

## Human Rights Assembly Resolution

### Sub-Room 3 Personal Status

Bring lessons to solve problems of people who have problems of status and rights that are successful both on the part of Thai people in displaced ethnic group and those who were surveyed or whose names were disposed of from the register, including stateless people to use to expedite the process of determining status for those who still have problems and eliminating zero statelessness together with network partners.

Participants of the 1<sup>st</sup> Human Rights Assembly, sub-room 3 consisting of government agencies civil society and academics have considered the situation of solving the problem of individual status for people with problems of status and rights, the challenges in promoting and protecting human rights in such situations in order to be in line with the national strategy. Therefore, they have the following opinions:

#### **Development of personal status solutions for people with status and rights problems**

The problem of personal status is an important human rights issue because the lack of legal status is a barrier to accessing fundamental rights, such as the right to education, right to medical care, freedom to travel, right to work, and receiving other protections under the law. In the past, network partners for personal status namely, NHRC, government agencies, civil society, educational institution, and community leaders try to solve the obstacles in the process of determining the status of people to be faster and not burden the applicants by the cooperation between each other in various fields to drive nationality work and individual status to achieve goals.

#### **Current challenges issue**

Although many governments and related agencies have taken steps to resolve the status of persons and stateless people, and have voluntarily pledged to eradicate statelessness in order to promote the protection of human rights among stateless people, nationality social protection Access to birth registration and civil registration services for stateless people and consideration of citizenship and citizenship rights. However, the

number of persons granted Thai status or nationality is still limited due to the limited number of personnel working and budgets, the applicant lacks knowledge and understanding of the status resolution request process and lack of evidence to enter the status verification. Operators are frequently relocated and repositioned, resulting in intermittent operations and lack of expertise. and lack of operational flexibility in consideration mechanisms. Moreover, Group G students also face difficulties accessing various fundamental rights in tackling the aforementioned challenges. The Network Parties have considered and resolved to drive the implementation of the guidelines for people with problems of status and rights to receive the effective and efficient protection of human rights as follows:

**1. Coordination of network partners to support the implementation of human status problem solving**

1.1 Should coordinate in the development of guidelines or measures to increase the efficiency of the process of determining status or nationality for qualified persons.

1.2 Should coordinate cooperation to solve the problems of children with status and rights problems, such as group G students, children who follow the workforce in order to obtain basic rights on public health, travel, and receive support for educational factors, etc.

1.3 Should coordinate to formulate solutions to the problem of ethnic elderly people living in Thailand for a long time but unable to obtain status or citizenship because they did not present themselves when the state allows them to apply for status or citizenship according to the established rules, they cannot access the welfare of the state.

1.4 Should bring the lessons in tackling successful individual status problems of the Individual Status Network Partners should be applied to expedite the process of determining the status of those who still have problems and to eliminate zero statelessness within 2024, as the state has announced its intentions.

## **2. Enhance the capacity to solve problems of personal status in Thailand**

2.1 Should expedite the process of determining the registration status in the process, measures should be taken to ensure access to at least basic health care services and education and reviewing regulations that still hinder or are inconsistent with the current situation.

2.2 Should accelerated development of the correct knowledge and understanding of the application for valid status or nationality, including procedures, processes, and supporting documents for submitting applications in accordance with relevant policies and laws in a language that the applicant can easily understand. In this regard, cooperation from civil society organizations in the area should be coordinated to create an understanding of the matter.

2.3 There should be sufficient personnel and budgets at the district, provincial and national levels to support solving human status problems. motivate workers and improving the organizational structure related to the registration work and personal status in the part that the Department of Provincial Administration is responsible for as well as to prevent and solve corruption problems in the process of determining the status of a person or nationality.

2.4 The capacity of network partners on human status should be accelerated to support the implementation of human status problem solving.

2.5 Digital technology and human status database linkage should be developed for use in working, solving problems and driving human status work.

Operations to resolve the status problem should have a short-term, medium-term, and long-term plan to drive individual status work to achieve common goals.

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