

The background features a light blue field with a fine grid of dots. In the top-left corner, there is a dark blue geometric shape resembling a stylized 'L' or a corner bracket. In the top-right corner, there is a cluster of overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue and teal, including circles, squares, and leaf-like patterns. A thin black line starts from the left edge, curves upwards, and ends at a dove in flight. Another thin black line starts from the dove and extends towards the top-right corner, ending near the geometric cluster. In the bottom-left corner, there is another cluster of overlapping geometric shapes, similar to the one in the top-right. In the bottom-right corner, there is a dark blue geometric shape resembling a stylized 'L' or a corner bracket, similar to the one in the top-left. A thin black line starts from the bottom-right corner and curves upwards, ending at a dove in flight.

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
ON
WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY
2025 - 2027**

TABLE OF CONTENT

Section 1: Executive Summary.....	4
Section 2: Consistency with the Third-Level Action Plans	10
Section3: Key Elements of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2025–2027)	23
1. Review of the Past Operation and the Development Process of Action Plan	23
2. Women, Peace and Security Agenda.....	25
3. Promotion of Women’s Rights in Thailand	28
4. Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (2017–2024)	29
5. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security	31
6. Evolution of the Women, Peace and Security Paradigm	31
7. Priority Areas.....	33
8. Vision	40
9. Impacts.....	40
10. Principles for Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.....	40
11. Target groups.....	41
12. Outcomes.....	41
13. Indicators and Implementation Plan to Achieve Outcomes in Each Area.....	43
(1) Outcome 1: Participation.....	
(2) Outcome 2: Protection.....	
(3) Outcome 3: Prevention.....	
(4) Outcome 4: Relief and Recovery.....	
14. Implementation and Coordination	73

15. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Lesson Learnt of the Implementation.....74

Annex A: Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (2017-2024).....75

Annex B: Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of Measure and Guideline on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security.....81

Unofficial Translation

SECTION 1

Executive Summary

The promotion of women's participation in peacebuilding and the prevention of the impacts of conflict on women has been addressed in a substantive manner in international frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). These commitments were further strengthened by the United Nations Security Council through the endorsement of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, adopted under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which marked the first Security Council resolution to place emphasis on the role of women. The resolution highlights the impact of war and conflict on women and underscores the importance of women's full and equal participation in conflict resolution, peacebuilding and security promotion, humanitarian response, and post-conflict recovery. The achievement of the objectives of the Women, Peace and Security agenda requires the integrated advancement of four key pillars: **(1) Participation**, which refers to strengthening women's meaningful participation and decision-making roles at national, regional, and international levels in mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution, as well as in peace processes, and promoting societal recognition of women's potential in addressing socio-political conflicts and in building peace and security at all levels; **(2) Prevention**, which refers to the prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual violence and gender-based violence, in emergency situations, humanitarian crises, and socio-political conflicts at all levels, including violations of the human rights of women in diverse groups, whether as those affected by conflict or as human rights defenders working to protect the rights of individuals and communities; **(3) Protection**, which refers to the protection of women and children from all forms of violence, including the protection of the human rights of women and girls in situations of socio-political conflict at all levels; and **(4) Relief and Recovery**, which refers to ensuring that women affected by socio-political conflict at all levels receive relief and recovery support that is responsive to context and to the diverse needs of different groups of women, and to promoting women's participation in relief and recovery processes so that responses effectively address actual needs.

Over more than two decades, the United Nations Security Council has consistently emphasised the importance of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, initially in response to concerns over armed conflicts occurring in many countries worldwide and their impacts on women and children. This emphasis has been reinforced through nine subsequent Security Council resolutions. These include **UNSCR 1820 (2008)**, which recognises rape and other forms of sexual violence in conflict settings can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide; **UNSCR 1888 (2009)**, which calls for the appointment of the Special Representative on sexual violence in conflict and calls upon the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict; **UNSCR 1889 (2009)**, which focuses on post-conflict peacebuilding, and in particular calls for the development of indicators to measure the implementation of SCR 1325 both within the UN system and by the Member States and the Secretary-General to submit a report on women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding; **UNSCR 1960 (2010)**, which emphasises the establishment of monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence; **UNSCR 2106 (2013)**, which stresses the need for consistent and rigorous prosecution of sexual violence crimes as well as national ownership and responsibility in addressing the root causes of sexual violence in armed conflict, and affirms that women's political, social and economic empowerment, gender equality, and the enlistment of men and boys in the effort to combat all forms of violence against women are central to long-term efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; **UNSCR 2122 (2013)**, which creates stronger measures to include women in peace processes and calls for regular briefings and reports on Women, Peace, and Security issues to various organizations and members of the United Nations; **UNSCR 2242 (2015)**, which encourages assessment of strategies and resources in regards to the implementation of WPS agenda, calls for increased funding for gender-responsive training, analysis, and programs, recognizes the importance of integrating WPS across all country programming, and highlights the importance of collaboration with civil society; **UNSCR 2467 (2019)**, which strengthens justice and accountability and calls for a survivor-centred approach in the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence; and **UNSCR 2493 (2019)**, which strengthens the existing normative framework of Women, Peace, and Security by requesting the UN to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace processes; and urging the Member States to ensure and provide timely support for the full, equal,

and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes. In 2022, the Secretary-General's priorities on Women, Peace and Security were aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the period 2020–2030, with a focus on protecting women human rights defenders and eliminating gender norms that continue to impede political participation and the creation of peaceful societies.

Thailand has recognised the importance of protecting and safeguarding women's rights in conflict situations, as well as promoting women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution at all levels. Drawing on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Thailand developed the national framework entitled "*Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security*" (2017–2021), marking the first phase of implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. A review of this phase found that the Measures and Guidelines placed thematic and geographic emphasis on situations of unrest, in particular peace processes in the southern border provinces, with a focus on strengthening women's capacities and increasing women's representation in decision-making positions related to conflict resolution. The Measures and Guidelines played a significant role in enabling the establishment of area-based mechanisms and in raising awareness of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Thailand. A key local mechanism is the Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the southern border provinces (CCCW-SBPs), which was established under the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre with the support of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The Centre serves as a collaborative platform between government agencies and civil society organisations working on women's and children's issues in the area, building on existing cooperation and the collective experience and expertise of personnel with long-standing, trusted engagement within local communities.

Assessment of implementation progress identified ongoing challenges in monitoring and data collection that would adequately reflect national progress on Women, Peace and Security. In addition, some government agencies did not report implementation data due to the perception that the Measures and Guidelines were relevant only to unrest in the southern border provinces, or that their institutional mandates were not related to the WPS framework. This reflects a lack of shared understanding of the Women, Peace and Security agenda across sectors.

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2025–2027 was developed through a review of the implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (2017–2021), a study of international experiences in developing National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security, and a review of relevant research. Between July 2022 and January 2023, data were also collected through in-depth interviews with stakeholders from multiple sectors, including civil society organisations, non-governmental organisation staff, government officials, politicians, and academics, comprising 16 interviewees (10 women and 6 men). In addition, three focus group discussions were conducted with 16 officials from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and provincial offices in Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Tak, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat, as well as three consultation forums with government officials, local politicians, civil society organisations, and academics in Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, and the four southern border provinces, with approximately 90 participants in total.

The Action Plan establishes indicators based on stakeholder consultations, existing data, and input from the Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security, comprising representatives from government agencies and civil society, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, the National Security Council, and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand. These indicators were jointly reviewed to identify feasible measures, responsible implementing agencies, and reporting mechanisms to track progress across outcomes aligned with the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS) : Participation, Protection, Prevention, and Relief and Recovery.

WPS Pillars	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4
1. Participation	1.1 Women play key roles and participate meaningfully, including holding leadership	1.2 Women, women’s organisations, and civil society organisations participate in the promotion	1.3 Women participate actively in international peace and security activities in	1.4 Women and communities participate and have the capacity to manage and respond to

WPS Pillars	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4
	positions in national security institutions, the justice system, and law enforcement.	of peace and security.	civilian, police, and military sectors, with recognition and appreciation of their leadership.	newly emerging security threats, including climate change and cyber security.
2. Protection	2.1 Services and skilled personnel are increased and strengthened to prevent and address gender-based violence arising from participation in conflict.	2.2 Cooperation between government agencies and non-governmental organisations is improved, resulting in more effective rights protection mechanisms in conflict contexts.	2.3 Women engaged in addressing social conflict are protected and have access to the justice process without adverse impacts on their safety and well-being.	
3. Prevention	3.1 Government agencies integrate the principles of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and gender perspectives into conflict	3.2 Prevention mechanisms are established through cooperation between government agencies and civil society organisations, including	3.3 Security and justice personnel intervene at an early stage to prevent escalation and minimise harm, using gender-responsive early warning	

WPS Pillars	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4
	prevention policies.	community-based monitoring and conflict prevention.	information, including insights from women and communities.	
4. Relief and Recovery	4.1 Relief and recovery programmes are designed through the participation of affected women to ensure that needs are addressed effectively.	4.2 Women who are suspected, accused, or affected are able to access the justice process, protect their rights, and receive long-term recovery support.	4.3 Survivors have access to comprehensive recovery and psychosocial support, receive trauma care, and are supported in recovery and well-being.	

Vision: The vision of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2025–2027 is that **gender equality is a key factor in preventing and addressing conflict and threats to human security, leading to peace and sustainable development.** The Action Plan aims to achieve two key results: 1) Women’s skills and roles in conflict resolution and peacebuilding at the community and societal levels are visible and utilised to their full potential; and 2) Women’s participation in decision-making processes related to policy formulation and the shaping of futures affecting sustainable human security is increased, including within formal spaces addressing social tensions, the protection of women’s rights, and participation in peace processes. The Action Plan is based on **three guiding principles:** 1) gender equality; 2) a human rights-based approach; and 3) responsiveness to the diverse needs of different target groups.

SECTION 2

Consistency with the Third-Level Planning Framework

I. First-Level Plan (Level 1)

1. 20-Year National Strategy (2018–2037)

1) National Security Strategy

(1) Goals

(1.1) People enjoy a good quality of life, adequate livelihoods, and well-being.

(1.2) The country is secure in all dimensions and at all levels.

(1.3) The armed forces, security agencies, the public sector, the private sector, and the public are prepared to prevent and address security challenges.

(1.4) Thailand plays a security role that is appreciated and recognised by the international community.

(1.5) Security management achieves concrete and effective results.

(2) National Security Strategic Issues

(2.1) Strategic Issue 1: Maintaining internal security to strengthen public order and peace nationwide; ensure the stability of key national institutions as a lasting unifying centre; enable people to live in safety and security in both life and property; foster a strong, harmonious, and reconciled society; and promote mutual support and collective readiness to address national challenges.

(2.1.1) Sub-strategy 1.1: Developing and strengthening people across all sectors to enhance resilience, security awareness, and participation in addressing security challenges.

(2.1.2) Sub-strategy 1.4: Developing and strengthening mechanisms capable of preventing and eliminating the root causes of key security issues.

(2.2) Strategic Issue 2: Preventing and addressing issues affecting security to resolve existing problems in a targeted and timely manner and prevent the emergence of new problems, thereby enabling continuous and smooth national administration and development across all sectors in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, which is a key foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

(2.2.1) Sub-strategy 2.1: Addressing current security challenges.

(2.2.2) Sub-strategy 2.2: Monitoring, surveillance, prevention, and response to newly emerging security challenges.

(2.2.3) Sub-strategy 2.3: Establishing lasting safety and peace in the southern border provinces.

(2.3) Strategic Issue 4: Integrating security cooperation with ASEAN and the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organisations, to promote peace, security, and sustainable prosperity for the nation, the region, and the world, and to foster international cooperation to address shared challenges.

(2.3.1) Sub-strategy 4.1: Strengthening and maintaining balance in the international environment.

(2.3.2) Sub-strategy 4.2: Strengthening and sustaining regional peace and security.

(2.3.3) Sub-strategy 4.3: Development cooperation with neighbouring countries, the region, and the world, including governmental and non-governmental organisations.

(2.4) Strategic Issue 5: Developing integrated security management mechanisms to ensure that key mechanisms operate effectively; support national administration and development in a tangible manner; uphold good governance; ensure strict and effective law enforcement; address corruption and misconduct decisively; and build confidence that both lead and supporting agencies are prepared to address all forms of threats, both present and future.

(2.4.1) Sub-strategy 5.1: Developing mechanisms for concrete, integrated monitoring, surveillance, early warning, prevention, and response to security challenges.

(2.4.2) Developing mechanisms and organisations to drive the implementation of the National Security Strategy.

2) National Strategy on Human Resource Development and Enhancement

(1) Goals

(1.1) Thai people are good, capable, and of high quality, and are prepared for ways of life in the 23rd century.

(1.2) Thai society has an environment that is conducive to and supportive of development throughout the life course.

(2) National Strategic Issues on Human Resource Development and Enhancement

(2.1) Strategic Issue 2: Lifelong human capacity development, with a focus on qualitative human development across all life stages, including pregnancy, early childhood, childhood, adolescence, schooling age, adulthood, working age, and older age, in order to develop human resources with potential, skills, and knowledge; to foster good conduct and discipline; to promote self-directed learning throughout the life course; to enhance financial literacy and the ability to plan one's life and finances appropriately at each life stage; and to strengthen the ability to live a meaningful life. This also includes the development and adjustment of attitudes among people of all ages who have previously committed offences, to enable their peaceful reintegration into society and their contribution as an important force in national development.

(2.1.1) Sub-strategy 2.1: Pregnancy / early childhood stage.

(2.1.2) Sub-strategy 2.2: School-age / adolescent stage.

(2.1.3) Sub-strategy 2.3: Working-age stage.

(2.1.4) Sub-strategy 2.4: Older persons stage.

(2.2) Strategic Issue 5: Strengthening well-being among Thai people, covering physical, mental, intellectual, and social dimensions, with a focus on strengthening well-being management in all forms that enables individuals to manage their own well-being effectively, while supporting participation by all sectors in promoting well-being among Thai people and ensuring appropriate well-being skills.

(2.2.1) Sub-strategy 5.1: Building well-being literacy.

(2.2.2) Sub-strategy 5.2: Prevention and control of risk factors that threaten well-being.

(2.2.3) Sub-strategy 5.3: Creating environments conducive to good well-being.

(2.3) Strategic Issue 6: Creating environments conducive to human resource development and enhancement, with a focus on promoting the well-being of Thai families; strengthening participatory roles of the public sector, private sector, families, and communities in human resource development; instilling and developing out-of-classroom skills; and developing database systems for human resource development.

(2.3.1) Sub-strategy 6.2: Promoting participatory roles of the public sector, private sector, local administrative organisations, families, and communities in human resource development.

(2.3.2) Sub-strategy 6.4: Developing database systems for human resource development.

3) National Strategy on Social Opportunity and Equality

(1) Goals

(1.1) Promote fairness and reduce inequality in all dimensions.

(1.2) Decentralise centres of economic and social development and expand opportunities for all sectors to contribute to national development at all levels.

(1.3) Enhance the capacity of local communities for development, self-reliance, and self-management to build a quality society.

(2) National Strategic Issues on Social Opportunity and Equality

(2.1) Strategic Issue 1: Reducing inequality and promoting fairness in all dimensions

(2.1.1) Sub-strategy 1.3: Decentralising land ownership and access to resources.

(2.1.2) Sub-strategy 1.7: Promoting fairness in access to public health and education services, particularly for low-income groups and disadvantaged populations.

(2.1.3) Sub-strategy 1.8: Promoting equitable access to the justice process in a comprehensive manner.

(2.2) Strategic Issue 3: Strengthening social empowerment

(2.2.1) Sub-strategy 3.1: Building a strong society based on sharing, social inclusion, and moral values.

(2.2.2) Sub-strategy 3.3: Supporting cooperation among the public sector, private sector, academic institutions, civil society organisations, and the public.

(2.2.3) Sub-strategy 3.4: Promoting gender equality and the role of women in social development.

(2.2.4) Sub-strategy 3.5: Supporting development based on social and cultural capital.

(2.3) Strategic Issue 4: Enhancing the capacity of local communities for development, self-reliance, and self-management

(2.3.1) Sub-strategy 3.2: Strengthening community capacity for self-reliance and mutual support.

(2.3.2) Sub-strategy 3.3: Promoting participation of various sectors to build community democracy.

4) National Strategy on Public Sector Rebalancing and Development

(1) Goals

(1.1) The public sector has a results-oriented working culture that serves the public interest and responds to people's needs in a convenient, timely, and transparent manner.

(1.2) The public sector is streamlined and able to adapt to change.

(1.3) The public sector is transparent and free from corruption and misconduct.

(1.4) The justice process serves the collective interests of the country.

(2) National Strategic Issues on Public Sector Rebalancing and Development

(2.1) Strategic Issue 1: A people-centred public sector that responds to needs and delivers services in a convenient, timely, and transparent manner.

(2.1.1) Sub-strategy 1.1: Provision of public services by the public sector in line with international standards and at the forefront of the region.

(2.2) Strategic Issue 2: Integrated public administration, with the National Strategy as the overarching framework, linking development across all levels, issues, missions, and areas.

(2.2.1) Sub-strategy 2.1: Using the National Strategy as a mechanism to drive national development.

(2.2.2) Sub-strategy 2.3: Monitoring and evaluation systems that reflect achievement of National Strategy goals at all levels.

(2.3) Strategic Issue 5: Public sector personnel are ethical, competent, and professional, with integrity, high capability, commitment, and professionalism.

(2.3.1) Sub-strategy 5.2: Public sector personnel uphold values of service to the public, ethical conduct, and career development along clear career progression pathways.

(2.4) Strategic Issue 7: Laws are appropriate and aligned with diverse contexts and limited to what is necessary

(2.4.1) Sub-strategy 7.3: Effective law enforcement.

(2.5) Strategic Issue 8: The justice process respects human rights and treats people equally

(2.5.1) Sub-strategy 8.1: Personnel and agencies within the justice system uphold democratic principles and respect human dignity, ensuring equal treatment.

(2.5.2) Sub-strategy 8.2: All agencies within the justice system play proactive roles jointly at all stages of fact-finding.

(2.5.3) Sub-strategy 8.4: Promoting alternative justice systems, community justice, and public participation in the justice process.

II. Second-Level Plan (Level 2)

1. Master Plans under the National Strategy

(1) Issue: Security

(1.1) Goal People enjoy increased safety and security in life and property.

(1.2) Sub-plans

(1.2.1) Maintaining internal security.

(1.2.2) Preventing and addressing issues affecting security.

(1.2.3) Developing national capacity to respond to threats affecting national security.

(1.2.4) Integrating security cooperation with ASEAN and the international community.

(1.2.5) Developing integrated security management mechanisms.

(2) Issue: Lifelong Human Capacity Development

(2.1) Goal Thai people of all ages have improved quality, receive balanced development across physical, intellectual, and moral and ethical dimensions, possess knowledge and skills relevant to the 21st century, and embrace continuous lifelong learning.

(2.2) Sub-plans

(2.2.1) Creating environments conducive to human development and capacity enhancement.

(2.2.2) Developing and upgrading the capacity of the working-age population.

(3) Issue: Strengthening Well-being among Thai People

(3.1) Goal Thai people have improved well-being and an improved quality of life.

(3.2) Sub-plans

(3.2.1) Building well-being literacy and preventing and controlling risk factors that threaten well-being.

(3.2.2) Using communities as a foundation for creating environments conducive to good well-being.

(3.2.3) Expanding equitable and quality access to public health services.

(3.2.4) Developing and strengthening systems to respond and adapt to emerging and re-emerging diseases arising from climate change.

(4) Issue: Social Empowerment

(4.1) Goal All sectors increasingly participate in social development.

(4.2) Sub-plans

(4.2.1) Strengthening social capital.

(4.2.2) Proactive preparedness for an ageing society.

(5) Issue: Equality and Social Protection

(5.1) Goal All Thai people receive increased social protection and social security.

(5.2) Sub-plans

(5.2.1) Basic social protection and economic, social, and health security.

(5.2.2) Targeted measures to address group-specific challenges.

(6) Issue: Public Service Delivery and Public Sector Efficiency

(6.1) Goal Public services are effective and of quality, recognised by service users, and the public sector operates efficiently through the application of technological innovation.

(6.2) Sub-plans

(6.2.1) Development of public service delivery.

(6.2.2) Rebalancing the public sector.

(6.2.3) Development of public administration systems.

(6.2.4) Building and developing public sector personnel.

(7) Issue: Law and the Justice Process

(7.1) Goal

(7.1.1) Laws do not obstruct public and private sector development and operate within a legal framework that ensures broad public benefit from national development.

(7.1.2) Compliance with and enforcement of the law are economically efficient, non-discriminatory, and fair.

(7.1.3) The public participates in law development.

(7.1.4) Laws are of good quality and limited to what is necessary.

(7.2) Sub-plans

(7.2.1) Law development.

(7.2.2) Development of the justice process.

2. The Thirteenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027)

(1) Milestone 9: Thailand has reduced intergenerational poverty and has adequate and appropriate social protection

(1.1) Goal

(1.1.1) People of all age groups receive social protection that is adequate for sustaining livelihoods.

(2) Milestone 11: Thailand is able to reduce risks and impacts from natural disasters and climate change

(2.1) Goal

(2.1.1) Damage and impacts from natural disasters and climate change are reduced.

(2.1.2) Risks from natural disasters and climate change are reduced.

(2.1.3) Thai society is resilient to natural disasters and climate change.

(3) Milestone 12: Thailand has a high-competency workforce, committed to continuous learning and responsive to future development needs

(3.1) Goal

(3.1.1) Thai people are fully developed to their potential at all life stages, possess competencies necessary for the modern world, demonstrate attributes consistent with positive social norms, uphold morality and ethics, and have resilience to rapid and transformative global changes, enabling peaceful coexistence in society.

(3.1.2) All population groups have access to lifelong learning.

(4) Milestone 13: Thailand has a modern, efficient public sector that responds to people's needs

(4.1) Goal

(4.1.1) Public services are of quality and accessible.

(4.1.2) The public sector has high capacity and agility.

III. Third-Level Plan (Level 3): Relevant Action Plans

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2024–2027) is classified as a third-Level plan. The Action Plan is developed to serve as a policy framework and operational guideline for relevant sectors in different contexts, with the aim of promoting gender equality and women's participation in building a peaceful and secure society, and of supporting the effective implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325). In substance, the Action Plan is aligned with directly related plans at the same level and covers implementation by multiple agencies, as outlined below.

1) Women's Development Action Plan (2023–2027)

The Women's Development Action Plan aims to achieve the following goal: "A society with attitudes, mindsets, beliefs, and practices that are conducive to promoting the status of women and reducing inequalities between women and men, enabling women to access development opportunities and accumulate their own human capital; ensuring respect for women's rights and human dignity; preventing all forms of violence against women; reducing gender bias and unfair gender stereotypes affecting women and girls; and ensuring readiness for women's leadership and participation in decision-making roles, supported by strong women's development mechanisms capable of driving sustainable women's development."

(1) Six strategic pillars, as follows:

Pillar 1: Development of women's human capital

Pillar 2: Elimination or reduction of violence against women

Pillar 3: Women's participation in decision-making

Pillar 4: Public communication to transform attitudes, values, mindsets, and beliefs in society to promote gender equality

Pillar 5: Development of management tools to empower women and promote gender equality

Pillar 6: Development of core competencies of women's development mechanisms

2) The Fifth National Human Rights Plan (2023–2027)

Goal: “Human rights violations are reduced across all dimensions and among all groups.”

(1) Thematic Human Rights Plans

(1.1) Human Rights Plan on Governance and Politics

Objectives: To safeguard people’s rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression in accordance with the law; participation in policy decision-making affecting community rights, housing, natural resources, information and communication technology, and transport; and to strengthen equitable access to public services in all areas.

(1.2) Human Rights Plan on the Justice Process

Objectives: To promote equitable access to justice; protect and safeguard the rights of all groups equally and without discrimination; and ensure alignment with international standards.

(1.3) Human Rights Plan on Public Health

Objectives: To ensure that population groups across the country have equitable access to essential public health services.

(1.4) Human Rights Plan on Education

Objectives: To promote quality education and lifelong learning at all levels of education.

(2) Group-Specific Human Rights Plans

(2.1) Human Rights Plan for Affected Persons and Victims in the Justice Process

Objectives: To ensure that victims, suspects, and defendants in criminal cases receive assistance in an equitable and fair manner consistent with international standards, and that victims of criminal offences have convenient, comprehensive, timely, and effective access to the justice process.

(2.2) Human Rights Plan for Children and Women

Objectives: To protect and safeguard children and women from rights violations; promote equitable and comprehensive access to public services; and ensure appropriate quality-of-life development.

(2.3) Human Rights Plan for Human Rights Defenders

Objectives: To protect and safeguard human rights defenders from rights violations.

3) Operational Plan of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (2023–2027)

(1) Objectives of the Operational Plan

(1.1) People live together peacefully within a strong multicultural society.

(1.1) People are satisfied with the performance of the public sector.

(2) Strategies under the Operational Plan

(2.1) Operational Plan Theme 1: Area-based development to strengthen the grassroots economy while upgrading the regional economy to support growth, create a stable income base, and improve quality of life.

Strategies:

1) Development of the grassroots economy to strengthen households, communities, villages, and subdistricts.

2) Development of the subregional economy in the five southern border provinces.

3) Social development.

4) Human resource development.

5) Natural resources and environmental development.

(2.2) Operational Plan Theme 2: Security-enhancing development to create an enabling environment for people in the southern border provinces to live together sustainably within a multicultural way of life.

Strategies:

1) Strengthening a resilient multicultural society.

2) Facilitating justice and promoting equality in society.

3) Providing remedies for persons who have suffered loss or have been affected by the situation of unrest.

4) Supporting the resolution of drug-related problems.

5) Building public understanding within and outside the southern border provinces, as well as at the international level.

6) Developing public administration and public service delivery.

4) Action Plan on Administration and Development of the Southern Border Provinces (2023–2027)

Objectives

1) To strengthen safety, security, and peace, free from conditions that enable the use of violence by any parties in the southern border provinces.

2) To advance the Southern Border Provinces Peace Dialogue Process as a national agenda, in line with the intent of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, ensuring continuity and fostering an enabling environment for the peace dialogue process based on the participation of all relevant sectors.

3) To develop justice facilitation and remedies in a fair and comprehensive manner, eliminate conditions of injustice, reduce all forms of mistrust, and restore mutual trust, with due regard to human rights principles.

4) To enhance development in accordance with the potential of the area, with a strong focus on developing economic infrastructure aligned with the way of life and needs of people in the area.

5) To improve the quality of life of the population and strengthen community resilience in support of development and problem-solving in the southern border provinces.

6) To strengthen understanding and coordination with relevant sectors both domestically and internationally, and to support effective development and resolution of issues in the southern border provinces.

5) Five-Year Operational Plan of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

(1) Operational Plan Theme 1: Sustainable development and strengthening of family institutions

(1.1) Goal

(1.1.1) Thai people of all ages receive opportunities and are fully supported to develop their potential.

(1.1.2) Thai families are strong and able to rely on themselves.

(2) Operational Plan Theme 2: Creating opportunities and enhancing social protection for people of all ages

(2.1) Goal People of all ages receive social protection adequate for sustaining livelihoods.

(3) Operational Plan Theme 3: Developing social capital, promoting participation, and strengthening the grassroots economy

(3.1) Goal Network organisations are strong and fully and effectively engaged as partners in social development.

Unofficial Translation

SECTION 3

Key Elements of the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan (2025–2027)

1. Review of Past Operation and the Development Process of Action Plan

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2025–2027) was developed through a process that included a review of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (2017–2021), as well as a study of international experiences in developing National Action Plans (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and relevant researches on women, peace and security. In addition, between July 2022 and January 2023, data were collected through in-depth interviews with representatives from civil society, non-governmental organisations, government officials, politicians, and academics, comprising 10 women and 6 men, for a total of 16 interviewees. Three focus group discussions were also conducted with 16 officials from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Provincial Offices of Social Development and Human Security in six provinces: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Tak, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat. Furthermore, three consultation forums were organised with government officials, local politicians, civil society actors, and academics in Chiang Mai Province, Khon Kaen Province, and the four southern border provinces, with a total of approximately 90 participants.

Based on the review of the implementation of the “Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security” (2017–2021), which constituted Phase I of the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, it was found that the Measures and Guidelines placed thematic and geographic emphasis on situations of unrest, particularly the peace process in the southern border provinces. Priority was given to strengthening women’s capacities and increasing the proportion of women in decision-making positions related to participation in conflict resolution. The Measures and Guidelines also played an important role in promoting the establishment of area-based mechanisms and raising awareness of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Thailand. Key local mechanisms included the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (SBPAC) and the Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces, which was established under SBPAC with the support of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS). The Coordination Centre operates through cooperation between government agencies and civil society organisations working on women’s and children’s

issues in the area, providing a foundation of collaboration and collective expertise drawn from personnel with issue-specific experience and close engagement with local communities. In the initial period, activities expanded gradually due to administrative constraints, as the Centre had only one permanent staff member and limited financial resources, in the absence of a dedicated budget to support implementation. Subsequently, the institutional structure was strengthened through the appointment of a full-time Director by SBPAC, and additional funding was mobilised from international organisations through civil society partner networks to support programme implementation. These developments have contributed to efforts to integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda into the Centre's planning processes, in order to better align activities with the needs and priorities of the local context.

From a progress assessment perspective, the Measures and Guidelines did not specify annual targets, including timelines or quantitative benchmarks indicating when or to what extent the intended outcomes were to be achieved by the end of the implementation period. In addition, there was no clear designation of a lead agency responsible for implementing specific action plans, nor clarity regarding the roles of supporting agencies and shared responsibilities. These gaps affected the systematic collection of data for monitoring and evaluation, limiting the ability to assess progress across different target groups.

The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) served as the primary agency responsible for advancing the implementation and preparing national reports for submission to the United Nations through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, DWF coordinated with relevant agencies to request information on projects and activities implemented under the Measures and Guidelines. In 2020, reporting agencies included the Ministry of Justice, the Royal Thai Police, and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. In 2021, reporting agencies included the Ministry of Justice, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Security Council, the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Defence, and the Internal Security Operations Command, Region 4 Forward Command. Nevertheless, significant data gaps remained, limiting the ability to present a comprehensive picture of national progress on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

In addition, some government agencies did not report implementation data due to the perception that the Measures and Guidelines were relevant only to efforts to address unrest in the southern border provinces, and the assumption that their mandates were not

related to the framework. This indicates a lack of shared understanding of the scope and relevance of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Furthermore, communication gaps contributed to the absence of reported data from agencies under the supervision of MSDHS and from civil society organisations, despite these entities being identified as key actors under the Measures and Guidelines.

Accordingly, the development of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2024–2027) included the joint formulation of indicators in collaboration with the Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security. The Sub-Committee comprises representatives from both civil society organisations and government agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, the National Security Council, and the National Human Rights Commission. The indicators were developed to clearly identify responsible implementing and reporting agencies and to enable systematic monitoring of progress against each outcome. These outcomes are aligned with the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda: (1) Participation, (2) Protection, (3) Prevention, and (4) Relief and Recovery.

2. Women, Peace and Security Agenda

On 31 October 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). The adoption of this resolution underscored the impact of war and conflict on women, as well as the importance of women's full and equal participation in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, responses to humanitarian crises, and post-conflict recovery. The adoption of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) therefore represents a historic milestone and marked the beginning of the advancement of the United Nations' Women, Peace and Security agenda. Over more than two decades, the United Nations Security Council has adopted additional resolutions related to WPS, each encouraging Member States to give due attention to evolving social, economic, and political dynamics.¹ The United Nations' WPS agenda is structured around four pillars, as follows:

¹ Each resolution has a different focus. More information can be found at: <https://www.un.org/shestandsforpeace/content/united-nations-security-council-resolutions-women-peace-and-security>

(1) Participation: This pillar encompasses the promotion and support of women's participation and leadership in meaningful and substantive decision-making roles in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and security, including within peace processes and mechanisms for addressing social tensions across different issue areas and at all levels. It also includes strengthening partnerships and collaboration with national organisations, international organisations, and networks working on the protection of women's rights.

(2) Prevention: This pillar covers the mainstreaming of gender perspectives across activities and strategies related to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. It includes the establishment of effective early-warning mechanisms and gender-responsive institutions, as well as the strengthening of measures to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls, including persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.

(3) Protection: This pillar encompasses the strengthening and expansion of measures to ensure the safety, physical and psychological integrity, sexual and reproductive health, well-being, economic autonomy, and dignity of women and girls. It also includes respect for and the full realisation of women's and girls' access to human rights, as well as the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations during and after conflict.

(4) Relief and Recovery: This pillar covers facilitating women's equal access to assistance mechanisms and service provision, particularly in addressing the specific needs of women, girls, and persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities in relief and recovery processes. It also includes the promotion of transitional justice processes following human rights violations and violence, with the aim of preventing the recurrence of situations that inflict further harm on individuals and society.

However, during the first two decades of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda at the international level, attention was often focused on action in contexts affected by armed conflict in many countries. This contributed to a perception that the WPS agenda was limited primarily to situations of war, military conflict, and the use of armed force. In practice, particularly over the past decade, challenges to peace and security have expanded in scope and increased in complexity, encompassing economic, social, environmental, and political dimensions. The COVID-19 pandemic provides a clear example, demonstrating that its impacts were not confined to public health, social, and economic spheres alone, but also had significant

implications for peace and security at both national and international levels, especially in fragile and conflict-prone contexts. As a result, in more recent years, the Women, Peace and Security agenda has increasingly been applied in a broader range of contexts affecting peace and security, beyond situations of armed conflict alone.

In the ASEAN regional context, particularly over the past six to seven years, the WPS agenda has been adapted to address non-traditional security challenges, including disasters and the impacts of climate change, displacement resulting from insecurity, violent radicalisation and extremism, cybersecurity, and human trafficking, particularly affecting women and children. In this regard, the WPS agenda has proven valuable in introducing new perspectives for addressing both traditional security issues related to military conflict and the use of force, and non-traditional security challenges. This is achieved by integrating a gender perspective and highlighting the role of women in preventing and addressing conflict and security challenges across diverse dimensions, including as a tool for promoting gender justice and strengthening peacebuilding in ways that are responsive to national contexts. Importantly, contemporary threats to peace and security are not limited to armed conflict. Countries that are not experiencing armed conflict can also derive significant benefit from the WPS agenda.

Within ASEAN, each Member State faces distinct and context-specific challenges. A key consideration in advancing the WPS agenda is therefore the promotion of peace through gender equality and the strengthening of women's roles, recognising that women constitute approximately half of the world's population, in ways that are aligned with national contexts. Accordingly, advancing the WPS agenda is beneficial even in countries without situations of armed conflict, including Thailand. In this regard, participation by all sectors and individuals is a fundamental and necessary foundation for the successful implementation of the WPS agenda in each country.

The United Nations' Women, Peace and Security agenda is aligned with and supports the implementation of international commitments on the promotion of gender equality, as well as other relevant global frameworks. Both ASEAN and Thailand have attached importance to adapting these international commitments at the regional and national levels. These include the **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)**; the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**, to which Thailand was among the first countries in Asia to accede on 9 August 1985; and the Optional

Protocol to CEDAW, which Thailand acceded to on 14 June 2000. Thailand subsequently withdrew its reservation to Article 16 of CEDAW concerning equal rights in marriage and family relations, with effect from 18 July 2012. The WPS agenda is also closely linked to the **Sustainable Development Goals**, in particular Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

In addition, the WPS agenda provides a foundation for advancing Women, Peace and Security within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in line with the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN, adopted by ASEAN leaders at the 31st ASEAN Summit in 2017. This led to the development of the **ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security**, which Thailand, as an ASEAN Member State, has endorsed. The ASEAN Regional Plan of Action reflects policy approaches aligned with the United Nations WPS agenda and international norms and standards, while being adapted to the regional context of ASEAN and its Member States. It identifies priority areas and provides concrete approaches for addressing both traditional and non-traditional security challenges affecting peace and security. The Plan was adopted by the leaders of all ten ASEAN Member States at the 41st ASEAN Summit in Cambodia in 2022.²

The ASEAN Regional Plan of Action also recognises the important roles of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR), and the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR). The AWPR, established under ASEAN-IPR, has a mandate to promote women's roles in peace processes and to advance the WPS agenda in the ASEAN region. Within this framework, Thai representatives to the AWPR have contributed to efforts to address emerging security threats that affect peacebuilding, while also promoting women's roles as key actors in building resilient economies in support of peace and sustainable development.

3. Promotion of Women's Rights in Thailand

A core premise of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda is that sustainable peace cannot be achieved without gender equality, as gender equality constitutes a fundamental foundation for peacebuilding. Thailand has long attached importance to the

² ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security adopted at the ASEAN Summit in November 2023 available at <https://wps.asean.org/news/asean-member-states-and-partners-reaffirm-commitments-to-implement-the-regional-plan-of-action-on-women-peace-and-security-at-high-level-dialogue-hosted-by-indonesia/>

promotion of gender equality and has established key legal and policy frameworks in this regard, including the following:

1. Legal and policy frameworks for the promotion of gender equality, such as the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015) and the establishment of the National Committee on Women's Status Development Policy and Strategy, chaired by the Prime Minister.

2. Laws and policies supporting women's economic rights and opportunities, including the Social Security Act B.E. 2533 (1990) and the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998); the establishment of eight Women and Family Development Learning Centres nationwide by the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS); and the establishment of the Women's Role Development Fund, which serves as a mechanism for women's economic empowerment. This also includes amendments providing protection for equal pay for equal work.

3. Laws and policies promoting women's reproductive rights and health, such as the National Policy and Strategy on Reproductive Health Development to Address Adolescent Pregnancy, and the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act B.E. 2559 (2016).

4. Laws and policies addressing violence against women, including the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007) and the Six-Year Action Plan on the Prevention and Resolution of Rape and Sexual Violence (2022–2027). In addition, on 21 April 2020, the Cabinet approved measures for the prevention and resolution of sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace.

At the international level, Thailand played a leading role in advancing the adoption of the Bangkok Rules, which was formally titled the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, as an internationally recognised standard. The draft resolution was adopted by consensus at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 21 December 2010.

4. Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (2017–2024)

The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) serves as the lead agency responsible for proposing policies, measures, and mechanisms to promote, develop, protect,

and safeguard women's rights and to strengthen women's capacities. The Department also drives the implementation of relevant international agreements and obligations and functions as a learning centre for the promotion of gender equality. In recent years, DWF has advanced the "Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda through the **"Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security" (2017–2024)**. The Measures and Guidelines aim to provide relevant agencies with a framework for integrating gender perspectives into peace and security policies, eliminating violence against women and children in situations of unrest, and promoting women's participation in conflict resolution. Implementation is guided by five measures, namely: (1) Prevention; (2) Protection and Recovery; (3) Capacity Building; (4) Empowerment and Participation of the public sector, private sector, civil society, and women; and (5) Mechanisms and Implementation. These measures are aligned with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).

Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development has also established the Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security", chaired by the Director-General of DWF. This national mechanism is responsible for advancing the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and plays a role in setting policy directions, as well as in promoting protection and assistance for women affected by conflict. The Sub-Committee also undertakes monitoring, promotes integration across sectors, and supports peace processes.

At the local level in the southern border provinces, the Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces was established on 10 June 2019. The Centre's committee comprises representatives from government agencies and civil society organisations. DWF supports the work of the Centre in collaboration with the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (SBPAC) to advance measures for the protection and improvement of the quality of life of children and women in the southern border provinces, in line with seven priority areas on children and women, namely: (1) Access to justice and remedies; (2) Violence against children and women; (3) Children and women in relation to peace and security; (4) Well-being of children and women; (5) Access to public services for children and women; (6) Participation in decision-making at all levels; and (7) Recognition and gender equality.

5. National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security

The United Nations encourages Member States to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) to set out principles and operational guidance for relevant sectors in different contexts, with the aim of promoting gender equality and women's participation in building peaceful and secure societies, and of supporting the effective implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. To date, more than 100 countries have developed NAPs.

In Thailand, the Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security initiated the development of **the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2025–2027)** as a continuation and expansion of the “Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security”. The development process included consultations conducted between August 2022 and January 2023, as well as an assessment of national trends, situations, and challenges related to Women, Peace and Security. A key development in the transition from the Measures and Guidelines to the Action Plan was the expansion of the intent to promote the WPS agenda from a geographically limited focus to nationwide coverage, rather than being confined solely to the southern border provinces. This reflects the recognition that threats to women's security and human rights take diverse forms depending on local contexts. In addition, the concept of security was expanded to encompass human security and emerging forms of security threats.

6. Evolution of the Women, Peace and Security Paradigm

Stakeholders involved in translating the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda into practice have observed that, during the initial phase of implementation, understandings of the agenda varied in scope and perspective. Some stakeholders perceived the WPS agenda as focusing primarily on the southern border provinces, as the “Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security” made frequent reference to peace processes in that context. In addition, the concept of “conflict” was often interpreted narrowly as referring only to situations involving sustained and life-threatening violence.

Subsequently, at the meeting of the Sub-Committee on the Advancement and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security held on 8 November 2022, there was a shared view that the intent of the Measures and Guidelines should be broadened beyond the promotion of

the WPS agenda in the southern border provinces alone. Instead, the agenda should be applied to strengthening security and gender equality for women across all regions of the country. This reflects an increased recognition that threats to women's security and human rights take diverse forms and are shaped by local contexts.

Within this expanded approach, conflict is understood as a natural component of social relationships. Peace is framed through concepts of conflict and violence prevention and social cohesion, while security is grounded in the concept of sustainable human security. Women are therefore recognised not only as victims of conflict and violence, but as vital actors whose participation and capacities must be actively strengthened in efforts to build peace and human security.

6.1 Violent Conflict Prevention

Conflict can contribute to positive social change and development when it is addressed and managed in a skilled, constructive, and creative manner. Conflict exists within social relationships at all levels, including interpersonal, family, community, and societal levels. It is unavoidable, as individuals hold differing needs, perspectives, and worldviews. Interaction between individuals and groups can therefore generate friction when interests and goals diverge, potentially creating obstacles for others. Approaches that do not reject or suppress conflict, and that refrain from framing others as adversaries, create opportunities for cooperation and collective problem-solving. Such approaches also help prevent the escalation of conflict into violence. Violence is not inevitable. It can be avoided and prevented when conflict is managed through cooperative, appropriate, creative, and fair processes.

6.2 Peace and Social Cohesion

Peace, in this context, extends beyond peace processes in the southern border provinces. It refers to a condition in which society is free from direct violence that causes physical harm, and in which individuals are free from fear of threats to their safety. Peace also encompasses conditions of structural justice and the presence of social norms and practices that enable the constructive management of conflict and social, economic, and political tensions at both community and societal levels. Central to peacebuilding is the prevention of conflict escalation into violence against women and gender-based violence, the prevention of recurrence of such violence, and the provision of fair remedies and

recovery. Peacebuilding further requires the creation of a society in which women are able to participate and apply their capacities in managing conflict in constructive and effective ways.

6.3 Sustainable Human Security and Resilience

Contemporary social, economic, and political dynamics, together with evolving global and national trends, have significant implications for security, safety, and peaceful coexistence amid diversity and social tension. Threats to coexistence are increasingly complex and arise from both natural phenomena and human activity. Expanding the concept of security to include non-traditional security challenges,³ such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and disasters, has therefore become a key focus of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Applying a gender perspective to these challenges makes visible their complexity and highlights the capacity of women to contribute meaningfully to the strengthening of human security and social resilience.

6.4 Women's Participation and Agency

Women's security in everyday life is shaped by multiple factors across economic, political, and cultural contexts. Women are not only affected by insecurity. Increasingly, they play active roles in promoting coexistence among diverse communities and in strengthening human security at both community and societal levels. In contexts of conflict or threats to human security, women in many areas have demonstrated strong engagement in providing relief, reinforcing community relationships, and advocating for the protection of human dignity and human rights. However, these roles remain limited in some settings, and women's rights-based advocacy is at times perceived as an obstacle to development. As a result, societies risk failing to fully utilise this form of social capital. It is therefore essential that the Women, Peace and Security framework gives explicit attention to strengthening women's capacities and expanding opportunities for women to participate meaningfully in shaping future societies that genuinely reflect women's needs and priorities in a sustainable manner.

7. Priority Areas

Based on a review of the current national situation related to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, together with consultations with experts and relevant stakeholders from the Northern, Northeastern, Central, and Southern regions, five priority areas related to women and gender in peace and security were identified as requiring urgent attention: 1)

³ Caballero-Anthony, M. (ed.). 2016. *An Introduction to Non-Traditional Security Studies – A Transnational Approach*. Sage: London.

Women's participation in conflict management and crisis response processes at the local and national levels; 2) Emerging human security threats and the safety of women working in areas affected by environmental and development-related conflicts; 3) The role of female military personnel and female ranger forces in security-related work; 4) The role of female investigators and protection mechanisms for survivors of violence; and 5) Gender bias in society that does not support women's leadership and that overlooks or exacerbates sexual violence against survivors.

7.1 Women's Participation in Conflict Management and Crisis Response at the Local and National Levels

Discussions on women's participation in decision-making at the international level have tended to focus primarily on women's political representation. In this regard, Thailand ranks seventh out of nine countries in Southeast Asia in terms of the proportion of women in parliament.⁴ By contrast, far less attention has been paid to women's participation and decision-making roles in conflict management processes and peace dialogue mechanisms, despite the fact that these processes are critical to shaping social, economic, and political security and directly affect the lives of all people, including women from diverse groups.

Conflicts at the local level, including disputes related to livelihoods, land and housing, drug-related issues, environmental resource degradation, identity-based tensions, violence, and unrest, have direct impacts on daily life and human security. Addressing such challenges requires conflict management mechanisms at all levels that promote meaningful participation by all affected groups. Clear targets for women's participation should be established, at a minimum of 30 to 50 per cent, to ensure that women from diverse backgrounds and with varying needs are able to express their views and participate meaningfully in decision-making processes on issues that directly affect women and their communities. A society that achieves sustainable human security is one that has the capacity to respond effectively and in a timely manner to both traditional and emerging threats, in ways that are responsive to the needs of diverse population groups. Mechanisms within government agencies and private sector organisations that support recovery, remedies, and

⁴ Based on data available prior to the general election held on 14 May 2023, the Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments (2023). Percentage of women in Parliament in ASEAN countries: Vietnam 30.3%, Singapore 29.1%, Philippines 27.3%, Lao PDR 22%, Indonesia 21.6%, Cambodia 20.8%, Thailand 16.6%, Malaysia 13.5% and Brunei 8.8%. Available at IPU's open data platform: <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking?month=5&year=2023>

the protection of women's rights should therefore expand their scope to enable women affected by conflict at different levels to participate directly in addressing challenges arising from civic engagement and from efforts to protect community and environmental rights.

Social activists and women human rights defenders working on conflict-related issues across different contexts and geographical areas are frequently exposed to human rights violations, sexual harassment, intimidation, psychological pressure, and strategic litigation. Measures for protection, recovery, and rehabilitation should therefore be designed to respond effectively and appropriately to the actual needs of those who have experienced harm and those affected by such violations.

7.2 Emerging Threats to Human Security and the Safety of Women Working in Environmental, Development-related, and Political Conflict Contexts

At present, new and emerging threats to human security are increasingly shaped by crises arising from natural hazards, disease outbreaks, climate change, and global warming. These dynamics have significant impacts on natural resources, including water sources, air quality, agricultural land, and access to natural food systems. At the same time, technological developments and the expansion of social media have generated additional risks, including the use of digital platforms to incite conflict and insecurity, violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, exploit individuals for sexual purposes, and promote hate speech among identity-based groups. Together, these diverse and interconnected threats affect multiple dimensions of human security, including food security, economic security, health security, environmental security, personal safety, and community security. Women experience the impacts of these non-traditional security threats in ways that are both similar to and distinct from those experienced by men. Gendered social norms and cultural expectations often place disproportionate burdens on women and intensify their exposure to risk. This highlights the need to expand the scope of the Women, Peace and Security agenda to address emerging threats to human security that are closely linked to social fragmentation and that may escalate into situations of violent conflict, with implications for peace and security at both national and international levels.

In the context of Thailand, the Women, Peace and Security agenda is closely connected to issues of governance and to women's participation in political processes and policy decision-making at both national and local levels. In several areas affected by conflicts related to environmental protection and natural resource management, human rights

defenders have faced restrictions on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, participation in public consultations, and engagement in efforts to protect public interests and community rights. In addition to the risk of physical violence, women human rights defenders and women engaged in political and social activism in Thailand are exposed to harassment, defamation, stigmatization, and sexual harassment. In social contexts characterized by unequal gender power relations, such forms of abuse generate fear, shame, and social pressure that undermine women's legitimacy and participation in efforts to protect social, economic, political, and environmental rights. To safeguard civic space and foster an inclusive culture of participation across policy areas, it is therefore essential to create safe spaces and to strengthen awareness among state authorities, private sector actors, the media, and the general public regarding the legitimate and lawful role of human rights defenders in protecting community rights and human rights.⁵

Thailand's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, together with the Fifth National Human Rights Plan (2023–2027), reflects growing recognition of the threats and intimidation faced by human rights defenders and individuals opposing large-scale development projects that affect local livelihoods. These frameworks set objectives to reduce the use of Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation, prevent legal harassment of human rights defenders, and promote the ability of defenders to exercise their rights in accordance with legal protections.

7.3 Women Military Personnel and Women Rangers in Security Roles

At the international level, Thailand has been a member of the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) since 1998. The Peace Operations Centre of the Royal Thai Armed Forces has deployed women military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations between 2002 and 2020, totalling 113 personnel. These women served as military observers and staff officers in various missions, including tasks related to the collection of information on victims of torture, violence, and sexual harassment affecting women and children in conflict-affected areas in several countries.⁶ The Royal Thai Armed Forces recognise the importance of women's roles in peacekeeping and security operations. The

⁵ Additional References: FIDH. (2021). *Defiant: Women Human Rights Defenders at the Forefront of Thailand's Pro-Democracy Protests*. Retrieved from: https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-thailande2021_th.pdf and Voice Online. (2018). *Do Not Turn the "Bittersweet" Experiences of Women Human Rights Defenders into a Laughing Matter*. Retrieved from: <https://voicetv.co.th/read/B1UvQ5o07>

⁶ Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute. (2020).

Peace Operations Centre has therefore provided training for both women and men to ensure that operations are conducted with gender sensitivity, particularly in missions involving gender-related issues such as conflict-related sexual violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and other forms of violence based on gender differences. Efforts have also been made to increase the proportion of women in military contingents, in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.⁷

In the southern border provinces, the Ranger units under the Fourth Army Area comprise nine Ranger Regiments (Ranger Regiments 41–49), along with three additional Ranger units from other Army Areas. At present, a total of 12 Ranger Regiments, 172 Ranger companies, and nine women Ranger platoon headquarters are deployed in the area.⁸ Most women Rangers are recruited locally and are fluent in the local Malay language, enabling effective communication and relationship-building with local communities. A key role of women Rangers is to help build trust between the military and local populations, including in areas where military access had previously been restricted.⁹ In addition, women Rangers receive specialised training, including first aid, childbirth assistance, and medical support for patients in remote areas.¹⁰

7.4 The Role of Female Investigators and the Welfare Protection Process for Survivors of Violence

Investigators play a critical role in receiving complaints in cases of gender-based violence. This is due to an awareness of the stigma, vulnerability, and procedural burdens that women survivors may face when entering the justice system; processes that can cause survivors to feel exposed and humiliated, leading many to carefully weigh whether to seek justice.¹¹ Gender norms and rape culture that silence women have contributed to violence against women being treated as a personal matter rather than an issue of public concern, regardless of whether it occurs in public or private spaces. In many cases, prevailing social

⁷ IPDF. (2019). Thailand deploys peacekeeping forces. Available at <https://ipdefenseforum.com/thailand-deploys-peacekeeping-forces/>.

⁸ Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), Region 4 Forward Command. (2021).

⁹ Buranajaroenkij, Duanghathai. (2014). Changing gender roles under armed conflict conditions: Muslim women's roles in the public sphere in southern Thailand. Proceedings of the Korea-ASEAN Cooperation Project (KACP) on Education and Exchange Program for Young Scholars in Women's Studies. pp.128-137.

¹⁰ Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute. (2020). Case study: The role of female military personnel in military operations. Bangkok: Strategic and Security Studies Division.

¹¹ Preechasilpakul, Somchai. (2015). *Sexuality in judicial decisions*. Chiang Mai: Faculty of Law, Chiang Mai University.

attitudes place blame on survivors while conferring legitimacy on perpetrators.¹² Although the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007) provides a legal framework for the protection of survivors of domestic violence,¹³ gaps in implementation remain. In particular, the law's underlying emphasis on preserving the family institution continues to influence the attitudes of personnel within the justice system.¹⁴

Government agencies and civil society organisations working to end violence against women recognise challenges in law enforcement and emphasise the importance of frontline officials who interact directly with survivors of gender-based violence. These include administrative officials or police officers acting as investigators under the Criminal Procedure Code, who are responsible for gathering factual evidence, as well as individuals appointed by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to serve as case managers.¹⁵ When both groups of officials have a clear understanding of relevant laws and procedures and are sensitive to the impacts of gender norms and gender-based violence, survivors are more likely to receive comprehensive psychological, physical, and legal protection within the justice process.¹⁶

In 2009, the Royal Police Cadet Academy began admitting female police cadets alongside male cadets for the first time, following advocacy by multiple stakeholders and recognition of the importance of female investigators. In addition to receiving complaints related to gender-based violence, female investigators also perform duties such as searching female suspects and managing public assemblies and demonstrations. However, recruitment of female police cadets was limited to 10 cohorts (Classes 66–75), with 70 cadets per cohort, and was discontinued in 2019.¹⁷ This decision has been criticised as restricting women's right to pursue careers in policing, given the high number of female applicants relative to the

¹² Vachirachai, P. (2022). The mouth covering named rape culture and a struggle for gender justice on social media. *Journal of Human Rights and Peace Studies*, 8(1), 154–176.

¹³ Wanachakit, Sittisak. (2019, 2 August). Women's rights under welfare protection in the new law B.E. 2562. Retrieved from https://www.matichon.co.th/columnists/news_1605500

¹⁴ The Coverage Movement. (2023, 7 March). Daily violence against women reported; gaps remain in the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act. Retrieved from <https://www.thecoverage.info/news/content/4644>

¹⁵ Phromchom, Sirichom. (2016). Addressing domestic violence under the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act. *Chulniti*, 169–173. Retrieved from https://www.senate.go.th/assets/portals/93/fileups/272/files/S%E0%B9%88ub_Jun/12know/k131.pdf

¹⁶ Interview with civil society personnel working on the elimination of violence against women. (27 January 2023).

¹⁷ Workpoint Today. (2018). Police discontinue recruitment of external candidates as female police cadets in 2019. Retrieved from <https://workpointtoday.com/120สำรวจประกาศเลิกรับบุคคล/>

limited intake. Considering that Thailand has nearly 1,500 police stations nationwide,¹⁸ there remains a shortage of female police officers and a lack of gender sensitivity among male officers.¹⁹ This shortage is particularly evident in investigative roles related to gender-based violence and assistance to survivors of human trafficking, where cooperation from survivors in providing information is often significantly enhanced when female officers are involved.²⁰

7.5 Gender Bias in Society that Undermines Women's Leadership and Neglects or Reinforces Harm Against Survivors of Sexual Violence

Gender bias in society remains a significant barrier to women's entry into and participation in political life. In some cultural contexts, men are still perceived as more suitable political leaders than women, while responsibilities related to maintaining the family and managing household affairs continue to be regarded as women's primary roles. Female politicians are often targeted by political opponents through personal attacks, including the use of insinuating or sexist language, with the aim of undermining credibility and inducing shame or reluctance to speak out on public issues. Gender bias also constrains women's roles and narrows perspectives on security issues, resulting in limited acceptance of women's participation in the security sector.

Although both public and private sectors increasingly recognise the importance of addressing sexual violence, certain cultural beliefs persist. These include views that women become the property of their husbands upon marriage and that husbands are entitled to discipline their wives to enforce moral conduct, including through the use of violence in some circumstances. Domestic violence continues to be regarded as a private matter. Women who experience sexual violence are frequently questioned or blamed, including perceptions that violence constitutes punishment for failing to conform to prescribed standards of acceptable female behaviour. Survivors may also be condemned for wearing

¹⁸ Kamenkit, Rattanaorn. (2021). Why female police officers matter: A conversation with a former female police superintendent on gender challenges in the police force.

Retrieved from <https://www.thaipost.net/main/detail/115225> and Tonawanik, Thanradee, and Leeds, Chaninat. (2019).

Protection of female police officers in the civil service.

Retrieved from https://www.stou.ac.th/thai/grad_stdy/Masters/ผลเสส/research/9th/FullPaper/SS/Poster/P-SS%20002%20พันตำรวจโทธีรุตี%20โทณวนิก.pdf

¹⁹ Chuaychu, Thofan. (2021). Female investigators as a key mechanism for women's access to justice.

Retrieved from <https://prachatai.com/journal/2021/12/96408>

²⁰ Kamenkit, Rattanaorn. (2021). Why female police officers matter: A conversation with a former female police superintendent on gender challenges in the police force. Retrieved from <https://www.thaipost.net/main/detail/115225>

clothing perceived as revealing or for being present in places considered socially inappropriate for women. Such attitudes contribute to a lack of protection and support for survivors of gender-based violence from families and communities. In cases of sexual harassment in the workplace, institutions may attempt to suppress reporting in order to protect organisational reputation. Strengthening awareness of gender bias and promoting structures, mechanisms, and personnel with the capacity to identify and respond effectively to gender bias in its various forms are therefore essential. These efforts are necessary to foster a society based on gender equality, ensure equal opportunities for all genders, promote accountability and transparency, and guarantee that survivors receive appropriate support, recovery, and fair protection.

8. Vision

Gender equality is a critical factor in preventing and addressing conflict and threats to human security, leading to peace and sustainable development.

9. Impacts

9.1 Women's skills and roles in conflict resolution and peacebuilding within communities and society are visibly strengthened and fully utilised. For the purposes of this Action Plan, conflict includes development-related conflicts, conflicts arising from political ideologies, impacts of modern technologies, environmental and climate change-related conflicts, as well as socio-political changes at the regional and international levels.

9.2 Women's participation in decision-making processes that shape policies and futures affecting sustainable human security in formal spaces is increased. This includes participation in addressing social tensions, protecting and promoting women's rights, and engaging in peace processes.

10. Principles for Advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

10.1 Gender Equality: Gender equality principles are integrated into security-related work, peace processes, and efforts to promote peaceful coexistence in society. Discrimination and gender-based violence rooted in gender norms are eliminated. State policies are designed and implemented with sensitivity to gender perspectives and power relations between genders, ensuring that they do not reinforce women's subordinate status but instead promote equality and participation based on social and political partnership.

10.2 Human Rights-Based Approach: Confidence in security operations, peace processes, and responses to all forms of social tension is strengthened through genuine adherence to and application of human rights principles.

10.3 Responding to Diverse Needs: Budgetary frameworks take into account gender perspectives and the diversity of women's needs, including practical needs to enhance human security among women and strategic needs to support women's advancement and enable lives lived with dignity. This approach also promotes women's meaningful participation in addressing social tensions and fostering peaceful coexistence.

11. Target groups

This Action Plan identifies seven target groups: (1) women affected by conflict situations; (2) women leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, women's organisations, and women's networks; (3) women human rights defenders; (4) women officials working on peace and security in conflict-affected areas; (5) government agencies, local administrative organisations, the private sector, civil society organisations, academic institutions, as well as relevant officials; (6) media, including mainstream media, social media, local media, volunteer media, and related platforms; and (7) the general public.

12. Outcomes

12.1 Empowerment and Participation: Women participate in conflict management and peace processes at all levels of formal decision-making spaces. They are equipped with comprehensive and appropriate skills to enable meaningful and effective participation. Women also play a role in developing and improving mechanisms, measures, policies, and laws aimed at preventing social conflicts from escalating into violence and at protecting women from various forms of threats.

12.2 Protection: Women are safe and protected from gender-based violence and from risks arising from situations of unrest and conflict. Protection is also ensured for women's participation in processes addressing social conflicts and peace processes.

12.3 Prevention: The Government and relevant agencies have strengthened capacity to integrate gender perspectives into strategies and operations across sectors related to conflict. Measures are in place to prevent gender-based violence against women engaged in addressing social tensions and to promote human security by protecting women and communities from threats and violence.

12.4 Relief and Recovery: Women, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are able to access effective assistance mechanisms and services for relief and recovery based on a human rights approach. These mechanisms are non-discriminatory, uphold equality, and respond appropriately to the needs and priorities of women and communities.

Unofficial Translation

13. Indicators and Implementation Plan to Achieve the Outcomes in Each Area

Outcome 1 Participation: Women participate in conflict management and peace processes at all levels, supported by comprehensive and necessary capacity development to enable their full and effective participation.

Outcome Indicator 1:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of women in the security sector, disaggregated by position level 2. Actions undertaken to promote and recognise women's meaningful participation and leadership in peace and security issues. 3. Number of policies, strategies, measures, and guidelines that integrate gender perspectives to promote peace, security, and sustainability, including both traditional and newly emerging security issues 			
Outcome 1.1: Women play key roles and participate meaningfully, including holding leadership positions, in national security institutions, the justice system, and law enforcement in the country.			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementing / Reporting Agencies
1) Recruitment and retention of women personnel in security and law enforcement agencies			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Defence 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Royal Thai Police 4. Internal Security Operations Command 5. Ministry of Justice 6. Office of the Attorney General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure equitable recruitment to support increased participation of women in national security agencies in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number and proportion of actions or programmes that promote the recruited women officials in security institutions, justice system, and law enforcement agencies 	At least 1 programme/activity/agency	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide leadership training and networking opportunities for women officials to prepare them for higher-level positions ● Apply fair, merit-based promotion processes that ensure equal opportunities regardless of gender ● Recognise the achievements of women leaders in security institutions to inspire future generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduction in resignation or transfer rates of women officials in security and law enforcement agencies 	5 percent per agency	7. Office of the Judiciary 8. Office of National Security Council 9. Budget Bureau
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women officials participating in specialised leadership training programmes 	At least 1 person per agency	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women officials holding leadership roles at various levels within security institutions 	At least 1 person per agency	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women officially recognised at the national level 	At least 1 person per agency	
2) Create a supportive working environment and enforce policies to prevent gender-based discrimination and harassment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop policies and mechanisms to prevent and eliminate gender-based discrimination and harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of personnel satisfied with evaluations of the effectiveness of policies promoting gender equality and work-life balance 	At least 80 percent per agency	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement programmes and activities to promote work-life balance, including childcare support, to respond to diverse needs and facilitate balance between work and family responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of programmes or activities promoting gender equality and work-life balance 	At least 1 programme or activity per year per agency	
Outcome 1.2: Women, women's organisations, and civil society organisations participate in promoting peace and security			
1) Support women's participation in peace processes and mechanisms at all levels			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Interior National Security Council Internal Security Operations Command Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mechanisms to promote and provide opportunities for women to assume key positions within the Steering Committee for Driving and Integrating the Action Plan on Administration and Development of the Southern Border Provinces, as well as relevant subcommittees, working groups, and other related bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of women in the Steering Committee for Driving and Integrating the Action Plan on Administration and Development of the Southern Border Provinces, as well as relevant committees, subcommittees, working groups, and other related bodies other 	At least 30 percent per mechanism or agency	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise targeted capacity-building programmes or activities to enhance women's participation in decision-making and leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of programmes or activities aimed at promoting women's participation in decision-making processes and conflict resolution 	At least 1 programme or activity per agency	7. National Human Rights Commission of Thailand 8. Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish dedicated platforms for women to present insights and policy proposals for peacebuilding, with a focus on the southern border provinces at all levels ● Organise workshops on negotiation, mediation, and conflict resolution with gender-sensitive approaches ● Encourage men's engagement in promoting gender equality and women's leadership in peace and security ● Support research projects that demonstrate the contribution of women's participation to peace processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number and proportion of women involved in peace processes and state mechanisms addressing issues in the southern border provinces at all levels 	At least 1 woman per mechanism or agency	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women trained in women's leadership, negotiation, mediation, conflict management, and social tension management 	At least 1 person per agency	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of programmes or activities promoting men's participation in advancing gender equality and women's leadership in peace and security 	At least 1 programme, activity, or agency	

2) Increased participation of women in the judiciary and in the promotion of human rights			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising campaigns emphasising women's participation in promoting justice and human rights at the community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women serving on committees or as personnel involved in the promotion and support of community-level justice and the promotion and protection of human rights 	At least 1 woman per mechanism or agency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for women on legal rights, procedures, and support mechanisms to promote women's participation in community-level actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of women participating in capacity-building activities to enhance knowledge and skills in managing community-level justice issues 	At least 1 woman per unit	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand cooperation among women's groups, legal organisations, and human rights non-governmental organisations to advance policy advocacy for improved access to justice and human rights protection for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of networks engaged in policy advocacy to promote women's access to justice and human rights protection 	At least 1 network per province or region	
Outcome 1.3: Women actively participate in international peace and security affairs across civilian, police, and military sectors, with recognition and appreciation of their leadership			
1) Promotion of international networks and cooperation			1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly organise dialogue forums, meetings, and workshops to promote knowledge-sharing, joint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of programmes or activities in which responsible agencies 	At least 1 programme or activity	

<p>action, and relationship-building among responsible agencies and Thai representatives in the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR), ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), and ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management</p>	<p>and Thai representatives in AWPR and ACWC participate to promote women's participation, networking, support, and the advancement of the Women, Peace and Security agenda</p>		<p>2. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 3. Ministry of Defence 4. Ministry of Interior 5. National Security Council 6. Office of the Civil Service Commission</p>
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<p>(ACDM), ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate cooperation among women's organisations, civil society groups, and government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of networking activities for women involved in peace and security initiatives 	<p>At least 1 programme, activity, or agency</p>	<p>7. Royal Thai Police</p>
<p>2) Recognition and appreciation of the value of women's participation in peace and security</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mechanisms to promote international recognition and public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women assuming roles at national and international levels in peace and security 	<p>At least 1 person per mechanism</p>	

of women with outstanding contributions and leadership in peace and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women receiving international recognition or honours 	At least 1 person per mechanism	
3) Women's participation in peacekeeping missions			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit personnel with an emphasis on women's roles in conflict resolution to increase the number of female peacekeepers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of female personnel deployed in international peacekeeping missions 	At least 1 person per mechanism per year	
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop appropriate training curricula for female peacekeepers, including pre-deployment training and courses emphasising cultural sensitivity Promote gender-responsive policies in peacekeeping missions to ensure equal career opportunities for female peacekeepers Establish support networks for female peacekeepers deployed overseas, including training, mentoring, or family support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of female applicants selected for peacekeeping missions through targeted recruitment programmes 	At least 1 person per mechanism per year	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants in pre-deployment training programmes for female peacekeepers 	At least 2 persons per programme per mechanism per year	
Outcome 1.4: Women and communities participate and have the capacity to manage and respond to newly emerging security threats, including climate change and cyber security.			

1) Strengthen the capacity and participation of women and communities to integrate gender perspectives into climate change management and response, applying sustainable environmental practices and inclusive, gender-responsive community participation at both national and community levels			1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the role of women in participating in natural resource management, and strengthen their capacity to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts that may arise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of government officials and policymakers trained on the gender dimensions of climate change impacts 	At least 1 person	2. Natural resources and environmental development. 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies

<p>from changes in natural resource allocation as a result of climate change, including security risks associated with such resource allocation, particularly at the community level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise awareness among policymakers, practitioners, and communities regarding the differentiated gender impacts of climate change, the linkages between climate change and security, and the resulting security risks ● Promote cross-network and cross-regional cooperation to facilitate knowledge-sharing among women's networks on climate change impacts from a security perspective, as well as response, prevention, and conflict management related to changes in natural resource allocation resulting from climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of collaborative networks among women's groups and other sectors, including civil society, government agencies, and academic institutions, established to reduce the impacts of climate change on women and communities 	At least 3 networks	5. Ministry of Public Health
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies

2) Increase women's participation and strengthen capacity across all sectors to respond to gender-related cyber threats			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess policies and policy enforcement for responding to gender-related cyber threats, with a view to enhancing women's participation in addressing online threats through clear reporting mechanisms and gender-responsive actions, in order to improve inclusiveness, effectiveness, and enforcement, and to ensure responsiveness to public needs, including impacts on women and people of diverse gender identities. Establish online groups and communities through integration or coordination among sectors and government agencies, where women can seek assistance with fact-checking, request support, and share their experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant sectors and agencies jointly develop and monitor the implementation of measures and policies related to the prevention of online threats and the protection of the rights of victims of online abuse. 	At least 1 programme, activity, or agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Digital Economy and Society Royal Thai Police Ministry of Public Health Civil society and academia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct policy-oriented research on responses to gender-related cyber threats and trends in reported cases of online harassment against women and people of diverse gender identities, in order to enhance women's participation in addressing cyber threats. 	At least 1 project or activity.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of female personnel with expertise in digital skills and cybersecurity. 	At least 1 person per agency	
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provide training and disseminate digital knowledge to strengthen the capacity of government officials to integrate gender considerations, including the participation of female officials with expertise in digital skills and cybersecurity, in responding to cyber threats, and to enhance women's digital literacy, awareness, and preparedness to address cyber threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Number of projects or activities that promote accurate digital literacy and cybersecurity awareness among women.	At least 1 project or activity.	
--	--	---------------------------------	--

Outcome 2 Protection: Women are safe and protected from gender-based violence and from situations of unrest and conflict, and are protected throughout their participation in efforts to address social conflict and peace processes.

Outcome Indicator 2:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community members who are aware of and can access available gender-based violence response services • Changes in perceptions of safety among women and girls participating in conflict prevention efforts, and changes in attitudes toward the safety of women and girls involved in such efforts • Effectiveness of cooperation between government agencies and civil society in protecting rights 			
Outcome 2.1: Increased availability of services and skilled personnel to effectively prevent and respond to gender-based violence arising from participation in conflict.			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
1) Improving laws or policies to strengthen the prevention of gender-based violence			1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Public Health 4. Ministry of Interior 5. Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing laws and regulations related to gender-based violence to identify areas requiring improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws or policies proposed for amendment 	At least 1 issue	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft and propose amendments or new legislation to strengthen the legal framework for addressing gender-based violence, including protection of survivors, accountability of perpetrators, and improved access to justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws or policies amended 	At least 1 issue	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of laws or policies related to gender-based violence through the participation of relevant stakeholders Promote cooperation among legal experts, civil society organizations, and international partners to develop evidence-based recommendations for legal reform and policy development 			
2) Capacity development of personnel providing specialized services to women affected by conflict and violence			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training curricula for counsellors specializing in trauma-informed care and counselling related to gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel enrolled in and completing training on trauma-informed care and counselling related to gender-based violence 	At least 1 person	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and train multidisciplinary teams with expertise in addressing psychological impacts of gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of referrals of survivors to relevant service providers for coordinated care 	At least 1 project or activity.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish referral networks among healthcare providers, social service agencies, and community organizations to ensure coordinated support for survivors of gender-based violence. Provide ongoing professional development and supervision to strengthen counselling skills and support career progression 			
Outcome 2.2: Cooperation between government agencies and non-governmental organizations is strengthened, resulting in more effective rights protection mechanisms.			
1) Strengthening networking and information sharing			1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5. National Security Council 6. Royal Thai Police 7. Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a central platform for networking and information sharing to exchange data and good practices. Conduct cross-sectoral training for government agencies and non-governmental organizations to strengthen understanding of respective roles, processes, and operational procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dialogue forums, meetings, and workshops organized that demonstrate opportunities for discussion and knowledge exchange. 	At least 1 project or activity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly organize activities such as dialogue forums, meetings, and workshops to promote collaboration and exchange among stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of initiatives or collaborations that utilize shared resources through platforms or networking activities, demonstrating tangible outcomes from joint action. 	At least 1 project or activity.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
2) Formal cooperation mechanisms			8. Non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish formal channels for government agencies and civil society or non-governmental organizations to receive complaints and monitor cases of violence and rights violations. ● Develop clear procedures and rules for handling complaints and incidents, with a focus on survivor safety, confidentiality, and follow-up actions. ● Establish joint working groups or committees to manage cooperation and address specific issues or projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of cooperation mechanisms between government agencies and civil society or non-governmental organizations for receiving complaints and monitoring violence and rights violations. 	At least 1 mechanism, project, or activity.	9. Securities and Exchange Commission
3) Supporting community participation in rights protection			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct assessments of human rights issues prioritized by communities, including community needs and available resources for rights protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of activities organized in conflict-affected areas. 	At least 1 programme, activity, or agency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish community-based organizations or committees to collaborate on rights protection activities and decision-making processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of target groups participating in training who demonstrate awareness and knowledge of available services for addressing gender-based violence. 	80 percent per agency	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide training for community members on rights awareness, support skills, and conflict resolution techniques. 			
Outcome 2.3: Women engaged in addressing social conflicts are protected and able to access justice without compromising their safety and well-being.			
1) Strengthening protection mechanisms for women human rights defenders			1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Royal Thai Police 4. Civil society 5. Non-governmental organizations 6. King Prajadhipok's Institute
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop and establish safety mechanisms, such as hotlines and safe shelters, for women human rights defenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women human rights defenders or number of women within rights protection organizations increases. 	Increase by 1 percent.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct risk assessments to identify threats and vulnerabilities and develop effective risk mitigation measures. ● Support legal reforms to enhance protection for women human rights defenders, including laws addressing gender-based violence and harassment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of women human rights defenders who receive assistance when facing legal action, physical harm, or threats by various means. 	100 percent.	
2) Enhanced support and cooperation for human rights defenders			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop training curricula on human rights, gender equality, and the protection of human rights defenders for officials, law enforcement personnel, and the private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of public and private sector personnel trained in the protection of human rights and human rights defenders. 	Increase by 1 person.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organize workshops to raise awareness and transfer practical skills for protecting human rights defenders to relevant public and private sector stakeholders. ● Promote cooperation among government agencies, civil society, and the private sector to exchange good practices for protecting human rights defenders through workshops and online platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of government officials who receive protection and support when complaints arise related to efforts to protect human rights, including access to counseling services and assistance with court fees. 	Increase by 1 person.	

Outcome 3 Prevention: Government agencies and relevant stakeholders have the capacity to integrate gender considerations into strategies and operations related to conflict prevention policies and mechanisms, including measures to prevent gender-based violence.

Outcome Indicator 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policy options by security and justice sector agencies that respond to early warning information from women and communities. • Collection of evidence on successful conflict prevention initiatives led by women and communities. • Degree of integration of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and gender considerations within conflict prevention mechanisms. 			
Outcome 3.1: Government agencies integrate the principles of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and gender perspectives into conflict prevention policies.			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
1) Increased understanding and awareness of the Women, Peace and Security agenda among government officials			1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2. Civilian Officials Development Institute for the Southern Border Provinces 3. Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop learning materials to build knowledge and understanding among government agencies on integrating the Women, Peace and Security agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of learning materials developed and disseminated to government agencies. 	At least 1 item.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize training for officials on gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, with a focus on conflict prevention and peacebuilding roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of government officials who demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda after training. 	80 percent per project, activity, or agency.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote cooperation and knowledge sharing among agencies to improve implementation of Women, Peace and Security integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects or activities in which agencies integrate cooperation to share knowledge on the Women, Peace and Security agenda. 	At least 1 programme, activity, or agency	
2) Integration of the Women, Peace and Security agenda into policies and action plans			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and academic support to government agencies to integrate Women, Peace and Security principles into policies. Create incentives for government agencies that integrate Women, Peace and Security principles into their programmes. Organize workshops to support agencies in integrating gender perspectives and Women, Peace and Security principles into operations. Develop toolkits that provide practical guidance on incorporating Women, Peace and Security considerations into policy development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of agencies and programmes that integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda into short-term and long-term policies and action plans. 	Increase by 2 projects or activities per agency.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
3) Capacity building and enhanced understanding of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in conflict-affected areas			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop Women, Peace and Security training programmes tailored to officials working in conflict-affected areas. ● Promote participation and cooperation among government agencies, civil society, and academics in addressing conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of government officials working in conflict-affected areas who demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda after training. 	80 percent per project, activity, or agency.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate perspectives of local communities and women's groups into training to enhance understanding of cultural diversity. ● Conduct research on gender dynamics in conflict and peacebuilding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of research studies on gender dynamics in conflict and peacebuilding. 	At least 1 item.	
Outcome 3.2: Prevention mechanisms are established through cooperation between government agencies and civil society, including community-level monitoring and conflict prevention.			
1) Community-level conflict management and strengthened capacity to improve approaches to resolving conflicts			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish early warning systems to detect and address conflicts in a timely manner, with participation from both government agencies and civil society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community-level conflict resolution mechanisms, such as community justice mechanisms and Tambon Peace Councils in the southern border provinces. 	At least 3 mechanisms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote dialogue among religious and cultural leaders and communities of different religions and cultures to foster peaceful coexistence. Organize training for local women leaders on conflict resolution and the promotion of social cohesion. Strengthen relationships and trust between security personnel, including police and military, and community members through dialogue forums or consultative meetings to address local issues. Train law enforcement officers in cultural competence to enable effective engagement in culturally diverse communities, as a preventive measure against human rights violations and conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects or activities aimed at improving community-based conflict resolution approaches or strengthening relationships and trust between security personnel and communities. Percentage of law enforcement officers who have completed training and demonstrate knowledge and understanding of cultural diversity, community peace and security, and conflict management skills. 	<p>Increase by at least 5 projects or activities.</p> <p>80 percent.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Security Council Royal Thai Police Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre

2) Enhanced public knowledge and understanding of the Women, Peace and Security agenda			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information on the Women, Peace and Security agenda through various online and offline media to raise awareness and understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media outlets and channels used to disseminate knowledge. 	At least 3 channels.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Foreign Affairs Public Relations Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote youth participation in activities that build skills and raise awareness on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, recognizing their capacity to drive change and future leadership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public dissemination activities related to the Women, Peace and Security agenda. 	2 activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects or activities in which youth participate in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. 	At least 1 project or activity.	
3) Establishment of mechanisms to prevent conflicts from escalating into violence through cooperation between government agencies and civil society			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote cooperation between government agencies and civil society to manage conflicts and prevent violence. Establish community conflict resolution committees with representatives from diverse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint working groups established with representatives from government agencies and civil society. 	At least 1 working group.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence Royal Thai Police
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community conflict resolution committees composed of diverse community representatives and 	At least 1 working group.	

<p>backgrounds and with women comprising 30 to 50 percent of members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community policing initiatives by promoting collaboration among law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and civil society to prevent violence. 	<p>with women comprising 30 to 50 percent of members.</p>		<p>6. Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces</p> <p>7. Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community policing projects implemented through cooperation among law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and civil society organizations. 	<p>At least 1 project or activity.</p>		
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<p>Outcome 3.3: Security and justice personnel intervene at an early stage to prevent escalation and minimise harm, using gender-responsive early warning information, including insights from women and communities.</p>			
<p>1) Increased community participation in early warning systems</p>			<p>1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</p> <p>2. Ministry of Justice</p> <p>3. Ministry of Interior</p> <p>4. National Security Council</p> <p>5. Ministry of Defence</p> <p>6. Internal Security Operations Command</p> <p>7. Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces</p> <p>8. Royal Thai Police</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate public information to inform communities about early warning systems and encourage community participation, with a focus on women's participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of early warnings generated through community monitoring mechanisms, with emphasis on gender-responsive indicators. 	<p>At least 1 mechanisms.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish community-based monitoring and reporting systems for early warning, emphasizing gender-responsive indicators and information provided by women. Assign personnel from security and justice sector agencies to coordinate and engage in trust-building within communities, particularly with women and women leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects or activities that promote community participation and trust-building. 	<p>At least 1 project or activity.</p>	
<p>2) Enhanced capacity of security and justice sector personnel to analyze and address gender dynamics</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct specialized training for security and justice sector personnel on understanding gender dynamics in conflict and managing safety concerns for women and girls. • Develop training curricula on gender-responsive early warning approaches and the effective use of sex-disaggregated data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of security and justice sector personnel who complete training and demonstrate increased understanding of gender dynamics in conflict and the management of safety concerns for women and girls. 	80 percent.	9. Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (SBPAC)
--	---	-------------	--

Unofficial Translation

Outcome 4: Relief and Recovery: Women, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are able to access effective assistance mechanisms and services for relief and recovery based on a human rights approach. These mechanisms are non-discriminatory, uphold equality, and respond appropriately to the needs and priorities of women and communities.

Outcome Indicator 4:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of target beneficiaries with improved access to protection and essential services. • Level of women's confidence in fairness within the justice process. • Degree of community participation in post disaster or post conflict recovery planning and implementation. 			
Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
Outcome 4.1: Relief and recovery programmes are designed through the participation of affected women to ensure that their needs are addressed effectively.			
1) Establishment of women centred needs assessment mechanisms			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize workshops enabling women to identify and prioritize their needs following disasters or conflict. • Collaborate with local women's organizations to develop and implement appropriate relief programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings, trainings, or seminars for women to prioritize post disaster or post conflict needs. 	Increase by 5 percent.	1. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Justice Fund

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
2) Integration of gender responsive approaches in relief and recovery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement relief and recovery programmes that address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, while taking into account their capacities for self help and collective action among affected women's groups in managing problems and implementing relief and recovery responses. Conduct training on gender equality, women's rights, and gender responsive project design for officials to enhance their ability to respond to women's needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of relief and recovery programmes that respond to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of relief personnel trained in gender equality, women's rights, and gender responsive project design. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
3) Strengthening women's decision making power			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leadership training for women in affected communities to increase their role in decision making related to relief and recovery. Conduct awareness raising activities to inform affected women about their rights and opportunities for participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women who, after receiving training, participate in relief and recovery processes and mechanisms to protect against various threats. 	10 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women participating in awareness raising activities who demonstrate knowledge and understanding of their rights and opportunities for participation. 	80 percent.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
Outcome 4.2: Women who are suspected, accused, or affected are able to access the justice process, protect their rights, and receive long-term recovery support.			
1) Improved access to justice for women who are suspected, accused, or affected			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Justice 2. Office of the Attorney General 3. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 4. Ministry of Interior 5. Royal Thai Police 6. Internal Security Operations Command 7. Civil society organizations 8. Non-governmental organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop legal aid programmes to support women in legal proceedings by providing qualified lawyers and case managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women accessing justice related assistance programmes. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that the justice process is gender sensitive, with due regard for the rights and dignity of women, particularly survivors of sexual violence. ● Conduct community outreach activities to raise awareness among women of their rights and available support services, and to strengthen women's participation in the justice process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of women participating in outreach activities who demonstrate knowledge of their rights and available support services. 	50 percent.	
2) More effective gender responsive legal assistance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable women to choose female lawyers, to be provided by the State upon request. ● Train case managers to deliver gender responsive support to women, including legal assistance and other support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women receiving protection and assistance in accessing legal processes, or support from State provided case managers upon request. 	Increase by 5 percent.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop integrated assistance packages for women, covering legal aid, medical assistance, psychosocial support, and other essential services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women who request female lawyers and are provided with them by the State upon request. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of police stations with female investigators. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
3) Increased legal awareness and community participation to strengthen women's empowerment and resilience			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops and campaigns to provide legal knowledge to women who are suspected, accused, or affected, including information on rights, legal procedures, and available support services. Support community based legal advocates to train and empower women as peer supporters who can provide legal guidance, assistance, and referrals. Strengthen community networks and support systems for women who are suspected, accused, or affected, promoting information sharing, resource pooling, and reconciliation to improve understanding of the legal system and access to assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women participating in activities who demonstrate knowledge of legal rights and available support services. 	80 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women participating in activities who are able to provide legal assistance within their communities. 	5 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of exchange activities organized among women within community networks. 	Increase by 5 percent.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
Outcome 4.3: Survivors have access to comprehensive recovery and psychosocial support, receive trauma care, and are supported in recovery and well-being.			
1) Establishment of comprehensive, community centred recovery mechanisms			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Public Health 2. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces 5. Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop holistic recovery programmes for survivors that respond to social, economic, and psychological needs. ● Support community centred programmes that utilise local resources to promote a sense of belonging and dignity. ● Provide vocational training and livelihood support to survivors to enable renewed independence and self-reliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of women affected by violence in conflict affected areas who receive psychological, social, and economic relief and recovery support. 	70 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of women whose husbands are suspected of or prosecuted for security related offences in the southern border areas who receive psychological, social, and economic relief and recovery support, enabling them to live with dignity in their communities without discrimination. 	Increase by 5 percent.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of mechanisms providing recovery and relief support to persons affected by conflict and human rights related legal proceedings. 	At least 1 mechanism.	

Strategy	Indicator	Annual Target	Implementor / Reporting Agencies
2) Strengthened community networks for mental health care			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish community based mental health monitoring systems in areas affected by conflict related violence, with a focus on early identification of mental health concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals affected by the situation in the southern border provinces who access psychosocial services. 	Increase by 10 percent.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for community caregivers and volunteers to enhance their capacity to deliver mental health support to individuals affected by conflict related violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community networks with enhanced capacity to act as intermediaries linking individuals experiencing mental health concerns to appropriate services. 	At least 1 network.	

14. Means of Implementation and Coordination

Strategy	Indicator	Partners & Coordination
Establishing a budget framework to support the Women, Peace and Security agenda under the Southern Border Provinces problem solving programme	Amount of national budget allocated to agencies and programmes that promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda under the Southern Border Provinces problem solving programme	Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (SBPAC) Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Public information and outreach to raise awareness of the Women, Peace and Security agenda	Number of communication channels used and frequency of dissemination	Public Relations Department Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Development of a data management and reporting system involving relevant state agencies and civil society organisations	Number of state agencies involved in implementing the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan	Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Relevant state agencies and civil society organisations
Coordination and cooperation with domestic and international partners	Number of agencies involved and areas of cooperation in advancing the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan	Civil society and non-governmental organisations Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Educational Institutions: International organisations United Nations entities ASEAN

15. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

1) The Department of Women’s Affairs and Family Development (DWF) shall develop baseline indicators in the first year of the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan B.E. 2568–2570.

2) The Subcommittee on Driving and Monitoring the Implementation of Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security shall prepare a progress plan and define the desired outcomes to be achieved during the implementation period of the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan.

3) The Subcommittee on Driving and Monitoring the Implementation of Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security shall monitor progress and conduct lesson learning in order to improve the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan through a midterm evaluation and a final evaluation at the end of the implementation period.

4) A working group and a research team shall be established to develop recommendations and prepare the subsequent Action Plan.

Year		
1	2	3
Survey to establish baseline indicators	Monitoring and evaluation at the mid-point of implementation (Midterm review and monitoring) Lesson learning from the midterm evaluation to improve progress monitoring -	Monitoring and evaluation of achievements at the end of the Action Plan period and lesson learning to inform the development of the subsequent Action Plan (Final evaluation and lesson learned)

Annex A

Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security (B.E. 2560–2567)

<p>Vision: Women are protected, their rights are safeguarded, they have access to justice, and their participation in peace and security efforts is enhanced.</p> <p>State Policy: Recognize the importance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and promote women’s roles in peacebuilding processes.</p>	
<p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that women are protected and enjoy equal and fair rights in situations of conflict. 2. To promote the role of women in peacebuilding and security. 3. To encourage civil society, religious leaders, the public, local leaders, and the media to play an active role in protecting women’s rights and in the recovery and rehabilitation of women affected by conflict situations. 4. To establish mechanisms for conflict management and peacebuilding and security processes at both national and international levels. 	<p>Target Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women affected by conflict situations. 2. Women leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, women’s organizations and networks. 3. Women human rights defenders. 4. Women officials working on peace and security in conflict-affected areas. 5. Government agencies, local administrative organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and relevant personnel. 6. Media, including mainstream media, social media, local media, volunteer media, and others. 7. The general public.
<p>Key Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women participate in peace processes at all stages and at all levels. 2. Women in conflict-affected areas are protected and their rights are safeguarded. 3. Civil society, religious leaders, the public, local leaders, and the media 	<p>Key Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and proportion of women and men participating in peacebuilding and security processes at national and international levels. 2. Percentage of women and families affected by conflict situations who receive rights protection or recovery and rehabilitation support.

<p>participate in promoting peace and security.</p> <p>4. Mechanisms are established to promote women's participation in conflict management and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>5. A centralized database on women and the promotion of peace and security is established, systematic, up to date, and easily accessible.</p>	<p>3. Number of civil society organizations, religious leaders, members of the public, local leaders, and media outlets participating in peace and security promotion.</p> <p>4. Number of mechanisms that promote women's participation in conflict management and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>5. Existence of a centralized database on women and the promotion of peace and security that is systematic, up to date, and easily accessible.</p>
--	--

Measure 1: Prevention

1. Establish monitoring, prevention, and care mechanisms to prevent violence against women within the family, community, and society before, during, and after conflict situations.
2. Select personnel with integrity and ethical conduct, with no record of committing violence against women, particularly sexual violence, to be deployed in conflict-affected areas.
3. Develop manuals or operational guidelines for personnel working in conflict-affected areas to prevent violations of rights or acts of violence against women in those areas.
4. Promote the participation of civil society, religious leaders, and the public in preventing and or reducing violence against women before, during, and after conflict situations.
5. Encourage the media to play a role in raising public awareness to support monitoring and prevention of violence and to avoid violations of the rights of women affected by conflict situations.
6. Promote public awareness campaigns to broaden understanding and awareness more widely.

Lead Agencies:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Defence; Royal Thai Police; Internal Security Operations Command; Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre; National Security Council; Ministry of Interior; Public Relations Department

Supporting Agencies:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Human Rights Commission of Thailand; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); media organizations; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations

Measure 2: Protection and Recovery

1. Coordinate and promote the implementation of action plans by government and private sector agencies to protect the rights of women affected by conflict and support their recovery and rehabilitation.
2. Expedite legal proceedings and ensure that no exemptions or sentence reductions are granted to perpetrators of violence and sexual crimes against women in conflict-affected areas.
3. Promote proactive roles of community and local leaders, religious leaders, and cultural leaders in supporting the recovery and rehabilitation of women who have been abused or affected by conflict situations, enabling them to live peacefully in society without discrimination.
4. Establish comprehensive, timely, fair, and non-discriminatory systems for the protection of rights and recovery and rehabilitation of women and families affected by conflict situations, both domestically and internationally.
5. Promote the availability of specialized personnel, including medical doctors, psychologists, and social workers, to provide high-quality counselling services to women affected by conflict situations.
6. Ensure the safety and protection of women human rights defenders, women engaged in peace processes, and women participating in peacebuilding mechanisms at community, national, and international levels.

Lead Agencies:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre; National Human Rights Commission of Thailand

Supporting Agencies:

UN Women; UNDP; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations

Measure 3: Capacity Building

1. Strengthen the capacity of women in conflict situations by providing knowledge on rights and laws related to sexual offences and violence, as well as survival skills during conflict situations.
2. Enhance women's skills in negotiation, peaceful conflict management, coordination, cooperation, and partnership in conflict management.
3. Develop the attitudes and awareness of personnel deployed in conflict-affected areas to be conducive to their work and to recognize gender dimensions and the impacts of conflict on women.
4. Build the capacity of personnel engaged in peacekeeping missions domestically and internationally, ensuring knowledge of peacebuilding as well as skills in prevention, protection, and recovery and rehabilitation of women affected by conflict situations.
5. Promote gender mainstreaming in personnel development policies and plans of peace and security agencies.
6. Strengthen knowledge and understanding of humanitarian principles, international human rights law, and the rights of women and children among justice sector personnel, fostering gender sensitivity to ensure women affected by conflict can access justice without revictimization.
7. Enhance the capacity of personnel involved in recovery and rehabilitation services to understand women's rights and gender dimensions, ensuring women affected by conflict receive appropriate support, achieve a good quality of life, and become self-reliant.
8. Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and community leaders on women, peace and security to serve as networks for conflict management and peacebuilding at the local level.
9. Promote the development of manuals and operational guidelines for officials working in conflict situations or peacekeeping missions that respect human rights and prioritize gender-specific considerations for women.

Lead Agencies:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Defence; Royal Thai Police; Internal Security Operations Command; Southern Border Provinces Administrative

Centre; National Security Council; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Supporting Agencies:

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand; King Prajadhipok's Institute; UN Women; UNDP; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations

Measure 4: Empowerment and Participation

1. Promote the participation of government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and women in all stages of peace processes, both domestically and internationally.
2. Encourage recognition and moral support for women human rights defenders, women engaged in peace processes, and women participating in peacebuilding mechanisms at community, national, and international levels.
3. Strengthen women's networks to enhance effective participation in conflict reduction and peacebuilding.
4. Strengthen civil society networks to help transform community attitudes in support of women's participation in peacebuilding at the local level.

Lead Agencies:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Defence; Royal Thai Police; Internal Security Operations Command; Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre; National Security Council; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Interior

Supporting Agencies:

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand; UN Women; UNDP; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations

Measure 5: Mechanisms and Implementation

1. Establish a coordination centre to promote, drive, and monitor the implementation of policies and strategies on women and the promotion of peace and security.
2. Strengthen existing mechanisms in conflict-affected provinces to formulate policies, develop action plans, measures, and budgets to address violence against women arising from conflict situations, and to monitor and report progress to the Subcommittee on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security.

3. Increase the number of female military and police officers and women personnel working in peace promotion and peacekeeping domestically and internationally, and provide appropriate facilities to support their duties.
4. Promote research and the development of academic knowledge on women, peace and security to inform improvements in policies, strategies, and implementation.
5. Establish a centralized database on women and the promotion of peace and security that is comprehensive, systematic, up to date, and easily accessible.
6. Allocate sufficient and continuous budgetary support for the implementation of policies and strategies on women and the promotion of peace and security to achieve the intended objectives.
7. Conduct periodic reviews and evaluations of policies and strategies on women and the promotion of peace and security as appropriate.

Lead Agencies:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Defence; Royal Thai Police; Internal Security Operations Command; Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre; National Security Council; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Bureau of the Budget

Supporting Agencies:

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand; UN Women; UNDP; non-governmental organizations; civil society organizations; academic institutions

Annex B

The Subcommittee on Driving and Monitoring the Implementation of Measures and Guidelines on Women, Peace and Security comprises the following members:

1. Director-General, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Chairperson
2. Deputy Director-General, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Vice Chairperson
3. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Member
4. Representative of the Ministry of Defence Member
5. Representative of the Ministry of Interior Member
6. Representative of the Ministry of Justice Member
7. Representative of the Ministry of Public Health Member
8. Representative of the Department of Children and Youth Member
9. Representative of the Bureau of the Budget Member
10. Representative of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand Member
11. Representative of the Royal Thai Police Member
12. Representative of the Internal Security Operations Command Member
13. Representative of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre Member
14. Representative of the Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces Member
15. Ms. Chalida Thajaroensak Member
16. Ms. Pornsom Paopramote Member
17. Director of the Bureau of Gender Equality Promotion, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Member and Secretary
18. Director of the Protection and Rights Safeguarding Group, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Member and Assistant Secretary
19. Officer of the Protection and Rights Safeguarding Group, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Member and Assistant Secretary