



THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND STATELESS PERSONS IN THAILAND

OVERALL CONTEXT

As of November 2024, around 5,500 urban refugees and asylum seekers from more than 40 countries were living in Thailand, alongside about 86,539 refugees from Myanmar in camps along the border. These figures leave out the many Myanmar nationals who have fled since the February 2021 military coup but are neither registered with UNHCR nor recognised by the Thai authorities. Thailand is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, and it does not carry out refugee status determination; UNHCR does so under its mandate.

Since its 3rd UPR review in November 2021, Thailand has made important legal commitments. The Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act (the Anti-Torture Act), in force since February 2023, wrote the principle of non-refoulement into Thai law for the first time. The National Screening Mechanism (NSM) began operating on 22 September 2023. At the second Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, Thailand pledged, among other things, to strengthen the NSM and to review its alternatives to detention. On 30 August 2024, it withdrew its reservation to Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), fulfilling another of those pledges.

For refugees, however, little has changed in practice. In its first 18 months the NSM granted Protected Person status to just seven people, and the RNT submission reports the figure had not changed by the 30-month mark; since early 2026, AAT has been unable to secure bail for a single client; and forced returns have continued despite the new anti-torture law. Since 28 August 2026, a new fast-track Deportation Regulation has made removals quicker without adding protection safeguards; it is analysed, together with forced returns, in the companion factsheet on Transnational Repression. Without a national asylum law, most urban refugees are treated as “illegal aliens” and are shut out of lawful work and public health insurance. Sharp cuts to USAID and other humanitarian funding since early 2025 have turned this long-standing protection gap into an acute crisis for many families.

This factsheet summarises the RNT joint submission for Thailand’s 4th UPR cycle. Its evidence comes from AAT and RBB legal aid case data, testimony from RLN members, AAT’s direct casework on the NSM and immigration detention, and a desk review of Thai law and policy.

Brief Assessment of the Implementation of the 3rd Cycle UPR Recommendations

Thailand’s 3rd UPR review took place on 10 November 2021, at the 39th session of the UPR Working Group. Of the 278 recommendations it received, Thailand supported 218 and noted 60; the Human Rights Council adopted the outcome on 24 March 2022.

Thailand supported recommendations to adopt legal measures to protect refugees and asylum seekers (52.79, Ukraine), to stop the return of refugees to Myanmar (52.78, Spain), to consider ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention (51.16, Sierra Leone), and to ensure health care for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers held in detention centres (52.70, Iraq). It noted recommendations to ratify the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol (52.14 and 52.15), to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (52.16), and to expand social welfare for refugees and asylum seekers, including the right to work (52.80, Afghanistan).

Implementation of the supported recommendations remains partial at best. Refugees are still arrested, detained and deported; IDCs were operating at 155% of capacity in 2024; bail has effectively stopped functioning; the NSM had protected only seven people by early 2026; and children continue to be detained or separated from their families. Returns to Myanmar have continued despite Thailand’s support for recommendation 52.78. The two clearest legal advances, the Anti-Torture Act and the withdrawal of the CRC Article 22 reservation, have not yet been matched by the operational guidance and enforcement needed to change what happens on the ground.



5,500
urban refugees and asylum seekers
from **40+** countries were living in Thailand



about
86,539
camp-based refugees from Myanmar
as of November 2024



155%

occupancy in Thailand’s
Immigration Detention Centers (IDCs)



Thai law sets **no maximum period**
of immigration detention.

KEY DATA AT A GLANCE



7

people granted Protected Person status in the NSM's first 18 months

compared with about 5,500 urban refugees and asylum seekers; no change reported by the 30-month mark.

Of the 50 Myanmar nationals interviewed for AAT's 2026 Deportation Study



84%

feared arrest or persecution if returned.

70%

were entirely unaware of the NSM.



1,200

detainees reportedly held in Suan Phlu IDC in Bangkok

more than double its capacity.



Of the 50 Myanmar nationals interviewed



96% could not save any money.



44% had no work at all.

Urban refugees have no legal right to work.



40%

of 722 children and young people aged 9–21

in 7 Migrant Learning Centres in Mae Sot showed severe or very severe anxiety.



60%+

of migrant children in Thailand were out of school

according to a 2014 review, the most recent estimate cited in the submission.



0

successful bail applications secured by AAT since early 2026

after the Immigration Bureau effectively suspended bail following a mass escape of bailed detainees in late 2025.



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Post-Submission Emerging Issue: The Deportation Regulation Has Taken Effect

This section covers a development after the Cycle 4 submission was filed (10 April 2026). It is not part of the official UPR submission; it draws on AAT's public statement and the Royal Gazette so that the factsheet reflects the current situation.



Thai government announces Cabinet approval of the draft deportation regulation.

At a press briefing on 14 July 2026, the Prime Minister's Office spokespersons announced Cabinet approval of the draft Regulation on Deportation. Rights groups later warned that the regulation's expedited removal procedures lacked adequate safeguards against refoulement and could expose refugees at risk to forced return and transnational repression.

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Prime Minister, Royal Thai Government (14 July 2026)

On 28 August 2026, the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on Deportation B.E. 2569 (2026) came into force, giving authorities faster powers to deport foreign nationals. Article 6 says deportation orders must have regard to Thailand's international obligations, but this general instruction is not a safeguard on its own. The Regulation does not clearly protect refugees, asylum seekers or NSM Protected Persons. It sets out no individual risk assessment, no defined procedure, and no way for a person to raise protection needs or challenge a deportation order.

AAT also has four specific concerns, first raised in its public statement on the draft in July 2026:

- delay by a third country in receiving a person can be treated as "bad faith", which risks removing people from safe resettlement pathways;
- stateless persons are returned by default to their "last country of residence", with no check that it is safe;
- there is no judicial review before a removal order is enforced;
- broad "instigator/facilitator" liability could discourage humanitarian help to refugees.

AAT considers the Regulation risks breaching the principle of non-refoulement (customary international law, and *jus cogens* where there is a risk of torture), CAT Article 3, ICCPR Article 13, CRC Article 22, Section 13 of the Anti-Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act, and Sections 27-28 of the Constitution, which protect "every person", not only Thai nationals.

As a current member of the UN Human Rights Council (2025-2027), Thailand should lead by example. AAT will keep monitoring how the Regulation is applied and remains ready to support the Royal Thai Government with legal information and field experience.



Challenge 1: No national asylum law, and a National Screening Mechanism (NSM) that requires arrest before it offers protection

The Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Screening of Aliens who Enter into the Kingdom and are Unable to Return to the Country of Origin B.E. 2562 (2019) established the NSM. The Regulation came into force on 22 June 2020, and the NSM began operating on 22 September 2023. Although the Regulation refers to "protected persons" rather than refugees, it works in practice as Thailand's refugee screening mechanism.

Under Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 16 of the ICCPR, everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law. In its 2nd UPR cycle (2016), Thailand noted several recommendations to give asylum seekers and refugees formal legal status. In its 3rd cycle (2021), it supported a recommendation to implement legal measures to ensure the proper protection of refugees and asylum seekers (52.79, Ukraine).

In AAT's experience, the main obstacle is an eligibility rule. The Immigration Bureau interprets the NSM as open only to people who already hold formal "awaiting deportation" status under Section 54 of the Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979). In other words, a refugee must first be arrested before they can ask for protection, which defeats the purpose of a protection mechanism.

In its first 18 months, the NSM granted Protected Person status to only seven people. The RNT submission reports that the figure was still seven at the 30-month mark, with a few hundred cases under review. Groups that fall under the National Security Council's responsibility, including people fleeing conflict in Myanmar, Rohingya, Uyghurs and North Koreans, are effectively excluded, even though no legal provision bars them from applying. AAT has not seen any Rohingya, Uyghur or North Korean applicant gain access to the NSM, and the cases of several Myanmar applicants it assisted were rejected, as were their appeals.

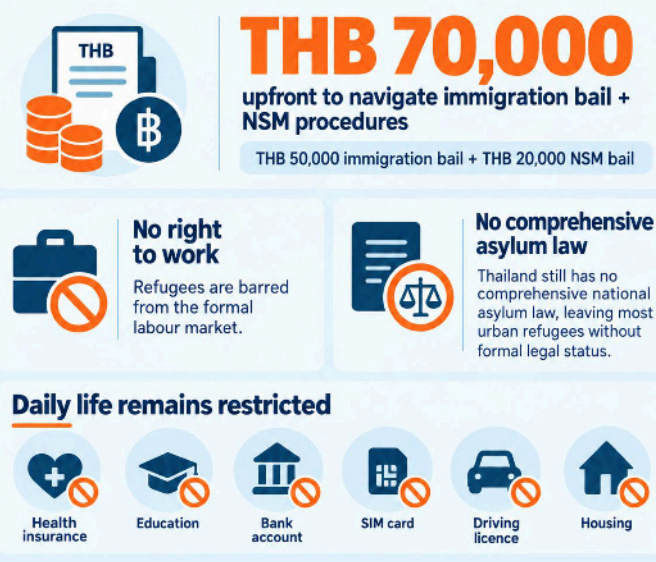


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The National Screening Mechanism (NSM) still leaves most refugees without effective protection



In June 2023, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT) recommended changes to bring the NSM into line with international human rights standards; according to a Cabinet resolution dated 2 January 2024, the Royal Thai Police and seven other government agencies rejected them as “not yet necessary”. AAT’s casework has identified further gaps. The NSM Committee has no clear, publicly available operating guidelines, and screening practice varies from officer to officer. People held in IDCs are not systematically told they can apply, no information materials are available in detention, and many refugees mistake the NSM for a bail mechanism. Refugees who have already paid THB 50,000 bail under the Immigration Act must pay a further THB 20,000 to enter NSM procedures. The first bail amount is eventually refunded, but slowly, so applicants need THB 70,000 up front, far more than most refugees can raise. Protected Person status does not include the right to work, and it remains unclear what rights the status actually brings. The process also requires fingerprinting and criminal background checks for children, which is inconsistent with the CRC, particularly since Thailand withdrew its reservation to Article 22.

Thailand still has no comprehensive national asylum law, and most urban refugees remain classified as “illegal aliens” under the Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979). The NSM has not changed this: its restrictive design and implementation have left the great majority of urban refugees without formal legal status.

The consequences reach into every part of daily life. Refugees are barred from the formal labour market, face heavy financial and administrative obstacles to health care and secondary education, and live in constant fear of arrest and indefinite detention. RLN members in Bangkok report that refugees cannot buy health insurance, continue to higher education, open a bank account, register a SIM card, obtain a driving licence or rent housing, because landlords and service providers usually ask for a passport with a valid visa.



Challenge 2: Immigration Detention Centres and Inhumane Detention Conditions

In its 2nd UPR cycle, Thailand supported recommendations to address harsh living conditions in immigration detention centres (158.179, India) and to reduce overcrowding in detention centres (158.80, Paraguay). It noted a recommendation to end the arbitrary detention of refugees and asylum seekers and to stop detaining children for migration control (159.66, Luxembourg).

In its 3rd cycle, it supported a recommendation to ensure health care for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in detention centres (52.70, Iraq). Implementation remains inadequate. Thailand has no statutory maximum period of immigration detention. Bail, the only legal route to release, requires THB 50,000 and a Thai guarantor, which most refugees cannot provide because they have neither the money nor the social networks.

A 2024 report by the Union for Civil Liberty (UCL) found that IDCs were operating at 155% of capacity, and that the Bangkok IDC at Suan Phlu reportedly held up to 1,200 people, more than double its designed capacity.¹² In November 2024, the UN Committee against Torture raised serious concern about conditions in immigration detention and made improving them one of three priority recommendations on which Thailand had to report back within a year.

AAT’s visits to IDCs show conditions getting worse. Most detainees suffer from skin diseases caused by overcrowding and poor ventilation, and medical visits are too infrequent to meet demand. Raids on scam centres along the Myanmar and Cambodia borders have brought large numbers of Chinese nationals into already overstretched facilities. After one mass arrest in May 2025, Suan Phlu had no space left, and 20 detainees, including six children, spent the night at a police facility. Prolonged detention without mental health support has led to growing psychological harm, including violence among detainees. Between October 2024 and May 2025, AAT responded directly to at least six mass arrests in



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Thai immigration officials direct Pakistani refugees to waiting buses after 94 refugees were released from six months' detention.

SOURCE: Kitty McKinsey / UNHCR (6 June 2011)

Bangkok alone, affecting Pakistani, Montagnard/Vietnamese, Hmong and other refugee communities. affecting Pakistani, Montagnard/Vietnamese, Hmong and other refugee communities.

Immigration detention has become effectively indefinite, and bail has stopped functioning. In January 2021, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention reiterated that indefinite detention in the course of migration proceedings cannot be justified and is arbitrary, and that a maximum period of detention must be set in law, with automatic release when it expires.

After a mass escape of bailed detainees in late 2025, the Immigration Bureau effectively suspended bail. Since early 2026, AAT has not secured a single successful bail application, and bail appeals have also been rejected. Refusals are applied across whole nationalities rather than case by case: Hmong clients were refused because Vietnamese detainees had previously escaped. New documentation requirements, including landlord certification forms, expose guarantors to legal risk and create new openings for extortion, and many landlords refuse to confirm addresses. With no legal time limit and no working release mechanism, detention has become effectively indefinite.

Challenge 3: Alternatives to detention remain narrow, and children are still detained and separated from their families

The Memorandum of Understanding on the Determination of Measures and Approaches Alternative to Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centers (MOU-ATD), adopted in 2019, remains narrow. It mainly covers detained mothers with children; fathers are generally left out, so families are separated. The Mother and Child Center in Bang Khen, used as an “alternative” to IDCs, operates in conditions that closely resemble detention. Some children, including Rohingya children and those whose UNHCR cases have been closed, are excluded from community-based alternatives and remain detained indefinitely. Children who enter Thailand without documents are still prosecuted as offenders under the Immigration Act, even though they did not choose to migrate on their own.

In 2023, the Tak Immigration Office arrested 33 children under 18 for irregular entry and placed them in immigration detention. The MOU-ATD says detention should be a last resort, but in border areas, where government shelters are far away and resources are thin, children are still detained.

Article 22 of the CRC requires States to ensure that refugee and asylum-seeking children, whether accompanied or not, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance. Since Thailand withdrew its reservation to Article 22 on 30 August 2024, no concrete policy or implementing measures have followed for refugee and asylum-seeking children, particularly displaced Myanmar children affected by the 2021 coup.

The National Child Protection Action Plan B.E. 2566-2570 (2023-2027) affirms that all children in Thailand should have equal, non-discriminatory access to services and tailored support. Unaccompanied and separated Myanmar children, especially those who arrived after the coup and live in dormitories or with relatives, are at risk of physical and sexual abuse by the carers they depend on. The government has not introduced any special measures to protect these children from harm and exploitation.

Challenge 4: Urban refugees have no right to work and no public health insurance, and funding cuts have created an acute crisis

Under Article 6(1) of the ICESCR and Article 5(e)(i) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), everyone, including non-citizens, has the right to work and to free choice of employment. Because Thai law does not recognise refugee status, refugees are generally not allowed to work.

Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), everyone has the right to the highest attainable standard of health, whatever their legal status. In its 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand supported recommendations to ensure universal access to health services, including for regular and irregular migrant workers



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"Wai Yan," a former student and member of Myanmar's Civil Disobedience Movement, makes drinks at a restaurant in Bangkok after fleeing Myanmar to avoid military conscription.

Like many people who have fled Myanmar, he works without formal documentation and faces an uncertain future in Thailand.

SOURCE: Lillian Suwanrumpha / AFP (4 June 2024)

(51,116, Uruguay), and to ensure health care for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in detention centres (52,70, Iraq). Yet under Ministry of Public Health rules, asylum seekers and refugees cannot join public health insurance.

Urban refugees who cannot work legally struggle to pay for treatment, and research has found that asylum seekers and refugees have significantly more unmet health care needs than Thai nationals.

In August 2025, the Government decided to allow refugees from Myanmar living in the border camps to work legally, but urban refugees remain entirely excluded. Protected Person status under the NSM does not include the right to work, and Section 63 of the Foreigners' Working Management Emergency Decree B.E. 2560 (2017), which could be applied to people in a "refugee-like" situation, cannot be used without a Cabinet Resolution.

RLN members report that, without legal work rights, many urban refugees in Bangkok end up in informal jobs where they face exploitation, unsafe conditions and a higher risk of trafficking. Fear of arrest stops them from seeking justice.

Since sharp cuts to USAID and other international humanitarian funding in early 2025, urban refugees have faced an acute crisis: without the right to work and without aid, families cannot pay rent, buy food, get health care or keep their children in school. AAT's 2026 Deportation Study found that 96% of the 50 participants could not save any money and 44% had no work at all. Having a job was the strongest single predictor of whether participants felt safe.



Challenge 5: Displaced and refugee children face barriers to education and serious mental and physical health risks, with few services available

Thailand has committed to the Education for All (EFA) policy, and its withdrawal of the reservation to CRC Article 22 on 30 August 2024 strengthens its obligation to ensure that refugee children can go to school. Yet a 2014 review estimated that more than 60% of migrant children in Thailand were not in school. Urban refugee children face financial barriers, language difficulties and discrimination, and many depend on Migrant Learning Centres (MLCs) that are not formally recognised, which limits their future options.

However, access to education is also shaped by national security policy, including National Security Council guidance, the Immigration Act and the National Education Act.

In 2023, at least 15 children from a refugee camp in Tak Province were refused enrolment at a local public school under an announcement by the Tak Education Service Area Office 2, which excludes children in refugee camps, undocumented migrants and cross-border commuting students. This is inconsistent with children's right to education and with the principle of the best interests of the child.

Since the 2021 coup, growing numbers of displaced Myanmar children, some with their families and some alone, have crossed into the five border districts of Tak Province in search of safety and schooling. Many have no identity documents. Most study in MLCs, which in September 2025 had about twice as many students as in October 2021. Classrooms are overcrowded, teaching resources are stretched, and the centres receive no support from the Thai government.

On 28 October 2025, the Cabinet adopted a resolution, based on NHRCT recommendations, on access to education for children without civil registration or Thai nationality, and asked the Ministry of Education to study the feasibility of those recommendations with the agencies concerned. The resolution does not explicitly cover displaced Myanmar children who arrived after the 2021 coup. A Ministry of Education announcement of 27 January 2026 allows all children, regardless of nationality or legal status, to enrol in Thai



Over 60%
of migrant children in Thailand
were not in school
2014 review



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Students attend class in a refugee camp along the Thai-Myanmar border.

Schools in refugee camps continue to face shortages of teaching materials, books and support for teachers.

SOURCE: Karen News (2023)

public schools, but it does not address MLCs, which most displaced Myanmar children rely on and which remain unrecognised and at risk of closure. Funding cuts since early 2025 have also removed support for education costs, and dropout rates are rising.

During its 3rd UPR cycle, Thailand supported recommendations to ensure equal access to quality health services for all groups (51.123, Qatar) and to prioritise the mental health of young people (51.119, Hungary). Articles 24 and 27 of the CRC guarantee every child the right to the highest attainable standard of health and to an adequate standard of living.

In a 2025 assessment using the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), RBB surveyed 722 children and young people aged 9 to 21 in seven MLCs in Mae Sot District, Tak Province. It found severe or very severe anxiety in 40% of participants, and depression and stress in 17% each. Support is scarce: Mae Sot Hospital has only two psychiatrists serving a large population, and Tak Province's education sector has roughly one psychologist for every 10,000 students.

Displaced Myanmar children in Tak Province also face serious physical health risks in overcrowded, unsanitary school dormitories. Limited clean water, nutritious food and hygiene supplies contribute to the spread of diarrhoea, influenza and other communicable diseases, and children are exposed to environmental hazards and agricultural chemicals.



RECOMMENDATIONS



On the post-submission emerging issue: The Deportation Regulation

- Suspend implementation of the Regulation pending consultation with international legal experts and civil society.
- Expressly exempt NSM Protected Persons, UNHCR-recognised refugees, and cases falling under Section 13 of the Anti-Torture Act.
- Remove or revise the “delay by a third country” condition, which risks removing a person from a safe third-country pathway.
- Require verification that a destination country is safe before returning a stateless person, rather than defaulting to the “last country of residence”.
- Introduce judicial review before any removal order is enforced.
- Confirm that the appeal mechanism under Section 55 of the Immigration Act, which suspends deportation pending appeal, continues to apply under the new Regulation.



RECOMMENDATIONS



1. On Challenge 1: No National Asylum Law and an Ineffective National Screening Mechanism (NSM)

- 1.1 | Enact comprehensive national asylum legislation that formally recognises refugee status and guarantees Protected Persons access to work authorisation, health care, education and social protection.
- 1.2 | Pending such legislation, harmonise existing laws, including the Immigration Act, civil registration laws and the Foreigners' Working Management Emergency Decree B.E. 2560 (2017), to remove the legal barriers faced by people granted Protected Person status under the NSM.
- 1.3 | Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.
- 1.4 | Amend the NSM Regulation to ensure access for all individuals with protection needs, regardless of their detention status under Section 54 of the Immigration Act, and formally exempt applicants from arrest, prosecution and deportation under Section 17 throughout the screening and appeal process.
- 1.5 | Align NSM criteria, standard operating procedures and decision-making with international due process standards, including the right to legal representation and meaningful appeal; make all materials available in multiple languages; and end criminal background checks for children under 18, in line with the CRC.
- 1.6 | Facilitate alternatives to detention by eliminating duplicate bail requirements for NSM applicants and authorising NGOs that provide legal aid to act as formal guarantors under clearly defined criteria.
- 1.7 | Grant NSM applicants and protected persons the immediate right to work through temporary work permits, so that they can support themselves and are less exposed to exploitation during the assessment and appeal periods.
- 1.8 | Ensure that people whose applications are rejected can appeal without restarting the entire process, and are not deported while exercising that right.



2. On Challenge 2: Immigration Detention Centres and Inhumane Detention Conditions

- 2.1 | Establish a statutory maximum period for immigration detention with automatic judicial review, and ensure that any deprivation of liberty is based on an individual assessment of necessity and proportionality rather than blanket application of the Immigration Act.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.2 | Reform the bail system by waiving bail for UNHCR-recognised refugees, allowing civil society organisations to act as guarantors, and requiring written, individual reasons for any refusal.
- 2.3 | Urgently address physical and mental health conditions in IDCs by setting a maximum occupancy limit, improving ventilation, ensuring regular and sufficient medical visits, and providing mental health services, including trauma-informed care.
- 2.4 | Ensure that UNHCR and civil society organisations have unrestricted, regular access to all IDCs for legal and protection screening.



3. On Challenge 3: Child Detention and the Lack of a Child Protection Framework

- 3.1 | Move from custodial management to genuine non-custodial, community-based alternatives that preserve freedom of movement and family unity, including closing the Mother and Child Center in Bang Khen as a form of detention and replacing it with community-led care.
- 3.2 | Formalise a “zero child detention” policy through a Cabinet Resolution, and amend the MOU-ATD to cover all family members, including fathers, to prevent family separation.
- 3.3 | Establish an effective mechanism to monitor implementation of the MOU-ATD nationwide, so that no child under 18 is placed in an immigration detention centre.
- 3.4 | Protect refugee, asylum-seeking and displaced children by establishing a practical, dedicated protection framework guided by Article 22 of the CRC and the best interests of the child.
- 3.5 | Strengthen the capacity of responsible officials, particularly in border districts, to protect children in migration contexts in line with international and domestic child rights frameworks.



4. On Challenge 4: Right to Work and Access to Public Health Insurance

- 4.1 | Urgently adopt a Cabinet Resolution granting people who have applied for or been granted Protected Person status under the NSM the right to work, with temporary work permits, while their cases are assessed and during any appeal.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2 | Apply Section 63 of the Foreigners' Working Management Emergency Decree B.E. 2560 (2017) to urban and camp-based refugees to grant them the right to work.
- 4.3 | Extend labour law protections so that refugees can hold employers accountable for exploitation, abuse and dangerous working conditions without risk of immigration enforcement.
- 4.4 | Ensure that everyone in Thailand, regardless of immigration status, has access to public health insurance.
- 4.5 | Issue instructions prohibiting health facilities from asking about immigration status or reporting patients to immigration authorities.



5. On Challenge 5: Education and Health of Displaced and Refugee Children

- 5.1 | Recognise the right to education and ensure that education is available and accessible to all children, particularly children in migration contexts.
- 5.2 | Fully implement the Education for All policy by removing barriers for refugee and undocumented children, including by recognising Learning Centre certificates.
- 5.3 | Guarantee all children the right to enrol in Thai public schools regardless of documentation status, consistent with CRC Article 22 following the withdrawal of Thailand's reservation.
- 5.4 | Support mother-tongue-based multilingual education to improve inclusion and learning outcomes for refugee children.
- 5.5 | Ensure equitable access to health care for children regardless of legal status or nationality by extending universal health coverage to displaced children affected by the conflict in Myanmar.
- 5.6 | Give frontline health services sufficient funding and staff to ensure equal, non-discriminatory access to quality health care for all children, particularly displaced Myanmar children, in line with CRC Articles 2 and 24.



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