



THAILAND UPR IV
2026

Intersectional Feminist Perspectives: Marginalised Women, LGBTIQ+ Persons and Structural Inequalities in Thailand



Joint UPR Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review

53rd Session of the UPR Working Group



Joint UPR Submission: Intersectional Feminist Perspectives: Marginalised Women, LGBTQ+ Persons and Structural Inequalities in Thailand April 2026

Submission by

Manushya Foundation, GIRLxGIRL, Young Pride Foundation, Tamtang Foundation, LGBTQ+ Wellbeing, Intersex Thailand, Mermaid Pride, Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT), Mokeluang Rimnam, Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Indigenous Women's Association for Development (IWAD), EMPOWER Foundation, Green World Network, Sab Wai Villagers, Phichit Villagers, Ka Boe Din Villagers, the Migrant Working Group (MWG), Women Workers for Justice Group (WWJG), HomeNet Thailand, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial NoDerivatives 4.0 International Public License ("Public License"). To view a copy of this license, visit: www.manushyafoundation.org/upr-iv-intersectional-feminist

COPYRIGHT

@ManushyaFoundation2026

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS JOINT UPR SUBMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Lead: [Emilie Palamy Pradichit](#) , Manushya Foundation
Email: WeAreManushyan@manushyafoundation.org
Web: www.manushyafoundation.org

CITATION

Manushya Foundation, GIRLxGIRL, Young Pride Foundation, Tamtang Foundation, LGBTQ+ Wellbeing, Intersex Thailand, Mermaid Pride, Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT), Mokeluang Rimnam, Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms, Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT), Indigenous Women's Association for Development (IWAD), EMPOWER Foundation, Green World Network, Sab Wai Villagers, Phichit Villagers, Ka Boe Din Villagers, the Migrant Working Group (MWG), Women Workers for Justice Group (WWJG), HomeNet Thailand, and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR, (April 2026), *Joint UPR Submission: Intersectional Feminist Perspectives: Marginalised Women, LGBTQ+ Persons and Structural Inequalities in Thailand*, for the UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand (4th UPR Cycle), 53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

Table of Contents



04	Introduction
05	Legal frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination
06	Barriers to political and public participation
07	Criminalisation and reprisals against women and LGBTIQ+ HRDs
08	Gendered impacts of climate change and business activities
09	Unequal access to quality healthcare
10	Gender-Based Violence
11	Economic rights of women and LGBTIQ+ migrant and informal workers
11	Systemic exclusion of Indigenous, rural, and ethnic minority women
12	Criminalisation and systemic exclusion of sex workers
13	Recommendations
17	Endnotes
20	Annex 1: Assessment of Thailand's implementation of 3rd-Cycle UPR recommendations relevant to issues concerning marginalized women and LGBTIQ+ persons



1. Introduction

- 1.1. In this submission, *Manushya Foundation*, together with *GIRLxGIRL*, *Young Pride Foundation*, *Tamtang Foundation*, *LGBTQ+ Wellbeing*, *Mermaid Pride*, *Intersex Thailand*, *Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT)*, *Mokeluang Rimnam*, *Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms*, *the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT)*, *Indigenous Women's Association for Development (IWAD)*, *EMPOWER Foundation*, *Green World Network*, *Sab Wai Villagers*, *Phichit Villagers*, *Ka Boe Din Villagers*, *the Migrant Working Group*, *Women Workers for Justice Group (WWJG)*, *Homenet*, and *the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR*, examines Thailand's compliance with recommendations from its 3rd UPR Cycle relating to the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ persons from historically marginalised groups (HMGs). Using an intersectional feminist lens, it analyses legal and policy gaps, structural inequalities that restrict meaningful participation, and persistent failures of protection. The submission concludes with specific, measurable, and results-oriented recommendations to ensure that the rights of marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons are respected and upheld.
- 1.2. During the 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand received 119 recommendations directly relevant to the issues addressed in this submission; 85 were supported, and 34 were noted¹. Yet implementation remains weak. Our assessment finds that only two relevant recommendations have been fully implemented, both relating to marriage equality.
- 1.3. This limited progress stands in sharp contrast to Thailand's broader international human rights obligations. Thailand is a State party to CEDAW and CERD, has supported the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and has repeatedly committed, through the UPR and treaty body processes, to strengthening equality, non-discrimination, access to justice, and protection for women and marginalised groups. In practice, however, legal frameworks remain fragmented and implemented weakly, leaving marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons in Thailand to face intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and barriers in accessing their rights, including criminalisation, exclusion from services, weak legal protection, violence, and reprisals.
- 1.4. This submission is structured as follows:
 - Section 2 reviews legal frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination.
 - Section 3 examines barriers to political and public participation.
 - Section 4 discusses criminalisation and reprisals against women and LGBTIQ+ defenders.
 - Section 5 analyses the gendered impacts of climate change and business activities.
 - Section 6 examines unequal access to healthcare.
 - Section 7 discusses various forms of gender-based violence.
 - Section 8 examines the economic rights of women, LGBTIQ+, and migrant informal workers.
 - Section 9 discusses the systemic exclusion of Indigenous, rural, and ethnic minority women.
 - Section 10 discusses the criminalisation and systemic exclusion of sex workers.
 - Section 11 outlines recommendations to address the challenges raised in this submission.
- 1.5. Many of the challenges raised in this report intersect with broader discussions of climate justice, business and human rights, digital rights, labour rights, Indigenous rights, abortion rights, and protection of defenders. These are addressed in greater detail in separate joint UPR submissions



by Manushya Foundation and the Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR, which are signposted throughout this report.

2. Legal frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination

- 2.1. **Section 27 of the 2017 Constitution.** Despite repeated recommendations in the 2nd and 3rd UPR cycles, Thailand still lacks a comprehensive legal definition of discrimination. *Section 27* provides that “men and women shall enjoy equal rights” and prohibits “unjust discrimination,”² but it does not recognise direct, indirect, structural, or intersectional discrimination and omits key grounds, including gender identity, sex characteristics, and ethnic background. As a result, marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons remain inadequately protected in law and practice.³
- 2.2. **Draft Act on the Elimination of Discrimination against Persons.** Following Concluding Observations from CEDAW (2025)⁴ and CERD (2021)⁵, Thailand has finally taken initial steps towards adopting a stand-alone anti-discrimination law.⁶ Consultations with affected communities were held in partnership with the MovED network between January and March 2026, with close to 1,000 participants nationwide.⁷ This is a welcome step, but until the law is adopted and fully implemented, affected communities still lack enforceable protection.
- 2.3. **Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015).** Thailand continues to cite the *Gender Equality Act* as evidence of progress, but protections remain limited in both design and implementation. Section 17(2) still permits exceptions to the prohibition of gender discrimination on grounds including “national security” and “religious principles.”⁸ This weakens protection in practice, particularly for transgender women and Muslim women in the Southern Border Provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat, where Islamic law governs personal and family matters for Muslim communities⁹. Although Thailand’s 2024 State Report states the Act is under review, there is no clear timeline or transparent update. Oh, from the sex worker advocacy group **EMPOWER Foundation**, comments on the impact of the lack of meaningful civil society participation in the Act’s creation, *“this ‘invisible gender law’ is barely implemented and ill-adapted to the realities of marginalised women and LGBT people”*.¹⁰
- 2.4. **Gender Recognition Bill.** In February 2024, Parliament rejected the Gender Recognition Bill proposed by the Move Forward Party in February 2024.¹¹ Non-binary HRD **Sirisak Chaited** explains how this reflects the continued dominance of binary and patriarchal norms within State institutions: *“There is no option to select ‘X’ as a gender marker, or to omit gender entirely in official documents. So non-binary individuals or those who do not wish to declare a gendered title are entirely left out of the legal framework.”*¹⁰ Without legal gender recognition, trans, non-binary, and gender-diverse persons continue to face barriers in accessing social services and in everyday interactions with the State.
- 2.5. **Marriage Equality.** Marriage equality under the *Amendment to the 2024 Civil and Commercial Code Act (No. 24)*¹² is an important legal gain, but it remains only a partial inclusion at best in the absence of legal gender recognition¹⁰. Access is limited for foreign and binational LGBTIQ+ couples, especially where one partner is stateless, a refugee, or from an Indigenous or ethnic minority community without complete nationality documentation, as illustrated by a same-sex



couple in Chiang Mai who were unable to register their marriage on 14 February 2026 because one partner, a Myanmar national, lacked official identification documents.⁹

- 2.6. **Intersex Protection Bill.** The *Intersex Protection Bill [Draft Act on The Self-Determination of Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sex Characteristics Act B.E.(May 2025)]*, proposed by Intersex Thailand, would prohibit non-consensual surgeries on intersex children, recognise intersex persons in law, and allow identity documents to be obtained without forced medicalisation¹³. Intersex Thailand's Founder **Nada Chaiyajit** describes the structural invisibility the bill seeks to address: **"We are not criminalised, but we are erased. The law doesn't mention us, the schoolbooks don't teach about us, and the hospital consent forms do not ask us."**¹⁰ Thailand's failure to prioritise this bill, alongside the rejection of the Gender Recognition Bill, reinforces the exclusion of intersex persons.

- 2.7. For a more detailed analysis of legal frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination, please see the joint UPR submission by Young Pride Foundation, Manushya Foundation, and partners, **The Human Rights Report on LGBTIQ+ Rights in Thailand**.

3. Barriers to political and public participation

- 3.1. Participation of marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons remains constrained by **patriarchal power structures that privilege masculine leadership**. This was starkly illustrated after the 2023 general elections, when the Move Forward Party, which had championed gender and LGBTIQ+ rights, won the most seats but was dissolved by the Constitutional Court in 2024¹⁴. The targeting of several party members, including women political leaders, further narrowed an already fragile space for inclusive political participation.³
- 3.2. Exclusion from political and public life is especially visible in peace and activist spaces, where women and LGBTIQ+ persons are often expected to support political processes without being treated as equal decision-makers. Reflecting on women's exclusion from peace and security processes in Southern Thailand, Muslim woman human rights defender **Asmah Tanyongdao** notes, **"Peace talks are designed by men, but the burden of healing is left to women."**¹⁰
- 3.3. Similarly, queer woman human rights defender **Pim Thanrut** describes how LGBTIQ+ persons are denied equal influence even within advocacy spaces: **"In activist spaces, LGBTQIAN+ voices are not ignored because they lack merit, but because society chooses not to listen, until a man says the same thing."**¹⁰ Together, these accounts show how marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons are too often treated as symbolic participants rather than actors with equal authority to shape policy and political outcomes.
- 3.4. For rural, Indigenous, and ethnic minority women, political participation is often reduced to voting despite being frontliners in forest conservation and community life. Deeper engagement in local governance, policymaking, public consultations, or candidacy is constrained by poverty, unequal education, lack of documentation, and unpaid care work. These barriers are reinforced by laws and governance structures that inhibit women's representation in environmental decision-making, including under the **Community Forest Act**¹⁵, where provincial and national



representation is often limited to a single representative per jurisdiction and in practice tends to favour men.¹⁶

4. Criminalisation and reprisals against women and LGBTIQ+ HRDs

- 4.1. There is still no specific legal or institutional framework that recognises the role of women and LGBTIQ+ human rights defenders in Thailand. This translates to the lack of effective, gender-responsive protection against threats, violence, or judicial harassment.¹⁶ **Nittaya Muangklang**, an Isaan woman land rights defender from Sab Wai village, highlights the urgent need for a law protecting WHRDs, *“Right now, there’s still no legal framework that recognises our role or ensures our safety. We’re left vulnerable simply for standing up for our rights.”*¹⁰ In practice, defenders continue to be targeted under laws used to suppress dissent, including criminal defamation, the Computer Crimes Act, the Emergency Decree, and section 112 of the Criminal Code (lèse-majesté law).³
- 4.2. Repression is often overtly gendered with traditional gendered expectations of obedience and respectability weaponised against women defenders. Describing the use of surveillance and family intimidation against her, queer woman human rights defender **Pim Thanrut**, who was charged under section 112 for advocating monarchy reform, recalled: *“They surrounded my house and told my parents to make me ‘be a good girl.’”*¹⁰
- 4.3. **SLAPPs** remain a central tool of repression. Since 2014, over 200 women human rights defenders have faced SLAPPs and judicial harassment in Thailand¹⁷. Criminal defamation under *Sections 326 and 328 of the Criminal Code* carries penalties of up to two years’ imprisonment and a fine of up to 200,000 THB (6,250 USD~)¹⁸. **Koreeyor Manuchae**, a Thai Muslim woman human rights defender from Pattani, who supports families affected by the conflict in the Deep South, describes the cost of SLAPPs, which often require long trips to the court: *“Criminal defamation lawsuits carry heavy financial, emotional, and reputational costs, often with long-lasting consequences, even when the cases are ultimately dismissed.”*¹⁰ For women defenders in conflict-affected areas, the risks attached to peacebuilding and documenting abuses, such as militarisation and surveillance, are compounded with travel costs, caregiving burdens, and stigma for “neglecting family duties.”¹⁶
- 4.4. Current anti-SLAPP reform efforts remain inadequate in both process and content. The consultation process for the **draft Act on the Prevention of Strategic Litigation to Suppress Public Participation (SLAPP)**¹⁹ was dominated by government actors, with minimal participation from civil society. The draft also focuses mainly on defamation and fails to address other legal grounds commonly used to silence defenders²⁰. Reflecting the exclusion of affected communities from the reform process, **Phanthip Changkanak**, a rural woman activist from Phichit Province, shared: *“No one has ever asked us what kind of protection we need. There has been no real consultation with WHRDs.”*¹⁰ This concern is underscored by the scale of reprisals in Phichit, where mine operator Akara has filed more than 40 defamation cases against villagers, academics, and defenders speaking out about the Chatree Gold Mine’s harms.²¹



- 4.5. The **death of Netiporn “Bung” Sanesangkhom**, a young pro-democracy woman human rights defender who died in State custody after undertaking a hunger strike to protest unjust detention, illustrates how criminalisation and institutional neglect can become fatal. For many young women and LGBTIQ+ persons in Thailand, Bung’s case has come to symbolise both the cost of resistance and the State’s failure to protect those who speak out.³
- 4.6. Digital surveillance technologies are further intensifying gendered repression. The Thai government used Israeli-made Pegasus spyware against Thai human rights defenders, with at least 12 of the 30 known targets being women²². Malay Muslim women defenders, such as **Anchana Heemmina**, have also faced constant surveillance and online harassment for documenting torture in the Deep South.³
- 4.7. For more information on the escalating repression against HRDs, please see Manushya’s joint submission, **Silencing Dissent: SLAPPs, Shrinking Civic Space, and Barriers to Justice in Thailand**.

5. Gendered impacts of climate change and business activities

- 5.1. Women and LGBTIQ+ persons in Thailand, especially those from rural and Indigenous communities dependent on natural resources for sustenance and livelihoods, are disproportionately affected by climate change and environmental harms. These harms are intensified in communities affected by extractive industries. Yet Thailand’s climate legal and policy framework remains top-down and gender-blind: The *National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change* continues to lack clear gender-responsive strategies and tools.¹⁶
- 5.2. The *draft Climate Change Act*, reintroduced to Parliament in March 2026, still does not adequately guarantee the meaningful participation of women, Indigenous Peoples, and LGBTIQ+ persons in climate decision-making or guarantee rights and justice for vulnerable communities²³. In Southern Thailand, environmental WHRD **Sumittra Saengwanich** describes women’s involvement in consultations around the Thepa coal-fired power plant as a box-ticking exercise: **“From the very beginning, women were completely excluded from information... During the public hearings, participation was tightly controlled, and the information presented was not easy to understand. It wasn’t a real consultation; it was just a formality.”**¹⁰
- 5.3. The same exclusion has direct consequences in communities affected by business-related environmental harm. In Phichit, villagers endured the health and livelihood impacts of the Chatree Gold Mine for over two decades. Describing how women are excluded from decisions that affect their communities, **Phanthip**, a mango farmer from Phichit, says: **“When mining projects are introduced, women don’t get to speak. Companies only talk about the benefits and hide the harms.”**¹⁰ On 24 March 2026, after a decade-long legal struggle, the Environmental Division of the Ratchada Civil Court ordered remedies against mine operator Akara. This landmark ruling recognised the villagers’ suffering and marks an important precedent for corporate accountability for environmental harms.²¹
- 5.4. These issues are examined more extensively in Manushya’s joint UPR submissions, **Challenging False Climate Solutions: Defending Community Rights in the Fight for Climate Justice in**

Thailand and Corporate Impunity and the Fight for Accountability in Thailand.

6. Unequal access to quality healthcare

- 6.1. Thailand has expanded formal health coverage through the **National Health Security Act B.E. 2545 (2002)** and *Universal Coverage*, commonly known as the "30 Baht" or "gold card" scheme²⁶. Yet for many women in remote and border areas, healthcare remains geographically inaccessible. **Pornchita "Dong" Fahpratanprai**, a young Plong Karen Indigenous WHRD from Northern Thailand, explains: **"Clinics are far from remote villages. People must have money and transportation to reach them."**¹⁰ Even when women reach health facilities, services are often poorly equipped. In maternity care, for instance, many women are forced to rely on traditional midwives because prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and postpartum follow-up are not consistently available.¹⁶
- 6.2. Healthcare also remains culturally unresponsive and discriminatory in practice. **Noraeri Thungmuangthong**, an Indigenous Karen woman human rights defender, highlights the lack of interpreters at hospitals: **"This creates serious communication barriers for Indigenous women... many Indigenous women are left untreated or misdiagnosed, simply because we cannot communicate our needs or are not provided with a safe and respectful environment to do so."** 'Gold card' holders are also often stigmatised and may receive less thorough treatment. A Muslim woman village leader from Southern Thailand testifies that they are only prescribed basic medications, such as paracetamol, regardless of the illness.¹⁰
- 6.3. **Sexual and reproductive health rights** remain unevenly protected in law and practice. The **Criminal Code Amendment Act (No. 28) B.E. 2564 (2021)** broadened lawful abortion under *Sections 301 and 305 of the Penal Code*²⁵, and abortion is now subsidised through the *Universal Coverage Scheme*²⁶. But access remains highly uneven: Only 171 health facilities nationwide provide abortion services, and 26 provinces have none²⁷. Safe abortion is not fully covered for migrant workers outside Social Security, nor for stateless persons, refugees, or persons without civil registration. Facilities also continue to impose unlawful or unnecessary barriers, including parental consent, referral-network appointments, and narrower gestational limits than the law allows²⁸. For more information, see the joint UPR submission by Tamtang Foundation, Manushya Foundation, and partners on **Abortion Rights in Thailand**.
- 6.4. **Mental health support** is also uneven, particularly for young girls, rural and Indigenous women exposed to violence, discrimination, and isolation. Although Thailand's Department of Mental Health operates the round-the-clock *1323 mental health hotline*²⁹, local mental health services remain weak and referral pathways unclear. In remote public schools, awareness and stress-prevention initiatives are often left to teachers and other informal actors with little or no training³⁰. **Nittaya Muangklang** describes the additional barriers rural women face: **"People in our community don't really understand mental health issues, and there's no public education from the government to change that. Mental health services and psychological support are only made available in rape cases."**¹⁰

7. Gender-Based Violence

- 7.1. Thailand's response to gender-based violence remains fragmented and inadequate. Although domestic violence is addressed under the **Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007)**³¹, implementation remains weak: survivors continue to face weak enforcement of protection orders, pressure to reconcile with perpetrators, and repeated failures by police and other authorities to provide effective remedies.³² Thailand also still lacks a comprehensive and transparent femicide monitoring mechanism.³³
- 7.2. These gaps are especially severe for women facing multiple forms of discrimination. **Koreeyor Manuchae**, a human rights lawyer who supports women in conflict-affected areas, describes how even severe cases are met with institutional neglect: ***"When a domestic violence case is reported through the 1300 hotline, the call is referred to the provincial office, not the central agency. This often leads to slow responses and inconsistent handling across provinces."*** Recalling one case involving a migrant woman from Myanmar who suffered a spinal fracture after severe abuse by her husband, she notes that ***"MSDHS provided no real protection system... and the burden of going to court was placed entirely on the victim."***¹⁰ Language barriers further compound these obstacles for migrant women.
- 7.3. Thailand's legal framework remains too narrow to adequately address gender-based violence beyond the domestic sphere. Technology-facilitated violence, workplace sexual harassment, and violence targeting sex workers, trans women, Indigenous women, Muslim women, and women human rights defenders remain inconsistently addressed in law and practice.³ Women in precarious work, as well as undocumented, migrant workers, and asylum seekers, may be especially reluctant to report abuse for fear of job loss, retaliation, or further marginalisation. While the **Act Amending the Penal Code (No. 30)** criminalises sexual harassment, including through electronic communications,³⁴ women and gender-diverse persons continue to face cyberbullying, sexualized threats, doxxing, smear campaigns, and digital surveillance⁹. In January 2026, for example, non-binary politician **Kanasit Puangampai** faced intense online backlash after publicly defending trans, non-binary, and intersex communities.³⁵
- 7.4. For LGBTIQ+ youth, **school environments are also sites of gender-based violence**. A UNESCO, Mahidol University, and Plan International study across five provinces in Thailand revealed that more than half of the students they surveyed who identified or were perceived as LGBTIQ+ had experienced bullying, including verbal abuse, social exclusion, physical violence, and sexual abuse (unwanted touching and mimicking rape).³⁶ When schools lack clear anti-bullying mechanisms, trained staff, and gender-sensitive support systems, the result is reduced attendance, lower educational attainment, anxiety, depression, and diminished trust in institutions that should provide protection.³⁷
- 7.5. Experiences of gender-based violence specific to the context of Indigenous Peoples can be found in Manushya Foundation's Joint UPR Submission, **The Rights of Indigenous Women in Thailand**.

8. Economic rights of women and LGBTIQ+ migrant and informal workers

- 8.1. Over half of all workers in Thailand, approximately 52.3% of the workforce, or more than 21 million people, are engaged in informal employment, yet an estimated 10 million women informal workers remain outside the *Social Security Fund*.³⁸ Although Thai informal workers may voluntarily enrol under **Section 40 of the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990)**³⁹, coverage remains low and unequal. Even those enrolled do not receive the same protections as workers insured under Section 33, such as paid maternity leave⁴⁰. As one worker explains: **"No maternity protection for domestic workers is unfair... Without maternity protection, if we become pregnant, we will lose our job."**⁴¹
- 8.2. These exclusions are even sharper for women migrant workers as access to the *Social Security Fund* and *Workmen's Compensation Fund* remains tied to immigration status, sector, and formal employment.⁴² Women migrant workers are left with the *Migrant Health Insurance Scheme*, which only covers basic health care¹⁶. Although the **Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998)**⁴³ is intended to protect the rights of workers, but many women migrant workers still lack protection and complaint mechanisms. Fear of arrest, detention, deportation, dismissal, or retaliation deters many from reporting abuse. Domestic workers are especially vulnerable because isolation in private households and employer surveillance make it difficult to seek help.⁴⁴ As **Koreeyor** puts it: **"The Labour Protection Act must uphold the rights of all workers without exception. Immigration status should not be used to justify unequal treatment."**¹⁰
- 8.3. **Unequal unpaid care responsibilities** further undermine marginalised women's economic rights. Women in Thailand spend far more time than men on unpaid care and domestic work (averaging 3 hrs daily), which restricts their time for paid work, education, leadership, and public participation⁴⁵. The burden is especially heavy in the informal economy, where women must combine income generation with care for children, older persons, or bedridden relatives.⁴⁶
- 8.4. Economic inequality is further entrenched by **gender wage disparities and debt**. Women migrant workers earn 41% less than male migrant workers, and 38% less than Thai workers, while also bearing high recruitment-related debt; the average cost paid by migrant workers was THB 16,042 (USD 500). These conditions trap many women in cycles of low pay, insecure work, debt, and dependence⁴⁴.
- 8.5. Labour rights violations affecting migrant and informal workers are addressed more extensively in Manushya Foundation's Joint UPR Submission, **Labour Rights in Thailand**.

9. Systemic exclusion of Indigenous, rural, and ethnic minority women

- 9.1. Indigenous women face distinct forms of exclusion because Thailand still does not legally recognise Indigenous Peoples and their collective rights. The **Ethnic Way of Life Protection and Promotion Act B.E. 2568 (2025)** entered into force on 19 September 2025⁴⁷, but key protections were weakened during the legislative process when Parliament removed the term "Indigenous Peoples". The Act's final definition does not recognise their right to free, prior and informed consent and risks excluding persons in border areas or those whose parents lack Thai nationality.

This continued non-recognition undermines Indigenous women's rights to self-determination and meaningful participation in decisions affecting their lands and livelihoods, contrary to the State's international human rights commitments, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which Thailand supported.⁴⁸

- 9.2. This legal non-recognition creates **barriers to securing citizenship and civil documentation**, which restricts Indigenous women's access to social services, employment, and land rights. In border and remote areas, women face long travel times to district offices, high costs, poor transport, language barriers, and little public outreach or local support in applying for Thai citizenship⁴⁹. **Noraeri Thungmuangthong**, a Karen woman human rights defender and village head from Chiang Mai, said: *"Many women don't know where to register a birth or who to contact. Most have never left their village and are unfamiliar with government offices."* She also describes how these barriers reproduce statelessness in practice: *"A child born in Thailand was left stateless simply because their disabled grandmother couldn't file the paperwork."*¹⁰
- 9.3. Rural and ethnic minority women face a related pattern of exclusion from social services and remedies for human rights violations. In rural areas, women earn less than men in the agricultural sector and leave school early because of financial hardship; this makes **costly and complex complaint procedures** even harder to navigate⁴⁹. As **Nittaya**, an Isaan woman activist who was SLAPPED for defending her land, testifies, *"Accessing the Justice Fund is nearly impossible for many rural and ethnic women because of the excessive conditions and the judgmental attitudes of officials... It feels like the system wasn't built for us."*¹⁰
- 9.4. Indigenous, ethnic minority, Isaan, and Malayu Muslim women also face entrenched regional, ethnic, and gendered **stereotypes** rooted in classism, racism, and assimilationist ideas of "Thainess." **Pornchita "Doung" Fahpratanprai**, a young Plong Karen Indigenous defender from Chiang Mai, attests: *"Indigenous women are routinely treated with disrespect at government offices and hospitals, often due to language barriers and cultural prejudice... This discriminatory treatment fosters fear and discourages many women from seeking the public services they are entitled to."*¹⁰
- 9.5. Indigenous and rural women's struggles are addressed more extensively in Manushya Foundation's Joint UPR Submissions, **The Rights of Indigenous Women** and **Challenging False Climate Solutions: Defending Community Rights in the Fight for Climate Justice**.

10. Criminalisation and systemic exclusion of sex workers

- 10.1. Thailand's legal framework still criminalises sex work instead of protecting sex workers' rights. The Criminal Code and **Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act B.E. 2539 (1996)**⁵⁰ continue to treat sex work as unlawful and immoral. Sex workers may face fines of up to THB 40,000 (USD 1,250~) or imprisonment of up to two years, or both. They can also be charged under the **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008)**⁵¹, which blurs the distinction between consensual adult sex work and trafficking. **Sirisak Chaited "Ton,"** a non-binary human rights defender and sex worker, comments on the State's irony: *"Sex work isn't immoral. What's immoral is a legal system that protects employers but not workers."*¹⁰



- 10.2. Sex workers are **excluded from labour protections and social security** available to other workers under the *Labour Protection Act*, leaving them vulnerable to wage deductions, unpaid work, denial of leave, and other abusive conditions. Fear of prosecution deters many from reporting violence or exploitation. These harms are compounded for marginalised sex workers, most coming from rural, LGBTIQ+, migrant, and ethnic minority backgrounds.¹⁶
- 10.3. The human cost of this discriminatory legal framework is severe, as it leaves sex workers without effective protection even in the face of extreme violence. The April 2025 murder of **Woranun Pannacha**, a Thai trans woman sex worker, by a foreign client exposed the compounded vulnerability faced by trans women sex workers at the intersection of criminalisation, labour precarity, and transmisogyny.⁵²
- 10.4. For more information on legal reforms and lived realities related to sex workers' rights, please see EMPOWER Foundation for the UPR Submission, **Sex Workers' Rights in Thailand**.

11. Recommendations

11.1. Legal frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.23 and 51.35, articles 1-3 of CEDAW, and CERD's Concluding Observations (2021):

- 1) Amend Section 27 of the 2017 Constitution and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination definition in law that covers direct, indirect, structural, and intersecting discrimination.
- 2) Amend the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015), including section 17(2), to remove exceptions based on "national security" or "religious principles", and ensure a transparent and participatory review process.
- 3) Enact, without delay and in consultation with affected communities, the rights-affirming Gender Recognition Bill and Intersex Protection Bill.
- 4) Review and amend regulations and documentary requirements under the Marriage Equality Act to ensure equal access for foreign and binational LGBTIQ+ couples, including where one partner is stateless, a refugee, or lacks complete nationality documentation.

11.2. Limited political and public participation of marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.151-51.153, article 7 of CEDAW, article 5 of CERD, and UNDRIP article 18:

- 1) Adopt temporary special measures, including quotas or parity measures, to ensure the equal and meaningful participation of marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons in political and public life at national and local levels.
- 2) Ensure the equal and meaningful participation of women in peace negotiations, conflict-resolution processes, and governance structures in the Southern Border Provinces.
- 3) Reform laws, policies, and consultation procedures to guarantee the meaningful participation of

rural, Indigenous, and ethnic minority women and LGBTIQ+ persons in governance, environmental decision-making, and public life.

11.3. Criminalisation and reprisals against women and LGBTIQ+ human rights defenders

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.191-51.194 and 51.44, articles 2 and 7 of CEDAW, articles 5-6 of CERD:

- 1) Establish a specific legal and institutional protection framework for women and LGBTIQ+ human rights defenders that provides prevention, rapid response, protection, and remedies.
- 2) Adopt effective anti-SLAPP legislation, in consultation with defenders and affected communities, covering criminal and civil cases used to suppress public participation.
- 3) Repeal laws used to criminalise peaceful expression and dissent, including criminal defamation laws, the Computer Crimes Act, the Emergency Decree, and section 112 of the Criminal Code.
- 4) Investigate all attacks, intimidation, surveillance, enforced disappearances, and reprisals against women and LGBTIQ+ defenders.

11.4. Gendered impacts of climate justice and business activities

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.56-51.57 and 51.60-51.63, article 14 of CEDAW, CERD's Concluding Observations (2021), and articles 18, 19, and 32 of UNDRIP:

- 1) Ensure the meaningful participation of women, especially Indigenous, rural, and affected community women, in climate, disaster risk reduction, land, and environmental governance.
- 2) Revise the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change, the draft Climate Change Act, and related climate policies to include clear gender-responsive strategies and tools, Indigenous knowledge, accessible consultation, and disaggregated data.
- 3) Strengthen access to remedies for women and communities affected by business-related environmental harm, including protection against reprisals.

11.5. Unequal access to quality healthcare

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.102, 51.116, 51.119, and 51.123-51.124, articles 12 and 14 of CEDAW, and article 5 of CERD:

- 1) Ensure accessible, affordable, culturally appropriate, and non-discriminatory healthcare for marginalised women and LGBTIQ+ persons, including in remote, Indigenous, migrant, stateless, and conflict-affected communities.
- 2) Address discriminatory treatment against “gold card” or 30-baht scheme beneficiaries, including stigma, poorer-quality treatment, and culturally unresponsive care.
- 3) Decriminalize abortion fully and expand access to safe, legal, and affordable abortion services in *all* provinces without unlawful barriers.
- 4) Strengthen public mental health services for women and girls in rural, Indigenous, and conflict-affected communities, including outreach, trauma-informed and community-based support, and training for service providers and frontline actors.



11.6. Gender-based violence

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.47 and 51.139-145, articles 2, 5, and 10 of CEDAW, and ILO Convention No. 190:

- 1) Amend the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act and related laws to ensure survivor-centred protection, prompt enforcement, legal aid, interpretation, shelters, and psychosocial support.
- 2) Expand legal and policy protections against gender-based violence to address technology-facilitated violence and violence against marginalised groups, including sex workers, transgender women, and women human rights defenders.
- 3) Establish a coordinated national femicide and gender-based violence data system with disaggregated data.
- 4) Adopt and enforce anti-bullying and gender-sensitive protection mechanisms in schools and universities, including guidance respecting transgender students' rights.

11.7. Economic rights of women, LGBTIQ+, and migrant workers in the informal sector

In line with UPR III recommendations 51.14-51.15, 51.46, and 51.183-51.188, articles 11 and 14 of CEDAW, article 5 and 11 of CERD, and ILO Convention No. 190:

- 1) Expand labour and social protection, including access to the Social Security Fund, to women and LGBTIQ+ individuals in the informal economy, including domestic workers, home-based workers, and migrant workers, and ensure maternity protection and care support.
- 2) Ensure maternity protection, childcare support, and protection from dismissal during pregnancy for women informal workers enrolled with the Social Security Fund.
- 3) Ensure that migrant workers, regardless of immigration status, have access to legal and social protection, essential services, health coverage, complaint mechanisms, and remedies without fear of arrest, detention, or deportation.
- 4) Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers and continue legislative reform towards ratification of ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.
- 5) Amend the Labour Protection Act to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including in informal and precarious sectors.
- 6) Adopt targeted measures to reduce unequal unpaid care burdens and address gender wage disparities, including through care infrastructure, income support, and equal pay enforcement.

11.8. Systematic exclusion of Indigenous, rural, and ethnic minority women

In line with UPR III recommendation 51.190 and 52.27, articles 5 and 14 of CEDAW, articles 2 and 5 of CERD, and articles 3, 9, 26, and 32 of UNDRIP:

- 1) Amend the Ethnic Way of Life Protection and Promotion Act to formally recognise Indigenous Peoples, protect their collective rights to self-identification, lands, territories, resources, and guarantee free, prior and informed consent.
- 2) Remove barriers preventing Indigenous, rural, ethnic minority, migrant, and stateless women from accessing birth registration, Thai citizenship documents, public services, justice, nationality,



and social protection, including through outreach in remote areas, language interpretation, and simplified procedures.

- 3) Adopt targeted measures to eliminate racist, sexist, and assimilationist stereotypes against Indigenous, Isaan, Malayu Muslim, ethnic minority, and stateless women.

11.9. Criminalisation and systemic exclusion of sex workers

In line with UPR III recommendation 52.69, articles 2-3, 7, and 11-12 of CEDAW, and ILO Convention No. 190:

- 1) Decriminalize sex work by repealing punitive provisions in the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act and ensuring that no new law reproduces criminalisation through registration, medicalisation, or other forms of State control.
- 2) Amend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and related enforcement practices to clearly distinguish consensual adult sex work from trafficking.
- 3) Ensure the meaningful participation of sex workers, including trans and migrant sex workers, in the drafting of all laws and policies affecting them.
- 4) Revise the Labour Protection Act and access to the Social Security Fund to include sex workers and ensure access to labour rights, social protection, healthcare, protection from violence, and remedies without fear of arrest, extortion, or retaliation.



Endnotes

- 1 Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Thailand - Addendum* (A/HRC/49/17/Add.1, 17 February 2022), para. 24, available at: docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/17/Add.1
- 2 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (2017), available at: http://www.constitutionalcourt.or.th/occ_en/download/article_20170410173022.pdf
- 3 Manushya Foundation, *Joint CEDAW Shadow Report: Techno-colonialism and the Gendered Crackdown - A Feminist Report on Civic Space, Transnational Repression, and Digital Control in Thailand* (May 2025), available at: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/cedaw-2025-report1-civicspace>
- 4 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, *Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Thailand* (2025), available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/THA/CO/8>
- 5 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, *Concluding observations on the combined 4th to 8th reports of Thailand* (2021), available at <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3958118?v=pdf>
- 6 Bangkok Post, *Govt preparing anti-discrimination bill* (2 December 2025), available at <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/3148350/govt-preparing-broad-antidiscrimination-bill>
- 7 Monitoring of legislative updates relevant to the anti-discrimination laws by Manushya Foundation (as of April 2026)
- 8 Gender Equality Act of Thailand (2015), available at: https://natlex.ilo.org/dyn/natlex2/r/natlex/fe/details?p3_isn=100442&cs=1fy-mN9sdjWUUhBytGBBtTN0ystAZkycwvFUGMoATzYSSK6J58vnJzKUYWSSBHOJJ5b0CQbQYIbXickqL8dHseFw
- 9 Young Pride Foundation, *Joint UPR Submission: The Human Rights Report on LGBTIQ+ Rights in Thailand* (April 2026)
- 10 Firsthand testimonies from interviews conducted by Manushya Foundation (May 2025) as part of CEDAW advocacy efforts
- 11 The Nation Thailand, MPs say ‘no’ to gender recognition bill (22 February 2024), available at: <https://www.nationthailand.com/thailand/politics/40035780>
- 12 Thailand PRD (14 January 2025), *Thailand’s Marriage Equality Law Takes Effect January 22*, available at: <https://thailand.prd.go.th/en/content/category/detail/id/52/iid/355315>
- 13 Intersex Thailand, *Draft Act on The Self-Determination of Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sex Characteristics Act B.E.* (May 2025), available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xdbWOoDvzTrYHRFagcWEpC_v4RWNfjPg/view
- 14 Manushya Foundation, *#Abolish112 May Our Generation, Break the Cycle #WhatsHappeningInThailand* (15 March 2024), available at: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/post/abolish112-may-our-generation-break-the-cycle-whats-happening-in-thailand>
- 15 Community Forest Act, B.E. 2562 (2019), available at: https://data.thailand.opendevelopmentmekong.net/laws_record/community-forestry-act-b-e-2562-2019/resource/5f2ee77a-315e-45ae-b101-7e72f05fd8f5
- 16 Manushya Foundation, *Joint CEDAW Shadow Report: Our Lands, Our Bodies, Our Rights - A Feminist Report on Discrimination, Corporate Abuse, and Climate Injustice in Thailand*, (June 2025), available at: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/cedaw-2025-report2-cacj>
- 17 Manushya Foundation, *Submission to inform the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders’ Report to the 61st session of the UN Human Rights Council: ‘Raising their voices: Human rights defenders respond to the human rights crisis’* (September 2025), available at: https://www.manushyafoundation.org/_files/ugd/a0db76_ca7466aadcb46be9b34d54074ddcafd.pdf
- 18 Translation of Thailand Penal Code (June 2022), available at: <https://www3.ago.go.th/center/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Criminal-Code-1956.pdf>
- 19 The Central Legal Platform, *Summary of Public Consultation on the Draft Act on the Prevention of Strategic Litigation to Suppress Public Participation (SLAPP), B.E.*, (2025), available at: <https://apig.law.go.th/dga-backoffice-api/dga-storage/uploads/2025-12-03-16:30:34>
- 20 Prachatai, *One step closer, but still miles away from ending judicial harassment of human rights defenders in Thailand*, (4 May 2025), available at: <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11393>
- 21 Manushya Foundation, *Accountability Wins Over Impunity: Phichit Villagers victorious in decade-long legal struggle against Australian-owned gold mine* (24 March 2026), available at: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/post/accountability-wins-over-impunity-phichit-villagers-victorious-in-decade-long-legal-struggle-against>
- 22 CitizenLab, *Pegasus Spyware Used against Thailand’s Pro-Democracy Movement* (17 July 2022): <https://citizenlab.ca/2022/07/geckospy-pegasus-spyware-used-against-thailands-pro-democracy-movement/>
- 23 Monitoring of legislative updates relevant to the Climate Change Act by Manushya Foundation (as of April 2026)



- 24 National Health Security Office (NHSO), *English translation of the National Health Security Act B.E. 2545 (A.D. 2002)* (uploaded on 19 June 2020), available at: <https://www.nhso.go.th/en/about-us/law-and-regulation/national-health-security-act-b-e-2545>
- 25 Following Constitutional Court Decision No. 4/2563 handed down on 19 February 2020, effective 7 February 2021, available at: <https://dunlaphaha.coj.go.th/articles/4>
- 26 National Health Security Office (NHSO), *NHSO supports safe abortion* (4 October 2020), available at: <https://www.nhso.go.th/en/news-events/news-announcements/news-473>
- 27 Data from the confidential database Referral System for Safe Abortion (RSA) and analysis by Tamtang Foundation (April 2026)
- 28 Based on Tamtang Foundation's five years of abortion counselling, referral, and case documentation experience in Thailand
- 29 State-operated free mental health hotline 1323, available at: <https://1323alltime.camri.go.th/>
- 30 W. Wichaidit et al., "Disparities in behavioral health and experience of violence between cisgender and transgender Thai adolescents," *PLOS ONE* 16(6): e0252520 (2021), available at: journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0252520
- 31 Thailand Law Library, *Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act, B.E. 2550 (2007): General (Sections 1-3)*, available at: <https://library.siam-legal.com/thai-law/domestic-violence-act-general-sections-1-3/>
- 32 Fortify Rights, "Just Stay Silent": Lack of Access to Effective Remedies for Women Survivors of Domestic Violence in Thailand (20 March 2025), available at: fortifyrights.org/tha-inv-rep-2025-03-20.
- 33 UN Women and UNODC, "At least 17,400 women killed by partners or family members in Asia in 2024" (25 November 2025), available at: unodc.org/roseap/en/2025/11/femicide-report/story.html;
- 34 Act Amending the Penal Code (No. 30), Royal Gazette, Vol. 142, Part 90 Kor (29 December 2025), available at: <https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/94160.pdf>
- 35 Hfocus, *Controversy surrounding the People's Party's policy on "changing titles" has medical personnel concerned about the potential impact* (6 January 2026), available at: <https://www.hfocus.org/content/2026/01/36608>
- 36 UNESCO, Mahidol University, and Plan International Thailand, *A Brief on School Bullying on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: LGBT-Friendly Thailand?* (2014), available at: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000227706_tha
- 37 Save the Children International and Save the Children Thailand, *Study Report: Mental Health and Well-being of Children and Youth with Diverse SOGIESC in Thailand* (2023), available at: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/study-report-mental-health-and-well-being-of-children-and-youth-with-diverse-sogiesc-in-thailand/>
- 38 OECD, "Tackling informality," *OECD Economic Surveys: Thailand 2025* (December 2025). Available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-thailand-2025_426b9bc0-en/full-report/tackling-informality_4d6a6d0f.html
- 39 Ministry of Labour, *Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990)*, available at: https://www.mol.go.th/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/07/social_security_act_2533_sso_1.pdf. See also: Prachatai English, "Thailand needs 180-day maternity leave" (2025), available at: <https://prachataienglish.com/node/11265>
- 40 Social Security Office, Ministry of Labour, *Social Security Fund (infographic, English version)* (February 2021), available at: <https://www.mol.go.th/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/02/2-%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%9C%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%AD%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%B8%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%9B%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%81%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%84%E0%B8%A1-EN.pdf>
- 41 Firsthand testimonies from interviews with informal and migrant workers conducted by HomeNet Thailand (April 2026) to inform this submission
- 42 Manushya Foundation, *Joint Civil Society CEDAW Report to inform the List of Issues to be considered by the UN Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women during the Pre-session Working Group for its 85th Session (31 October to 4 November 2022)* (7 October 2022), available at: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/joint-civil-society-cedaw-report>
- 43 Labour Protection Act B.E. 9541 (1998), available at: https://www.labour.go.th/attachments/article/47756/Labour_Protection_Act_BE2541.pdf
- 44 Global Compact for Migration, *Thailand Migration Report 2024*, (13 December 2024), available at: <https://www.ilo.org/publications/thailand-migration-report-2024>
- 45 UNDP Thailand, *Thai Women's Unpaid Care and Domestic Work and the Impact on Decent Employment* (2023), available at: undp.org/thailand/publications/thai-womens-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-and-impact-decent-employment



Joint UPR Submission: Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

- 46 World Health Organization Thailand, "*Unseen Guardians: The Silent Struggle of Thailand's Women Informal Caregivers*" (8 March 2024). Available at:
<https://www.who.int/thailand/news/feature-stories/detail/unseen-guardians--the-silent-struggle-of-thailand-s-women-informal-caregivers>
- 47 The Ethnic Way of Life Protection and Promotion Act (2025), available at
<https://prt.parliament.go.th/items/507144f6-8d3b-44a1-a43f-1ad9428473e6>
- 48 Manushya Foundation, *Submission to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights: 'Deprived of their Rights and their Lands: Indigenous Peoples facing Corporate Abuses in Laos and Thailand'* (December 2025), available at:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DSQU8-_lk22Gr3wj8AxakwrbOWC-kUHT/view?usp=sharing
- 49 Manushya Foundation, *International Day for the Eradication of Poverty* (16 October 2024), available at:
<https://www.manushyafoundation.org/post/international-day-for-the-eradication-of-poverty>
- 50 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act B.E. 2539 (1996), available at:
<https://natlex.ilo.org/dyn/natlex2/natlex2/files/download/46403/THA46403.pdf>
- 51 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008), available at:
<https://www.mol.go.th/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/02/ANTI-HUMAN-TRAFFICKING-ACT.pdf>
- 52 South China Morning Post, *Thai trans woman's brutal murder exposes dark side of Thailand's tourist boom* (30 April 2025), available at:
<https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/people/article/3308488/trans-womans-brutal-murder-exposes-dark-side-thailands-tourist-boom>



**Annex 1: Assessment of Thailand's implementation of 3rd-Cycle UPR recommendations
 relevant to issues concerning marginalized women and LGBTIQ+ persons**

Recommendations	Thailand's Position	Full List of Themes	Assessment on Level of Implementation
Theme: Ratification of & accession to international instruments			
51.15 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and advance the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Migrants - Enforced disappearances Affected persons: - Disappeared persons - Migrants	Not implemented
52.4 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers	Not implemented
52.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers	Not implemented
52.14 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Costa Rica) (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Rights related to name, identity & nationality Affected persons: - Stateless persons	Not implemented



**Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand**

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

52.15 Ratify and implement the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Luxembourg) (Mexico) (Namibia); Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Spain); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers	Not implemented
52.16 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Costa Rica); (Côte d'Ivoire); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Rights related to name, identity & nationality Affected persons: - Stateless persons	Not implemented
52.17 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.5	Noted	- Ratification of & accession to international instruments - Equality & non-discrimination - Right to education Affected persons: - Children - Youth & juveniles - Women & girls	Not implemented
Theme: Constitutional & legislative framework			
51.2 Enhance ongoing efforts to review and bring the legislation into line with the commitment to the international human rights obligations of Thailand (Turkmenistan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations	Not implemented
51.4 Consider reviewing national legislation in line with the international human rights instruments ratified by Thailand (Egypt); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations	Not implemented



51.23 Continue to take measures to improve national legislation in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights (Russian Federation); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
51.128 Further strengthen legal frameworks related to the protection of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Kyrgyzstan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Equality & non-discrimination - Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles - Children: definition; general principles; protection Affected persons: - Children - Vulnerable persons/groups - Women & girls - Persons with disabilities	Not implemented
Theme: Equality & non-discrimination			
51.45 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Sexual & gender-based violence - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Children - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - Women & girls	Partially implemented



Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

51.46 Combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, especially in education, employment and health (Mexico); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Labour rights and right to work - Right to health - Right to education Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partially implemented
51.47 Train education personnel, both in public and private institutions, and review the basic education curriculum to promote a positive and respectful attitude towards diversity, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Human rights education, trainings & awareness raising - Right to education Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - Educational staff & students	Partially implemented
51.48 Further develop policies to ensure full enjoyment of rights and equality to LGBTQI persons (Israel); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partially implemented
51.49 Maintain efforts to promote and protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ people (Chile); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partially implemented



Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

51.50 Include the right to non-discrimination of people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities in sexual health education (Finland); Source of Position: /HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Right to health - Right to education Affected persons: LGBTIQ+	Partially implemented
51.129 In line with Thailand's international commitments, strengthen efforts to protect the rights of persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable, including women, migrant workers, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, while also taking steps to foster their fuller inclusion and to increase women's participation in decision-making (Canada); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Right to participate in public affairs & right to vote - Participation of women in political & public life - Discrimination against women - Scope of international obligations Affected persons: - Children - Migrants - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI) - Vulnerable persons/groups - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.158 Take further measures on strengthening the protection of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Persons with disabilities: protection against exploitation, violence & abuse - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Discrimination against	Partially implemented



Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand
 UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
 53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

		women Affected persons: - Children - Women & girls - Persons with disabilities	
51.170 Continue its efforts towards the protection of rights of persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Nepal); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Equality & non-discrimination - Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles - Members of minorities Affected persons: - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - Persons with disabilities	Partially implemented
52.28 Recognize same-sex marriage by the end of 2022 (Iceland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.18	Noted	- Equality & non-discrimination - Rights related to marriage & family - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partially Implemented
52.29 Enact a gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics act by 2023, in consultation with LGBTI+ groups in Thailand (Iceland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.18	Noted	- Equality & non-discrimination - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not implemented



52.30 Amend the Civil and Commercial Code to recognize same-sex marriage (Luxembourg) (France); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.18	Noted	- Equality & non-discrimination - Rights related to marriage & family - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Implemented
52.31 Amend legislation to recognize equality in marriage for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Netherlands); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.18	Noted	- Equality & non-discrimination - Rights related to marriage & family - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partially implemented
Theme: Racial discrimination			
51.51 Strengthen efforts in eliminating all forms of racial discrimination (Nigeria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Racial discrimination - Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented
Theme: Right to development			
51.52 Continue efforts at human-centred development, including through the thirteenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (Sri Lanka); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to development - Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation - National Human Rights Action Plans - Right to an adequate standard of living	Not implemented

Theme: Human rights & climate change			
51.60 Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights & climate change - Economic & political crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies Affected persons: - Children - Persons living in rural areas - Women & girls - Persons with disabilities	Not implemented
51.62 Continue to enhance the participation of local communities in land conservation and forest management, including by recognizing the local community's role in the global climate action agenda (Indonesia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights & climate change - Human rights & the environment Affected persons: - Persons living in rural areas	Not implemented
51.64 Integrate a rights-based approach in climate mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Cyprus); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights & climate change - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Economic & political crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies	Not implemented
Theme: Access to justice & remedy			
52.72 Undertake actions to strengthen women's access to justice, in particular for rural, Indigenous women and those belonging to ethnic and religious minorities and women with disabilities (Peru); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16	Supported	- Access to justice & remedy - Administration of justice & fair trial - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples - Persons living in rural	Partially implemented

		areas - Women & girls - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - Persons with disabilities	
Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information			
51.86 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information Affected persons: - Media	Not implemented
51.87 Ensure that laws and policies on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association comply with relevant international human rights standards (Republic of Korea); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
51.88 Enhance its efforts in ensuring that all citizens have the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in compliance with article 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Timor-Leste); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
51.89 Uphold its international obligations regarding the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Australia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
51.91 Improve the human rights situation, including by ensuring the freedom of expression (Japan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information	Not implemented

52.49 Ensure that rights of freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly are not unduly restricted by cybersecurity laws and its criminal code (New Zealand); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.21	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.54 Consider revising its legislation on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly in alignment with international human rights standards (Brazil); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.55 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the freedom of assembly are fully respected and protected, including in the context of a state of emergency (Czechia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
Theme: Right to social security			
51.105 Continue the efforts to ensure that all citizens enjoy economic and social rights, and implement a social security network that includes the poorest groups (Libya); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to social security - Human rights & poverty - Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation Affected persons: - Persons living in poverty - Vulnerable persons/groups	Partially implemented
51.106 Enhance measures to safeguard access to benefits, welfare and social security for underprivileged and vulnerable groups (Viet Nam); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to social security - Human rights & poverty - Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation Affected persons: - Vulnerable persons/groups	Partially implemented



51.107 Continue to strengthen the social security system and to further protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to social security - Human rights & poverty - Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation Affected persons: - Vulnerable persons/groups	Partially implemented
Theme: Right to health			
51.113 Implement measures to provide non-discriminatory universal health coverage (Mauritius); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to health - Equality & non-discrimination	Partially implemented
51.116 Make efforts to guarantee universal access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, including for regular and irregular migrant workers (Uruguay); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to health - Migrants - Sexual & reproductive health and rights Affected persons: - Migrants	Partially implemented
51.117 Continue its efforts related to universal health coverage and strengthen its efforts in reducing maternal mortality rates (Bhutan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to health - Sexual & reproductive health and rights Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
52.69 Guarantee the right to access an adequate standard of health services for all, including sex workers (Finland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16	Supported	- Right to health	Partially implemented

52.70 Provide health-care services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in detention centres (Iraq); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16	Supported	- Right to health - Migrants - Conditions of detention - Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - Refugees & asylum seekers - Migrants - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Partially implemented
Theme: Sexual & reproductive health and rights			
51.124 Facilitate access to sexual and reproductive health services for all, including migrant workers, which includes integrated sexual and gender-based violence services, information and education campaigns, and migrant-friendly health services (Malaysia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & reproductive health and rights - Migrants - Right to health - Sexual & gender-based violence Affected persons: - Migrants - Women & girls	Partially implemented
52.71 Develop a national plan to guarantee access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for all, including regular and irregular migrant workers (Iceland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.17	Noted	- Sexual & reproductive health and rights - Migrants - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Right to health Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
Theme: Right to education			
51.125 Continue to provide basic education for all (Kuwait); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to education	Partially implemented



51.126 Continue promoting the right to education for all, including ethnic groups and foreign and migrant workers' children (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Right to education Affected persons: - Children - Migrants - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partially implemented
Theme: Discrimination against women			
51.134 Take further measures to improve women's access to employment and safe working conditions (Bulgaria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Discrimination against women - Labour rights and right to work Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.135 Review the law on gender equality to remove any limitation on protection against gender discrimination (Luxembourg); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Discrimination against women - Equality & non-discrimination - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.136 Continue with legislative and policy measures for the progressive realization of gender equality, and to address gender-based discrimination (India); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Discrimination against women - Equality & non-discrimination - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented

51.137 Outlaw and take steps to combat all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender in the workplace, including with regard to recruitment and progression, and ensure that the retirement age of women in all sectors is at par with that for men (Botswana); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Discrimination against women - Equality & non-discrimination - Labour rights and right to work - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.138 Take further action to strengthen national mechanisms that contribute to greater gender equality, as well as to promote and protect the rights and the well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Discrimination against women - Equality & non-discrimination - Advancement of women - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
Theme: Participation of women in political & public life			
51.61 Ensure the effective participation of women in the formulation and implementation of policies and action plans on climate change and disaster response and risk reduction (Maldives); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Participation of women in political & public life - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Human rights & the environment - Economic & political crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies - Human rights & climate change Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.151 Continue necessary measures to promote the representation of women in politics and at decision-making levels (Nepal);	Supported	- Participation of women in political & public life - Right to participate in	Partially implemented

Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51		public affairs & right to vote Affected persons: - Women & girls	
51.152 Carry out actions aimed at increasing the representation of women in public life, in accordance with Security council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Angola); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Participation of women in political & public life - Right to participate in public affairs & right to vote Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.153 Step up efforts to increase the participation of women in political and public life, and take concrete steps to prevent and address all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual and domestic violence (Czechia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Participation of women in political & public life - Violence against women - Right to participate in public affairs & right to vote - GBV Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
Theme: Violence against women			
51.139 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and child early and forced marriage (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Violence against women - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Sexual & gender-based violence Affected persons: - Children - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.140 Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and to ensure that cases of violence against women are fully investigated and perpetrators prosecuted (Senegal); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Violence against women - Rule of law & impunity - Access to justice & remedy - Sexual & gender-based violence Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented



51.141 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women and girls, establishing gender equality, and supporting women's empowerment (Tunisia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Violence against women - Advancement of women - Sexual & gender-based violence - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.142 Redouble its efforts to prevent and address all forms of violence against women (Zambia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Violence against women - Sexual & gender-based violence Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.143 Take further measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children, including domestic violence (Italy); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Violence against women - Equality & non-discrimination - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Sexual & gender-based violence - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Children - Women & girls	Partially implemented
Theme: Rights related to name, identity & nationality			
51.97 Take additional specific measures to ensure the effective implementation of the right to nationality of stateless children born in Thailand and ensure their inclusion in society (Angola); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Rights related to name, identity & nationality Affected persons: - Children - Stateless persons	Not implemented



51.98 Make additional efforts in providing documentation on the birth of children, which would reduce the risk of statelessness for them (Serbia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Rights related to name, identity & nationality Affected persons: - Children - Stateless persons	Not implemented
52.73 Ensure that Thai women have the right to pass on their citizenship to their spouses and children (Cyprus); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.17	Noted	- Rights related to name, identity & nationality - Equality & non-discrimination - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Children - Stateless persons - Women & girls	Not implemented
Theme: National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans			
51.104 Continue implementation of social-oriented policies aimed at further improving the well-being of specific groups, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and migrant workers (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans Affected persons: - Children - Migrants - Older persons - Women & girls - Persons with disabilities	Partially implemented



51.132 Continue efforts to protect women and girls, as well as children, and include them in national development plans (Algeria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Advancement of women - Children: definition; general principles; protection Affected persons: - Children - Women & girls	Not implemented
Theme: Cooperation & consultation with civil society			
51.43 Take concrete measures to guarantee civil society space (Sierra Leone); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Cooperation & consultation with civil society - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information Affected persons: - Civil society	Not implemented
51.44 Enact legal protection against strategic litigation against public participation cases (Belgium); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Cooperation & consultation with civil society - Constitutional & legislative framework - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information	Not implemented
51.63 Ensure in national legislation the effective participation of civil society, especially women, in the formulation and application of policies and action plans on climate change (Costa Rica); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Cooperation & consultation with civil society - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Constitutional & legislative framework - Human rights & climate change - Participation of women	Not implemented



		in political & public life Affected persons: - Civil society - Women & girls	
Theme: Sexual & gender-based violence			
51.144 Develop a national plan against sexual and gender-based violence and bring its perpetrators to justice (France); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Violence against women - National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans - Access to justice & remedy Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.145 Further strengthen its efforts regarding the provision of essential services and support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Hungary); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Violence against women - Support to victims & witnesses Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.146 Continue to implement policies to raise awareness about, prosecute perpetrators of and adequately protect children and women from sexual exploitation and gender-based violence in conformity with the relevant national laws and international treaties to which Thailand is a party (Malawi); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Human rights education, trainings & awareness raising - Children: protection against exploitation - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Access to justice & remedy Affected persons: - Children - Women & girls	Partially implemented

51.147 Significantly increase investment in the fight against gender based-violence, especially with regard to the creation of a solid and reliable network of care for victims with full respect for their freedom (Spain); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Violence against women - Support to victims & witnesses Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.148 Improve the gender equality law to guarantee protection against all forms of violence and discrimination, eliminating existing exceptions, in line with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Uruguay); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Equality & non-discrimination - Cooperation & Follow up with Treaty Bodies - Constitutional & legislative framework - Discrimination against women Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.149 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at reducing gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence and sexual violence (Chile); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Violence against women Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
51.150 Address the high number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against girls and women through a solid, preventive regulatory framework focused on comprehensive reparation for victims (Costa Rica); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence - Violence against women Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented
52.74 Strengthen its efforts to abolish the continued practice of genital circumcision (Timor-Leste); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16	Supported	- Sexual & gender-based violence Affected persons: - Women & girls	Partially implemented

Theme: Freedom of association			
52.25 Ensure that any potential new legislation governing the operations of the non-profit sector does not restrict the activities of civil society in a manner inconsistent with Thailand's international obligations, ensure all stakeholders are consulted on such legislation, and protect and encourage the work of human rights defenders (Canada); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.12	Supported	- Freedom of association - Human rights defenders - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Civil society	Not implemented
Theme: Economic, social & cultural rights			
51.102 Continue to implement additional measures to promote the human rights of women, children and persons with disabilities by improving their access to social services, including health care and education, particularly in rural areas (Japan); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Economic, social & cultural rights - Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Right to health - Discrimination against women - Right to education Affected persons: - Children - Persons living in rural areas - Women & girls - Persons with disabilities	Partially implemented
Theme: Advancement of women			
51.133 Continue efforts to enhance women's economic empowerment and their representation in public and political life	Supported	- Advancement of women - Right to participate in public affairs & right to	Partially implemented



(Bangladesh); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51		vote - Participation of women in political & public life Affected persons: - Women & girls	
Theme: Members of minorities			
52.27 Train public and educational institutions on human rights, with emphasis on the elimination of violence against women and girls, especially those from Indigenous communities and ethnic and religious minorities (Ecuador); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.16	Supported	- Members of minorities - Human rights education, trainings & awareness raising - Sexual & gender-based violence - Indigenous peoples - Right to education Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples - Women & girls - Minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partially implemented
Theme: Migrants			
51.14 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Ratification of & accession to international instruments Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
51.181 Strengthen efforts in the protection of the rights of migrants and members of their families (Nigeria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented



51.184 Further promote the rights of migrant workers by guaranteeing their access to essential services (Sri Lanka); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Labour rights and right to work Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
51.185 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring that migrant workers have access to legal and social protection (Tunisia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Labour rights and right to work - Right to social security Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
51.186 Intensify efforts to protect the human rights of migrant workers (Turkey); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Labour rights and right to work Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
51.187 Continue proactive efforts to ensure that migrant workers can access rights as prescribed by applicable laws, including universal health coverage, access to information and proper documentation (Vietnam); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Labour rights and right to work - Right to health Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
51.189 Continue to deploy proactive efforts to ensure that migrant workers can access the rights provided in the applicable regulations (Colombia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Migrants - Labour rights and right to work Affected persons: - Migrants	Not implemented
Theme: Human Right Defenders			
51.191 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity Affected persons: - Human rights defenders	Not implemented



Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51		& activists - Women & girls	
51.192 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, including through prompt and thorough investigation of attacks (Norway); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented
51.193 Protect human rights defenders, including under a gender perspective, and investigate any reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks against them (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented
51.194 Create a safe and enabling environment to exercise the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and prevent attacks and intimidation against human rights defenders (Italy). Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.51	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Right to peaceful assembly - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented
52.82 Ensure the protection of civic space and human rights defenders, including youth, members of civil society, lawyers, media and academics, so that they can operate freely and fully exercise the rights to freedom of expression, including online, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.8	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information Affected persons: - Human rights defenders - Civil society - Youth & juveniles - Media - Judges, lawyers and prosecutors	Not implemented

52.84 Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, stop all forms of harassment, violence and intimidation against them and ensure prompt, transparent and independent investigation of all reported cases (Czechia). Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.19	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Rule of law & impunity - Access to justice & remedy Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented
52.81 In order to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, amend sections 326 to 333 of the criminal code (Switzerland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.20	Noted	- Human rights defenders - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented
52.83 End arbitrary detentions, arrests and any acts of harassment against political actors and civil society, including human rights defenders (Ireland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Human rights defenders - Arbitrary arrest & detention Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Civil society	Not implemented
Theme: Constitutional & legislative framework			
51.1 Take action to repeal or amend such legislation to ensure full compliance with its international obligations (New Zealand); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.22	Noted	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations	Not implemented
Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information			
52.46 Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression by amending articles 112 (lèse-majesté), 116 (sedition), 326 (defamation) and 328 (attack on honour) of the criminal code as well as the law on computer crime (Luxembourg); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.47 Decriminalize freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and avoid the	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to	Not implemented



Joint UPR Submission:
Intersectional Feminist Issues in Thailand

UN Universal Periodic Review of Thailand – 4th UPR Cycle
53rd Session of the UPR Working Group

detention of minors for exercising these rights (Mexico); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9		information - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Children - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	
52.48 Abolish restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression in the national legislation in line with international standards on human rights (Montenegro); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.50 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect individuals, including political opponents, from judicial harassment (Norway); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
52.51 Repeal all provisions that criminalize or unduly restrict the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and of assembly (Portugal); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.52 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and stop targeting civilians engaging in peaceful protests under criminal charges entailing punishment with exorbitant prison terms (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented

52.53 Remove undue restrictions and infringements on the enjoyment of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Botswana); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented
52.56 Review the usage of lèse-majesté legislation in its entirety and especially against minors to comply with international human rights standards, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Finland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Children	Not implemented
52.57 Guarantee the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, including by amending article 112 of the criminal code (France); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.58 Review the lèse-majesté law, the computer crime law and the criminal defamation law (Germany); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.59 Review the lèse-majesté law to bring it into conformity with international standards and to prevent it from being used to silence opponents (Norway); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.60 Amend article 112 of the criminal code on royal defamation to bring it into line with Thailand's international human rights obligations under the International Covenant	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Arbitrary arrest &	Not implemented

on Civil and Political Rights and, as an intermediate step, remove mandatory minimum prison terms for violations of that provision (Sweden); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9		detention - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework	
52.61 Amend articles 112 and 116 of the criminal code to ensure that the application of the crimes of lèse-majesté and sedition complies with human rights (Switzerland); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.62 Review and revise laws and regulations that unduly restrict freedom of expression, including online expression, in particular the computer crimes act and the 2005 emergency decree, and eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for lèse-majesté violations (United States of America); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Legal & institutional reform - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.63 End arrests and prosecution of children under article 112 and other articles related to security and public order in the criminal code, and ensure the respect of Thailand's obligations under articles 13, 15 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Austria); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Administration of justice & fair trial - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework - Scope of international obligations Affected persons: - Children - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented
52.64 Amend article 112 of the criminal code and bring it into line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Constitutional &	Not implemented



Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9		legislative framework - Scope of international obligations	
52.65 Amend, repeal or restrict the use of legislation that curtails the exercise of rights of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including online, with particular reference to sections 112 and 116 of the criminal code and the computer crime act (Canada); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly - Constitutional & legislative framework	Not implemented
52.66 Ensure that the most severe criminal sentences are not applied to children, including in the context of article 112 of the criminal code, and in line with article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Denmark); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Children: juvenile justice - Children: definition; general principles; protection - Constitutional & legislative framework Affected persons: - Children	Not implemented
52.67 Remove the broad range of restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Estonia); Source of Position: A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 - Para.9	Noted	- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly	Not implemented

Joint UPR Submission: Intersectional Feminist Perspectives: Marginalised Women, LGBTIQ+ Persons and Structural Inequalities in Thailand

April 2026

Submission by



Manushya Foundation is a women-led, decolonial and intersectional feminist organisation building cross-border safety nets of protection, solidarity, and accountability across Asia. We strengthen the political power and decision-making leadership of feminists, youth movements, and frontline communities. Our work shifts power by bridging emergency protection for activists facing repression and transnational repression, movement lawyering to confront corporate abuse and false climate solutions, defense of digital rights and civic space in increasingly surveilled environments, and grassroots-led advocacy engaging international accountability systems to advance structural justice.

For more, see <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/>.



GIRLxGIRL is a Thai civil society organization working to advance the rights, visibility, safety, and well-being of women, girls, and lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LBTI) persons. The organization works at the intersection of community-building, public education, advocacy, and leadership development to strengthen inclusive spaces, amplify underrepresented voices, and promote gender equality and social justice. For more, please see <https://www.facebook.com/GIRLxGIRLth/>.



Young Pride Foundation, founded in 2018, is a youth- and LGBTQ+-led organisation supporting human rights, gender equality, and democracy through online learning, events, and meetings. We dedicate ourselves to supporting and maintaining relationships among youth leaders through communication support and resource sharing. We also aim to promote understanding of diversity and inclusion at universities and monitor cases of unfair discrimination. For more, please see <https://youngprideclub.com/>.



Tamtang Foundation is a frontline feminist group led by women with abortion experience and LBI, dedicated to advancing access to safe and dignified abortion services in Thailand. Committed to building a society that understands bodily autonomy, Tamtang focuses on their 4 main missions: 1) providing counseling and service referral, 2) empowering women with abortion experiences, 3) mobilising a feminist abortion-friendly movement, and 4) encouraging policy advocacy to challenge and eliminate the stigma surrounding abortion. For more, please see <https://www.facebook.com/SafeAbortionThailand>.



LBTQ+ Wellbeing or LBTQ+ Move for Health is a project developed under the umbrella of the Health and Opportunity Network (HON), a small non-governmental organization that has been operating for about ten years. The project's main goal is improving the health and wellbeing of Lesbian and Bisexual women, Transgender and Intersex People, and other queer gender identities in Thailand, especially by making healthcare more inclusive and responsive to their specific needs. For more information, please see <https://hon.co.th/lbt-well-being-project/>.



Intersex Thailand is a community-led organisation working for the public interest and the human rights of intersex individuals in Thailand. Its mission is to empower intersex voices by advancing legal recognition, raising social awareness, and fostering community building nationwide. For more information, please visit: <https://intersexthailand.org/>.



Mermaid Pride Thailand is a grassroots, trans-led community initiative that works to support and advocate for transgender persons in Thailand, particularly those from marginalized and migrant communities. The group engages in peer support, community outreach, and advocacy to promote access to health, rights, and social inclusion. For more information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/MermaidPrideThailand/>.





The Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT) is a Thai LGBTQINA+ organization working to improve the quality of life of LGBTQINA+ communities by advancing their rights, dignity, and equal participation in society. Founded from community-led HIV prevention and gender advocacy efforts that began in the late 1990s and formally registered in 2003, RSAT works across human rights, anti-discrimination, health services, community capacity-building, and national and regional advocacy to promote a more inclusive and equitable society in Thailand. For more information, please visit: <https://www.rsat.info/en/>.



โมกหลวงรินน้ำ (Mokluang Rinnam) was founded in August 2020, during the period in which dictatorship and violence against pro-democracy activists in Thailand became more severe. Its initial intention was to demand justice and respect for basic rights for students at Navamindradhiraj University, such as the right to dress according to one's gender identity and self-expression, gender equality, and compensation for tuition during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the group's purposes have later expanded to echo and initiate demands of the overall pro-democracy movement, in particular the release of political prisoners, and social welfare. Mokluang Rinnam has been the co-organizers of many notable pro-democracy demonstrations. It also works extensively to draw attention to the issue of enforced disappearances of activists who spoke up against the military coup, the government's misconduct, or other instances of human rights violations. For more information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100030783806951>.



The **Patani Working Group for Monitoring on International Mechanisms** comprises activists from Southern Thailand, coming together under the umbrella of the Thai CSO Coalition for the UPR and the Thai BHR Network, to connect and communicate between international mechanisms at the regional and global levels, with the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand.



Indigenous Women's Association for Development (IWAD) was previously named the Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT). It is a coalition of Indigenous women leaders from diverse ethnic groups across the country. Since its founding in 1996, the network has actively worked to promote human rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of Indigenous women in Thailand. In 2011, it became established as an independent organization working towards improving the lives of Indigenous women in the country. It has worked with groups or members from the Karen, Lisu, Hmong, Lahu, Akha, Dara'ang, Taiyai, Lua, Kachin, and Mien Hmong groups. Over time, the network has expanded to include members from more than 26 Indigenous communities/groups across all regions of the country. In 2025, approaching the 30th anniversary of its work, the network officially registered as a legal entity in Thailand, under the name of the "Indigenous Women's Association for Development" (IWAD). For more information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/iwadthailand>.



Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand (IWNT) was founded in 1996 as a part of the Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT) to provide a gender perspective to development activities affecting indigenous peoples in Thailand. In 2011, IWNT was established as an independent organization to work towards improving the lives of indigenous women in Thailand, working with the following groups or "chon paos": Karen, Lisu, H'mong, Lahu, Akha, Dara'ang, Taiyai or Shan, Lua, Kachin, Mien, Moken, Urak Lawoi. IWNT aims at advancing indigenous women's rights as Women and as Indigenous Peoples, promoting national and international instruments for women's protection, strengthening indigenous women's participation in local government, natural resource management sector and other decision-making bodies, for them to acknowledge and support indigenous women's rights and traditional knowledge. Over time, the network has expanded to include members from more than 26 Indigenous communities/groups across all regions of the country.



EMPOWER Foundation is a Thai organisation that has been promoting justice, human rights and opportunities for sex workers in Thailand since 1985. Empower is led by sex workers for sex workers. EMPOWER works towards a vision of the future where all women will be able to work safely and fairly in the work they have chosen to do – be that in the home or not, in sex work or not. Over the last 36 years over 50,000 sex workers have been part of Empower; Thai, Indigenous and Migrants. Empower's key focus includes policy reform and legal advocacy, access to education, art and culture, and development of decent sex work. Empower was recognised by the National Human Rights Commission in 2006 when it was awarded the Best Human Rights Organization. Empower has been a founding member and driving force in many national, regional and international networks. For more information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/empowerfoundation.cm>.



The Green World Network is a community network based in Songkhla Province, Southern Thailand, that has been actively working to protect community rights, natural resources, and the environment from unsustainable development. Since 2014, the Network has been protesting the Royal Thai Government's announcement of the Thepa coal-fired power plant, Thailand's largest proposed power plant. For further information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100087889741564>





Sab Wai Villagers are 14 members of a rural farming community in Chaiyaphum province. From the Isan ethnic minority group, the villagers have been unfairly criminalised under Thailand's 2014 Forest Reclamation Policy for encroaching land in Sai Thong National Park where they have been living and making their livelihood for decades. For further information about Sab Wai villagers, please visit: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/campaign-savesabwaivillagers>.



Phichit Villagers are members of a rural farming community across Phichit, Phetchabun and Phitsanulok provinces who have been impacted by Thailand's largest gold mine since the start of its operations in 2001. For further information about Phichit villagers, please visit: <https://www.manushyafoundation.org/justice-for-phichit>.



Ka Boe Din Villagers is a small Indigenous Karen community of approximately 400 people located in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai Province. Their land and resources are increasingly threatened by external investors seeking to exploit the area's rich natural resources, putting their livelihoods, identity, and ancestral lands at risk. For further information on the villagers, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/KaberDinWonderland>.



The **Migrant Working Group (MWG)** was established in 2006 in response to shared concerns among member organizations over the injustice faced by migrant workers, particularly regarding their exclusion from the social security system. Recognizing the power of collective action, MWG has held monthly meetings since February 2006 as a sustained platform for information exchange, problem analysis, policy advocacy, and coordinated action. Collaborating with government agencies, academia, and civil society, MWG focuses on three core areas: health, education, and labor rights. Its overarching goal is to ensure that migrant populations can access their rights and live with dignity, equality, and without discrimination. For more information, please visit: <https://mwgthailand.org/en>.



The **Women Workers for Justice Group (WJG)** was established for the first time in 2016 and consists of a wide variety of women workers in Chiang Mai and provinces nearby. The WJG works with many networks and many organizations working at the intersection of migrant rights, women's rights, violence against women, women labor and child sexual abuse. The WJG strongly amplifies migrant women's voices at the national and International levels. For further information, please visit: <https://www.facebook.com/khonngarn>



HomeNet Thailand is a national network of home-based workers and informal workers that advocates for labour rights, social protection, and economic justice. Established in 1992, the network works to strengthen the voice and bargaining power of home-based workers, particularly women, through organizing, capacity-building, policy advocacy, and collaboration with government and civil society to improve working conditions and legal protections in Thailand. For more information, please visit: <https://www.homenetthailand.org/>



The **Thai CSOs Coalition for the UPR and UN Mechanisms (Universal Periodic Review)**, established during Thailand's Second UPR cycle, is a people-led, intersectional feminist movement bringing together local communities and national civil society organisations across all human rights sectors. As one of the largest intersectional grassroots-led movements in Thailand, it engages with the UPR and UN treaty bodies, connecting struggles from Indigenous Peoples' rights, land and environmental justice, and labour rights to digital rights, freedom of expression, transnational repression, and the protection of human rights defenders, migrants, political refugees, youth, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and communities facing systemic marginalization. It fosters solidarity among communities facing shared challenges and strengthens collective action to demand accountability from the state and companies for their international human rights obligations.





THAILAND UPR IV
2026



Contact us at:
WeAreManushyan@manushyafoundation.org

#WeAreManushyan



@manushyafoundation



@ManushyaFdn



Manushya Foundation

