A great number of human rights agencies and organizations, in the private sector and the public sector at the national, regional, or local levels play

cardinal roles in collaborating and carrying out effective human rights operations, and requesting for budget for the operations. The details of the networking organizations are as follows:

4.1 National Mechanisms - The propounding of a policy framework, coupled with the operation, supervision, and monitoring of the National Human Rights Plan to ensure the achievement of the identified goals require national mechanisms. The details are provided as follows:

(1) “National Committee on Driving Forward Human Rights Works of Thailand” is comprised of qualified human rights experts and representatives of relevant agencies. The committee is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Ministry of Justice, whereby the Director-General of the Rights and Liberties Protection Department serves as a secretary and member of a committee. The Committee has the power to formulate policies, create plans, and devise measures to steer Thailand’s human rights operations. It also encourages all parties to carry out human rights operations. The committee would subsequently give comments and recommendations on those human rights operations.

(2) Mechanisms at the ministerial level or their equivalents refer to public-sector organizations at the policy level that are required to implement the National Human Rights Plan in accordance with ministerial mandates with respect to human rights dimensions related to each specific ministry, as well as promote, urge, supervise, and monitor their affiliated agencies, at the departmental level or equivalent, as well as public enterprises and public organizations thereunder to implement the National Human Rights Plan.

4.2 Regional and local mechanisms across 76 provinces and Bangkok serve as the core entities in gathering opinions and synergies, as well as promote, support, and urge public-sector organizations in the provinces, ranging from public-sector agencies in the provinces, educational institutions to local administrative organizations, to implement the National Human Rights Plan.

4.3 The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP) aims to address business-related human rights violations in compliance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: (UNGPs). This plan covers 4 key priority areas - i.e. (1) labor (2) communities, land, natural resources and the environment,

(3) human rights defenders, and (4) cross border investment and multi-national enterprises. This plan will take effect for 4 years to be on par with the 4th National Human Rights Plan, starting from 2019 to 2022. The Rights and Liberties Protection Department under the Ministry of Justice is the core agency in charge of this plan.

4.4 Educational and Academic institutions are foundational agencies that work to promote human rights through education, research, human rights curriculum and training development, and the National Human Rights Plan in order to disseminate knowledge to personnel or members of the public at large. They also incorporate knowledge on human rights in teaching curricula at all levels, as well as make recommendations on the improvement, and revision of the current existing human rights promotion and protection mechanisms.

4.5 Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations serve as powerful sectors for disseminating information on the protection and promotion of human rights. They also coordinate with members of public, at all level, to monitor the state's abuse and misuse of power, or actions constituting discrimination, as well as determine laws that generate human rights violations that have to be amended, or make suggestions to the government. They also allocate budget to organizations in their human rights operations.

4.6 Members of the press play an impartial role in reflecting the opinions and benefits of the members of the public, particularly in issues pertaining to human-rights related disputes. They also disseminate information, data, and news to media outlets to urge members of the public to aware of the need to promote and protect human rights in an appropriate manner.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are important processes to find out the implementation outcome, challenges and recommendations of the 4th National Human Rights Plan. This is pivotal to the examining and reporting of the 4th National Human Rights Plan implemented by relevant network organizations, as well as determine whether the implementation of the Plan execute a satisfactory and concrete outcome. These measures would propel the National Human Rights Plan forward, while simultaneously

reassuring the networking organizations of the importance of putting the plan into action and using information from the monitoring and evaluation of the plan to improve and develop the subsequent National Human Rights Plan.

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

(1) The Rights and Liberties Protection Department shall monitor the outcome of the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan through a reporting form which provide to the relevant agencies **annually at the end of each fiscal year (during October to December).**

(2) The Rights and Liberties Protection Department shall recruit impartial and expert consultants to conduct an evaluation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan. The evaluation will oversee the progress made, which would subsequently be submitted to the cabinet for deliberation.

5.2 Outcome report on the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan

The Rights and Liberties Protection Department will coordinate with networking organizations from all sectors to report on the implementation of the 4th National Human Rights Plan through its information system (<http://nhrp.rlpd.go.th>), furthermore, Registration for user account can also be done through (<http://nhrp.rlpd.go.th>). The system administrator will approve the request and issue an account within 24 hours after the registration.

5.3 Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation System

Information and communications technology, through the development of database connections, will be applied to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of National Human Rights Plan as well as analyze human rights situation. Technology, hence, creates a strong monitoring mechanism by synthesizing, curating, and amplifying diverse data, which further enhances the traditional model of human rights fact-finding.

**The committee on reviewing of the translation
of the summary of Thailand's 4th National Human Rights Plan
(2019-2022)**

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|--|-------------|
| 1. Mr. Ruangsak Suwaree Director General Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Consultant |
| 2. Miss Aimon Siangyai Deputy Director General Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Chairperson |
| 3. Miss Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom Director of the International Human Rights Division Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee |
| 4. Miss Athikarn Dilogwathana First Secretary Department of International Organizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Committee |
| 5. Miss Pornrawee Poenateetai Second Secretary Department of International Organizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Committee |
| 6. Miss Chattraphon Ditthasriphon Justice Officer (Practitioner Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee |
| 7. Mrs. Khanita Meeyen Justice Officer (Practitioner Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee |
| 8. Mr. Supanat Kaewlek Justice Officer (Practitioner Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee |

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| 9. Miss Tanyakan Daengsubha Justice Officer (Practitioner Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee |
| 10. Mrs. Bunphada Phungbun Na Ayutthaya Arunberkfa Director of Strategy and National Human Rights Plan Division Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee and Secretary |
| 11. Mr. Arnon Youngkun Justice Officer (Professional Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee and Assistant Secretary |
| 12. Mr. Jirapol Onoora Justice Officer (Practitioner Level) Rights and Liberties Protection Department | Committee and Assistant Secretary |
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Ministry of Justice Government Complex

Justice Call Center 1111 Press 77
www.rlpd.go.th