

The Role of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand

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Abstract

The objective of this study is concentrated on the assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in three southernmost provinces of Thailand with any possible key success factors and threats affecting their performance efficiency and appropriate problem-solving guidelines recommended by local people which can possibly be applied when dealing with problems arising from the insurgency. This study is qualitative, by employing structured interview form with four parts of open-ended questions to collect primary data from twelve local people who live in three southernmost provinces, including Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces in October 2016. The findings revealed that most of the interviewees were females with the age range between 20 and 41, having their hometown in Yala province and have been living there since they were born and played no major roles in their community. All of the interviewees recognize the general roles of the ICRC but cannot perceive its specific roles playing in the areas. The majority comments made by the interviewees suggested the ICRC in building participation among the communities should be considered their priority role and the key success factor of their performance efficiency in the areas. The ICRC may operate various tasks simultaneously if it can complete all the tasks successfully. Otherwise, the ICRC can play this significant role together by raising more supports and participations from all relevant parties. Their major roles consist of adjusting their working patterns to match with the environment in the areas; allocating sufficient budgets appropriately; and solving problems of vague and non-continuous development policy without human rights violations.

Keywords: *International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, three southernmost provinces, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat*

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาสถานการณ์ปัจจุบันเกี่ยวกับความช่วยเหลือของคณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศใน 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ปัจจัยแห่งความสำเร็จและสิ่งคุกคามต่างๆ ที่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่ ตลอดจนแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาที่ได้รับข้อเสนอแนะจากประชาชนในท้องถิ่นอย่างเหมาะสมและสามารถนำมาประยุกต์กับปัญหาจากการจลาจลได้ ซึ่งเป็นการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพโดยใช้แบบสัมภาษณ์แบบมีโครงสร้างของคำถามปลายเปิด 4 ส่วนเพื่อเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลปฐมภูมิจากคนท้องถิ่น 12 รายที่อาศัยอยู่ใน 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ได้แก่ ปัตตานี ยะลา และนราธิวาส ในช่วงเดือนตุลาคม 2559 ผลการศึกษาพบว่าผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์ 12 คนส่วนใหญ่เป็นเพศหญิง มีช่วงอายุระหว่าง 20-41 ปี มีถิ่นกำเนิดอยู่ในจังหวัดยะลา โดยอยู่อาศัยที่บ้านเกิดมาตั้งแต่เกิดและไม่มียาเสพติด ในชุมชน ทุกคนรู้จักเกี่ยวกับบทบาททั่วไปของคณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศ แต่ไม่สามารถรับรู้ได้ถึงบทบาทเฉพาะที่มีในพื้นที่ ส่วนความคิดเห็นส่วนใหญ่เห็นว่าบทบาทแรกที่คณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศควรทำก่อนคือการสร้างโอกาสให้ชุมชนมีส่วนร่วมในการแก้ปัญหาต่างๆ ซึ่งจะเป็นปัจจัยแห่งความสำเร็จที่ส่งเสริมประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่ในพื้นที่ด้วย ซึ่งคณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศสามารถดำเนินการหลายสิ่งไปพร้อมกันได้ หากสามารถทำให้ประสบความสำเร็จอย่างสมบูรณ์ได้จริง แต่ถ้าไม่แล้วก็ควรเลือกปฏิบัติตามบทบาทสำคัญดังกล่าว ไปพร้อมกับการได้รับการสนับสนุนและความมีส่วนร่วมของทุกส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้องมากขึ้น ทั้งนี้ บทบาทหลักของเจ้าหน้าที่คณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศยังรวมไปถึงการปรับรูปแบบการปฏิบัติงานให้มีความสอดคล้องกับสภาพแวดล้อมในพื้นที่จากการจัดสรรงบประมาณให้เพียงพอ เหมาะสม และแก้ไขปัญหาในด้านนโยบายการพัฒนาที่คลุมเครือและไม่ต่อเนื่อง โดยไม่ละเมิดต่อหลักสิทธิมนุษยชน

คำสำคัญ: *คณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศ 3 จังหวัดชายแดนภาคใต้ ปัตตานี ยะลา นราธิวาส*

1. Introduction

The insurgency incidents in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand – Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat caused by criminal organizations aimed to separate these three provinces from the Kingdom of Thailand and ruled over the three provinces. They secretly assembled men and weapons and committed insurgent activities, which caused huge loss of lives and properties to both government agencies and the people; damaging the economy and the society; and threats to national security (Wichawut, 2009).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland. State parties (signatories) to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two additional Protocols of 1977 (Protocol I and II) give the ICRC a mandate to protect victims of international and internal armed conflicts, including war wounded, prisoners, refugees, civilians, and other non-combatants. It is an impartial, neutral, and independent organization with humanitarian mission to protect the lives and dignity of the victims of war and internal violence and to provide the victims with assistance; to direct and coordinate international relief; and to promote and strengthen humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. In other words, the ICRC achieves its mission through three main field activities - protection, assistance and prevention by adopting various tasks. These include its assistance in the three provinces (Rakwanat, 2004, p. 36-37).

As the researcher's observation, causes of the problems come from many factors which cannot be solved easily. Co-operation from both domestic and international, between the government and private sectors is necessary to be conducted on both policy and practice level simultaneously. The ICRC as the guardian of international humanitarian law/ law of war or law of armed conflict which regulates the conduct of parties to armed conflicts provides many useful contributions for insurgency in the southernmost of Thailand. However, working with different parties can lead to many obstacles, for instance, the involvement of the ICRC in the three provinces may exceed the authority that has mandated by the Geneva Conventions of 1949. As it is believed that all problems could not be solved effectively at the same time. To be able to understand the true causes of the obstacles can bring perfectly practical use of problem solving. Therefore, applying to the solving of the most significant problems which have the most serious impacts first. Studying the Role of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in three southernmost provinces of Thailand helps to understand the situations and criteria of the ICRC's assistance in the areas, efficiency of its officials' task performance at present, problematic conditions impacting the performances, and the attitudes on problem-solving guidelines according to its assistance roles for the insurgency in the three provinces by using its mission under three activities to create a semi-structured in-depth interview form for data collection. The researcher as a student of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS) of Rangsit University expects to gain and to find mutually acceptable solutions from this study, including contributions to reduce impacts on their performance as much appropriate as possible and the findings of this study to be used as a reference for any further studies.

Concepts

The South Thailand insurgency originated in 1948 (University of Central Arkansas, 2015) as an ethnic and religious separatist insurgency in the historical Malay Patani Region to make the security situation in the three southernmost provinces has continuously deteriorated since 2001 (Croissant, 2005; 2007). It could bring a threat to the monarchy, Buddhism, and the nation and lead to serious rifts between government, opposition parties, conservative powers around the throne, and factions of the military who all have different views and opinions about how to react best to the trouble in the South (Croissant, 2007, p. 3).

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non-combatants (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2016). It is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement along with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and 190 members National Societies and is the oldest and most honored organization within the Movement and one of the most widely recognized organizations in the world, having won three Nobel Peace Prizes in 1917, 1944 and 1963 (Nobel Foundation, 2016).

The ICRC is an impartial, neutral, and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance; to direct and coordinate international relief; and to promote and strengthen humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. These include its assistance in the three provinces (Rakwanat, 2004, p. 36-37). However, its role has expanded to include giving a helping hand not only in conflict situations but also in peace time (Durand, 1984). Its core roles or tasks derived from the Geneva Conventions and its own statutes as the custodian in achieving its mission through three main field activities, including protection, assistance and prevention (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2006; 2016; The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2016; Kim & Schneider, 2008).

The ICRC regional delegation in Bangkok was established in 1975; to cover Thailand and Indochinese Peninsula including three countries - Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kingdom of Cambodia and Socialist Republic of Vietnam in order to provide assistance to victims of violence, to work with authorities to improve the conditions in detention facilities, and to endeavor in promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. First began in Thailand by visiting detainees those who were in relation to the situation in the south of the country in 2004 by working with the prison and other relevant authorities to help them build their capacities in the fields of health, water storage and provision, sanitation and prison management, in order to ensure that detainees were held in appropriate conditions (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2014). It also plays roles in the three main field activities in the southernmost of Thailand (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2014; 2015).

2. Objective

The objective of this study is concentrated on the assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in three southernmost provinces of Thailand with any possible key success factors and threats affecting their performance efficiency and appropriate problem-solving guidelines recommended by local people which can possibly be applied when dealing with problems arising from the insurgency.

3. Materials and methods

This study is qualitative with interpretivist paradigm and inductive approach by employing structured interview form with four parts of open-ended questions as a research instrument for collecting primary data via an individual in-depth interview with appropriate number of interviewees at twelve representatives of local people who live in three southernmost provinces of Thailand, including Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces in October 2016.

The researcher had chosen the interviewees and made interviewing appointment on the basis of non-probability method. This means it depends on each interviewee convenience. Noting together with using handy recorder. First requested for a permission which was done during a pace of each interview. All data collected are analyzed through the 4-Step process suggested by King (2004) - Categorizing data, unitizing data, recognizing relationship of data, and developing assumption in order to be consistent with the chosen interpretivist paradigm and to be able to comply with the inductive approach in response to the objective.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Findings of unrest in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

Referring to literature reviewed in chapter 2, the causes of the insurgency are complex but understandable to some extent. The basic tradition, culture and religion in the southernmost provinces are different from those common to the rest of Thailand. According to the study in research field, the researcher noticed that Muslims and Buddhists can peacefully live together and assist each other in the same community of diversity. A minority of Muslims started to rebel when they perceived their cultural identity to be threatened by the Bangkok-based authorities.

A crucial difficulty in combating the Muslim insurgency in the South is to convince the moderates that the internal dynamics of the counter-insurgency will not put civil rights, the democratic process, or cultural rights at risk. The researcher noticed that local people were lack of confidence in the governmental procedures and official schemes because the officials were unable to put an end to the unrest in the region and unable to protect their lives and properties. Moreover, the main problem that the researcher can notice is the lack of participation from local people, especially the participation in the resolving for the solutions of the unrest.

4.2 Findings of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral, and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of the victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance; to direct and coordinate international relief; and to promote and strengthen humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Its core roles consist of three main field activities, including protection, assistance and prevention with the unrest in Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand. It provides financial, technical and administrative assistance to enable family members from the southern provinces to visit relatives held in the detention by maintaining relationships and working with a wide array of external contacts, local communities, and government organizations in view of strengthening position of the ICRC in the southern border provinces; its delegates are regularly in contact with military and police units at all levels to obtain access both to areas where people need help and to people who have been detained. The ICRC meets with government authorities, ASEAN secretariats, NGOs, academia, diplomatic missions, Buddhist and Islamic institutions, community or religious leaders in the south of Thailand as well as the police, and the military to build knowledge on humanitarian principles, IHL and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. However, worries and anxieties increasingly intrude upon their concentration on work, which can lead to a collapse in their work, in all elements involved and finally to the society.

From interviewing with local people in three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand from their perception and experience in receiving services from the ICRC, the findings can be proposed into 4-step process of qualitative data analysis in respond to the research objective and questions according to reviewed literature in chapter 2 as follows:

4.2.1 Categorizing data step

There were eight interviewees who were willing to disclose their names while four interviewees preferred to remain anonymous. Some interviewees had many attitudes and gave many comments on the same issue. The findings can be grouped into four categories according to four parts of the research instrument as follows:

Interviewees' perception about the ICRC

There are three perceptions about the ICRC including general roles and specific roles in the areas together with expected roles in the future as follows:

1. General roles of the ICRC

Everyone knows about the ICRC (100%).

2. Specific roles of the ICRC playing in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

Most interviewees could not perceive roles of the ICRC playing in the areas (6 interviewees). However, half of them knew that its central office is located in Pattani province (3 interviewees). Five interviewees perceived that ICRC provides assistance to victims in the areas; one interviewee perceived that ICRC provides knowledge about human rights and laws; and one interviewee perceived that ICRC visited Thamma Witthaya Foundation School in Yala province once.

3. Expected assistance from the ICRC

Most interviewees expected the ICRC to disseminate themselves to enhance locals' knowledge (7 interviewees), followed with its fair or sincere assistance (2 interviewees). One interviewee expected its ongoing support in the areas, its assistance for any prisoners; providing necessary knowledge to local people; good coordinator in protecting and developing community in the areas; career support for poor or widowed housewives; driving children and women protection rules; and more networking with other organizations (an interviewee for each expectation).

Attitudes about factors influencing ICRC officials' performance efficiency

There are two positive and negative factors on the interviewee attitudes as follows:

1. Key success factors

The majority of the interviewees have the attitudes which are key success factors supporting ICRC. The officials' performance efficiency received the supports from all parties (10 interviewees) and two interviewees focused on the supports from the government. One interviewee believed that sufficient budget is a key success factor.

2. Threats providing negative impacts on ICRC officials' performance efficiency

Most of the interviewees have the attitudes that the threat in providing negative impacts on ICRC officials' performance efficiency is the lack of unity or participation from all relevant sectors (4 interviewees), followed by political instability (3 interviewees) and vague and non-continuous development policy (2 interviewees) respectively. One interviewee has the attitudes that negative factor should be non-acceptance from the society, communication problems, lack of understanding of identity, religion, culture, and lifestyle of the local people, fear of the local people; and insufficient budgets (an interviewee for each attitude). It is to be noticed that budget can be considered as both positive and negative factors.

Recommendations to improve roles of the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

There are two recommendations categorized into matching the requirements and problems solving as follows:

1. Comments on ICRC officials' work practices to match with the community's requirements

Most of the interviewees recommended that ICRC officials should provide locals' participation (6 interviewees), followed with adjusting their working pattern (3 interviewees), the government support and providing the locals empowerment in managing the community by themselves (2 interviewees for each recommendation), and potentiality integration of the community and listening to opinions of local people in the community (one interviewee for each recommendation) respectively.

2. Comments on how to appropriately solve problems hindering ICRC officials' performance efficiency

In order to solve problems hindering their performance efficiency, the interviewees recommended that ICRC officials should try to create their trust in every possible way, concentrated on systematic and continuing development plan with no violations to human rights, and listened to opinions of local people in the community (2 interviewees for each recommendation). It is to be noticed that listening to the locals can

significantly be considered. One interviewee recommended that they should provide local participation, training and developing them to profoundly understand religion, culture and lifestyle of locals in the areas, developing the locals together with their improvement of lives qualities, enhancing locals' necessary skills, disseminating all parties involved to go along with the same paces, closely and continuously follow and evaluate, and enhance efficiency of various security measures (one interviewee for each recommendation). To be noticed that participation of locals can also significantly be considered.

4.2.2 Unitizing data step

According to the research objective, the findings are sequential in accordance with their significant levels based on the interviewees' intention from the interview. This means issues or factors the interviewees emphasized or focused are significantly raised beside of the number of them to be referred. They are proposed into three parts as follows:

Current situation of assistance from the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

Half of all interviewees cannot perceive roles of the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand while some can perceive its roles. Most interviewees expect that the ICRC should disseminate about themselves together with providing ongoing fair or sincere support with assistance for any prisoners, providing necessary knowledge to local people, a good coordinator in protecting and developing community in the areas, and career supply for poor or widowed housewives, driving children and women protection rules, and more networking with other organizations.

Possible key success factors and threats affecting ICRC officials' performance efficiency in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

There are only two key success factors to be prioritized as follows:

1. Supports from all relevant parties especially from the government.
2. Sufficient budget.

The ICRC officials' performance and the most influencing factors should be done first with transparently.

There are threats that provide negative impacts on ICRC officials' performance efficiency to be prioritized as follows:

1. Lack of participation from all relevant sectors especially from local people.
2. Political instability.
3. Vague and non-continuous development policy.
4. Non-acceptance from the society, communication problems, lack of understanding identity, religion, culture, and lifestyle of local people, fear of local people; and insufficient budgets.

Of course, all of four negative factors must be solved immediately. The ICRC officials will understand local people and the community better if they provide opportunities for the local people to participate more. However, following political issue can help to better understand and to avoid or reduce any possible risks and negative impacts even though it is one of uncontrollably external factors.

Appropriate guidelines recommended by the local people living in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

All recommendations improving roles of the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand are integrated and prioritized according to number of intentions from the interviewees as follows:

1. Should provide locals' participation.
2. Adjust ICRC officials' working pattern in accordance with environment in the areas.

3. Get the government support; provide the locals empowerment in managing the community by themselves; make the local people trust in ICRC officials through every way; concentrate on systematic and continuous development plan without human rights violations; and listen to opinions of local people in the community.

4. Support potential integration of the community; train and develop them to profoundly understand religion, culture and lifestyle of locals in the areas; develop locals together with improving their lives quality; enhance locals' necessary skills; disseminate all parties involved to go along with the same paces; closely and continuously follow and evaluate; and enhance efficiency of various security measures.

4.2.3 Recognizing relationship of data step

This part investigates the relationship of variables that can be grouped into two parts as follows:

Expectations of local people from the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

Local people expected to be part of the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand as they were not able to engage in playing any roles this raised issues among themselves. Another factor may come from its less public works. Therefore, the ICRC officials should generate more ongoing fair or sincere supports as their expected role.

Attitudes of local people on ICRC officials' performance efficiency in three southernmost provinces of Thailand

Local people think that main key success factor of ICRC officials' performance efficiency in the areas are supports and participation from all relevant parties especially from the government and local people. These can be considered as the result of the locals' no perception on ICRC officials' roles in the areas and lead to their recommendation in providing locals' participation as the first major variable.

They also think that political instability significantly affects ICRC officials' performance efficiency. However, this is an externally uncontrollable factor but they can adjust their working pattern to match with the environment in the areas in order to avoid or reduce possible risks. This includes allocating appropriately sufficient budgets and solving problem of vague and non-continuous development policy as locals' negative attitudes via the government support. These can be considered as the second major variables.

Another group of threats consist of four components, including non-acceptance from the society, communication problems, lack of understanding identity, religion, culture, and lifestyle of local people, and fear of local people. These variables may be the cause of less participation from any parties especially from the ICRC officials and local people in the areas and the locals then expect the ICRC officials to disseminate themselves; to show more of their works to the public; to listen to opinions of local people in the community; and to enhance participation opportunity for all parties involved. This includes providing the locals empowerment in managing the community by themselves. These methods make the local people trust in the ICRC officials and can be considered as the first minor variables.

Final threats consist of two main variables, including lack of human resource development which can be solved by enhancing locals' necessary skills and making the ICRC officials to better understanding about the community in the areas and lack of sustainable improvement to be solved by improving the locals' quality of life and supporting potentiality integration of the community. Of course, these can be considered as the second minor variables.

4.2.4 Developing assumption step

From the examination and the interpretation of the relationships among the categorized findings in the previous step, ICRC officials have four sub-groups of major and minor roles that they should perform to meet the local people's expectations and to enhance their performance efficiency in violence incidents of

three southernmost provinces. In other words, their internal factors both strengths and weaknesses should appropriately be managed to be accorded with opportunities and threats as uncontrollable factors in external environment of ICRC organization. To sum up, these findings can be used to initiate the assumptions or four conceptual models getting from the study in order to indicate relationship between problems as independent variables and recommended solutions as dependent variables that may be useful in improving the ICRC's and its officials' operational roles or performance in the areas. However, they have to choose the major problems to be solved first; followed by minor problems as they are expected not to be completed successfully at the same time.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

This paper focuses on the empirical analysis of the ICRC officials' performance and obstacles in insurgency incidents, with applications to areas in three southernmost provinces of Thailand – Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat. The findings reveal that majority of twelve interviewees are female; have age range between 20 and 41 years; have hometown in Yala province; have been staying in their hometown since they were born; and have no roles in their community.

Referring to the research question #1 about current roles of the ICRC in three southernmost provinces of Thailand, all interviewees know about its general roles but cannot perceive its specific roles playing in the areas. However, most of them expect that the ICRC should disseminate about themselves to enhance locals' knowledge or perception together with providing ongoing support in the areas, including assistance for any prisoners, giving necessary knowledge and career supply to local people especially for poor or widowed housewives, driving children and women protection rules, and also making more networking with other organizations.

Referring to the research questions #2 and #3 about variables especially with any possible problems affecting the ICRC officials' performance efficiency in three southernmost provinces of Thailand and the appropriate problem-solving means to be suggested for their suitable priority role in the areas. According to the comments made by the majority, the needs in building participation of the community are considered as the key success factor of ICRC officials' performance efficiency in the areas. Local people in the community will be able to perceive roles of the ICRC and will finally become its reinforcement. It may operate various tasks simultaneously if it can successfully perform them. If not, the ICRC can play this significant role together with raising more supports and participations from all relevant parties.

Its next major roles consist of adjusting ICRC officials' working pattern to match with the environment in the areas; allocating appropriately sufficient budgets; and solving problems of vague and non-continuous development policy without human rights violations in order to reduce impact of another major problem from political instability.

For the minor problems ICRC officials are facing on their tasks, consisting of non-acceptance from the society, communication problems, lack of the understanding of identity, religion, culture, and lifestyle of local people, and the fear of local people that their direct solutions to be recommended will also become their roles to match with an increasing number of local people participations; to be done by listening to opinions of local people in the community and providing the locals empowerment in managing the community by themselves.

Finally, the last group of minor problems they are facing on their tasks may be time consuming but can generate sustainability into the community of the areas. Therefore, there also become its roles playing in three southernmost provinces. These include enhancing locals' necessary skills and making the ICRC officials' better understanding about the community in the areas as the solutions for lack of human resource development and improving the locals' quality of life and supporting potentiality integration of the community as the solutions for lack of sustainable improvement.

As mentioned previously, problems about no perception and non-trust of local people with the ICRC roles in the areas can be solved by providing them with more participation opportunities beside of disseminating the ICRC publicly. Problem in political instability can be reduced from its internal management even this external factor is uncontrollable and other two groups of possible problems also have solutions.

5.2 Recommendations

1. As the first priority, the ICRC officials should consider the participation of local people as important as the supports from the government or any relevant parties. They should create valuable activities such as a periodic visit and persuade the locals in the community to join. Understanding their roles is important to gain locals trust in them. Providing empowerment to the locals in managing the community by themselves should not be looked over. This can be considered as the best means in publicizing themselves to public and listening to opinions of local people in the community.

2. According to the above recommendation, participating activities may consist of activities in enhancing locals' protective skills in order that the locals can protect themselves and their families by using armed protection with the reinforcement from the government and also the ICRC. The community member can act as a good surveillance to give notification and invigilation.

3. They should also prioritize an adaptation for their development plans and working patterns which is not going to violate human rights and to match with the environment in the areas; to be accord with religion, culture, tradition, lifestyle, and problems conditions in the community via developing the ICRC officials' for better understandings, for instance, treating any victims in multiculturalism with the atmosphere of justice and equality.

4. They should efficiently allocate budgets for the real necessary matters sufficiently, for instance, supporting installation of protective devices such CCTV and lighting generator at night.

5. They can also devote themselves for a long-run solution in order to create the locals' quality of life as the result of sustainable improvement for the locals' quality of life.

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