Statement
by
H.E. Dr. Suriya Chindawongse
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom Thailand to the United Nations

at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment
General Discussion

New York, 22 June 2022
Mr. Chair,

1. I would like to express our appreciation to H.E. Mr. Diego Pary Rodríguez, the Permanent Representative of Bolivia, Chair of the Humanitarian Affairs Segment and Vice President of ECOSOC, and all the keynote speakers including Under Secretary-General Martin Griffiths for the information provided. It is eye-opening and reminds us of the urgency that we face.

2. Thailand aligns itself with the statements delivered by Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and would like to underscore the following six points.

3. First, there are worrying signs that we are going to miss the target of attaining the SDGs. For many, this was already a paramount challenge before the pandemic. Now, as a result of the COVID-19 and natural disasters, the challenges of climate change and conflict, the SDGs may become even more out of reach by 2030, especially for those most vulnerable.

4. Second, what is also worrying is that these developments, in tandem with the triple crises in food, energy and finance as referred to by the Secretary-General, have fueled an upward trend in the number of humanitarian emergencies, pushing many countries and millions of people into difficult and dire situations; some facing poverty, others famine and starvation.

5. Third, as a country with strong humanitarian traditions, Thailand has not stood idly by. Within our limited capacities, we have worked to alleviate the humanitarian situation, with the ultimate goal of addressing the plight of the affected people. That is our overriding priority.

6. So from Myanmar to Haiti, from the Ukraine to Afghanistan, Thailand has provided a helping hand, often in partnership
with relevant regional and international organizations. And as a leading food producer, Thailand is doing our part to help rectify the ongoing global food insecurity, including through promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems, as well as secure and resilient supply chains for agricultural and food products.

7. Fourth, we must continue to make effort to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches those in critical need in accordance with the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanity and independence. To this end, we call on all actors to ensure the full respect for international humanitarian law. We also need to improve our coordination to make best use of our limited resources.

8. Fifth, it would be impossible to achieve these humanitarian objectives without adequate funding. In this regard, we appreciate the generosity and collective efforts of all donors which have allowed humanitarian assistance to reach 107 million people in 2021. However, these funds should be more adequate, predictable and sustainable in the long-term. Innovative financing mechanisms and non-state actors, including businesses and philanthropic foundations, should be encouraged.

9. I end where I started, and that is on SDGs. So sixth and finally, the long-term investment is in redoubling our efforts to “rescue the SDGs. Because it is perhaps the best way to address one of the underlying causes of humanitarian crises and ensure long-term peace, stability, and human security.

10. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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