

Thailand Refugee Consolidated Project Concept Notes

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Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

1) Issuance of ID Cards for Camp-Based Myanmar Refugees in Thailand

Project Title	Issuance of ID Cards for Camp-Based Myanmar Refugees in Thailand
Agency	Ministry of Interior (MOI), Royal Thai Government
RBM Sectors	Civil Status Documentation
Overall Objectives	Strengthen Thai government's capacity in administering the 9 refugees camps through improvement of state-owned camp population database and issuance of ID cards to refugees
Beneficiaries	Recognized camp-based refugees aged 12 years old and older
Partners	UNHCR
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 158,500

Summary of identified gaps:

The Royal Thai Government did not originally issue documents to recognized refugees in the nine camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. UNHCR identity documents issued to refugees have no legal validity in Thailand and provide only limited protection against arrest and/or refoulement. Camp-based refugees and asylum-seekers are regarded by the government as displaced persons/illegal immigrants who are allowed to temporarily stay in the nine temporary shelters until the conditions in Myanmar are conducive to their return. When found outside of the camps, refugees will be arrested and, in many cases, deported.

In 2006, under UNHCR support, the Thai government agreed to issue ID cards to registered camp population aged 12 and older. The ID cards are only officially used for identification purpose and refugees are still subject to arrests if found outside even with an ID card. However, in practice, the cards can be a protection tool to inform the Thai authority to return the refugees back to their camps of residence in stead of deportation. The issuance of ID cards is also considered as a positive step by the Thai government as it is hoped that this would lead to permission for the refugees to travel outside of camps to seek employment in the future. The first batch of 88,000 ID cards were issued and distributed to the eligible camp population in early 2007.

The ID cards were issued based on the registration database maintained by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and monthly updated by joint registration exercise between MOI and UNHCR. UNHCR also maintains a separate population database using *ProGres*. The current government database is computerized and centralized in Bangkok with no real-time connection to 8 District Offices responsible for camp management. This has created some losses in registration updates overtime and resulted in significant discrepancies in the number of camp population between government and UNHCR databases. After the issuance of the first batch of the ID cards, the government has decided not to issue any further new ID cards until its own database system is improved and reflects the correct number of camp population.

Activities proposed:

- Establishment of government-owned database of camp-based Myanmar refugees in Thailand. The database will be directly updated on-line by each concerned District Office. The update is done through a joint exercise between MOI and UNHCR.
- Issuance of ID cards to refugees aged 12 and over who have not yet received an ID card since the last distribution due to the outdated population database of the government

- Issuance of ID cards to refugees who turn 12 and who have been screened-in by the government's Provincial Administration Boards (PABs)

Expected outcome:

Suggested costs:

Purchase of IT equipment for Bureau of Registration Administration, Ministry of Interior and 8 District Offices	83,331
Development of database	31,183
Training of concerned government officials on the operation of the database	3,042
Technical support and database administration	18,444
Issuance of 15,000 cards	19,500
Delivery of cards to 9 camps	3,000
Total	158,500

Security from Violence and Exploitation

2) Preventing Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in the Thailand/Burma Refugee Camps

Project Title	Preventing Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SAE) in the Thailand/Burma Refugee Camps
Agency	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence
Overall Objectives	Provide training and raise awareness regarding abuse and exploitation among all concerned groups working in the camps
Beneficiaries	Refugees, particularly women and children who are more vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. Humanitarian organizations working in the camps, camp leadership, and Thai authorities will also benefit
Partners	NGOs and CBOs working in the nine refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 272,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Despite a long-standing humanitarian regime and one of the world's largest refugee programs (serving over 140,000 refugees and spanning the length of the Thai-Border), the humanitarian establishment has not done enough to coordinate responses to sexual abuse and exploitation (SAE) of beneficiaries by humanitarian workers. This is not due to a lack of SAE incidence – even in the absence of formal reporting mechanisms and little awareness of prohibitions against SAE, UNHCR and other agencies have received numerous allegations of abuse and exploitation, particularly incidents of non-consensual sexual activity between refugee girls and Thai government security personnel.

To address this deficiency, IRC with funding from the Australian Government/AustCare, began implementation of a joint CCSDPT pilot project in October 2007 to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms to cases of sexual abuse and exploitation of beneficiaries by humanitarian actors in Thailand. Current funding from the Australian government for the pilot ends in September 2008 and IRC seeks funding to continue the project

The first year pilot was designed to primarily target the humanitarian CCSDPT agencies to develop an inter-agency Code of Conduct, adopt zero tolerance for SAE in the refugee operations, and develop consistent reporting mechanisms for response to SAE cases. The pilot project has been successful in initiating the momentum for coordinated and consistent inter-agency response but there remains a pressing need for continued project support to get beyond a joint Code of Conduct to actual implementation of a set of common standards; put in place common complaints mechanisms that are informed by the refugee community; and build greater awareness among the refugee community of their rights to access assistance free of exploitation and abuse.

In addition, the need for a formal PSAE program has become even greater in recent months as the Thailand Refugee Program enters a period of volatility. Soaring commodity prices (particularly a 50% increase in rice costs), the weakened US dollar and cuts in European donor funding are forcing unprecedented reductions to the overall assistance program, which will lead to substantially decreased goods and services available to refugees. Scarcer resources will increase the vulnerability of the beneficiary population, aggravating the risk of abuse and exploitation in the camps.

Activities proposed:

Objective 1: To increase capacity of refugee assistance stakeholders to quickly, effectively and humanely respond to cases of SAE.

- *Establish a PSAE Coordination Network among CCSDPT agencies and UNHCR* – The proposed project will institutionalize coordination efforts through the establishment of PSAE Coordination Network that sits within the Bangkok Protection Working Group and can be sustained after the project ends.
- *Train CCSDPT agency staff on the CCSDPT Code* – Project staff, the PSAE Coordination Network and agency focal points will adapt existing training modules on the Secretary General’s Bulletin and develop a plan for training agency field staff on their PSAE obligations. An additional training module will be developed on the new CCSDPT Inter-Agency Code. The PSAE Coordinator and PSAE field-based staff will assist individual agencies in the adaptation and delivery of trainings.
- *Further capacity-building of agency PSAE focal points and Managers* –The project will develop and deliver specialized follow-up training modules for focal points and managers on handling complaints. This will include establishing local policies and procedures as necessary to ensure that adequate prevention mechanisms are in place, and that complaints and investigation mechanisms are consistently and effectively implemented by all agencies.
- *Provide technical assistance to CCSDPT agencies* – The PSAE Coordinator and trainers will provide guidance and technical support to individual agencies as they develop their own internal mechanisms to handle complaints and investigations, as well roll out awareness activities to their staff and beneficiaries.
- *Build capacity of key refugee organizations and camp administration bodies on SAE prevention and response* – A major activity of the second year will be rolling out SAE awareness and response training to refugee leadership and camp administration bodies, including the main Camp Committees, Justice Committees, Security Committees and Section leaders, who all have major leadership roles within the camps, providing localized security and justice, and to whom refugees most often turn to resolve disputes and register complaints. Training will also be provided to other key community-based organizations, including women’s and youth organizations, and refugee health, education and food distribution departments, who also have critical roles in the frontline delivery of goods and services provided by humanitarian agencies and are often incentive staff of CCSDPT agencies.

Objective 2: To increase awareness among refugee about their rights, entitlements and zero tolerance towards SAE.

- *Translate the CCSDPT Code* – Once finalized, the CCSDPT code will be translated into Burmese, Thai, Karen and Karenni – the major languages spoken in the border camps. Because many of the concepts in the Code of Conduct are difficult to translate clearly, translation drafts will be extensively vetted with a broad range of refugee stakeholders to ensure accuracy and common understanding.
- *Develop key messages on the CCSDPT Code* – The project will work with refugee community groups to simplify the CCSDPT Code into key basic messages on standards and complaints mechanisms, which will then be translated into the relevant languages.
- *Develop public information materials* – Based on the messages created with the community groups, the project will develop a wide array of PSAE public information materials on the CCSDPT Code, complaint mechanisms and beneficiary rights and entitlements to goods and services free of charge. A wide range of materials can be developed, including informational sheets, posters, billboards, flyers, t-shirts, mugs, umbrellas, blankets, stickers and other mediums.
- *Disseminate SAE information to the refugee community* – A core activity of second year activities is the dissemination of information about the CCSDPT code to refugees who are at the risk of abuse and exploitation by humanitarian workers. Given the large numbers, multiplicity of languages, and

geographical dispersion of the refugee population, a wide variety of public information techniques can be employed, for example:

- Distribute items such as t-shirts and mugs to refugees, with simple messages such as “Zero Tolerance for Abuse and Exploitation!” at public events, sports competitions, community health worker home visits etc.
- Public display of information on the Code, refugee entitlements, and complaint mechanisms through banners, posters, and information sheets at strategically located places, such as food distribution points, meeting spaces, health clinics and schools.
- Collaborate with community groups to develop scripts and broadcast PSAE awareness messages through community and school radio. Radio and loudspeaker broadcasts are the most effective media to reach the broadest segment of the camp population.
- Collaborate with theatre and youths to develop scripts, stage dramas and puppet shows on PSAE awareness.
- Produce live-action videos and skits based the scripts developed for further dissemination and community screenings, particularly at schools – to be followed by facilitated discussions afterwards.
- Development and distribution of PSAE-themed comic books with youth and school age children.
- Collaborate with education service providers such as ZOA, World Education, JRS, and the Karen and Karenni Education Departments to develop a simple PSAE awareness module for inclusion into school curricula. CCSDPT education agencies will also provide trainings to teachers on the curricula, with support from PSAE staff.

Objective 3: To mainstream PSAE into all programmatic and operational sectors of the Thailand Refugee Program.

- *Identify High-Risk SAE areas of operations* – Work with CCSDPT agencies and their focal points to conduct an audit of assistance programs to identify high-risk intervention points where SAE does occur or is most likely to occur in the camps. The pilot project had adapted a multi-sector program checklist from the Kenya Program to meet the needs of the Thailand context. The checklist process will allow the agencies to review and, as much as possible, revise operations in order to reduce risks by implementing safer service delivery strategies
- *Conduct a mainstreaming workshop* – IRC will organize a workshop for focal points and CCSDPT program managers to build their capacity to take ownership for mainstreaming PSAE into their operations, including strategies for incorporating SAE protection mechanisms when designing new projects.
- *Provide technical assistance to agencies on reducing SAE programmatic and operational risks* – Using the checklist, agency action plans and other tools, project staff will provide technical assistance as requested to agencies in redesigning high-risk programmatic operations project to reduce SAE potential.

Expected outcome:

The project will build stronger constituencies for respecting the human dignity of refugees and protecting beneficiaries from sexual, physical, psychological and other forms of exploitation and degradation. This will be accomplished through raising the awareness among key stakeholders of the potential for sexual abuse and exploitation in the Thailand refugee camps and developing mechanisms for reporting and responding to such cases.

Suggested costs:

Personnel and benefits	152,336
Staff travel to field sites	12,287
Equipment and supplies	58,034

Other costs	49,343
Total	272,000

3) Safe house Project in 7 Karen camps

Project Title	Safe house Project in 7 Karen camps
Agency	Karen Women's Organization (KWO)
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence
Overall Objectives	Provide short-term safe shelter for SGBV survivors after SGBV incidents
Beneficiaries	SGBV survivors in the 7 Karen camps, who are mostly women and children
Partners	Karen Women's Organization (KWO)
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD95,000

Summary of identified gaps:

As the most prevalent protection issue in refugee camps, sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) is of major concern to UNHCR provided that 70% of victims of rape and attempted rape are children. The majority of the incidents recorded by UNHCR and NGOs occur inside the camps and are related particularly to domestic violence, sexual exploitation and harassment, attempted rape and rape, and other forms of violence. This trend severely impairs women's capacity to be active members of their communities. Safe accommodation for SGBV survivors was also identified as a gap within the overall SGBV protection needs.

The Karen Women's Organization (KWO) is a key community-based organization that deals with SGBV cases within the camps from the beginning to the end of the case management process. KWO has established and has been operating safe houses within the 7 Karen refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border since 2001 as part of their broader SGBV prevention and response programme. The safe houses are used as the last resort when no where else is safe for the SGBV survivors. Food and non-food items and other services including counseling and medical referrals are provided.

KWO currently receives no long-term funding for the maintenance and operation of its 11 safe houses. Funding is essentially needed for the on-going care of safe house occupants who have yet to find permanent solutions to their situation; capacity building of the safe house staff especially after many staff members have left or will be leaving for resettlement; and for the maintenance of the safe-house physical buildings.

Activities proposed:

- Maintenance and operation of 11 safe houses in 7 camps so that they are ready to provide safe shelter to SGBV survivors whenever needed. Each safe house is staffed by two caretakers and the safe houses in each camp are supervised by 1-3 field coordinators depending on the size of the camps.
- Provision of food and non-food items to safe house occupants
- Provision of other services including counseling, medical referrals, and childcare support
- Security enhancement for all the safe houses through the installation of radio system and/or bamboo alarm system. Some safe houses may need to be relocated if proper security cannot be properly ensured at their current locations
- Capacity building for safe house caretakers and field coordinators in key safe-house issues including safe-house management and care-giving, counseling techniques, case management and safe-house networking

Expected outcome:

The overall SGBV response mechanism within the 7 Karen camps will be strengthened. SGBV survivors and their dependents, in particular, will be provided with safe physical shelter and culturally appropriate physical and emotional support including access to medical attention and treatment, secure accommodation, and counseling. Capacity of safe house caretakers and field coordinators, who are also refugees, will be strengthened through formal and on-the-job training.

Suggested costs:

Building maintenance	11,115
Caretaker stipends	5,705
Field coordinator stipends	3,705
Food and non-food items for safe house occupants	20,218
Training	24,178
Security enhancement	1,749
Safe house administration and management	28,330
Total	95,000

4) Addiction Programme for Karenni camps

Project Title	Addiction Programme for Karenni camps
Agency	Ruamit Foundation
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence
Overall Objectives	Improve the capacity of DARE to meet the addiction demands in the Karenni refugee camps in Mae Hong Son province
Beneficiaries	Recovering addicts and their families in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin camps; DARE Network team who will benefit from training
Partners	DARE Network
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD60,000

Summary of identified gaps:

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 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 Ban Mae Surin.

Activities proposed:

In 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 Ban Mae Surin

- Train 6 workers
- Build DARE Addiction Centre
- 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

Expected outcome:*In Ban Mai Nai Soi*

- Camp Committee develops Substance Abuse policies and report reduction of addiction, HIV and SGBV incidents
- 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 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 Ban Mae Surni

- Trainees complete DARE addiction worker training in Mae La Training House
- DARE Centre is built 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 Ban Mai Nai Soi

Suggested costs:

Human Resources	16,376
Training Costs	5,913
Treatment Costs	22,384
DARE for All / SGBV / HIV costs	5,582
Travel Costs	1,130
Transportation Costs	3,613
Direct Project Costs	5,002
Total for 12 months	60,000

5) Violence Reduction Program - Reducing Mens' Violence for Addicted Perpetrators

Project Title	Violence Reduction Program - Reducing Mens' Violence for Addicted Perpetrators
Agency	Ruamit Foundation
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence
Overall Objectives	Provide a forum to specifically address violent behavior associated with drug and alcohol addiction
Beneficiaries	Perpetrators of violence and their families, victims of violence and the camp communities in 8 refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar border
Partners	DARE Network
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 76,000

Summary of identified gaps:

There is increasing concern in the camps about the prevalence of domestic violence and violence in general. This violence is regularly identified as being associated with drug and alcohol abuse. DARE currently runs an extensive program in the camps to treat drug and alcohol addiction. Although the DARE treatment program already provides some education for recovering addicts in relation to SGBV, the DARE workers do not currently have the capacity to specifically address violent behavior. The absence of specific programming to address violence within the drug and alcohol treatment context represents a significant gap in the protection environment in the camps, given the overwhelming concern in the community about violence associated with drug and alcohol use.

This project proposal has been developed in direct response to the camp leadership expressing concern at the lack of services and resources available to perpetrators to deal with the problem of violence in the community. The camp justice structures currently have limited options in dealing with violent behavior, in the absence of adequate detention facilities. Relying on legal responses to violence in these circumstances cannot deal with the problem of violence. Cases will typically be the subject of mediation by section leaders, in the event that violence is actually reported. Camp leadership may give education or encouragement not to do it again. The existence of a dedicated program to address the violent behavior along with the drug and alcohol addiction would give camp leadership and victims more options to deal with violence in the community.

Although domestic violence is a prevalent problem in the camps, it is rarely reported to camp justice. It is largely a hidden problem. The existence of a program to treat the drug and alcohol addiction and address the violent behavior concurrently would assist existing efforts to bring the issue of domestic violence into the public arena. It may also encourage more victims of domestic violence in particular to come forward and report their complaint, if they can see that the camp community has options to address the exacerbating problem.

In cases of domestic violence, despite the existence of support services for victims, the relationship often carries on. This is especially so in the context of the camps where there are additional cultural pressures on women to stay with their husbands. Often the first response of camp leadership to domestic violence is to encourage men not to do it again and to encourage the woman to give him a second chance. In these circumstances a dedicated program to address the use of violence in relationships while also treating drug and alcohol addiction would fill a significant gap in current programming in the camps.

Many resources are available in the camps to provide education about violence, domestic violence in particular, and support to victims of violence, including support through the legal process. However nothing currently exists to help the perpetrators to stop their violent behaviour. While it is essential that resources continue to be channeled into victim support, there is a real question about whether there can be any significant reduction in violence in the absence of services for perpetrators to specifically address the cause of the violence itself.

Violence in the community is generally associated with drug and alcohol use. Treatment for the addiction is a good start in addressing the problem of violence. The violence is not a direct result of substance abuse as such, but the substance abuse does often trigger the underlying problem of violence. A program to address the dual issues of substance abuse and violence in conjunction with one another is the optimum approach to ensure a reduction of violence in the community. DARE is perfectly placed to do this by extending its existing addiction treatment program to incorporate group counseling for men to address their use of violence while at the same time receiving treatment for their addiction.

Activities proposed:

DARE plans to develop a specific 10 session group counseling program addressing violent behavior and incorporate it into the existing drug and alcohol treatment program. Those addicts who have also been displaying violent behavior will be eligible for the extended “Violence Reduction” program. It is anticipated that referrals will come from section and camp leadership, camp justice, organizations supporting victims and self referral. The program will be targeted at men as it is men who are currently perpetrating the majority of the violence in the camps. It is anticipated that a specific men’s group will be more effective in addressing the violence, as men will feel more comfortable in a men only group.

DARE is already working with camp leadership to establish Community Coordinated Treatment (CCT) in the camps. CCT is working to strengthen the relationship and referral between the various camp justice structures and DARE treatment centers, to provide an avenue for treatment through the justice system where drug or alcohol addiction is the cause of the offending. It is envisaged that as part of this project, the existing CCT model will be extended to provide a framework for referral of perpetrators of violence who offend as a result of substance abuse to be referred for concurrent treatment for their addiction and violent behavior.

It is envisaged that at the initial “Violence Reduction” training in the first 12 months, which will be held in the DARE training centre in Mae La camp, 2 new violence reduction workers from each camp will be trained as trainers. Existing addiction workers from Mae La Oon will also attend the TOT part of the violence reduction training so that the program can be implemented as a pilot in that camp after the training is completed.

If the funding permits, the pilot will then commence in Mae La Oon in the next 12 months, while the new Violence Reduction workers are training staff in the other camps. Mae La Oon was chosen for the pilot due to a combination of the expertise of the team in that camp and the active interest of camp justice and camp leadership in dealing with cases of violence there. The pilot project will be evaluated after the completion of the first treatment cycle. After the necessary adjustments are made, the program will be applied in the remaining camps’ treatment centres. In this way the project can be piloted and evaluated prior to its widescale implementation, while still maximizing the efficiency of the initial training. The specific project activities proposed are as follows:

- Consult with members of the community to develop a culturally appropriate group counseling model that can be applied within DARE treatment centres for men who use violence and who have an addiction.

- Engage individuals with expertise in group violence counseling to develop a training module to train the trainers in the operation of the group violence program.
- Train 2 new “Violence Reduction Workers” for each camp, whose training will include the existing 6 month training for Addiction Workers along with additional training in the “Violence Reduction” Program and training of existing Mae La Oon addiction workers.
- Pilot the program in Mae La Oon camp
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the program in Mae La Oon camp – include consultation with workers, clients, family of the client if possible, leaders, camp justice, KWO and other appropriate organizations.
- Re-design the program based on feedback from the evaluation.
- Refresher training in the violence reduction module based on feedback from the evaluation
- Community Awareness Campaign re: Violence Reduction Program
- Work with camp leadership to extend CCT program to include Violence Reduction Program
- Implement Violence Reduction program in remaining camps
- Evaluation of effectiveness of program in all camps

Expected outcome:

- Dual outcomes of reduction in violent behavior and addiction in the community achieved
- Provide a forum in which men seeking to change their behavior can address their use of violence and develop strategies for behavior change.
- Increase protection and safety for families of violent men by providing an avenue in which they can address their violent behavior and their drug and alcohol issue at the same time.
- Reduce overall instances of violence in the community by specifically addressing violence with the perpetrators themselves
- Increased awareness/visibility of violence in the community
- Assist in bringing domestic violence from the private into the public domain
- Provide an option to camp leadership in dealing with cases of domestic violence

Suggested costs:

Project staff	43,532
Training materials and treatment supplies	12,890
Travel and transportation	15,626
Project administration (direct costs)	3,952
Total	76,000

6) Training of New Addiction Workers

Project Title	Training of New Addiction Workers
Agency	Ruamit Foundation
RBM Sectors	Gender-Based Violence
Overall Objectives	Improve the capacity of DARE to meet the addiction demands in the refugee camps
Beneficiaries	Recovering addicts and their families in 6 camps; DARE Network team
Partners	DARE Network
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 41,850

Summary of identified gaps:

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 20 new DARE workers over a 12-month period. Training will be carried out at the new DARE training centre in Mae La, over a period of 6-7 months.

The 20 new workers will then be able to integrate into DARE teams based in 6 different camps. 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

Expected outcome:

20 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:

Project staff	14,810
Training costs	19,399
Transportation	4,230
Travel and accommodation	1,111
Project administration (direct costs)	2,300
Total	48,150

7) Strengthening Capacity of Camp-Based Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and Monitoring of Boarding Houses by CPCs

Project Title	Strengthening Capacity of Camp-Based Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and Monitoring of Boarding Houses by CPCs
Agency	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
RBM Sectors	Protection of Children
Overall Objectives	Strengthen camp-based child protection mechanism especially the referral system and monitoring of boarding house residents
Beneficiaries	Children in general and unaccompanied and separated minors in all 9 camps
Partners	COERR
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD29,000

Summary of identified gaps:

With a comprehensive data collection system, UNHCR and COERR have recorded since 2005 a total of 8,839 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in all nine refugee camps. As of 30 September 2007, there were 4,102 girls and 4,737 boys. The largest age group is 15-17 years old, which represents 43.9% of the UASCs, followed by 10-14 years old age category (41.9%). 62.6% of separated children live with blood relatives, 32.5% are cared for in boarding houses, 4.4% live under foster care, and less than 1% - or 20 children – live by themselves. More than 3,000 unaccompanied and separated children (2,328 of whom are 12-17 years of age) have not been officially registered as refugees, having no refugee registration numbers, but their presence in the camps is known and generally tolerated by the Thai camp authorities who allow their education in refugee schools.

At the boarding houses, although there is adult supervision and the children are visited by community social workers, the residences are generally in poor condition. Children have reported a lack of adequate care, and sexual abuse of child residents has also been a problem in some camps. Some of the boarding houses caregivers lack the necessary qualifications. Some are very old, have other jobs which take up much of their time, and/or are put in charge of two boarding houses at once. At present the caregivers receive minimal training and many lack the skills to respond when serious problems arise.

Activities proposed:

- Deliver training to CPC members in all 9 camps on monitoring and child protection
- Provide monthly stipends to committee to free up their time from other income-generation commitments
- Provide technical support to the committee members on the monitoring of boarding house residents and identification of child protection cases that can be referred to the existing case referral mechanism

Expected outcome:

- Child protection cases at boarding houses will be detected and referred to the established case management mechanism in the camps on-time
- Child Protection Committee members will have increased capacity in monitoring Boarding House standards and child protection cases.

Suggested costs:

Training for Child Protection Committee members in 9 camps on monitoring and child protection	6,000
Stipends for CPC members	19,125
Stationeries, office supplies used for monitoring	1,600
Administrative costs	2,275
Total	29,000

8) Recreational and Life-Skills Activities for Separated and Unaccompanied Minors

Project Title	Recreational and Life-Skills Activities for Separated and Unaccompanied Minors
Agency	Right to Play
RBM Sectors	Protection of Children
Overall Objectives	Build creative life skills for separated and unaccompanied minors
Beneficiaries	Separated and unaccompanied minors both in and out of boarding houses in 9 camps
Partners	Right to Play in collaboration with Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 20,000

Summary of identified gaps:

There are over 6,600 separated children in the refugee camps, with a relatively equal proportion between girls and boys. The majority of separated children live with relatives, while nearly 30% stay in residential care. Education opportunities are one reason for the relatively high number of separated children in the camps. Parents send their children from the increasingly deteriorating situations in Karen and Karenni states to the camps in Thailand and or from one camp to another for better education opportunities.

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

Activities proposed:

Through the provision of regular and inclusive sport and play activities, Right To Play's programmes in the camps seek to enhance healthy child development, build individual capacity, to strengthen community partnerships and networks, and to promote peace.

- Strengthen life skills of youth both at and out of boarding houses through community development and sport and play activities
- Initiate and organize volunteering activities for youth
- Train refugee trainers to deliver life skills-based activities to youths in and out of the boarding houses

Expected outcome:

Refugee youth are occupied in creative activities thus reducing their risks of becoming involved in drug and alcohol abuse and crimes

Suggested costs:

Sport and other training equipment	7,500
Training costs	10,000
Human resource and other direct costs	2,500
Total	20,000

9) Research on Child Trafficking

Project Title	Research on Child Trafficking
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Protection of Children
Overall Objectives	Assess and combat trafficking of children to and from refugee camps and urban areas
Beneficiaries	Children living in 9 refugee camps and urban areas, particularly those vulnerable to trafficking
Partners	-
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 15,000

Summary of identified gaps:

There remains a general lack of information and understanding of human trafficking, particularly trafficking of children, between all nine refugee camps, surrounding communities, and other urban areas, such as Bangkok. There are no accurate and reliable statistics on trafficking and a comprehensive assessment has never been completed for all nine camps. Only a couple small-scale reports on trafficking have been completed in the past, but they cover only one or two camps and fail to provide comprehensive information. Due to the lack of information, the gaps in prevention and response also remain unknown.

Activities proposed:

Comprehensive assessment of trafficking of children to and from all nine refugee camps, surrounding communities, and other urban areas including: 1) Compilation and analysis of existing UN, NGO and RTG statistics on trafficking; 2) Reasons for leaving camps; 3) Means and methods of leaving; 4) Destinations outside of camps and common routes of travel; 5) Demographics of children involved, including whether they are unaccompanied or separated; 6) Involvement of agents and/or camp and government authorities; 7) Treatment of victims by camp and RTG authorities; 8) Current response mechanisms and gaps; 9) Current prevention activities and gaps; 10) Protection issues affecting trafficking victims; 11) Recommendations for improved prevention and response.

Expected outcome:

Comprehensive assessment and understanding of child trafficking to and from all nine refugee camps, including current prevention and response activities, identification of gaps, and provision of recommendations for improved prevention and response.

Suggested costs:

Commission of research in collaboration with an academic institution	15,000
Total	15,000

10) Legal Assistance Centres in Refugee Camps in Thailand

Project Title	Legal Assistance Centres in Refugee Camps in Thailand
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Access to Legal Remedies
Overall Objectives	Increase access of camp-based refugees in Thailand to justice and legal protection through legal counseling and capacity building of refugees, camp-based justice bodies, and Thai authorities
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin, Mae La, Umpium, and Nupo camps
Partners	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, UNHCR, camp-based justice committees, and other CBOs
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 800,000

Summary of identified gaps:

As in every sizeable community of people, crime occurs in the refugee camps. Consequently, refugee leaders have put in place structures to address criminal behavior as well as civil matters. The camp committee leadership structure includes a Justice Committee that is responsible for administering the in-camp dispute resolution mechanism to resolve disputes and crimes committed within the camps, and a Security Committee that is responsible for gathering information and evidence to present to the Justice Committee for adjudication. Justice practices reflect those used in rural areas of Burma and are a combination of traditional or customary justice and statutory law based on the English common law that was used in the country before independence. They also incorporate camp rules and regulations developed by refugee leadership specifically for their respective camps and corresponding penal codes.

In September 2006 the LAC Project conducted an access to justice survey and protection assessment in three camps. The survey indicated the prevalence of violence, crime, and abuse of authority. These problems appear to be linked to militarized and unbalanced power structures, traditional and sometimes discriminatory justice systems, and the general inaccessibility to Thai justice and security institutions. Refugees do not always report incidents of violence to camp leadership committees and only sporadically seek justice outside the camps. Research findings attribute this to several factors. Camp committees do not understand and/or follow internationally accepted protection guidelines meant to safeguard the rights of refugees. Standard protection guarantees for individual refugees are not always met and refugees are not necessarily aware of their basic rights, nor do they have ready access to UNHCR staff, except through the camp leadership structures. The refugees also lack of legal documentation, the lack of accountability of Thai security volunteers who abuse their authority, and an unsafe physical environment in the camp.

From the survey and other assessments, it is clear that camp investigative and sentencing practices in many cases are not consistent with international due process or Thai judicial standards. Nor does the manner in which the cases are tried comply with acceptable Thai or international standards. Impunity is a serious problem – victims are often given only limited recourse, and many perpetrators are let free to commit more crimes. In other instances, capital punishments are executed without sufficient due process, or convicted criminals are kept in a restricted but not suitable place for a long time. Furthermore, camp residents are generally unfamiliar with the standards of camp justice applied. Knowledge of Thai law, and how to access its legal remedies, is practically non-existent.

The establishment of Legal Assistance Centers in three refugee camps (Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin, and Mae La camps) is a firm action towards achieving IRC's and UNHCR's objectives, to ensure that

refugees enjoy enhanced protection, can access justice and are physically safe in their own environment. It falls within UNHCR's broader program to improve the administration of justice in the camps and the expansion of the LACs to all border camps is a key protection priority. The project also represents a response and a solution to long identified protection problems and will reinstate the importance of maintaining the civilian nature of the camps.

Funding for the project in 2009 will only be partially covered by UNHCR and only for three original camps. Further funding to cover the rest of the expenses as well as to cover the expansion of the project to two other camps will remain a gap in 2009.

Activities proposed:

- Provide legal counseling and facilitate appropriate legal representation assistance for the victims/survivors through case referrals or to provide direct legal representation in the Thai justice system in precedent-setting cases where LAC capacity and resource permit
- Report protection incidents to UNHCR
- Deliver training on various key legal topics to camp committees, zone and section leaders, and justice and security committees
- Deliver awareness-raising activities within the refugee community

Expected outcome:

- Increase in number of camp residents who pursue Thai justice to resolve serious crimes
- Increase in number of serious crimes known to LAC/UNHCR are referred to the Thai justice system
- Increase in number of serious crimes referred to Thai authorities by camp justice mechanism, either directly or through LACs
- Increase in number of serious crimes reported by LAC agreed to jurisdiction by Thai authorities
- Increased willingness of camp residents in reporting crimes to refugee security personnel

Suggested costs:

Human resource – Project Manager, Project officers, Legal and information officers, trainers, interpreters, etc.	655,000
Travel	58,000
Training	56,000
Direct and indirect costs	31,000
Total	800,000

Basic Needs and Essential Services

11) Provision of Food for Camp-Based Refugees

Project Title	Provision of Food for Camp-Based Refugees
Agency	Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)
RBM Sectors	Food/Non-Food
Overall Objectives	Ensure access to adequate quality and quantity of food to support life and maintain nutritional well-being of camp-base refugees in Thailand
Beneficiaries	Refugees residing in 9 refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar Border
Partners	TBBC together with refugee camp committees and food distribution committees
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 10,000,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The current global increase in food prices is striking hard against people who are dependent on aid programs for their survival. Rice prices have risen by over 100% in 2008. Today, more than 130,000 people from Burma are living in refugee camps along the Thailand-Burma border. The refugees depend on aid organizations for food, shelter, education and health. TBBC is the principal source of food and shelter, which for many years has been able to provide a balanced food basket which meets international standards for basic nutrition. The principal component of the food basket is rice. As a result of the increase in rice prices, TBBC is currently facing a serious shortfall. The situation will become even worse in 2009. Unless additional funds can be raised TBBC will be forced to cut the refugee food rations which will have a serious impact on the health status of the refugee population. And since this gap will lead refugees to seek employment outside the camps, the refugees will be in a greater risk to

Activities proposed:

- Provision of food rations consisting of rice, fortified flour, fish paste, iodized salt, mung beans, cooking oil, dry chilies, and sugar to refugees residing in the 9 camps in Thailand. Each food basket will provide 2,100 kilocalories per person per day, which meets the nutritional standard.
- Provision of mosquito nets, currently restricted only to new arrivals

Expected outcome:

- Refugees will have adequate quality and quantity of food to support life and maintain their nutritional well-being

Suggested costs:

Procurement of rice and other food and non-food items (covering the shortfall in funding)	10,000,000
Total	10,000,000*

*The budget estimate is made on the basis rice price will maintain at 25,000 baht (USD221.8) per metric ton. If the rice price in 2009 goes up to 30,000 baht per metric ton, the funding shortfall will amount to USD 14,000,000.

12) Provision of Food and Non-Food Items for Camp-Based Refugees

Project Title	Provision of Food and Non-Food Items for Camp-Based Refugees
Agency	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
RBM Sectors	Food and Non-Food
Overall Objectives	Assist urban asylum seekers with basic food and non-food items while awaiting RSD procedures
Beneficiaries	Urban asylum seekers
Partners	Bangkok Refugee Center (BRC) and local NGOs
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 8,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The Bangkok Refugee Center (BRC) under the administration of Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) is not currently funded to provide basic food and other necessities to asylum seekers. Currently they have access to extremely limited support from the community in Bangkok. They have to wait for a long period of time for UNHCR Refugee Status Determination process and while waiting they are often not able to afford basic nutritional and hygiene items. Urban asylum-seekers, regarded as illegal immigrants, are not allowed to work and are subjected to arrest, detention, and deportation by the Thai authority.

Activities proposed:

Provision of non-financial items-

To assist with the identified need of nutritional and hygiene supplies the BRC would like to provide basic food items (noodles, eggs and infant milk powder) and non-food items (sanitary napkins, electric rice cooker) to asylum seekers who are identified as vulnerable and in need of these items. Identified number of recipients is approximately 150 individuals/month.

Emergency Rental Assistance-

Currently funding to the BRC covers additional financial assistance to extremely vulnerable refugees to assist with rental payments. The BRC would like to be able to expand this service to address this need amongst extremely vulnerable asylum seekers, including single female heads of household, unaccompanied minors and those with high level medical and psychological needs.

Expected outcome:

- Extremely vulnerable asylum seekers will be able to meet basic nutritional needs and other basic necessities including temporary shelter

Suggested costs:

Rice- 700 bhat/50Kg – required 400Kg/month	5,200
Noodles- 5 bhat/packet- required 400 packets/month	
Sanitary napkins- 900 bhat/60packets – required 60packets/month	
Eggs- 36 bhat/dozen- required 34 dozen/month	
Rice cooker- 250bhat/piece- required 8/year	
Milk Powder- 220 bhat/packet- required 30packets/month	
(cost based on basic food and hygiene supplies for 150 individuals/month (breakdown 60 females, 30 children 0-4 years))	

Payment of emergency rental assistance for 5 extremely vulnerable asylum seekers per month- average payment per individual/family 1,500 baht/month.	2,800
Total	8,000

13) Recruitment and training of new refugee health staff in Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin and Tham Hin

Project Title	Recruitment and training of new refugee health staff in Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Mae Surin, and Tham Hin
Agency	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	Respond to the loss of trained medical staff by training new medics in a cost effective and standardized manner
Beneficiaries	All camp-based refugees, and medics who will receive the training; Local Thai villagers who use camp health services
Partners	IRC
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 200,000

Summary of identified gaps:

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.

Activities proposed:

Activities will include the hiring of one health trainer to produce the manual and solicit feedback from all agencies involved. This person will organize training sites and schedules, develop training tools, as well as deliver the actual training. 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.

Expected outcome:

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:

Medic Trainer salary/benefits	98,300
Travel Costs/Transportation/Housing for the trainer	14,400
Translators	8,100
Manual Editing, Translation and Production Costs	36,000
Camp Training assistants	16,200
Food /Per Diems for Trainees	12,600
Training Supplies	14,400
Total	200,000

14) Strengthening Refugee Adolescent and School Health Programme

Project Title	Strengthening Refugee Adolescent and School Health Programme
Agency	American Refugee Committee International (ARC)
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	improve health education, including life skills trainings, and access to adolescent health services for refugee adolescents in three camps
Beneficiaries	Adolescents and youth within the refugee community; Refugee health workers and teachers who will receive training on adolescent health issues
Partners	ARC, Karen Youth Organization and Karen Women's Organization
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 157,000

Summary of identified gaps:

There are insufficient programs to meet the health needs of youth and adolescents, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and incorporating life skills. 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 organized 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 Umpium, Nupo and Ban Don Yang camps, involving all NGOs and CBOs (Community-Based Organizations) who work with AH and youth activities.
- Hiring additional staff for ARC GBV (Gender-Based Violence), CHE (Community Health Education), and RCH (Reproductive and Child Health) 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 counseling, and create IEC (Information, Education and Communication) 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 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, KWO, etc... These Peer Education Leaders and Trainers would work together and in coordination with the

new ARC AH workers (as started from above) to provide trainings and activities for adolescents and youth.

- 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.
- Establishing Youth Centres in all camps for activities, trainings, counseling, play activities, art supplies, music, etc... Including areas for private counseling and health services with trained health staff or nurses for AH on duty (possibly only on a specific few days a week).
- Incorporating peer education and adolescent reproductive health curriculum into existing vocational training and special education programs for out-of-school youth.

Expected outcome:

Refugee adolescents will have greater knowledge of adolescent and reproductive health and better access to reproductive healthcare. The secondary schools (Standards 5-10) will be able to reach in school youth, with adolescent health education, reaching an estimated 3,300 adolescents (Umpiem 2,000, Nupo 1,000, Don Yang 300). Other out-of-school adolescents and youth, we would hope to reach at least 100 per week (Umpiem 50, Nupo 35, Don Yang 15) with some type of AH training or life skill based education or activity. We plan to train at least 20% of the health workers in the camps in AH issues and AH focal points in existing health programs.

Suggested costs:

Project staff – coordinator and driver	51,500
Vehicle and running costs	30,000
Camp staff in Umpium, Nupo, and Ban Don Yang camps	12,500
Construction of youth buildings	3,000
Operation of youth centers	50,000
Curriculum and IEC materials	10,000
Total	157,500

15) Strengthening Refugee Adolescent and School Health Programme

Project Title	Strengthening Refugee Adolescent and School Health Programme
Agency	International Rescue Committee
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	Improve access to quality reproductive health care for children and adolescents in the refugee camps; Better integrate health education into school curricula
Beneficiaries	In Tham Hin, all children and adolescents attending schools and living at boarding houses; in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin students and youth. CBOs will also benefit from the development of well-trained peer educators
Partners	In Tham Hin: ZOA, UNHCR, Karen Education Department and camp leadership. In Ban Mai Nai Sio and Ban Mae Surin: JRS, with Kerenni Education Department, Kerenni Health Department, Karenni Women's Organization and Karenni Youth Organization
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 100,000

Summary of identified gaps:

One of the gaps in health and sanitation that has been identified is the lack of comprehensive and integrated health education in schools. In April 2007, IRC began a school health project in Tham Hin Camp, in collaboration with ZOA Refugees Care, the Karen Education Department (KED) and camp teachers. IRC's health team first conducted an assessment covering school health, hygiene and sanitation practices and adolescent behavior and other health related risks. The findings of the assessment have informed the development of a range of initiatives to improve children and adolescent access to quality hygiene, health and reproductive health services.

In 2007 and 2008, the new school health project has begun to address the issues identified as priorities in the assessment but in order to maintain and improve the healthy learning environment in Tham Hin, IRC believes it is necessary to continue implementation of the program in 2009. This will allow the program to extend and deepen the impact of interventions begun during the initial phase and focus more on promoting behavior change that will have lasting effects on health-seeking attitudes that youth can transfer to their homes and communities and sustain as they become adults and parents themselves.

Support from UNHCR in 2007 and the first half of 2008 has enabled IRC's Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) project to address adolescent youth issues and provide invaluable and otherwise unavailable services to the adolescent populations of Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin camps in Mae Hong Son Province. Prior to project's inception, adolescent reproductive health services in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin refugee camps in Mae Hong Son were quite limited. Approximately 29% of some 22,345 inhabitants of the camps are adolescents (between the ages of 12 and 24 years). In 2005, 20% of all pregnancies in the camps were among 10-19 year olds. In November 2006, a quantitative reproductive health study showed multiple barriers to access to reproductive health services identified by unmarried youth, including shyness, the perception that reproductive health was only for married couples and the lack of same sex health workers. As a consequence, only 3% of youth use condoms consistently while 36% use condoms inconsistently. Fifty-seven percent of married youth reported using some form of contraception compared to only 32% of unmarried youth. While married youth can easily access

contraception at the general medical services clinics inside the camp, unmarried youth must travel out of camp or rely on older siblings or friends to obtain birth control products for them.

The Adolescent Education for the Future (AEFF) peer education program was initiated during the first phase of the ARH Project. Thirty-six refugee youth were selected and trained as peer educators in Ban Mai Nai Soi camp. Each peer educator met with groups of 5-10 adolescents on a weekly basis for five months to discuss issues relating to the following: reproductive health; HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); adolescent psychosocial issues; gender-based violence prevention; and parenting skills. The AEFF peer education program is proving to be quite effective. After only five months of peer education, anecdotal evidence indicated that the male participants in the AEFF program demonstrated a significant self-reported increase in condom usage over males in a control group who were not enrolled in the program. This reported increase is an early indication of the potential powerful impact of this program.

Perhaps the intervention that will prove to have the most long-lasting impact is the opening of the youth center in Ban Mai Nai Soi Camp in July 2007. The CFS was constructed and health counseling services inaugurated at the request of camp youth for recreational and social activities, and for the provision of adolescent reproductive health services. The CFS has initiated health education, peer counseling and condom distribution services. As of the end of August 2007, just six weeks after the youth center opened, 20 youth had received counseling and 88 male condoms and 44 female condoms had been distributed.

Youth access to services offered in the youth center is unprecedented in this community and has the potential to have a significant impact on reducing the number of adolescent pregnancies, STIs and HIV and AIDS in the camp. A KAP survey is planned for 2008 to measure change in STI prevalence, contraception rates, condom usage rates and sexual activity among adolescents in Ban Mai Nai Soi Camp.

Funding is needed in 2009 to continue to continue the project activities and deepen the project's impact.

Activities proposed:

School Health Education in Tham Hin:

- Conduct a follow-up assessment of health status in the student population
- Incorporate health and hygiene messages into the refugee school curricula
- Conduct health and hygiene education and campaigns in camp schools
- Equip parents, teachers, school administrators and students with skills to effectively promote healthy practices
- Conduct health screenings at camp schools
- Improve and maintain water and sanitation facilities in camp schools

Adolescent Reproductive Health in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin:

- Continue and expand the adolescent peer health education program
- Continue to develop Child-Friendly Space youth centre as the focal point for adolescent health activities
- Train camp clinic health workers and implementation of strategies for youth-friendly care
- Continue to develop and implement refugee school curricula
- Advocacy for community-at-large and parental support of the arh program in the camps

Expected outcome:

- Refugee adolescents will have greater knowledge of reproductive health and better access to reproductive healthcare and services in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin
- There will be an improved hygiene and health status of school children and adolescents and reduced incidence of parasitic infections and communicable skin diseases among school children in Tham Hin

Suggested costs:

Personnel and benefits	80,000
Equipment and supplies	10,000
Other costs	10,000
Total	100,000

16) Refugee Camp Health Surveillance: 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)
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	Strengthen and improve the Thai/Myanmar border refugee camp health information system
Beneficiaries	Direct: Health Agencies, refugee camp population and local Thai villagers who receive medical treatment in-camp Indirect: Ministry of Public Health, Royal Thai Government
Partners	AMI, ARC, IRC, MI, SMRU, PPAT
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 41,800

Summary of identified gaps:

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 (Committee for Co-ordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand) 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 standardizing the health information system. In 2006 this new system was trialed in one camp and will start in all remaining camps by January 2007. Through standardizing 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.

Standardization 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 standardization to continue in the coming years. To

continue the standardization 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:

- Assist the agencies in understanding the feedback and help agencies produce appropriate actions based on the health information generated
- To strengthen the NGO field staff and refugee health staff participation in the Border Health Information System through increased training 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 standardize 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

Expected outcome:

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	27,800
Transportation	9,500
Administration	1,300
Documentation	1,700
Training	1,500
Total	41,800

17) Strengthening mental health intervention: integrated psychosocial and clinical approach in Umpium, Nupo, and Ban Don Yang

Project Title	Strengthening mental health intervention: integrated psychosocial and clinical approach in Umpium, Nupo, and Ban Don Yang
Agency	American Refugee Committee
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	Improve the emotional well-being of refugees in three camps
Beneficiaries	Refugees suffering from mental health problems and their families in three camps who will benefit from improved mental health services; Refugee community-based organizations whose skills will be upgraded; Refugee health workers whose managements skills will be enhanced
Partners	Camp committees, school staff, religious leaders, traditional healers, KWO, and KYO.
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 72,500

Summary of identified gaps:

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

- Upgrade the skills of refugee caregivers in effectively responding to improve overall coping, resiliency, and other self-care psychosocial capabilities of refugees.

- Train paraprofessional community caregivers to provide and coordinate psychosocial services to meet emotional needs of refugees.
- 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.
- Consult with and encourage refugee self-care groups (e.g. Karen Women’s Organization, Karen Youth Organization).
- Encourage religious organizations like Buddhist temples, Christian churches, and Moslem mosques to provide individual/group care and emotional/spiritual healing for the community.
- Coordinate assistance with organizations related to psychosocial services, e.g. GBV, social services, etc.
- 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):

- 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’.
- Revise the list of existing psychotropic drugs used at the clinic.
- 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 NGOs that want to be involved.

Expected outcome:

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.

Suggested costs:

Project staff – Psychosocial service coordinator, caregivers, interpreters	38,900
Training, awareness raising activities and IEC materials	28,100
IT equipment	5,500
Total	72,500

18) Provision of Medical Care to Asylum Seekers

Project Title	Provision of Medical Care to Asylum Seekers
Agency	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
RBM Sectors	Primary Health Care
Overall Objectives	Assist
Beneficiaries	Urban asylum seekers
Partners	Bangkok Refugee Center (BRC) and local NGOs
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 32,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The Bangkok Refugee Center (BRC) under the administration of Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) is funded to provide only basic on-site (OPD) health care and emergency medical treatment in life threatening situations to urban asylum seekers. Currently they have access to extremely limited support from the community in Bangkok. They have to wait for a long period of time for UNHCR Refugee Status Determination process and while waiting they are often not able to afford even basic nutritional and hygiene items, let alone medical care. Urban asylum-seekers, regarded as illegal immigrants, are not allowed to work and are subjected to arrest, detention, and deportation by the Thai authority.

Activities proposed:

- Provide support in medical costs to extremely vulnerable asylum seekers

Expected outcome:

- Extremely vulnerable asylum seekers will be able maintain physical and health while awaiting the RSD procedures

Suggested costs:

Payment of Emergency, OPD and IPD medical care and treatment costs to asylum seekers	32,000
Total	32,000

19) Provision of compensation for refugee teachers

Project Title	Provision of compensation for refugee teachers
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Education
Overall Objectives	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
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers (total 1,800) and students in primary, secondary and post-10 schools in the seven camps The families of refugee teachers who will benefit from increased income
Partners	Karen Education Department
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	336,000

Summary of identified gaps:

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: In 2009, funding shortfall to cover even the original amount of teacher subsidies is expected. Without sufficient funding support, we might have to decrease the subsidies. Decreasing teacher subsidies that are already extremely low will lead to serious problems in the provision of education in the camps as many teachers might decide to drop out. Funding will be needed to keep the subsidies at current levels (which is at an average of 550 Baht per teacher per month). The proposed subsidy increases mentioned above would come on top of that amount.

- 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 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.

Expected outcome:

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:

Covering the shortfall in funding for teachers' stipends (to sustain the original stipend of 550 baht per month)	70,000
Increase in stipends for teachers (150 baht per person per month)	130,000
Non-food items for teachers	80,000
Transportation costs	40,000
Logistic staff member to coordinate payment of subsidies	16,000
Total	336,000

20) Support School Building Construction

Project Title	Support School Building Construction
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Education
Overall Objectives	Improve the teaching environment in primary, secondary and post-Grade 10 schools in Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, and Umpium camps; Build the capacity of education CBOs; Help alleviate deforestation in surrounding areas
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in three camps; Education CBOs; Thai suppliers of construction materials
Partners	Karen Education Department
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 114,750

Summary of identified gaps:

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.

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

Expected outcome:

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.

1 ZOA Field Officer	17,000
Office equipment and supplies	20,000
Transportation	10,000
Materials required for camp schools including iron frames, plywood, zinc sheets and bamboo, leaves and wooden poles. Materials also include tools for construction, nails, etc.	67,750
Total	114,750

21) Provision of School Supplies

Project Title	Provision of School Supplies
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Education
Overall Objectives	Improve the teaching environment in primary, secondary and post-Grade 10 schools in three camps;
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in primary, secondary and post-10 schools in Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, and Umpium camps; To a lesser extent, this project will also benefit teachers and trainees in vocational training courses in these camps
Partners	Karen Education Department
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 85,100

Summary of identified gaps:

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.

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

Expected outcome:

- 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
- 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:

Office equipment and supplies	25,100
School supplies for students including pens, pencils, paper, notebooks, staplers, sport materials, etc.	50,000
Transportation	10,000
Total	85,100

22) Expansion School Libraries In Karen Refugee Camps

Project Title	Expansion School Libraries In Karen Refugee Camps
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Education
Overall Objectives	Improve the quality of teaching and learning in camp schools
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers and students in the seven Karen camps
Partners	Karen Education Department
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 166,666

Summary of identified gaps:

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, Karne, 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:

- 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.

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

Expected outcome:

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:

Expansion and renovations of school libraries	50,000
Office equipment and supplies	15,000
Books	101,666
Total	166,666

23) Solvent Abuse Education for Teenage Refugees

Project Title	Solvent Abuse Education for Teenage Refugees
Agency	Ruamit Foundation
RBM Sectors	Services for Groups with Specific Needs
Overall Objectives	Reduce solvent abuse among teenagers in refugee camps in Thailand through training and awareness-raising campaigns
Beneficiaries	In-school and out-of-school teenagers and their families
Partners	DARE Network
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 18,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Addiction is a protection issue and a family problem. In the Burmese Refugee community where people have suffered enormous loss and experienced the on-going trauma of refugee life, the abuse of drugs and alcohol can initially offer relief. In the general population, it is estimated by addiction studies that approximately 10% of the population is addicted. When poverty, war, trauma, loss of traditional way of life, loss of freedom, loss of hope and dependency on others are added, addiction rates soar from 25-80%. These rates can be observed in Aboriginal populations in North America and Australia.

As everywhere else, overt addiction is largely visible in the male population. Female addicts are either hidden because of cultural stigma or because family obligations prevent recovery planning. Women and children are the first to suffer in an addicted family as most resources go to fuel the addiction. Also, family violence increases with the abuse of alcohol and drugs, traumatizing family members and reducing their ability to function in society. Young people emulate their parents and due to lack of other stimulation find that experimentation with drugs and alcohol can quickly turn into a substance abuse problem. Youth in the refugee camps start drinking alcohol and smoking tobacco as young as 9 years old. Drugs are experimented with by teenagers, in particular marijuana and more dangerously methamphetamines (Yaba).

Dare Network currently delivers addiction prevention education, non-medical culturally appropriate treatment, relapse prevention and family programming in the refugee camps on the border.

A recent assessment identified solvent abuse as a problem among youth in the camps. Although Mae La and Ban Mai Nai Soi Camps were the targets of the assessment, it is known that solvent abuse occurs in most of the refugee camps where DARE Network has activities.

In 2006, in response to UNHCR/WHO RAR assessment DARE began working with young people in Mae La Camp setting up teams of teenagers, surveying the population and developing materials for training and interventions for solvent abuse.

Activities proposed:

- Select and train DARE workers in 6 camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Umpium, Nupo, Ban Don Yang, and Tham Hin) on solvent abuse to train and provide guidance to teen teams
- Establish teen teams in 6 Karen camps to be trained as peer educators on solvent abuse. Teen team members work with teachers to share solvent abuse knowledge in classroom using comic books as a media
- Deliver a series of awareness raising activities through puppet shows by the Teen Teams

- Distribute 20,000 Karen comic books in schools and in conjunction with puppet shows
- Teens and children play Frisbee together and share information and feelings about addiction and solvent abuse

Expected outcome:

- Increased knowledge on solvent abuse issues among teenagers
- Teenagers are occupied with creative and educational activities including puppet shows, Frisbee competitions, and knowledge sharing sessions in classrooms

Suggested costs:

Project staff	7,595
Training and training materials – comic book printing, puppet show materials, etc.	3,427
Solvent abuse campaigns through puppet shows	1,538
Travel and transportation for monitoring and training	3,550
Project administration (direct costs)	1,890
Total	18,000

Community Participation and Self-Management

21) Communication Strategy Development with Refugees

Project Title	Communication Strategy Development with Refugees
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community Self-Management and Equal Representation
Overall Objectives	Develop and implement a communication strategy relating to refugees
Beneficiaries	Myanmar refugees in the nine camps
Partners	
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 27,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Most refugees in the camps are not reasonably aware or informed of UNHCR's refugee protection mandate, its role and protection projects in the camps as well the need for meaningful community participation.

Activities proposed:

Practical awareness raising sessions in the camps including but not limited to a possibly periodic camp bulletin containing useful information from national authorities concerned, UNHCR and the refugees themselves.

Expected outcome:

Refugees in camps would understand better UNHCR's mandate, role in camps, limitations as well as expectations from the refugee community. These should foster a constructive dialogue which would usefully aid project formulation or adjustments.

Suggested costs:

Meeting and meeting/training supplies (\$3,000/camp/year x 9 camps)	27,000
Total	27,000

25) Promotion of Female Representation in Camp Management

Project Title	Promotion of Female Representation in Camp Management
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community Self-Management and Equal Representation
Overall Objectives	Promote female representation in camp management including election and leadership support
Beneficiaries	Myanmar refugees in the nine camps
Partners	Camp committees
Duration	12 months - timed with camp committee election schedule
Estimated cost	USD 13,500

Summary of identified gaps:

The chronic under-representation of women in leadership positions and their lack of influence in decision-making structures have been identified as a protection gap and also emerged in the course of the Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) consultations. Refugee women themselves have cited inadequate female representation in camp management and justice committees as a hindrance to a more successful SGBV programme, especially regarding domestic violence.

UNHCR conducted a comprehensive assessment of camp elections and leadership in 2007. It concluded that women were under-represented in leadership and elective positions and called for the establishment of clearer guidelines and minimum standards on women's participation. However, prospective implementing partners share the view that they do not have adequate capacity or resources to intervene in this area. Apart from consultations at the community level, UNHCR is exploring possibilities of adopting the camp election guidelines and intends to facilitate basic leadership workshops in the camps prior to elections.

There is general community reluctance to accept female leaders due to a persistently male-dominated culture and history. According to the Regional Office's Standards and Indicators report for 2007, the average representation of women in camp management committees stood at 27% only. Tham Hin had the highest number of female members (40%), while Ban Mai Nai Soi had the lowest representation (14%). The average in 2006 appeared higher at 30%. UNHCR will continue to facilitate wider and more meaningful participation of women in camp management and leadership positions including distribution of food and basic material assistance to other refugees.

Activities proposed:

- Awareness and leadership sessions for refugees in camps conducted prior to election of the camp committee.
- Provision of necessary support to refugees in systematically organizing fairer elections.

Expected outcome:

Male and female refugees are better sensitized on the importance of having meaningful female representation in the camp committees. Camp committee elections in the camps are conducted in a more systematic and fairer manner.

Suggested costs:

Awareness raising sessions, training, stationary supplies to support the election (\$1,500 X 9 camps)	13,500
Total	13,500

26) Peace Building Workshop

Project Title	Peace Building Workshop
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community Self-Management and Equal Representation
Overall Objectives	Promote understanding and unity among refugees of various ethnic and religious background across 9 camps
Beneficiaries	Myanmar refugees in 9 camps
Partners	Refugee Camp Committees, CBOs, NGOs
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 8,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Refugees in camps are divided into two major ethnic groups, the Karen (approximately 62%) and the Karenni (approximately 13%). The remaining population (25%) comprises the Burmese, Shan, Rohingya and Mon. The vast majority of them have resided in these camps since 1984 when the influx commenced but they have remained relatively far apart. Whilst respecting ethnic diversity, there's a need to foster greater unity and bring them closer for their common good.

Activities proposed:

Organization of peace building workshop(s) with refugee participants from various camps who could potentially train others in their respective camps.

Expected outcome:

Greater understanding and unity among refugees of various ethnic groups in the camps.

Suggested costs:

Peace building workshops	8,000
Total	8,000

27) Agricultural activities for income generation beside Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp

Project Title	Agricultural activities for income generation beside Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
Overall Objectives	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 in Mae Ra Ma Luang 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 <p>Refugee women employed to supervise childcare facilities will benefit from increased income</p>
Partners	Thai Burma Border Consortium Local public administrative office; Federation of Thai Industry
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 400,000

Summary of identified gaps:

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:

- Rental of land adjacent to Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp
- Development of land
- Provision of classroom and on-the-job training to refugee and Thai participants, 50% of the participants will be women. Participants will be equipped with 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.
- Provision 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 piggery, as well as growing mushrooms, fruit, vegetables and locally preferred chili.
- Provision of stipends to participants in return for their labor. 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.
- Provision of on-site childcare facilities to facilitate and encourage participation of women

Expected outcome:

- Approximately 150 people will be trained and gainfully employed for a period of at least two 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 of participants 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.
- These facilities will be provided on-site, and supervised by paid child care staff from the DP population.
- Refugees 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:

Land rental for 12 months	12,000
Land development – installation of irrigation system, fish ponds, pig and cattle buildings, training and childcare buildings, tool sheds, and other facilities	38,000
Stipends for participants	50,000
Agricultural tools and equipment	70,000
Seeds, animals, animal feeds	105,000
Training costs	30,000
Human resource	95,000
Total	400,000

28) Strengthening demand driven skills development through ZOA's existing Vocational Training Programme (SDSD)

Project Title	Strengthening demand driven skills development through ZOA's existing Vocational Training Programme (SDSD)
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
RBM Sectors	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
Overall Objectives	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
Beneficiaries	Refugees and local Thai villagers seeking to gain demand driven employable skills
Partners	Karen Education Department, Mae Sot Vocational Training College, Ministry of Education
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 393,333

Summary of identified gaps:

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. 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.

Activities proposed:

As mentioned above, this proposal only considers skills training opportunities that have the potential for income generation and/or self reliance for refugees. Upon approval of this proposal, ZOA will carry out a more detailed assessment, in which opportunities for income generation will be more thoroughly assessed.

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.

Expected outcome:

- 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.

Suggested costs:

Course equipment	150,000
Train-the-trainer courses for VT trainers	40,000
Materials for training courses	98,333
Trainer stipends	25,000
Human resource	80,000
Total	393,333

29) Civil Society Engagement for Refugees in Thailand

Project Title	Civil Society Engagement for Refugees in Thailand
Agency	US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)
RBM Sectors	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
Overall Objectives	Advance the policy environment in Thailand toward the realization of refugees' rights to work, practice professions, run businesses, own property, move about freely, and choose their place of residence
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Thailand
Partners	
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	USD 311,200

Summary of identified gaps:

Like many Asian countries, Thailand is not a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and has no refugee law but is a member of the Executive Committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. As the situation in Myanmar has appeared increasingly intractable and international criticism, including the international campaign against refugee “warehousing” has mounted, the Royal Thai Government has (RTG) has signaled its willingness to change its treatment of refugees and to make at least modest reforms. These include allowing children to go to school, some vocational programs for adults, minor livelihood activities in the camps, and possibly some type of work-release program allowing restricted employment with limited choice of employers near the camps. However, overall, by law, camp-based refugees are still restricted to stay only within the camps. If found outside, they can be arrested, detained, and in many cases, deported. Urban refugees, while not confined in the camps, face the same difficulty. Under the Thai laws, they are considered illegal immigrants and not allowed to work. Many refugees are being taken advantage of by their employers because of their illegal status.

Activities proposed:

- Engage the relevant Thai government agencies in policy dialogue in collaboration with a formed network of civil society, business, labor, faith, academic, and human rights/legal communities
- Deliver a series of media advocacy campaigns through newspaper, television, and radio to sensitize the public about refugee rights, especially their rights to work
- Host seminars, events, campaigns and other activities to raise awareness on refugees among Thai society.

Expected outcome:

- Positive change in government policy with regard to refugees' rights to work and move freely outside of the camps
- More positive attitude and better understanding of the Thai public towards refugees taking asylum in Thailand

Suggested costs:

Media campaigns	258,200
Human Resource	133,000
Workshops, seminars, etc.	10,000
Travel and other direct costs	10,000
Total	311,200