Country: Kingdom of Thailand

Committe: UNICEF

Topic Area: Unicef SDGs (Education in Emergencies,Combating Child Poverty and Social Exclusion, Early and Forced Marriage)

Delegate: Mina Güler, Nesibe Aydın Schools

# Education in Emergencies

 One of the biggest conflict in our country is the conflict between Malay muslims and Thai buddhists. Through the conflict, which is still going on, the government made mistakes such as banning Islamic schools. Throughout the conflict the indurgants started to attack the schools and considered the school teacher and pupils as soft targets. The results of the attacks made children unsafe and segregated, Thailand thinks that changing the education system will help with the segregation. Another problem occurred through the conflict is that the schools are used as a recruitment place. Within these emergencies Thailand supports intercultural and interreligious dialogue , enhancement over the protection of the schools. and positive over prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed groups which was said in the resolution called”Rights of The Child” (UN 14).

 Unicef Thailand have made programmes as solutions to the conflict. While two of them were discontinued,Education policy, decentralization and local involvement programme is still going on and it is expected to make a bigger change. The main purpose of the programme is for social cohesion and peacebuilding and to have a wider scale for Bilingual Education (UNICEF 23).

 With the COVID outbreak schools in Thailand started using online resources but some students weren’t able to attend, because of that government,with NGOs, started televised broadcasts. That did help but wasn’t able to fulfil the problem.For that reason Thailand supports enhancing Technical cooperation and capacity-building in response to COVID which was said in the draft resolution of”Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights” (UN 1).

## Combating Child Poverty and Social Exclusion

 Thailand is among the first countries to develop a child multidimensional poverty index (OPHI 13). Nationally,deprivation from education is the first problem, after that nutrition follows. While most children do go to school in Thailand, we encourage all States to take action to adress gender inequality and discrimination against women,especially where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls which was said in the draft resolution of “the right to food”. (UN 3)

 Within the effects of Child Poverty we can see that child exploitation happens frequently.This is a problem for us since Thailand is one of the transportation ports for Children trafficking especially to those who are indigeneous (ECPAT and The Body Shop 4). The bigger problem here is that there is no enforcement of the law. Thailand supports raising public awareness about the effect on children trafficking and ensures effective enforcement of child trafficking ,we see this from the resolution called “promotion and protection of the rights of children” (UN 8).

# Early and Forced Marriage

 For Thailand, sometimes child trafficking victims get forced into marriage, especially in Saudi Arabia. Muslim communities are able to apply Islamic law to family matters due to a legal loophole.The actual minimum legal age for marriage is 20 but with parental consent you can get married at 17.(Girls not Brides).

 Thailand urges states to protect the human rights of women and girls, including to those who got subjected into forced or early marriage and promotes enforcing and harmonizing laws and policies aimed at eliminating child,early and forced marriage. Also urges States to remove any provisions that may enable early or forced marriage, we can see this from the draft resolution called”Consequences of child, early and forced marriage” (UN 5).

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