



**Input for the Mandate of the Working Group on Discrimination  
Against Women and Girls for its Country Visit to Thailand  
from 2 to 13 December 2024**

*Since its founding by a group of human rights lawyers two days after the 2014 military coup overthrew the democratically elected government of Thailand, Thai Lawyers for Human Rights (TLHR) has been providing legal assistance to people who are charged and/or prosecuted for exercising their right to freedom of expression or peaceful assembly. TLHR provides legal representation to the politically prosecuted, documents human rights violations in the country, raises public awareness about these issues, as well as engages international human rights mechanisms to supplement our domestic work. The organization's long-term goal is to restore the rule of law in Thailand.*

## 1. Introduction

Thailand was swept by a pro-democracy movement beginning in July 2020, following a prolonged period of deteriorating human rights and political conditions. The movement advocated for, *inter alia*, the resignation of then-PM Prayut Chan-o-cha, reforms of the institution of the monarchy, and the drafting of a new constitution. Women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ people played a pivotal role in this movement, and have also been driving for social change, especially on the issues of women's rights and gender equality. For example, the Feminist Liberation Front Thailand champions pro-democracy values while advocating for women's sexual and reproductive rights.<sup>1</sup> In doing so, women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ people have faced gender-based barriers and discrimination at almost every step of the justice process, from the moment they begin demonstrations, to life in detention, and afterwards.

Since July 2020, in response to the protests, the government has charged no fewer than 1,960 individuals, including 470 women and girls (23.98%), under various repressive laws for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (as of 18 October 2024). These laws include serious criminal offenses, such as Section 112 (lèse-majesté)<sup>2</sup> of the Criminal Code, punishable by three to 15 years of imprisonment.

## 2. Barriers to access to justice for women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ people

### 2.1 Arrests

Women human rights defenders (WHRDs), particularly young WHRDs, are frequently subjected to unlawful and arbitrary arrests, as a result of their activism. According to Thai law, the arrest of children must be carried out in a “gentle” manner while taking into consideration the “human dignity of the child.”<sup>3</sup> Following the arrest, preliminary inquiry must be conducted in an appropriate place without individuals who are not related to the children.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, Thai law mandates that the search of arrested individuals be conducted with due propriety, with an emphasis that when the search involves a woman, it must be conducted by another woman.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> FIDH, *Standing Tall: Women human rights defenders at the forefront of Thailand's pro-democracy protests*, 3 February 2021, [https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021\\_1\\_-3.pdf](https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021_1_-3.pdf), p.31.

<sup>2</sup> Criminal Code, Section 112 (“Whoever defames, insults or threatens the King, the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years”).

<sup>3</sup> Juvenile and Family Court Procedure Act B.E.2553 (2010), Section 69, para. 3.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*, Section 70, para 2.

<sup>5</sup> Criminal Procedure Code, Section 85, para. 2.

In practice, TLHR has observed that these legal standards are often overlooked. WHRDs, including young WHRDs, attending pro-democracy demonstrations were often subjected to excessive and indiscriminate use of force by authorities attempting to disperse protesters, including the use of tear gas, rubber bullets, and/or cable ties. In an interview, San,<sup>6</sup> a young WHRD and a member of the Thalu Fah pro-democracy group,<sup>7</sup> stated that during one of the police crackdown of their protests in early 2021, she and many other young WHRDs were subjected to physical violence from male police officers. She also said she and other children were not separated from the adult protesters after they were arrested. At least four WHRDs from the WeVo pro-democracy group reported that authorities used excessive force against them, including the use of batons to “inspect” their posteriors after holding them down.<sup>8</sup>

On 28 March 2023, a 15-year-old girl was arrested in front of a police station while she was peacefully observing and monitoring the arrest of a pro-democracy artist. Several officers proceeded to drag her into an investigation room where she was informed that her arrest stemmed from her affiliation with the illegal activist allegedly committed by the artist. The girl was never informed of her rights and the police failed to produce any arrest warrant. While inside the investigation room, the girl was restrained on the floor by multiple police officers, with her arms and legs held down and an officer sitting on top of her. The police eventually produced an arrest warrant for the girl, after more than an hour. However, according to the warrant, she was charged for her alleged participation in a public assembly in October 2022, rather than her alleged connection to the conduct of the artist, as she was previously informed by the police officer. When the girl was brought to a children’s court to ascertain the lawfulness of her arrest, the court found that the arrest was conducted lawfully. The official report produced by the court stated that “the accused announced that ... she consented to the arrest and that the arresting officers did not harm her.” The girl refused to sign this report.<sup>9</sup>

## 2.2 The Impact of Prosecution on Women, Girls, and their Families

The political prosecution of women and girls exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly has a profound and lasting impact on their families. Thanaporn<sup>10</sup>, a 24-year-old mother of two

---

<sup>6</sup> Full name withheld.

<sup>7</sup> Thalu Fah Group is a coalition of activists and demonstrators who were organizing a walk rally from Nakhon Ratchasima province, northeastern Thailand, to Bangkok with four core demands: (1) The Resignation of former Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha ; (2) The release of protest leaders and individuals who have been detained for exercising freedom of expression and peaceful assembly; (3) The drafting of a new constitution; and (4) The repeal of Section 112 (lèse-majesté) of the Criminal Code. TLHR, *ปรับคนละ 1 หมื่น 31 ผู้ชุมนุมประท้วงการสลาย #หมู่บ้านทะลุฟ้า* รุนฝ่าฝัน พ.ร.ก.ฉุกเฉินฯ-พ.ร.บ.จรรยา ยกฟ้องข้อหาตาม พ.ร.บ.ความสะอาด, 28 February 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/65072>

<sup>8</sup> TLHR, *การ์ด WeVo-ปชช. 45 คน ระบุน โจนดร.ขมขู่-ทำร้าย หลายรูปแบบ กรณีถูกจับกุม #มือบ6มีนา64 ขณะตร.อ้างไม่มีผู้ได้รับบาดเจ็บ ทั้งไม่ได้ใช้ความรุนแรง แต่เป็นไปตามยุทธวิธี*, 16 September 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/69933>

<sup>9</sup> TLHR, *From Classroom to Courtroom: Report Release on Children’s Rights to Freedom of Expression and Assembly in Thailand*, 1 December 2023, <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/63105>, p.71.

<sup>10</sup> Full name withheld.

young children, was convicted under, *inter alia*, Section 112 (lèse-majesté) of the Criminal Code for allegedly posting a single comment criticizing the royal family on Facebook under a photoshopped picture of King Rama X and King Rama IX in 2021. On 14 February 2023, the Court of Appeals found that Thanaporn’s comments were defamatory and displayed malice towards the royal family; this ruling was later upheld by the Supreme Court on 27 May 2024.<sup>11</sup> Thanaporn’s sentence forced her to leave her two children, both under the age of three,<sup>12</sup> in the care of her elderly parents. Thanaporn expressed guilt over her role in depriving her children of their mother for two years, stating “it is like depriving my children of love, because this is the period in which they need me the most.”<sup>13</sup> She also expressed worry that her children would not be able to get an education without her.

In another case, the family of Wannapa, a single mother who was charged under, *inter alia*, Section 116 (sedition)<sup>14</sup> of the Criminal Code, has struggled with her absence. Wannapa is both the family’s breadwinner and caretaker, working several jobs to make ends meet. Her detention has forced her 18-year-old son<sup>15</sup> to take on the responsibility of paying rent and caring for his younger sibling. Without Wannapa, the rent became unaffordable, and the family had to abandon their rented room.

### 3. Harassment

#### 3.1 Judicial and state-led harassment

WHRDs face judicial and authority-led harassment, typically in the form of surveillance and intimidation. Several WHRDs have reported police visiting their residences and schools to monitor their activities, as well as the activities of their family members. At times this harassment is inflicted in a gender specific way, chiefly through sexual assault and sexual harassment.<sup>16</sup> For example, one activist details that she received different treatment from police due to her gender; police would comment on her body, stare at and touch her body parts, and make sexual comments about her appearance.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>11</sup> TLHR, ศาลฎีกายืนคดี ม.112 แม่ลูกอ่อน “ธนพร” จำคุก 2 ปี ไม่รอลงอาญา, 27 May 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/67261>.

<sup>12</sup> TLHR, บันทึกเยี่ยมธนพร: ห่างลูกทั้งสองมาสี่เดือนกว่า ไม่ว่าลูกจะลืม หรือจำได้ ก็เจ็บปวด, 11 October 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/70531>.

<sup>13</sup> TLHR, “อยากนำเด็กวันเกิดกับลูกอีกสักครั้ง”: ดุยกับ “ธนพร” แม่ลูกอ่อน จำเลย ม.112 ในวันใกล้ฟังคำพิพากษาศาลฎีกา, 23 May 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/67106>.

<sup>14</sup> Any person who manifests to the people, by verbal, written or any other means which is not an act within the purpose of the Constitution or which is not for the purpose of expression of an honest opinion or criticism: (1) to cause a change in the laws of the country or the Government by coercing or committing an act of violence; (2) to cause turbulence or disaffection amongst the people to the extent which would cause unrest in the Kingdom; or (3) to cause the people to breach the laws of the country, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

<sup>15</sup> At the time of her detention on 30 November 2022.

<sup>16</sup> FIDH, *Standing Tall, Women human rights defenders at the forefront of Thailand’s pro-democracy protests* 6, February 2021, [https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021\\_1\\_-3.pdf](https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021_1_-3.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> *Id.* at 32.

WHRDs are subjected to “flirty remarks” from police and authorities as well, such as one officer telling a WHRD he “could not sleep” after seeing her pictures.<sup>18</sup> The stereotypical perception of women in Thai society being reserved and demure leads to gendered stigmatization of WHRDs who are labeled as “aggressive” or “bad women” for taking stances on controversial issues.<sup>19</sup> Female lawyers working on political cases have also reported mistreatment by state authorities.

Many young girls have also been subjected to surveillance and harassment by authorities. For instance, Pink,<sup>20</sup> who was only 13 years old at the time of the interview, told TLHR that she was arrested and detained until 6pm on 15 April 2022, while she was having a meal with her friends. She suspected that her arrest was linked to the anticipated passage of the royal motorcade near her area.<sup>21</sup> Pink also reported that authorities had been monitoring her at both her home and school, taking photographs of her and pestering her with questions about her political activity. The excessive surveillance has led Pink to feel paranoid to go anywhere on her own.<sup>22</sup> In another case, May, a 14-year-old girl was harassed at her house and school by state authorities. May revealed that plainclothes officers would sometimes wait for her in front of her house. At one time, police officers went into her school and asked to speak with her. May eventually decided to quit school and move away from Phitsanulok Province to Bangkok.<sup>23</sup>

### 3.2 *Harassment perpetrated by non-state actors*

Women are subjected to gender-based attacks from non-state actors as well. This includes having their photographs and videos sold on social media and being subjected to non consensual lewd photography by male protesters. WHRDs are attacked in the digital space with rape threats and derogatory remarks.<sup>24</sup> For example, one Parliament member shared a photo of a WHRD on stage and commented, “don’t be a prostitute when you grow up.”<sup>25</sup> Another WHRD had her photo posted and shared in which her microphone was photoshopped and replaced with male genitalia. In another case, Mint,<sup>26</sup> an activist who is known for advocating for monarchy reforms, disclosed in an interview that she had received a hand-written letter threatening that if she did not cease her political activism she would be kidnapped and

---

<sup>18</sup> *Id.* at 36.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.* at 38.

<sup>20</sup> Full name withheld.

<sup>21</sup> TLHR, “Pink”, a 13-year-old girl, who is considered a national security threat for wanting to see an equal and just society, 16 August 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/47259>.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> TLHR, ‘เด็กหญิง’ ถูกตำรวจพิษณุโลกแจ้งข้อหา ม.112 เพิ่มอีกราย เหตุถูก ‘แม่จ้อย’ กล่าวหาโพสต์เฟซบุ๊กหมิ่นกษัตริย์ฯ ขณะอายุ 14 ปี 17 May 2023, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/56083>

<sup>24</sup> FIDH, *Standing Tall, Women human rights defenders at the forefront of Thailand’s pro-democracy protests* 6, February 2021, [https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021\\_1\\_-3.pdf](https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021_1_-3.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 41.

<sup>26</sup> Full name withheld.

raped. The letter further stated that she would share the same fate as Surachai Danwattananusorn, a victim of enforced disappearance, and attached a picture of a gang-rape victim.<sup>27</sup>

Similarly, LGBTIQ+ activists are subjected to attacks and harassment based on their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Hateful and derogatory insults are directed to LGBTIQ+ activists both online and offline. For instance, LGBTIQ+ activists report being called “freaks,” “maniacs” and “aliens” online, among other discriminatory remarks.<sup>28</sup>

#### **4. Prison conditions remain poor**

Thai prisons and detention centers continue to fall short of international standards, particularly the Nelson Mandela Rules. First, the deteriorating physical conditions of prisons increase their susceptibility to poor weather conditions. In an interview published on 14 August 2024, Anchan Preelerd, who was sentenced to 43 years and six months in prison under the *lèse-majesté* law, stated that the rain has caused the Central Women’s Correctional Institution to flood and become muddy.<sup>29</sup>

Thai prisons and detention centers also remain overcrowded. Data from the Department of Corrections reveals that throughout 2023, the number of female inmates (33,057) accounted for 97% of the maximum capacity allocated to them.<sup>30</sup> As a result, many female prisoners reported having to sleep in congested rooms, sleeping shoulder to shoulder with others in uncomfortable sideways positions.

Prisons such as the Women’s Correctional Institution also have inadequate internet connectivity, which directly affects the website that family members and lawyers use to book visitations. Family members have frequently reported that they have booked their visits through the website and traveled from outside Bangkok to see their family in prison, but were turned away due to the website crashing.

##### *4.1 Lack of quality nutrition and water*

The quality of food provided in prisons is reportedly “terrible” across all Thai prisons, according to a report from FIDH.<sup>31</sup> In an interview, a former political prisoner remarked that the food was often

---

<sup>27</sup> Prachatai, *นางรำผู้ไม่มีที่ยืนในเมืองไทย ชีวิตสี่กั๊กของ ‘มีนทร์ นาดสินปฎิวัติ’*, 18 September 2024, <https://prachatai.com/journal/2024/09/110720>.

<sup>28</sup> FIDH, *Standing Tall, Women human rights defenders at the forefront of Thailand’s pro-democracy protests* 6, February 2021, [https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021\\_1\\_-3.pdf](https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/rapport-tailhande2021_1_-3.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> TLHR, *บันทึกเขียนคดี ‘112’ แม็กก็-อัญชัญ: “ยังรอความหวังต่อไป ทั้งที่ไม่มีข่าวเรื่องกักขังโทษ”*, 14 August 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/69112>.

<sup>30</sup> FIDH, *Thailand Annual Prison Report 2024*, 31 December 2023, <https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/thailandprison823a.pdf>, p.9.

<sup>31</sup> *Id.* p. 37.

improperly cooked and the water tasted chlorinated and non-distilled. Food options in female prisons are notably limited compared to those in male prisons. In an interview, Freedom Bridge, an organization that provides aid to political detainees and their families, noted that the options available on the Women’s Correctional Institution website primarily consist of pastries rather than nutritious, protein-rich foods, making up approximately 55% (110/197) of the available food choices listed.<sup>32</sup> Meanwhile, the same cannot be said for the food options available at Bangkok Remand Prison, a male prison.

#### 4.2 *Lack of access to appropriate undergarments for female prisoners*

Many female prisoners have reported inadequate undergarments, with bras often being either too small or too large. As a result, they resort to using rubber bands to adjust their bras. While some prisons sell sports bras that fit better, they are priced exorbitantly, making them unaffordable for most. Trans women in male prisons have also reported similar problems. For instance, Nara, a trans woman who had already undergone breast surgery as part of their transition, was not provided with any undergarment and wore brown prison uniforms with thin fabric around male prisoners.

#### 4.3 *Lack of access to healthcare, including hormone medication*

Women who receive treatment in prison hospitals report mistreatment by the nurses on duty. “Bung” Natiporn,<sup>33</sup> a young WHRD known for advocating for monarchy reforms, reported, “Once, a nurse on duty there pretended to stick a needle into my veins ... they pretended to keep inserting the needle incorrectly, until my arm was bruised and blue.”<sup>34</sup> In other instances, vital treatment is delayed, endangering the health and lives of detainees. For example, Bung’s lawyer submitted a letter in July of 2022 requesting permission for a specialist doctor to examine Bung’s symptoms and plan for treatment after her health deteriorated. Previously, prison doctors had determined that Bung had low potassium, which “if left untreated, could result in heart muscle death.”<sup>35</sup> Yet, after almost a month the lawyer still did not receive a response to the request.<sup>36</sup>

Bung died while in the custody of the Department of Corrections on 14 May 2024 after a prolonged period of hunger strike following the revocation of her bail in a *lèse-majesté* case on 26 January 2024.<sup>37</sup>

---

<sup>32</sup> Women’s Correctional Institution, [https://app-cwci.com/categorie/?id=2&pcd\\_id=14](https://app-cwci.com/categorie/?id=2&pcd_id=14).

<sup>33</sup> Last name withheld.

<sup>34</sup> TLHR, ‘คุก’ คือ แคนสนทยา แคนแห่งการสาขายเรื่องราวชีวิตที่ถูกสังละเมิด กลิ่นแกล้ง ของนึ่ง — *ใบปอ*, 23 July 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/46438>.

<sup>35</sup> TLHR, นายความยื่นหนังสือขออนุญาตให้แพทย์ผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจอาการและวางแผนรักษา “นึ่ง” หลังทรุดหนัก, 1 July, 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/45540>.

<sup>36</sup> TLHR, ‘คุก’ คือ แคนสนทยา แคนแห่งการสาขายเรื่องราวชีวิตที่ถูกสังละเมิด กลิ่นแกล้ง ของนึ่ง — *ใบปอ*, 23 July 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/46438>.

<sup>37</sup> TLHR, ศาลสั่งถอนประกัน ‘นึ่ง’ เหตุพ่นสีลงบนธงราชินี-ชุมนุมหน้า วธ. แต่ไม่ผิดประกัน ‘ตะวัน’ ที่ไม่ผิดเงื่อนไขประกัน, 26 January 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/64149>.

Her passing has raised questions regarding the quality and nature of her medical treatment, as well as whether political detainees who decide to go on hunger strike are provided with appropriate care. Although more than five months have passed since her death, the public prosecutor has yet to file a motion with the court to begin an investigation on this matter.<sup>38</sup> Notably, UN experts have submitted a joint allegation letter to the Thai government, asking it to “provide detailed information on the current status of any ongoing inquiry or investigation” into Bung’s death.<sup>39</sup> At the time of this input, the Thai government has not replied to the experts’ letter.

Female prisons do not provide their prisoners with Ponstan, a commonly used menstrual pain-relief pill, instead opting to distribute small quantities of paracetamol. A former political prisoner reported that the distribution of paracetamol was so scarce that she had to cut the pill into pieces and share it with other prisoners. Moreover, although sanitary napkins are available to its prisoners for free, the amount distributed is very limited and their absorbency is reportedly poor.

Trans women in male prisons have reported difficulties accessing hormone medication because they lack medical certificates from their doctors, resulting in them losing their post-transition characteristics. For instance, Nara was not able to take their hormone medication for seven months before they were allowed to see a doctor for medical certification. In another case, Maggy, who had been undergoing hormone treatment before her detention, feared that the doctor would not provide her with medical certification because they noticed that other detainees who had received it already had feminine characteristics, while they did not.

## **5. Inconsistent prison regulations result in gender-based discrimination**

According to Freedom Bridge, a Thai NGO providing support to political detainees, Thai prisons and detention centers lack clear and standardized regulations, which cause confusion among family members and lawyers.<sup>40</sup> For instance, Bangkok Remand Prison, a male prison, and the Women’s Correctional Institution have different regulations regarding the frequency of showers, with the latter reportedly having a limit on how many “dippers” of water one can have per shower.<sup>41</sup> Meanwhile, such regulation does not exist for the former.

---

<sup>38</sup> TLHR, *แถลงการณ์ 100 วันการเสียชีวิตของ “bung” เนติพร : ไร้ความจริง ไร้ความยุติธรรม*, 25 August 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/69367>.

<sup>39</sup> UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, *Thailand: death in detention of young woman human rights defender Netiporn Sanesangkham (joint communication)*, 16 October 2024,

<https://srdefenders.org/thailand-death-in-detention-of-young-woman-human-rights-defender-netiporn-sanesangkham-joint-communication/>.

<sup>40</sup> Freedom Bridge, *นักโทษทางการเมืองกับปัญหาเรื่อง ‘ระเบียบการเยี่ยมผู้ต้องขัง’ ที่ไร้มาตรฐานของเรือนจำไทย*,

<https://freedombridge.network/en/political-prisoner-regulations-for-visiting-prisoners/>.

<sup>41</sup> TLHR, *บันทึกเยี่ยม 6 ผู้ต้องขังคดี ม.112: ‘ตรงนี้’ ต่างยังต่อสู้ ทั้งเพื่อตัวเองและผู้ต้องขังอื่น ๆ*, 10 October 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/70505>.



### 5.1 *Policies infringing on the right to information for female prisoners*

TLHR observed differences in policies governing outside communication for male and female prisoners. The Central Women’s Correctional Institution limits prisoners to one letter per week, through their Domimail service, while Bangkok Remand Prison has no such limitation. Meanwhile, the Narathiwat Provincial Prison, which accommodates both male and female detainees, exclusively imposes restrictions on female inmates, allowing them to receive letters from a limited list of ten registered relatives. Furthermore, TLHR has observed that the Domimail communication service is only available in three female prisons, compared to 14 male prisons.

The Central Women’s Correctional Institution has halted the acceptance of books for prisoners, citing an excess of existing books. In contrast, Bangkok Remand Prison continues to welcome book donations, allowing one book per prisoner on the first ten days of each month.

### 5.2 *Policies infringing on the right to bodily autonomy and privacy*

Many have reported that prisons require prisoners to remove their clothing for inspections, including trans women who have undergone transition.<sup>42</sup> In an interview, Maggy, a trans woman in male prison, noted that many male prisoners would stare at them during these inspections. Get Sophon, a pro-democracy activist, testified that Bangkok Remand Prison has a regulation allowing officers to conduct surprise yearly inspections, subjecting trans women to the same treatment.<sup>43</sup> In another case, Nakorn, an LGBTIQ+ activist, reported that upon arriving at the prison, they underwent two rounds of inspections, where they had to remove their clothing. The second round occurred in an open-field between two buildings and among hundreds of onlookers.<sup>44</sup>

In another case, Baipor, a prominent pro-democracy WHRD who was on hunger strike to demand for the right to bail of political detainees, shared with TLHR that during her body searches by a prison officer before her re-entry into a prison, she requested to keep her underwear on due to her period, but the request was denied.<sup>45</sup> Contrary to prison regulation, this search was reportedly carried out without any reasonable

---

<sup>42</sup> TLHR, เบียดแผลใจ “นศร” จำเลยคดี ม.112 ถูกฝากขัง 10 วัน ฟันสลาย ตายทั้งเป็น สุดท้ายสองศาลยกฟ้อง เจ้าตัวถาม ‘ใครรับผิดชอบ’, 28 November 2023, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/61859>.

<sup>43</sup> TLHR, บันทึกเขียน “เบ๊ท สโกลน”: สุ่มตรวจในเรือนจำ ทุกคนถูกบังคับถอดเสื้อ รวมถึงกะเทยที่มีหน้าอก แต่นักช่วยท้วงสำเร็จ, 2 October 2023, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/60239>.

<sup>44</sup> Full name withheld.

<sup>45</sup> TLHR, ‘ถูก’ คือ แคนสนทยา แคนแห่งการสาธยายเรื่องราวชีวิตที่ถูกส่งละเมิด กลิ่นแก๊ส ของนัง — ใบปอ, 23 July 2022, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/46438>.

suspicion that Baipor was hiding contrabands on her body. Baipor also said that she encountered insulting and even threatening comments from doctors during her visits to the prison hospital after her hunger strike. For instance, a doctor remarked “if I had a gun,” accompanied by a gesture mimicking a gun against his chin. The doctor also made personal inquiries that were interspersed with criticisms, none of which related to her health or well-being.<sup>46</sup>

Another policy enforced in male prisons that has had a detrimental impact on the sense of self and identity of trans women is the strict haircut requirement. For instance, Nara said that long hair is an important aspect of their identity, cutting it short led to disrespectful treatment from male prisoners.<sup>47</sup>

## 6. Recommendations

- 1) Urge the Thai government to drop all charges – especially *lèse-majesté* charges – against WHRDs who simply exercised their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;
- 2) Advise all branches of the Thai government to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to liberty — which entails the right to bail — of political detainees who have not been found guilty of any offenses by a final judgment and to cease the practice of revoking bail as a means to prevent accused persons from exercising their rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly;
- 3) Urge all branches of the Thai government to guarantee that all prisoners have access to adequate and nutritious food and medical care;
- 4) Call on the Thai government to prevent and end harassment of all forms against WHRDs which are perpetrated by state and non-state actors; and
- 5) Urge the Thai government to adopt standardized prison regulations that take into account the human dignity of all prisoners.

---

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> TLHR, เสี่ยงจาก ‘นารา’ ผู้ถูกคุมขังในเรือนจำระบบสองเพศ: ถูกตัดผมทรงนักเรียนสั้นเทเรียน – ไม่ให้เทคยาคุม – ไม่ให้ใส่ยักทรง, 27 September 2024, <https://tlhr2014.com/archives/59992>.