

Strengthening Protection Capacity Project: Thailand

Project Package

The SPCP-Thailand was launched in 2006 to remedy many of the persistent protection problems that characterise the lives of the thousands of camp and urban based refugees in Thailand.

The SPCP-T is designed to support NGO and UNHCR efforts to improve the situation of refugees on the Thai-Myanmar border through a collaborative approach engaging refugee communities, international agencies, donors and the Royal Thai Government in prioritising gaps and developing projects to remedy them.

In May 2007, the 'Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2007/8' was published. Prepared by the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and UNHCR, the Plan sets out protection, including humanitarian assistance services in 2007 as well as those anticipated for 2008.

The Plan also highlights areas where there are gaps in services, and provides specific project submissions and proposed budgets to remedy many of those gaps. Since the plan was published, several of these projects have received funding. This project package highlights only those projects requiring funding to remedy outstanding gaps.

It is a living document, in that it will be constantly updated to reflect current funding needs. Therefore, as projects are funded they will be removed from this package, and as others are developed they will be added. Also available is a matrix outlining all SPCP-T Projects developed for Thailand and the status of their implementation.

This and other related information including the SPCP *Analysis of Gaps in Refugee Protection Capacity: Thailand* and the CCSDPT/UNHCR Comprehensive Plan can be found on UNHCR's public website- www.unhcr.org/spcp

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General Protection Environment Projects

1. Expansion of Basic Protection Training

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

Summary of Gap Identified

Refugees in Thailand face constant risks to their security from violence and exploitation. Dependent on subsistence-level humanitarian assistance refugees in the camps lead lives of poverty, frustration and unrealized potential. It is an environment that is prone to violence and human rights abuses.

Rape, high levels of domestic violence and summary arrest, detention and deportation are among the chronic problems experienced by camp based refugees. Instances of extrajudicial executions have also been reported, as have cases of individuals being forcibly taken across the border to Myanmar and detained or even executed as punishment for their conduct in the refugee camps.

Camp based refugees also risk arrest and detention if they leave the camps without authorisation, which many of them do due to economic need. If caught, they too are subject to arrest and deportation. This also applies to refugee children.

Refugees in the camps report threats to their security and incidents of mistreatment or infractions at the hands of Thai authorities have been reported. In 2005 systematic police brutality of refugee women was reported in the Tak province where women refugees reported being robbed, detained and assaulted by police. Refugees are often reluctant to report incidence of abuse for fear of reprisals. Also collaboration between various different Thai authorities and military elements within the camps also acts as a disincentive to prosecution.

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

UNHCR carried out Basic Protection Training in 9 camps in 2006, including some protection training for Or-Sors. In addition, Basic Protection Training module and manual has been developed and translated into Karen and Burmese language. This training programme needs to be expanded. During this first phase of the training, huge needs on protection training was acknowledged toward various stakeholders and various refugee groups which could not have been covered in this first phase and it requires strategy to reach wider refugee population such as TOT or mainstreaming into existing training programmes

Previously the basic protection sessions were conducted over two days. Feedback from stakeholders, however, has recommended expanding the sessions to three days to allow more time for discussion of issues of specific relevance to each camp (e.g. the discussion of case studies).

Activities Proposed:

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

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

Outcome Expected:

Key actors including NGO, CBO staff and camp authority actors such as camp committee, section and zone leaders, judicial committee members, will acquire a more complete understanding of protection principles mechanisms and methods of cooperation. This understanding will enable camp-based actors to better plan prevention and response mechanisms, including measures for particularly vulnerable groups.

The discussions of specific protection needs (part of the basic protection training), will also serve to identify the major concerns of camp residents. This will complement UNHCR's ongoing Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) initiative.

Suggested Costs:

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

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

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

Health/Psychosocial Projects

2. Addiction Programme for Karenni Camps

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

DARE currently operates a DARE Team in Karenni Camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi). In order to improve treatment and community addiction prevention and treatment and to coordinate HIV/AIDS and SGBV activities, DARE needs increased funding for this camp. Also, DARE wishes to build on its Karenni work by training workers, developing community participation and developing a treatment program for Karenni Camp 1 (Ban Mae Surin)

Activities Proposed:

In Karenni camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi)

- DARE and CBOs work together to pressure Camp leadership to create substance abuse policy
- 20% improvement in relapse rate

- DARE workers meet targets and include youth and women clients
- DARE Team coordinates with camp HIV and SGBV teams to provide “World” Days and education to youth teams in camp 1

In Karenni camp 2 (Ban Mae Surin)

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

Outcome Expected:

In Karenni camp 1 (Ban Mai Nai Soi)

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

In Karenni camp 2 (Ban Mae Surin)

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

Suggested Costs:

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

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

3. Training of new addiction workers

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

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

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

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

Outcome Expected:

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

Also, as a result of strengthened DARE teams, communities in these camps are expected to demonstrate increased knowledge of substance abuse and participate in DARE community activities

In addition, because training is now consolidated, DARE camp staff and core staff will have more time to focus on other DARE activities.

Suggested Costs:

Year 1

Human Resources:	479,700 THB
Training materials and equipment:	578,800 THB
Transportation:	137,000 THB
Travel and accommodation:	36,000 THB
Administration:	74,000 THB
Total Year 1:	1,305,500 THB

Year 2

Human Resources:	839,700 THB
Training materials and equipment:	578,800 THB
Transportation:	137,000 THB
Travel and accommodation:	36,000 THB
Administration:	74,000 THB
Total Year 2:	1,665,500 THB

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

4. Border-wide training of Medics

Project Title	Border-wide training of new medics
Agency	International Rescue Committee
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	Respond to the loss of trained medical staff by training new medics in a cost effective and standardised manner
Project Location	All nine camps
Beneficiaries	All camp based refugees, and medics who will receive the training; Local Thai villagers who use camp health services
Implementing Partner(s)	IRC will coordinate this project through CCSDPT, to involve all interested health agencies; All relevant camp-based health CBOs will be involved
Project Duration	2 years
Project Cost	220,000 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

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

send a certain number of staff. The training will comprise a combination of classroom and practical on-the-job training.

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

Outcome Expected:

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

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

Measurable Project Deliverables:

- Standardized Medic Training Manual for use on the Thai-Burma Border in English, Burmese and Karen
- Quality of care monitoring tools to assess newly trained medics

Suggested Project Indicators:

- Training manual developed and translated
- Number of medics trained
- Monitoring tools developed
- Crude mortality rate and under-five mortality rates do not deteriorate
- Number of OPD consultations remains within the expected frequency
- Over 70% of patients are diagnosed accurately and receive appropriate treatment

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

- Medic trainer
- Translators
- Development, editing, translating and printing of health training manuals
- Training supplies
- Travel, food and/or per diem costs for participants

Budget estimate:

Item	USD
Medic Trainer salary/benefits (4,500 X 18 months + 32%)	107,000
Travel Costs/Transportation/Housing for the trainer	16,000
Translators (4)	9,000
Manual Editing, Translation and Production Costs	40,000

Camp Training assistants (9)	18,000
Food / PER Diems for 30 Trainees	14,000
Training Supplies	16,000

The cost of the project for two years would be approximately: **220,000USD**

5. Strengthening Mental Health intervention

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

Psychosocial initiatives

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

Clinical initiatives (in Ban Don Yang camp):

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

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

Outcome Expected:

As a result of this project, individual, family, group, and community emotional well-being will be improved and maintained in Ban Don Yang, Umpiem and Nu Po camps. Approximately, 50% of the camp population suffers from anxiety or

depression. This project may contribute to support for many of these people. The prevention aspect of the project will reach a large portion of the camp.

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

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

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

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

Monthly total:

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

Yearly total:

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

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

6. Awareness raising on mental health disorders

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

Several studies conducted in 2006 showed a high prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders (around 50% of interviewed adult population according to AMI own survey¹), most of them coming from adjustment difficulties and grieves; cultural resources and traditional cares can't support all people suffering. Somatization as well as violent acting outs are two common ways in which people collapse psychologically, and which in turn reinforce health and social problems. That is why mental health care and psychosocial programs need to be implemented.

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

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

¹ Aide Medicale Internationale, *Major psychological needs among populations living in Thai-Burmese border temporary shelters, Tak Province; Thailand 2006;*

Activities Proposed:

1) Awareness campaign through posters deposit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome Expected:

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

Beneficiaries:

Total catchment population: 48,000 people

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

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

Indicators:

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

(Measure of the indicators through KAP survey)

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

Posters (Focus group, design)	640
Equipment	6313
Camp staff	2045
National staff	3652
Office supplies	3788
Administrative costs	1152
Total	17590

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

7. Income generation and relapse prevention

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

Due to the closed nature of the camps, the absence of further education and limited opportunities to earn an income, refugees are often drawn to alcohol and drugs. This can create protection risks for the whole community, and women and children in particular. Skills training, income generating opportunities, organized activities and psycho-social support are needed to reduce the incidence of substance abuse, and to reduce the negative impact that this has upon families. While there are some projects aimed at addicts and their families, their coverage needs to be strengthened.

Activities Proposed:

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

Relapse Prevention is vital to the success of the recovering addict. By redirecting the recovering addicts into new beneficial activities that engage their families; addicts are less likely to relapse and the self-reliance of the family as a whole is increased. The proposed activities would take place in the camps where DARE Network treats alcoholics and drug addicts, namely Karenni Camp 1, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Poe Camps. This project would in its initial stages be piloted in 2 camps, and later rolled out over 6 camps during the two-year duration of the project.

Specific activities involved in this project will include:

DARE Workers, recovering addicts and their families will be trained to create business and marketing plans for income generation according to the DARE Income Generation Training Manual.

Income generation activities will be identified through the educational process according to the findings in each community. Vocational training will be undertaken in coordination with NGO VT programs if necessary.

Recovering addicts and families will then commence an income generation activity based upon their business and marketing plans, and supported by their community DARE Team. Assistance will initially be given in the form of grant.

Outcome Expected:

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

A reduction in acts of sexually and gender-based violence, most notably domestic violence, is anticipated. This will be due to increased family cooperation, increased family income and sobriety of participant addicts.

Thirdly, addicts are expected to demonstrate improved self-esteem from success of their work.

Finally, the DARE Team will benefit from the project by income-sharing, creating a small level of sustainability

Suggested Costs:

Year 1

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

Total year 1: 1,739,000 THB

Year 2

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

Total year 2: 1, 321,000 THB

Total for 2 years: 3,060,000 THB (90,000 USD)

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

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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 organised activities for refugee children and youth has been highlighted as an important preventative measure.

Activities Proposed:

Specific activities will include:

- Establishing an Adolescent Health (AH) committee within Umpiem, Nu Po and Ban Don Yang camps, involving all NGOs and CBOs (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 counselling, 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, counselling, play activities, art supplies, music, etc... Including areas for private counselling 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.

Outcome Expected:

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 3300 adolescents (Umpiem 2000, Nupo 1000, 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:

The resources required for this project include:

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

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

Material: Youth Centres in each camp: (building, with resources such as: TV & video, games, ping pong, books, art supplies, music, counselling services, private

consultation rooms with health education posters and references,) incentives for peer volunteers. For outside of camp, the coordinator would need a vehicle and driver (to cover 3 camps), housing and supplies, and computer for reporting and creating materials.

Estimated costs for the project are as follows:

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

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

9. Health Messenger Child Magazine

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment within the camps is not uniform as there is no comprehensive HIV/AIDS program. Some HIV/AIDS-related activities are being implemented in some of the camps, but these programmes are particularly vulnerable to funding cuts.

The need to reinforce health education specifically addressed to youth and adolescent has been well identified by NGOs and UNHCR working along the border for two main reasons: children are a vulnerable group and are also vectors of behaviour change:

Indeed, this group who doesn't always receive health education at school is a high risk population. Children are particularly exposed to diseases, especially with the epidemics arising in the camps. They are in a critical stage of life as far as nutrition and mental health are concerned. They are also more exposed to accidents. Adolescents are also a group at risk for the sexually transmissible diseases, especially HIV/AIDS.

In the meantime this population has got high capacity of behaviour change for both themselves and their parents as a vector of information for them. Childhood is the phase of life for the construction of the personality and the learning of behaviour.

Ways of conduct and reflex are integrated during this time, which makes it the good moment for education to health, hygiene and safe behaviour.

An AMI survey conducted in 2006 shows that 42 % of the children read the magazine with their parents. As such this magazine can serve as a method of health education for the whole family

Activities Proposed:

The Health Messenger - Child Magazine is a combination of both the previous Health Messenger Kids and Health Messenger Junior. It is a 40 pages magazine bilingual Karen and Burmese for grade 1 to 10, containing different types of articles all exploring in depth the health topic chosen for each issue.

The way articles are presented and the style of the writing ensures that the readers are attracted and read the whole content. Professional design supports the contents and makes the magazines attractive for all the children. A teacher-card given in the same time as the magazine gives the teacher advices and ideas to discuss about the subject in class.

The situation on the border is in a state of flux, with many events occurring (epidemics / immunization campaigns / arising of specific health concerns etc.). Health Messenger magazines for the children offer the capacity to constantly adapt and respond to these situations by spreading adapted health messages to the entire youth and adolescent population of the camps and to many among the migrants. The magazines also provide a window on the outside world for refugee children who are particularly isolated and with limited access to other media.

What makes it unique is that every three months, each child is reached individually, through his/her own magazine. The magazine then enters in every house through the child who will share it with his/her family. The messages are also supported at school where teachers promote their reading through different activities.

The project is of five month duration: three months for production, one month for printing, and one month for distribution.

Outcome Expected:

Through the project, all the children and teachers from the 9 nine refugee camps and some from the migrant schools along the Thai-Myanmar/Burma border will receive a quarterly adapted health education tool that will reinforce their knowledge, behaviour and concerns regarding health.

In terms of specific beneficiaries, a total of 37,500 refugee children, living in nine camps along the border, will receive the quarterly magazine. The magazine will also be distributed to 5,300 children at migrant schools. 200 refugee teachers will also benefit through this project.

Suggested Costs:

The project will require:

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

Total	27,000 USD
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10. CCSDPT Health Information Systems Programme

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

Summary of Gap Identified:

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

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

The CCSDPT (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 standardising the health information system. In 2006 this new system was trialled in one camp and will start in all remaining camps by January 2007. Through standardising and improving the data collected in each camp it is hoped the data will be more comparable and the statistics and analysis will be more comprehensive and realistic.

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

Activities Proposed:

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

Outcome Expected:

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

Suggested Costs:

Personnel: 900,000 baht
Transportation: 437,000 baht
Administration: 42,800 baht

Documentation: 55,000 baht

Training: 50,000 baht

Sub TOTAL: 1, 484,800 baht/year (41,800 USD)

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

11. Two Health Messenger Medical Guidebooks: Diagnosis Handbook & Technical Treatments Handbook

Project Title	Health Messenger Medical Guidebooks
Agency	Aide Médicale Internationale
Sector	Health
Overall Objective	To maintain the health status of the refugee population during and after the resettlement period.
Project Location	All nine camps and migrant community
Beneficiaries	Direct: The medical staff along the border. Indirect: the whole camp population.
Implementing Partner(s)	Aide Médicale Internationale
Project Duration	9 months (6 months for the edition - 3 months for the printing/distribution)
Project Cost	59 500 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

One of the major challenges the refugee population is currently facing is the depletion of skilled workers from the camps due to the resettlement process. This is especially the case with medical workers.

As shown by the 2007 CCSDPT Impact of Resettlement Report, the number of camp-based health staff resettling is disproportionately high, with some programs losing 50% or more of their staff in 2007. Qualitatively, the health sector is experiencing the departure of some of its most experienced managerial and specialized staff members. The consequences of fewer and less experienced medical workers, and especially medics, include a general decline in the overall quality of health care and the risk of misdiagnosis and improper care, leading to the potential increase in morbidity and mortality.

Emergency trainings are organized to mitigate the quantitative effect of the departure of medical staff. But the problem is also qualitative, given that newly trained medics and nurses will lack experience and tutoring by senior staff. Considering the initial skill-level of the newly trained medics and the rapidity of the training, practice is essential before they can reach a satisfactory level.

All health organizations working on the Thai/Burma border have been or will be affected by the resettlement process. There is therefore a need for border wide solutions that all agencies can benefit from. Knowing that there will be a shortage of skilled personnel, there is a need to increase the efficiency of newly trained medics.

Activities Proposed:

Building upon our experience of primary health care, medical trainings and guidebook edition, we propose to develop tools that will increase the efficiency of newly trained medics.

These medical staff will need support tools that are simple to use on a daily basis and continuously refresh the medical knowledge of newly trained medics.

We propose to develop two medical handbooks specifically designed to address these objectives:

- A diagnosis handbook
- A technical treatments handbook

These handbooks will be distributed to all medical workers, who will use them in complement to the “Burmese Border Guidelines” (BBG).

The BBG is the guideline for common definitions, diagnosis and treatments along the Thai-Burma/Myanmar border. The guidelines have just been updated and AMI is in charge of its design, edition and distribution.

The Health Messenger – Diagnosis Handbook will help medical workers to diagnose pathologies through their symptoms, signs and laboratory results. Once a diagnosis is found, the medical worker will go to the referred page within the BBG to get more information about the disease and its treatment.

The Health Messenger – Technical Treatments Handbook will be a visual tool that will help medical workers and identify and cure certain pathologies through laboratory tests (abscess, lumbar punctures etc...) or medical acts.

These guidebooks will simplify diagnosis and technical interventions for newly trained medics. They will be tools which they can refer to in case of doubt or to confirm their knowledge. In this sense the guidebooks will complement the supervision they get from experienced medics or mitigate for a potential lack of supervision.

The guidebooks will also be useful tools that can be used during initial and refreshing trainings. Moreover, these guidebooks will be also very valuable for experienced medical workers to reinforce the knowledge that they have acquired in the past.

The objective is that medical staff working on the Thai-Myanmar Border receive the full package of medical reference books adapted to the context in Burmese/English by the end of 2008.

Outcome Expected:

All the medical personnel along the border, in the camps and in migrant communities, will gain accuracy and efficiency in their daily work. Both diagnosis and treatment will be eased and reinforced.

As a result, this intervention will contribute to maintaining the health status of the

whole camp population despite the depletion of skilled medical workers due to the resettlement process.

Suggested Costs (USD):

The project will require:

Personal costs	37,059
Edition costs	2,675
Printing and distribution	14,594
Running costs and equipment	1,279
Indirect costs	3,893
Total	59,500USD

Education Projects

12. Provision of compensation for refugee teachers

Project Title	Provision of compensation for refugee teachers
Agency	ZOA Refugee Care
Sector	Education
Overall Objective	Retain qualified refugee teachers to provide education at all levels within the refugee camps; Encourage skilled refugees to enter teacher training programmes so as to improve the student/ teacher ratio
Project Location	The seven Karen camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang; Mae La Oon; Mae La; Umpiem; Ban Don Yang; Tham Hin
Beneficiaries	Refugee teachers (total 1800) and students in primary, secondary and post-10 schools in the seven camps The families of refugee teachers who will benefit from increased income
Implementing Partner(s)	Karen Education Department
Project Duration	3 years
Project Cost	729,907 USD

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

Further aggravating the situation is the fact that many trained teachers are accepted for resettlement. It has been difficult for education agencies to address this gap, as

there are also disincentives to non-refugees teaching in the camps because they are not permitted to stay overnight and must therefore travel long distances to and from the schools.

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

1. Provide monthly subsidies to teachers: Our original proposal outlined the need to increase the teacher subsidies with 100 Baht per teacher per month in Year 1, 50 Baht in Year 2 and another 50 Baht in Year 3. However, in the meantime, the existing problem has grown bigger: as a result of one of the partners seeing itself forced to withdraw its funding for teacher subsidies as from April 2008, there is a real risk that we might have to decrease the teacher subsidies if no additional funding can be attracted. Decreasing teacher subsidies that are already at extremely low levels, will lead to serious problems in the provision of education in the camps as many teachers might decide to drop out. A total amount of 22,000 Euro in Year 1 and 30,000 Euro in both Years 2 and 3 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.

2. Provide non-monetary compensation to teachers, such as soap, toothpaste, food items (for an amount of 100 Baht per teacher per month)

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

Outcome Expected:

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

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

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

- Transportation costs
- Office costs
- 1 logistics staff member

Project cost per year:

Year 1: 6,388,000 Baht (199,625 USD)

Year 2: 7,908,500 Baht (247,141 USD)

Year 3: 9,060,525 Baht (283,141 USD)

Total: 23,357,025 THB (**729,907 USD**)

13. School building construction

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

1. Identify construction needs
2. Identify suppliers for construction materials
3. Purchase construction materials
4. Distribute materials in the camps
5. Construct and/or renovate school buildings in the camps
6. Maintain existing school buildings

Outcome Expected:

Sufficient school buildings will be constructed and/or renovated in the camps so as to ensure an average teacher-pupil ratio of not more than 1:40. The school buildings will also be well-maintained.

The classrooms will be constructed and/or renovated in such a way that it promotes a student-centred learning approach. Classrooms will be equipped with blackboards and furniture

Beyond the benefits for the teachers and students, it is envisaged that the capacity of the community is strengthened in the following areas: (i) carry out needs assessment, (ii) management of school construction and maintenance, (iii) monitoring and evaluation

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project will include:

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

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

14. Provision of school supplies

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

This project will comprise the following activities:

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

Outcome Expected:

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

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

Suggested Costs:

The resources required for this project include:

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

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

15. Materials for school buildings

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

Summary of Gap Identified:

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

ICS Asia has been working with displaced persons on the Thai-Myanmar border since 1993, primarily in Tak province. Their focus is on providing learning materials and school supplies, and materials for school building renovation inside the camps.

With this project, ICS will provide materials for renovating, rebuilding school buildings and furniture (desks, chairs, blackboards) in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps. The materials required include: tin sheets, nails, cement, sand, gravel and wood.

ICS and KRC will survey and purchase materials (in discussion with TBBC and ZOA). The school renovations and rebuilding will be implemented by camp education committees, school committees and children's parents.

Outcome Expected:

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

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

Suggested Costs:*Mae La camp*

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

Umpiem Mai camp

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

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

16. KWO Nursery Schools - MRML camp

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

Summary of Gap Identified:

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

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

(a) Nursery Schools:

The 10 Nursery Schools offer day care, supplementary lunch, and hygiene programs which are organized and run by trained teachers. The teacher designs activities for the children's personal and educational development, prepares them for formal education, supervises the provision of a nutritional lunch, maintains the personal hygiene of the children, and supervises safe play time.

(b) Trainings:

The project training component consists of teacher trainings, capacity building trainings and management skills trainings:

Other activities include:

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

Outcome Expected:

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

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

- One nursery school constructed in a safe and accessible area, equipped and operational
- 11 nursery schools operated in MRML five days a week providing day care, educational development, supplementary lunches and hygiene programs for children
- Educational materials produced in Karen and supplied to nursery schools
- Teachers demonstrate improved skills in ensuring physical and emotional wellbeing of children and their cognitive development (pre- and post-training evaluations, observations, discussions)
- Nursery management team demonstrate improved skills in managing and operating nurseries

- Teachers, trainers, parents and other project stakeholders have increased understanding of basic concepts of child protection
- Teachers and trainers are able to identify special needs and protection risks among children and know how to respond or refer cases to appropriate agencies
- Parents demonstrate improved parenting skills and increased knowledge of early childhood development (possibly assessed by observations, spot check at households, discussions)

Specific indicators are as follows:

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

Suggested Costs:

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

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

17. Expansion of school libraries

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

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

2. Purchase and distribute resource materials:

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

3. Train teachers in using the resource materials:

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

ZOA teacher trainers will be responsible for providing the training on how to use the resource materials for teachers and students. Teachers will subsequently train students on how to use the resource materials.

ZOA intends to link with more effectively using resource materials that are in the SVA libraries. Therefore ZOA intends to involve the SVA camp-based librarians to provide training to the teachers

Outcome Expected:

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Costs:

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

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

18. Care and education for disabled refugee youth and children

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

Summary of Gap Identified:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activities Proposed:

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

Outcome Expected:

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

- We expect the personal hygiene, and therefore health, of all project beneficiaries will improve through provision of basic items on a monthly basis.

Specific beneficiaries of this project will include:

- 525 refugee children and youth with special needs
- 85 teachers who will be supported to assist persons with special needs
- 35 KWO and project staff whose project management capacities will be strengthened
- Approximately 40,000 members of the refugee communities in these camp who will become more aware of the issues of living with disability

Suggested Cost:

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

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

19. Support to post Grade 10 schools

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

Summary of Gap Identified

Primary and secondary education for refugees in the camps is provided at schools run by refugees. In line with the general evolution of the RTG approach, the Ministry of Education has recently shown an interest in the teaching of Thai language to refugee students, and in making refugee school curricula compatible with that of the Thai system.

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

Refugee adolescents themselves have pointed to the need for more diversity in schooling, with a preference for computer training, and language training in English and Thai. The Ministry of Education has expressed an interest in using the expertise developed in the Non-formal Education Department to expand Thai language training in the camps.

At present, however, a serious gap relating to education is the absence of sufficient opportunities for further training or employment post Grade 10, as in only a few camps are additional educational or vocational training provided. Refugees are similarly not allowed to attend out-of-camp colleges, universities, vocational training or language Centres.

Compounding the limited opportunities within the camps is the fact that the post-10 schools that do exist, generally lack sufficient computers and other teaching resources, including teaching materials for English language classes.

The BPEO specialises in curriculum development and teacher training at Post-10 levels, and is a partner in the Karen Education Project (KEP) which ZOA implements. In terms of content interventions, ZOA focuses on primary and secondary education levels. In Post-10 education, ZOA provides operational support only (construction, subsidies and supplies). As such BPEO's activities complement ZOA's activities.

Activities Proposed:

This project will entail the following specific activities:

1. Assess needs for equipment and resource materials in Post-10 schools
2. Provide computers (5), televisions (1), printers (2), DVD players (1), generators (1), cassette players (1) and related supplies in each of the supported Post-10 schools
3. Provide training in using computers for educational purposes in the Post-10 schools:

Training will be provided to 160 teachers of 18 Post-10 schools in the camps to use computers and other equipment in teaching and learning processes in their schools. This training will be provided by a short-term trainer(s) specifically contracted for this purpose.

4. Maintain equipment purchased under the project
5. Provide resource materials to Post-10 schools (DVDs, CD Roms, dictionaries, readers and other resource materials)
6. Write curricula for English language teaching in Post-10 schools

For this purpose, curriculum development workshops will be organized involving camp representatives, Post-10 teachers and KED/KnED staff. To ensure community participation, KED and KnED staff will be involved in the proofreading of curriculum materials

7. Print, publish and distribute English language teaching materials
8. Provide training in using the teaching materials produced. BPEO staff will provide training to the teachers on how to use the new English curriculum and resource materials after these have been developed/purchased.

Outcome Expected:

It is envisaged that the quality of teaching in the 18 Post-10 schools in all nine camps will be improved through the use of relevant equipment and resource materials, which will be provided based on the preliminary needs assessment.

In addition, the quality of English teaching in particular will be improved through the use of newly developed English language curricula, which will be developed for

use in all Post-10 schools, and the provision of associated training in post-Grade 10 schools in all nine camps.

Suggested Costs:

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

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

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

Livelihoods Projects

20. Strengthen demand-driven skills development

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

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

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

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

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

- Equipment and tools (teaching and learning materials) to be used in the skills development training

- Quality and relevance of the curriculum
- Quality of teaching
- Enhanced focus on linking the training with opportunities for self-reliance and income generation

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

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

Activities Proposed:

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

Existing courses	Courses not yet available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewing • Weaving • Cooking & Bakery • Small Engine Repair • Stove Making • Agriculture² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hairdressing • Welding • Repair of Electronic Equipment and Appliances (only radio mechanic courses are available at present) • Electrical Installation and Repair Wiring • Frog Raising • Synthetic Flower Making (only in Mae La given the specific market demand from Mae Sot) • Child/Elderly Care (with a particular focus on resettlement)

Upon approval of this proposal, ZOA will carry out a more detailed assessment, in which opportunities for income generation will be more thoroughly assessed. The already existing courses will be strengthened in all camps where these courses are currently provided. For the courses that are identified as having potential for self-reliance/income generation, but which are not available yet, we suggest another approach. For these subjects we propose to establish courses in one camp per

² Improving agricultural skills training is definitely considered relevant with a view to self-reliance and income generation. However, it will not be part of this proposal. Strengthening agricultural skills training will be made in the context of our existing VT Programme as well as our proposed agricultural programme, which is also submitted in the context of the Livelihoods Programme (see project no. 27 in this appendix).

geographical area, i.e. one camp in Mae Hong Son (either Mae La Ma Luang or Mae La Oon) one camp in Tak (probably Mae La) and one camp in “the South” (either Tham Hin or Ban Don Yang). These camps will become “centres of VT activity”. Residents from other camps in the same geographical area will be given the opportunity to attend courses in the camp where the new VT Centres will be located. We propose this approach as it might be too expensive and not efficient to set up courses in every camp. Additionally, it would provide us with a good opportunity to see how successful the new courses will be. In case of a great demand by camp residents and/or a great success in terms of outcomes (i.e. realisation of self-reliance and income generation), it can be decided to set up courses in other camps at a later stage. Obviously, this approach depends on the approval and cooperation of the RTG with regard to refugees travelling and temporarily residing in other camps. UNHCR’s support to obtain such cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

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

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

Additional proposed activities include:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in demand driven skills development opportunities within, but not restricted to, the refugee camps
- Promote sustainable community structures to manage and operate related activities that equally target the local community.
- Promote self reliance initiatives with a view to repatriation or return of the displaced people.

- Promote the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults
- Review lists of short course and select a sample of relevant documents for translation.
- Include the acquisition of core life-skills and practical skills development for both youth and adults is included in curricula for all courses
- To promote awareness to business linkages that support communities to gain access to markets.

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

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

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

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

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

It is recommended that:

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

- access to and sourcing of training and commercial supplies and materials be from local communities as much as possible.

Expected Outcomes:

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

Intended beneficiaries:

- Refugees and the local community benefit from training in demand-driven skills development courses
- Camp community benefits from access to improved services being offered as a result of the adjusted VT programme.
- Local Thai communities benefit from improved services in areas where skills have been developed based on demand
- Newly appointed instructors will be given induction and instructional skills development prior to commencement.
- Existing instructors from the refugee camp vocational training centres will have their instructional skills upgraded through TOT workshops provided by MOE Vocational Colleges.
- Refugees and the local community will benefit from training that matches market requirements.

Suggested Costs

Total Cost Year 1: 28,342,605 Baht,

Total Cost Year 2: 11,149,740 Baht

Total Cost Year 3: 11,830,140 Baht

(detailed budget breakdown available on request)

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

Additional remark:

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

21. Technical Support to livelihoods programme

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

Summary of Gap identified:

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

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

A system of demand from employers to match supply from the camps would be developed that links known jobs with potential workers. The camp committee would be asked to identify potential workers. Involvement between workers' and

employers' organizations and the involvement of the MOI would ensure transparency and oversight of the methods used to manage each Project within the LHP. The LHP unit would provide the link between the various stakeholders, both public and private to ensure a maximum of efficiency in the use of funding. Regular meeting, monitoring and evaluation processes would be built into the LHP's work plan to ensure that problems are resolved and individual Project targets are met.

Programme inception

Form an interim the Programme Management Committee

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

Assess & recommend changes to existing co-ordination mechanisms

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

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

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

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

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

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

Programme implementation

Develop job profiles for ten (10) priority occupations.

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

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

Programme capacity building

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

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

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

Establish criteria for the assessment of all future LHP courses

Determine criteria and set minimum standards to assess trainee competence.

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

Intended beneficiaries:

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

Recommendations:

- the LHP coordination unit be headed by a professional training and development practitioner with adequate and relevant experience

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Suggested Costs:

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

	6000	6000	6000	18000
Equipment				
45.01 Support to LHP Unit	99450			99450
Miscellaneous				
52 Reporting cost	1000	1000	2500	4500
53 Sundries	2000	3000	2500	7500
	3000	4000	5000	12000
Total	347550	241100	243600	832250

Total Cost for 36 months: 832,250 USD

22. Micro-Enterprise Development

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

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in identifying self reliance and income-generating opportunities relevant but not restricted to the refugee camps
- Promote sustainable, community structures for self management targeting local community.
- Promote self-help initiatives with a demonstrable orientation towards prospective repatriation or departure of refugees for the local community beneficiaries

- Support members from the local community to build capacity for service and care delivery.
- Promote the acquisition of practical, life-skills for school drop-outs
- To sensitize communities on ways of poverty eradication, with particular emphasis on value added skills acquisition in identified trades and occupations
- Encourage savings and investment among the communities
- Promote awareness and importance of business linkages within communities to enable access to markets.

Delivery strategy:

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

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

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

Recommendations:

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

Expected Outcomes:

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

Intended beneficiaries:

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

Suggested Costs:

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

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

23. Research and Application of Appropriate Technology

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

Summary of Gaps identified:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

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

Delivery strategy;

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

An initial period where technicians/salesmen are trained by outside contractors or organizations would be needed. Some initial research would also be needed to identify the brand and make of equipment to be sold along with ways to source and import these goods. The sale of equipment needed for various solutions at a slight mark up would provide steady income. The sale of installation services will provide further income. Local governments have phone lines if not Internet so communication and advertisement could take place along many different paths. If located close to the highway and easily accessible customers would be able to receive

services. Signs and word of mouth would also bring in additional business. Given good initial implementation and a well designed exhibition centre combined with the readily available technology for sale, the centre should be profitable within its first year. The centre would need one administrator and one salesman/technician. Possible employment extensions might be travelling install technicians as well as local government and villager education centres in other areas of the province.

Recommendations

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Intended beneficiaries:

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

24. Agricultural activities inside camps

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

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

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

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

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

Delivery strategy:

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

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

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

It is recommended that:

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Intended beneficiaries:

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

25. Pilot agricultural sites for income generation beside refugee camps

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

training, educational opportunities, as well as income generation or work opportunities for refugees.

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

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

Activities Proposed:

1. As a pilot project, private-sector land-owners would be approached to rent/lease sufficient areas in the hinterland adjacent to selected refugee camps. This land would be selected following an assessment of access to transportation, availability of sufficient water and the quality of the soil needed following advice from the relevant experts. It is estimated that at minimum of 40 Rai as each location would be initially required. ³ A minimum of 40 rai would be cultivated and additional rai prepared off-season. ⁴
2. This land will be equipped to function as an agricultural cooperative where refugees and local Thai villagers can undertake a variety of tasks.
 - (i) At least 50 percent of the total receiving training and working at the site in each location will be women.
 - (ii) Approximately 50 percent of the positions on each site will be offered to local Thai villagers. This is necessary to ensure that there is equal opportunity for the poor in the hinterland to benefit under the same conditions as refugees.
 - (iii) The site will be equipped with sufficient multiples of hand tools, seeds, timber and bamboo for agricultural plots, water tanks and manually operated irrigation equipment, and the materials required for animal husbandry, frog-

³ One Rai is 1600 sq meters, One acre is equivalent to 2.5 Rai, One hectare is 6.25 Rai or 10,000 square meters

⁴ The amount of land needs to be discussed with the relevant experts based on the site selected, the crops to be grown, the quality of the soil etc...

raising, goat raising, a piggery, as well as growing mushrooms, fruit, vegetables and locally preferred chili. ⁵

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

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

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

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

Institutional framework

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

Outcome Expected: ⁶

- Approximately 150 people will be trained and gainfully employed for a period of at least two (3) years in each of locations.
- Of the number a minimum of 75 refugees, selected by each Camp Committee will be allowed by the Camp Commander to be given a work permit to move outside the refugee camp boundaries.

⁵ The actual numbers of participants will be determined based on the interest and availability of local people wishing to share in this initiative. The crops, animals to be included will also be dependent upon the priority needs of the location

⁶ These numbers need to be confirmed by the implementing partner(s).

- At least 50 percent (75) will be women who will benefit from a steady income for the first two years of this project through the stipends being provided.
- A minimum of 25 local Thai villagers recruited to work on each agricultural site alongside the refugees, will enjoy similar benefits in terms of training and stipends.

Benefits Expected:

- Working conditions at each site will be adjusted to meet the cyclical nature of agricultural production and be in accordance with decent work principles.
- The participation of women will be facilitated through the provision of childcare facilities for their infants at the agricultural site. ⁷
- These facilities will be provided on-site, and supervised by paid child care staff from the DP population.
- DPs will gain new skills from the training provided off and on the job, which will supplement the existing skill-sets of each individual.
- This income will bring benefits to the DP's immediate family and the broader DP communities
- This income will also contribute to reducing the poverty of local Thai communities in each location
- Each of the target beneficiary community's will improve because of increased cash-flow inside the temporary shelters and in the hinterland around each temporary shelter.

Suggested Costs:

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

⁷ This may not be feasible at the start as facilities need to be available. It will be a priority once the project is approved and depending on the size of the number of infants not attending school.

26. Support self-reliance of disabled refugees

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

Summary of Gap Identified

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

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

- To promote awareness to business linkages that support communities to gain access to markets.

Delivery strategy:

Current initiatives would be assessed by the relevant refugee camp committees and their respective communities in collaboration with the NGO(s) providing ongoing programme for the disabled. The assessment would determine the extent to which additional resources would lead to increased self reliance and provide additional confidence to undertake self employment or embark on a micro enterprise business. Once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a package.

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

Recommendations:

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

Expected Outcome:

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

27. Waged employment service

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

Summary of Gap identified:

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

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

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

Activities proposed:

- Identify a suitable national person to supervise the activity and/or
- Identify a suitable broker to liaise with enterprises and the individual camp management on working conditions and selection.

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

Delivery strategy

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

Recommendations:

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

Expected Outcome:

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

Intended beneficiaries:

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

Suggested Costs

Item	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Technical Assistance	18,700	Nil	Nil	18,700
Project personnel	85,500	85,500	85,500	256,500
Staff Cost	1,500	Nil	Nil	1,500
Travel cost	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Training	500	300	Nil	800
Equipment & tools	76,400	4,200	4,200	84,800
Overheads	6,840	6,840	6,840	20,520
Program support 13%	52,200	Nil	Nil	52,200
5 % inflation ⁸	22,700	Nil	Nil	22,700
Total	270,340	102,840	102,540	475,720

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

⁸ Only used with agreement of the Programme Management Committee.