



Report of The National
Reconciliation Commission (NRC)



Overcoming Violence Through
**the Power of
Reconciliation:**
NRC Recommendations
to the Government
(April - September 2005)

Unofficial Translation

"...There are people in this country who have lived here for so long, but they are not Thais. That is, they are not regarded as "real Thais". As a matter of fact, they live and were born in Thailand but have received no benefit from "Thainess". They need to be treated in the same and equal manner as other Thais. Our national security will be undermined if there are those who live in this society and yet feel deprived because no one cares."



His Majesty the King

On granting an audience to the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers for the oath-taking ceremony before assuming office, at Sala Roeng, Klai Kangwol Palace, Sunday 18 February 2001



Unofficial Translation

"The Thai people, regardless of their faith, must each respect and abide by the principles of compassion and peaceful coexistence under the rules of society and the laws of the land. The entire Thai people, no matter in which region of the country they live, should demonstrate their sympathy and concern for their fellow countrymen who are going through such unbearable grief and suffering."



Her Majesty the Queen

On Her Birthday Anniversary at Dusidalai Hall of Chitralada Villa, Thursday 11 August 2005



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to the Government
(April – September 2005)**

NRC

The National Reconciliation Commission

Content

Introduction	1
Chapter 1 Justice and human rights	3
Chapter 2 Reduction of violence and the use of peaceful means	9
Chapter 3 Politics and government	17
Chapter 4 Education	21
Chapter 5 Local economy	27
Chapter 6 Religion and culture	31
Chapter 7 Healing and reconciliation	33
Appendices	
a) Appointment, Mission and Composition of the National Reconciliation Commission, Pursuant to Prime Minister’s Office Orders No. 104/2548 dated 28 March 2005; No. 132/2548 dated 12 April 2005; and No. 212/2548 dated 7 June 2005.	37
b) Meetings of the National Reconciliation Commission	47
c) Projects and Activities of the National Reconciliation Commission	49



Introduction

The National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) was set up with the primary mission of proposing to the government and public an approach that would end the problem of violence in the southern border provinces in the long term. Even though the entrusted mission emphasizes long-term solutions, in its 12 months of work, the NRC proposed various recommendations that also involve immediate and intermediate-term measures to the government and the public. The government and relevant agencies have responded to the recommendations of the NRC with varying degrees of progress.

The NRC's recommendations to the government and public may be classified under the following headings:

1. Justice and human rights
2. Reduction of violence and the use of peaceful means
3. Politics and government
4. Education
5. Local economy
6. Religion and culture
7. Healing and reconciliation

This report is a compilation of the recommendations by the NRC and the results of government action so that the reader may see that there has been sustained effort at both the policy and operational levels to solve the problem. The NRC hopes this report will be useful as a reference and in following up on the implementation of further work.

1

Justice

and human rights

Chapter 1

Justice and human rights

1.1 Disclosure of the Report of the Independent Commission to Investigate the Facts in the Incidents at Krue Seh Mosque and Tak Bai

Action/Progress:

The NRC disclosed the reports of both investigations to the public (except for the names of certain individuals where such disclosure might affect, for example, personal safety) on 24 April 2005 at Prince of Songkhla University, Pattani Campus, Pattani Province.

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 1/2548, 8 April 2005

1.2 Legal proceedings against the Tak Bai defendants

Legal proceedings were taken against 58 (later 59) defendants in the Tak Bai case. Complaints were received that these people did not take part in any wrongdoing but were residents of Tak Bai who happened to be at the scene of the incident. The local people saw this as a major case of injustice. The NRC Chairman consulted the Prime Minister (Pol. Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra) on this matter, and the NRC entrusted the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior (Mr. Sujarit Patchimnand), an NRC member, to follow up on progress in the case, so that those who are innocent may be quickly released.

Action/Progress:

- The public prosecutor agreed to review the evidence on a case-by-case basis, but no progress has been made.

- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 to expedite the handling of cases such as Tak Bai, assigning Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to consult with the Attorney-General's Office and the Royal Thai Police as to which defendants should have their charges dropped due to insufficient evidence.

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 4/2548, 20 May 2005

1.3 Dismissal of the case against Dr. Waemahadi Waeda-oh et al.

The NRC has stated its position on this matter, on the principle of educating Thai society on the reconciliation approach regarding (1) the justice process in Thai society; (2) the victims were ready to forgive and did not feel bitter about what had happened; and (3) the justice process should quickly lead to a conclusion.

Action/Progress:

The NRC expressed its views through the media.

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 5/2548, 6 June 2005

1.4 Disappearances, in particular, of lawyer Mr. Somchai Neelapaijit

In meetings with the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the NRC raised several times the matter of disappearances of persons, in particular of lawyer Somchai Neelapaijit. He proposed that the government proceed strictly according to the law, and should, as a matter of urgency, set up an efficient and impartial center to trace those who had disappeared in the southern border provinces.

Action/Progress:

The Department of Special Investigations, Ministry of Justice, accepted the case of lawyer Somchai Neelapaijit as a special case.

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 6/2548, 27 June 2005

1.5 Ways to develop the judicial process to build reconciliation in Thai society and the three southern border provinces

The Ministry of Justice submitted “ways to develop the judicial process to build reconciliation in Thai society and the three southern border provinces” to the Cabinet for consideration. The Secretariat to the Cabinet sent a letter asking the NRC for its opinion. The NRC proposed that the government set up a committee to promote and administer justice in the southern border provinces, emphasizing that there be committee members drawn from the civil society sector, particularly from the area, in significant numbers, such as half. The committee is to be tasked with supervising and monitoring law enforcement, build a system to check the exercise of state power, expedite cases, raise the standards of justice work, and promote civil society participation.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 17 January 2006 approving the Prime Minister’s Office Order No. 14/2549, dated 16 January 2006, on the appointment of an independent commission to administer justice and promote rights and freedoms in the three southern border provinces, chaired by Professor Ukrit Mongkolnavin, and with a composition drawn more from the state sector than from civil society. It is tasked with providing recommendations and promoting rights and freedoms, which are different from the proposals of the NRC.

References: 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 7/2548, 11 July 2005

2. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 10/2548, 5 September 2005

3. Proposal to appoint a committee for the promotion and administration of justice in the southern border provinces was submitted to the Prime Minister,

NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506(NRC)/146, dated 13 December 2005

4. Prime Minister's Office Order No. 14/2549, dated 16 January 2006, on the appointment of a committee for the promotion and administration of justice in the southern border provinces

1.6 Administering the national justice system

The NRC has proposed to the government to take the following action with regard to the administration of the national justice system:

(1) Set up a national committee on the implementation of the justice process, tasked with checking on cases and monitoring the progress of cases in the southern border provinces area that took place from 4 January 2004 onward, to ensure justice for the defendants and build public trust in the justice process through the assurance of lawful exercise of state power.

(2) Allow the opportunity for people arrested and detained under Section 11(1) of the Executive Decree on the Administration of Public Affairs in Emergency Situations B.E. 2548 (2005) to meet with their lawyer and to receive assistance and counsel from a lawyer within 48 hours, to uphold due process of law in the midst of situations of violence.

(3) Apply forensic science procedures in the investigation, inquiry, testing and verification of facts and evidence to enhance the efficiency and capacity of the state in prosecuting cases, build transparency and be fair to all groups of people.

Action/Progress:

- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 giving approval in principle, and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to accept the proposal and consider its implementation.
- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 to expedite the processing of cases in the 3 southern border provinces, and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to coordinate with Minister of Justice Mr. Suwat Liptapallop and all concerned.

References: 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005
2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence
in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister,
NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

1.7 Center of Law and Reconciliation in the Southern Border Provinces

The NRC, together with the Lawyers Council of Thailand and the National Human Rights Commission, have set up a Center of Law and Reconciliation in the Southern Border Provinces. The Center operates in conjunction with the civil society sector in the area to provide legal assistance, foster knowledge, justice and reconciliation for the people of the area.

Action/Progress:

- The Center provides legal assistance, with funding support from the National Reconciliation Fund.
- As of 27 March 2006, the Center has provided legal assistance in 66 court cases, 22 cases at the investigation stage, 6 cases where citizens filed lawsuits against the state, and 23 cases where citizens sought justice for being detained under the Executive Decree on the Administration of Public Affairs in Emergency Situations, B.E. 2548 (2005).

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 10/2548, 5 September 2005

2

Reduction of violence
**and the use of
peaceful means**

Chapter 2

Reduction of violence and the use of peaceful means

2.1 Measures to reduce situations of violence

The NRC calls on all sides not to take any action that would lead into the trap of divisiveness and violence, and does not support the eye-for-eye, tooth-for-tooth use of force in resolving problems, per the following details:

(1) The government has the direct duty and responsibility of preserving the peace for the people and must abide by a peaceful means approach, build coherence in solving problems, and uses measures that are efficient, just and strictly observe the rule of law to deal with those who use violence.

(2) The Prime Minister should urge Cabinet ministers, senior officials, state officials in the area and state media to strictly observe the peaceful means approach, must build an understanding among state officials and the public about the importance of the peaceful means approach in solving problems, with the understanding that the use of peaceful means is not capitulation, but an approach that acts according to the confines of the law.

(3) All sides should remain steadfast and restrained, to avoid falling into the trap of provocation and violence.

Action/Progress:

The NRC has communicated to the public via the media, by giving a press conference and distributing press releases on 6 June 2005.

Reference: NRC resolution, at meeting no. 5/2548, 6 June 2005

2.2 Measures to reduce the violence in the area directly

The NRC has recommended that the government take measures to reduce the violence in the area, as follows:

(1) Have representatives of local leaders and religious leaders, both Muslim and Buddhist, take part in the government's committee tasked with specifying measures to reduce the immediate violence, participate in the formulation of policy and direction, so that the state may learn the views of local people. The committee can also be an intermediary between the enforcers of the Executive Decree and the public.

(2) All firearms are to be considered illegal weapons in the 3 southern border provinces, and may not be in the possession of the general public, unless it is in the hands of officers who are required by law to maintain peace and order, i.e., only the military and police. This should reduce somewhat the violence in the region, and would also ensure that the weapons are in the hands of only those who need to use them in the discharge of their lawful duties.

(3) Closed-circuit cameras are to be installed at public places throughout the 3 southern border provinces, in order to obtain facts and evidence about the perpetrators of the grave acts claiming the lives of the innocent at present.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 approving in principle the proposals of the NRC, except for the issue of firearms under item (2) which was to be considered further, and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to accept and consider their implementation.

References: 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

2.3 Measures to reduce the violence at the community level

The NRC has recommended that the government take measures to reduce the violence at the community level, as follows:

(1) Arrange for community groups in the area to hold press conferences to show the truth and the community's awareness in the event of a violent occurrence in order to reduce the impact of rumors, using natural institutions as a stage, e.g., the village tea shop.

(2) Set up a village protection team as a grassroots unit consisting of administrative officers, military, police and territorial defense volunteers, to build unity among the local state agencies. The development-oriented team would travel to visit villagers, patrol villages to maintain peace and order, as well as build confidence and trust between the state and the public, which would have an effect on intelligence gathering, preservation of peace and order, and reduce local violence at the village level.

(3) Arrange for community peace committees consisting of community leaders, imams, toh kru, subdistrict chiefs, village headmen, chairmen of tambon (subdistrict) administrative organizations, members of tambon administrative organizations, subdistrict deputies, teachers, subdistrict public health station officers, and members of the military and police.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 approving the proposals in principle and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to commence their implementation.

References: 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister,

NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

2.4 Reconciliation measures in the immediate term

The NRC has recommended that the government take immediate measures under the reconciliation approach, as follows:

(1) The security branch should perceive situations where people gather and deny the authorities access to an area as peaceful gatherings in which the people feel victimized by the violence. Only peaceful means should therefore be used towards these people, according to the approach given by the government in Prime Minister's Office Order No. 187/2546 on the policy of conflict management through peaceful means, because peaceful means by the state are among the first conditions of the reconciliation approach.

(2) The government should expedite the setting up of community peace committees per the proposal on short-term measures to reduce violence in the southern border provinces, approved by the Cabinet on 26 July 2005, entrusting the appointed community peace committee to review the facts of the incident specifically and complete its task, quickly introducing the findings into the justice process. Disclosure of the truth and the upholding of justice should be an important step in reconciliation between the state and the people.

Action/Progress:

The NRC has communicated to the public via the media through press release on 5 September 2005.

- References:* 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 10/2548, 5 September 2005
2. Proposal of immediate measures under the reconciliation approach submitted to the Prime Minister,
NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506 (NRC)/5884, dated 6 September 2005

2.5 Preventive measures for the one-year anniversary of the Tak Bai incident

The one-year anniversary of the Tak Bai incident, occurred in the last ten days of the religious fasting period, between 24 October - 3 November 2005, when most Muslims would gather and stay at the mosque to perform rites and purify their minds. To prevent any violence from occurring, the NRC proposed that the government instruct officials in the area to be understanding and have positive attitudes. It may be necessary to provide training on peaceful means of crowd control.

Action/Progress:

- Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya, Chair of the Southern Border Provinces Peace-Building Committee, asked the committee to ensure that all sides understand and not be mistrustful, and to facilitate the people's observance of their religious rites.
- The NRC, in conjunction with the Office of the National Security Council (NSC) organized training courses on peaceful means of crowd control for military, police and administrative officers in Narathiwat Province, and particularly in Tak Bai district.
- The Committee for Policy and Administration of Healing for Those Affected by the Unrest in the Southern Border Provinces, together with the NSC and the Provincial Central Islamic Committee of Narathiwat performed religious rites for those who had lost their lives in the Tak Bai incident.

References: 1. NRC resolution, at meeting no. 10/2548, 5 September 2005

2. *Proposal of preventive measures for the one-year anniversary of the Tak Bai incident, submitted to the Prime Minister,*

NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506 (NRC)/8, dated 12 September 2005

2.6 Measures to reduce division among people in Thai society

The NRC has the following proposals on measures to reduce division among people in Thai society:

(1) The authorities are asked to expedite with all due haste the investigations into both the incident where a tea shop in Tanyonglimaw was sprayed with gunfire, killing 2 villagers on the night of 20 September 2005, and the murder of 2 marines in the same village on 21 September 2005. These cases should be treated as special cases and the culprits brought to justice as quickly as possible, as they have shaken public morale and will greatly affect the national reconciliation approach.

(2) Support the peaceful means approach by the army and officials in the area. When the 2 marines were captured and held, commanders and officers in the area tried their best to resolve the problem with restraint and using peaceful means. The NRC is of the view that the deaths of the 2 marines were an honorable and courageous sacrifice in the line of duty. This sacrifice rendered ineffectual the violence wielded by those harboring ill will towards Thai society and even strengthened the state and Thai society with the outpouring of moral support from all segments of society. The NRC therefore supports the adherence of the government, army and civil servants in the area to this peaceful means approach to avoid confrontation and bloodshed.

(3) To prevent further such occurrences, the NRC proposes the expeditious formation of community peace committees to serve as an intermediary between the state and the people in the area, open up opportunities for the various sides to communicate with one another to restore mutual trust, which is one of the 14 short-term measures the NRC proposed earlier to the Thai government and society.

(4) The month of Ramadan is extremely important for Muslims. It is a month of peace, yet fraught with risk should any misunderstanding

occur. The NRC therefore asks the state to be aware of and understand the opportunities and sensitivities of this time, particularly the last ten days of the month, when Muslims spend a lot of time at the mosque. The state should work closely with religious leaders by trusting them and giving safety assurances. Should an unexpected incident or confrontation occur, the religious leaders could be asked to help defuse the situation in a timely manner.

(5) The government should take the political initiative to end the violence in the 3 southern border provinces, seek to build coherence in the strategy to calm the South by organizing a conference on the strategy, with the participation of all parties involved in the strategy. The NRC would be pleased to collaborate with the government in organizing this conference, and will help coordinate with various public organizations, in particular media organizations, i.e., the National Press Council, the Thai Journalists Association and the Thai Radio and Television Broadcasters Association.

Action/Progress:

The NRC has communicated to the public via the media through an NRC announcement dated 26 September 2005.

Reference: Proposal of measures to reduce splits among the people in Thai society, submitted to the Prime Minister,

NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506 (NRC)/37, dated 28 September 2005

3

Politics

and government

Chapter 3

Politics and government

3.1 Executive Decree on the Administration of Public Affairs in Emergency Situations, B.E. 2548 (2005)

At the time when the Office of the State Council was drafting a law to replace the Act on Emergency Situations B.E. 2495 (1952) and use the new law in place of martial law, the NRC was of the opinion that the new law should not provide for broader powers and should contain positive measures to alleviate the problems. The NRC assigned the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. Borwornsak Uwanno, an NRC member, to convey this opinion and coordinate action.

Subsequently, the Cabinet issued the Executive Decree on the Administration of Public Affairs in Emergency Situations, B.E. 2548 (2005), announcing it in the Royal Gazette on 16 July 2005, providing for broad powers.

Action/Progress:

- The NRC sees the issuance of the Executive Decree as a decision by the government, and the government has to take responsibility. This law would make reconciliation work in Thai society more difficult. The NRC therefore stepped up its work and submitted short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces in the context of the issuance of the Executive Decree.
- The NRC Chairman called on the Prime Minister on 18 July 2005. There were several issues on which the government heeded

the views of the NRC, e.g., on restricting the implementation of the Executive Decree to a lesser extent than provided for in the decree.

- The NRC has communicated to the public via the media through a press conference and press releases on 19 July 2005.

References: 1. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 6/2548, 27 June 2005

2. NRC resolution at meeting no. 6/2548, 27 June 2005

3. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

3.2 Measures on public administration

Use the royal guidance given by His Majesty King Rama VI specifically on Pattani on 6 July 1923 as an approach to guide the administration of public affairs in the southern border provinces. This approach gives highest importance to the welfare of the local majority population who have a different culture. This could happen only with state officials who have “integrity, honesty, humility and calm”, do not harass citizens, and do nothing by which the local people can see themselves as oppressed and unhappy in comparison with others in the country.

In past practice, good people, with integrity and knowledge of the local problems, were transferred out of the area. At the same time, state officials have been promoted and supported who are violence-prone, condescending and domineering. This is in direct contradiction of the public administration principles given by King Rama VI. The NRC therefore proposes that the government follow those principles.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 approving the proposal in principle, and assigned to Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to consider its implementation.

References: 1. NRC resolution at meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

3.3 Foreign relations

On 6 October 2005, the NRC Chairman traveled to Malaysia to meet with Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, former Prime Minister of Malaysia and Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia, and was informed of Malaysia's policy not to support terrorism and separatism, non-interference in Thailand's domestic affairs, and readiness to provide support in terms of employment and private investment in the border area.

Action/Progress:

Dr. Mahathir Mohammad was the invited guest of the Prime Minister (Pol. Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra) to Thailand on 21 November 2005, which improved the climate of bilateral relations.

Reference: Minutes of NRC meeting no. 12/2548, 17 October 2005

4 Education

Chapter 4

Education

4.1 School Buddhism textbook

The NRC was notified that a school textbook on Buddhism contained content that made Muslim Thais uncomfortable. The NRC assigned the secretary-general of the Basic Education Commission (Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayorn), who is a NRC committee member, to follow up on the matter.

Action/Progress:

The secretary-general of the Basic Education Commission reported that use of the said textbook had been discontinued.

Reference: Minutes of NRC meeting no. 6/2548, 27 June 2005

4.2 Medical License Examination

The NRC was informed that in the sitting of the medical license examination by residents of the southern border provinces who had completed their medical studies abroad, most failed to pass and therefore could not practice medicine. The NRC requested that this matter be followed up, and sent a letter to the National Health Security Office to ask for support on the project to promote doctors to return to their birthplace in the three southern border provinces.

Action/Progress:

The National Health Security Office issued a letter dated 3 March 2006 expressing support and assigning the southern region's Public Health System Research Institute to run the project to

promote doctors to return to their birthplace in the three southern border provinces.

Reference: Minutes of NRC meeting no. 6/2548 on 27 June 2005

4.3 Safety of Teachers in the Area

The NRC has requested the government to provide safety for teachers in the area by carrying out the following:

- (1) Joint security planning by officials and local community leaders, covering all schools and educational institutions, with no distinction between public and private schools
- (2) Allocate funds for activities that build relationships between school and community
- (3) Build a safety watch network for schools and educational personnel
- (4) Expedite measures to solve the shortage of school personnel resulting from policy allowing teachers to request an urgent transfer for safety reasons
- (5) Should not support the policy allowing teachers in the 3 southern border provinces to carry guns.

Action/Progress:

- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education (Mr. Chaturon Chaisang), a member of the NRC, will consult with responsible persons in the Ministry of Education and will arrange to clarify the issue of not supporting the carrying of guns by teachers.
- The Southern Border Provinces Peace-Building Administrative Center and the Ministry of Education have allocated funds for schools to strengthen their relationship with the community.
- Military escorts have been arranged for teachers' safety in traveling between home and school.

- The Ministry of Education has opened up opportunities for teachers to transfer, both within and outside the area.

Reference: Minutes of NRC meeting no.7/2548, 11 July 2005

4.4 Safety Measures for Teachers

NRC proposed that the government take the following action:

(1) All schools, including religious and public schools, should have a warning system, a hazard prevention system, lights that are kept on all night, and modern communications equipment for immediate coordination with relevant parties in case a disturbance occurs.

(2) Allow teachers in the area to play a major role in deciding the security system for the school and teachers, whether to open or close the school or move students. These should be the result of joint consultations among security agencies, administrative officials and the school. The state should accord teachers due importance and respect.

Action/Progress:

- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 giving approval in principle and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to consider implementation.
- Set up radio communications linking every educational institution in the area.
- Allowed educational institutions to open or close the school depending on the severity of the violence.
- Approved additional funds for security guards and installation of more lighting in educational institutions.

References: 1. NRC resolution in meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister,

NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

4.5 Giving Importance to Students

NRC proposes that importance be given to students in the campaign to disseminate the peaceful means approach, and to the promotion of exchanges of views among students without threat or coercion. Negative treatment of students should be avoided, i.e., they should not be interrogated or arrested at their educational institution without the presence of faculty members as witnesses.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 giving approval in principle and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to consider implementation.

References: 1. NRC resolution in meeting no. 8/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

4.6 Developing Education for Reconciliation

The NRC proposes that developing education for reconciliation is a comprehensive development of education in order to be strong, consistent and amenable to the development of life, society and the environment.

Action/Progress:

The Ministry of Education has taken the following action:

- (1) Supported the transfer of supervisory responsibility over mosque-based centers for Islamic moral and religious training (tadika) from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Education.
- (2) Supported management of curricula for secular and Islamic studies at every level, and equivalency on religious knowledge from tadika centers, pondoks, private Islamic schools, and public schools.

- (3) Supported the teaching and learning of the local Malay language, including the policy to use the mother tongue as the language of instruction at the kindergarten level.
- (4) Supported the teaching of the local Malay language and the Islamic religion in public schools, both at the primary and secondary levels.
- (5) Supported the improvement of education quality in the southern border provinces and students' chances for a university education.
- (6) Supported more opportunities for pondok students to pursue vocational studies, with support from government educational institutions and non-formal education programs.
- (7) Supported the creation of educational materials for teaching the local language and the teaching and learning of accurate local history.
- (8) Supported joint activities to strengthen the relationship between school and community.
- (9) Supported giving graduates with bachelor's degrees in religion positions as teachers and lecturers on religion in public and private schools, and increase their role in community development.

Reference: Report of the Sub-Committee on the Study of Development Means for Human Security, NRC (April 2006)

5

Local
economy

Chapter 5

Local economy

5.1 Assistance in Business Operations

The NRC held a meeting with businessmen in the 3 southern border provinces on 6 August 2005. The meeting's conclusions may be summarized as follows:

(1) On finance: Grant a 3-year waiver on business and personal income taxes, set up an assistance fund, grant a debt extension or moratorium, and reduce interest rates

(2) On management: Consider assigning an economically capable Deputy Prime Minister to urgently revive the economy

(3) On Social Security: Set compensation from the Social Security Fund as a special case, or stop contributions to Social Security in order to raise the income of businesses and employees.

The NRC has submitted the above proposals to the government.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 6 September 2005 granting assistance to business operators in the 3 southern border provinces as follows:

(1) Measures on taxes and fees: Provide assistance on taxes and duties, customs, local taxes, and fees for rights registration and document legalization.

(2) Measures on withdrawal and disbursement of funds and supplies

- (3) Provide financial assistance to promote trade and investment, tourism, savings, and financial transactions that do not conflict with Islamic principles.

References: 1. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 9/2548, 5-7 August 2005

2. Minutes of NRC Meeting no. 11/2548, 26 September 2005

5.2 Creating Fairness in the Use of Local Resources

The NRC was notified of injustices in the use of local resources. The NRC therefore proposes that the government take the following action:

- (1) Measures to prevent violation of fishing laws by boats using push nets and trawls in the waters of Pattani province.
- (2) Relieve the hardship of villagers who work on rubber plantations in the Budo-Sungai Padi National Park

Action/Progress:

- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 23 August 2005 approving in principle the NRC's proposals, and assigning concerned ministries such as the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Royal Thai Police, and the Southern Border Provinces Peace-Building Administrative Center to carry out the proposals, the results of which are as follows:
 - A task force was set up for Pattani province, comprising officers from the Department of Fisheries and the Border Patrol Police and village volunteers to patrol, prevent, and curb the illegal use of push nets and trawls for a period of 6 months (September 2005-February 2006)
 - The task force detailed above continuously patrolled the waters to prevent and curb the illegal use of push nets and trawls for 6 months. It was able to apprehend 13 fishing

boats that broke the law: 3 using push nets, 5 using otter-board trawls, 4 using beam trawls, and 1 using day anchovy purse seiner.

- The above operation produced 2 main results, namely: (1) the ability to prevent highly destructive and illegal fishing methods, resulting in less destruction to coastal resources and marine ecology, giving resources a better chance of revival and enhancing the resource base for villagers to depend on; (2) the villagers who had the opportunity to work with state officials formed a better attitude towards them for being concerned about solving their problems so that villagers may have fairer access to resources.
- Budgetary support for fuel expenses for the patrol boats, officials and per diem for officers of the task force, totaling 50,000 baht per month, came very late and did not synchronize with the period of operations from September 2005-February 2006. The villagers had to follow up many times with the Southern Border Provinces Peace-Building Administrative Center. During the NRC meeting in Narathiwat province on 18 February 2006, another request for the funds was made. Finally in March 2006, the funds were approved and the cash was disbursed on 11 April 2006. The result of this delay was that between September 2005 and February 2006, the villagers had to solve the problem by raising money and borrowing from other sources to pay for the gasoline expenses, which could not be done fully.
- Agencies and senior administrators that gave excellent support to this operation were the Department of Fisheries; the Governor of Pattani province; the Provincial Fishery Office at Pattani (Pattani Fishery Station); the Unit for the

Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Fishing of Pattani province; the Center for Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Fishing for the lower South region, Songkhla province; the Commander of the Border Patrol Police; Border Patrol Police 444th Company, Pattani Province; and the Sub-Committee on the Study of Development Means for Human Security, NRC.

- Regarding the instruction to the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, to consider issuing a ministry announcement banning the use of trawling equipment in building motorized fishing boats in Narathiwat, fisheries officials held a joint meeting in Narathiwat and were of the view that such a ministry announcement was not feasible, as there was no clear supporting research study. Also, local village fishermen organizations in Narathiwat were not sufficiently prepared to follow the announcement if it was issued.
- On 1-15 September 2005, the village fishermen's guild of Pattani province coordinated with related agencies to go out on patrol to apprehend fishing boats violating the law.

References: 1. Proposed Measures to Solve Immediate Problems to Create Justice in the Use of Resources in the 3 Southern Border Provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506(NRC)/1669, dated 22 August 2005

2. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 11/2548, 26 September 2005

6 Religion **and culture**

Chapter 6

Religion and culture

6.1 Improving Documents on Respect for Tradition

Improving documents on respect for the traditions of Islam to suit current conditions by the Chularajmontri (Mr. Prasert Mahamad), with the NRC assigning to Mr. Paisarn Promyong, Deputy Secretary, Central Islamic Commission of Thailand and an NRC member, to follow up with the Central Islamic Commission of Thailand (sic). The NRC resolved that the said documents be conveyed to the Ministry of Education for information.

Action/Progress:

Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education granted funds to print the document for distribution.

References: 1. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 5/2548, 6 June 2005

2. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 6/2548, 27 June 2005

6.2 Zoning for Vice Establishments

NRC proposed that vice establishments be located far away from community zones, places of worship, educational institutions, and youth leisure spots, as these of vice establishments have always been targets of violence. The community should be given an opportunity to play a key role in zoning the areas together with the state sector.

Action/Progress:

The Cabinet passed a resolution on 26 July 2005 giving approval in principle, and assigned Deputy Prime Minister Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya to consider carrying out the proposal.

References: 1. NRC resolution in meeting no. 5/2548, 19 July 2005

2. Proposal of short-term measures to reduce the violence in the southern border provinces, submitted to the Prime Minister, NRC document no. Nor Ror 0506/4692, dated 25 July 2005

7

Healing

and reconciliation

Chapter 7

Healing and reconciliation

7.1 Healing

NRC views that healing brings reconciliation. After gathering the opinions of people in the area, the NRC believes that there should be a public relations effort to inform the people of their rights in receiving assistance. This should be communicated through various media channels, including local media. There should be coordination among government agencies and the setting up of a committee specifically on healing to expedite the process.

Action/Progress:

The Prime Minister issued Prime Minister's Office Order No. 160/2548 dated 3 May 2005 appointing the Committee for Policy and Healing for those affected by the Southern Border Provinces Unrest, with Mr. Chaturon Chaisang as Chairman to help and heal those affected in all cases.

References: 1. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 2/2548, 24 April 2005

2. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 5/2548, 6 June 2005

7.2 Establishment of a National Reconciliation Fund

The NRC proposed to the Prime Minister, with the approval of the Cabinet, to issue the Prime Minister's Office Regulation on the National Reconciliation Fund B.E. 2548 (2005) to set up the National Reconciliation Fund to assist people who fell victim to the unrest in the three border provinces and other provinces, and to support the work of the NRC.

Later on, on 26 July 2005, the Federation of Thai Industries, Thai Chamber of Commerce and Thai Bankers Association, in association with the Federation of Thai Capital Market Organizations, Thai National Shippers' Council and the Thai Management Association arranged a dinner talk on "Anand Panyarachun and peace-building in the South" to raise funds to assist Thai families affected by the unrest in the southern border provinces on both the sides of the state and citizens, per the following details:

1. Income after expenses	5,487,437.50 baht
2. PTT Public Company Limited (PCL)	5,000,000 baht
3. Thai Oil PCL	5,000,000 baht
4. Thai Olefins PCL	1,000,000 baht
5. The Aromatics (Thailand) PCL	1,000,000 baht
6. PTT Exploration and Production PCL	2,000,000 baht
7. National Petrochemicals PCL	1,000,000 baht
8. Bangkok Bank PCL	5,000,000 baht
9. Siam Commercial Bank PCL	5,000,000 baht
10. Siam Cement Group PCL	5,000,000 baht
11. Kasikorn Bank PCL	5,000,000 baht
12. Krung Sri Ayuthya Bank PCL	5,000,000 baht
13. Army Television Channel 7	5,000,000 baht
14. Siam City Cement PCL	5,000,000 baht
15. The Siriwattanapakdi Foundation	5,000,000 baht
16. Toyota Motors (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	3,000,000 baht
17. Boon Rawd Brewery Co. Ltd.	2,000,000 baht
18. American International Assurance Co. Ltd.	2,000,000 baht
19. The Premier Group of Companies	1,000,000 baht
20. Pranda Jewelry PCL	1,000,000 baht
21. The Saha Group	1,000,000 baht
22. Songkhla Shipping Agency Co. Ltd.	1,000,000 baht

23. The Thongphul Wanglee Foundation	1,000,000 baht
24. Unocal (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	500,000 baht
25. Asian Seafoods Cold Storage PCL	500,000 baht
26. The Shin Corporation Group	500,000 baht
27. Khun Soonthorn & Khun Araya Arunanontchai	200,000 baht
28. Khun Somphop Krairiksh and family	100,000 baht
29. Khun Wanee Lamsam	100,000 baht
30. Golden Cup Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	3,000 baht
31. Khun Montri Sornpaisal	3,000 baht
32. Poonphol Co. Ltd.	3,000 baht
33. Prakaipet Gems Co. Ltd.	2,000 baht
34. Pongwarin Printing Co. Ltd.	2,000 baht

Later on, there were additional donors as follow;

1. Faculty of Management Science,
Prince of Songkhla University 20,000 baht
2. Electricity Generating Authority
of Thailand PLC 2,000,000 baht
3. Ratchaburi Electricity Generating Holding PLC 100,000 baht
4. Electronic Generating PLC 100,000 baht
5. Council of Muslim Organizations of Thailand 101,000 baht
6. Public donation via
National Reconciliation Fund account 4,499 baht

Grand total of income from arranging dinner talk and donations is 76,725,936.50 baht

The NRC Chairman assigned the NRC Vice Chairman (Mr. Praves Wasi) to chair the National Reconciliation Fund Committee. The Committee appointed a sub-committee in the southern border provinces area and assigned Phrakhru Dhammadharanipala Jotako as chair of the sub-committee.

Action/Progress:

- The Cabinet passed a resolution on 12 and 19 July 2005 approving the Prime Minister's Office Regulation on the National Reconciliation Fund B.E. 2548 (2005) and assigned the Ministry of Finance to arrange for the donations to be tax deductible.
- The Prime Minister's Office Regulation on the National Reconciliation Fund B.E. 2548 (2005) was announced in the Royal Gazette, General Announcements, Volume 122, Special Section 53 Ngor, 19 July 2005.
- As of 10 January 2006, the Fund had approved the disbursement of 29,218,000 baht per the following details:
 - (1) Preliminary hardship relief - 2 million baht
 - (2) Healing, rehabilitation and restoration of Promprasit Temple - 5 million baht
 - (3) Center for the Rule of Law and Reconciliation - 5 million baht
 - (4) Performing the haj on behalf of the deceased in the Tak Bai and Saba Yoi incidents - 2.1 million baht
 - (5) Pondok for healing - 1.1 million baht
 - (6) Flood victims - 5 million baht
 - (7) Scholarships for 192 orphans - 9.018 million baht

References: 1. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 9/2548, 5-7 August, 2005

2. Minutes of NRC meeting no. 10/2548, 5 September 2005

3. Prime Minister's Office Regulation on the National Reconciliation Fund B.E.

2548 (2005)

Appendices

Appendix A

Appointment, Mission and Composition

of the National Reconciliation Commission,

Pursuant to Prime Minister's Office Orders No. 104/2548 dated 28 March 2005;

No. 132/2548 dated 12 April 2005; and No. 212/2548 dated 7 June 2005

When the violence in the southern border provinces began to spread in early 2004 and resulted in the Tak Bai tragedy, 144 university lecturers from around the country wrote an open letter, dated 14 November 2004, to Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, calling for the government to review its policy regarding the southern border provinces, and turn its attention to peaceful means and civil society participation. Subsequently the Prime Minister invited former Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun to chair the Commission, endorsing his full freedom to appoint capable and knowledgeable persons from various sectors of society to serve as members of this commission.

On 28 March 2005, the Prime Minister issued Prime Minister's Office Order No. 104/2548 setting up the 48-member National Reconciliation Commission (NRC), so that "persons from various parts of society may pool their mental and physical energies to find a long-term solution to the problem, in order to bring about true reconciliation, peace and justice." Next, Orders No. 132/2548 and 212/2548 were issued, appointing 2 additional committee members. The Commission consists of the NRC Chairman, the NRC Vice Chairman, 17 persons from the southern border provinces area, 12 persons from civil society outside the area, 7 persons from the political sphere, including the government, the opposition and members of the Senate, and 12 civil servants involved in resolving the problem related to security and development, for a total of 50 commissioners. Their responsibilities and positions at the time of the appointment are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Anand Panyarachun | Former Prime Minister, Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Praves Wasi | Vice Chairman |

Commissioners from civil society in the area (17 persons)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Gen. Narong Denudom | Former 4th Army Area Commander |
| 4. Phrakhru Dhammadharanipala Jotako | Abbot of Thoongkoi Temple, Pattani
(appointed on 12 April 2005) |
| 5. Mr. Netr Chantrasmi | Businessman, Diana Department Store
Public Company Limited, Songkhla |
| 6. Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich | Board member, Well being Community
Development Project |
| 7. Mr. Prasit Meksuwan | Former board member, Teacher's Federation
of the 5 Southern Border Provinces |
| 8. Mr. Piya Kitthaworn | Lecturer, Prince Songkhla University,
Pattani Campus |
| 9. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena | Director, Mental Health Center 15,
Southern Border Provinces |
| 10. Mrs. Maryan Samos | Chairperson, Pattani Home for Orphaned
and Poor Children |
| 11. Mr. Muhummad Adam | Licensee, Nurul Islam Phumi Wittaya School,
Pattani Province |
| 12. Mrs. Rattiya Saleh | Lecturer, Thaksin University, Songkhla |
| 13. Mr. Worawit Baru | Vice President for Student and Community
Development, Prince Songkhla University,
Pattani Campus |
| 14. Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij | Chairman, Pattani Provincial Islamic
Committee |
| 15. Mr. Ananchai Thaipratan | Advisor, Muslim Youth Association
of Thailand |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 16. Mr. Abdulrohmae Jesae | Chairman, Yala Provincial Islamic Committee |
| 17. Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad | Chairman, Narathiwat Provincial Islamic Committee |
| 18. Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang | Former scholar, Prince Songkhla University, Pattani Campus |
| 19. Mr. Ismail Lutfi Japakeya | Rector of Yala Islamic University, Pattani |

Commissioners from Civil Society Outside the Area (12 persons)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 20. Mr. Gothom Arya * | Chairman, Peace and Culture Foundation |
| 21. Mr. Chaiwat Sathanand ** | Lecturer, Thammasat University |
| 22. Mr. Dejudom Krairit | President, Lawyers Council of Thailand |
| 23. Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya | Non-violence trainer, Peace Information Centre, Foundation for Development and Democracy Studies |
| 24. Mr. Pichai Rattanapol | Chairman, Strategic Committee on Peaceful Means, National Security Council |
| 25. Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai | Advisor, Commission of Democracy Promotion |
| 26. Mr. Paisarn Promyong | Deputy Secretary, Central Islamic Commission of Thailand |
| 27. Phra Paisal Visalo | Abbot of Sukato Temple, Chaiyaphum Province |
| 28. Mr. Mark Tamthai | Director, Institute of Religious and Cultural Studies, Payap University, Chiangmai |
| 29. Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom | Scholar, Lek-Prapai Viriyaphand Foundation |
| 30. Mrs. Sawvane Jitmoud | Lecturer, Rajabhat Thonburi University |
| 31. Mr. Ammar Siamwalla | Distinguished Scholar, Thailand Development Research Institute |

* Commission and joint-secretary of NRC

** Director of NRC Research

Commissioners from the Political Sector (7 persons)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 32. Ms. Kanjana Silpa-archa | Member of the House of Representatives,
Chart Thai Party |
| 33. Mr. Chaturon Chaisang | Deputy Prime Minister, Thai Rak Thai Party |
| 34. Pol. Gen. Chidchai Vanastidya | Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior,
Thai Rak Thai Party |
| 35. Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri | Member of the House of Representatives,
Democrat Party |
| 36. Mr. Phongthep Thepkanjana | Member of the House of Representatives,
Thai Rak Thai Party |
| 37. Mr. Surin Pitsuwan | Member of the House of Representatives,
Democrat Party |
| 38. Mr. Sophon Suphapong | Member of the Senate |

Commissioners from the Civil Service Sector (12 persons)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 39. Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak | Director General, Department of Probation |
| 40. Gen. Khwanchart Klaharn | Director of the Southern Border Provinces
Peace-Building Command
(appointed 7 June 2005) |
| 41. Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag | Deputy Secretary-General,
National Security Council |
| 42. Mr. Borwornsak Uwanno * | Secretary-General to the Cabinet |
| 43. Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayorm | Secretary-General to the Basic Education
Commission |
| 44. Mr. Wichai Tiantaworn | Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Public Health |

* Commission and secretary of NRC

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 45. Lt. Gen. Vaipot Srinual | Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence |
| 46. Mr. Sirachai Chotratana | Deputy Director
of the National Intelligence Agency |
| 47. Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Commissioner-General,
Border Patrol Police Bureau |
| 48. Gen. Sirichai Thunyasiri | Director of the Southern Border Provinces
Peace-Building Command |
| 49. Mr. Sujarit Patchimnan | Director-General,
Local Administration Department |
| 50. Mr. Surichai Wungaeo * | Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University |

Secretariat Staff

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Vidhya Rayananonda | Chief of Staff to the Chairman |
| 2. Mrs. Sunanta Kanchanaakradet | Deputy Secretary-General to the Cabinet,
Secretariat of the Cabinet |
| 3. Mrs. Pongthong Tangchupong | Director of the General Affairs Bureau,
Secretariat of the Cabinet |
| 4. Ms. Wannapid Jarusombat | Director of the Cabinet Affairs Bureau,
Secretariat of the Cabinet |

Research Assistants

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ms. Chayanit Poonyarat | Research Assistant |
| 2. Ms. Janjira Sombutpoonsiri | Research Assistant |

* Commission and joint-secretary of NRC

The NRC appointed subcommittees to carry out work in six areas:

1. Subcommittee to Promote Trust, Justice, and Human Rights

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Chaturon Chaisang | Chairman |
| 2) Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak | Vice Chairman |
| 3) Mr. Ananchai Thaipratana | Vice Chairman |
| 4) Pol. Gen. Chaidchai Vanastidya | Member |
| 5) Mr. Dejudom Krairit | Member |
| 6) Mr. Phongthept Thepkanjana | Member |
| 7) Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena | Member |
| 8) Mr. Paisarn Promyong | Member |
| 9) Mr. Muhummad Adam | Member |
| 10) Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag | Member and Secretary |
| 11) Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang | Member and Assistant Secretary |

2. Subcommittee on Conflict Management Through Peaceful Means

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Phra Paisal Visalo | Chairman |
| 2) Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya | Vice Chairman |
| 3) Mr. Mark Tamthai | Vice Chairman |
| 4) Mr. Kittipong Kittayarak | Member |
| 5) Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya | Member |
| 6) Mr. Prasit Meksuwan | Member |
| 7) Mr. Pichai Rattanapol | Member |
| 8) Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai | Member |
| 9) Mrs. Sawvaneer Jitmoud | Member |
| 10) Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang | Member |
| 11) Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag | Member and Secretary |
| 12) Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Member and Assistant Secretary |

3. Subcommittee to Study Development Approaches for Human Security

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Mr. Ammar Siamwalla | Chairman |
| 2) Mr. Surin Pitsuwan | Vice Chairman |
| 3) Mr. Piya Kitthaworn | Vice Chairman |
| 4) Mr. Dejudom Krairit | Member |
| 5) Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich | Member |
| 6) Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayorm | Member |
| 7) Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai | Member |
| 8) Mrs. Rattiya Saleh | Member |
| 9) Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij | Member |
| 10) Lt. Gen. Vaipot Srinual | Member |
| 11) Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom | Member |
| 12) Pol. Lt. Gen. Somsak Kwaengsopha | Member |
| 13) Mrs. Sawvane Jitmoud | Member |
| 14) Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad | Member |
| 15) Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya | Member |
| 16) Mr. Napaporn Mekdumrongruks | Secretary |
| 17) Mr. Nuttanan Wichitaksorn | Assistant Secretary |
| 18) Ms. Tawae Korleeyorkabee | Assistant Secretary |

4. Subcommittee to Promote the Power of Cultural Diversity in Thai Society

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Mr. Praves Wasi | Chairman |
| 2) Ms. Kanjana Silpaarcha | Vice Chairman |
| 3) Mr. Worawit Baru | Vice Chairman |
| 4) Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich | Member |
| 5) Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri | Member |
| 6) Mr. Prasit Meksuwan | Member |
| 7) Mr. Phongthept Thepkanjana | Member |
| 8) Mr. Pichai Rattanapol | Member |

9)	Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena	Member
10)	Mr. Paisarn Promyong	Member
11)	Mr. Muhummad Adam	Member
12)	Mrs. Maryan Samos	Member
13)	Mr. Wichai Tiantaworn	Member
14)	Mr. Srisakra Valliphodom	Member
15)	Mr. Sophon Suphamong	Member
16)	Mr. Somsak Chunharas	Secretary
17)	Ms. Duangporn Hengboonyaphan	Assistant Secretary

5. Subcommittee to Promote Unity and Reconciliation in the Area

1)	Gen. Narong Denudom	Chairman
2)	Phrakhru Dhammadharanipala Jotako	Vice Chairman
3)	Mr. Worawit Baru	Vice Chairman
4)	Ms. Naree Charoenpolpiriya	Member
5)	Mr. Netr Chantrasmi	Member
6)	Mr. Bunchar Pongpanich	Member
7)	Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena	Member
8)	Mr. Muhummad Adam	Member
9)	Mrs. Maryan Samos	Member
10)	Mrs. Rattiya Saleh	Member
11)	Mr. Prasert Pongsuwansiri	Member
12)	Mr. Prasit Meksuwan	Member
13)	Mr. Waedueramae Mamingchij	Member
14)	Mr. Sirachai Chotratana	Member
15)	Gen. Sirichai Thunyasiri	Member
16)	Mr. Ananchai Thaipratan	Member
17)	Mr. Abdulrohmae Jesae	Member
18)	Mr. Abdulrohman Abdulsamad	Member

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 19) | Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang | Member |
| 20) | Mr. Ismaill Lutfi Japakeya | Member |
| 21) | Mr. Piya Kitthaworn | Member and Secretary |
| 22) | Col. Poach Nuaboon | Assistant Secretary |

6. Subcommittee on Communication with Society

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) | Phra Paisal Visalo | Advisor |
| 2) | Mr. Praves Wasi | Advisor |
| 3) | Mr. Pongsak Payakvichien | Advisor |
| 4) | Mr. Pibhop Dhongchai | Chairman |
| 5) | Mr. Netr Chantrasmi | Member |
| 6) | Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena | Member |
| 7) | Mr. Ahmadsomboon Bualuang | Member |
| 8) | Mrs. Sawvane Jitmoud | Member |
| 9) | Mrs. Jiraporn Bunnag | Member |
| 10) | Mr. Sontiy Chuenruetainaidama | Member |
| 11) | Mr. Pattara Khumphitak | Member |
| 12) | Mr. Chavarong Limpattamapanee | Member |
| 13) | Mr. Somchai Sawuankarn | Member |
| 14) | Ms. Duangporn Hengboonyaphan | Member |
| 15) | Ms. Pacharee Tanasomboonkij | Member and Secretary |
| 16) | Mr. Pannavij Tamtai | Assistant Secretary |
| 17) | Ms. Ilham yeedin | Assistant Secretary |

Appendix B

Meetings of the National Reconciliation Commission

No.	No of meeting/ year	Date of meeting	Meeting Venue	
			Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Other places
1	1/2005	8 April 2005	✓	
2	2/2005	22-24 April 2005		C.S. Hotel Pattani, and Prince Songkhla University, Pattani Campus
3	3/2005	9 May 2005	✓	
4	4/2005	20 May 2005	✓	
5	5/2005	6 June 2005	✓	
6	6/2005	27 June 2005	✓	
7	7/2005	11 July 2005	✓	
8	8/2005	19 July 2005	✓	
9	9/2005	5-7 August 2005		C.S. Hotel Pattani
10	10/2005	5 September 2005	✓	
11	11/2005	26 September 2005	✓	
12	12/2005	17 October 2005	✓	
13	13/2005	11-13 November 2005		C.S. Hotel Pattani, and Yala Islamic College

No.	No of meeting/ year	Date of meeting	Meeting Venue	
			Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Other places
14	14/2005	28 November 2005	✓	
15	15/2005	19 December 2005	✓	
16	16/2005	27 December 2005	✓	
17	1/2006	16 January 2006	✓	
18	2/2006	23 January 2006	✓	
19	3/2006	30 January 2006	✓	
20	4/2006	6 February 2006	✓	
21	5/2006	14 February 2006	✓	
22	6/2006	18-20 February 2006		Imperial Hotel, Narathiwat
23	7/2006	27 February 2006	✓	
24	8/2006	3-5 March 2006		The Regent Cha-am Hotel, Petchaburi
25	9/2006	13 March 2006	✓	
26	10/2006	20 March 2006	✓	
27	11/2006	27 March 2006	✓	
28	12/2006	3 April 2006	✓	
Total			23	5
Grand Total			28	

Appendix C

Projects and Activities of the National Reconciliation Commission

1. Projects and activities of the Subcommittee to Promote Trust, Justice and Human Rights

- Research on the impact of the violence in the 3 southern border provinces
- 3 public hearings for people in the area
- 1 dialogue forum

2. Projects and activities of the Subcommittee on Conflict Management through Peaceful Means

- Workshop on the 14 Measures
- Research on the level of understanding of the policy on conflict management through peaceful means (Prime Minister's Office Order No. 187/2546) among military, police and administrative officers in Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat provinces
- Project on cooperation among youth (students) and state officials in development work
- Dialogue forum on the peaceful means strategy to resolve the conflict in the three southern border provinces
- Dialogue to find ways of conflict management through peaceful means (with the Tak Bai incident as case study)
- Brainstorming session on the use of peaceful means with the civil sector in the area for proposal inclusion in the NRC master plan
- The Southern News Desk project

- The Security News Report Handbook project
- Consultation forum on ways and approaches to cooperation for resolving conflict and seeking cooperation through peaceful means in formulating public policy on the management of marine and coastal resources
- Television media work project
- Project on the role of the civil sector and participation in resolving the situation in the 3 southern border provinces
- Project on peaceful means in community ways
- Peaceful Means Festival project
- Short documentary film competition under the topic “Under the Shade of Reconciliation”
- Voices from the Southern Border project

3. Activities of the Subcommittee to Study Ways on Development for Human Security

- 3 field study visits to the southern border provinces area
- 2 public hearings for people in the 3 southern border provinces
- 1 seminar to present the Subcommittee’s draft report

4. Projects and activities of the Subcommittee to Promote the Power of Cultural Diversity in Thai Society

- Joint meeting with the Strong Communities Network
- Forum on the exchange of learning for the Muslim community’s cultural propulsion
- Academic Network for the Community project (emphasis on studying positive things about community culture and the state of well-being)
- Community Culture Forum, broadcast on television and radio
- Traveling media project: Studying true stories from the 3 southern border provinces
- Media production project: publications, videos, short films, and others.
- Project to promote participatory learning on formulating a life plan for communities in the 3 southern border provinces
- Visiting Friends in their Hometown project

5. Projects and activities of the Subcommittee for Harmony and Reconciliation in the Area

- Dialogue project for harmony and reconciliation in the area
- Field visit to hear public opinions grouped by profession
- Project to support reconciliation in the area by organizing forums
- Consultation forum in support of activities to build reconciliation in the area
- Project to support reconciliation in 12 subdistricts, at 50,000 baht per subdistrict
- International seminar project on Southeast Asia Building Peace
- Poetry for Pattani project
- Khutbah project
- NRC morale booster gift bags project

6. Projects and activities of the Subcommittee to Communicate with Society

- 5 meetings of the NRC with the media
- Project to build knowledge towards Muslims: reconciliation and peaceful means
- Project on cooperation to produce radio and television programming for understanding towards reconciliation
 - “Multi-Colored Flowers” television documentary in Thai, English and Malay
 - Documentary segment on the three southern border provinces in the TV show *Rueng Jing Pan Jor* (True Stories on Screen)
 - “For Understanding Towards Reconciliation” radio documentary, in Thai and Malay
- Local Media Visits the Three Southern Border Provinces project
- Local Media Dialogue project: Messenger of Peace
- NRC website project www.nrc.or.th

7. Research projects and other activities

- Project on local community views on the violence: A survey of public opinion from local media, flyers and graffiti
- Project on building the economy of the 3 southern border provinces
- Project on development of a database on the violence
- Project on the identity of Muslim Malays
- Attitude survey of working officials
- Survey of public forbearance
- Project on resolving the problem in the three southern border provinces through a new public administration system
- Study project on Islam and security
- Research project on population mapping
- Research project on Malaysian attitudes
- Project on Thai society's views on the problem of violence in the southern border provinces
- Study on the carrying out of the justice process in the 3 southern border provinces
- Dialogue project on the situation in the 3 southern border provinces for reconciliation
- Project on the power of youth and music to restore peace to the birthplace
- Study of the situation's law and order aspect and opinion survey
- Academic seminar on Unrest in the Southern Border Provinces: A Perspective from the Discipline of Thai Studies
- Publication of report on the judicial process in the 3 southern border provinces
- Sister University Network (SUN) project to build peace in the South (2005)
- Project on Muslim students' mission in building peace in Thai society
- Project to publish series of books on reconciliation
- Seminar series on "The Southern Situation and the Role of Universities"
- Meeting to coordinate cooperation among religious leaders on "The Role of Religious Adherents in Building Reconciliation"

- Training on “Peaceful Means, Experience, Approach and Practice in Building Reconciliation”
- Seminar on “Erasing the Rifts in Society through Peaceful Reconciliation: Experiences and Lessons”
- Call on NRC Chairman by representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the diplomatic corps
- Public dissemination of the reconciliation approach through the media, such as press conferences, press statements, articles in newspapers and other print media, interviews, production of documents and discs for dissemination, appearances on radio and television programs (*Thueng Look Thueng Khon, Krong Sathanakarn*, etc.)
- Live telecast of special conversation between the Prime Minister and the NRC Chairman on “Peace-Building in the Southern Border Provinces” on 28 July 2005

Etc.