

United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Thailand – 53rd Session (November 2026)

Joint Stakeholder’ Submission – Cover Page

SUBMITTING ORGANIZATIONS:



International Presentation Association



Marist International Solidarity Foundation

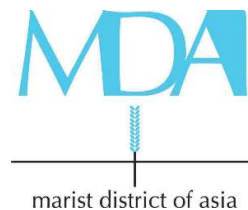


Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd:

ENDORISING ORGANISATIONS:



Justice Desk Africa



Marist Brothers – Marist District of Asia

United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Thailand – 53rd Session (November 2026)

SUBMITTED BY: International Presentation Association, Marist International Solidarity Foundation, and Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

INTRODUCTION

- 1) We welcome the opportunity to contribute to the 4th Cycle of Thailand’s Universal Periodic Review. We respect the progress made by Thailand in promoting and safeguarding human rights since the previous UPR cycles. However, we note that there are areas requiring further attention, and therefore focus our submission on A) Violence Against Women and Children, B) Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities, C) Migrant and Refugee Children and Workers, and D) Climate Responsibilities.

GENERAL REMARKS AND COOPERATION WITH THE UPR MECHANISM

- 2) Thailand was reviewed in November 2021 at the 39th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, receiving 278 recommendations. This coalition welcomes the constructive participation of Thailand in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). As the outcome of its UPR at Human Rights Council 49 (March 2022), Thailand adopted 218 of these recommendations (a 16.6% increase in respect to the previous cycle) and noted 60.ⁱ
- 3) We also welcome the adoption of many recommendations that are connected to the Sustainable Development Goals: #16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions (50%); #5 - Gender Equality (11%); #10 - Reduced inequalities (10%); #8 - Decent work and economic growth (8%); and #3 – Good Health and well-being (5%).ⁱⁱ

CONTEXT & METHODOLOGY

- 4) This joint submission is a collaboration between distinct faith communities and the organizations that represent and support them. Each organization monitors and reports on justice issues. While our expressions of faith and approaches to advocacy are diverse, our shared commitments to human rights unites us on key issues facing Thailand. In regard to this submission, our focus aligns on human trafficking, domestic and gender-based violence, migrants and refugees, and climate responsibility.
- 5) Sources were derived primarily from first-hand experience of members of our networks, the United Nations and the Royal Thai Government, independent reports, and official publications. In-person experiences were collected by Marist Brothers in conversation with local communities, including over 150 Myanmar children, adolescents, and young people (approximately 50% male and 50% female) between the ages of 10 and 18 who are currently living in Thailand. Additional sources were derived from State authorities and agencies, trusted independent entities, NGOs and other civil society organizations, and individuals with affiliation or expertise in the issue areas facing Thailand to date. A priority was given to recent publications, emphasizing current, relevant, and contextual information since the last cycle of the UPR.

Violence Against Women and Children

- 6) In recent years, Thailand has taken notable steps to address the prevalence of violence against women and children in its many forms. Legal frameworks have been introduced and consistently amended for their improvement, including the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act, the Gender Equality Act, the Criminal Code, and the Anti-Human Trafficking Act.ⁱⁱⁱ
- 7) Thailand has partnered with the United Nations to address Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), including an initiative with UNHCR to conduct SGBV prevention activities targeting different groups including men and boys at nine temporary shelters on the Thai-Myanmar border. For urban refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR provides medical and psychosocial care for SGBV survivors and an emergency telephone hotline.^{iv}
- 8) In 2021, the Coordination Center for Trafficking Victims (CCTV) was established to coordinate victim protection, legal consultation, and provide support for human trafficking victims. In 2022, Thailand implemented the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to enhance the effectiveness of victim protection and assistance for trafficking and forced labor victims, ensuring that all efforts are victim-centered and services are friendly to the victims.^v
- 9) In 2023, Thailand launched the Women's Development Action Plan 2023–2027 to Promote Gender Equality in Thailand. This comprehensive national strategy aimed to advance gender equality and empower women and girls across all sectors of society. The Action Plan built upon the previous Women's Development Strategy 2017–2021 and aligned with the Beijing Declaration and Sustainable Development Goal 5. Overall, the Action Plan envisions a society where all women and girls are treated fairly, protected from all forms of violence, and empowered to participate fully and equally in all aspects of life.^{vi}
- 10) On 30 December 2025, an amendment to Thailand's Criminal Code entered into force, criminalizing sexual harassment. The new law aims to amend the previous absence of a specific legal provision and definition addressing sexual harassment and technology-facilitated gender-based violence.^{vii} The law is intended to protect people of all genders, reflecting the reality that sexual harassment affects women and girls disproportionately, but can also target men and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.^{viii}
- 11) In an effort to counter the effect child marriage and young pregnancies have on access to education for women and girls, the Royal Thai Government has enacted the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2016 and Ministerial Regulation on the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2018. Notably, Article 7 emphasizes that institutions must not expel pregnant students, unless the student wishes to transfer to another institution.^{ix}
- 12) During the previous UPR cycle, Thailand supported several recommendations aimed at taking concrete action to protect women and children and prevent various forms of violence, such as: **51.45** (Fiji); **51.124** (Malaysia); **51.128** (Kyrgyzstan); **51.129** (Canada); **51.134** (Bulgaria); **51.136** (India); **51.138** (Dominican Republic); **51.139**

(Latvia); **51.140** (Senegal); **51.141** (Tunisia); **51.142** (Zambia); **51.143** (Italy); **51.158** (Turkmenistan); and **52.27** (Ecuador), among others.^x

Concerns

- 13) Thailand has remained on the Tier 2 watch list in the Trafficking in Persons Report, indicating that it does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.^{xi}
- 14) We are concerned by persistent gaps in legal protections and the enforcement of existing laws.^{xii} For example, the Gender Equality Act contains broad exceptions under Article 17, paragraph 2, based on religion or national security and does not clearly protect against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE).^{xiii} While these exceptions are under review to align with international standards^{xiv}, progress has been slow.
- 15) Another example concerns access to legal protection under the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act 2007, in which domestic violence is defined as “harm on a family member's physical, mental or health condition,” excluding sexual abuse and other forms of violence. These definitions do not adequately cover all individuals within a family, such as non-spouses and those living outside the household, raising concerns about access and enforcement of existing laws.^{xv} Specific vulnerable groups, including ethnic women, women with disabilities, refugee women, transgender women, and women human rights defenders, face compounded violence due to discrimination and gender disparities.^{xvi}
- 16) We are concerned by the rising reports of domestic violence, particularly against women, in Thailand. Reports of domestic violence tripled from 2021 to 2022.^{xvii} Thai Government statistics recorded over 15,700 domestic violence cases in 2022, although experts believe that many cases go unreported.^{xviii} The Department of Women’s Affairs and Family Development supported 8,702 victims between 2020 and 2023.^{xix}
- 17) According to the Anti-Trafficking Division of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, a total of 1,518 victims were identified between 2020 and 2024.^{xx} However, legal provisions requiring most foreign victims to remain in shelters for the duration of legal proceedings continue to deter victims from reporting their exploitation.^{xxi}
- 18) We are concerned with the prevalence of child marriage and young pregnancies in Thailand. 1 in 5 young women in Thailand were married in childhood.^{xxii} The average adolescent birth rate is higher than the regional average, at 50 births per 1000 females aged 15-19.^{xxiii} In particular, we are concerned with the effect child marriage and young pregnancies have on access to education for women and girls. To counter these effects, the Royal Thai Government has enacted the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2016 and Ministerial Regulation on the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2018. Notably, Article 7 emphasizes that institutions must not expel pregnant students, unless the student wishes to transfer to another institution.
- 19) Research suggests that early marriage is afforded more cultural significance within tribal and ethnic minority communities such as Lahu and Hmong, with surveys indicating marriages as young as 11 years old.^{xxiv} In addition, ethnic adolescents make

up a significant portion of the adolescents with repeated pregnancies.^{xxv}

- 20) In addition, many women and girls in vulnerable situations, particularly those in informal or undocumented employment, face significant barriers in accessing justice and protection mechanisms. Fear of stigmatization, retaliation, loss of livelihood, or legal consequences often discourage reporting of abuse and exploitation. Language barriers, limited legal awareness, and lack of trust in institutions further compound their exclusion. These factors contribute to a cycle of invisibility and underreporting, hindering effective protection and accountability

Recommendations:

- 21) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government amend the Gender Equality Act to remove exemptions under Article 17 that permit discrimination based on SOGIE. We further recommend strengthening evidentiary and procedural safeguards by revising police, prosecutorial and judicial guidelines in line with international human rights standards, combating gender stereotypes, and ensuring survivor-centred, trauma-informed processes, including specialized SGBV units and increased numbers of trained female officers and interpreters.^{xxvi}
- 22) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government expand and adequately fund State-run emergency shelters, long-term safe housing, and trauma informed medical, psychosocial and counselling services, and allocate dedicated funding for survivor assistance.^{xxvii}
- 23) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government acknowledge sexual and psychological abuse as elements of domestic violence by expanding its legal definition under the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act 2007, while adding further protections for con-spouses and family living outside the household.
- 24) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government strengthen its efforts to address human trafficking by fully implementing the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Case Management and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor or Services (2022), to enhance coordination and ensure victim-centered support.^{xxviii}
- 25) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government fully implement key provisions of the Prevention and Solution of Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, including its commitment to comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). This includes ensuring young people's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, and their meaningful participation in the development and implementation of related policies.^{xxix}
- 26) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government ensure the effective distribution and implementation of the Office of the Basic Education Commission's (OBEC) Student Protection Center guidelines across all schools under by the Ministry of Education. These guidelines aim to prevent and respond to sexual abuse, violence, and other injustices within the educational system, while protecting other vulnerable groups, including neglected children, pregnant students, and children with mental health needs.^{xxx}

Tribal People and Ethnic Minorities

27) We commend the Royal Thai Government on the adoption of the Act on Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups in September 2025, which affirms the principles of equality and non-discrimination, prohibits defamation and hate speech against ethnic groups, and guarantees a range of human rights. These include the preservation of languages, traditions and cultural practices; access to community-led education, public services and welfare; and the rights to land and natural resources. The Act promotes the participation of ethnic groups in decisions that affect their lives, including through the establishment of a representative council tasked with contributing to policymaking.^{xxxii} This Act effectively responds to the following recommendations supported by Thailand during the previous UPR cycle: **51.179** (Nepal); **51.180** (Turkey); **52.72** (Peru); and **52.77** (Romania).^{xxxii}

Concerns:

28) Gaps remain within the Act on Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups. The Act does not explicitly recognise Indigenous Peoples as distinct from ethnic groups or minorities. This distinction is essential to acknowledge their deep connection to lands and resources as well as their legal rights to identity, language, culture, and intellectual property. It also provides a vital basis for implementation in line with international human rights law, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which the Royal Thai Government endorsed in 2007.^{xxxiii}

29) Many indigenous people, particularly elders and those from hill tribes, face challenges acquiring Thai citizenship and supporting documentation.^{xxxiv} While Akha and Lahu ethnic groups are recognized by the government, many struggle to obtain citizenship cards and access associated rights, including education and healthcare. Thailand has a registered stateless population of more than half a million – one of the largest globally – primarily from Indigenous ethnic minorities in border regions. An unknown number of unregistered stateless persons face even greater barriers to basic rights including education, work and healthcare.^{xxxv}

30) We are concerned by the cultural exploitation of Indigenous and tribal peoples, particularly through unethical tourism practices involving Kayan women, often referred to as “long-neck Karen.” Women wearing traditional brass rings around their necks, are frequently portrayed as tourist attractions. This practice has persisted from the colonial era, through the arrival of Kayan refugees in the 1980s^{xxxvi}, and continues today. Reports describe enclosed communities with limited resources and restricted mobility, where access is controlled through entrance fees, raising concerns of exploitation akin to a “human zoo.”^{xxxvii}

Recommendations:

31) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government explicitly recognize Indigenous Peoples as distinct from ethnic groups or minorities, in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which The Royal Thai Government endorsed in 2007.^{xxxviii}

32) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government improve how ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, and stateless individuals might access official government documentation and identification, minimize wait periods and easing burdens of proof

for citizenship.

- 33) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government fully implement key guarantees of the Act on Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups, with particular focus on preserving tribal and ethnic languages and ensuring access to community-led education within the formal national curriculum.
- 34) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government enact protections against cultural exploitation, including that of Kayan women, including measures that ensure economic stability and respect for tribal practices.

Migrant and Refugee Children and Workers

- 35) We commend the Royal Thai Government on establishing a robust system to manage and regulate migration, while recognizing the need for strengthened enforcement, recovery from COVID-19, and responses to the ongoing political and social instability in Myanmar.^{xxxix}
- 36) We commend the Royal Thai Government for ensuring equal and non-discriminatory protection for all workers through the Labor Protection Act 1998 and its subsequent amendments. The Act establishes minimum standards for the protection of workers, including vulnerable groups, women, and children. Female migrant workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in the formal sector have access to basic labour protections similar to Thai workers, including social security, healthcare, maternity leave, and the minimum wage.^{xl}
- 37) We also congratulate the Royal Thai Government's withdrawal of its reservation to Article 22 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in August 2024.^{xli} This article guarantees that refugee children, whether accompanied or not, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance. By withdrawing the reservation, the Royal Thai Government committed to promoting children's rights based on non-discrimination and the "best interests of the child".
- 38) The Royal Thai Government supported several recommendations regarding the protection of migrants, particularly children and workers. These recommendations include **51.126** (Kuwait); **51.126** (Lao People's Democratic Republic); **51.154** (Lebanon); **51.190** (Kyrgyzstan); and **51.14** (Morocco); **51.15** (Chile); **51.104** (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); **51.181** (Nigeria); **51.183** (Paraguay); **51.184** (Sri Lanka); **51.186** (Turkey); and **51.189** (Colombia), concerning workers. We encourage the Royal Thai Government to ensure their implementation.^{xlii}

Concerns:

- 39) Despite the robust system in place to manage and regulate migration, inconsistent enforcement has resulted in high levels of undocumented migration and increased risks of labour rights violations. Disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic and political upheaval in Myanmar have further exacerbated these inconsistencies, increasing the vulnerability of migrant workers.^{xliii}
- 40) Members of our coalition found that fear of arrest from lack of documentation remained persistent among young migrants and refugees. Any engagement with Thai police held

a risk of arrest or deportation without proper documentation, including passports or “pink cards” which are often difficult and costly to obtain. Those without documentation experience restricted movement akin to confinement.^{xliv} Migrants have reported arrests during the application process and students have described escalating fear of arrest while attending schools.

- 41) In 2019, Thailand had between 300,000 and 400,000 migrant children.^{xlv} Access to stable, recognized education is a major concern for them. While Thailand’s “Education for All” (EFA) policy has guaranteed 15 years of free basic education to all children regardless of nationality or legal status since 2005, approximately 27% of migrant children remain outside the formal school system as of 2024.^{xlvi} Discriminatory legal, financial, and linguistic barriers systematically deny migrant and undocumented children their fundamental right to education, forcing them into a state of precariousness that fuels school exclusion and exploitation.^{xlvii}
- 42) In addition, many migrant learning centers (MLC), which are operated by NGOs or religious institutions and educate nearly 27% of migrant children in Thailand between the ages of 3 to 18, have not yet been recognized by educational authorities. These essential learning centers, which uphold the fundamental right to learn, are being systematically targeted for closure. They are being punished for their status rather than protected for their service.^{xlviii} Thus, migrant children and youth are systematically excluded from educational opportunities and guarantees.
- 43) Migrant and refugee students report facing racial discrimination and a lack of respect from local people. Some students reported loss of professional opportunities due to a lack of a Thai National ID. Migrant and refugee students who attend Thai schools often face bullying from Thai students. There is a strong desire to be treated as equals to Thai children and to have the same educational opportunities. Children who are removed from or cannot attend formal education are often forced into underage labor to help their families.
- 44) Migrants face financial instability that affects all aspects of their lives. Migrant children report distress at seeing their parents work excessively long hours in factories for very low pay. There are reports of salary reductions and hiring discrimination against Myanmar migrant workers who do not speak Thai. This cycle of poverty limits access to healthcare and education, and places significant strain on families.
- 45) Migrant workers are vulnerable to debt, trafficking, and illegal working conditions. Migrant workers in Thailand are subject to payment of recruitment fees and related costs, which have increased significantly due to COVID-19 and the political situation in Myanmar. One survey found that 70% of migrant workers had to borrow money to pay recruitment fees and related costs. 33% of migrant workers from Myanmar earn less than minimum wage. 35% of migrant workers who earned below the minimum wage struggled with expenses exceeding their income and have had to borrow money for basic necessities. Myanmar migrant workers are required to transfer 25% of their salary to the Myanmar government through official banking channels. Migrant workers who are unable to comply, risk losing their regular status in Thailand or can be banned from regular labour migration in the future.^{xlix}
- 46) As instability in Myanmar continues, a 2024 conscription law affecting an estimated 14 million individuals has driven internal displacement and cross-border movement. Many

Myanmar migrant workers continue to move to Thailand in search of improved economic opportunities and to escape conflict and conscription.¹

- 47) Myanmar migrant youth living in Thailand remain traumatized by the situation in their country, often reporting experiences of military violence including the bombing of villages, burning down of houses and monasteries, and killing of students. Many feel they have lost their "dreams and future" following the 2021 political developments and express a desperate desire for peace so they can return home. However, ongoing fear of deportation to life-threatening conditions contributes to a widespread sense of hopelessness and sadness, keeping children and young people in constant psychological and emotional distress.
- 48) Migrant woman face barriers to accessing gender-based violence support services in Thailand. Fragmented systems, legal barriers, and insufficient outreach often leave survivors without timely support.^{li}

Recommendations:

- 49) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention) and its 1967 Protocol, aligning its national legislation with the principles, provisions, and basic minimum standards of the Convention.
- 50) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government ensure the consistent enforcement and implementation of its migration systems, ranging from labour to anti-trafficking, thereby reducing incidents of undocumented migrants and risk of rights violations.
- 51) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government ensure all children and youth have access to quality education in line with its "Education for All" (EFA) policy, and recognize migrant learning centers (MLCs) as key contributors to addressing educational and linguistic barriers that limit migrant children's access to the formal education system.
- 52) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government remove immigration and refugee-protection barriers by enabling migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees to report sexual and gender-based violence without fear of arrest or deportation; reform the National Screening Mechanism, and adopt legislation recognizing and protecting asylum seekers and refugees.^{lii}
- 53) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government ratify the Convention on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, 2019, and engage with the International Labor Organization (ILO) to assess its alignment with national laws and inform consideration by relevant agencies.^{liii}
- 54) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government create a stronger system of cross-sector collaboration and survivor-centered approaches to tackling GBV among migrant and refugee populations.^{liv}

Climate Responsibilities

- 55) Thailand is ranked 9th as the country most affected by the impact of climate change in

the last 20 years (2000-2019), both in terms of human fatalities and direct economic losses.^{lv} This period alone witnessed 137 natural disasters with environmental degradation continuing to escalate.

- 56) We commend the Royal Thai Government on its commitments to international conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). These efforts have demonstrated a commitment to the inclusion of local voices and the integration of local knowledge, ensuring that various stakeholders are engaged and that measures are culturally appropriate.^{lvi}
- 57) We further commend the Royal Thai Government for the development of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which aims to provide a comprehensive framework to intergrate climate change adaption into sectoral and local planning. The Plan also informs domestic budget allocation and guides international support to address adaptation needs and priorities.^{lvii}
- 58) The Royal Thai Government has promoted women's participation in environmental and natural resource management as part of broader efforts to address climate change and reduce disaster risks, in line with recommendations from the last UPR cycle [**51.60** (Fiji); **51.61** (Maldives); **51.62** (Indonesia); and **51.63** (Costa Rica)].^{lviii} The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has established Protected Area Committees (PAC) across 155 locations nationwide, supporting women's leadership in environmental governance. Women are further supported through platforms for knowledge exchange, capacity building, and addressing sector specific barriers. Furthermore, the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development has collaborated with the Department of Climate Change and Environment to integrate gender perspectives into climate change action.^{lix}

Concerns:

- 59) We are concerned by the disconnect between modern environmental and agricultural practices with deeply held philosophies and cultural values in Thailand, particularly the King of Thailand's philosophy of sufficiency economy, which emphasizes moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity.^{lx} The continued use and misuse of plastics, pesticides, and chemical fertilizers undermines these principles.
- 60) Agriculture in Thailand employs over 30% of the workforce and contributes significantly to the country's gross domestic product. The widespread and poorly regulated use of pesticides poses risks to the health of farmers, their families, the broader population, including children, and the environment.^{lxi} Expanding urbanization and export demand have further increased reliance on fertilizers and pesticides, contributing to environmental degradation and health concerns. Agrochemicals continue to pollute rivers, lakes and groundwater.^{lxii}
- 61) Thailand lacks a comprehensive strategy for developing sustainable farming systems, which are necessary to realize profitable and eco-friendly farms. As Thailand increasingly faces climate crisis, production damage, and economic loss for farmers, alternative solutions for driving sustainable farming are needed. Farmers who undertake sustainable agriculture practices are left without support; particularly economic support such as targeted credit programs, price support programs, tax reduction.^{lxiii}

- 62) Plastic pollution remains a pressing concern in Thailand, which is among the world's largest contributor to ocean waste. Thailand is one of five countries (alongside China, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam) responsible for a significant share of global marine plastic pollution, more than the rest of the world combined.^{lxiv}
- 63) Thailand lacks a comprehensive early education curriculum on climate responsibility. While several initiatives exist through international partners and United Nations entities, including UNICEF's work with the Children and Youth Council^{lxv} and UNDP's Climate Box, further support is needed.^{lxvi} Strengthening climate awareness through education and broader public engagement remains essential to achieving Thailand's climate ambitions.

Recommendations:

- 64) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government harmonize its economic and environmental policies with deeply held and culturally significant philosophies, such as the King of Thailand's philosophy of sufficiency economy, to address key concerns around the use and misuse of plastics, pesticides, and chemical fertilizer.
- 65) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government implement key policy recommendations of the 2022 Women's Assembly, such as: 1) enhance understanding of gender-responsive disaster management by integrating or adapting lessons within the educational system from the primary level upwards, 2) promote the development of community-level evacuation plans to mitigate disaster risks and improve forecasting and early warning systems while maintaining transparency and accessibility, 3) expand channels for advice and assistance in disaster situations, such as user-friendly applications, and support the establishment of community networks to collaborate on preventing and addressing disaster-related issues, 4) allocate budgets for disaster prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation, and reduce the financial burden on those affected by disasters, and 5) campaign to raise awareness among all sectors of society about environmental issues and natural resource management, promoting the responsible use of natural resources and the adoption of alternative energy sources.^{lxvii}
- 66) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government expand support for farmers adopting sustainable agriculture practices through targeted credit schemes, price support, tax incentives, and collaborating with international partners. This would strengthen farmer groups and cooperatives, enabling more resilient and locally adaptive agricultural networks.^{lxviii}
- 67) We recommend that the Royal Thai Government expand environmental education through its curriculum across all levels to ensure it is compulsory, with particular emphasis on early education, non-formal education and the inclusion of vulnerable populations.

CONCLUSION

- 68) We appreciate the Royal Thai Government's acceptance of a significant number of recommendations from the previous cycle. While our coalition acknowledge progress in legislative and practical implementation, we urge continued efforts to address persistent challenges. Achieving these priorities remains essential for the benefit of all people in Thailand, regardless of origin, ethnicity or culture.

69) We also thank the Royal Thai Government for considering the concerns raised by civil society. Addressing the complex challenges outlined in this report requires coordinated and sustained action. We believe that the full realisation of human rights depends on collaboration between the government, civil society, and the public. As a coalition, we remain committed to doing our part to make this shared vision a reality.

ENDNOTES

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- ⁱ UPR of Thailand (3rd Cycle - 39th Session) [Thematic list of recommendations](#).
- ⁱⁱ UN OHCHR [Infographic – Thailand: Universal Periodic Review](#)
- ⁱⁱⁱ UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#)
- ^{iv} UNHCR [Thailand Sexual and Gender Based Violence](#)
- ^v UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 49)
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- ^{vii} The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). 2026. [Thailand: New sexual harassment law a step in the right direction, albeit concerns remain](#). 07 Jan 2026.
- ^{viii} Narkvichien, Montira. 2026. [Thailand criminalizes sexual harassment, including online](#). UN Women; 3 March 2026.
- ^{ix} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 43-44)
- ^x UPR of Thailand (3rd Cycle - 39th Session) [Thematic list of recommendations](#).
- ^{xi} U.S. State Department [2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Thailand](#)
- ^{xii} UN Women. [Global Database on Violence against Women and Girls: Country Profile – Thailand](#).
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- ^{xiv} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 10)
- ^{xv} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 67)
- ^{xvi} Ibid.
- ^{xvii} Petpailin, Petch. [Violence against women and children in Thailand triples in 2022](#). November 28, 2023.
- ^{xviii} <https://www.dwf.go.th/storage/77313/2dc3ce63-ad87-446f-b8c5-015f145c7905-document-6066.pdf>
- ^{xix} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 7)
- ^{xx} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 49)
- ^{xxi} U.S. State Department [2025 Trafficking in Persons Reports](#).
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- ^{xxiv} Coalition Thailand. [Report on child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings](#). 10 September 2018.
- ^{xxv} Ibid.
- ^{xxvi} The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). 2025. [Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Thailand: a Baseline Study Executive Summary](#). November 2025.
- ^{xxvii} Ibid.
- ^{xxviii} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 15)
- ^{xxix} <https://www.unicef.org/eap/press-releases/addressing-patterns-child-marriage-early-union-and-teen-pregnancy-southeast-asia>
- ^{xxx} UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 43)
- ^{xxxi} UN OHCHR South-East Asia Office. [Thailand: UN Human Rights Office welcomes new law on ethnic groups, urges recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). Bangkok (24 September 2025)
- ^{xxxii} UPR of Thailand (3rd Cycle - 39th Session) [Thematic list of recommendations](#).
- ^{xxxiii} UN OHCHR South-East Asia Office. [Thailand: UN Human Rights Office welcomes new law on ethnic groups, urges recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). Bangkok (24 September 2025)
- ^{xxxiv} Chandran, Rina. 2020. ['I waited all my life': Elderly indigenous people struggle for Thai citizenship](#). November 1, 2020.

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- xxxv UN OHCHR. [How Thailand's grassroots organizations are working to end statelessness](#). Chiang Mai, Thailand; 4 November 2022.
- xxxvi Jinranai Ismail. [Ethnic Tourism and the Kayan Long-Neck Tribe in Mae Hong Son, Thailand](#). (Page 4)
- xxxvii Ibid.
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- xxxix IOM: UN Migration. [Thailand Labour Migration Profile Recruitment and Employment Trends and Risks of Migrant Workers](#).
- xl UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#)
- xli United Nations Thailand. [UN Human Rights Office welcomes Thailand's withdrawal of the reservation on Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). 06 September 2024.
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- xliv Human Rights Watch. 2025. ["I'll Never Feel Secure" Undocumented and Exploited: Myanmar Nationals in Thailand](#). July 14, 2025.
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- xlvi Kathleen Tereposky. 2025. [Myanmar children continue to fight for their right to education in Thailand](#). April 22, 2025.
- xlvii Save the Children. 2026. [Survey Report: Education on the edge: Access to education for conflict-displaced and migrant children along the Thailand-Myanmar Border](#). 20 Jan 2026.
- xlviii Kathleen Tereposky. 2025. [Myanmar children continue to fight for their right to education in Thailand](#). April 22, 2025.
- xlix IOM: UN Migration. [Thailand Labour Migration Profile Recruitment and Employment Trends and Risks of Migrant Workers](#). (Page 9)
- l IOM: UN Migration. [Thailand Labour Migration Profile Recruitment and Employment Trends and Risks of Migrant Workers](#). (Page 8)
- li UN Women. Asia and the Pacific. [Addressing gender-based violence, a focus at regional migration symposium](#). 20 December 2024.
- lii The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). 2025. [Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Thailand: a Baseline Study Executive Summary](#). November 2025.
- liii UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#)
- liv UN Women. Asia and the Pacific. [Addressing gender-based violence, a focus at regional migration symposium](#). 20 December 2024.
- lv UNFCCC. [Thailand's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#) November 2023.
- lvi [Conservation Policies in Thailand: Protecting Biodiversity and Endangered Species](#) Nov 29, 2024 | Environmental Policy, Generis Incorporation, Thailand.
- lvii UNFCCC. [Thailand's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#) November 2023.
- lviii UPR of Thailand (3rd Cycle - 39th Session) [Thematic list of recommendations](#).
- lix UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 76)
- lx Prasopchoke Mongsawad. 2010. [The Philosophy Of The Sufficiency Economy: A Contribution To The Theory Of Development](#). Asia-Pacific Development Journal. Vol. 17, No. 1, June 2010.
- lxi Wisanti Laohaudomchok, et. al. 2020. [Pesticide use in Thailand: Current situation, health risks, and gaps in research and policy](#). Human And Ecological Risk Assessment: An International Journal. 10 August 2020.
- lxii Reyes Tirado, et. al. 2008. [Use of agrochemicals in Thailand and its consequences for the environment](#). Greenpeace Research Laboratories Technical Note. February 2008.
- lxiii Agriculture Institute. [Thailand's Agricultural Trade Reforms: A Focus on Sustainability](#). September, 2025.
- lxiv National Geographic. [Beyond recycling: plastics in Thailand get a new life cycle](#).
- lxv UNICEF. [Thailand Impact Report 2024](#).
- lxvi <https://climate-box.com/>
- lxvii UN Women [Review of Thailand's Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (Page 78)
- lxviii Agriculture Institute. [Thailand's Agricultural Trade Reforms: A Focus on Sustainability](#). September, 2025.

**United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Thailand – 53rd Session (November 2026)**

ANNEX 1

SUBMITTING ORGANIZATIONS:



<http://www.ipango.org>
84 Presentation Way, New Windsor, NY 12553, USA
ipa.ngo.rep@gmail.com ;
programmes@ipango.org

The [International Presentation Association](#) is a global organization of Presentation Sisters and Presentation People from across the world, who believe in the universal value of human rights and speak and act in partnership with others for global justice. We have been accredited with the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) (now UN Department of Global Communications) since 1997 and with a special consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 2000. We advocate for systemic change on a global scale, working to influence policies and decisions that align with our mission to uphold human rights, promote social and environmental justice, and address the needs of marginalized communities.”



<https://fmsi.ngo/en/>
Piazzale Marcellino
Champagnat 2, 00144, Rome,
Italy Rue de Vermont 37, 1202.
Genève, Switzerland
Dzawadzky@fms.it

The [Marist International Solidarity Foundation \(FMSI\)](#) is an international organization promoted by the Marist Brothers, present in 80 countries. FMSI has 18 years of experience working in the field of international solidarity, advocating for children's rights especially in the field of education. It works at the international level, participating in the UN human rights mechanisms in collaboration with other organizations with similar interests. It has been accredited by ECOSOC since 2011.



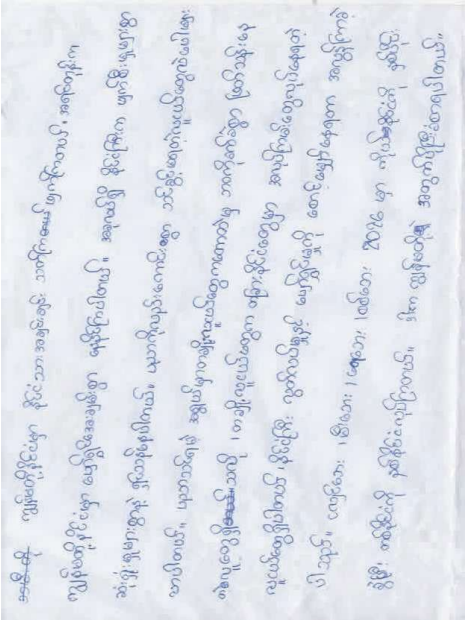
<https://www.olcgs.org/gsjjp/>
37-39 Rue de Vermont, P.O.
Box 104 - 1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland
taskila.n@gsjip.org

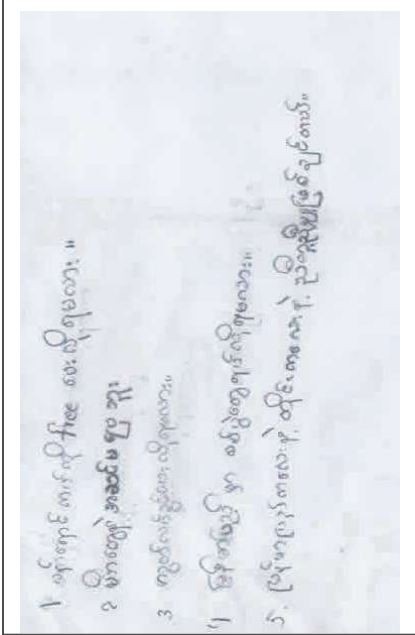
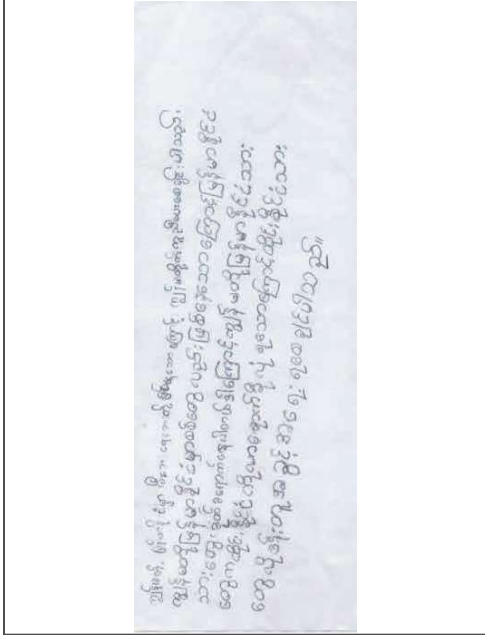
[Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd](#): An NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 1996, with official representation in New York and Geneva, active in 67 countries, and advances human dignity with a focus on the rights and empowerment of women and children.

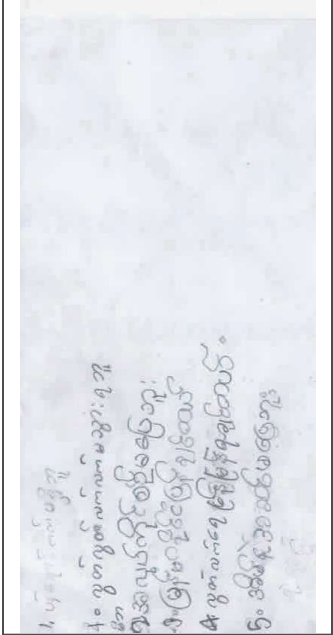
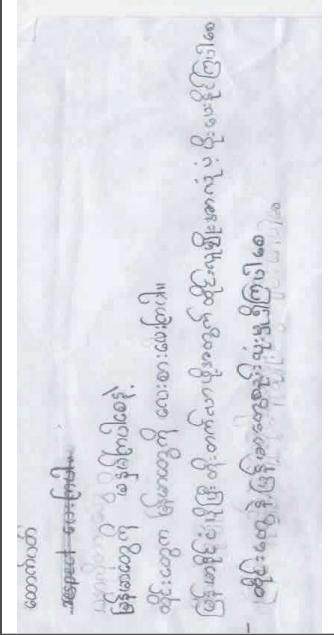
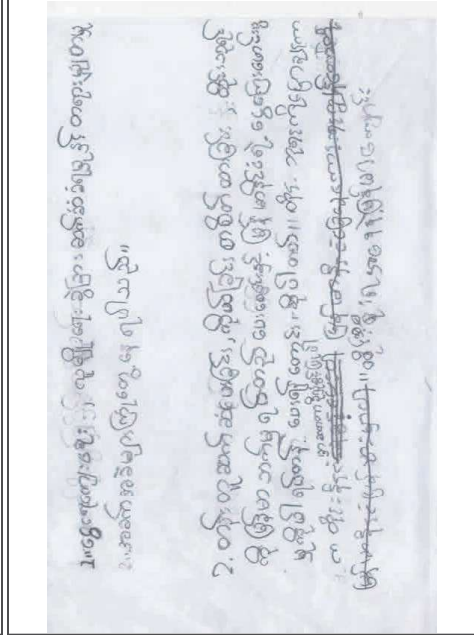
MYANMAR CHILDREN VOICES

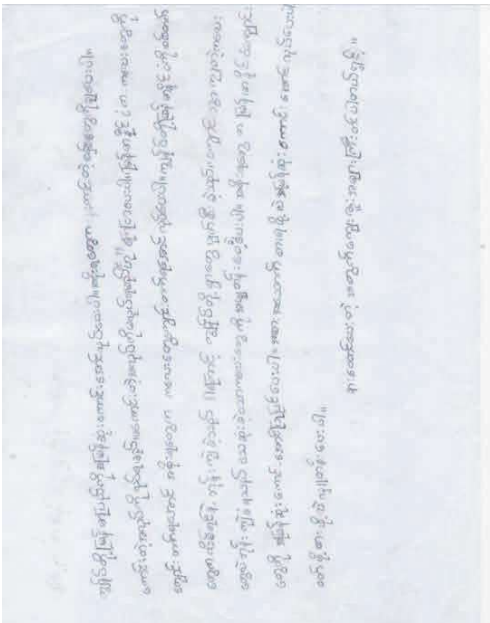
Thailand

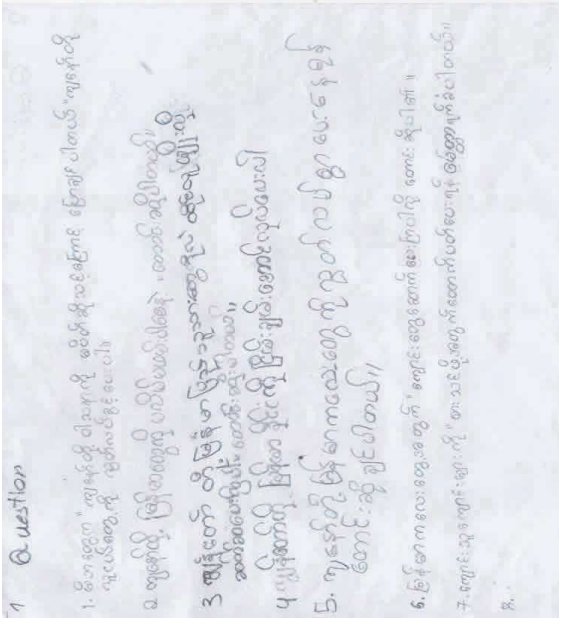
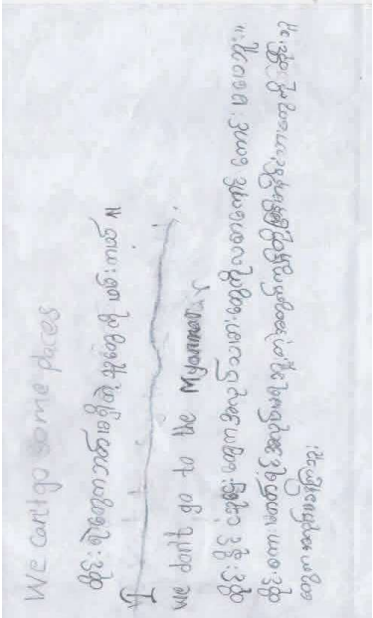
Transcription of handwritten documents in their original language (primarily Burmese, with some English as written) and their corresponding English translations.

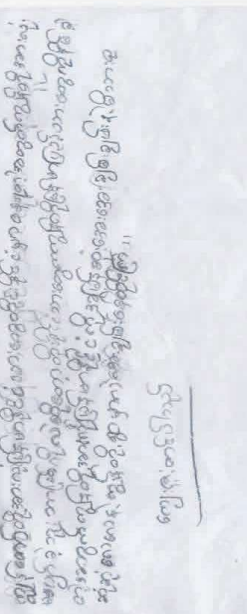
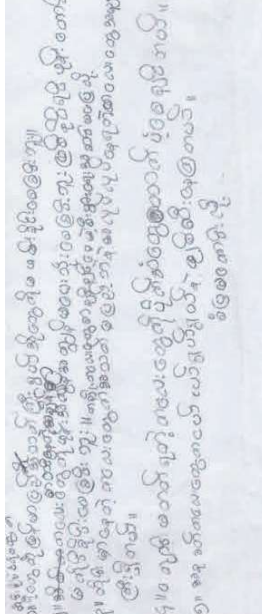
File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>အစ်မတို့ ကျွန်မတို့နိုင်ငံမှာ နိုင်ငံသားအခွင့်အရေး သက်ရောက်မှု ပျက်ကွက်နေပါတယ်။ အရင်တုန်းက ကျွန်မတို့နိုင်ငံမှာ ပျော်ရွှင်အေးချမ်းစွာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြပါတယ်။ အခုလိုမျိုး နိုင်ငံရေးမှာ ပျက်စီးမှုများစွာ ဆုံးရှုံးမှုများစွာနဲ့ ရင်ဆိုင်နေရပါတယ်။ ပညာရေးလည်း ကောင်းစွာ သင်ကြားခွင့်မရတဲ့ လူငယ်တွေလည်း အများကြီး ရှိပါတယ်။ ပညာရေးမရှိတဲ့ အရွယ်မှာ လူငယ်တွေက ကောင်းတဲ့ ဘက်ကို ဆက်သွယ်မှု ဖြတ်တောက်နေတဲ့ လူငယ်တွေ ရှိသလို၊ တချို့လူငယ်တွေက တခြားနိုင်ငံတွေမှာ အလုပ်ကြမ်းတွေ လုပ်နေရတဲ့ လူငယ်တွေ ရှိပါတယ်။ နိုင်ငံခြား လွတ်လပ်မှုနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်မှုကို စောင့်မျှော်နေရတာ အလွန်ကြာခဲ့ပါပြီ။ လောဘ၊ မောဟ၊ ဒေါသ၊ မာန်မာန ၂၀၂၁ မှာ ကိုယ်ကျိုးအတ္တကို ရှေ့တန်းတင်ပြီး တစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးကို ဒုက္ခပေးခဲ့ပါတယ်။ ဒါဟာ ကျွန်မတို့အတွက် ပိုပြီးတော့ ခံစားရပါတယ်။</p>	<p>Our citizenship rights are failing in our country. In the past, we lived happily and peacefully. Now, we are facing many ruins and losses in politics. There are many young people who do not have the opportunity to study well. While lacking education, there are youth whose connections to a good future are cut off, and some youth have to do hard labor in other countries. We have been waiting for freedom and happiness abroad for a long time. In 2021, greed, delusion, anger, and pride were prioritized over self-interest, causing suffering to the whole country. This makes us suffer even more.</p>

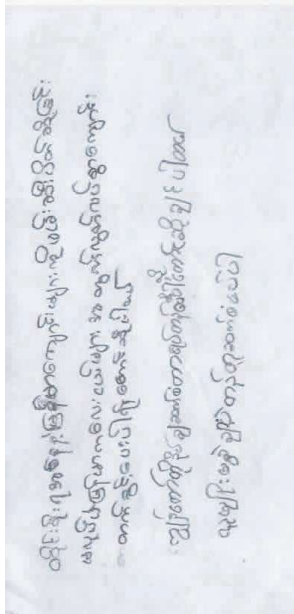
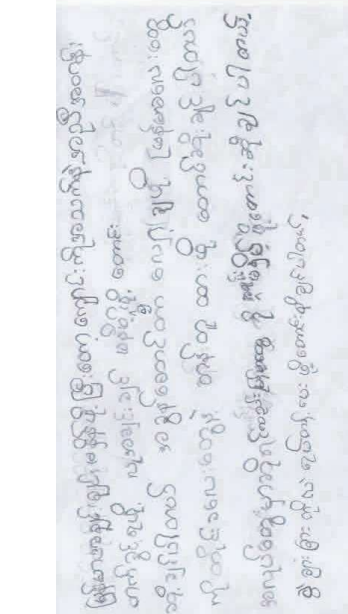
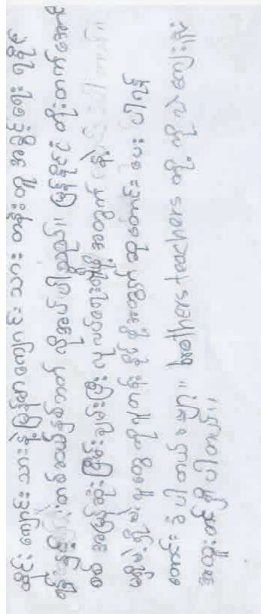
File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>၁။ မိဘက ကို Free ပေးလို့ ရမလား။ ။ ၂။ မိဘတွေ အဆင်မပြေဘူး။ ၃။ လွတ်လပ်ခွင့် ပေးလို့ ရမလား။ ။ ၄။ မြန်မာပြည်မှာ စစ်ပွဲတွေ ရပ်လို့ ရမလား။ ။ ၅။ မြန်မာကလေးနဲ့ ထိုင်းကလေးနဲ့ ညီအစ်ကိုလို ဖြစ်ချင်တယ်။ ။</p>	<p>1. Can we have free SIM cards? 2. Parents are having a hard time. 3. Can you give us freedom? 4. Can the wars in Myanmar stop? 5. I want Myanmar children and Thai children to be like brothers.</p>
	<p>ကျွန်မတို့ မြန်မာပြည်မှာ စီးပွားရေးတွေ မကောင်းသောကြောင့် ကျွန်မတို့ကို ကူညီစေချင်ပါသည်။ ကျွန်မတို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှာ စစ်တွေလည်း ဖြစ်နေသောကြောင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတွေ ဒုက္ခရောက်နေပါတယ်။ ဒါကြောင့် ကျွန်မတို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတွေက ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံကို လာရောက်ခိုလှုံရသောကြောင့် ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံသားတွေလို တန်းတူ အခွင့်အရေး ရစေချင်ပါသည်။ ။</p>	<p>Because the economy is not good in Myanmar, I want you to help us. Because there are wars in our country, Myanmar citizens are in trouble. Therefore, since we have come to seek refuge in Thailand, I want us to have equal rights like Thai citizens.</p>

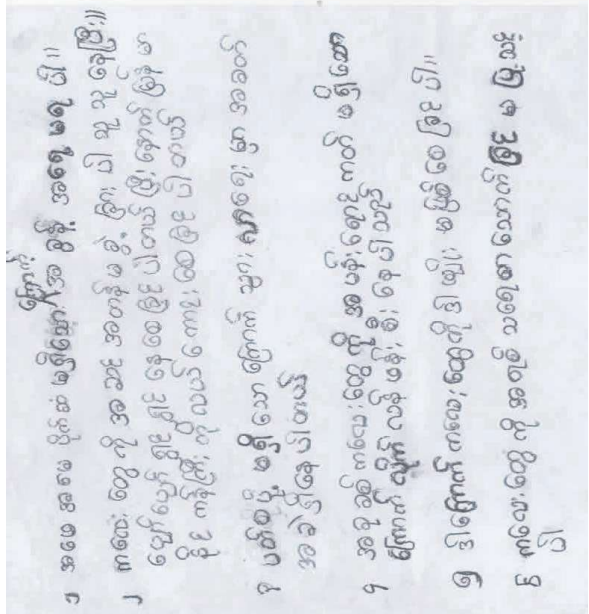
File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>၁။ ပတ်စပို့ မရှိဘူး။ ၂။ လွတ်လပ်လပ် သွားလို့ မရဘူး။ ၃။ အလုပ်ကိုင် အဆင်မပြေဘူး။ ၄။ မြန်မာပြည် ပြန်ချင်တယ်။ ၅။ လွတ်လပ်ရေး အမြန်ရချင်တယ်။ ၆။ အိမ်မှာ အဆင်မပြေဘူး။</p>	<p>1. I don't have a passport. 2. I can't go around freely. 3. Employment is not going well. 4. I want to go back to Myanmar. 5. I want independence/freedom soon. 6. Things are not good at home.</p>
	<p>respect ပေးကြပါ။ မြန်မာတွေကို မနှိမ်ကြပါနဲ့။ ထိုင်းတွေက မြန်မာတွေကို လေးစားပေးကြပါ။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ပိုပြီး တိုးတက်လာဖို့အတွက် ထိုင်းလူမျိုးအားလုံး ပံ့ပိုးပေးကြပါစေ။ ထိုင်းတွေနဲ့ မြန်မာတွေ စည်းလုံးလုံးပူးပေါင်းကြပါစေ။</p>	<p>Please give respect. Do not look down on Myanmar people. Thai people, please respect Myanmar people. May all Thai people support Myanmar to become more developed. May there be unity between Thais and Myanmar people.</p>
	<p>၁။ ငွေရေးကြေးရေး၊ လူမျိုးရေး ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံခံရမှုနှင့် တရားမျှတမှု။ ၂။ အခက်အခဲများစွာ ကြုံတွေ့နေရပါသည်။ ၃။ တန်းတူ ဆက်ဆံပေးခြင်း၊ ကိုယ်ချင်းစာစိတ် ထားခြင်း၊ ထိုင်းသူဌေးကို မြန်မာဘက်မှ ရပ်တည်ပေးစေချင်နှင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲ့ ငွေကြေးဖောင်းပွမှုကို ရပ်တန့်ပေးရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။ ထိုင်းအစိုးရကို ပြောချင်တာက ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံမှာ အေးချမ်းစွာ နေထိုင်ခွင့်</p>	<p>1. Financial and racial discrimination and justice. 2. We are facing many difficulties. 3. I request equal treatment, empathy, and for Thai employers to stand by the Myanmar's side, and to stop the inflation of Myanmar's currency. What I want to tell the Thai government is that I want us to have the right to live peacefully in Thailand. I want Myanmar schools to be official/legal.</p>

File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	ရရှိစေချင်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာကျောင်းများ တရားဝင် ဖြစ်စေချင်ပါသည်။	
	<p>ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ မြန်မာပြည်ကို အမြန်ဆုံး ကောင်းအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ။ အပြစ်မဲ့သူတွေကို ကောင်းတဲ့ အလုပ်ကို လုပ်ပေးပါ။ ကောင်းတဲ့ အကျယ်ချုပ် လုပ်ရမည်။ "မကောင်းတဲ့ အုပ်ချုပ်မှုကို လုပ်ရမည်" လို့ မပြောပေးပါနဲ့။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံက ကလေးတွေကို ကျောင်းတက်ရအောင် အစိုးရတွေက ကလေးတွေ ကျောင်းတက်ရအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို စစ်တပ်တွေက အိမ်တွေမီးရှို့၊ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းတွေ၊ ဒါကြောင့် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ရွာတွေ ပျက်စီးခဲ့သည်။ ကျောင်းသွားတဲ့ကလေးတွေလည်း ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းမှာ သေဆုံးခဲ့သော ကလေးတွေကို အမျှတန်း ပေးဝေပေးပါ။ အစိုးရတွေက မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ကျောင်းတွေကို အမြန်ဆုံး ကောင်းအောင် ပြုပြင်ပေးပါ။ အစားအသောက် စားရဖို့ အမြန်ဆုံး ကောင်းအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ။ ဝတ်ဖို့ စားဖို့ လူ့ဒါန်းပေးပါ။ နားထောင်ပေးတဲ့အတွက် ကျေးဇူးအများကြီး တင်ပါတယ်ရှင်။</p>	<p>Please make our Myanmar better as soon as possible. Do good for innocent people. There should be good detention (house arrest). Do not say "we must do bad governance." Governments, please make it so children from Myanmar can go to school. In our Myanmar, the military burned houses and monasteries; that is why our villages were destroyed. Please share merits for the children who died in monasteries while going to school. Governments, please repair the schools in Myanmar to be good as soon as possible. Please make it better so we have food to eat soon. Please donate clothes and food. Thank you very much for listening.</p>

File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
 <p>1. Question</p> <p>1. မိဘတွေက ကျွန်တော်တို့ ပါလာတာကို မပိတ်ဆို့သင့်ကြောင်း ပြောချင်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ လူငယ်တွေကို လွတ်လပ်ခွင့် ပေးပါ။ ၂။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာတွေကို မဖမ်းဆီးပါနဲ့။ တောင်းဆိုပါတယ်။ ၃။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာပြည်မှ သွားလာခွင့်ရရန် ထိုင်းလူမျိုးလို ဆက်ဆံပေးပါ။ ၄။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို ငြိမ်းချမ်းအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ။ ၅။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာကလေးတွေကို လွတ်လပ်စွာ ပေးနေရန် တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ ၆။ မြန်မာကလေးတွေအတွက် ကျောင်းတွေ ဆောက်ပေးကြပါလို့ တောင်းဆို၏။ ၇။ ကျောင်းသုံးကျောင်းများ၏ စာသင်ဖို့အတွက် ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန် မေတ္တာရပ်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။</p>	<p>Question ၁။ မိဘတွေက ကျွန်တော်တို့ ပါလာတာကို မပိတ်ဆို့သင့်ကြောင်း ပြောချင်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ လူငယ်တွေကို လွတ်လပ်ခွင့် ပေးပါ။ ၂။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာတွေကို မဖမ်းဆီးပါနဲ့။ တောင်းဆိုပါတယ်။ ၃။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာပြည်မှ သွားလာခွင့်ရရန် ထိုင်းလူမျိုးလို ဆက်ဆံပေးပါ။ ၄။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို ငြိမ်းချမ်းအောင် လုပ်ပေးပါ။ ၅။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာကလေးတွေကို လွတ်လပ်စွာ ပေးနေရန် တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ ၆။ မြန်မာကလေးတွေအတွက် ကျောင်းတွေ ဆောက်ပေးကြပါလို့ တောင်းဆို၏။ ၇။ ကျောင်းသုံးကျောင်းများ၏ စာသင်ဖို့အတွက် ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန် မေတ္တာရပ်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။</p>	<p>Question 1. I want to say that parents should not be prohibited from bringing us. Give us youth freedom. 2. Please do not arrest our Myanmar people. I request this. 3. Please treat us like Thai people so we can travel from Myanmar. 4. Please make our Myanmar peaceful. 5. I want to request to let our Myanmar children live freely. 6. I request that schools be built for Myanmar children. 7. I request support for the teaching materials of the three schools.</p>
 <p>We can't go to some places</p> <p>ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to the Myanmar.</p> <p>ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to Myanmar. ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to Myanmar. ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to Myanmar.</p>	<p>We can't go to some places. ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to the Myanmar. ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to Myanmar. ထိုင်း ချစ်မြေကတော့ ချစ်မြေ ချစ်မြေကို ဖမ်းတယ်။ We don't go to Myanmar.</p>	<p>We can't go to some places. Thai police arrest those who don't have (identification) cards. We don't go to Myanmar. Thai citizens do not give good salaries to workers. If you don't know the Thai language, you can't get a job; that's why Thai people don't hire us Myanmar citizens.</p>

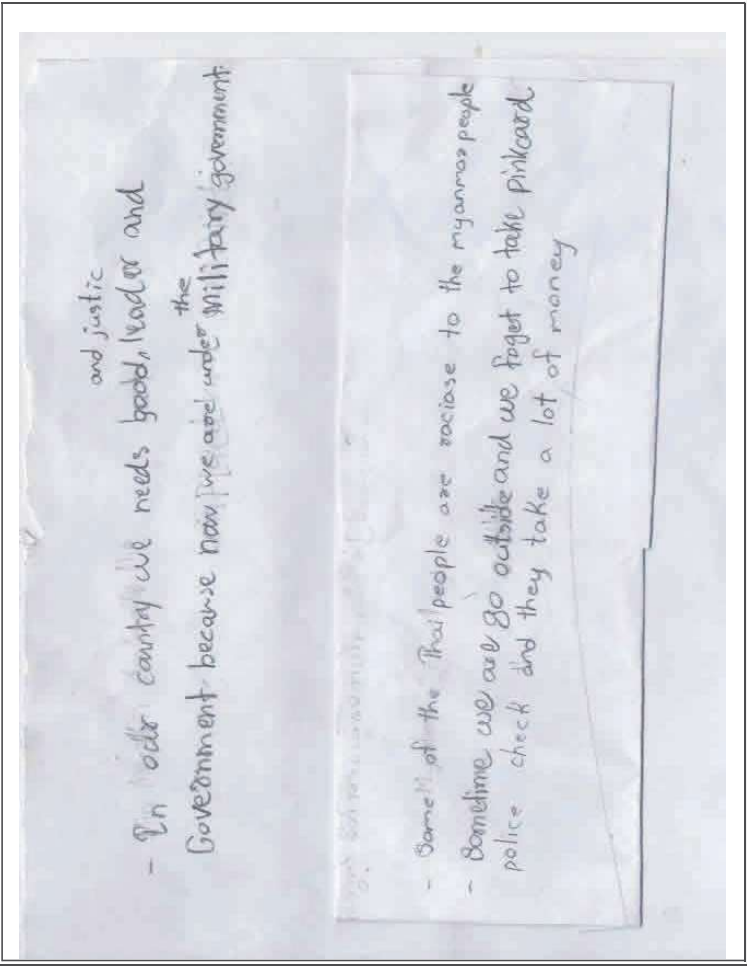
File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>ကျွန်တော်တို့ အားလုံး မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတွေဟာ ကိုယ့်နိုင်ငံမှာ နေရတာ အဆင်ပြေအောင် အားလုံး မမျှော်လင့်ရဘူး။ ဘာဖြစ်လို့လဲ ဆိုတော့ ထိုင်းနိုင်ငံက ကျွန်တော်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားတွေကို ခွဲခြား ဆက်ဆံလို့ ကျွန်တော်တို့ အားလုံး မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို အမြန်ဆုံး အေးအေးချမ်းချမ်း မိသားစု အားလုံး ပေါင်းစည်းပြီးတော့ နေထိုင်ချင်ကြပါတယ်။ ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါသည်။</p>	<p>All of us Myanmar citizens cannot expect to be comfortable living in our own country. Because Thailand discriminates against us Myanmar citizens, we all want to return to Myanmar as soon as possible and live together peacefully with all our families. Thank you.</p>
	<p>၁။ ကလေးတွေကို မြန်မာပြည် ပြန်ပို့မယ် ဆိုတာကို မဖမ်းခိုင်းစေချင်ဘူး။ ၂။ အဲဒီကလေးတွေကို ဖုန်းအကျိုးအကြောင်း မပေးဘဲ မခေါ် ခိုင်းစေချင်ဘူး။ ၃။ ပြစ်နိုင်ရင် ဖုန်းတောင်းမကိုင်ခိုင်းစေချင်ဘူး။ ၄။ တိုးတိုးနေခဲ့တဲ့ ကလေးတွေက အခုဆိုရင် ဘာမှမလုပ်ဘဲ ဟိုဒီလျှောက်သွားတာတွေ အများကြီး ရှိပါတယ်။ ၅။ နေမကောင်းဖြစ်တဲ့ ကလေးတွေကို ပိုက်ဆံတွေ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးစေချင်ပါတယ်။ ၆။ အခုဆို ကလေးတွေက ငယ်ငယ်လေးတွေပါပဲ။ မျှော်လင့်ချက်မဲ့နေကြတယ်။ စိတ်မကောင်းလို့</p>	<p>1. I do not want the children to be arrested for the purpose of sending them back to Myanmar. 2. I do not want those children to be called/contacted without a reason given via phone. If possible, I do not want them to be asked to answer the phone. 3. The children who used to stay quiet/low-key are now wandering around here and there without having anything to do. 4. I want to provide financial support (money) for the children who are unwell/sick. 5. Currently, the children are very young, and they are losing hope/becoming hopeless. Because I feel sad.</p>

File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>ထိုင်းအစိုးရ အနေနဲ့ မြန်မာကျောင်းများကို ဖမ်းဆီးပိတ်ဆို့ခြင်း မလုပ်ဘဲ မြန်မာကလေးငယ်များအတွက် လွတ်လပ်စွာ ကျောင်းတက်ခွင့် ပေးပါရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ ပြောချင်တာ တစ်ခုပဲ ရှိပါတယ်၊ တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ လူမျိုးခွဲခြားမှု မရှိဘဲ တန်းတူ ဆက်ဆံပေးပါ။</p>	<p>Regarding the Thai government, I request that you do not arrest or close Myanmar schools and allow Myanmar children to attend school freely. We only have one thing to say/request: Please treat us equally without racial discrimination.</p>
	<p>မြန်မာအစိုးရ ခေါင်းဆောင် မရှိတော့လို့ ကျောင်းကို အသက်နဲ့ အဆင့်အတန်း ထက်တူရဖို့ လူအချင်းချင်း ကြားမှာ မခွဲခြားဖို့ တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ အထူးသဖြင့် ကလေးငယ် မြန်မာကလေးတွေကို ထိုင်းကလေးတွေနဲ့ တန်းတူ ထားဖို့ တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ အလုပ်တွေမှာလည်း အရည်အချင်းတွေကို မနှိမ်ဖို့ တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။ ခွဲခြားခြင်းကိုလည်း ရပ်တန့်ပေးဖို့ တောင်းဆိုချင်ပါတယ်။</p>	<p>Because there is no leader in the Myanmar government, I want to request that school age and level be matched, and that there be no discrimination between people. Especially, I want to request that young Myanmar children be treated equally with Thai children. I also want to request not to look down on skills in jobs. I want to request an end to discrimination.</p>
	<p>ထိုင်းကျောင်းသားနဲ့ မြန်မာကျောင်းသား တန်းတူ အခွင့်အရေး ရနိုင်ဖို့နှင့် တစ်ဆယ်မှတ်တစ်ဘက် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ တိုးတက်အောင် စစ်အမြန်ဆုံး ငြိမ်းချမ်းပြီး လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ဖို့အတွက် အကူအညီ ပေးစေချင်ပါတယ်။ မရှိမရှိမဲ့ သူတွေကို</p>	<p>For Thai students and Myanmar students to have equal rights, [clarification needed on 'ten points']. I want help so that the war in Myanmar ends as soon as possible and we can work to develop the country. I request prayers so that we can donate to those who have nothing. Special thanks to the Brothers teachers.</p>

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	<p>လူဒါန်းနိုင်ဖို့အတွက် ဆုတောင်းပေးပါရန် တောင်းဆိုပါတယ်။ Brothers teachers တို့ကိုလည်း ကျေးဇူး အထူးတင်ရှိပါတယ်။</p>	
 <p>၁ အဖေ အမေ ပိုက်ဆံ မရှိသောကြောင့် အခွင့်အရေး မရပါ။ ၂။ ကလေးတွေကို အဆင့်အတန်း ခွဲခြားတာ ခံရပြီး (သူသူ ငါငါ) ပျော်ပျော်ချင်ချင် နေစေချင်ပါတယ် ပြီးနောက် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကြီးကိုလည်း ကောင်းစေချင်ပါတယ်။ ၃။ ပတ်စပို့ မရှိသောကြောင့် သွားလာရေးမှာ အခက်အခဲ ရှိနေပါတယ်။ ၄။ အခုဆို ကလေးတွေကို အခန်းရောင်ကတ် မရှိသောကြောင့် လိုက်လံ ဖမ်းဆီးနေပါသည်။ ၅။ ဒါကြောင့် ကလေးတွေကို ဒါမျိုး မဖြစ်စေချင်ပါ။ ၆။ ကလေးတွေကို အရက် သေစာ သောက်ခြင်း မပြုသင့်ပါ။</p>	<p>1. Because parents do not have money, they do not get opportunities. 2. Children are facing class discrimination; I want them all (everyone) to live happily and then I want the great country of Myanmar to be good. 3. Because there is no passport, there are difficulties in traveling. 4. Currently, because children do not have [pink] cards, they are being pursued and arrested. 5. Therefore, I do not want this to happen to children. 6. Children should not drink alcohol.</p>	

File	Original Language Transcription (Handwritten Text)	English Translation
	<p>သွားတဲ့အခါ ယူဆောင်ရတဲ့ စာရွက်စာတမ်းတွေကိုလည်း လျှော့ချပေးစေချင်ပါတယ်။ မြန်မာကျောင်းတွေကို တရားဝင် ဖြစ်ချင်ပါတယ်။ MLC ကျောင်းကိုလည်း တရားဝင် ကျောင်းဖြစ်စေချင်ပါတယ်။ ကလေးတွေ စိတ်ချစွာ စာသင်ကြားနိုင်မယ်။</p>	<p>school to be an official school as well. Then children can study with peace of mind.</p>

The following documents are primarily written in English by the authors and have been transcribed exactly as they appear, preserving the original spelling, grammar, and punctuation.



- In our country and justice we needs good leader and Government because now the under military government. - Some of the Thai people are riciase [racist] to the Myanmar people. - Sometime we are go outside and we foget [forget] to take pinkcard police check and they take a lot of money.

can we change leader

Burma children are not freedown,
in Thailand we stay normal. some time we
have money problem and family problems.

4/1/2020

can we change leader Burma children are not freedown, in Thailand we stay normal day. some time we have money problem and family problem.

1. Nabous have to be good
2. Parents have to be support to their children
3. We can't live without National card and pink card
we feel like we are not free.
parents — they don't have time to protect
to their children. we can't ride a bike card
can under 18 years old and thanks for
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We don't have opportunity in Thailand

We are heavily country with Thailand

Our country should be good and parents, the
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I have heard about the UN before. If what I am saying I now can really help our country and our people. I would be very happy. In my country citizens are killing each other. Myanmar is already destroyed. I want to go back home as soon as possible.

We need Thai pink card. I want to go freely where ever I want. Thai people are look down to Myanmar people That is.

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I am not happy here there are my family members and my friends in my home town. They are facing many difficulties. Some of my friends are in the forests because they can't stay at home anymore. I want to go back to school in Myanmar. I want to see my friends. I lost my dreams and my future. I want to go back to my home I want to be happy but military bombing villages with airplanes. There is not safety. I want to get peace in Myanmar. We are not happy to stay here in Thailand. Most of our family members and friends are still in Myanmar and facing difficulties. I am praying to get peace in my country Myanmar. People are dying every day. There are no more festivals. There is no chance to go to school. Many school has been boom and many students were killed by military. Many of our people are runing and hiding even in the bushes I want to get peace in my country and I can't wait to see my family members and friends.

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All Star Boys group

1. Treat everyone-equally from my experience, I was play football in Academy team and had a chance to elected from big professional team but it never happened because I not Thai they said I need Thai national Id card to elected, That why I fail and I don't want to happen to ours children again. I need to ours children have more opportunity to be happy.

2. When the King arrived the MLC School
- legal staying for Myanmar people. (children and Teen) Myanmar
- 10 years bath card for Myanmar student
- Factory work for Myanmar people (children's parent)
- Legal schools for Myanmar Students.
- Health care for Myanmar people (Children and their parent)

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Question-1
Group - WONHB
We need equality and humanity for the children from myanmar. In Thai school most of myanmar students got bully by Thai students, for example we want our school to be a legal school because in MLC school legal school that means we're not safe. Most of students don't have passport and if they go to school alone, they will get arrested by police. We just need freedom for the children who live in Thailand.

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Question-2
Group - WONHB
We need better education and freedom for most of burmese people don't get full of salary. Thai managers of factories cut out the burmese workers. Thai leaders don't allow to do our own bussiness. Some of burmese were born in Thailand but they can't be Thai citizenship.

Question - 2 Group - WONHB We need better education and freedom for us. We need fair because, for example in factories most of burmese people don't get full of salary. Thai managers of factories cut out the salary from burmese workers. Thai leaders don't allow to do our own bussiness. Some of burmese were born in Thailand but they can't be Thai citizenship.

1. We need more equality like the other nationalities.
2. We need more education for the Myanmar children.
3. We are staying here because of the civil war so we need more protection from the government.
4. We need more legal documentation for our people.
5. If we can ask the King of Thailand anything we would like more educational options and school for the Burmese people because the children are stuck using their phone the whole day wasting their time to learn.
6. The children are working under age because they can't attend a school.
7. Most Myanmar workers are working the whole day and getting under paid.

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1. There were need to save living lives and to study at school. another idea is burmese people are to we need passport document. In thailand have Myanmar people there were need job. because Myanmar people ^{are} to find money and. There were visiting for family and children I think Myanmar people are need to respect, kindness and love. Myanmar people are need to thank you for thai king.

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②. We want Pink card and Document. Because Thai Police are Very checking Burmese people.

- We need equal for Burmese Children.
- We want lived in Thailand. Because any people are don't have lived.
- We need respect, love, and kind for Burmese.

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Question I:

Myanmar kids and teens in Thailand face many challenges. One big problem is limited access to education, especially in Thailand, where schools for Myanmar kids and teens may be closed or less teachers and supplies. Poverty is another issue, causing some children to work instead of going to school. Many Myanmar people in Thailand feel unsafe because they have to worry about their document, especially pink card and passport.

Question II

The government can help by improving education, make sure every Burmese children can go school safely. We want our school to become legal. The government should give better school job opportunities, support from adult and the government. The government should provide free healthcare.

Question I: Myanmar kids and teens in Thailand face many challenges. One big problem is **limited access to education**, especially in Thailand, where schools for Myanmar kids and teens may be closed or less teachers and supplies. **Poverty is another issue**, causing some children to work instead of going to school. Many Myanmar people in Thailand **feel unsafe** because they have to worry about their document, especially pink card and passport.

Question II: The government can help by improving education, make sure every Burmese children can go school safely. **We want our school to become legal**. The government should give better school, job opportunities, support from adult and the government. The government should provide **free healthcare**.

1. We want teenagers people to can go to school, because some of the parents don't allow to go to school cause of the family has their a lots of problem like Money that why their children need to work at young age. all over the world.

2. We are Myanmar refugee people, We can live in our own country, cause of the military that why we have to live in Thailand. It is impossible to live without information, pink card, passport, but we want to live in Thailand without that things and freely because the information, pink card, and passport, it is too hard to get them for us. we are not in our country and also in neighbour country.

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Due to the political conflict of our country, Myanmar, we fled to Thailand to be safe. Unfortunately, the Burmese military regime does not offer passport, legal documents. That is why we are not safe anymore. Right here in Thailand, our Burmese children are deprived of education, my heart breaks up at their suffering.

We want the Thai government to give a chance to us, to make our school legal. We want freedom, democracy and standard education.

Almost all of our Burmese children have to stay in the particular room, like solitary confinement. We can not fly away, we are stuck in nightmare, affected by the violence committed by military junta. There is no sign to be the light at the end of the tunnel.

Even we can't get full opportunities we want to get the half opportunity. Freedom.

Bar 7

พวกหนูขอโอกาสได้ไหม

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พวกหนูขอโอกาสได้ไหม - Can you give me a chance?

We want freedom to be happy. If we cannot get even the human rights like Thailand citizen, we want to live, to go, to visit and to study freely. And then for documents, the process of applying documents is slow and difficult. When we applying for documents the police arrested the Myanmar people. So we want the documents to be officially can stay in Thailand. We need more education center and schools. The situation of Myanmar is very bad. We cannot live and study well. When we moved to here we want education well. We should get the education like the other children and young people. In the factories, the Myanmar people cannot get a good job. The Myanmar labors work in lower place. In conclusion, we want freedom to live in Thailand.

1. The first one is due some opportunities, we want to stay safety and good places.

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X we don't have pink card so, we can't go to the outside and we ~~may~~^{to} stay at home, I would like to stay like the Thai children we don't need to bring the pink card. We can stay free.

We would like to say the king is Most of the Myanmar are still come to Thailand so please we can stay peaceful and free, it mean without arresting (Arresting) us.

We want to get peace and
we want to go home.

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I am not happy living in Thailand. The reason is that my parents are very tired. They work for long hours and work very hard. In Myanmar, they did not have to work this hard. There are economic and financial problems. Many people do not have job. That is why we have to live in Thailand.

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1. We want to stay free in Thailand.
We don't want to be scared by Thai police.
We don't do mistakes why police are come and chase to our citizens.
Can we stay in Thailand if we don't need passport, pink card?
We want to stay same rule with Thai people.
We want to free go wherever we want.

2. In Myanmar, we want stay safe. We want best leader. We want to request to Thai government help our citizen to stay safe. And request Myanmar children to go to school free. Don't chase the Myanmar students. In Myanmar most people are died because of soldiers, guns and health. So I want to wish them to stay healthy and stay safe.

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