

**The Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand  
(CCSDPT)**

**and**

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
(UNHCR)**

**A Draft Comprehensive Plan Addressing the  
Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/  
Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2006/7**

**24<sup>th</sup> May 2006**

## **CCSDPT/ UNHCR**

### **A Draft Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2006/7**

During 2005, CCSDPT and UNHCR conducted workshops and field research to assess the trends affecting Myanmar (Burma) refugees along the Thai/ Myanmar (Burma) border and to identify gaps in humanitarian services. The results of this joint assessment were presented in a Draft Comprehensive Plan for discussion at a workshop hosted by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in Chiang Mai on 16/17<sup>th</sup> December 2005. It was also distributed to Donors. CCSDPT and UNHCR have now updated this plan for presentation at the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Donor Forum on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2006.

#### **1. Trends**

There have been humanitarian assistance programmes for Myanmar (Burma) refugees along the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) border, under agreement with the RTG, now for 22 years. These have constantly evolved and developed in response to changing circumstances and international best practice. Current changes affecting policy include:

- 1.1 Whilst refugees have always, officially, been required to stay within camp boundaries, this has been progressively enforced over the years. Today the majority of refugees live their lives within the confines of their camps. Most have no access to employment opportunities, to forest products, or to external education or occupational training opportunities. Refugees caught outside the camps are liable to arrest and deportation.
- 1.2 This situation contrasts with that of migrant workers who have been progressively afforded more opportunities. Those registered have (restricted) rights to work and travel with access to health facilities.
- 1.3 The long term confinement of refugees has negative psychological impact on camp residents resulting in increasing and serious mental health needs.
- 1.4 The long term confinement of refugees has also created other growing protection concerns, particularly regarding levels of violence and the administration of justice in the camps which has been based on traditional systems. The international trend is to apply justice standards of the host nation in refugee camps, at least for serious offences such as rape and murder.
- 1.5 There is a global trend to challenge the protracted confinement of refugees, sometimes referred to as "Warehousing". It is increasingly acknowledged that all stakeholders benefit from allowing refugees the opportunity to realise their human potential. By doing so refugees can contribute to the host country economy and national security during their exile; be better prepared if they are given the opportunity to resettle in a third country; and contribute to the rebuilding of their own country when their day comes to return. In April 2005 CCSDPT/ UNHCR wrote a joint letter to the RTG advocating a comprehensive policy approach which would allow refugees more access to education and skills training and engage them in productive activities which would better equip them for the future, wherever that might be. This formed the basis for the first draft Comprehensive Plan.
- 1.6 There is a growing use of land-mines in the conflict areas of eastern Myanmar (Burma) creating an increasing threat to the population living in the area as well as refugees leaving the camps.
- 1.7 As the security situation in Myanmar (Burma) continues to deteriorate, new asylum seekers continue to arrive in the camps. Camp boundaries have been fixed for a long time and although conditions vary considerably between camps, this has led to overcrowded housing conditions and the lack of space for recreational and training/ educational purposes. In some camps it has also led to water shortages and sanitation problems.
- 1.8 As a new generation of refugees grows up entirely within a camp environment there is a need to address the special health, physical and social requirements of youth and adolescents.

- 1.9 Third countries are showing a growing interest in offering resettlement to Myanmar (Burmese) refugees and a significant number of camp residents are departing in 2006. Whilst the opportunity of a new life for these refugees is welcomed, it is apparent that significant numbers of leaders and skilled refugees are applying for resettlement, thereby depleting the camps of leadership and skilled workers, particularly in the fields of health, education and logistics.
- 1.10 Humanitarian assistance programmes are experiencing funding constraints due to donor priorities elsewhere in the world or, most recently, due to growing programmatic demands whilst prices increase and foreign currency exchange rates deteriorate.
- 1.11 The humanitarian assistance community is expanding in Myanmar (Burma) but until recently there has been little interaction between UN/ NGO/ CBO/ government players inside and outside the country. There is potential for more exchange of information and skills which will benefit the eventual return and integration of the refugees.
- 1.12 It is the intention of the RTG that new asylum seekers will be processed in Holding Centres in the border camps during status determination by the Provincial Admissions Boards. This will add an uncertain number to the camp caseload requiring the services of NGOs and UNHCR and additional programme costs
- 1.13 The RTG has recently made welcome provisions for migrant worker and refugee children education through the establishment of special education centres affording Thai language instruction.
- 1.14 The RTG has recently also encouraged the support of *occupational training activities aimed at practicing the skills to create work opportunity and income generation in the future.*

## **2. Strategy**

To address these trends the Draft Comprehensive Plan incorporates the following key strategies for 2006/7:

- 2.1 To maintain all basic services and improve them where necessary to meet international standards.
- 2.2 To continue to pursue with the Royal Thai Government development of a new comprehensive policy approach as advocated in the CCSDPT/ UNHCR letter dated 21<sup>st</sup> April 2005.
- 2.3 To establish legal aid centres in all camps to promote the rule of law and access to justice.
- 2.4 To expand projects aimed at improving the overall protection environment in the camps, particularly in relation to women and children.
- 2.5 To extend skills training activities to include practical sessions and pilot projects for income generation and work opportunity, along with the development of community organisations to support these. One form of project might be along the lines of OTOP.
- 2.6 To conduct field research and pilot projects to demonstrate opportunities and benefits of affording employment and higher education opportunities.
- 2.7 To expand Mine Risk Education (MRE) along the border.
- 2.8 To support third country resettlement but also to monitor the impact on camp management and skills capacity and plan training and other responses to mitigate against negative impacts.
- 2.9 To encourage information and technical exchanges between humanitarian agencies working inside and along the borders of Myanmar (Burma).
- 2.10 To present overall funding needs to the Donor Community so that there can be a comprehensive, long-term response. (CCSDPT/ UNHCR Donor Forum, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2006).

### **3. Gaps in Refugee Services**

Agencies working in each service sector have identified gaps in services which need to be addressed to pursue the above strategy. The follow key areas have been identified as priorities to be addressed in 2006/7:

#### **3.1 Protection**

Prolonged encampment has created a broad range of protection and security problems for refugees living in the camps. A key problem identified by refugees in participatory assessments is the level of violence in the camps, with women and children particularly at risk. The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Protection Working Group has been working to improve the protection environment on a range of issues, including the administration of justice, child protection systems (including registration of unaccompanied minors, care in boarding houses, and child soldiers), and sexual and gender-based violence.

Despite these efforts, there still remain many gaps in protection services. New priorities include:

- the establishment of camp legal aid centres as an integral element of the administration of justice programme. In addition, capacity-building efforts to improve the camp-based system and to ensure that it is more representative (of women and minorities) are needed
- expansion of projects to respond to sexual and gender-based violence. While SGBV Standard Operating Procedures have been drawn up for all 9 camps, there are specific NGO SGBV programmes in only 5 camps. There is a need to expand these programmes to cover all 9 camps
- strengthened child protection systems to ensure a more effective and predictable monitoring and response capacity
- basic protection training and capacity-building for NGOs, CBOs and camp communities to improve camp management
- leadership training initiatives for women to build their capacity to participate more actively in camp management and camp justice systems
- addressing trafficking of refugees
- ensuring the civilian nature of camps, and addressing the protection implications of failure to do so
- addressing the special needs of separated children/ unaccompanied minors in resettlement to third countries
- legal support for asylum-seekers after the Provincial Admissions Boards have been established
- increased Mine Risk Education (MRE) to decrease the number of mine victims, including mass awareness as well as specific trainings for high risk groups (for example, male adults).

#### **3.2 Community Services**

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

- the services of a Best Interest Determination (BID) Officer for minors due to the large number of separated children/unaccompanied minors in the camps.
- the building and support of safe houses, to provide shelter for individuals whose special circumstances require them to be temporarily transferred away from their usual place of residence.
- organized activities and training to reduce the risk of youth with too much idle time from being drawn to alcohol, drugs and other harmful activities.
- assessment and technical designs to improve the access of disabled persons to camp facilities
- the development of day-care services for mentally handicapped adults, and support for those with speech and hearing impairment

#### **3.3 Camp Management**

The Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and other Community Based Organisations (CBOs) play a crucial role in administering the camps, providing protection to the refugees and implementing assistance programmes. They are however under-resourced and there is an urgent need for

capacity building/ training, financial support and equipment that can make camp management be more efficient and transparent. Detailed needs assessments are required.

### **3.4 Food**

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

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

### **3.5 Shelter**

As refugee numbers have increased, camps have become more overcrowded and in some cases do not meet international space standards. There is a need for more land to be allocated to the camps for shelter, recreation and education/ training needs.

### **3.6 Non-food items**

As refugees have been increasingly confined to camps and income generation opportunities have declined, they have become increasingly dependent on outside assistance for non- food items such as cooking fuel, stoves, clothing, blankets, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats, all of which are distributed regularly.

Gaps identified as priorities were soap, water containers and lighting, preferably with electricity supply where feasible. There is some distribution of these non-food items, but coverage is not comprehensive. It is essential that lighting should be available for education and health needs. This might be provided through land power lines in accessible areas and generators maintained by the health and education agencies in inaccessible areas.

### **3.7 Camp Infrastructure and Access Roads**

Site planning and camp infrastructure has never been the expressed responsibility of any one agency. Local authorities, refugee committees, NGOs and UNHCR have responded to needs reactively, usually during emergencies or when camps have been relocated. There is a need for systematic planning and maintenance of watersheds, internal roads, drainage, and critical points on access roads to the camps.

During 2006, UNHCR has employed the services of a civil engineer from the Swiss Development Corporation who is carrying out a 6-month assessment to recommend an appropriate plan of action. Conclusions so far are that besides developing preventive and reactive procedures to minimize the possible impact of natural hazards, and the physical improvement of access roads / camp infrastructures, there is a definite need to systematically improve:

- water supply (quantity/quality)
- sanitation
- waste management.

These issues are becoming increasingly important as more people have to be accommodated in the camps and these are becoming more (semi-) permanent settlements. The impact on health and the environment is high, posing a threat to neighbouring Thai villages as well as the camp populations.

### **3.8 Health**

Health outcomes (mortality and morbidity) in the camps are much better than in Myanmar/Burma and are similar to those within Thailand. However, while all refugees have adequate access to the basic package of public health and primary healthcare interventions in the nine camps, there are significant health programming gaps that need to be addressed in 2006 and 2007.

Every health NGO will be affected by the resettlement of some refugees to Third Countries in 2006 and even more so in 2007. Many health staff in the camps have already applied to go and some have departed in

2006. This presents a major challenge. Staff leaving need to be quickly and effectively replaced with qualified successors and the Health NGOs must plan urgently to train refugee medical staff all levels, including medics, nurses, midwives laboratory technicians and community health workers. Training will be most cost-effective if organised collaboratively by the health NGOs in selected camps along the border. However, this solution will require the Thai authorities to allow refugee health staff to travel for training from camp to camp. Alternative solutions, such as the recruitment of additional Thai and expatriate staff to work in the camp clinics or increased reliance on the referrals to Thai hospitals would be cost-prohibitive and thus all efforts should be made to initiate comprehensive medical trainings for refugees in 2006 and 2007.

Despite significant decreases over the last 10 years, infectious diseases remain an important part of the total disease burden in the camp. In light of the emergence of the Avian Influenza (AI) threat there is an immediate need for enhanced infectious disease outbreak preparedness and response mechanisms, and in particular for Health NGOs to jointly plan for AI. Existing RTG AI plans do not include refugees and migrants and there is scope for health NGOs to advocate for incorporation of these marginalized populations.

Another priority issue resulting from the prolonged nature of the conflict and life in camp is the significant negative psychological state of camp residents and an increase in the incidence of mental illnesses. Health NGOs have sporadic and unfocused interventions addressing the psychosocial needs of the camp residents and more concretely the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric disorders. NGOs need more resources and capacity to address the increasing and serious mental health needs within each community, including community education, prevention, early detection and management of mental illness as well as substance addiction prevention education and community-based treatment of addictions. The emphasis should be made on community-based interventions to avoid the medicalization of mental health in the camps.

Although the rates of HIV are lower in the camp than in the surrounding Thai communities, they are tending to increase due to work migration outside. Although all health NGOs have some activities to address the prevention of HIV and the care for people living with HIV in the camps, a comprehensive approach needs to be developed in all camps to address the whole spectrum of HIV programming from primary prevention through behaviour change communication to medical care for the AIDS patients. This should include the provision of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) to all AIDS patients living in the camps. Until the Thai government changes its policy and to include refugees in its HIV/AIDS program and cover the costs of ART, health NGOs need increased funding to cover the costs of ART. Health agencies also should meet minimum SPHERE standards of soap distribution to community residents for basic hygiene and preventive health (see also 3.3)

Health NGOs recognize that not enough effort has been put into programmes for youth and adolescents, many of whom have lived most of their lives in the camps. This sub-population presents different health needs particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health. More work in 2006-2007 will need to be dedicated to gaining support within the communities for youth and adolescent health programmes including physical activities.

### **3.9 Education and Skills Training**

Due to Donor constraints there is a shortage of funds available for basic education services in 2006. General school programmes in the 7 Karen camps are under-funded including support for school buildings in 2006. One way of alleviating this latter challenge in the longer term would be for the Thai authorities to permit the use of semi-permanent building materials which would have a longer useful life.

Similar to health workers, many teachers and educators are applying for resettlement in Third Countries and there is a need to establish effective ongoing training to replace those who leave.

Several NGOs are involved in skills training but much of the camp population has no meaningful occupation or skill. During 2005, reviews were carried out to identify the need and potential for additional training and some projects were proposed and approved by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) for 2006. This will be an ongoing process. Relief substitution (refugees making relief items rather than having them purchased outside the camp) will be further explored but for effective skills training it is important that refugees have an ongoing opportunity to use their skills after training.

Importantly, MOI regulations for 2006 relax previous constraints on income generation activities: *For occupational training activities, such as in agriculture, livestock raising, weaving or cooking, after the trainees*

have acquired some skills, the activities should aim at practicing the skills to create work opportunity and income generation in the future.

The NGOs now have the go-ahead to develop programmes in the camps but, ideally, refugees should be able to market produce both inside and outside the camps. One possibility would be to promote projects similar to OTOP.

Currently refugees have little access to education after graduating from Grade 10 and there is a need for Post 10 education opportunities. This might be achieved through the provision of Post 10 Distance education programmes and/ or by allowing refugees to attend out of camp universities, colleges, vocational training or language centres. The new RTG-supported special education centres teaching Thai language will improve accessibility to Thai language facilities.

Other education priorities include finding funding support to pay stipends to nursery school workers.

#### 4. Funding Considerations

As part of the comprehensive planning process, 15 out of 17 CCSDPT member agencies and UNHCR shared their budgetary plans for 2006/7 as follows:

##### Budgets and Plans for 2006/7: Baht millions

Year	Protection	Food and Shelter	Health and Sanitation	Education	Skills Training	Gender Activities	Resettlement	Other	Admin	Total
2006	76	843	325	116	68	43	171	21	135	1,798
%	4	47	18	6	4	2	10	1	8	100
2007	76	1040	342	137	76	44	171	25	149	2,060
%	4	50	17	7	4	2	8	1	7	100

##### Notes:

- 1) Estimates were made for the 2 missing CCSDPT agency questionnaires based on budget information presented to MOI for 2006
- 2) Some agencies include Administration under activity budgets, so Admin will be understated

This budget represents likely expenditures in 2006 and planned activities in 2007 under current RTG policies. NGOs and UNHCR anticipate being able to raise this level of funding although in many cases this funding has yet to be committed. In total CCSDPT/ UNHCR expects to spend around baht 1,798 million (USD 47 m, EUR 37m) in 2006 and 2,060 million (USD 54, EUR 43) in 2007, an increase of 13%. A significant proportion of this increase represents TBBC's expectation to restore full rations for non-food items in 2007.

Each agency was also asked to identify programme gaps which they would like to address if additional funding were available. The following needs were identified:

##### Gaps for 2006/7: Baht millions

Sector	2006	2007
Protection	75	147
Community Services	10	20
Camp Management	1	3
Food, Shelter and Non-food items	9	2
Camp Infrastructure and Access Roads	47	95
Health	64	145
Education	30	48
Skills Training	19	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>550</b>

The Annex sets out details of the gaps identified, action required and agencies involved. The budgets/actions assume the phased introduction of new initiatives from the second half of 2006 and would be adjusted according to the availability of funds. Again it is assumed that TBBC will be successful in raising adequate funds to cover all basic food, shelter and non-food items.

These initial estimates should be taken as indicative of needs only. More detailed work needs to be carried out within sub-committees to ensure coordinated and comprehensive responses. Detailed costings have yet to be carried out in many cases. However, addressing all identified gaps would require around 25% additional funding than that currently planned in 2007.

## **5. Royal Thai Government Policy**

Some of the gaps identified in Section 3 are established activities which require additional resources. Others are newly identified priorities which require assessments and new funding. And yet others require changes in current MOI regulations. Some would require both additional resources and Thai policy changes.

In order for all of the new initiatives to be possible, flexibility would be required from the Thai authorities in the following areas:

5.1 Providing additional space for agricultural and training purposes, and to meet minimum standards for housing and recreational space

5.2 Allowing access to adequate water resources for agricultural purposes

5.3 Permitting general use of lighting for educational and health purposes

5.4 Permitting more permanent water and sanitation systems

5.5 Permitting the use of semi-permanent school buildings

5.6 Allowing adequate tools and supplies for practical occupational training

5.7 Allowing refugees to leave camp for NGO service training purposes

5.8 Permitting income generation projects outside camps. This might include the sale of items made in camps along the lines of OTOP.

5.9 Allowing refugees access to employment opportunities outside the camps

5.10 Allowing the provision of post-ten education services in the camps

5.11 Allowing refugees to leave camps to attend post-10 and technical educational/ training establishments

## **6. Conclusion**

The 2006/7 Draft Comprehensive Plan is an update of the Plan developed in 2005 for 2006 which was the first attempt to address the protracted Myanmar (Burma) refugee situation in a more holistic manner. There has already been progress in several sectors and this is reflected in the revised plan. Individual sector responses are integrated into a common approach based on development-oriented humanitarian programming that will address short term problems and better prepare the communities for the long term future.

CCSDPT and UNHCR hope that this Draft Comprehensive Plan will provide a useful tool for the RTG to consider ongoing policy development for services to refugees from Myanmar (Burma) and for Donors to make informed decisions on the allocation of financial resources. Many of the new initiatives will best be tested as controlled, pilot activities based on needs assessments, before they can be fully implemented. Execution of the plan would require flexibility from the RTG to allow extended activities both within and outside the camps. It would also require more donor resources.

It is intended that this Plan will be reviewed on a regular basis, so that rolling plans can be developed responding to changing circumstances in the future and to which Donors can make longer-term commitments.

Sector	Priority Gaps	Actions Required	Time Frame	Agency	Funding Gap 2006 (baht m)	Funding Gap 2007 (baht m)	Constraints (other than funding)
1. Protection	Improving Protection Environment including Administration of Justice	Capacity building workshop /Basic Protection training in all 9 camps Information dissemination through radio communication	2006	UNHCR/CCSDPT/BBC World Service Trust	0.5	1.1	
	Establish Camp Legal Aid Centres	Establishment of Legal Aid Centre in 6 additional camps	2006/7	ARC/IRC/UNHCR	46.9	93.8	
	SGBV related Activities	GBV programme in 4 additional camps	2006/7	ARC/IRC/UNHCR	11.3	22.5	
	Gender Programme	Women's Leadership training Support Karen Women Organization and other relevant CBOs	2006/7	UNHCR CCSDPT/ARC	0.2	0.5	
	Strengthening Child Protection System	Additional UNHCR child protection officer Additional UNICEF/COERR Child Protection Staff Support CBOs working on child protection issues Support Child Protection Committees	2006/7	UNHCR/ UNICEF/ COERR/CBOs  COERR/CBOs  COERR/CBOs	5.6	11.3	
	Trafficking of refugees	Inter-agency information sharing/coordination Additional staff for mapping and monitoring of the situation analysis	2006/7	PWG/ CBOs  UNHCR	0.2	0.4	
	Civilian Nature of Camps	Assessment, strengthening of civil structures	2006/7	PWG/ CCSDPT/ UNHCR/ CBOs			
	Resettlement of Separated Children/ Unaccompanied Minors	Needs Assessment and BIDs BIDs officer for minors	2006/7	UNHCR CCSDPT/?	2	2	
	Legal Services for asylum seekers, post-PABs	Prepare detailed proposal	2006/7	UNHCR	3.6	7.1	
	Increase Land Mine Awareness	Increase Mine Risk Education (MRE)	2006/7	UNHCR/ HI	4.2	8.3	
Sub Total					74.5	147	
2. Community Services	Disabled Access	Needs assessment Technical designs	2006	ARC/ COERR/ HI			
	Monitoring Unaccompanied Children and Separated Children	Expansion of SC/UAM monitoring programme through partnership with CBO(KWO)	2006/7	COERR	5.7	11.4	
	Psychosocial Support	Design psychosocial support programmes and recruit Community Social Workers	2006/7	UNHCR/	2.9	5.7	
	Safe house building, food, stipend		2006/7		0.5	1	
	Day Care for Mentally Handicapped Adults, Support for Hearing and Speech Impaired Youth and adolescents	Needs assessment Selection of implementing NGO	2006	Health Agencies/ CCSDPT/ UNHCR	1.2	1.9	
Sub Total					10.3	20	
3. Camp Management	Training/ capacity building	Needs assessment Recommend/ Initiate Programmes	2006/7	ARC/ IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC	1	0.5	
	Material support	Needs assessment Equipment such as computers	2006/7	IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC		0.5	
	Funding	Needs assessment Additional stipends for CBOs	2006/7	IRC/ WE/C/ TBBC		2	
Sub Total					1	3	
4. Food, Shelter, Non-food items	Lack of variety in diet	Evaluate agriculture programmes Improve NGO coordination Increase agricultural production More training	2006/7	TBBC/ COERR/ ZOA			Land space Water resources (MOI/ RTG approval)
	Housing environment	Allocate adequate space	2006/7	All agencies	?	?	MOI/ RTG approval
	Soap	Monthly distribution Increase soap production in camp	2007	Health Agencies/ COERR/ TBBC	7		
	Water Containers	Ensure all households have containers	2006/7	Health agencies	2	2	
Sub Total					9	2	

<b>5. Camp Infrastructure</b>	<b>Hazard exposure</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	NGOs/UNHCR	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
	<b>Access to camps</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	NGOs/UNHCR	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
	<b>In-camp roads</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	NGOs/UNHCR	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
	<b>Water supply</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	Health Agencies /UNHCR	<b>9.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	
	<b>Waste water/sanitation</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	Health Agencies /UNHCR	<b>11.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	
	<b>Solid waste management</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	Health Agencies /CCSDPT/ UNHCR	<b>11.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	
	<b>Impact on environment</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	NGOs/UNHCR	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	
	<b>Power/Communication</b>	build, capacity building,annual maintenance,	2006/7	NGOs/UNHCR			
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>46.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	
<b>6. Health</b>	<b>Health Staff Training</b>	Task force creation	2006	Health Subcommittee	<b>11</b>	<b>22.8</b>	MOI Camp passes for refugees to travel between the camps
		Curriculum development	2006	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI			
		Conduct trainings for medics, nurses, midwives, lab technicians and community health workers	2006-2007	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI			
		Continue the publication of the Health Messenger Magazine	2006-2007	AMI			
	<b>Psychosocial/ Mental Health Programming</b>	Assessments of needs	Sep-06	UNHCR	<b>11</b>	<b>45.6</b>	
		Program development and implementation in 9 camps	2007	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI			
		Substance addiction prevention education and community-based treatment of addictions	2006-2007	ARC, AMI, IRC, MI and DARE			
	<b>Youth and Adolescent Health Needs</b>	Develop task force within Health Subcommittee	2006	Health Subcommittee	<b>15</b>	<b>30.4</b>	
		Program development and implementation in 9 camps	2007	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI			
	<b>HIV/AIDS including ART</b>	Develop and implement comprehensive programs in 9 camps	2006/7	ARC, AMI, IRC and MI	<b>11</b>	<b>22.8</b>	
<b>Infection Disease Outbreak Preparedness including AI</b>	Develop and implement preparedness plans in all camps	2006/7	ARC, AMI, IRC, MI, CDC, IOM	<b>8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	inclusion of refugees in RTG national plans for AI	
<b>Addiction Prevention and Treatment</b>		2006/7		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>64</b>	<b>144.8</b>	
<b>7. Education and Skills Training</b>	<b>General Education Programmes Karen Camps</b>	Maintain basic education services	2006	ZOA,RTP	<b>4.1</b>		
	<b>School Buildings Mae La and Umpiem Mai</b>	Build more permanent structures	2006/7	ICS, other NGOs, CBOs	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	MOI Approval
	<b>Education Staff Training</b>	Develop common response to resettlement challenge within education subcommittee	2006/7	Education NGOs	<b>2</b>		
	<b>Post-ten Distance Education</b>	Continue dialogue with ACU. Identify other potential providers/ funders	2006/7	WE/C, ZOA, JRS	<b>5.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	MOI Approval? Access to resources, educational institutions, training material language
	<b>Education out of Camps (universities, Post-ten, language centres)</b>	Identify possibilities and establish contacts with outside establishments. Liaise with MoE	2006/7	Education NGOs, ARC	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	MOI approval with permission to travel etc.
	<b>Teacher Accreditation</b>	Develop measures to validate training of teachers	2007	Education NGOs		<b>12</b>	RTG approval
	<b>Teaching/Learning Supplies</b>	Provision of basic learning and teaching materials at different levels	2006/7	Education NGOs	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
	<b>Teacher Stipends (nursery schools and other levels)</b>	Link KWO, KnWO with Donors	2006/7	KWO, KNWO, WEAVE	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
	<b>Skills Training/ Practical Sessions</b>	Develop training programmes	2006/7	WE/C, ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>	MOI approval for necessary tools, supplies
	<b>Income Generation/ Employment Opportunities</b>	Develop income generation projects and pilot employment projects	2006/7	WE/C, ZOA, JRS, IRC, ARC	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	MOI approval
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>49.2</b>	<b>138.5</b>	
<b>Total</b>					<b>254.6</b>	<b>549.9</b>	