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A Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2007/8

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May 2007



FOREWORD

During 2007 Thailand and the international community are entering the 24th year of providing asylum and support to refugees from Myanmar (Burma) along the Thailand Myanmar (Burma) border, one of the world's longest protracted refugee situations. Refugees have been confined to camps throughout this time and numbers have increased every year as the security situation in Myanmar (Burma) has deteriorated. Sadly there is little prospect of the refugees returning home in the near future.

Long term exile and confinement have inevitably led to stress on the refugee population whilst also straining the tolerance of the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and the donor community. During the last two years the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have advocated a more comprehensive approach to the problem which would enable refugees to more fully realise their human potential and become more valuable assets both during their exile in Thailand and in the future, whether that is back in Myanmar (Burma) or in a third country.

Such an approach would provide the refugees with a more hopeful future, lessen the stress for them, and potentially relieve the burden of assistance as they become more self-reliant. The refugee camps are generally in poor, inaccessible areas of Thailand and the development of economic activities and livelihoods could also bring benefits to surrounding Thai communities, improving both the economy and the national security of these sensitive border areas.

These ideas were incorporated in CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plans drawn up in 2005 and 2006 and presented to the RTG and donor communities. Much progress has already been made with the RTG making very significant policy changes to afford refugees access to improved education and skills training and possible income generation and employment opportunities. But progress has been slow, partly because it has taken time to find technical and financial resources to develop new responses, and partly because yet more concessions will be required from the RTG to turn policy envelopes into detailed approval.

This CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan for 2007/8 updates the earlier exercises, but is enhanced by drawing on the UNHCR Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP Thailand). Inputs from SPCP have enabled CCSDPT/UNHCR to more clearly define the programmatic responses needed to move the plan forward, identifying specific challenges to RTG and the Donors to realise the necessary operating environment and resources.

A crucial prerequisite of the Comprehensive Plan is that Donors continue to support existing basic refugee services whilst, together with RTG, new initiatives are developed. In the short term at least the need will be for more resources, not less. The reward will be only in the longer term as the potential of the refugees is realised and the need for support is reduced. Currently CCSDPT/ UNHCR are spending almost USD 60 million per annum (EUR 45 million) on protection and services and the new initiatives identified in this plan would require approximately 10% more.

This Comprehensive Plan is the result of a remarkable cooperation between the NGO members of CCSDPT with UNHCR. Realising it will be a tremendous challenge and will require a coordinated response from both the RTG and the donor community. We believe the effort will be worth it. We look forward to debating the ideas presented and refining them further as experience with implementation is gained.

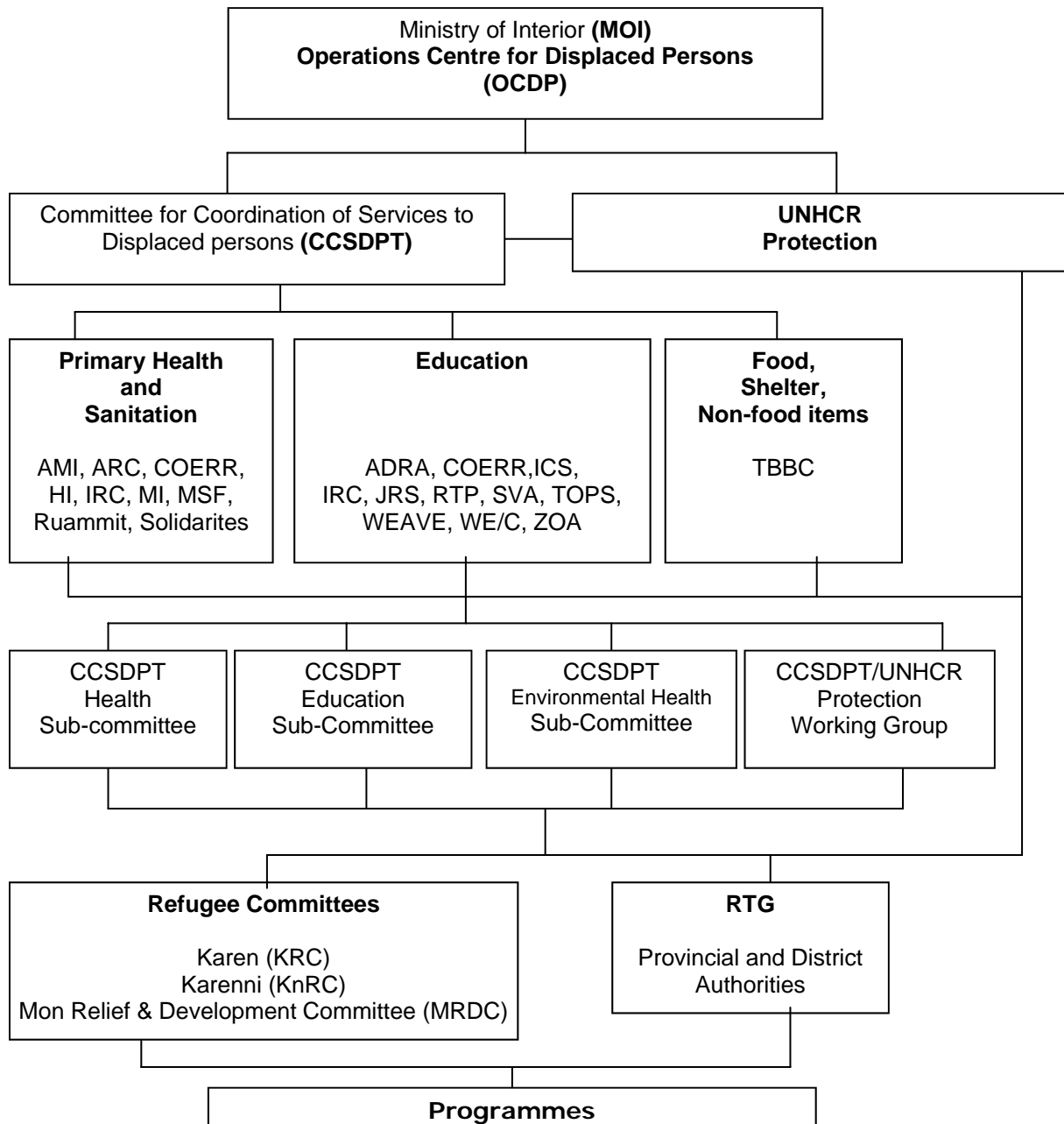


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Jack Dunford
CCSDPT
Chairperson

CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



CCSDPT Members

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
AMI	Aide Medical International	RF	Ruammit Foundation
ARC	American Refugee committee	RTP	Right To Play
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	Sol	Solidarites
HI	Handicap International	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
ICS-ASIA	International Child Support- Asia	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	WE/C	World Education/ Consortium
MSF-F	Medicins Sans Frontiers-France	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

A Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2007/8

1. Introduction

1.1 This 'Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2007/8' has been prepared by the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Office in Bangkok.

1.2 The first CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan was for 2006 and was drawn up through a participatory process during 2005. It was presented to the Royal Thai Government (RTG) at a workshop in December that year. The 2006 plan was then expanded for 2006/ 7 and presented to Donors at a Donor Forum in May 2006 also attended by the National Security Council (NSC) and the Ministry of Interior (MOI).

1.3 The Comprehensive Plan for 2007/8 draws on the earlier processes but this time also incorporates inputs from UNHCR's Strengthening Protection Capacity Project-Thailand (SPCP-Thailand). This was initiated in August 2006 and is another gap identification exercise aimed at improving the protection capacity of Thailand to receive and protect refugees, enhance their means of self-reliance and expand opportunities for durable solutions.

1.4 The result is a more complete document which summarises current protection and humanitarian assistance services in 2007, anticipated services in 2008 and gaps identified in each sector. For many of the most important gaps, specific project proposals with budget estimates are appended.

1.5 Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan will require ongoing cooperation between all stakeholders. Specific challenges requiring action to move the plan forward are set out for CCSDPT/ UNHCR, the Donors and the RTG.

2. Background

2.1 Over the last three decades Thailand has hosted almost 3 million refugees. Currently around 150,000 refugees from Myanmar/ Burma live in 9 camps along the Thailand /Myanmar (Burma) border and at least 1,000 asylum-seekers reside in urban areas. In addition, more than 200,000 other Myanmar (Burma) refugees, including ethnic Shan fleeing human rights abuses in Shan State, are believed to be living outside the camps in Thailand.

2.2 The scope of this Comprehensive Plan is restricted to services to refugees in the 9 camps along the Thailand /Myanmar (Burma) border. The first camps were established in 1984 when around 9,000 refugees arrived in Thailand and CCSDPT members were invited by the MOI to provide basic humanitarian assistance. UNHCR was invited to provide protection under agreement with the RTG in 1998.

2.3 As the Myanmar (Burma) Army has taken control of ethnic areas in eastern Myanmar (Burma) new refugees have continued to arrive every year. Currently there are 20 NGO members of CCSDPT that provide humanitarian services in the camps under agreement with the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP), MOI, and UNHCR undertakes its protection mandate through three field offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi. Programmes and services have been constantly revised and expanded over the years responding to developments in RTG policy, the conditions of encampment and current best practice in humanitarian assistance and refugee protection.

3. TRENDS

3.1 Whilst refugees have always, officially, been required to stay within camp boundaries, this has been progressively enforced over the years. Today the majority of refugees live their lives within the confines of their camps. Most have no access to employment opportunities, to forest products, or to external education or occupational training opportunities. Refugees caught outside the camps are liable to arrest and deportation.

3.2 This situation contrasts with that of migrant workers who have been progressively afforded more opportunities. Those registered have (restricted) rights to work and travel with access to health facilities.

3.3 The long term confinement of refugees has had negative psychological impact on camp residents resulting in increasing and serious mental health needs. In particular, as a new generation of refugees grows up entirely within a camp environment there is a need to address the special health, physical and social requirements of youth and adolescents.

3.4 The long term confinement of refugees has also created other growing protection concerns, particularly regarding levels of violence and the administration of justice in the camps which has been based on traditional systems. The international trend is to apply justice standards of the host nation in refugee camps, at least for serious offences such as rape and murder.

3.5 There is a global trend to challenge the protracted confinement of refugees, and it is increasingly acknowledged that all stakeholders benefit from allowing refugees the opportunity to realise their human potential. By doing so refugees can contribute to the host country economy and national security during their exile; be better prepared if they are given the opportunity to resettle in a third country; and contribute to the rebuilding of their own country when their day comes to return. In April 2005 CCSDPT/ UNHCR wrote a joint letter to the RTG advocating a comprehensive policy approach which would allow refugees more access to education and skills training and engage them in productive activities which would better equip them for the future, wherever that might be. This formed the basis for the first draft Comprehensive Plan.

3.6 In 2005 the RTG made welcome provisions for migrant worker and refugee children's' education through the establishment of special education centres affording Thai language instruction.

3.7 In 2006 the MOI gave NGOs permission to support *occupational training activities aimed at practicing the skills to create work opportunity and income generation in the future*. During the year the RTG made commitments to improve education in the camps and to experiment with employment outside the camps. A commitment was also made to issue individual ID cards to all registered refugees and distribution of these began on a camp by camp basis in April 2007.

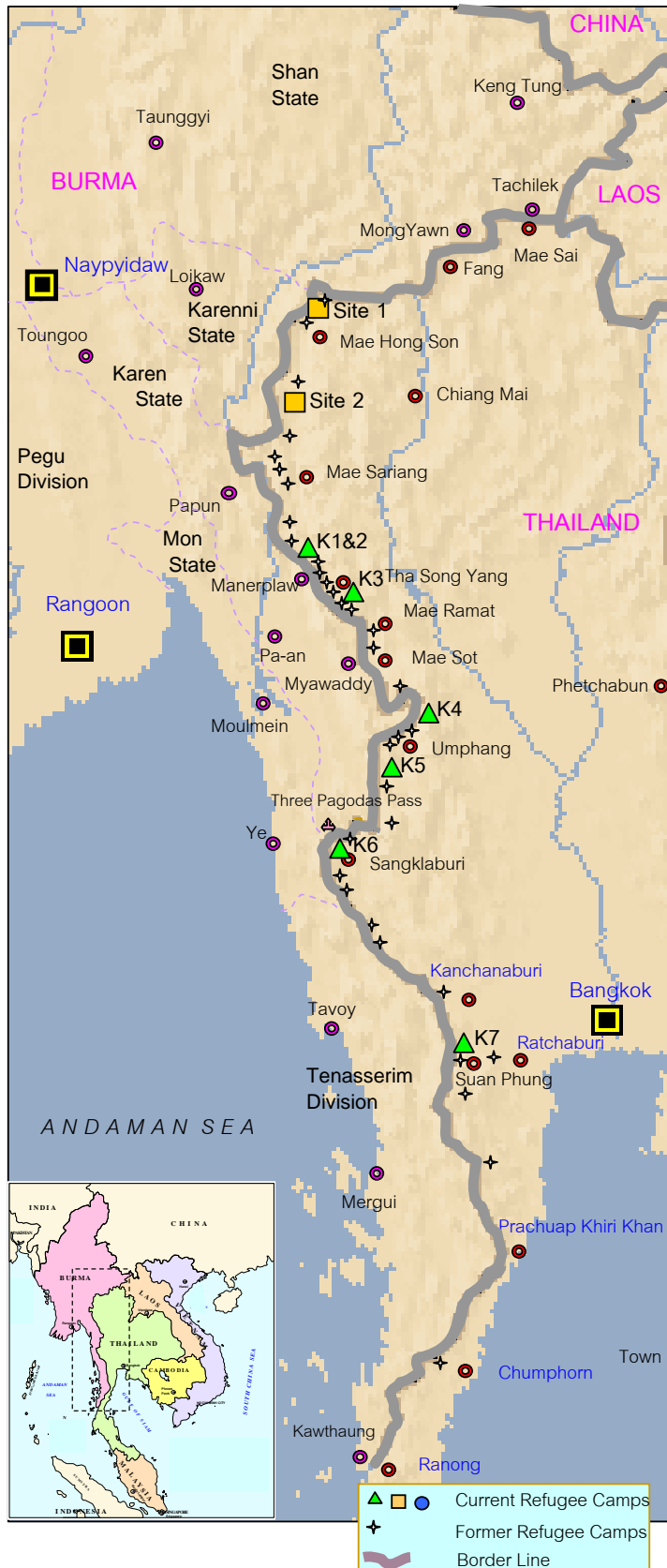
3.8 As the security situation in Myanmar (Burma) continues to deteriorate, new asylum seekers continue to arrive in the camps. Camp boundaries have been fixed for a long time and although conditions vary considerably between camps, this has led to overcrowded housing conditions, in several camps significantly below UNHCR minimum standards, and a lack of adequate space for recreational and training/ educational purposes. In some camps it has also led to water shortages and sanitation problems.

3.9 Third countries have confirmed their strong interest and commitment to offer resettlement opportunities to Myanmar (Burmese) refugees. Around 4,500 camp residents departed in 2006 and numbers are expected to increase significantly in 2007. The opportunity of a new life for those refugees benefiting from resettlement is a welcome development and a key element of a comprehensive strategy to address the protracted refugee situation. As a significant number of community leaders and skilled refugees are applying for resettlement, appropriate measures need to be taken to ensure that their vital functions be timely replaced and services in the field of health, education and logistics continue to be effectively provided to the remaining population in camps.

3.10 Humanitarian assistance programmes are experiencing funding constraints due to donor priorities elsewhere in the world and growing programmatic demands whilst prices increase and foreign currency exchange rates continue to deteriorate against the Thai baht

3.11 The humanitarian assistance community is expanding in Myanmar (Burma) but until recently there has been little interaction between UN/ NGO/ CBO/ government players inside and outside the country. There is potential for more exchange of information and skills which will benefit the eventual return and integration of the refugees.

Myanmar (Burma) refugee populations: April 2007



	UNHCR Data ¹			Camp Committee Data ²
	Female	Male	Total	
Mae Hong Son Province				
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	9,548	10,105	19,653	19,852
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	1,841	1,928	3,769	3,675
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	6,916	7,523	14,439	15,793
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	7,451	7,727	15,178	16,139
Subtotal:	25,756	27,283	53,039	55,459
Tak Province				
K3 Mae La	22,806	23,465	46,271	48,850
K4 Umpiem Mai	9,529	9,940	19,469	20,140
K5 Nu Po	6,481	6,845	13,326	15,448
Subtotal:	38,816	40,250	79,066	84,438
Kanchanaburi Province				
K6 Ban Don Yang	1,892	1,818	3,710	4,538
Ratchaburi Province				
K7 Tham Hin	3,696	3,654	7,350	9,346
Total:	70,160	73,005	143,165	153,781

State of Origin of Registered Population

62% Karen	5% Pegu
13% Karenni	4% Unknown
9% Tenasserim	2% Other (Chin, Kachin, Irrawaddy, Magwe, Mandalay, Rakhine, Rangoon, Sagaing, Shan)
5% Mon	

■ Sites 1 & 2: Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC)

▲ Camps K1-K7: Karen Refugee Committee (KRC)

1. UNHCR registered populations plus asylum seekers awaiting Provincial Admission Board (PAB) approval, 31 March 2007.

2. Camp committee data including students, pending caseload, and other new arrivals, 30 April 2007.

4. STRATEGY

To address these trends the Draft Comprehensive Plan incorporates the following key strategies for 2007/8:

2.1 To maintain all basic services and improve them where necessary to meet international standards.

2.2 In consultation with the Royal Thai Government and with external technical inputs; to design practical responses to policy announcements, to facilitate income generation projects, explore employment opportunities and improve education in the camps.

2.3 To explore, with the RTG, opportunities for refugees to access higher education.

2.4 To support and to expand the Legal Assistance Centre (LAC) project from the current 3 camps to 9 camps, so as to promote the rule of law and refugees' access to justice.

2.5 To expand projects aimed at improving the overall protection environment in the camps, particularly in relation to women and children.



2.6 To support third country resettlement but also to study the impact on camp management and skills capacity and draw up a strategic response to mitigate against negative impacts.

2.7 To encourage information and technical exchanges between humanitarian agencies working inside and along the borders of Myanmar (Burma).

2.8 To present overall funding needs to the Donor Community so that there can be a comprehensive, long-term response.

2.9 To identify other sources of funding including the private business sector. In particular to pursue initiatives with the UNHCR Council of Business Leaders (COBL) who visited Thailand in May 2007.

The above strategy unfortunately anticipates the ongoing need for refugee protection and assistance throughout 2007/ 2008. Whilst resettlement to third countries may reduce population numbers during this period, this will be offset to a greater or lesser extent by births and new arrivals. Ongoing political and military struggles in Myanmar (Burma) make the prospects of voluntary repatriation of the refugees back to their own country extremely unlikely in the short term and the plan assumes that there will remain a similar refugee case-load through this period. The strategy does however attempt to maximise the potential impact of third country resettlement and increasing refugee self-reliance as a way of reducing the burden on the RTG and Donors.

5. GAPS IN REFUGEE SERVICES

In cooperation with the SPCP project, agencies working in each service sector have identified gaps in services which need to be addressed in order to pursue the above strategy. The following key areas have been identified as priorities to be addressed in 2007/8:

5.1 Protection

5.1.1 Prolonged encampment has created a broad range of protection and security problems for refugees living in the camps. A key problem identified by refugees in participatory assessments is the level of violence in the camps, with women and children particularly at risk. Prevention and response programmes are insufficient and camp-based justice mechanisms currently do not systematically work for the protection of victims and the prosecution of perpetrators.

5.1.2 The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Protection Working Group has been working with the RTG to improve the protection environment on a range of issues, including the administration of justice, child protection systems (including registration of unaccompanied minors, care in boarding houses, and child soldiers), and sexual and gender-based violence. Despite these efforts, there still remain many gaps in protection services. Current priorities include:

Improving the Overall Protection Environment:

- Improved training, accountability and monitoring of RTG security forces working inside the camps (Or-Sors)
- Basic protection training and capacity-building for NGOs, CBOs and camp communities to improve camp management
- Addressing any possible smuggling and trafficking of refugees
- Strongly advocating for the civilian nature of camps through national authorities concerned, and addressing, to the extent possible, the protection implications of failure to do so
- Increased Mine Risk Education (MRE) to decrease the number of mine victims, including mass awareness as well as specific trainings for high risk groups (for example, male adults).
- Strengthen Thailand's Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs) towards fair and efficient standards of admission, screening and protection of asylum-seekers from Myanmar



Strengthen Sexual and Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response:



- Expansion of projects to respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). There is a need to expand specific NGO SGBV programmes to cover all 9 camps, in a manner which also provides support to CBOs already working on these issues. This should incorporate strengthened capacity of safe-houses to provide physical protection to SGBV survivors and their children within the camps, and improved psychosocial support for survivors

- Leadership training initiatives for women to build their capacity to participate more actively in camp management and camp justice systems
- Improve existing complaints mechanisms and foster more systematic coordination to ensure that CCSDPT agencies and other stakeholders have the capacity to effectively respond to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees; mainstream prevention strategies into all stakeholders' programmatic and operational interventions in the Thailand refugee programme.

Child Protection and Juveniles:



- Strengthen child protection mechanisms through cooperation with national institutions and Thai child protection experts, as well as the development of systematic family tracing mechanisms
- Improved conditions in and monitoring of camp boarding-houses; including training for caretakers and increased activities for children
- Further enhance the Best Interest Determination (BID) procedure in regard to separated children/unaccompanied minors in the camps.
- Continue to cooperate closely with other UN agencies and concerned NGOs towards the adoption of an official birth registration system for refugees.
- Implement measures to facilitate the disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation (DDR) of child soldiers.
- Strengthen camp juvenile justice mechanisms through training programmes and cooperation with Thai juvenile justice experts and, in particular, the Thai Ministry of Justice.

Administration of Justice:

- Facilitate fair and efficient access of refugees and asylum-seekers to national judicial remedies as well as refugee traditional justice mechanisms in the camps, including support and possible expansion of the Legal Assistance Centre (LAC) project.

5.2 Community Services

5.2.1 Gaps identified in community services relate to the special needs of several vulnerable groups:

- Design and implementation of psychosocial programmes to address the range of mental health problems in the camps
- Organized activities and training to reduce the risk of youth with too much idle time from being drawn to alcohol, drugs and other harmful activities.



- Assessment and technical designs to improve the access of disabled persons to camp facilities
- The development of day-care services for mentally handicapped adults, and support for those with speech and hearing impairment

5.3 Camp Management

5.3.1 The Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and other Community Based Organisations (CBOs) play a crucial role in administering the camps, providing protection to the refugees and implementing assistance programmes. They are however under-resourced and there is an urgent need for capacity building/ training, financial support and equipment that can make camp management more efficient and transparent. Detailed needs assessments are required.



5.4 Food

5.4.1 The refugee food basket now meets international standards in terms of energy and nutritional requirements. It is however a monotonous diet which can only be varied by refugees foraging outside the camps, which is strongly discouraged by the Thai authorities, by purchasing supplementary items for which very limited household income is available, or by maintaining small vegetable plots in the limited spaces around the houses.

5.4.2 Several NGOs provide appropriate agricultural training in the camps, supplying tools and seeds. These activities are relatively small-scale, but provide refugees with skills and knowledge to one day take back to Myanmar (Burma), as well as fresh vegetables and small livestock to supplement their diet. Results are encouraging, but the limitation is adequate space for gardens and, in some cases, water.



5.5 Shelter



5.5.1 As refugee numbers have increased, camps have become increasingly overcrowded: 3 camps are below the UNHCR standard for the minimum space available per person; 2 camps are borderline; and only 3 camps meet the minimum space standards. There is a need for more land to be allocated to the camps for shelter, recreation and education / training needs.

5.6 Non-food items

5.6.2 As refugees have been increasingly confined to camps and income generation opportunities have declined, they have become increasingly dependent on outside assistance for non-food items such as cooking fuel, stoves, clothing, blankets, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats, all of which are distributed regularly. Soap has been added to the regular supplies provided border wide in 2007. The outstanding priority is water containers, where coverage is not comprehensive.



5.7 Camp Infrastructure

5.7.1 Given the protracted nature of the refugee situation along the Thailand Myanmar (Burma) border, the stakeholders involved in humanitarian assistance in the camps have recognized the need to address infrastructure-related issues more strategically and to develop systematic planning and maintenance mechanisms. As a first step to develop a harmonized, best-practice-based approach, a CCSDPT “Environmental Health and Infrastructure” subcommittee was established in late 2006. The committees’ objectives are to identify and address all possible issues related to: access to and within camps, environmental health, vector control, water, sanitation, waste management, exposure to and mitigation of natural hazards, and the impact/interaction of the camps with their environments.

5.7.2 Regarding the physical living conditions in the camps, considerable improvement was made during 2006, in particular the mitigation of natural risks through road consolidation and the construction of drainage systems in Mae La Oon, improved systematic solid waste treatment in Mae La and Tham Hin camps, and the consolidation of the water security in Mae La camp. However, the following priorities remain to be addressed:



- Flooding and erosion are still a threat in some areas and accessibility to and within some of the more remote and exposed camps is still inadequate. There is a need for systematic, planned implementation of infrastructure projects, including road construction, improvement of river crossings, and consolidation of hill slopes and river banks etc., over the next three years.
- There is a need to strengthen the capacity of the refugee population to maintain and manage the camp roads and infrastructure. Ongoing training will be important as key skilled personnel depart for resettlement to third countries.



- As the camps become semi-permanent settlements, infrastructure support services should be developed as employment and possibly income generation opportunities.
- There is a need for support to NGOs, RTG authorities, camp leadership and other agencies to enable them to carry out consistently high-quality infrastructure activities to improve facilities cost-effectively.

5.7.3 Whereas the type and scope of activities can be planned accurately for 2007,

planning for the years ahead is more difficult. Needs will depend on the durability and effectiveness of the measures already implemented, the occurrence of any unexpected natural or man-made events, the possible influx of new refugees, and any constraints/ opportunities resulting from RTG policy.

5.8 Health

5.8.1 Health outcomes (mortality and morbidity) in the camps are much better than in Myanmar (Burma) and are similar to those within Thailand. However, while all camp refugees have adequate access to the basic package of public health and primary healthcare interventions, there are significant health programming gaps that remain to be addressed in 2007 and 2008.



5.8.2 Every health NGO will continue to be affected by the resettlement of health workers to third countries in 2007 and 2008. According to a recent UNHCR survey of refugees, 76.2% of adult refugees with experience as healthcare workers have expressed an interest in resettlement, and 56.2% have already been submitted for resettlement consideration. As of early 2007, approximately 12.9% of skilled health staff had already departed for resettlement. Staff leaving need to be quickly and effectively replaced with qualified successors and the health NGOs must urgently train refugee medical staff at all levels, including

medics, nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians and community health workers. Training will be most cost-effective if organised collaboratively by the health NGOs in selected camps along the border. However, this solution will require the Thai authorities to allow refugee health staff to travel for training from camp to camp. Alternative solutions, such as the recruitment of additional Thai and expatriate staff to work in the camp clinics and increased reliance on the referrals to Thai hospitals are underway as temporary response measures but are too cost-prohibitive to be sustainable. Thus increased efforts should be made to undertake comprehensive medical trainings for refugees in 2007 and 2008.

5.8.3 Another priority issue resulting from the prolonged nature of the conflict and life in camp is the significant negative psychological state of camp residents and an increase in the incidence of mental illnesses. Protracted confinement has led to serious social problems in the camps, including growing

alcohol/drug abuse, violence and crime. Health NGOs have sporadic and unfocused interventions addressing the psychosocial needs of the camp residents and more concretely the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric disorders. NGOs need more resources and capacity to address the increasing and serious mental health needs within each community, including community education; expanded psychosocial activities to prevent the onset of mental illnesses; early detection and management of mental illness; as well as substance addiction prevention education and community-based treatment of addictions. The emphasis should be placed on community-based psychosocial interventions to avoid the medicalisation of mental health in the camps.

5.8.4 Although available data indicates that the prevalence of HIV is lower in the camps than in the surrounding host communities, there is a need to strengthen prevention in populations at higher risk, especially males who are leaving the camps for extended periods of time. Although all health NGOs have some activities to address the prevention of HIV and the care for people living with HIV in the camps, a comprehensive approach needs to be developed in all camps to address the whole spectrum of HIV programming from primary prevention including behaviour change communication and reduction of stigma and discrimination to care, support and treatment for persons living with HIV and AIDS. This should include the



provision of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) when indicated. Thailand has recognized the importance of an inclusive approach to HIV; for the first time, refugees are mentioned as being one of the populations covered by the revised National HIV Strategic Plan 2007-2010 and the importance of an approach inclusive of refugees at national, provincial and district level has been highlighted in the plan. However, though the strategy supports an inclusive approach, this is yet to be operationalised. In particular, refugees are currently excluded from access to antiretroviral therapy though the various schemes funded by the government despite the fact that ARVs are readily and widely available to the host population.



5.8.5 Until the Thai government can access funds to include refugees in its National ARV program and cover the costs of ART, health NGOs need increased funding to cover the costs of care, support and treatment including ART. Further, there is a need to focus greater attention on the in-camp management of other chronic illnesses, such as hypertension and diabetes. Chronic illnesses increasingly require costly referrals to Thai Hospitals and are a growing cause of morbidity and mortality in the camps.

5.8.6 Health NGOs recognize that not enough effort has been put into programmes for youth and adolescents, many of whom have lived most

of their lives in the camps. This sub-population presents different health needs particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. More work in 2007 and 2008 will need to be dedicated to gaining support within the communities for youth and adolescent health programmes including physical activities.

5.9 Education

5.9.1 Nursery, primary and secondary education in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. Retaining qualified teachers in the camp schools has become a serious issue since refugee teachers are paid far less than refugees working in other sectors. The low stipends, difficult teaching conditions and increasing prospect of resettlement to third countries serve as disincentives. Increasing the stipend provided to refugee teachers is a clear priority.



5.9.2 According to a recent UNHCR survey of refugees, 65.9% of adult refugees with experience in the education sector have expressed an interest in resettlement, and 48.8% have been submitted for consideration to third countries. As of early 2007, some 11.2% of skilled education workers had already departed for resettlement. Training replacement teachers will be a priority and an increasing challenge. Ensuring succession planning, varied teacher training approaches and a continuation of education in the camps will require further funding input.

5.9.3 In 2007, there is a shortage of funds available for education services and activities. Education activities in the 7 Karen camps are under-funded, including support for school libraries, school supplies, nursery schools and special education. Construction and renovation of school buildings in 2007 is also under-funded. In the Karenni camps, there is a funding shortage for nursery education whilst funding needs for primary and secondary education are being addressed through private donors.



5.9.4 There is a widespread need for improved lighting for students to study in the evenings, preferably electric lighting. This might be provided through land power lines in accessible areas or generators maintained by the education agencies.

5.9.5 Currently refugees have little access to education after graduating from Grade 10 and there is a need for Post 10 education opportunities. There is a need to strengthen existing Post-10 programmes in the camps and to provide them with better teaching and learning materials.

A survey of higher education possibilities will also be conducted during 2007 to look at study options, obstacles to be overcome and to recommend a strategy. Currently there is no funding available for higher education but projects will be written when the results of the study are available.

5.9.6 Non Formal Education (NFE) aims to provide education outside of the formal school system for target groups that currently do not have access to education. English language learning centres were established in seven refugee camps in 2006 and non-formal learning survey carried out. A number of service gaps have been identified in the draft report and projects will be prepared to address funding gaps.

5.10 Livelihoods: Skills Training and Income-Generation



5.10.1 Several NGOs are involved in skills training but much of the camp population has no meaningful occupation or skill. During 2005/ 2006, reviews were carried out to identify the need and potential for additional training and some have been approved by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) for implementation in 2007. Relief substitution (refugees making relief items rather than having them purchased outside the camp) is being further explored but for effective

skills training it is important that refugees have an ongoing opportunity to use their skills after training.

5.10.2 Importantly, MOI regulations in 2006 relaxed previous constraints on income generation activities. For occupational training activities, such as in agriculture, livestock raising, weaving or cooking, after the trainees have acquired some skills, the activities should aim at practicing the skills to create work opportunities and income generation in the future. Once NGOs are able to develop pilot programmes and they receive approval by MOI the pilots will be implemented in the camps. One possibility would be to promote products similar to OTOP.

5.10.3 To support these policy developments, SPCP is also implementing a livelihood project in cooperation with the This project is building on existing NGO work and drawing on ILO technical expertise with the aim of producing a comprehensive strategy for facilitating refugee self-reliance while maximizing the benefits to Thai society. Two former ILO consultants are analyzing refugees' access to vocational training, income-generation and employment opportunities (Phase 1), and developing a livelihoods strategy with particular consideration to



opportunities for youth and women (Phase 2). Specific components of the strategy include: micro-enterprise development (MED); support to existing skills development programmes; agricultural activities inside and outside camps; research and application of appropriate technology; and the development of a waged employment service. Draft project descriptions for each of these components are included in the annex.

5.10.4 The project is informed by a Livelihoods Stakeholder Committee, comprising ILO, UNHCR and NGOs, and the consultative methodology of this project enhances cooperation between international and national NGOs, and with other UN partners. It will also serve to forge closer links with the RTG, including some

governmental departments not usually involved in refugee matters, and establish new links with Thai business leaders. UNHCR and CCSDPT acknowledge that progress is likely to be incremental, and initial efforts will focus on pilot projects to engage refugees in agricultural activities. Advocacy and multi-year funding are required to ensure that the programme can be implemented to the benefit of both refugees and hosting communities.

5.11 Support to Host Communities



Over the years, many NGOs have provided support to Thai villages around the refugee camps or made camp services available to them. They have also supported Thai authorities that provide security to the camps. Until now, this support has been ad hoc and for 2007 MOI has requested NGOs to submit activity plans.

5.12 Annex: Gaps and Responses

5.11.1 The Annex sets out details of projects identified to address these gaps, including budget estimates for 2007 and 2008. Projects have been prioritised where possible (level 1 being top priority). Detailed project proposals are appended where available.

This list is not exhaustive, but focuses on those gaps which require a programmatic response, and in respect of which additional funding is required. Project proposals will be added on an ongoing basis as various studies are completed including, in particular, livelihoods, higher education and non-formal education.

6. FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 2007/ 2008 Planned Expenditures

6.1.1 The 20 CCSDPT member agencies and UNHCR shared their current budgetary expectations for 2007/8 as input to this Comprehensive Plan as summarised in Table 1. In total CCSDPT/ UNHCR expect to raise and spend THB 2,082 million on services in 2007 (USD 59 million, EUR 45 million), plus an additional THB 237 million on resettlement processing (OPE and UNHCR, USD 7 million, EUR 5 million)

6.1.2 Although many agencies gave only rough budget estimates for 2008, the indication is that overall planned expenditures will be at a very similar level (THB 2,048 million, or 98% of 2007 levels). Most programmes will remain at about 2007 levels, exceptions being increases in the priority areas of education and skills training/ income generation.

6.1.3 In total, NGOs reported budgets of baht 43 million and Baht 50 million for support to host communities in 2007 and 2008 respectively. This does not include services in the camps which are also available to local communities such as health care and education.

6.1.4 Given the uncertainty about how departures for resettlement will be counter-balanced by births and new arrivals, all agencies were asked to assume that the refugee population will remain static in 2008. Any significant change in the refugee population will affect funding requirements.

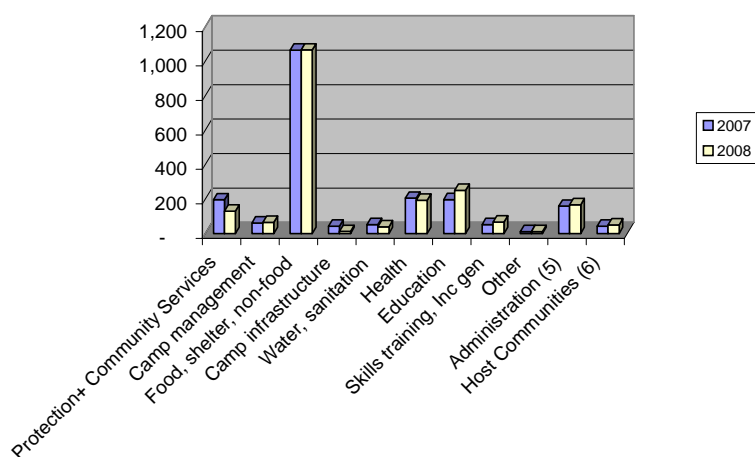
Table 1: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Budgets by Sector 2007 & 2008 (millions)

Sector	2007	%	2008	%	2007	2008	2007	2008
	THB	2007	THB	2007	USD	USD	EUR	EUR
Protection+ Community Services	196	9	130	66	6	4	4	3
Camp management	61	3	65	107	2	2	1	1
Food, shelter, non-food	1,064	51	1,065	100	30	30	23	23
Camp infrastructure	42	2	12	28	1	0	1	0
Water, sanitation	51	2	38	75	1	1	1	1
Health	205	10	193	94	6	6	4	4
Education	197	9	251	127	6	7	4	5
Skills training, Inc gen	52	3	67	128	1	2	1	1
Other	11	1	11	94	0	0	0	0
Administration (5)	159	8	167	105	5	5	3	4
Host Communities (6)	43	2	50	116	1	1	1	1
Total	2,082	100	2,048	98	59	59	45	45
Resettlement processing	237		185		7	5	5	4
Total Including Resettlement	2,319		1,863		66	64	50	49

Notes:

1. Based on questionnaire returns from all 20 CCSDPT Member Agencies and UNHCR
2. Where data was given in USD or EUR, exchange rates of THB 35 and 46 were used respectively
3. Some agencies did not separately identify administration costs and these are included in service sectors
4. Some agencies do not operate on calendar year basis. Financial year costs were allocated to calendar years
5. To ensure consistency, for 2008 all agencies were requested to assume that refugee numbers will remain unchanged
6. In addition to services provided direct to host communities, many local Thai villagers use health & education facilities in the camps

CCSDPT/ UNHCR Budgets by Sector 2007 & 2008 (baht million)



2007 CCSDPT/ UNHCR Budgets by Sector

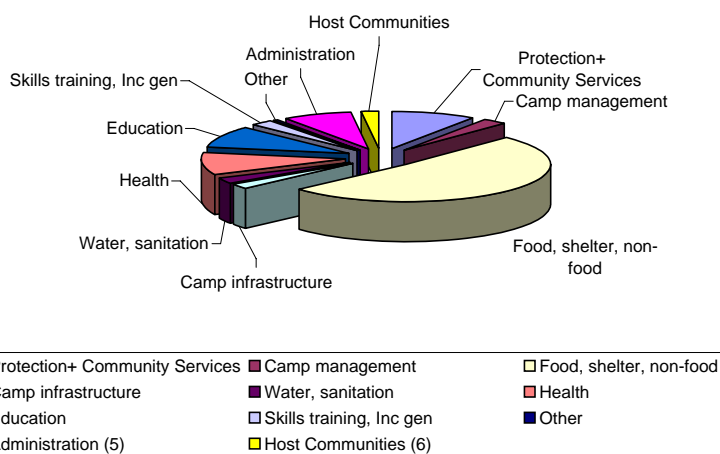
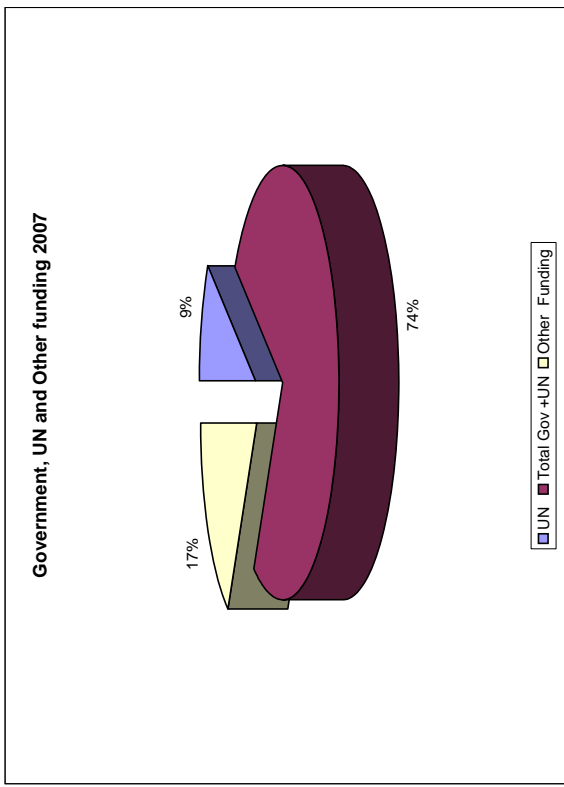
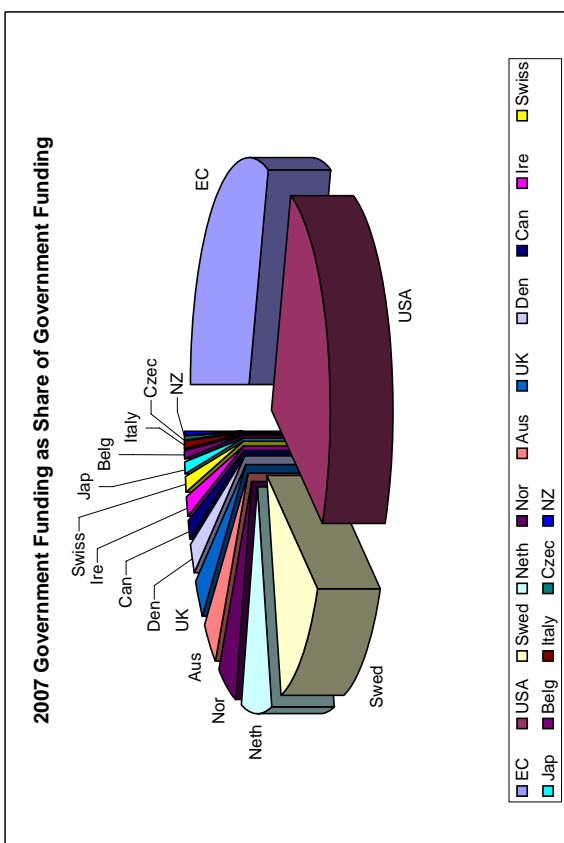


Table 2: Government, UN and Other Funding by Sector 2007

Sector	EC	USA	Swed	Neth	Nor	Aus	UK	Den	Can	Ire	Swiss	Jap	Belg	Italy	Czec	NZ	Total Gov	UN	Total Gov +UN	Other Funding	Grand Total
Protection+ Community Services	-	49	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	6	-	-	68	104	172	24	196
Camp management	14	-	10	4	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	44	-	44	17	61
Food, shelter, nonfood	260	212	169	62	60	39	40	27	18	18	11	-	9	-	6	4	936	-	936	128	1,064
Camp infrastructure	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	42	0	42
Water, sanitation	29	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	44	5	49	2	51
Health	110	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	4	187	18	205
Education	17	24	-	51	-	3	-	-	0	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	105	19	124	73	197
Skills training, Inc gen	14	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	32	20	52
Other	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	0	3	-	3	8	11
Administration	5	35	12	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	75	16	91	68	159
Host Communities	4	12	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	23	-	23	20	43
Total	454	424	192	125	74	59	47	31	22	21	17	12	9	6	6	4	1,502	202	1,704	377	2,081
% total 2007	22	20	9	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	72	10	82	18	100
Resettlement Processing	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	27	237	-	237
Total Including Resettlement	454	634	192	125	74	59	47	31	22	21	17	12	9	6	6	4	1,712	229	1,941	377	2,318
% Total 2007	20	27	8	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	74	10	84	16	100



6.1.5 These budgets do not address the gaps identified in Section 5 above and which are tabulated in the Annex. Expenditures in 2007/ 2008 will increase if Donors support these initiatives. In many cases projects have yet to be written and budgets determined, but those listed so far require funding as follows:

Funding gaps for 2007/8: Baht millions

Sector	2007	2008
Protection	12	23
Community Services	8	13
Camp Management	1	1
Food, Shelter and Non-food items		
Camp Infrastructure and Access Roads	59	26
Health	16	16
Education	20	21
Livelihoods and Income Generation	86	47
Total	201	147

These identified projects would require additional funding of around an additional 10% over current 2007 commitments and 7% over 2008 expectations.

6.2 Sources of Funding

6.2.1 Agencies for the first time were also asked to identify the Governmental sources of funding for 2007 and these are summarised in Table 2. Some 15 governments fund the refugee services in Thailand, plus the European Union. Bilateral government grants account for THB 1,502 or 72% of the total THB 2,082 million service expenditures. UNHCR expends an additional THB 187 million of its own funds and UNICEF supports the NGOs with THB 15 million, bringing the total contribution by Governments/ UN to THB 1,704 or 82% of all expenditures. The European Union (22%) and the United States (20%) are the largest sources of funding.

6.2.3 Resettlement processing (OPE and UNHCR) will account for another THB 237 million in 2007 supported by USA and UNHCR funds.

6.2.4 Some governments channel their resources to particular service sectors. Although there is awareness of what others are doing, all grants are negotiated bilaterally and there is no coordination mechanism or overall funding strategy shared by governments.

6.2.5 Whilst Governments/ UN provide the vast majority of funding for Burmese refugees in Thailand, Table 2 shows that a significant THB 377 million (18% of total funds) come from other sources. The survey did not attempt to identify these sources but these will include individual donations, NGO own fund-raising, churches, charities and businesses in the private sector.

7. THE CHALLENGE: TURNING POLICY INTO ACTION

7.1. The Challenge to CCSDPT/ UNHCR

7.1.1 During the last two years, the RTG has made a number of very important policy changes which open opportunities to address the negative impacts of protracted refugee confinement. In response, CCSDPT/ UNHCR have been considering how to turn these opportunities into specific projects and programmes. Progress so far has been slow, partly due to funding limitations and a shortage of technical expertise to design new initiatives. However, further specific RTG approvals will also be necessary before many of the proposed activities aimed at generally improving the protection and well being of refugees as well as bolstering primary state responsibility, can make any significant impact on camp life for the refugee camp population as a whole.

7.1.2 The challenge for CCSDPT/ UNHCR is to find the necessary technical resources to inform programme design, to articulate clear responses required from the RTG, and to work with the international community to ensure that the necessary financial resources are available. Ultimately, it would serve the interests and needs of both the host State and refugees, if the comprehensive plan could be utilised as a tool for translating untapped refugee skills and resources into productive components of the host economy. These are the issues addressed by this Comprehensive Plan.

7.2 The Challenge to Donors

7.2.1 Some Governmental Donors have been warning for some time that it will not be possible to go on increasing support for Burmese refugees in Thailand indefinitely. Some have even asked for evidence of an "exit strategy". The conflict situation in Burma, however, is beyond CCSDPT/ UNHCR's control and refugee support will be required until the root causes are satisfactorily addressed or durable solutions are identified. But the policy changes being developed with the RTG do provide an opportunity to reduce the cost of refugee support in the longer term. Resettlement to third countries offers the potential to reduce camp

populations, and efforts to provide refugees with better skills, education and livelihood possibilities will hopefully enable them to become more self-reliant. But all of this will take time. It is essential in the short term to ensure that current basic services are maintained, whilst at the same time additional resources are found to support the new initiatives.

Entering now the 24th year of this emergency, CCSDPT/ UNHCR is very aware of challenge this presents to the RTG and Donors' patience and resources but equally are committed to finding an exit strategy when circumstances permit. Defining the parameters of such a strategy and creating the environment in which to exercise it will require the sustained and coordinated efforts on behalf of all stakeholders.

7.2.2 The challenge to Donors is to respond to the Comprehensive Plan in a coordinated way. Although individual Donors may have clear objectives and priorities, the reality is that the response to date has largely been bilateral. A more formal, coordinated response could ensure fairer burden sharing as well as making sure all service sectors are supported. Hopefully, a longer term strategy and commitment can then emerge.

7.2.3 The burden on Governmental Donors could be mitigated to some extent by expanding support from the private sector. UNHCR has taken a lead on this by setting up the UNHCR Council of Business Leaders (COBL) and inviting them to Thailand in 2007. It is hoped that this visit and the development of strategies set out in this plan could lead to new relationships and opportunities.

7.3 The Challenge to the Royal Thai Government

7.3.1 Further to the broad policy changes already announced it is clear that a number of specific but challenging approvals are required before these can result in meaningful changes on the ground. Based on the gaps analysis and studies undertaken so far, CCSDPT/ UNHCR would request that RTG consider the following actions in order to facilitate programmatic responses:

To improve the protection environment:

Section 5.1 sets out a broad range of activities aimed at improving the overall protection environment. All of them are important and many of these are 'work in progress'. Key issues where specific action from the RTG would enable significant progress would include:

- Improve conduct of Or-Sors through an enhanced framework of duties and accountabilities, systematic and consistent enforcement of their relevant Code of Conduct, improved RTG supervision and support for Code of Conduct and protection training.
- Improve camp governance not least through fair administration of justice
- Allow safe-house facilities outside camps for extremely vulnerable individuals

To improve camp living conditions:

- Provide additional space for camps to meet minimum standards for housing and for education/ training/ recreational purposes
- Permit general use of lighting for educational and health purposes.
- Permit more permanent water and sanitation systems
- Ensure a standardised and cost-effective pricing structure for NGOs referring medical care of refugees to local Thai hospitals.

To improve education:

- Allow the provision of post-ten education services in the camps.
- Allow refugees to leave camps to attend post-10 education
- Allow systematic recognition and formal documentation of formal and non-formal education provided in the camps as well as "equivalence" examinations and similar recognition of pre-camp education.
- Allow the timely movement of health and education workers to travel between provinces, camps and local training centres.
- Allow internet access to the camps and surrounding communities

To improve livelihood opportunities:

- Provide or allow the purchase/ lease of land adjacent to the camps for agriculture and training for refugees and local communities.
- Allow access to adequate water resources or development of irrigation for agriculture.
- Allow entrepreneurs access and opportunity to invest in infrastructure/training in the camps, to operate small businesses and/or participate in local markets around the vicinity of the camps.
- Allow refugees to leave camps to attend technical training establishments.
- Allow Government trainers to facilitate and/or take the lead in running training courses in the camps.
- Explore possibilities for limited employment of refugees outside camps.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The 2007/8 Draft Comprehensive Plan is an update of the Plans developed in 2005 for 2006 which were the first attempts to address the protracted Myanmar (Burma) refugee situation in a more holistic manner. There has already been progress in several sectors and this is reflected in the revised plan. Individual sector responses are integrated into a common approach based on development-oriented humanitarian programming that will address short term problems and better prepare the communities for the long term future.

8.2 CCSDPT and UNHCR hope that this Draft Comprehensive Plan will provide a useful tool for the RTG to consider ongoing policy development for services to refugees from Myanmar (Burma) and for Donors to make informed decisions on the allocation of financial resources. Specific policy challenges have been identified for consideration by the RTG and the gaps set out in the Annex as an outcome of the SPCP process provide a more realistic assessment of needs than those presented in previous plans, providing Donors with more specific information required for funding consideration

8.3 This Plan is the result of a remarkable cooperation between CCSDPT member agencies and with UNHCR. For the first time it provides a clear picture of overall needs, trends, challenges and strategies. It will be reviewed on a regular basis, so that rolling plans can be developed responding to changing circumstances in the future.



ANNEX

Gaps in Protection and Refugee Services 2007 & 2008

This Annex is a summary of the programmatic responses identified by CCSDPT/ UNHCR to address the gaps in protection and services set out in Section 5. The matrix summarises all gaps identified where funding is required. Projects that have already been defined are appended including activities proposed, outcome envisaged and estimated budget. Projects addressing the remaining gaps will be added when the results of various studies and surveys become available and when implementing partners have been identified.

The identified responses are the result of the combination of two processes: the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan process initiated in 2005; and UNHCR Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) which was introduced to Thailand in August 2006. The former is a participatory process in which NGOs and UNHCR have used their combined experience to identify gaps, whilst the SPCP seeks to identify gaps in refugee protection capacity, and to facilitate the development, funding, and implementation of projects to fill those gaps. In Thailand the SPCP is supported by financial contributions from the governments of the United States and Australia.

Informed by the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process and existing NGO/ UNHCR documents, SPCP (Thailand) consulted with a wide range of governmental partners, refugee committees, CBOs, and NGOs, in camp and urban locations across Thailand to compile a package of projects for strengthening refugee protection. A report on protection gaps was published on the UNHCR website in November 2006 and SPCP documents were then used as input to the CCSDPT/UNHCR Comprehensive Plan process in 2007 assisting the prioritisation of specific gaps in each sector. A range of SPCP-related documents are publicly available on the UNHCR website: <http://www.unhcr.org/protect/43d644142.html>

A number of priority projects are already being implemented through the SPCP process:

- Issue of ID cards for 80,000 camp-based refugees, implemented by RTG from April 2007.
- Expansion of NGO activities to counter drug and alcohol abuse in the refugee camps.
- Projects for refugee women and girls aimed at improved SGBV prevention and response mechanisms; health education and access to reproductive health for children and adolescents; activities for children living in boarding-houses, and the empowerment of women through agricultural activities.

An important component of SPCP (Thailand) is the Livelihoods Project described in Section 5.10. Under SPCP, UNHCR is also partnering with the US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI) on a project to engage Thai civil society organisations in refugee protection, funded by the US Government.



CCSDPT-UNHCR 2007-2008 CP Annex

Sector	Priority Gaps	Actions Required	Priority Level	Agency	Funding Gap 2007 (baht)	Funding Gap 2008 (baht)	SPCP Proposal	Comments / Constraints
1. Protection	Overall protection environment	Improved supervision of RTG security forces in camp areas	1	RTG / UNHCR			No	MOI approval/assistance
		Sexual abuse and exploitation project	1	IRC	5.25	5.25	1	Project 2 years, 9 camps, including training & CoC for Or-Sors; Requires MOI approval
		Expanded protection training in all camps	1	UNHCR / IRC / PWG	0.4	0.4	2	
		Protect refugee health workers from coercion/threats	1	PWG / CBOs	?	?	No	
		Support camp security (materials and training)	2	UNHCR / IRC / ARC			No	
		Strengthen procedures to guarantee against refoulement	2	UNHCR			No	
		Assessment, strengthening of civil structures to ensure civilian nature of camps	2	PWG	?	?	No	
		Mapping/benchmarks on civilian nature of camps	2	PWG / CBOs	?	?	No	
		Trafficking education programme	2	PWG / UNHCR / CBOs				
		Increase mine risk education (MRE)	2	HI / UNHCR	Nil	?	No	
		Strengthen capacity of PABs	3	UNHCR			No	
		Additional staff for mapping/monitoring trafficking problem	3	PWG / UNHCR / CBOs				
		Ease restrictions on refugee movement	3	UNHCR / CCSDPT			No	
		Prevention of arbitrary arrest and detention	3	UNHCR / CCSDPT			No	
	Strengthen SGBV prevention and response	SGBV programmes for MRML, MLO	1	ARC	Nil	8.75	Work in progress	
		Greater psychological support to SGBV survivors	1	ARC, MI,	?	?	No	
		Support for women's leadership initiatives; training and support to CBOs	1	UNHCR, IRC, ARC, COERR, KWO, KnWO	0.5	2.8	No	
		SGBV Prevalence survey	2	IRC	1.1	Nil	3	Project for 2 camps
		Develop and circulate leaflet informing community on SGBV SOPs	2	UNHCR				
		Reduce SGBV caused by addiction through education and treatment	2	Ruamit	1	0.7	No	
		Community theatre group to combat SGBV stigma	2	IRC, UNHCR	1.7	?	No	
		Construct safe-house outside camp	3	UNHCR / IRC / ARC	?	?	No	MOI/RTG approval
	Child protection and juveniles	Improve conditions and monitoring of boarding houses	1	COERR / UNICEF	Nil	0.8	No	
		Explore possibilities of pairing Thai CP experts with CBOs	1	COERR / UNICEF	Nil	0.3	No	
		Develop systematic family tracing mechanism	1				No	
		Volunteer guardianship scheme	1	COERR / UNICEF		0.5	No	
		Strengthen capacity for BIDs (non-resettlement)	1	UNHCR / COERR		0.5	No	
		Increased activities for children	1	COERR / RTP		0.8	No	
		Research on child trafficking	1	PWG / UNHCR / CBOs				
		Formulation and implementation of Action Plan which include DDR process	1				No	Discussions due in May 2007
		Specific measures for ex-SPDC child soldiers	1	UNICEF / UNHCR / UNWG			No	Access to out of camp services
		Official birth registration system for refugees	1	UNHCR / UNICEF			No	Advocacy required
		Centre for children with behavioural problems	2	COERR / UNICEF	?	?	No	
	Administration of justice	Training programme on juvenile justice	1	IRC / UNHCR	Nil	1.75	No	
		Establish links with Thai groups working on juvenile justice	1	IRC / UNHCR	Nil	?	No	
		Information dissemination through radio communication	2	??			No	
		Promoting the rule of law in refugee camps	2	BLC	1.78	?	4	Project is for 2 (non-LAC) camps
	Sub Total				11.73	22.55		

2. Community Services	Disabled access	Needs assessment; technical designs	1	COERR / HI			No	
	Psychosocial support	Design and implement psychosocial support programmes	1	ARC, AMI, COERR	Nil	1.6	No	
	Addiction Services	Non-medical addiction treatment, community education, support and interventions	1	Ruamit	3.2	5	No	
		Addiction programme for Karenni camps	1	Ruamit	1.93	1.93	5	
		Training of new addiction workers	1	Ruamit	1.3	1.7	6	
	Day-care for mentally handicapped adults	Needs assessment; selection of implementing NGO	1	Health NGOs / CCSDPT	1.9	?	No	
	Youth and adolescents	Assess special needs; provide organised activities to reduce risk of youth being drawn to drug/alcohol use	1	All agencies	?	3	No	
Sub Total					8.33	13.23		
3. Camp Management	Training / capacity building	Needs assessment Recommend/ Initiate Programmes	1	ARC/ IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC	1	1	No	
	Material support	Needs assessment	1	IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC	?	?	No	
	Funding	Needs assessment	1	IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC	?	?	No	
Sub Total					1	1		
4. Food, Shelter, Non-food items	Housing environment	Allocate adequate space	N/A	All agencies	?	?	No	MOI/ RTG approval
	Water Containers	Annual distribution	N/A	Health agencies	?	?	No	
	Pandemic preparedness program AI	Development and implementation of preparedness plans in all camps		TBBC			No	
	Sub Total		N/A		?	?		
5. Camp Infrastructure	Hazard exposure	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	NGOs/UNHCR	19.4	8.47	No	
	Access to camps	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	NGOs/UNHCR	7.7	1.93	No	
	In-camp roads	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	NGOs/UNHCR	5.25	2.7	No	
	Water supply	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	Health Agencies /UNHCR	2.97	1.4	No	
	Waste water/sanitation	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	Health Agencies /UNHCR	8.58	6.62	No	
	Solid waste management	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	Health Agencies /CCSDPT/ UNHCR	8.58	2.7	No	
	Impact on environment	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	NGOs/UNHCR	3.85	1.3	No	
	Power / Communication	build, capacity building, annual maintenance,	N/A	NGOs/UNHCR	2.28	0.53	No	
	Strengthening water supply and environmental health projects	Strengthening water supply project	N/A	AMI, ARC, IRC, MI	?	?	No	
Strengthening environmental health project		N/A	ARC, COERR, IRC, MI	?	?	No		
Sub Total					58.61	25.65		
6. Health	Health Staff Recruitment & Training	Recruit new refugee health staff to replace staff being resettled	1	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI			No	MOI Camp passes for refugees to travel between the camps / National Thai hospital support
		Conduct trainings for medics, nurses, midwives, lab technicians and community health workers	1	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI	1.93	1.93	7	
	Comprehensive Psychological/Mental Health Programming	Clinical - Expand and strengthen mental health services	1	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI	?	?		
		Psychosocial - Improve measures to prevent mental health problems (recreation, IGAs, formal and non formal education)	1	AMI, ARC, IRC and MI	2.54	2.54	8	
		Raise awareness of psychiatric illnesses to reduce stigma	1	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI	0.61	0.61	9	
		Relapse prevention and income generation for addicts	1	Ruam Mit, DARE	1.72	1.3	10	
	Youth and Adolescent Health Projects	Develop adolescent- and youth-specific reproductive health programs	1	ARC, IRC	2.54	2.54	11	
		Strengthen health education programs	1	ARC, IRC				
		Publish health education magazines targeting adolescents and youth	1	AMI	0.95	0.95	12	
	HIV comprehensive programme including ART	Implement comprehensive programs in 9 camps	1	ARC, AMI, IRC, MI, UNHCR	3.75	4.75	No	Cost estimate does not include staff costs
		Provide anti-retroviral drugs to all patients requiring treatment	1	ARC, AMI, IRC, MI, UNHCR				
		Lobbying to Thai authorities for integration into RTG HIV/AIDS programme	1	UNHCR				
	Pandemic preparedness program AI	Development and implementation of preparedness plans in all camps	2	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI	?	?	No	
Health Information system programme	Consolidation and analysis of HIS border wide	2	CCSDPT	1.46	1.46	13		
Sub-total					15.5	16.08		

7. Education	Provision of Compensation for Refugee Teachers	The priority is to increase the stipends of refugee camp teachers.	1	ZOA, KED	5.4	6.5	14	A commitment to fund this for 3 years would be needed (Year 3: 7.7; Total: 19.5)	
	Support School Building Construction	Identify construction needs and suppliers, purchase and distribute materials, construct/renovate buildings (Tham Hin, Don Yang, Umpiem Zone B)	2	ZOA	N/A	3.4 (2-year total: 6.9)	15	MOI Approval	
	Provision of School Supplies	Identify, purchase and distribute teaching and learning materials in 3 camps.	2	ZOA	N/A	5.1	16		
	Materials for School Buildings	Rebuilt/renovate school buildings, chairs and blackboards in 56 schools (Mae La and Umpiem)	2	ICS-ASIA	1.6	1.6	17		
	Targeted education assistance	Nursery school support: materials and training (MRML)		2	KWO	Nil	1.31	18	Already funded for academic year May 07 - April 08
		Additional camp lighting to enable study at night		2	???	?	?	No	
		Provision of school uniforms		2	???			No	
	Expand School Libraries	Identify resource materials, purchase and distribute. Train teachers to use.	2	ZOA	5	?	19		
	Children with Special Needs	Strengthen programmes for children with special needs in 7 camps	2	WE / C, KWO	1.29	?	20		
Higher education consultant	Hire a consultant to review the lack of access to higher education, the impediments and suggested approaches and actions.	2	??	?	?	No	MOI, NSC and MOE need to approve plans;		
Limited access to Post-10 schools	Support Post-10 schools in the camps: curricula, resources and equipment	2	ZOA, KED, KnED	6.6	6.6	21			
Sub-total					19.79	21.11			
8. Livelihoods and Income-generation	Develop pilot IGAs and livelihood projects	Technical support to livelihoods programme	1	ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC, WEAVE	10.54	6.81	22	Three year project: (cost for year 3: 6.9)	
		Micro-enterprise development	1	ARC	22.24	18.97	23	Three year project (cost for year 3: 19.02)	
		Research and application of appropriate technology	1	ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC, WEAVE	22.9	8.58	24	Three year project (cost for year 3: 2.79)	
		Strengthen demand-driven skills development	1	ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC, WEAVE	28.34	11.15	25	Three year project (cost for year 3: 11.83)	
		Agricultural activities inside camps	1	ZOA, TBBC, TBD	Work in progress	Work in progress	26		
		Pilot agricultural sites for income generation beside refugee camps	1	ZOA, TBBC, TBD	Work in progress	Work in progress	27		
		Support self-reliance of disabled refugees	1	HI / UNHCR	Work in progress	Work in progress	28		
		Waged employment service	2	ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC, WEAVE	1.63	1.63	29	Three year project year 3: 1.63m Baht); MOI authorisation required	
Sub-total				85.65	47.14				
TOTAL				200.61	146.76				

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1. Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Project

Project Title	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Project
Agency	International Rescue Committee
Sector	Protection
Overall Objective	Provide training and raise awareness regarding abuse and exploitation among all concerned groups working in the camps
Project Location	All nine camps
Beneficiaries	Refugees from all nine camps, particularly vulnerable women and children, will benefit from strengthened mechanisms to respond to and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. Humanitarian organisations working in the camps, camp leadership, and Thai authorities will also benefit
Implementing Partner(s)	All agencies and CBOs working in nine refugee camps
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	300,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

On a global level, donors, governments, international organizations, NGOs, along with the general public, have been outraged by recent cases of refugees suffering abuse at the hands of humanitarian workers, and the lack of overall accountability on this issue within humanitarian agencies. There is growing acknowledgement that humanitarian workers sit in positions of power and authority; that exploitation and abuse of those that they serve constitute gross misconduct; and, that systems must be put in place to prevent incidents of exploitation and abuse and hold individuals accountable when such cases occur.

In Thailand, the refugee population has been in place for more than two decades, their vulnerabilities are well known, and the roles of humanitarian actors are well established. IRC, UNHCR and other Committee for Coordinating Services for Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) agencies have encountered victims and refugee community leaders stepping forward to report and seek redress for instances of abuse and exploitation, for example, incidents of non-consensual sexual activity between girls and Thai government security personnel. Victims and their communities are actively seeking ways to have these incidents of sexual abuse addressed, to hold individuals accountable, and to prevent future incidents.

However, Thailand's long-standing refugee regime is struggling to address issues surrounding abuse and exploitation of the refugee beneficiary community by humanitarian actors. This includes the full spectrum of the diverse humanitarian community in Thailand, from NGO workers to the Thai forces charged with maintaining security in the camps. IRC's Gender Based Violence (GBV) Program has recently been receiving numerous complaints from the refugee community regarding relationships among Thai Military Personnel (Or Sors) who provide security in camps and refugee women and youth. These relationships qualify as sexual abuse and exploitation, and are of serious concern to community members and humanitarian assistance programs.

The CCSDPT, particularly the Protection Working Group, is trying to address these issues but progress is slow and the vulnerabilities of the population are on the increase as the controls on the border tighten, food distribution and assistance become more stringent, human trafficking increases, and the introduction of resettlement possibilities creates new power differentials in the camps.

There exists an immediate need for the humanitarian community – INGOs, NGOs, UNHCR and Thai government representatives – to work collectively to raise awareness around the UN Secretary General's 2004 Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and to establish mechanisms consistent with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Protocols and Procedures in receiving and responding to allegations of exploitation and abuse¹.

Activities Proposed:

Globally, IRC has developed extensive expertise in the area of the prevention of exploitation and abuse. IRC is one of the leaders, along with UNHCR, CARE and FilmAid International, of a groundbreaking Refugee Abuse and Exploitation Project in Kenya. This project has brought together a consortium of humanitarian organizations who have agreed to and implemented eight protocols that all agencies employ when responding to and investigating allegations of exploitation and abuse. They have developed – with the participation of the refugee population – messages that inform the refugee community of their rights, including the standards of service they are entitled to receive from humanitarian workers, and how they can raise complaints when their rights are violated. These messages are delivered through the medium of video and have reached more than 89,000 refugees.

The Kenya model has been very successful; it is now being introduced to Liberia and IRC is leading the process to establish a contextually appropriate coalition/consortium effort there. IRC is well positioned to take the best practices and lessons from these two projects and adapt tools, resources and materials in order to build a similarly appropriate coalition in Thailand. This will entail working in collaboration with the CCSDPT agencies, UNHCR Thailand and Thai Authorities to adapt the model for the Thai refugee context.

IRC would be responsible for the hiring and management of project staff and providing technical expertise in SAE prevention and response. Staff will serve as a resource for CCSDPT and other humanitarian partner organizations. Staff responsibilities will include: establishing a coalition/working group of SAE focal points among partner organizations to structure and implement project priorities; developing messages and identify appropriate mediums to inform the beneficiary community of their rights; providing training on the Secretary General's Code of Conduct and the IASC's Protocols and Procedures; coordinating the work of the consortium of partner agencies with UNHCR; providing technical assistance to some of the smaller NGOs attempting to set some priorities such as the development of a code of conduct; and distributing tools and resources for all consortium members.

The specific activities to be undertaken are as follows:

- Establish a coalition of humanitarian agencies working on the Thailand/Burma Border, with designated focal points from each agency, to ensure a common approach and provide overall coordination and oversight on sexual exploitation and abuse prevention and response. This coalition will include UNHCR, CCSDPT agencies and, to the extent possible, Thai government representatives

¹ The IASC, which is comprised of members from the UN relief agencies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, has identified standards of behaviour applicable to the humanitarian community as well as 'Model Complaints and Investigation Procedures and Guidance Related to Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation'.

and local implementing partners. Over the course of the project, this coalition body will be responsible for promoting consistent standards and mechanisms to respond to and prevent SEA.

- Provide initial training to coalition agencies and other humanitarian partners to ensure they understand their obligations with regard to the UN Secretary General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and to outline the systems and strategies that need to be put in place to comply with the Bulletin's provisions.
- Work with the beneficiary community to develop messages that inform refugees of their rights, the standards of service they are entitled to receive from humanitarian workers, and how they can raise complaints with regard to incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Together with coalition partner focal points, provide culturally-sensitive training, sensitization and community information campaigns to beneficiaries and humanitarian agency staff.
- Work with coalition partners to identify and develop complaint mechanisms consistent with the IASC Protocols and Procedures in Responding to Exploitation and Abuse.
- Work with coalition partners to identify and develop investigation expertise and capacity consistent with the IASC Protocol and Procedures in Responding to Exploitation and Abuse. The 'Building Safer Organizations' project run by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) on investigating allegations of abuse and exploitation will provide the basis for this activity.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance to coalition organizations as they strengthen mechanisms to respond to and prevent exploitation and abuse within their own organizations.
- Disseminate project strategies, tools and lessons learned to other NGOs and organizations working on the Thai-Burma border.

It is envisaged that the project will take place over a three year period of time; funding is currently sought for the first two years of implementation. This will permit humanitarian organizations to introduce, develop and mainstream common tools and protocols in responding to exploitation and abuse. It will permit the beneficiaries to have a meaningful role in developing appropriate messages for the refugee community and provide adequate time to conduct training and receive feedback from the humanitarian and refugee communities.

Outcome Expected:

The expected outcomes are as follows:

- Increased capacity of partner organizations to quickly, effectively and humanely respond to cases of sexual exploitation and abuse;
- Increased awareness among refugees about their rights and entitlements;
- A zero tolerance policy towards exploitation and abuse; Ending the culture of impunity for abusers; and
- The mainstreaming of prevention strategies of sexual exploitation and abuse into all programmatic and operational sectors in the Thailand refugee program.

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

- one technical trainer/supervisor (expatriate) , two national SAE trainers
- one media specialist to develop culturally-appropriate SAE messages , translators
- development/adaptation and printing of educational materials and manual, training supplies
- Costs for meetings and trainings

The suggested costs for the first year are as follows:

Establish a coalition of humanitarian agencies working on the Thailand/Burma Border	\$8,000
Provide initial training to coalition agencies and other humanitarian partners on the UN Secretary General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and to outline the systems and strategies that need to be put in place to comply with the Bulletin's provisions.	\$8,000
Work with the beneficiary community to develop messages that inform refugees of their rights, the standards of service they are entitled to receive from humanitarian workers, and how they can raise complaints with regard to incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation.	\$27,000
Together with coalition partner focal points, provide culturally-sensitive training, sensitization and community information campaigns to beneficiaries and humanitarian agency staff.	\$54,000
Work with coalition partners to identify and develop complaint mechanisms consistent with the IASC Protocols and Procedures in Responding to Exploitation and Abuse.	\$8,000
Work with coalition partners to identify and develop investigation expertise and capacity consistent with the IASC Protocol and Procedures in Responding to Exploitation and Abuse. The 'Building Safer Organizations' project run by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) on investigating allegations of abuse and exploitation will provide the basis for this activity.	\$10,000
Provide ongoing technical assistance to coalition organizations as they strengthen mechanisms to respond to and prevent exploitation and abuse within their own organizations.	\$12,000
Disseminate project strategies, tools and lessons learned to other NGOs and organizations working on the Thai-Burma border.	\$23,000
TOTAL	\$150,000

Total cost for two years: **\$300,000 USD**

2. Expansion of Basic Protection Training

Project Title	Expansion of basic protection training
Agency	UNHCR
Sector	Protection
Overall Objective	To improve understanding of protection principles among camp actors, and strengthen the coordination of prevention and response mechanisms in the camp
Project Location	All nine camps
Beneficiaries	All camp-based refugees who will benefit from the increased awareness of protection principles and improved response mechanisms;
Implementing Partner(s)	CCSDPT Protection Working Group
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	22,900 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Refugees in Thailand face constant risks to their security from violence and exploitation. Dependent on subsistence-level humanitarian assistance refugees in camps lead lives of poverty, frustration and unrealized potential. It is an environment that is prone to violence and human rights abuses. Rape, domestic violence and summary arrest, detention and deportation are among the chronic problems experienced by camp based refugees. Instances of extrajudicial executions have also been reported, as have cases of individuals being forcibly taken across the border to Myanmar and detained or even executed as punishment for their conduct in the refugee camps.

Camp based refugees also risk arrest and detention if they leave the camps without authorisation, which many of them do due to economic need. If caught, they too are subject to arrest and deportation. This also applies to refugee children. Refugees in the camps report threats to their security and incidents of mistreatment or infractions at the hands of Thai authorities have been reported. In 2005 systematic police brutality of refugee women was reported in the Tak province where women refugees reported being robbed, detained and assaulted by police. Refugees are often reluctant to report incidence of abuse for fear of reprisals. Also collaboration between various different Thai authorities and military elements within the camps also acts as a disincentive to prosecution.

The CCSDPT/UNHCR Protection Working Group (PWG) has been working to address a range of protection concerns, including child protection, administration of justice issues and SGBV. However, although there are programs in place to address these specific protection concerns, they do not provide training on basic protection in comprehensive manner.

UNHCR carried out Basic Protection Training in 9 camps in 2006, including some protection training for Or-Sors. In addition, Basic Protection Training module and manual has been developed and translated into Karen and Burmese language. This training programme needs to be expanded. During this first phase of the training, huge needs on protection training was acknowledged toward various stakeholders and various refugee groups which could not have been covered in this first phase and it requires strategy to reach wider refugee population such as TOT or mainstreaming into existing training programmes. Previously the basic protection sessions were conducted over two days. Feedback from stakeholders, however, has recommended expanding the sessions to three days to allow more time for discussion of issues of specific relevance to each camp (e.g. the discussion of case studies).

Activities Proposed:

- PWG will prepare the strategy on how to disseminate this basic protection training module/manual such as through TOT, mainstreaming into other existing training or through other methodology, in consultation with provincial PWGs.
- According to the agreed strategy, basic protection training will be rolled out toward wider target groups in the camps.

Some of the areas to be covered will include: 'what is protection'; 'who is a refugee'; human rights and obligations of refugees in the camps; the different actors involved in providing protection; specific protection needs of certain groups; risks and prevention. The methodology of these training sessions will be varied: lecture-style as well as more participatory approaches. E.g. participants will be asked to identify the groups they perceive as having specific protection needs, to formulate prevention strategies that best respond to the situation in the camp, and to prepare action-plans in response to specific protection incidents as described in prepared case-studies.

Outcome Expected:

- Key actors including NGO, CBO staff and camp authority actors such as camp committee, section and zone leaders, judicial committee members, will acquire a more complete understanding of protection principles mechanisms and methods of cooperation. This understanding will enable camp-based actors to better plan prevention and response mechanisms, including measures for particularly vulnerable groups.
- The discussions of specific protection needs (part of the basic protection training), will also serve to identify the major concerns of camp residents. This will complement UNHCR's ongoing Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) initiative.

Suggested Costs:

Below estimated costs for expanded basic protection training in all nine camps, for one year

Printing costs for training manuals	110,000
Training materials	100,000
Lunch/snacks for training session participants	60,000
Travel and accommodation costs for facilitators	220,000
Total (for all nine camps, per year)	400,000

Total cost for **24 months**: 800, 000 THB (**22,900 USD**)

3. GBV Prevalence Survey

Project Title	GBV Prevalence Survey in Karenni Sites 1 and 2
Agency	International Rescue Committee
Sector	Protection – SGBV
Overall Objective	To better evaluate existing GBV programmes, identify gaps in service provision and inform programme planning and advocacy efforts
Project Location	Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin (Kerenni Sites 1 and 2)
Beneficiaries	Refugees vulnerable to gender-based violence in Sites 1 and 2
Implementing Partner(s)	Refugee organisations and CBOs based in Sites 1 and 2 will be involved in the survey activity
Project Duration	Four months
Project Cost	\$31,036 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a persistent and far too prevalent problem, especially within the camps. The forms are varied, but within the home domestic violence by husbands against their wives is the most common. Rape and attempted rape also factor disproportionately high in the incidences reported. Sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and trafficking also occur. It is believed that the actual number of cases of SGBV are considerably higher than the number officially reported and that, in fact, most incidents are unreported. There are a number of reasons for this including refugees reluctance out of shame, fear of exposing themselves and/or of retribution.

Given the secretive nature of GBV, it has been difficult to pinpoint the extent to which GBV permeates camp life. Therefore, GBV programs typically suffer from a dearth of reliable baseline information with which to measure programmatic impact. In recent months, as awareness about GBV has increased, so has a call for better understanding of the problem increased from the camp population.

Activities Proposed:

- IRC will conduct a prevalence survey that will allow the already-established GBV programs in the camps to better identify the nature and scope of GBV, using the most appropriate and up-to-date research and statistical methodologies.
- This survey will allow the GBV program to obtain representative data to determine the extent of GBV prevalence in the camps that can be compared with data collected in other refugee settings and used for program planning and advocacy purposes. The nature of the topic demands that special emphasis be placed on issues of safety and confidentiality. Moreover, the target camps contain a complex mix of ethnic groups, traditional practices and language, which demands that careful attention be paid to survey methodologies.
- To this end, the GBV program plans to collaborate with expert researchers from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Atlanta to provide technical assistance in conducting this survey, as well as hire a consultant with specific GBV-related research experience to oversee the survey process.

Outcome Expected:

- The findings of the survey will allow IRC's GBV program to more accurately measure the impact of project interventions and identify gaps in service provision. Survey analysis will better inform GBV program planning and will enable the present GBV program to develop, improve and expand its interventions.
- The findings will also better inform GBV advocacy efforts to camp leadership, Thai authorities and other stakeholders to obtain their support in addressing GBV problems in the camps.
- If applicable, IRC plans to publish the findings of the survey as well as share the results with other CCSDPT agencies. This will enable other GBV programs in refugee camp settings to benefit from the research in planning their interventions.

Possible Indicator:

A completed prevalence survey providing information about the scale of gender based violence against women and girls of child bearing age in the camp.

Suggested Costs:

The prevalence survey is estimated to take four months to complete. This includes survey development and translation, survey team recruitment and training, actual survey interviews, data entry and analysis, and report writing. The following budget costs do not include expenses provided by IRC- such as transportation, drivers, training and support staff, survey assistance, facilities, office use and supplies, etc. Figures are in US dollars.

Prevalence Survey Estimated Budget	Amount
Expert consultant- survey development & supervision, data analysis, report writing	\$20,000
International and local travel	\$3,980
Survey team- interviewers, locators, data entry clerk, translators	\$2,260
Training and survey costs- food, supplies and materials, photocopies	\$1,975
10% contingency costs	\$2,821
Subtotal	\$31,036

Total cost for 4 months: 31,036 USD

4. Promoting the Rule of Law in Refugee Camps

Project Title	Promoting the rule of law in refugee camps
Agency	Burma Lawyers' Council
Sector	Protection - Administration of Justice
Overall Objective	Provide a forum to train refugees about the rule of law, and establish accountable protocols to ensure the administration of justice in the camps
Project Location	Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, Tak province
Beneficiaries	General refugee population in the two camps; Camp Committee and camp administration, CBOs (KYO, KWO, KSNG)
Implementing Partner(s)	TBD
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	51,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Refugees in the camps do not have access to effective remedies in the law, due in part to the influence of camp justice mechanisms which are resorted to more frequently than Thai ones.

Most disputes, criminal and otherwise, are dealt with by refugee led alternative resolution mechanisms. The procedures, penalties and remedies that are applied by these systems are often not in accordance with either Thai law or international human rights standards. They also tend to be politicized, since they are administered by camp committees and linked directly with the ethnic military and political groups that exercise social and political control over the camps. Crimes against less powerful groups often go unaddressed, victims of crimes often do not report them for fear of threats to their security if they do and perpetrators belonging to the group administering the camps frequently go unpunished.

Within this context, the Burmese Lawyers' Council has identified three specific problems which which have contributed to the inadequate legal environment within the camps: a) the lack of legal knowledge and legal skills of camp residents; b) the need for residents to be supported with information and resources in their efforts to draft effective and fair written laws for the camps, and c) the lack of opportunity for camp residents and authorities to conduct and receive informed analyses of the failings and structural procedural weaknesses, as well as the strengths of the camp judicial system.

Activities Proposed:

This project will consist of five complementary activities, as follows:

1- In Camp Workshops

BLC will develop and coordinate with Camp Administration officials the dissemination of all relevant information regarding camp judicial protocols that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Thai Authorities. This involves establishing in-camp workshops which raise the awareness of the general refugee population as to their legal rights, the legal mechanisms available to them and the penalties for not adhering to camp laws and regulations.

2- Internship Programs

Development of an internship programs targeted at youth groups from community based organizations such as the Karen Youth Organization, Karen Women's Organization, Karen Student Network and Democratic Muslim Youth Association of Burma.

This internship program is a more intensive training forum where twenty young people are trained for a period of three months on a range of topics including: constitutions, rule of law, fair trails, civil society, institution building, independence of the judiciary, democracy, federalism and electoral systems. Interns will be required to develop general organization, research and training skills so that upon completion they should be competent to organize and deliver training on a range of topics within their own organizations. It is envisaged that this program will run for three months with two programs being completed each year.

3- Train the Trainers Program

A program whereby former students of BLC's internship program undergo an intensive one month teaching program (twice a year), which focuses their energies on a range of legal and regulatory principles. Additionally groups will be trained in techniques of effectively observing and recording trials and providing a blueprint on analyzing trial procedures and ways to improve this process. It is envisaged that this group will then work closely with current and future camp administrations to pass on their expertise. At least one third of all trainees will be female.

4-Observation Sessions

Trained observers will attend camp courts in order to observe and record aspects of the trials with the purpose of identifying problematic issues in court procedure and make recommendations on areas of improvement in order to establish fairer, more consistent and systematic trials.

5- Support and Consultative Process

The project will establish a consultative process whereby new laws can be discussed, evaluated, and amended by all camp residents.

This will involve the preparation of a draft discussion paper by the BLC in which key issues and debates are set out regarding a particular area of the law, to be circulated to a wide range of interested camp residents. A finalized proposed draft will be prepared by BLC lawyers in clear language for submission to the Camp Committee.

Outcome Expected:

The project will result in the implementation of training and education programmes that address the specific needs of camp residents in terms of the administration of justice.

The project will build the capacity of camp residents to improve their own administrative and legal environment. It is envisaged that this will result in an environment that adheres more closely to the fundamentals of the rule of law.

Suggested Costs:*Nu Po Camp*

Training team in Nu Po camp:	55,200 THB
Weekly legal awareness workshops in Nu Po:	165,600 THB
One month intensive training in Nu Po x 2:	130,700 THB
Three month internship program in Nu Po:	147,500 THB
Consultative process (5 meetings):	35,500 THB
Observation and analysis of trials:	22,200 THB
Training Centre in Nu Po camp:	142,900 THB

Total Nu Po camp: 699,600 THB

Umpiem Mai camp

One month capacity building for former trainees:	29,400 THB
Training team, training centre in Umpiem:	150,400 THB
Legal awareness-raising workshops:	62,100 THB

Total Umpiem camp: 241,900 THB

Administration costs

Project and support staff, equipment, transport: 869,000 THB

Total (for 12 months): 1,810,500 THB (51,000 USD)

5. Addiction Programme for Karenni Camps

Project Title	Addiction Programme for Karenni camps
Agency	Ruammit Foundation
Sector	Health;
Overall Objective	Improve the capacity of DARE to meet the addiction demands in the Karenni refugee camps in Mae Hong Son province
Project Location	Karenni Camps 1 & 2 (Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin)
Beneficiaries	Recovering addicts and their families in 2 Karenni camps; DARE Network team who will benefit from training
Implementing Partner(s)	DARE
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	110,400 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

The influence of alcohol in incidence of domestic violence, and of violence in general, has been highlighted by all stakeholders. Refugee children themselves have reported their fear of physical abuse, especially from drunken men. The levels of addiction in the Thai/Burma border refugee camps are anywhere from 30-80% of families affected by substance abuse. Due to the closed nature of the camps and the limited access to employment and higher education, refugee adolescents are often drawn to alcohol and drugs. This can create protection risks for the general community as well as the adolescents themselves. Training, organized activities and psycho-social support are needed to reduce the incidence of substance abuse.

Dare Network currently delivers addiction prevention education, non-medical culturally appropriate treatment, relapse prevention and family programming in the refugee camps on the border. DARE currently operates a DARE Team in Karenni Camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi). In order to improve treatment and community addiction prevention and treatment and to coordinate HIV/AIDS and SGBV activities, DARE needs increased funding for this camp. Also, DARE wishes to build on its Karenni work by training workers, developing community participation and developing a treatment program for Karenni Camp 1 (Ban Mae Surin)

Activities Proposed:

In Karenni camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi)

- DARE and CBOs work together to pressure Camp leadership to create substance abuse policy
- 20% improvement in relapse rate
- DARE workers meet targets and include youth and women clients
- DARE Team coordinates with camp HIV and SGBV teams to provide "World" Days and education to youth teams in camp 1

In Karenni camp 2 (Ban Mae Surin)

- Train 6 workers for KC2
- Build DARE Addiction Centre in KC2
- Organize Community Team and coordinate with camp committee and local CBOs, Deliver 2- 3 month cycles of treatment
- Implementation of special activities for SGBV, HIV & Anti-violence aimed at youth & children and general public

Outcome Expected:

In Karenni camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi)

- Camp Committee develops Substance Abuse policies and report reduction of addiction, HIV and SGBV incidents in KC1
- DARE programs are monitored more closely, DARE camp staff feel more supported by more frequent DARE staff visits
- DARE Core staff increase their capacity to run the program, DARE staff would have higher levels of safety in their work
- Increased capacity of KC1 DARE Workers to coordinate with community organizations
- Improved treatment due to sufficient resources, 30 clients treated per year in 3 – 3 month cycles
- Implementation of special activities for SGBV, HIV & Anti-violence aimed at youth & children and general public

In Karenni camp 2 (Ban Mae Surin)

- Trainees complete DARE addiction worker training in Mae La Training House
- DARE Centre is built in KC2 with cooperation of camp leadership and Thai authorities
- DARE Workers meet targets of treatment
- DARE Team coordinates with camp HIV and SGBV teams to provide "World" Days and education to youth teams in camp 1

Suggested Costs:

Human Resources	530,400
Training Costs	180,500
Treatment Costs	725,000
DARE for All / SGBV / HIV costs	180,800
Travel Costs	36,600
Transportation Costs	117,000
Direct Project Costs	162,000
Total for 12 months	1,932,300

Total Cost for 24 months: 3,864,600 THB (110,400 USD)

6. Training of New Addiction Workers

Project Title	Training of new DARE workers
Agency	Ruammit Foundation
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	Improve the capacity of DARE to meet the addiction demands in the refugee camps
Project Location	Training based in Mae La camp
Beneficiaries	Recovering addicts and their families in 6 camps; DARE Network team
Implementing Partner(s)	DARE
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	83,700 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

The influence of alcohol in incidence of domestic violence, and of violence in general, has been highlighted by all stakeholders. Refugee children themselves have reported their fear of physical abuse, especially from drunken men. The levels of addiction in the Thai/Burma border refugee camps are anywhere from 30-80% of families affected by substance abuse

Due to the closed nature of the camps and the limited access to employment and higher education, refugee adolescents are often drawn to alcohol and drugs. This can create protection risks for the general community as well as the adolescents themselves. Training, organized activities and psycho-social support are needed to reduce the incidence of substance abuse.

Dare Network currently delivers addiction prevention education, non-medical culturally appropriate treatment, relapse prevention and family programming in the refugee camps on the border. Due to resettlement from the camps to 3rd countries there has been attrition in the camp staff of DARE Network. DARE needs to improve its capacity to respond to the high level of addiction needs by increasing its camp-based staff and support staff

Activities Proposed:

This project involves the training of 40 new DARE workers over a 2 year period. Training will be carried out at the new DARE training centre in ML, over a period of 6-7 months.

The 40 new workers will then be able to integrate into DARE teams based in 6 different camps: for DARE workers based in 6 camps: Ban Mai Nai Soi (Karenni Site 1), Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Poe.

The project will also provide for the training of 2 new DARE Addiction trainers. Also, current DARE workers will have the opportunity to attend the sessions and update their training

Outcome Expected:

40 new addiction workers will integrate into DARE teams in their respective communities. This will enable an increase in the number of addicts which DARE can treat in each camp, and the community education activities DARE can undertake. In this way, the work of strengthened DARE teams will contribute to a reduction in family violence due to decrease in alcohol and drug abuse.

Also, as a result of strengthened DARE teams, communities in these camps are expected to demonstrate increased knowledge of substance abuse and participate in DARE community activities. In addition, because training is now consolidated, DARE camp staff and core staff will have more time to focus on other DARE activities.

Suggested Costs:

Year 1

Human Resources:	479,700 THB
Training materials and equipment:	578,800 THB
Transportation:	137,000 THB
Travel and accommodation:	36,000 THB
Administration:	74,000 THB

Total Year 1: 1,305,500 THB

Year 2

Human Resources:	839,700 THB
Training materials and equipment:	578,800 THB
Transportation:	137,000 THB
Travel and accommodation:	36,000 THB
Administration:	74,000 THB

Total Year 2: 1,665,500 THB

Total for 2 years: 2,971,000 THB (83,700 USD)

7. Border-wide Training of Medics

Project Title	Border-wide training of new medics
Agency	International Rescue Committee
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	Respond to the loss of trained medical staff by training new medics in a cost effective and standardised manner
Project Location	All nine camps
Beneficiaries	All camp based refugees, and medics who will receive the training; Local Thai villagers who use camp health services
Implementing Partner(s)	IRC will coordinate this project through CCSDPT, to involve all interested health agencies; All relevant camp-based health CBOs will be involved
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	110,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Refugee camps have experienced difficulty in retaining trained refugee health workers as they often register and are accepted for third country resettlement. While health services are available outside the camp for treatments unavailable within, health NGOs are reluctant to refer patients outside camp, knowing that the demand out-strips their ability to provide the funds needed to access such services.

Thai villagers often come to the refugee camps for medical treatment – health agencies estimate that this accounts for approximately 10% of their workload inside the camps. Both refugee communities and health agencies are in favour of this practice, as they feel it facilitates relationships with the host communities

All health organizations working on the Thai/Burma border have been or will be affected by the loss of trained medical staff due to resettlement to third countries. The CCSDPT health sub-committee has discussed the need for training of new medics and each health agency is in the process of making contingency plans.

In an effort to make this endeavour cost effective and efficient and to standardize training packaged, IRC proposes to organize a border-wide training initiative.

Activities Proposed:

Through this project, the IRC will assist the CCSDPT health sub-committee to produce a single new medic training manual (with contents, checklists etc) through compilation of existing materials and necessary revisions or additions. Activities will include the hiring of one health trainer to produce the manual and solicit feedback from all agencies. This person will organize training sites and schedules, develop training tools, as well as deliver the actual training – to which each health NGO can send a certain number of staff. The training will comprise a combination of classroom and practical on-the-job training.

In addition, the training manual chapters will be distributed to all health NGOs for their own use in refresher training at their respective camps. The health trainer will also visit each new medic after the training to provide on the job follow-up and mentoring.

Outcome Expected:

Through the project, approximately 30 new, well-qualified medics will be trained and equipped to provide essential healthcare in the nine refugee camps. Standardized, cost-effective, border-wide training will additionally reduce the financial burden of replacing resettled medics and contribute to better overall health programs in all nine camps.

The capacity of refugees will therefore be strengthened to address the health needs of their own communities. As a result the general community will receive a sustained level of health care service provision.

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

1. One technical health trainer
2. Translators
3. Development and printing of health training manual
4. Training supplies
5. Travel, food and/or per diem costs for participants

The cost of the project for two years would be approximately: **110,000USD**

8. Strengthening Mental Health Intervention

Project Title	Strengthening mental health intervention: integrated psychosocial and clinical approach
Agency	American Refugee Committee
Sector	Health; Community Services
Overall Objective	To improve the emotional well-being of refugees in three camps
Project Location	Umpiem Mai; Nu Po, and Ban Don Yang
Beneficiaries	Refugees suffering from mental health problems and their families in three camps who will benefit from improved mental health services; Refugee community-based organisations whose skills will be upgraded; Refugee health workers whose managements skills will be enhanced
Implementing Partner(s)	Camp committees, school staff, religious leaders, traditional healers, KWO, and KYO.
Project Duration	1 year
Project Cost	72,500 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

The protracted nature of the camp situation in Thailand has resulted in an increase in mental illnesses. Mental health treatment, however, is insufficient, and the lack of psychiatric care and facilities in the camps is an ongoing problem border-wide. Not only do persons in need of psychiatric treatment go without it, but they are often viewed by their community as security risks, and many have been detained rather than referred to medical care. The care that is available, however, is insufficient to appropriately address psychiatric problems, health NGOs generally having neither the resources nor capacity to deal with problems of this nature.

To identify specific gaps in this area, ARC conducted a psychosocial need assessment for the refugees of Ban Don Yang, Umpiem, and Nu Po camps. This 2004 study revealed significant levels of situational depression, anxiety and psychosomatic disorders, and alcohol abuse. A few cases of major psychosis conditions which were observed warrant improved clinical management.

The greatest obstacle to the overall improved emotional well-being of the refugees was found to be the absence of sufficient opportunity for gainful employment. Crowdedness, limitations of movement, restrictions, and the tendency to create increased dependency over time were observed to be a major contributor to general emotional difficulties in camp structure. These were the important variables identified relevant to main findings of depression, stress and anxiety, alcohol abuse, and violence.

Since this study was conducted, no targeted psychosocial or clinical initiative has been taken to address the identified mental health needs of camp dwellers.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

Psychosocial initiatives

- a) Upgrade the skills of refugee caregivers in effectively responding to improve overall coping, resiliency, and other self-care psychosocial capabilities of refugees.
- b) Train paraprofessional community caregivers to provide and coordinate psychosocial services to meet emotional needs of refugees.
- c) Organize and coordinate activities with CBOs and NGOs. These include facilitating and encouraging the establishment, maintenance, and improvement of key preventive psychosocial structures (e.g. educational, recreational, religious, occupational training, income generation, education, and skill development). It would also include orienting camp groups and other interested parties to the benefits of psychosocial services.
- d) Consult with and encourage refugee self-care groups (e.g. Karen Women's Organisation, Karen Youth Organisation).
- e) Encourage religious organizations like Buddhist temples, Christian churches, and Moslem mosques to provide individual/group care and emotional/spiritual healing for the community.
- f) Coordinate assistance with organizations related to psychosocial services, e.g. GBV, social services, etc.
- g) Coordinate with AMI in Umpiem and Nu Po on psychosocial programs. (AMI is responsible for and focuses on clinical treatment; ARC coordinates only the psychosocial services in the community, not in AMI clinics.)

Clinical initiatives (in Ban Don Yang camp):

- a) Enhance management skills of medics by following a WHO mental health education package: 'Diagnosis and Management of Common Mental Health Disorders in Primary Health Care'.
- b) Revise the list of existing psychotropic drugs used at the clinic.
- c) Liaise with the mental health services accessible in Thailand. Identify what cases will require professional mental health intervention and what interventions are available.

This project will coordinate with camp committees, school staff, religious leaders, traditional healers, KWO, and KYO. Besides, this project will work closely with AMI, Right to Play, and other NGO's that want to be involved.

Outcome Expected:

As a result of this project, individual, family, group, and community emotional well-being will be improved and maintained in Ban Don Yang, Umpiem and Nu Po camps. Approximately, 50% of the camp population suffers from anxiety or depression. This project may contribute to support for many of these people. The prevention aspect of the project will reach a large portion of the camp.

This project is more of an attempt to explore ways to improve coordination of psychosocial services, not to provide services directly. Thus, it is more of a matter of improvement in coordination.

ARC's role in this is primarily to improve coordination of existing services. The focus is not the provision of direct services; it is prevention. This is especially true in Umpiem and Nu Po, where ARC does not provide treatment or clinical services. The focus is not the creation of more services; it is the better coordination of existing services. If prevention is successful, then problems that manifest will be reduced. Thus, quantifiable indicators are not possible. It is not possible to quantify something that does not manifest. This is the same dilemma in trying to measure the impact of any prevention program.

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

- Salary of psychosocial services coordinator (i.e. a professional social worker) - 1,500 THB per month
- Salary of 9 refugee staff (2 caregivers and 1 interpreter/translator per camp) -1,500 THB per person per month
- Cost of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials – 2,000 THB per month per camp;
- 1 notebook computer per camp – 60,000 THB per camp.

Monthly total:

- Coordinator: 105,000 THB
- Umpiem: 6,500
- Nu Po: 6,500
- Don Yang, 6,500

Yearly total:

- Coordinator: 1,260,000 THB
- Computers: 180,000
- Umpiem: 78,000
- Nu Po: 78,000
- Don Yang, 78,000

Total Cost: **72,500 USD** for 12 months

9. Awareness Raising on Mental Health Disorders

Project Title	Awareness raising on common mental disorders and care available among refugee population
Agency	Aide Médicale Internationale
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	Increase the referral of the adult population living in camps to mental health care services through a better understanding of common mental disorders
Project Location	Three camps of Tak province (Mae La, Umpiem and Nu Po) where mental health care services are implemented
Beneficiaries	Adults suffering from mental disorder and their relatives
Implementing Partner(s)	Aide Médicale Internationale
Project Duration	5 months
Project Cost	17,590 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

The need to organise psychosocial activities and mental health care for displaced populations living in camps has been defined as a priority for NGO working in the health sector and UNHCR in 2006 (high prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders; violence problems increasing...). But stigma as well as fatalism and cultural beliefs regarding mental disorders make the referral and follow up of patients difficult to happen.

Several studies conducted in 2006 showed a high prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders (around 50% of interviewed adult population according to AMI own survey²), most of them coming from adjustment difficulties and grieves; cultural resources and traditional cares can't support all people suffering. Somatization as well as violent acting outs are two common ways in which people collapse psychologically, and which in turn reinforce health and social problems. That is why mental health care and psychosocial programs need to be implemented.

Major difficulties faced in providing mental health care to people in need come from stigma attached to mental disorders: patients feel ashamed to participate to activities and deny their sufferings, which lead to violent collapses. Traditional care can relieve some symptoms (eat and sleep disorders) but can not adequately support people in psychological and emotional distress. As people don't know there are other types of care available, they feel that things can't change and get exhausted in fighting against their symptoms.

For two years, AMI has been implementing a mental health programme in the three camps of Tak province. This programme is now being re-oriented in light of findings and recommendations from the 2006 AMI survey of psychological needs in the camps.

Activities Proposed:

- 1) Awareness campaign through posters deposit

Posters deposit in public places can help in fighting against stigma, give hope to people suffering and increase self-referral to supportive activities available.

Three sessions with different posters are planned: the first one to destigmatize common mental disorders (anxiety and depression) in explaining their high prevalence among the population, the second one to explain their curability through activities available in camp, the third one to encourage solidarity towards people suffering. These sessions will happen every 2 months and one each will be followed by one week awareness activities related to the main message.

- 2) 3 weeks activities in each camp (1 week following each poster deposit session)

In order to illustrate and promote the main messages of the awareness campaign, AMI will organize participative and creative workshops (theatre, painting, dance, sculpture...) during a full week in different areas of the camps three times during the 5 months project.

For example, people will have the opportunity to practice some of the supportive activities like yoga or art-therapy; group works will strengthen hope and solidarity among the community and emphasize participation in improving the living conditions. One of the goals is the communitarian creation of special places / works of art in the streets and public places to make it more sustainable.

AMI will try to link one week with the mental health Day (3rd of October)

This AMI project will not include any of the regular health education activities, psychological support or community based participation initiatives which are to be the focus of the ARC project to strengthen mental health intervention in three camps (see project no.3, above). As such the AMI and ARC projects will be complementary, rather than duplicative.

Outcome Expected:

As a result of these activities, the adult population in camps will get another point of view on mental disorders and become aware that care is possible. Referral to supportive activities should improve.

Beneficiaries:

Total catchment population: 48,000 people

- Mae La camp: 28,000
- Umpiem Mai camp: 11,000
- Nu Po camp: 9,000

² Aide Medicale Internationale, *Major psychological needs among populations living in Thai-Burmese border temporary shelters, Tak Province; Thailand 2006;*

Beneficiaries will be 50% of this number – 24,000 individuals

Indicators:

- 50 % of the 15-60 years old population have seen at least one of the 3 messages on the posters
- 20 % of the population have identified, understood, at least one message and can remember it
- 5 session per week in each camp 3 times = 45 sessions
- 10% of the catchments population attend the sessions (4800 people)
- 1600 poster distributed 3 times with 3 messages

(Measure of the indicators through KAP survey)

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

Posters (Focus group, design)	640
Equipment	6,313
Camp staff	2,045
National staff	3,652
Office supplies	3,788
Administrative costs	1,152
Total	17,590

Total cost (for 5 months): 17,590 USD

10. Income Generation and Relapse Prevention

Project Title	Relapse Prevention and Income generation for refugees
Agency	Ruammit Foundation
Sector	Health; Income-generation
Overall Objective	To prevent relapse in recovering refugee addicts and to improve the quality of life of their families
Project Location	6 camps: Ban Mai Nai Soi (Kerenni Site 1), Mae Ra Maluang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Poe
Beneficiaries	Recovering addicts and their families; DARE workers
Implementing Partner(s)	DARE
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	86,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

The influence of alcohol in incidence of domestic violence, and of violence in general, has been highlighted by all stakeholders. Refugee children themselves have reported their fear of physical abuse, especially from drunken men.

Due to the closed nature of the camps and the absence of further education, refugee adolescents are often drawn to alcohol and drugs. This can create protection risks for the general community as well as the adolescents themselves. Training, organized activities and psycho-social support are needed to reduce the incidence of substance abuse. While there are some projects aimed at this vulnerable group, their coverage needs to be strengthened.

Activities Proposed:

- Dare Network currently delivers addiction prevention education, non-medical culturally appropriate treatment, relapse prevention and family programming in the refugee camps on the border.
- Relapse Prevention is vital to the success of the recovering addict. By redirecting the recovering addicts into new beneficial activities that reduce poverty and that engage their families, income generation serves a dual purpose. These activities can take place in the camps where DARE Network treats alcoholics and drug addicts, namely Karenni Camp 1, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Poe Camps

Specific activities involved in this project will include:

- DARE Workers, recovering addicts and their families will be trained to create business and marketing plans for income generation according to DARE Income generation training manual.
- Income generation activities will be identified through the educational process according to the findings in each community. Vocational training will be undertaken in coordination with NGO VT programs if necessary.
- Recovering addicts and families will then engage in income generation according to their plans, supported by their community DARE Team

Outcome Expected:

80 % of recovering participants in the income generation project do not relapse.

A reduction in domestic violence is anticipated, due to family cooperation and increased income from program and sobriety of addicts among participants

Thirdly, addicts are expected to demonstrate improved self-esteem from success of their work. Finally, DARE Teams benefit from program by income sharing, creating a small level of sustainability

Suggested Costs:

Year 1

Human Resources:	660,000 THB
Training materials:	89,000 THB
Implementation materials:	660,000 THB
Transportation costs:	146,000 THB
Travel (per diems):	64,000 THB
Administration costs:	120,000 THB
Total year 1:	1,739,000 THB

Year 2

Human Resources:	660,000 THB
Training materials:	47,000 THB
Implementation materials:	330,000 THB
Transportation costs:	116,000 THB
Travel (per diems):	48,000 THB
Administration costs:	120,000 THB
Total year 2:	1,321,000 THB

Total for 2 years: 3,060,000 THB (86,000 USD)

11. Child and Adolescent Health (Umpiem, Nu Po and BDY)

Project Title	Strengthening Refugee Adolescent and School Health Programme
Agency	American Refugee Committee
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	To improve health education and access to adolescent/reproductive health services for refugee adolescents in three camps
Project Location	Umpiem, Nu Po and Ban Don Yang camps
Beneficiaries	Adolescents and youth within the refugee community; Refugee health workers and teachers who will receive training on adolescent health issues
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Youth Organisation and Karen Women's Organisation
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	157,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

In camps, health care is provided by NGOs and refugees have access to basic health care. Nevertheless a relatively high incidence of infectious diseases remains of concern, despite having decreased over the past ten years. A lack of sufficient waste disposal sites contributes to the spread of disease. Enhanced response mechanisms and preparedness against an outbreak of infectious disease, jointly planned by NGOs and the RTG, are needed.

There are insufficient programs to meet the health needs of youth and adolescents, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. There is a clearly identified need for increased programmes for adolescent and reproductive health in terms of both services and education

Due to the closed nature of the camps and the absence of further education, refugee adolescents are often drawn to alcohol and drugs. This can create protection risks for the general community as well as the adolescents themselves. In this respect, the provision of additional organised activities for refugee children and youth has been highlighted as an important preventative measure.

Activities Proposed:

Specific activities will include:

- Establishing an Adolescent Health (AH) committee within Umpiem, Nu Po and Ban Don Yang camps, involving all NGOs and CBOs who work with AH and youth activities.
- Hiring additional staff for ARC GBV, CHE, and RCH to serve as AH focal points and be trained specifically in AH needs. These focal points will work under each ARC program, but also be specialized to do trainings for adolescent health and adolescent reproductive health (ARH), provide special counselling, and create IEC materials, curriculum and manuals for ARH.
- Training existing health staff, including midwives, medics and nurses, on AH needs and how to incorporate more 'adolescent friendly' services.
- Working with education committees, schools, and organizations to allow AH and ARH to be taught in the secondary schools for adolescents and youth.
- Training teachers and creating a curriculum for secondary school AH education and creating teacher training manuals as well as resource kits for schools.
- Hiring and training a team of Peer Education Leaders and Trainers in each camp and recruiting volunteers to help teach life skills and ARH in the communities to the adolescents and youth both in and out of school, and both for single and married (possibly working with existing volunteers such as KYO members, etc...)
- Creating peer education curriculum for ARH and life skills to all adolescents in the community, both in and out of school with resources able to support ongoing activities and supplies.
- Creating Youth Centres in all camps for activities, trainings, counselling, play activities, art supplies, music, etc... Including areas for private counselling and health services (possibly only open a specific few days a week) with trained health staff or nurses for AH on duty.
- Incorporate peer education and adolescent reproductive health curriculum into existing vocational training and special education programs

Outcome Expected:

- Refugee adolescents will have greater knowledge of reproductive health and better access to reproductive healthcare.
- Refugee adolescents in three camps will have greater access to extra-curricular activities at specially-created youth centres.

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project include:

Human: Coordinator, (based outside of the camp). Camp Staff: Focal points within existing ARC programs (CHE, GBV, RCH), Nurses/medics trained specifically for AH to staff at the Youth Centres and Peer Education Trainers and Leaders as well as Peer volunteers to work for each camp.

Technical: Training of adolescent health needs and peer education methods, evaluation support to measure knowledge, attitudes and practices, access to curriculum and IEC materials for adolescent and reproductive health.

Material: Youth Centres in each camp: (building, with resources such as: TV & video, games, ping pong, books, art supplies, music, counselling services, private consultation rooms with health education posters and references,) incentives for peer volunteers. For outside of camp, the coordinator would need a vehicle and driver (to cover 3 camps), housing and supplies, and computer for reporting and creating materials.

Estimated costs for the project are as follows:

Item	#	Cost Details	Cost (per item)	Total Cost (Baht/year)
Coordinator and driver (salary and housing, supplies, etc.)	1	152,000/month x 12 months	1,824,000	1,824,000
Vehicle and running costs	1	780,000 Baht one time, estimated 15,000 Baht per month running costs	960,000	960,000
Camp staff (estimate for three ARC camps: Umpiem – 12, Nu Po – 10, Ban Don Yang – 6)	28	Average monthly salary of 1200 Baht	14,400 (per person /year)	403,200
Youth centres: building materials and labour	3	Estimated average building cost and labour	30,000	90,000
Supplies for youth centres and peer education: with upfront costs for larger supplies but ongoing and replacement equipment	3	Average 50,000/month	600,000	1,800,000
Curriculum and AH IEC material production (average costs for 1500 produced in full colour with 30-50 pages)	5	Estimate per booklet: 100,000	100,000	500,000
Total				5,577,200

Total Cost: 5,577,200 THB (157,000 USD.)

12. Health Messenger Child Magazine

Project Title	Health Messenger Child Magazine
Agency	Aide Médicale Internationale
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	To improve the health status of the population, especially children living in the camps and in migrant communities along the Thai-Myanmar border
Project Location	All nine camps and migrant schools
Beneficiaries	All the children from grade 1 to grade 10 living in the 9 camps along the border and some children from the same grades studying in migrant schools especially in Maesot, as well as the teachers of all those listed schools.
Implementing Partner(s)	Aide Médicale Internationale The distribution of the magazine is done through the network of health and educational NGOs and CBOs along the border.
Project Duration	5 months
Project Cost	27,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

There are insufficient programs to meet the health needs of refugee youth and adolescents, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. There is a need to better integrate health education as a part of the primary and secondary school curricula and activities in the camps

HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment within the camps is not uniform as there is no comprehensive HIV/AIDS program. Some HIV/AIDS-related activities are being implemented in some of the camps, but these programmes are particularly vulnerable to funding cuts. The need to reinforce health education specifically addressed to youth and adolescent has been well identified by NGOs and UNHCR working along the border for two main reasons: children are a vulnerable group and are also vectors of behaviour change. Indeed, this group who doesn't always receive health education at school is a high risk population. Children are particularly exposed to diseases, especially with the epidemics arising in the camps. They are in a critical stage of life as far as nutrition and mental health are concerned. They are also more exposed to accidents. Adolescents are also a group at risk for the sexually transmissible diseases, especially HIV/AIDS.

In the meantime this population has got high capacity of behaviour change for both themselves and their parents as a vector of information for them. Childhood is the phase of life for the construction of the personality and the learning of behaviour. Ways of conduct and reflex are integrated during this time, which makes it the good moment for education to health, hygiene and safe behaviour. An AMI survey conducted in 2006 shows that 42 % of the children read the magazine with their parents. As such this magazine can serve as a method of health education for the whole family

Activities Proposed:

The Health Messenger – Child Magazine is a combination of both the previous Health Messenger Kids and Health Messenger Junior. It is a 40 pages magazine bilingual Karen and Burmese for grade 1 to 10, containing different types of articles all exploring in depth the health topic chosen for each issue. The way articles are presented and the style of the writing ensures that the readers are attracted and read the whole content. Professional design supports the contents and makes the magazines attractive for all the children. A teacher-card given in the same time as the magazine gives the teacher advices and ideas to discuss about the subject in class.

The situation on the border is in a state of flux, with many events occurring (epidemics / immunization campaigns / arising of specific health concerns etc.). Health Messenger magazines for the children offer the capacity to constantly adapt and respond to these situations by spreading adapted health messages to the entire youth and adolescent population of the camps and to many among the migrants. The magazines also provide a window on the outside world for refugee children who are particularly isolated and with limited access to other media. What makes it unique is that every three months, each child is reached individually, through his/her own magazine. The magazine then enters in every house through the child who will share it with his/her family. The messages are also supported at school where teachers promote their reading through different activities. The project is of five month duration: three months for production, one month for printing, and one month for distribution.

Outcome Expected:

- Through the project, all the children and teachers from the 9 nine refugee camps and some from the migrant schools along the Thai-Myanmar/Burma border will receive a quarterly adapted health education tool that will reinforce their knowledge, behaviour and concerns regarding health.
- In terms of specific beneficiaries, a total of 37,500 refugee children, living in nine camps along the border, will receive the quarterly magazine. The magazine will also be distributed to 5,300 children at migrant schools. 200 refugee teachers will also benefit through this project.

Suggested Costs:

Personal costs: an editor, a graphic designer and a distributor	7,500
Edition costs (translations, illustrations, proofreading) and printing	12,280
Equipment & documentation	2,080
Running costs (Supplies, car and office) and distribution	3,140
Indirect costs.	2,000
Total	27,000 USD

13. CCSDPT Health Information Systems Programme

Project Title	Refugee Camp Health Surveillance: Health Information Systems Programme
Agency	Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT)
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	To strengthen and improve the Thai/Burma border refugee camp health information system.
Project Purpose	All camps health information system to be standardised
Project Location	All Camps
Beneficiaries	Direct: Health Agencies, refugee camp population and local Thai villagers who receive medical treatment in-camp Indirect: MoPH
Implementing Partner(s)	AMI, ARC, IRC, MI, SMRU, PPAT
Project Duration	2 years (ongoing programme)
Project Cost	83,600 USD

Summary of Gap Identified:

In camps, health care is provided by NGOs and refugees have access to basic health care. Nevertheless a relatively high incidence of infectious diseases remains of concern, despite having decreased over the past ten years. A lack of sufficient waste disposal sites contributes to the spread of disease. Enhanced response mechanisms and preparedness against an outbreak of infectious disease, jointly planned by NGOs and the RTG, are needed.

Thai villagers often come to the refugee camps for medical treatment – health agencies estimate that this accounts for approximately 10% of their workload inside the camps. Both refugee communities and health agencies are in favour of this practice, as they feel it facilitates relationships with the host communities

The CCSDPT was formed in 1975 as a communication network for NGOs that meet on a regular basis to exchange information and to discuss their work. In July 2001, a Health Information System (HIS) Officer position was created to work under the direction of the CCSDPT Health Sub Committee, which comprises of all border health agencies. In September 2006 another staff member for the HIS programme was hired due to the increasing importance and work load of the programme. The CCSDPT HIS Programme is responsible for the coordination of border camp disease surveillance. To maintain quality assurance of health data, the HIS Programme staff train NGO and refugee staff involved in data collection and basic epidemiology, are available to all CCSDPT agencies for technical assistance and provide regular epidemiological reports based on the data the health agencies send in.

Throughout 2005 and 2006 the HIS Coordinator facilitated an HIS task force which jointly worked on improving and standardising the health information system. In 2006 this new system was trialled in one camp and will start in all remaining camps by January 2007. Through standardising and improving the data collected in each camp it is hoped the data will be more comparable and the statistics and analysis will be more comprehensive and realistic.

Standardisation between agencies is an ongoing goal of the HIS programme, it is hoped that the new forms implemented in all camps plus the ongoing HIS workshops held with the health agencies and within the camps have laid a solid foundation for standardisation to continue in the coming years. To continue the standardisation and general improvements of the health information system in the Thai/Burma border refugee camps funding is needed to maintain programme costs such as the two full time staff members, travel costs for these two staff, training/workshops, report printing, other documentation, plus the basic administrative costs of the programme.

Activities Proposed:

- To improve the feedback to the agencies to make more comprehensive, accurate and timely
- Assist the agencies in understanding the feedback and help agencies produce appropriate action based on the health information generated
- To strengthen the NGO field staff and refugee health staff participation in the HIS through increased workshops and field support
- To continue monitoring and evaluating the newly implemented border health information system and adapt and change new where necessary so system is fully functioning
- To improve and standardise the outbreak alert/response protocol and mechanisms border-wide
- To strengthen relationships with all stakeholders including: CCSDPT Health Agency members, SMRU, PPAT, MoPH, and WHO.
- To systematically improve the data collection toward ensuring timely, relevant, accurate, and verifiable data

Outcome Expected:

The implementation of this project will contribute to the improvement of the border camp health information system and the health care system in general in the refugee camps along the Thai Myanmar border. The improvement of the health information system will help develop the capacity of the health agencies in the camps in the prevention and management of communicable and non communicable diseases.

Suggested Costs:

Personnel:	900,000 baht
Transportation:	437,000 baht
Administration:	42,800 baht
Documentation:	55,000 baht
Training:	50,000 baht
Sub TOTAL:	1,484,800 baht/year (41,800 USD)

TOTAL for 2 years: 2,969,600 baht (83,600 USD)

14 Provision of Compensation for Refugee teachers

Project Title	Provision of compensation for refugee teachers
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Retain qualified refugee teachers to provide education at all levels within the refugee camps; Encourage skilled refugees to enter teacher training programmes so as to improve the student/teacher ratio
Project Location	The seven Karen camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang; Mae La Oon; Mae La; Umpiem; Ban Don Yang; Tham Hin
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers (total 1800) and students in primary, secondary and post-10 schools in the seven camps The families of refugee teachers who will benefit from increased income
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Education Department
Project Duration	3 years
Project Cost	550,500 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training. The education sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) coordinates NGO activities in order to avoid duplication of services.

Retaining qualified teachers is a serious problem in all camps. Refugee teachers tend to be paid far less than comparably skilled refugees working in other sectors. This disparity is compounded by the difficult conditions encountered by refugee teachers who work in cramped schools where teaching materials are often lacking.

As a result teaching jobs are not viewed as attractive within the refugee community, but rather as a stop-gap until something better comes along. Refugees are becoming increasingly unwilling to undertake teacher training for these reasons. These tendencies, and the need to increase the stipends currently paid to teachers to address this problem, have been underlined by NGOs and CBOs in every camp.

Further aggravating the situation is the fact that many trained teachers are accepted for resettlement. It has been difficult for education agencies to address this gap, as there are also disincentives to non-refugees teaching in the camps because they are not permitted to stay overnight and must therefore travel long distances to and from the schools.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

- Provide monthly subsidies to teachers: this implies an increase of 100 Baht per teacher per month in Year 1, 50 Baht in Year 2 and another 50 Baht in Year 3
- Provide non-monetary compensation to teachers, such as soap, toothpaste, food items (for an amount of 100 Baht per teacher per month)

It is felt that 3 years is a minimum project duration for this activity, given the very negative impact which a discontinuation of funding of this activity would have: after raising subsidies it is almost impossible to decrease subsidies again if sufficient funding was no longer available. A longer-term donor commitment for this project is therefore essential.

Outcome Expected:

It is envisaged that as a result of this project, a higher number of teachers will stay in their teaching job. This will provide some much-needed stability to the education services being provided, as skilled teachers will continue to provide education to refugees at primary, secondary and post-10 levels and the deterioration of the teacher/student ratio will be addressed. Teacher motivation and job satisfaction will also increase, with important benefits for refugee students.

With time, it is also envisaged that an increased number of skilled refugees will enrol on teacher training programmes and join the teaching force, further improving the education services provided at primary, secondary and post-10 levels in the camps.

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

- Transportation costs
- Office costs
- 1 logistics staff member

Project cost per year:

Year 1: 5,365,000 Baht (151,000 USD)
Year 2: 6,513,500 Baht (183,500 USD)
Year 3: 7,665,525 Baht (215,800 USD)

Total: 19,543,750 THB (550,500 USD)

15. School Building Construction

Project Title	Support school building construction
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Improve the teaching environment in primary, secondary and post-Grade 10 schools in three camps; Build the capacity of education CBOs; Help alleviate deforestation in surrounding areas
Project Location	Three camps: Tham Hin; Ban Don Yang; Umpiem (Zone B)
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in three camps; Education CBOs; Thai suppliers of construction materials
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Education Department
Project Duration	2 years (from 2008)
Project Cost	194,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training.

However, school facilities are frequently in a state of disrepair and the authorities have been requested to permit the use of semi-permanent building materials as one means to address the problem. Refugees in numerous camps have reported that school buildings need to be renovated.

Needs highlighted include partitions between the classrooms; at present in many camps, classes are held side-by-side with minimal partitions between them. Classes are very noisy as a result, making it difficult for the students to concentrate, and for the teachers to make themselves heard. There is also a need for additional desks and chairs; in some camps there are no desks at all for primary students, whereas those provided for secondary and high school students are made out of bamboo. These are not smooth, and can be difficult to write on.

Annual floods in some camps during the rainy season mean that school buildings have to be rebuilt almost every year. The fact that school buildings are presently made from bamboo/eucalyptus can therefore serve to aggravate environmental degradation in the areas surrounding the refugee camps. Stronger materials (wood and metal) would make the buildings more resistant to the conditions. Recently the Thai authorities have allowed corrugated iron roofs to be installed in Mae La camp, and this represents a significant improvement. Using cement for the foundations of the school buildings would also help reduce the yearly wear and tear and thus the need to constantly replace the eucalyptus, thereby benefiting local communities as well.

At present COERR is responsible for construction of school buildings in Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang and Umpiem camps. However COERR's funding for this task will end after 2007. ZOA is willing to take over responsibility for this task, but at present has no budget to do so.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

- Identify construction needs
- Identify suppliers for construction materials
- Purchase construction materials
- Distribute materials in the camps
- Construct and/or renovate school buildings in the camps
- Maintain existing school buildings

Outcome Expected:

- Sufficient school buildings will be constructed and/or renovated in the camps so as to ensure an average teacher-pupil ratio of not more than 1:40. The school buildings will also be well-maintained.
- The classrooms will be constructed and/or renovated in such a way that it promotes a student-centred learning approach. Classrooms will be equipped with blackboards and furniture
- Beyond the benefits for the teachers and students, it is envisaged that the capacity of the community is strengthened in the following areas: (i) carry out needs assessment, (ii) management of school construction and maintenance, (iii) monitoring and evaluation

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

- 1 ZOA field officer
- Office equipment and supplies, Transportation (use of ZOA cars)
- Materials required for the camp schools include iron frames, plywood, zinc sheets (for "new style" buildings) and bamboo, leaves and wooden poles (for "traditional style buildings"). Materials also include tools for construction, nails, etc.

Total cost: 6,886,500 THB (194,000 USD)

16. Provision of School Supplies

Project Title	Provision of school supplies
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Improve the teaching environment in primary, secondary and post-Grade 10 schools in three camps;
Project Location	Three camps: Tham Hin; Ban Don Yang; Umpiem (Zone B)
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in primary, secondary and post-10 schools in three camps; To a lesser extent, this project will also benefit teachers and trainees in vocational training courses in these camps
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Education Department
Project Duration	2 years (from 2008)
Project Cost	144,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training.

The education sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) coordinates NGO activities in order to avoid duplication of services.

Recent discussions with stakeholders, including community based organisations, have highlighted various needs in terms of education materials in camp schools. Needs highlighted to date include: manual copying machines, which are essential for duplicating old exam papers but are lacking in many camps; typewriters; pens and compasses; whiteboards; science equipment.

At present COERR is responsible for providing education materials in Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang and Umpiem camps. However COERR's funding for this task will end after 2007. ZOA is willing to take over responsibility for this task, but at present has no budget to do so.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

- Identify needs for school supplies (paper, pens, notebooks, etc.)
- Organise a tender process
- Award contract to winning bidder and purchase materials
- Distribute materials to the camp schools (teachers and students)
- Use materials in the camp schools
- Monitor use of school supplies

Outcome Expected:

1. Sufficient supplies of good quality will be provided and used by teachers and learners in the camps, ensuring that the teaching environment does not deteriorate. The school supplies provided will contribute to effective and participatory learning processes

2. Beyond the direct benefits for the teachers and students, it is envisaged that the capacity of the community is strengthened in the following areas: (i) carry out needs assessment, (ii) managing the provision of supplies, (iii) monitoring and evaluation

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project include:

- 1 ZOA field officer
- Office equipment and supplies
- Transportation (use of ZOA cars)
- The materials to be distributed will include items such as pens, pencils, paper, notebooks, staplers, sports materials, etc.)

Total Cost: 5,106,500 THB (144,000 USD)

17. Materials for School Buildings

Project Title	School buildings in Mae La and Umpiem Mai camp
Agency	International Child Support - Asia
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Improve conditions for education of refugee children; Help alleviate deforestation in surrounding areas
Project Location	Mae La; Umpiem Mai
Beneficiaries	Direct: refugee school children in Mae La (approximately 17,000) and Umpiem (approximately 4,000) who benefit from improved school facilities Indirect: Thai communities living in surrounding areas who benefit from alleviated deforestation
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Refugee Committee (KRC), camp education committees and school committees
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	87,700 USD

Summary of Gap Identified:

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. The Ministry of Education (MoE) supervises education and skills training within the camps. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training.

However, school facilities are frequently in a state of disrepair and the authorities have been requested to permit the use of semi-permanent building materials as one means to address the problem. Refugees in numerous camps have reported that school buildings need to be renovated.

Needs highlighted include partitions between the classrooms; at present in many camps, classes are held side-by-side with minimal partitions between them. Classes are very noisy as a result, making it difficult for the students to concentrate, and for the teachers to make themselves heard. There is also a need for additional desks and chairs; in some camps there are no desks at all for primary students, whereas those provided for secondary and high school students are made out of bamboo. These are not smooth, and can be difficult to write on.

Annual floods in some camps during the rainy season mean that school buildings have to be rebuilt almost every year. The fact that school buildings are presently made from bamboo/eucalyptus can therefore serve to aggravate environmental degradation in the areas surrounding the refugee camps. Stronger materials (wood and metal) would make the buildings more resistant to the conditions. Recently the Thai authorities have allowed corrugated iron roofs to be installed in Mae La camp, and this represents a significant improvement. Using cement for the foundations of the school buildings would also help reduce the yearly wear and tear and thus the need to constantly replace the eucalyptus, thereby benefiting local communities as well.

Activities Proposed:

- ICS Asia has been working with displaced persons on the Thai-Myanmar border since 1993, primarily in Tak province. Their focus is on providing learning materials and school supplies, and materials for school building renovation inside the camps.
- With this project, ICS will provide materials for renovating, rebuilding school buildings and furniture (desks, chairs, blackboards) in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps. The materials required include: tin sheets, nails, cement, sand, gravel and wood.
- ICS and KRC will survey and purchase materials (in discussion with TBBC and ZOA). The school renovations and rebuilding will be implemented by camp education committees, school committees and children's parents.

Outcome Expected:

As a result of this project, school buildings, chairs and blackboards in 48 schools in Mae La camp, and 8 schools in Umpiem camp, will be renovated /rebuilt and will last at least five years.

The use of semi-permanent materials (tin sheets) will reduce the need for bamboo and thatches thereby alleviating the possibility of environmental degradation in the area surrounding the camps. Camp education committees and school committees will have their sense of ownership of the project and help the sustainability of the school buildings.

Suggested Costs:

Mae La camp

Labour costs:	261,800 THB
Administrative costs:	130,900 THB
Materials:	2,225,300 THB
Total Mae La:	2,618,000 THB

Umpiem Mai camp

Labour costs:	49,400 THB
Administrative costs:	24,700 THB
Materials:	419,900 THB
Total Umpiem:	494,000 THB

Total cost for 2 camps: 3,112,000 THB (87,700 USD)

18. KWO Nursery Schools - MRML camp

Project Title	MRM Nursery School Project: Early childhood development
Agency	Karen Women's Organisation
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Refugee children receive basic education
Project Location	Mae Ra Maluang camp
Beneficiaries	Refugee children have access to basic education in preparation for entrance into formal education; refugee teachers receive training
Implementing Partner(s)	KWO
Project Duration	12 months (from May 2008)
Project Cost	37,600 USD

Summary of Gap Identified:

The Karen refugee committee, Camp Committees, and other community-based organisations (CBOs) play a central role in camp administration, protection mechanisms, and implementation of assistance programs. However, these CBOs are under-resourced and require capacity-building.

Pre-school, primary and secondary education is available at schools run by refugees, with NGOs offering financial support, training and logistical help. Among the nine refugee camps, Mae Ra Ma Luang (MRML) is the most remote, with a population of 15,232 registered refugees. There are 1,911 children aged 2 to 5 in this camp, of which 1,299 are part of registered refugee population and 612 children are part of families awaiting the screening process of Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs).

The Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) is an organisation of more than 30,000 Karen women members that works to empower Karen women and the Karen community. Working in camps they coordinate and facilitate a wide range of training and education, community care-giving and relief, advocacy, income generation projects, information exchange, and documentation of acts of violence.

With support from NGOs and private donors, the Karen Women's Organization (KWO) manages a nursery school project in Mae Ra Ma Luang providing day care and educational programs to 1,456 children in 10 nursery schools. These are open five days a week from 8:30 to 3 pm for 185 days. Each teacher is responsible for the care of 15 to 20 children.

The KWO nursery school program has existed since 1995, and aims to provide education and care for children aged 2 - 5 years old, and to reduce the incidence of chronic malnutrition by providing children with a balanced diet. Over the last eleven years, the program has provided children with a solid foundation to enter formal education and greatly relieved the burden on parents.

Activities Proposed:

- Nursery Schools: The 10 Nursery Schools offer day care, supplementary lunch, and hygiene programs which are organized and run by trained teachers. The teacher designs activities for the children's personal and educational development, prepares them for formal education, supervises the provision of a nutritional lunch, maintains the personal hygiene of the children, and supervises safe play time.
- Trainings: The project training component consists of teacher trainings, capacity building trainings and management skills trainings:

Other activities include:

- Parents Exchange, Teachers Exchange;
- Developing Child Supporting Communities;
- Developing Teaching Materials;
- The provision of a daily nutritional meal to all nursery school children;
- Events & Family Days:

Outcome Expected:

As a result of this programme, over 1,300 children in Mae Ra Maluang camp will gain access to basic education and the use of teaching aids and materials to develop physically and mentally, so they will be ready to enter formal education. They will also receive a daily nutritious meal to improve their health, and they will be taught to maintain good hygiene. The Nursery Schools will also provide these children with a safe environment.

In addition, 61 teachers will benefit through training in teaching methods, teaching skills and knowledge. Also 4 Teacher Trainers and 8 Capacity Building Trainers will develop knowledge and skills through training sessions, exchanges and workshops. The community, children's parents and Nursery Schools will benefit by strengthening their relationship through regular meetings and workshops

- One nursery school constructed in a safe and accessible area, equipped and operational
- 11 nursery schools operated in MRML five days a week providing day care, educational development, supplementary lunches and hygiene programs for children
- Educational materials produced in Karen and supplied to nursery schools
- Teachers demonstrate improved skills in ensuring physical and emotional wellbeing of children and their cognitive development (pre- and post-training evaluations, observations, discussions)
- Nursery management team demonstrate improved skills in managing and operating nurseries
- Teachers, trainers, parents and other project stakeholders have increased understanding of basic concepts of child protection
- Teachers and trainers are able to identify special needs and protection risks among children and know how to respond or refer cases to appropriate agencies
- Parents demonstrate improved parenting skills and increased knowledge of early childhood development (possibly assessed by observations, spot check at households, discussions)

Specific indicators are as follows:

- % of children ready to enter kindergarten education (ability tests)
- % of children demonstrating positive social behaviour when interacting with other children (observed through teachers' routine interaction with children and families)
- % of children demonstrating early literacy skills (knowledge of alphabet (Karen, Burmese, English), ability to count, vocabulary, imagination and creativity) (indicated by observations and ability tests)
- Children are able to maintain good personal hygiene
- Suspected child abuse and neglect cases recognized and reported in time, responses identified and adequately applied in 100% reported cases
- No. of children identified as separated children, care arrangement determined and appropriate action taken if special needs recognized
- Malnutrition among children reduced

Suggested Costs:

Training (teacher training, CBT, management team, Training of Trainers)	38,610
Buildings (repairs, construct new buildings)	55,000
Supplementary feeding	538,720
School materials	172,160
Stipends/allowances	144,000
Family days	87,360
Development of educational materials	22,000
Children's hygiene supplies	145,600
First-aid kit	22,000
Coordination	60,400
Miscellaneous	30,000
Total	1,315,850

Total shortfall for academic year May 2008-April 2009: 1,315,850 THB (**37,600 USD**)

19. Expansion of School Libraries

Project Title	Expand school libraries in refugee camps
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Improve the quality of teaching and learning in camp schools
Project Location	Mae Ra Ma Luang; Mae La Oon; Mae La; Umpiem; Nu Po; Tham Hin; Ban Don Yang
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in the seven Karen camps
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Education Department
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	140,845 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training. The education sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) coordinates NGO activities in order to avoid duplication of services.

Recent discussions with stakeholders, including community based organisations, have highlighted various needs in terms of schoolbooks and school libraries. Firstly, the lack for textbooks for all subjects; reportedly it is common that in classes for 36 students there are only 24 textbooks to go around, making it difficult for students to complete homework. This is true of all schools, and has been the case for a long time. In addition, in many camps, the existing school libraries are very small with insufficient space for students to come and read. There is a need for additional books, magazines, dictionaries, comics, etc.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

1. Identify needs for resource materials for teachers and students:

Purchases will be done by ZOA staff, and will follow ZOA procurement policies. The ZOA teacher trainers will be finally responsible for the selection and purchase of materials. However, they will follow participatory processes. They will organize workshops in two/three camps to identify the materials to procure. These workshops will include teachers, students camp-based education management staff and KED.

ZOA will also involve staff of partner organizations such as SVA and DRUM Publications in this process. After this participatory process ZOA trainers (together with our logistics staff) will contact shops and select/procure materials.

2. Purchase and distribute resource materials:

The Karen Education Department (KED) and ZOA-camp based staff will be involved in distributing the materials.

3. Train teachers in using the resource materials:

This will consist of 3 days training, to be integrated in the ZOA school break training. The idea is that all teachers of all camp schools should have access to this training (1,450 primary and secondary teachers). It is envisaged that 800 teachers will attend the training in seven camps.

ZOA teacher trainers will be responsible for providing the training on how to use the resource materials for teachers and students. Teachers will subsequently train students on how to use the resource materials. ZOA intends to link with more effectively using resource materials that are in the SVA libraries. Therefore ZOA intends to involve the SVA camp-based librarians to provide training to the teachers

Outcome Expected:

The expected outcome is that quality of teaching and learning in camp schools will improve as a result of enhanced access to resource materials. Camp-based teachers will also benefit through additional training in using the new resource materials.

In quantitative terms, 800 teachers will be trained in how to use resource materials 800 teachers will be trained in training students how to use resource materials.

54 primary schools, 29 middle schools and 18 high schools will have a small library containing resource materials for teachers and students.

1,450 teachers will have access to newly purchased resource materials for teachers.

35,000 students will have access to resource materials in the schools

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project would include: office equipment and supplies, transportation (use of ZOA cars). No staff will be charged from this project as activities will be carried out by existing teacher training staff.

Total cost: 5,000,000 THB (**140,845 USD**)

20. Care and Education for Disabled Refugee Youth and Children

Project Title	Special Needs: Care and education for disabled refugee children and youth
Agency	Karen Women's Organisation
Sector	Education; Community Services
Overall Objective	To strengthen and standardise programmes for children and adults with special needs
Project Location	7 Karen camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang; Mae La Oon; Mae La; Umpiem; Nu Po; Tham Hin; Ban Don Yang
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries will be the disabled refugee youth and children in seven camps on the Thai-Burma border; Refugee teachers who will receive training to provide better services to refugees with special needs Refugees working for community based organisations who will gain project management skills
Implementing Partner(s)	Consortium / World Education
Project Duration	12 months (May to April)
Project Cost	36,850 USD

Summary of Gap Identified:

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. The Karen refugee committee, Camp Committees, and other community-based organisations (CBOs) play a central role in camp administration, protection mechanisms, and implementation of assistance programs. However, these CBOs are under-resourced and require capacity-building.

Refugees with physical or mental disabilities are particularly vulnerable to SGBV and other forms of violence and exploitation. There is a general lack of understanding for those with these specific needs, and improved monitoring is needed. Moreover, there are insufficient educational programs for persons with speech and hearing impediments. In regard to those with mental disabilities, the level of activities and/or supervision provided for adults, in particular, is limited.

The Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) is an organisation of more than 30,000 Karen women members that works to empower Karen women and the Karen community. Working in camps they coordinate and facilitate a wide range of training and education, community care-giving and relief, advocacy, income generation projects, information exchange, and documentation of acts of violence.

KWO has been implementing a special needs education project for children and adults in 2 camps (Mae Ra Maluang and Mae La Oon) for the past several years. KWO coordinates its activities for disabled persons with Handicap International and COERR. This project is funded by Consortium/World Education. In early 2007 Consortium/WE also handed over to KWO their Special Education (SE) programs in 5 other camps.

KWO has identified inconsistencies in these two programs and would like to standardize them along the border. The Karen community has also been limited in its capacity to respond to the needs of children and adults with disability for many years due to funding shortages.

KWO proposes to strengthen the program to better respond to the real needs of children and youth with disability and at the same time to standardize the programs implemented in each of the camps as much as possible.

Activities Proposed:

- Teacher Development
- Emergency Support for children and families. KWO has found that many of the children in the existing programme come from the poorest families in the community, who struggle to provide for the children's most basic needs. This element of the project will address this problem on the basis of individual needs assessment and provide extra clothing, supplementary food, etc. as necessary
- Better Buildings, Playgrounds and Toys: As the project has been in operation for a number of years, the buildings required already exist. However these buildings need repair or complete re-construction every year.
- Project Management Capacity Building.
- Community Awareness Raising Program. This will include the provision of t-shirts to each participating teacher and project staff member; KWO has received many requests for t-shirts, as a vehicle to promote a "disability awareness" message and also to give project staff extra credibility/visibility within the community
- Improved Personal Hygiene
- Standardization of Activities, Stipends etc.

Outcome Expected:

- We expect to have a sufficient number of trained teachers to fully support the children and families and adults with special needs.
- We expect that the teachers and local project managers will be better prepared to organise their lessons, support families, solve problems, and conduct overall program co-ordination.
- We expect to be able to provide better support, emotional, educational and material, to all (500+) families with children with special needs.
- We expect all project staff to receive standard rates of pay based on standard job descriptions.
- We expect the quality of life of children, and youth and adults with special needs will improve
- We expect KWO's management of this border-wide program will improve. This will have indirect benefits for a range of other projects/activities implemented by KWO staff in the seven camps.
- We expect the personal hygiene, and therefore health, of all project beneficiaries will improve through provision of basic items on a monthly basis.

Specific beneficiaries of this project will include:

- 525 refugee children and youth with special needs
- 85 teachers who will be supported to assist persons with special needs
- 35 KWO and project staff whose project management capacities will be strengthened

- Approximately 40,000 members of the refugee communities in these camp who will become more aware of the issues of living with disability

Suggested Cost:

Item	MLO	MRM	Mae La	Ump Mai	No Po	Tham Hin	BDY	Total Baht
1. Training	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	140,000
2. Buildings	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	75,000
3. Stipends Standardisation	31,200	43,200	32,880	13,960	9,600	12,600	11,400	187,800
4. Co-ord Travel	10,000	10,000	21,000	24,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	115,000
5. Hygiene Packs	67,200	62,400	99,600	79,800	34,200	63,600	54,000	460,800
6. Child Support	12,000	12,000	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	6,000	102,000
7. Playgrounds and Toys	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	45,000
8. T-Shirts for Teachers and Project staff								14,400
9. Community Awareness	8,000	8,000	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	72,000
10. Administration	Mae Sariatng 24,000		Mae Sot 30,000			Suan Phung 24,000		78,000
Grand Total								1,290,000

Total cost for 12 months: **1,290,000 THB** (36,850 USD)

21. Support to Post- 10 schools

Project Title	Resource support to Post-10 schools
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Improve the quality of teaching in post-Grade 10 schools through the use of new curricula, and relevant equipment and resource materials
Project Location	All nine camps
Beneficiaries	Students and teachers of 18 post-Grade 10 schools in nine refugee camps
Implementing Partner(s)	Curriculum Project of the Burma Project Education Office (BPEO); Karen Education Department (KED); Karenni Education Department (KnED)
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	377,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. In line with the general evolution of the RTG approach, the Ministry of Education has recently shown an interest in the teaching of Thai language to refugee students, and in making refugee school curricula compatible with that of the Thai system. NGOs provide a wide range of support including the provision of basic school supplies; language instruction (English, Karen, Burmese and Thai); and teacher training. The education sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) coordinates NGO activities in order to avoid duplication of services.

Refugee adolescents themselves have pointed to the need for more diversity in schooling, with a preference for computer training, and language training in English and Thai. The Ministry of Education has expressed an interest in using the expertise developed in the Non-formal Education Department to expand Thai language training in the camps. At present, however, a serious gap relating to education is the absence of sufficient opportunities for further training or employment post Grade 10, as in only a few camps are additional educational or vocational training provided. Refugees are similarly not allowed to attend out-of-camp colleges, universities, vocational training or language Centres.

Compounding the limited opportunities within the camps is the fact that the post-10 schools that do exist, generally lack sufficient computers and other teaching resources, including teaching materials for English language classes. The BPEO specialises in curriculum development and teacher training at Post-10 levels, and is a partner in the Karen Education Project (KEP) which ZOA implements. In terms of content interventions, ZOA focuses on primary and secondary education levels. In Post-10 education, ZOA provides operational support only (construction, subsidies and supplies). As such BPEO's activities complement ZOA's activities.

Activities Proposed:

This project will entail the following specific activities:

- Assess needs for equipment and resource materials in Post-10 schools
- Provide computers (5), televisions (1), printers (2), DVD players (1), generators (1), cassette players (1) and related supplies in each of the supported Post-10 schools
- Provide training in using computers for educational purposes in the Post-10 schools: Training will be provided to 160 teachers of 18 Post-10 schools in the camps to use computers and other equipment in teaching and learning processes in their schools. This training will be provided by a short-term trainer(s) specifically contracted for this purpose.
- Maintain equipment purchased under the project
- Provide resource materials to Post-10 schools (DVDs, CD Roms, dictionaries, readers and other resource materials)
- Write curricula for English language teaching in Post-10 schools: For this purpose, curriculum development workshops will be organized involving camp representatives, Post-10 teachers and KED/KnED staff. To ensure community participation, KED and KnED staff will be involved in the proofreading of curriculum materials
- Print, publish and distribute English language teaching materials
- Provide training in using the teaching materials produced. BPEO staff will provide training to the teachers on how to use the new English curriculum and resource materials after these have been developed/purchased.

Outcome Expected:

- It is envisaged that the quality of teaching in the 18 Post-10 schools in all nine camps will be improved through the use of relevant equipment and resource materials, which will be provided based on the preliminary needs assessment.
- In addition, the quality of English teaching in particular will be improved through the use of newly developed English language curricula, which will be developed for use in all Post-10 schools, and the provision of associated training in post-Grade 10 schools in all nine camps.

Suggested Costs:

This project will require the following resources: short-term advisers and trainers for computer-assisted learning; 1 curriculum writer; 1 local project coordinator; 2 computers; 1 DVD burner; contribution to office, transportation and visa costs

Equipment:	8,300,000 Baht
Resource materials:	2,700,000 Baht
English curriculum:	770,000 Baht
Project management & implementation costs:	1,600,000 Baht

Total cost: 13,370,000 THB (377,000 USD)

22. Technical Support to livelihoods programme

Project Title	Programme Unit for Livelihoods Programme
Agency	UNHCR
Sector	Income generation; Vocational training
Overall Objective	To increase self reliance and income generation potential for displaced people in each of the refugee camps on the Thai-Myanmar Border;
Beneficiaries	Refugees in camps on the Thai-Myanmar border and local Thai community
Project location(s)	All camps
Implementing Partners	UNHCR/ILO/other
Project Duration	36 Months
Project Cost	832,250 USD

Summary of Gap identified:

Coordination of skills development leading to possible wage, self employment or other forms of income generation have not been addressed to date by existing structure within the NGO community or between donors and those providing services in the refuge camps.

Activities to support those wishing to be engaged in waged or self employment is limited to arrangements that are both informal and often exploitative. The intention is to provide a service that links employers to the source of labour and to provide a system of checks and balances that will provide more equitable employment opportunities. However continued long-term technical assistance is not available for this within the current programme. This project will seek long term funding to ensure sustainability.

This project proposal is to be included as part of the larger programme above which will be used by UNHCR to demonstrate that there is already an extensive, though inadequately financed support network in place for the improvement of self reliance and income generation. It also provides an opportunity to seek additional resources required and financial support for your organization.

This project will contribute to the improvement of self reliance and income earning and generation activities by providing a coordination unit with sufficient staff to ensure that the Programme Management Committee has a secretariat and that each project within the programme is adequately resourced and supported. Current and potential training providers need to assess their programme, indicate any short-falls, justify additional costs and complete a proposal in accordance with the headings in the budget framework below.

Activities proposed:

A system of demand from employers to match supply from the camps would be developed that links known jobs with potential workers. The camp committee would be asked to identify potential workers. Involvement between workers' and employers' organizations and the involvement of the MOI would ensure transparency and oversight of the methods used to manage each Project within the LHP. The LHP unit would provide the link between the various stakeholders, both public and private to ensure a maximum of efficiency in the use of funding. Regular meeting, monitoring and evaluation processes would be built into the LHP's work plan to ensure that problems are resolved and individual Project targets are met.

Programme inception

Form an interim the Programme Management Committee

Develop terms of reference & submit a draft and reach consensus with UNHCR/ILO.

Assess & recommend changes to existing co-ordination mechanisms

Review all LHP Projects and on-going activities at the time of start up.

Develop criteria to determine the scope of the coordination to be undertaken by the LHP

Determine the range and levels of skill to be coordinated by the LHP in collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations.

Establish priority economic sectors to be assessed for employment & training needs based on demand and Thai Government policy/strategy.

Detail a list of skill clusters from which priority occupations can be derived.

Determine the occupational titles to be used in assessing labour market needs

Programme implementation

Develop job profiles for ten (10) priority occupations.

Assess whether there is sufficient capacity within the existing SD system to conduct training for these ten (10) occupations

Review all existing curricula with NGO IPs for the occupations cited and determine whether they match the needs identified

Programme capacity building

Establish and make public criteria for the assessment of instructors in collaboration with MOE.

Establish guidelines to determine the competencies required for skills development courses as part of the LH programme.

Evaluate existing and proposed SD courses as a means of comparison with LHP priorities.

Establish criteria for the assessment of all future LHP courses

Determine criteria and set minimum standards to assess trainee competence.

Develop an in-house procedure to guide instructors to recognize and apply objective assessment criteria.

Intended beneficiaries:

Particular attention should be paid to refugee single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local Thai host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes, especially those that have the potential for some form of income-generation. Child care, an essential component if women are to be encouraged to participate, will also be incorporated into any future project cost.

Recommendations:

- the LHP coordination unit be headed by a professional training and development practitioner with adequate and relevant experience
- the Government allow increased mobility of refugees to allow them to undertake waged employment in the local hinterland

- training be provided where feasible by NGOs to match employers needs
- the potential of the initiative to the improvement of the living conditions in the refugee camps is publicly acknowledged,
- access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- vulnerable displaced people are encouraged to participate,
- access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be promoted from the local communities.

Expected Outcome:

- increased self confidence and dignity of those participating to be more self reliant.
- reduced incidents of arrest and gender based violence in the camps.
- increased self reliance prior to repatriation of beneficiaries with employable skills
- selected beneficiaries capable of pursuing self- employment or micro enterprise activities.
- improved community harmony, health and social well-being.

Suggested Costs:

	Total wm	Cost Year 1	Cost Year 2	Cost Year 3	Total US\$
11.01 LHP Coordinator	36	46500	46500	46500	139500
11.02 Expert SD	36	46500	46500	46500	139500
		93000	93000	93000	279000
13.01 Admin assistant	36	20400	20400	20400	61200
13.02 Technical typist	36	15600	15600	15600	46800
13.03 Data base officer	36	15600	15600	15600	46800
13.04 Interpreter	36	8000	8000	8000	24000
13.05 Driver	36	2500	2500	2500	7500
13.06 Cleaner	36	6000	6000	6000	18000
13.07 Guard	36	6000	6000	6000	18000
		74100	74100	74100	222300
14. Waged employment service (UN Volunteer)	36	46500	46500	46500	139500
15. Monitoring/evaluation		3500	3500	8000	15000
16. Mission costs		2000	2000	3000	7000
17. National professionals					
17.01 Research Emp & Train	various	5000	3000	2000	10000
17.02 MED services	various	5000	3000	2000	10000
17.03 MED Micro finance	various	5000	3000	2000	10000
17.04 Research App Technol	various	5000	3000	2000	10000
		20000	12000	8000	40000
Training					
32 Training	various	4000	4000	4000	12000
33 Inservice	various	2000	2000	2000	6000
		6000	6000	6000	18000
Equipment					
45.01 Support to LHP Unit		99450			99450
Miscellaneous					
52 Reporting cost		1000	1000	2500	4500
53 Sundries		2000	3000	2500	7500
		3000	4000	5000	12000
Total		347550	241100	243600	832250

Total Cost for 36 months: 832,250 USD

23. Micro-Enterprise Development

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

Activities to support self-reliance and income generation are currently operating in an informal manner in all temporary shelters. However the sustainability and hence the potential to generate income is questionable. Training that covers the complete business cycle is required. Those wishing to strengthen their micro enterprise and those aspiring to enter a business require exposure to training that promotes sound business practices. The current variety of goods and services is restricted to the provision of traditional items, food, some services and basic consumer goods.

Whilst it is acknowledged that there are other important micro enterprise initiatives currently being introduced additional resources are needed to ensure that the training, once completed can be monitored to ensure that those embarking on a business venture are fully supported with guidance and technical advice throughout the complete cycle. However continued long-term technical assistance is not always assured. Financial support is often short term causing uncertainty and creating scepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit. This activity requires continual funding over a 36 work month period to be sustainable.

Project Title	Strengthening Micro-Enterprise Development services (SMEDS)
Agency	American Refugee Committee
Sector	Livelihoods
Objective	To increase the capacity of existing programmes to deliver a complete service in micro enterprise development
Beneficiaries	Potential refugee entrepreneurs, micro-enterprise owners, and local Thai traders living in towns/villages near camps
Project location(s)	Umpiem, Nu Po and Ban Don Yang camps
Implementing Partners	TBD
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	1,720,930 USD

Particular attention should be paid to single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local Thai host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of activities that have the potential to become profitable businesses, especially those that have the potential for some form of sustainable income-generation.

Activities proposed:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in identifying self reliance and income-generating opportunities relevant but not restricted to the refugee camps
- Promote sustainable, community structures for self management targeting local community.
- Promote self-help initiatives with a demonstrable orientation towards prospective repatriation or departure of refugees for the local community beneficiaries
- Support members from the local community to build capacity for service and care delivery.
- Promote the acquisition of practical, life-skills for school drop-outs
- To sensitize communities on ways of poverty eradication, with particular emphasis on value added skills acquisition in identified trades and occupations
- Encourage savings and investment among the communities
- Promote awareness and importance of business linkages within communities to enable access to markets.

Delivery strategy:

Current initiatives would be assessed by the relevant refugee camp committees and their respective communities in collaboration with the NGO(s) providing the ongoing micro enterprise development programme. The assessment would determine the extent to which additional resources would lead to increased self reliance and provide additional confidence to undertake self employment or embark on a micro enterprise business.

Once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a package.

Each NGO would be asked to set targets for the additional resources and report at a mutually agreed time to the Livelihoods Programme Manager (The LPM would coordinate the allocations and report to the CCSDPT as required).

Recommendations:

- the minimum duration of funding be 24 months with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- the Government allow increased income generating activities to be introduced in the refugee camps
- the linkages currently in place to provide goods and services in the refugee camps are publicly acknowledged,
- access by the local and other markets be agreed as a means of accessing a wider sales base for the products and services
- access to supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Expected Outcomes:

- Both local community and displaced people will acquire skills and successfully engage themselves in additional wage, self-employment or micro enterprise activities.
- The dignity of those participating will have increased as they will be more self reliant.
- There will be improved community harmony, health and social well-being.
- Access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- Vulnerable displaced people will be encouraged to participate,
- Access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Intended beneficiaries:

- Refugees and the local community benefit from services in health, education, training and provision of an increased range of goods and an improved number of services.
- Local community benefits from access to facilities and services established or set up by non government organizations e.g. roads, schools, clinics, dispensaries emergency transport and water points.
- Local communities benefit from agricultural inputs, seeds, tools, planting materials, reduced degradation of the environment, and other informal trading through their social networks with refugees.

Suggested Costs:

Item	Year one	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Technical Assistance		36,000			36,000			36,000			36,000			144,000
Staff Personnel		38,100			38,100			38,100			38,100			152,400
Training & Bus. Dev.		7,800			7,800			7,800			7,800			31,200
Equipment & tools		104,100			0			0			0			104,100
Operations		10,200			10,200			10,200			10,200			40,800
Overhead		20,000			20,000			20,000			20,000			80,000
Program support (15%)		32,430			16,815			16,815			16,815			82,875
Total		248,630			128,915			128,915			128,915			635,375
Item	Year Two	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Technical Assistance		36,000			36,000			36,000			36,000			144,000
Staff Personnel		38,100			38,100			38,100			38,100			152,400
Training & Bus. Dev.		7,800			7,800			7,800			7,800			31,200
Equipment & tools		600			0			0			0			600
Operations		10,200			10,200			10,200			10,200			40,800
Overhead		20,000			20,000			20,000			20,000			80,000
Program support		16,905			16,815			16,815			16,815			67,350
5 % inflation		6,446			6,446			6,446			6,446			25,783
Total		136,051			135,361			135,361			135,361			542,133
Item	Year three	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Technical Assistance		36,000			36,000			36,000			36,000			144,000
Staff Personnel		38,100			38,100			38,100			38,100			152,400
Training & Bus. Dev.		7,800			7,800			7,800			7,800			31,200
Equipment & tools		600			0			0			0			600
Operations		10,200			10,200			10,200			10,200			40,800
Overhead		20,000			20,000			20,000			20,000			80,000
Program support		16,905			16,815			16,815			16,815			67,350
5 % inflation		6,768			6,768			6,768			6,768			27,072
Total		136,373			135,683			135,683			135,683			543,422

Total Cost for 36 months: 1,720,930 USD

24. Research and Application of Appropriate Technology

Project Title	Improving capacity in the refugee camps to utilize appropriate technologies (UATP)
Agency	UNHCR/ILO
Sector	Income-generation Vocational training - skill development
Objective	To increase the capacity of existing and new programmes to efficiently utilize appropriate technologies
Project location(s)	TBD – depending on agencies involved
Beneficiaries	Refugees and the local Thai community
Implementing Partners	TBD
Project Duration	36 work months
Project Cost	TBD

Summary of Gaps identified:

The need for appropriate technology in rural regions of Tak province and along the Thai/Burma border is undeniable. The region is rich in renewable and non-renewable resources. Rather than continue to plunder the region for its non-renewable resources it is proposed that this project would explore, define, and facilitate appropriate technology in the refugee camps of the province and the immediate hinterland. The assessment would lead to the identification of potential of selected appropriate technologies that would be of direct benefit and would be conducted by knowledgeable people who know the region best. The approach would explore high technology options that are increasingly hard to ignore and low technology options as well.

Current and potential training providers need to assess their programme, indicate any short-falls, justify additional costs and complete a proposal in accordance with the headings in the budget framework below.

Activities in the area of appropriate technology utilization would cover pilot activities in:

- (i) Hybrid generator/Photo-voltaic systems
- (ii) Micro- Hydro systems
- (iii) Solar-diesel systems
- (iv) Bio-digester systems
- (v) Water pumping & purification
- (vi) Waste management & treatment
- (vii) Irrigation
- (viii) Appropriate technology maintenance and repair
- (ix) Cooking fuel production
- (x) Organic farming techniques
- (xi) Hydroponics farming techniques
- (xii) Applied & relevant computer skills

The extent to which these pilot activities can be applied, some of which are currently being used, to benefit the refugee camps is limited by the availability of funding to pilot additional possibilities within the refugee camps.

Whilst it is acknowledged that there are other important initiatives currently being offered additional resources are needed to ensure that these applications can be sustained in such a way that local personnel can assume full responsibility for their continuation. Without suitable training and technical advice to ensure sustainability of the innovation the benefits to the refugee community cannot be assured. Financial support is often short term causing uncertainty and creating scepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit. Continued long-term technical assistance is essential.

Particular attention should be paid to refugee single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local Thai host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes, especially those that have the potential for some form of income-generation.

Activities proposed:

- Promote the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults
- Identify existing appropriate technology (AT) applications and determine the extent to which they can be expanded within and outside the refugee camps.
- Mobilize and sensitize local Thai communities to the potential for increased participation in training in the application of ATs.
- Promote sustainable structures to manage and apply related activities that equally target the local community.
- Promote self reliance initiatives with a view to repatriation of the displaced people.
- Promote awareness of the uses and benefits of AT within local Thai communities.

Delivery strategy:

The project would engage an existing pool of engineering students from the Engineering Study Program [ESP] in Mae La School. This is a group of young dedicated people interested in developing engineering/technical solutions in the appropriate technology field. ESP students have experience working in rural Thai villages, installing community sized micro-hydro systems, installing hybrid generator/photo-voltaic systems in refugee camps, and most recently installing a bio-digester at the animal husbandry school at Mae La. Technically minded individuals from refugee camps could also be a source of labour. The project would involve local Thai village people with technical interests.

An initial period where technicians/salesmen are trained by outside contractors or organizations would be needed. Some initial research would also be needed to identify the brand and make of equipment to be sold along with ways to source and import these goods. The sale of equipment needed for various solutions at a slight mark up would provide steady income. The sale of installation services will provide further income. Local governments have phone lines if not Internet so communication and advertisement could take place along many different paths. If located close to the highway and easily accessible customers would be able to receive services. Signs and word of mouth would also bring in additional business. Given good initial implementation and a well designed exhibition centre combined with the readily available technology for sale, the centre should be profitable within its first year. The centre

would need one administrator and one salesman/technician. Possible employment extensions might be travelling install technicians as well as local government and villager education centres in other areas of the province.

Recommendations

- the minimum duration of funding be 24 months with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- the Government allow increased movement of trained people from within and between refugee camps to train both the displaced and local Thai residents.
- the potential of the initiative to the improvement of the living conditions in the refugee camps is documented and publicly acknowledged,
- access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- vulnerable displaced people are encouraged to participate,
- access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Expected Outcome:

- Increased self confidence and dignity of those participating to be more self reliant.
- Beneficiaries will acquire knowledge and skills related to the application of appropriate technology to increase self reliance prior to repatriation.
- Selected beneficiaries will be capable of pursuing self-employment or micro enterprise activities.
- Improved community harmony, health and social well-being.

Intended beneficiaries:

- Displaced people in the refugee camps and the local community benefit from training in the installation, maintenance and breakdown repair of appropriate technology initiatives
- Local community benefits from access to improved services
- Sustainable employment and income for technicians/salesmen and their families.
- Increase the prospects of appropriate technology and renewable energy in Thailand benefiting local, provincial and central governments.
- Improved environmental conditions for all residents from the continued use of renewable energy in rural Thailand
- Reduced health risks related to diesel fuel use and pollution caused by generators.
- Thai, Karen, and Burmese populations benefit from a centre showcasing appropriate technology solutions
- The publication of literature in these languages providing costs, methods or implementation and use, further resources.

25. Strengthen Demand-driven Skills Development

Project Title	Strengthening demand driven skills development through ZOA's existing Vocational Training Programme (SDSD)
Agency	UNHCR
Sector	Vocational training - skill development
Objective	To increase the capacity of ZOA's existing Vocational Training (VT) programme to deliver demand driven vocational training to increase self-reliance and provide entry level employable skills.
Project location(s)	Seven refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border (Mae La Oon, Mae La Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem, Nu Po, Ban Don Yang, Tham Hin)
Beneficiaries	Refugees and local Thai villagers seeking to gain demand driven employable skills
Implementing Partners	ZOA Refugee Care
Project Duration	3 years (36 months)
Project Cost	1,466,400 USD

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

Activities in the area of vocational training have to date been determined largely by the preferences of the refugees through a system of consultations, research, reviews and agreement with the key NGOs, particularly ZOA. These courses have increased the skills of part of the refugee communities in various areas, as well as the levels confidence among the beneficiaries. It also provided a social outlet for otherwise idle people, especially for youth in the refugee camps. However due to the lack of sufficient employment opportunities the training received has not always been applied to the point where those trained can be classified as having employable skills that meet the level suitable for employment in a wider labour market.

Current levels of technical and financial support need to be reassessed based on a benchmarked set of employer-based skills. ZOA, providing the existing VT programme in seven refugee camps, acknowledges these new demands and will respond to these needs where funding is available to meet them. Such funding is required to acquire sufficient additional capacity or resources, both human and financial, to support a sufficiently robust programme. It is also important that funding is of a longer term nature: current financial support is often short term causing uncertainty for those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit.

The main areas that ZOA identified as areas that would require additional support are:

- Equipment and tools (teaching and learning materials) to be used in the skills development training
- Quality and relevance of the curriculum
- Quality of teaching
- Enhanced focus on linking the training with opportunities for self-reliance and income generation

Cutting across all four categories is the necessity to establish enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems and the availability of guidance and technical advice. These should not be limited to the duration of a particular course, but should go beyond that to ensure there are adequate linkages with opportunities for self-reliance and that those trained continue to be fully supported.

We will pay particular attention to refugee single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local Thai host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design, development and implementation of training programmes, especially those that have the potential for some form of income-generation.

Activities Proposed:

As mentioned above, this proposal only considers skills training opportunities that has the potential for income generation and/or self reliance for refugees. Together with the Vocational Training College in Mae Sot, ZOA has carried out a preliminary assessment of the VT courses that have a potential for income generation. We arrived at the following list of courses:

Existing courses	Courses not yet available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewing • Weaving • Cooking & Bakery • Small Engine Repair • Stove Making • Agriculture³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hairdressing • Welding • Repair of Electronic Equipment and Appliances (only radio mechanic courses are available at present) • Electrical Installation and Repair Wiring • Frog Raising • Synthetic Flower Making (only in Mae La given the specific market demand from Mae Sot) • Child/Elderly Care (with a particular focus on resettlement)

Upon approval of this proposal, ZOA will carry out a more detailed assessment, in which opportunities for income generation will be more thoroughly assessed. The already existing courses will be strengthened in all camps where these courses are currently provided. For the courses that are identified as having potential for self-reliance/income generation, but which are not available yet, we suggest another approach. For these subjects we propose to establish courses in one camp per geographical area, i.e. one camp in Mae Hong Son (either Mae La Ma Luang or Mae La Oon) one camp in Tak (probably Mae La) and one camp in "the South" (either Tham Hin or Ban Don Yang). These camps will become "centres of VT activity". Residents from other camps in the same geographical area will be given the opportunity to attend courses in the camp where the new VT Centres will be located. We propose this approach as it might be

³ Improving agricultural skills training is definitely considered relevant with a view to self-reliance and income generation. However, it is will not be part of this proposal. Strengthening agricultural skills training will be made in the context of our existing VT Programme as well as our proposed agricultural programme, which is also submitted in the context of the Livelihoods Programme (see project no. 27 in this appendix).

too expensive and not efficient to set up courses in every camp. Additionally, it would provide us with a good opportunity to see how successful the new courses will be. In case of a great demand by camp residents and/or a great success in terms of outcomes (i.e. realisation of self-reliance and income generation), it can be decided to set up courses in other camps at a later stage. Obviously, this approach depends on the approval and cooperation of the RTG with regard to refugees travelling and temporarily residing in other camps. UNHCR's support to obtain such cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

For the courses selected under this funding scheme our interventions will focus on:

- Construction of VT training centres in three camps: all new courses in one camp will be constructed at one location in the camp
- Develop new curricula or enhance the quality and relevance of existing curricula of VT courses, mainly by using adapted versions of the curriculum frameworks and materials produced by MOE Thailand.
- Strengthen the quality of teaching in the VT courses. We will do so through organising Training of Trainers (ToT) courses provided to camp-based trainers by Vocational Colleges of the Ministry of Education (MOE). The participants will receive an official MOE certificate upon completion of the course. Official certification for students who finish VT courses is an issue that is currently under discussion with the Vocational College in Mae Sot.
- Purchase equipment and tools to be used for the courses: currently our courses in the camps are severely under-resourced in terms of equipment and tools, which goes at the expense of adequate learning outcomes for the students participating in the courses. Purchasing additional materials would have a major impact on enhancing the quality of the VT courses.
- We will increase the focus on self-reliance and income generation. Thus far the main aim of the VT programme was to assist the refugees in acquiring skills that would be useful upon repatriation to Myanmar or resettlement to third countries. The relevance of the courses for income generation in the "here and now" of the refugee context has not really been part of our strategic focus. This will change now, and we will make sure that the content and scheduling of our courses is tailored to the existing needs of refugees in terms of self-reliance or the labour market. We will also ensure adequate linkages with other interventions under the livelihoods programme, such as the micro enterprise development and business skills training component.

Additional proposed activities include:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in demand driven skills development opportunities within, but not restricted to, the refugee camps
- Promote sustainable community structures to manage and operate related activities that equally target the local community.
- Promote self reliance initiatives with a view to repatriation or return of the displaced people.
- Promote the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults
- Review lists of short course and select a sample of relevant documents for translation.
- Include the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults is included in curricula for all courses
- To promote awareness to business linkages that support communities to gain access to markets.

People from local Thai communities will be actively encouraged to participate in the VT courses in the camps, which happens currently already at a limited scale. We will also have a special focus on ensuring that representatives of vulnerable groups will be included in the VT courses.

In the context of this component of the Livelihoods Programme we have decided to establish a partnership with the Vocational College in Mae Sot, which falls under the Vocational Department of MOE. Although at this stage we only have a cooperation agreement with the Vocational College in Mae Sot, it is our intention to have similar cooperation mechanisms with Vocational Colleges in other provinces as well. The Vocational College will provide the following support:

- Provide expertise to assist in the adjustment and development of the training curricula
- Provide accredited ToT workshops to ZOA trainers as well as camp-based trainers
- To cooperate with ZOA to achieve accreditation for the camp-based VT courses
- Advise the ZOA staff with assessing the needs for and specifications of equipment and tools for the VT courses
- Provide additional content advice on a needs basis

The Vocational College(s) will be subcontracted by ZOA. ZOA will be the main contractor and will be finally responsible for the outputs of the programme. This also means that ZOA will have the agreement and direct communication with UNHCR – the Livelihoods Programme Manager in particular – and other external parties.

Our understanding is that once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed, the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a package, and we will report against mutually agreed indicators and dates to the Livelihoods Programme Manager (The LPM would coordinate the allocations and report to the CCSDPT as required).

It is recommended that:

- the duration of funding will be 3 years (36 months) with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- a more flexible approach on the part of MOI must be advocated to allow access to local labour markets.
- the potential of the initiative to improve the living conditions in the refugee camps is publicly acknowledged,
- local Thai villagers will have access to skills training in the camps,
- the most vulnerable refugees are encouraged to participate,
- access to and sourcing of training and commercial supplies and materials be from local communities as much as possible.

Expected Outcomes:

- increased self confidence and dignity of those participating to be more self reliant.
- beneficiaries will acquire skills to increase self reliance prior to repatriation or - in some cases - resettlement
- selected beneficiaries will have enhanced capabilities to pursue self-employment or micro enterprise activities.
- improved community harmony, health and social well-being.

Intended beneficiaries:

- Refugees and the local community benefit from training in demand-driven skills development courses
- Camp community benefits from access to improved services being offered as a result of the adjusted VT programme.
- Local Thai communities benefit from improved services in areas where skills have been developed based on demand

- Newly appointed instructors will be given induction and instructional skills development prior to commencement.
- Existing instructors from the refugee camp vocational training centres will have their instructional skills upgraded through TOT workshops provided by MOE Vocational Colleges.
- Refugees and the local community will benefit from training that matches market requirements.

Suggested Costs

Total Cost Year 1: 28,342,605 Baht,
Total Cost Year 2: 11,149,740 Baht
Total Cost Year 3: 11,830,140 Baht

(detailed budget breakdown available on request)

Total Cost for 36 months: 51,322,485 Million Baht **(1,466,400 USD)**

Additional remark:

- This proposal is only focusing on what is needed **in addition to** the existing VT Programme that ZOA currently implements. Obviously, this assumes that we will indeed be able secure continued funding for this existing VT programme after 2008. The success of this additional project is dependent on our success to attract funding for our existing programme.

26. Agricultural Activities inside Camps

Project title	Strengthening agricultural training activities to promote self reliance (SATP)
Agency	TBD
Sector	Income generation
Objective	To increase the capacity of existing programmes to deliver additional quantities of agricultural goods and value added products for the consumption of refugee camps residents and the poor in the local Thai community.
Beneficiaries	Refugees living in camps on the Thai-Myanmar border; Local Thai wishing to be involved in agricultural activities
Project location(s)	TBD depending on agencies involved
Implementing partners	TBD
Project duration	36 work months
Project cost	US\$

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

Activities to support self-reliance and income generation in agriculture are currently operating in each refugee camp with varying degrees of success. However continued long-term technical assistance is not always assured. Financial support is often short term causing uncertainty and creating scepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit. Training that provides additional skills to increase self reliance in agriculture requires additional and long-term resources to raise productivity and thus increase the availability of fresh produce for the residents and the local population. This project will seek long term funding to ensure sustainability.

Whilst it is acknowledged that there are initiatives currently being introduced in the agricultural sector additional resources are needed to ensure that the training, once completed can be monitored to ensure that those engaged in agriculture related activities are fully supported with guidance and technical advice throughout the complete cycle.

Particular attention should be paid to refugee single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local Thai host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes, especially those that have the potential for some form of income-generation. Child care, an essential component if women are to be encouraged to participate, will also be incorporated into any future project cost.

Current and potential training providers need to assess their programme, indicate any short-falls, justify additional costs and complete a proposal in accordance with the headings in the budget framework below.

Activities proposed:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in identifying self reliance and income-generating opportunities relevant but not restricted to the refugee camps.
- Promote sustainable, community structures for self management targeting local community.
- Promote self-help initiatives with a demonstrable orientation towards prospective repatriation or departure of refugees for the local community beneficiaries
- Support members from the local community to build capacity for service and care delivery.
- Promote the acquisition of practical, life-skills for school drop-outs
- To sensitize communities on ways of poverty eradication, with particular emphasis on value added skills acquisition in identified trades and occupations
- Encourage savings and investment among the communities
- Promote awareness and importance of business linkages within communities to enable access to markets.

Delivery strategy:

Current initiatives would be assessed by the relevant refugee camp committees and their respective communities in collaboration with the NGO(s) providing the ongoing agriculture related programme. The assessment would determine the extent to which additional resources would lead to increased self reliance and provide additional confidence to undertake self employment or embark on a micro enterprise business.

Once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a package.

Each NGO would be asked to set targets for the additional resources and report at a mutually agreed time to the Livelihoods Programme Manager. The LPM would coordinate the allocations and report to the CCSDPT as required.

It is recommended that:

- the minimum duration of funding be 24 months with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- the Government allow increased agriculture related activities to be introduced in and close to the respective refugee camps.
- the potential of the agriculture related project to provide agriculture related goods and services to the refugee camps is publicly acknowledged,
- access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- vulnerable displaced people are encouraged to participate,
- access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Expected Outcome:

- Both local community and displaced people will acquire skills and successfully engage themselves in additional wage, self-employment or micro enterprise activities.
- The dignity of those participating will have increased as they will be more self reliant.
- There will be improved community harmony, health and social well-being.

- Access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- Vulnerable displaced people will be encouraged to participate,
- Access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Intended beneficiaries:

- Refugees and the local community benefit from training in agriculture related skills development
- Local community benefits from access to increased amounts of fresh food
- Local communities benefit from agricultural inputs, seeds, tools, planting materials, reduced degradation of the environment, and other informal trading through their social networks with refugees.

27. Pilot Agricultural Sites for Income Generation beside refugee camps

Project title	Agricultural activities for income generation beside refugee camps
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care; TBD
Sector	Income generation; Vocational training; Child Protection
Objective	To conduct a pilot activity to assist refugees and poor in the local Thai community with opportunities to participate in an integrated agricultural activity leading to improved self-reliance linked to potential income generation
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual refugees and their families will benefit from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) training for self-reliance, b) on-job work experience leading to potential income-generation • Local Thai villages participating in related agricultural activities on the same conditions as refugees • Participants' infants benefit from organised childcare at the agricultural sites • Refugee women employed to supervise childcare facilities will benefit from increased income
Project location(s)	Tak province (Mae La camp) and Mae Hong Son province (Mae Ra Maluang camp)
Implementing partners	Thai Burma Border Consortium Local public administrative office; Federation of Thai Industry;
Project duration	36 work months
Project cost	TBD

Summary of Gap Identified

Refugees and asylum seekers are currently not legally entitled to work in Thailand, either within or outside the refugee camps. As a result most families are entirely dependent on externally provided material support. The goods and services provided are limited and in many cases insufficient to meet their food and non food needs. As a result many individuals seek work informally outside the refugee camps which leaves them open to the very real risk of arrest and deportation. The situation is also psychologically debilitating, especially for those who have been ware-housed for many years. Any form of employment is generally intermittent and remuneration is low as they lack sufficient employable skills. The refugees, once outside the camps often work in exploitative working conditions and lack any form of recourse due to the illegality of their situation.

Several NGOs are currently involved in skills training but much of the refugee population has, at present, no meaningful occupation or vocational skills. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) has acknowledged a need to open up occupational training, educational opportunities, as well as income generation or work opportunities for refugees.

The current provision of essential goods and services is the direct responsibility of the Thai Burmese Border Consortium (TBBC). They have an extensive network of ware-houses, suppliers and staff across the entire network of temporary shelters. They are not however able, due in part to budgetary restrictions and for logistical reasons to extend this service to the supply of fresh fruit, vegetables and meat products. Many individual heads of households have little opportunity to obtain these items for their families without acting in an illegal manner by working outside the temporary shelter to earn additional income.

The project being proposed would contribute to the reduction of this problem by engaging some refugees in a pilot agricultural venture that could lead to increased availability of these fresh food items and reduce this precarious situation. Refugees would be empowered through training and skills development related to the provision of these food items. The pilot would provide a sound basis for development and eventual establishment of an agricultural cooperative. This may have the potential to provide services such as packaged and processed foods for sale inside and outside the temporary shelters, fast food outlets and value-added items made such as preserved fruits and vegetables. The potential to gain work experience in any of the above activities would promote refugees' self-reliance and raise their income generation levels.

Activities Proposed:

1. As a pilot project, private-sector land-owners would be approached to rent/lease sufficient areas in the hinterland adjacent to selected refugee camps. This land would be selected following an assessment of access to transportation, availability of sufficient water and the quality of the soil needed following advice from the relevant experts. It is estimated that at minimum of 40 Rai as each location would be initially required. ⁴ A minimum of 40 rai would be cultivated and additional rai prepared off-season. ⁵
2. This land will be equipped to function as an agricultural cooperative where refugees and local Thai villagers can undertake a variety of tasks.
 - (i) At least 50 percent of the total receiving training and working at the site in each location will be women.
 - (ii) Approximately 50 percent of the positions on each site will be offered to local Thai villagers. This is necessary to ensure that there is equal opportunity for the poor in the hinterland to benefit under the same conditions as refugees.
 - (iii) The site will be equipped with sufficient multiples of hand tools, seeds, timber and bamboo for agricultural plots, water tanks and manually operated irrigation equipment, and the materials required for animal husbandry, frog-raising, goat raising, a pig-gery, as well as growing mushrooms, fruit, vegetables and locally preferred chilli. ⁶

⁴ One Rai is 1600 sq meters, One acre is equivalent to 2.5 Rai, One hectare is 6.25 Rai or 10,000 square meters

⁵ The amount of land needs to be discussed with the relevant experts based on the site selected, the crops to be grown, the quality of the soil etc...

⁶ The actual numbers of participants will be determined based on the interest and availability of local people wishing to share in this initiative. The crops, animals to be included will also be dependent upon the priority needs of the location

3. Pre-requisite and complementary training courses will be provided in each refugee camp, where refugees will learn a range of skills necessary for the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the agricultural sites. These will include the skills required to conduct agricultural activities as well as maintain, install and repair pumps, dig wells, set up irrigation systems, repair small engines (generators), provide childcare activities and apply first-aid at the site. Those who wish to be involved in supporting the pilot activity with micro-enterprises services such as food and agricultural tool repair will also be assisted to become involved.

4. Refugees and Thai villagers working at each of the agricultural sites will receive on-the-job training and technical assistance from agricultural experts that will build on the entry-level skills gained in the prerequisite vocational training programme. Equipment, curricula and consumables for this purpose will be designed, developed and provided to ensure that the off-farm and on-farm skills are linked and developed sufficiently to ensure the pilot project can succeed.

5. Initially workers on the agricultural site will be paid a stipend in return for their labour. This will be necessary as the site will not become self-sustaining immediately. The stipends paid will be in line with the amounts currently received by refugees working formally and informally, so as not to negatively impact the social fabric in the camps.

6. To facilitate the participation of refugee women in this project, childcare facilities will be provided at the agricultural site. Temporary buildings will be constructed for this purpose, equipped with some materials and staffed by 3 care workers (refugee women) who will receive stipends for their work.

Institutional framework

The project would be administered by a programme manager (PM) overseen by a Programme Management Committee (PMC). The membership of the PMC would include employers' and workers' organizations, the RTG, the donor(s) and members of the relevant refugee camp committees. The Programme Manager would report progress on a monthly basis to the Committee for Coordination of Services to Refugees in Thailand (CCSDPT). Each project would advise the PM on issues and problems against pre determined project outputs and indicators. UNHCR would provide the secretariat for the programme.

Outcome Expected:⁷

- Approximately 150 people will be trained and gainfully employed for a period of at least two (3) years in each of locations.
- Of the number a minimum of 75 refugees, selected by each Camp Committee will be allowed by the Camp Commander to be given a work permit to move outside the refugee camp boundaries.
- At least 50 percent (75) will be women who will benefit from a steady income for the first two years of this project through the stipends being provided.
- A minimum of 25 local Thai villagers recruited to work on each agricultural site alongside the refugees, will enjoy similar benefits in terms of training and stipends.

Benefits Expected:

- Working conditions at each site will be adjusted to meet the cyclical nature of agricultural production and be in accordance with decent work principles.
- The participation of women will be facilitated through the provision of childcare facilities for their infants at the agricultural site.⁸
- These facilities will be provided on-site, and supervised by paid child care staff from the DP population.
- DPs will gain new skills from the training provided off and on the job, which will supplement the existing skill-sets of each individual.
- This income will bring benefits to the DP's immediate family and the broader DP communities
- This income will also contribute to reducing the poverty of local Thai communities in each location
- Each of the target beneficiary community's will improve because of increased cash-flow inside the temporary shelters and in the hinterland around each temporary shelter.

Suggested Costs:

The estimate of the cost attached would be confirmed when agreement in principle to proceed is reached between the donor, RTG and UNHCR. The rate of disbursement would be determined on an annual basis and paid in advance to the implementing partner based on a memorandum of understanding.

⁷ These numbers need to be confirmed by the implementing partner(s).

⁸ This may not be feasible at the start as facilities need to be available. It will be a priority once the project is approved and depending on the size of the number of infants not attending school.

28. Support Self-reliance of Disabled Refugees

Project Title	Strengthening services to the disabled in the refugee camps
Agency	UNHCR
Sector	Self-reliance Vocational training - skill development Community services
Objective	To increase self reliance and income generation potential for displaced people in each of the refugee camps on the Thai-Myanmar Border
Specific objective	To increase the capacity of existing programmes to assist the disabled to be more self reliant and provide entry level employable skills.
Beneficiaries	Displaced disabled persons in refugee camps
Project location(s)	All camps
Implementing Partners	Handicap International
Project Duration	36 Months
Project Cost	TBD

Summary of Gap Identified

Support for the disabled in the refugee camps to improve opportunities for self reliance is limited by primarily by funding. A number of initiatives to provide training in the manufacture of aids and prostheses have been thwarted by lack of funds for technical assistance.. Technical and financial support is required for the **XX** people in the refugee camps who are disabled.

Whilst it is acknowledged that there are other important initiatives currently being offered these resources are needed to ensure that the training of refugees, once completed can be monitored to ensure that those trained are fully supported with guidance and technical advice until they can be considered sufficiently skilled to continue unaided.

However continued long-term technical assistance is not always assured. Financial support is often short term causing uncertainty and creating scepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit.

Activities proposed:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in related skills development opportunities within but not restricted to the refugee camps
- Promote sustainable community structures to manage and operate related activities that equally target the local community.
- To promote self reliance initiatives with a view to repatriation or return of the displaced people.
- To promote the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults
- To promote awareness to business linkages that support communities to gain access to markets.

Delivery strategy:

Current initiatives would be assessed by the relevant refugee camp committees and their respective communities in collaboration with the NGO(s) providing ongoing programme for the disabled. The assessment would determine the extent to which additional resources would lead to increased self reliance and provide additional confidence to undertake self employment or embark on a micro enterprise business.

Once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a package.

HI would be asked to set targets for the additional resources and report at a mutually agreed time to the Livelihoods Programme Manager. The LPM would coordinate the allocations and report to the CCSDPT as required.

Recommendations:

- the minimum duration of funding be 24 months with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- the potential of the initiative to the improvement of the living conditions in the refugee camps is publicly acknowledged,
- access by both the displaced population and the local Thai community be equally shared,
- vulnerable displaced people are encouraged to participate,
- access to and sourcing of supplies and materials be allowed from the local communities.

Expected Outcome:

- increased self confidence and dignity of those participating to be more self reliant.
- beneficiaries will acquire agriculture related skills to increase self reliance prior to repatriation
- selected beneficiaries will be capable of pursuing self- employment or micro enterprise activities.
- improved community harmony, health and social well-being.

Intended beneficiaries:

- Displaced people and the local community benefit from training in related skills development
- Local community benefits from access to
- Local communities benefit from

29. Waged Employment Service

Project Title	Support to enterprises to place waged employees (SEWE)
Agency	UNHCR/ILO
Sector	Income-generation
Objective	To provide a managed programme of waged employment for agricultural, manufacturing and productive enterprises willing to hire from refugee camps.
Beneficiaries	Displace people from refugee camps along the Thai Myanmar border; Employers willing to engage DPs in waged employment
Project location(s)	To be determined in collaboration with MOI Camp Commanders, Leaders of the Camp Communities and employers' and workers' organizations
Implementing Partners	Federation of Thai Industry. Federation of Trade Unions - Burma Individual enterprise managers/owners
Project Duration	36 Months
Project Cost	US\$ 475,720

Summary of Gap identified:

The displaced people from the refugee camps are already actively being hired to undertake gainful employment in agricultural and industrial enterprises. However they do so at considerable peril. Their working conditions are unsupervised, their wages are not adequate and the possibility of being placed in a vulnerable position quite high. Basic occupational safety and health issues are not adequately taken care of.

The possibility of being legally engaged in wage earning activities through local agricultural, manufacturing and production based enterprises presents a unique opportunity to both the RTG and UNHCR to formally agree that the displaced can contribute to economic growth and at the same time earn and income.

This initiative, supported by local Government officials, farm owners, the Federation of Thai Industries and leading enterprise owners require minimal resources to ensure that this can be implemented. Those hired can be selected in negotiation with the Camp Commander and the Leaders of the Camp Community, properly identified, briefed, adequately supervised, paid according to a predetermined scale and protected through suitably negotiated working arrangements. Continued long-term advisory services in the form of a job broker would need to be assured. Financial support would need to be provided over the duration of the project which is expected to be a minimum of 36 work months.

Activities proposed:

- Identify a suitable national person to supervise the activity and/or
- Identify a suitable broker to liaise with enterprises and the individual camp management on working conditions and selection.
- Compile a roster of eligible workers.
- Link roster with registration of displaced people
- Determine the number of people and the profile needed for the jobs offered
- Negotiate with employers to determine remuneration package
- Advise potential workers in the agreed conditions of employment and each agreement on dispute procedures
- Provide follow up monitoring with each enterprise on an agreed time table
- Provide counselling services to employed displaced people.
- Liaise with Implementing Partners (IPs) responsible for skills development to ensure that those being trained achieve agreed entry level employable skills.
- Prepare information for IPs on projected jobs available and assist in determining numbers to be trained.

Delivery strategy

The project would be managed by a competent national training and development practitioner, hopefully sourced from the UNV register. The individual would find potential jobs for both small and large numbers of refugees and arrange placement in accordance with employer needs. The post would be required to liaise with all enterprises in the area and to plan for and cater to the needs of the labour market. The resources required to sustain the post would be sourced initially from the programme and, if the system is successful, may lead to the introduction of a fee for each person. The practitioner would be encouraged to develop to the stage where the function becomes self-sustaining leading to self employment.

Recommendations:

- the minimum duration of funding be 24 months with assurances for extensions assured 12 work months in advance
- the RTG allow the issue of Camp Passes to refugees on the condition that they are adequately supervised
- the RTG approve who is to be included and to which specific enterprises and for which specified period.
- youth and the vulnerable among the displaced are encouraged to participate.
- camp committee provides oversight of the selection of people to be given camp passes.

Expected Outcome:

- Individuals regain some level of dignity by working for their livelihood
- RTG has reduced requirements to supervise illegally working people
- Health costs of refugee population is reduced due to improved diet
- Local police have reduced incidence of petty thievery
- Local enterprise owners benefit from additional productivity

Intended beneficiaries:

- Displaced people who receive initial training by the factory owner.
- DP's families who benefit from regular income.
- Enterprise owners who achieve higher profits.
- Local communities who see increased economic activity
- RTG officials who see reduced poverty and attendant social problems

Suggested Costs

Item	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Technical Assistance	18,700	Nil	Nil	18,700
Project personnel	85,500	85,500	85,500	256,500
Staff Cost	1,500	Nil	Nil	1,500
Travel cost	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Training	500	300	Nil	800
Equipment & tools	76,400	4,200	4,200	84,800
Overheads	6,840	6,840	6,840	20,520
Program support 13%	52,200	Nil	Nil	52,200
5 % inflation ⁹	22,700	Nil	Nil	22,700
Total	270,340	102,840	102,540	475,720

Total cost for 36 months: **475,720 USD**

⁹ Only used with agreement of the Programme Management Committee.