



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

and

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions 2013/14

(Version 5, 2013)



Context

The first large influx of displaced persons/refugees from Burma/Myanmar entered Thailand in 1984. In 2013 Thailand remains host to around 129,000 displaced persons/refugees of whom about 69,000 are registered and more than 60,000 are unregistered persons. They live in nine temporary shelters along Thailand's western border in close proximity to local Thai communities.

Although asylum seekers have arrived continuously since 1984, some displaced persons/refugees have been confined to the temporary shelters for more than twenty years. Others born there have only known life in a confined setting. Basic humanitarian assistance and services have been provided by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), members of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), since 1984. With operations in Thailand since the 1970's, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has further expanded its protection activities in the camps with the establishment of a permanent presence on the border in 1998..

During the 1980's and 1990's there was no immediate prospect to the end of conflict in Burma/Myanmar, and the situation required ongoing support for the protracted encampment of refugees on the border, relying on external donor funding and the hospitality of the Royal Thai Government (RTG). Hopes of a voluntary return home for many refugees started to emerge around 2004 but quickly dampened as ceasefires failed to hold and a deep mistrust of the regime was rooted within the refugee community. Since 2005 CCSDPT and UNHCR have advocated to the Royal Thai Government (RTG) for adjustments to their policy that would support a relaxation of regulations that do not permit refugees to seek employment outside the confines of the camps. The CCSDPT-UNHCR shift from 'relief' towards 'development' that subsequently took place has seen the promotion of self-management, capacity-building and self-reliance in camp, allowing refugees to have more opportunity to fully realize their potential whether their future is in a third country or back home in Burma/Myanmar.

Now, after decades of conflict, a national ethnic reconciliation is closer than ever. Burma/Myanmar has become the primary focus of regional and international attention in Southeast Asia since the formation of the civilian government in 2010. There is a growing sense of freedom in the country, and the reform process has been dramatic in its speed and scope. The agenda of economic reform is unfolding as sanctions have been dropped and foreign investors multiply their interventions. International governments have committed to significant aid programmes that will support the social development reforms promised by the Government of Myanmar. Change is taking place.

For the ethnic groups represented in the nine refugee camps the key events remain the political process highlighted by new and more stable ceasefires, and the resulting genuine hopes of peace. However, there remains a 'cautious optimism' about the reforms as many complex and multifaceted issues need to be resolved by all parties. Whilst applauding the changes taking place, the international community and human rights groups are also expressing deep concerns about the violence and ongoing conflict in some states and reported continued abuse of human rights.

The UNHCR Framework for Voluntary Repatriation (June, 2012, revised October 2012) was released to advocate for / promote the core protection principles and international standards of any voluntary return of refugees. The RTG has expressed its appreciation of UNHCR's mandate and indicated that

UNHCR will lead and coordinate the humanitarian community in preparedness efforts and any eventual return process (of those that choose to return). There have been many discussions on return preparedness. As of June 2013 UNHCR continues to advocate for the necessary conditions that would be conducive for the refugees' sustainable return and successful reintegration. Assurances of the individual voluntary nature of any return and also the necessary safeguards to ensure their safety and dignity must be reflected in a formal process, such as a tri-partite agreement between the concerned governments and the United Nations. However, and as is their fundamental human right, refugees should not be hindered from voluntarily returning at any time - should they choose to do so - without having to wait for a formal repatriation operation to begin.

Since 2005 some 83,000 registered refugees have secured their durable protection solution through resettlement to third countries. Return home may not be possible for each and every refugee, and for that reason UNHCR, with the support of RTG and concerned countries, will continue to provide resettlement as a possible durable solution.

Strategic Goal, 2013 - 2015

At the CCSDPT/UNHCR Retreat, September 2012, it was agreed that a reorientation of CCSDPT-UNHCR strategy, programs and processes was required to improve support for refugees during a rapidly emerging transitional period. In order to accomplish this, a more 'person centred' approach is required, one that continues to recognize the contribution of refugees, and need for further self-empowerment and capacity-building of refugees through to a durable solution being secured.

More than ever before, preparations for refugee return and other durable solutions, requires a unified, collaborative and coordinated response; one that transcends organizational mandates or any divergence in broader strategic and/or sector approaches. Advocacy with the Governments of Thailand and Burma/Myanmar and the donor community for refugees' durable solutions, will be more effective through an agreed joint strategy and collaboration by CCSDPT and UNHCR, complemented by individual agency efforts coordinated through UNHCR.

There is consensus between all stakeholders that information-dissemination is a priority to help refugees make informed decisions about their futures and also to recognize the contribution and role they play in the preparedness processes. In acknowledgement of this, a strategic goal was formulated:

"Refugees are more able to reach informed decisions on available durable solutions and are better prepared to build sustainable lives, and contribute to the communities they integrate into"

Strategic Objectives:

1. Advocate for durable solutions most appropriate to the concerned individual.
2. As it concerns refugee returns, advocate that it be a voluntary decision, to a safe environment, and conducted in a dignified manner.

3. Work towards reconciliation and peace for Burma/Myanmar communities on both side of the border, endeavoring to engender trust and respect with all stakeholders, preparing for a time when refugees return to Burma/Myanmar.
4. Ensure refugees continued access basic services in the camps including food assistance, shelter, healthcare, education and other forms of protection support through joint advocacy with the RTG and the donor community to ensure that adequate funding is secured and that refugee returns are not due to lack of funding in Thailand.
5. Continue to pursue strategies that promote self-reliance and empowerment, providing refugees with the skill-sets, knowledge and any opportunities to fully realize their potential, whether their future is in a third country or return home to Burma/Myanmar.

In this context, CCSDPT and UNHCR continues to support refugees and the challenge now is to fully embrace the changing context and prepare refugees for a future back in Burma/Myanmar or in a third country (for those refugees that are eligible to do so and may prefer that possible option) where they will hopefully be given the opportunity to be active citizens in their country's future. Refugee coping strategies for life beyond residing in a camp cannot be changed overnight, and a shift in thinking is also required by all the stakeholders so that the necessary support is ensured that will help refugees prepared for their futures as the continuing process of socio-political reform takes place, and when temporary ceasefires transform into permanent ones, anchoring a genuine peace process between the concerned parties to the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Strategic Framework

The Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions (SFDS) builds on previous collaborative approaches and efforts. The Framework has provided CCSDPT and UNHCR with a common platform and process for strategic planning that more than ever will be important to help focusing on refugees' durable solutions. It ensures that all activities in each service sector are targeted towards the key objectives of self-reliance and closer collaboration with RTG, donors and service providers until durable solutions can be found.

The Strategic Framework is a dynamic CCSDPT-UNHCR planning tool subject to ongoing and open review. Progress in each service sector is being monitored against specific short-term targets and checks made that essential basic services are being maintained at adequate levels. As such this "living document" provides CCSDPT members and UNHCR an agreed basis for adjusting or fine tuning the collaborative efforts, and it will also serve to support our dialogue with the RTG and donors, seeking their ongoing support for solutions-oriented strategies.

This revised Strategic Framework (2013/14) takes a fresh look at the key planning assumptions, and proposes sector strategies for supporting refugees in their preparedness for return or resettlement, whilst ensuring overall focus is kept on maintaining stability and access to services in camp today and for the intervening future.

Key Planning Assumptions

On-going political reforms and the peace negotiations in Burma/Myanmar may progress to the point at which voluntary repatriation of a large number of refugees becomes feasible. Actors will work together to initiate measures in preparation for and in support of the displaced persons to return voluntarily in safety and in dignity to Burma/Myanmar. However should the processes stall, there remains a possibility of a worsening situation which could cause significant numbers of displaced persons/refugees to seek asylum in Thailand.

Third-country resettlement will remain a possibility for registered refugees, but the levels are anticipated to decline. It will continue to serve as a protection durable solution for many refugees, and a reflection of the burden-sharing provided by several countries.

Thailand's growing economy will continue to need migrant workers from Burma/Myanmar and other nearby countries, which will continue to attract mixed migration movements..

RTG will continue provide the asylum space and support the existing refugee community. It will also continue to cooperate with the humanitarian community to provide asylum space and access for humanitarian assistance and protection. Nonetheless, RTG will also increase its own efforts with the GoUM and others to support the peace process and secure durable solutions, and as such will contribute to bringing a successful and sustainable closure to one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world.

Given the global economic situation and competing demands in other countries, particularly Burma/Myanmar, it will be difficult to sustain donors funding to provide basic services.

Sector Strategies

CCSDPT and UNHCR have been realigning their protection and assistance strategies to better address initiatives around preparedness for return. Unfortunately, these initiatives have been compromised by refugees' need for new coping strategies as basic services, such as food assistance, are being scaled back due to funding reductions. Whilst livelihoods initiatives can positively impact food availability, other basic services such as health and education still need to be provided in the period leading up to return without undermining the principle of voluntary repatriation.

The reduction in funding comes at a time when there is a need for increased investment in refugee capacity to support them in preparing for return to Burma/Myanmar and other durable solution possibilities. CCSDPT-UNHCR is placing additional efforts towards supporting refugee preparedness, recognizing the importance of refugees for future national and local reconciliation and for community-based rehabilitation; but also to ensure that any return to Burma/Myanmar is successful and sustainable.

The specific objectives and activities planned for each of the defined eight service sectors, in addition to the planned activity for information sharing is set out in the following pages as summarised below:

Considering the rapidly changing environment in Myanmar and service provision in the refugee camps, the impact on refugee vulnerability is considerable. The **Protection Sector** is focused on reducing this refugee vulnerability by identifying and mitigating protection issues as they arise. Through increased coordination with other protection groups, more efforts to include refugee voices, and advocating to relevant stakeholders, the Protection Sector aims to ensure all protection issues are identified, addressed, and documented. Additionally, the Protection Sector will support CCSDPT agencies to mainstream protection in their planning and HR processes, and the implementation of programs across the sectors.

The existing model of community-based **Camp Management** is unique. The strategic framework envisages active refugee communities who experience their camp management as an accountable, inclusive and capacitated self-governance system that adheres to humanitarian principles, ensures access to justice and involves them in planning for solutions.

The camp management sector strategy outlines increased capacity building on good governance and democratic processes. Efforts will be required by all CCSDPT member organizations to ensure efficient, transparent and sustainable delivery of services in camps on the basis of principles of impartiality, accountability, good community governance and participation by the refugees. The strategy specifically promotes the rights of the persons with specific needs and under-represented groups, ensuring their equitable access to services, including justice.

The fast changing environment creates a challenge to ensure that refugees are supported to lead their own preparedness planning within a 'framework' for voluntary return and that an emphasis is given to develop skills and knowledge relevant for successful return or resettlement and (re)-integration. The sector will also plan for camp consolidation when the situation warrants.

The development of the **Livelihood Sector** to promote self-reliance is a cornerstone of this strategic framework. The aspiration of the framework is that refugee and host populations are equipped to access livelihood opportunities that help to reduce dependency on external assistance.

This will be achieved by continuing to develop skills trainings and income generation activities that lead to future employment and household support opportunities. CCSDPT will strengthen collaboration and relationships among stakeholders on the development of equitable access and participation of vulnerable groups.

It is planned to strengthen the networking and management of livelihood projects with displaced people and local Thai communities and to develop increased market knowledge in order to tailor livelihood activities to the skills, employment and production demands and opportunities inside Burma/Myanmar and in resettlement countries.

The **Health Sector** continues to make progress towards strategic priorities for durable solutions. Most substantial has been the ongoing collaboration between NGO staff and Thai authorities at a provincial level. The capacities of refugees and surrounding population in regards to provision of health services for both emergency and primary health care continue to be built and strengthened.

The sector is experiencing donor fatigue and this strategy promotes the need to ensure continuity of health care provision to ensure good health status and promote preventive healthy behaviors in preparedness for return.

Rethinking the Health Sector strategy has identified the need to strengthen inter-sector collaboration (cross sector and inter country) to address common challenges related to a possible return, including how to align health worker training with Burma/Myanmar's health care system and to advocate for recognition of ethnic groups' health systems and accreditation for potential integration within that system.

The **Environmental Health and Infrastructure Sector** have made significant progress to ensure parity with international (SPHERE) standards by increasing access to water and sanitation facilities for refugees in camps. The challenge now remains to maintain these standards in a reduced funding environment, whilst investing in the empowerment of refugees to enable community management of water and sanitation, ensuring safe and clean communities.

The **Education Sector** of the strategic framework strives to achieve quality curricula at all levels in line with international standards and potential durable solutions, including return. The education sector will pursue options for education services and activities in the hope that there can be recognition of learning.

There is a need to pursue dialogue and coordination between CCSDPT members, camp-based organizations, and partners in Burma/Myanmar as the GoUM Education review and reform takes place. There is a real need to be flexible and responsive to changing circumstances to ensure that education meets current needs and adequately prepares for all possible durable solutions.

The education sector continue to experience the challenge of high turnover of teachers and nursery workers due to the lowest stipends in camp, teachers are therefore often under qualified and unmotivated. A lack of funding also means many school buildings are in disrepair and not a conducive learning environment.

The **Food and Nutrition Sector** faces continued funding shortages and increased food prices which impacts. Refugees face increased protection risks from trying to find ways to supplement their food rations, including going for outside day labor, or making rice soup instead of eating rice.

The strategic framework envisages that food assistance and nutrition interventions will work incrementally from near-blanket provision towards encouraging self-reliance for the majority, with targeted assistance for the most vulnerable. Sector activities will focus on refugees having relevant nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices, access to adequate and appropriate food assistance based on need, and opportunities for food security (agriculture and horticulture) to support and maximize the nutritional status of the population.

The **Shelter Sector strategy** sets out refugee communities managing targeted shelter assistance, with enhanced capacities in assessing shelter needs, building and repair of dwellings, dismantling of vacated

ones and producing housing materials with minimal environmental impacts. This approach lends itself not only to more efficient and appropriate provision of basic construction materials for shelter but also opens up livelihood opportunities.

Information Sharing

Key to supporting refugees in preparedness and informed decision making, is equitable access to information. This requires CCSDPT and UNHCR to reach out more widely to the Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and the CBOs in their meetings and discussions, and to engender trust and respect with all stakeholders.

CCSDPT and UNHCR will explore an effective mechanism and strategies for disseminating information to the refugees. Strategic issues will be addressed and technical and related capacities developed. Critical to this rapidly changing context is the importance of understanding the information needs of the refugees; the imperative to collaborate on providing and sharing information into a central repository, and subsequently resulting in information management products and outputs; and the need for a mechanism to develop the various sources of relevant information into the most appropriate format, and ensuring the neutrality and impartiality of the information provide to refugees to assist them in reaching informed decisions about their futures.

The activities listed under each sector, explicitly or implicitly, ensure that whilst new initiatives and policies are pursued to move displaced persons/refugees towards self-reliance, essential basic services are maintained to acceptable standards. The achievement of this goal will be monitored as part of the strategic framework review process.

The next section details the sector objectives and strategies.

1. Protection Sector

Organizations involved: ARC, COERR, IRC, JRS, War Child, Save the Children, UNHCR, Right To Play

Sector objective

Reduce refugee vulnerability by identifying and mitigating protection issues in displaced communities on the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar border.

Sector Strategies

1. Protection related issues along the border are monitored and identified
2. Protection issues are addressed through advocacy to relevant groups
3. Protection is incorporated into program design and implementation for agencies operating along the border

Activities

Objective 1:

- 1.1 Identify issues related to protection as they arise through local, border, and central level groups and suggest mitigating actions
- 1.2 Gather and share information through other protection mechanisms (Structured information sharing of protection issues at and between meetings at all levels with clearly communicated follow up)

Objective 2:

- 2.1 Advocate with CCSDPT Directors, other sub-committees, or specific agencies on protection related issues
- 2.2 Set thematic priorities as they emerge
- 2.3 Targeted protection messages designed and distributed by PSC members in collaboration with displaced communities
- 2.4 Ensure actions are followed up and documented regularly

Objective 3:

- 3.1 Disseminate information on Protection to agencies and groups working on the border
- 3.2 Ensure all agencies have a CoC/PSAE CoC signed by all staff (including Camp based)
- 3.3 Strengthening CoCs in all CCSDPT agencies through information sharing, technical guidance, and monitoring

Thematic areas

Although the PSC will monitor and address a variety of issues relevant to the beneficiaries at the time, the members have identified and prioritized several thematic priorities for the committee to regularly

examine and act on in accordance with its role as defined above. These may be periodically reviewed to ensure they remain pertinent to the protection environment

The thematic priorities are as follows:

- Registration in the context of return
- Disaffected youth and children
- Preparedness for return or future durable solutions
- Gender issues (representation, roles and GBV)

2. Camp Management Sector

Organizations involved: IRC, TBBC, UNHCR

Sector Objectives

Active refugee communities experience their camp management as an accountable, inclusive and capacitated self-governance system that adheres to humanitarian principles ensures access to justice and involves them in planning for solutions.

Sector Strategies

- 1) Capacity building on good governance and democratic processes
- 2) Efficient, transparent and sustainable delivery of services in camps on the basis of principles of impartiality, accountability, good community governance and participation by the refugees;
- 3) Promote the rights of persons with specific needs and under-represented groups, ensuring their equitable access to services, including justice.
- 4) Develop skills and knowledge relevant for successful return, resettlement and (re)-integration
- 5) Support refugees to lead their own preparedness planning within a 'framework' for solutions.
- 6) Plan for camp consolidation when the level of departures warrants.

Activities

1. Capacity building on good governance and democratic processes,
 - Revision of Election Guidelines, election monitoring
 - Roll out updated Rules and regulations
 - Conflict resolution, negotiation, mediation skills
2. Efficient, transparent and sustainable delivery of services in camps on the basis of principles of impartiality, accountability, good community governance and participation by the refugees;
 - Training in humanitarian principles
 - Public forums
 - Regular in camp coordination meetings
3. Promote the rights of those with specific needs and under-represented groups, ensuring their equitable access to services, including justice.
 - Increase awareness on codes of conduct and complaints mechanisms

- KWO support for capacity building and camp support projects
 - KnWO support for Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children
 - Adherence to Child care policy
4. Develop skills and knowledge relevant for successful return and re-integration
 - Increased engagement in participatory decision making over service delivery and resource allocation through e.g. Community managed targeting of assistance
 - Exposure to local governance and public administration models
 5. Support refugees to lead their own preparedness planning within a 'framework' for solutions
 - Support community preparedness planning processes,
 - Support information centres in all camps and relevant outreach and camp led awareness raising campaigns
 - Exchange visits 'go and see' agreed upon by the two concerned countries.

3. Livelihoods Sector

Member Agencies: ADRA, ARC, COERR, HI, JRS, KRC-LH, Solidarites, TBC, WEAVE, ACTED, and ZOA

Sector strategy

Refugee and host populations are equipped to access livelihood opportunities that help to reduce dependency on external assistance.

1. Develop skills trainings and income generation activities that lead to future employment and household support opportunities.
2. Through the LWG, strengthen collaboration and relationship among stakeholders on the development of equitable access and participation of most vulnerable groups.
3. Strengthen the networking and management of livelihood projects with displaced people and local Thai communities.
4. Increase market knowledge in order to tailor livelihood activities to the skills, employment and production demands and opportunities inside Burma/Myanmar.

Sector activities

- 1.1 Conduct comprehensive needs assessments to design relevant skills trainings that coincide with livelihood opportunities and promote independence and self-reliance
- 1.2 Identify and provide trainer skills development opportunities
- 1.3 Develop links between skills trainings and future employment opportunities and markets through vocational trainings and micro-enterprise development activities
- 1.4 Improve criteria for trainee participant selection
- 1.5 All training materials are translated to meet learners' needs
- 2.1 Develop cross-sector nature of livelihoods by incorporating education, protection, health, food assistance and nutrition, etc. into programming

- 2.2 Collect and analyze data of most-vulnerable populations in order to plan the development of appropriate programs
- 2.3 Provide training and support for LWG agencies to adhere to and meet livelihood international standards and ensure protection of assets
- 2.4 Composition of Livelihood Camp Committees (LCCs) are representative of communities (i.e. ethnic and gender balance) to ensure appropriate promotion of LH opportunities to all groups
- 2.5 Continue refresher trainings on sensitization and inclusion of most vulnerable populations (i.e. PWDs, women, and youth)

- 3.1 LWG to coach and help develop the KRC/ VT/LH management team, KnRC and the LLCs to help improve communication channels and coordination of LH activities inside and outside the camps
- 3.2 Continue support for existing livelihood projects until a permanent durable solution is found
- 3.3 Expand network connections for each project site/focus area to help grow the camp economy through mutually beneficial interventions.

- 4.1 Conduct livelihood assessments to determine the trends in employment opportunities that are applicable for possible return to Burma/Myanmar
- 4.2 Develop collaboration with appropriate livelihood development agencies working inside Burma/Myanmar
- 4.3 LH interventions to include basic skills training in literacy, numeracy and basic Burmese language to increase employment opportunities upon repatriation.

4. Health Sector

Organisations involved: PU-AMI, Malteser International, Solidarites, ARC, IRC,

Sector Strategies and Activities

- 1. Strengthen inter-sector collaboration (cross sector and inter country), to address common challenges related to the long-term strategy.
 - a. Mapping - Information gathering and sharing – healthcare available, Burma/Myanmar system, job markets, where health workers can apply, salaries, certification, etc.
 - b. Provide this information to the refugees – (not yet discussed how to provide)

- 2. Build and strengthen capacities of refugees and surrounding population in regards to provision of health services for both emergency and primary health care, including additional requirements for mental health services, etc
 - a. Continue capacity building and training for refugees and surrounding population, to reinforce healthcare services for preventative community health, family planning, elder care, nutrition, reproductive health and services for those with physical and mental health challenges.
 - b. Explore provision of buffer stock of drugs for chronic patients prior to return

- 3. Continuity of health care provision to ensure good health status and promote preventive healthy behaviors in preparedness for return
 - a. Continued provision of health care in the camps
 - b. Scale up health promotion activities (BCC, ICC water borne, mosquito borne, landmines, nutrition, ICC, BCC)

- c. Advocate for non-discriminatory access to health care provision for refugees both inside Burma and Thailand
 - d. Explore development of referral system with counterparts in Burma
4. Support initiatives that aim to increase collaboration efforts in support of refugee health services, in partnership with the RTG and MOPH.
 - a) In partnership with RTG and MOPH, implement community strengthening programs that provide training to empower refugee communities and surrounding populations to be engaged in health services and to reinforce understanding and practices regarding health.
 - b) Continue collaborative targeted initiatives such as outbreak preparedness and response, communicable diseases surveillance, Sub Moei Health project, Global Fund, EPI and NAPHA extension program
 - c) Align data collection on health conditions with Thai standards and systems to enable proper comparison, efficient referrals and to encourage inclusion, harmonize where appropriate
 - d) In coordination with MOPH central and provincial levels, examine the feasibility of establishing more uniform approaches in an effort to establish more competitive charges for hospital referral costs.
 - e) Undertake economic analysis of Thai provincial/district health sector so as to assess the potential of alternative health care funding.
 5. Explore and identify possibility to align health worker training and accreditation with Burma/Myanmar's health care system
 - a) Training needs assessment
 - b) Curriculum design - involve health workers in curriculum design regarding training needs and skills, e.g. mental health or psych support for returnees (note: curriculum should meet internat'l standards and also in line with Burma/Myanmar curricula)
 - c) Training accreditation (CCSDPT certification?)
 - d) Burmese language ability
 6. Advocate for recognition of ethnic groups' health systems and accreditation for potential integration with Burma/Myanmar's current system.
 - a. Explore how refugees can be involved in health care reform
 - b. CCSDPT representation at reform/service provision discussions
 - c. Burmese language skills to encourage equal participation in Burmese context

5. Environmental Health and Infrastructure Sector Strategies

Organisations include: COERR, Solidarities, IRC, ARC, Malteser

Sector Strategies and Activities

1. Strengthen inter-sector collaboration (cross sector and inter country), to address common challenges related to the long-term strategy.

- a) Mapping - Information gathering and sharing – water and sanitation facilities/services available, Burma/Myanmar system, job markets, where environmental health workers can apply, salaries, certification, etc.
 - b) Provide this information to the refugees – (not yet discussed how to provide)
2. Empower refugees to enable community management of water and sanitation, ensuring safe and clean communities
 - a) Train refugees to use, manage and regulate water and sanitation facilities (water distribution, sanitation facilities, garbage transport, separation and recycling) and increase capacity to respond to natural (flooding, landslide, and fire) disaster
 - b) Promote preventative behaviors and activity in hygiene and health promotion
 - c) Build environmental awareness and transfer of skills to refugees and local communities regarding use and protection of natural resources
 - d) Ensure training and skills are accredited within camp to allow for parity with Burma/Myanmar environmental health standards
 3. Ensure the parity of systems and facilities with international (Sphere) standards and local EH standards where appropriate.
 - a) Continued investment and maintenance of infrastructure, ensuring gaps are identified and improvements made
 - b) Improve sustainability and quality (SPHERE/Thai standards) of access to water and sanitation facilities by using low cost energy, low cost maintenance solutions
 - c) Continued inclusion of Thai local authorities to encourage effective EHI management of temporary shelters, surrounding land, forests and water resources
 4. Build relationships with Thai authorities, Thai communities, NGOs and refugees to establish frameworks and policies in line with Thai border strategies on environmental management, potentially including a watershed master plan.
 - a) Reduce environmental impacts of temporary shelters on the surrounding Thai villages, and improve relations between all stakeholders (refugees, Thai authorities, Thai communities and NGOs) to coordinate sharing of the natural resources.
 - b) Develop an appropriate exit plan detailing decommissioning of infrastructure and restoration of landscapes, leaving a health environmental legacy for the local Thai communities

6. Education Sector

Organisations: ADRA, FRC, JRS, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, WEAVE, ZOA, and Save the Children

Strategies

1. Promote access to learning and enhance the quality of education by improving the quality of facilities and services
2. Address the needs of learners and promote opportunities for application of learning through relevant and appropriate curricula and methods of delivery
3. Promote efforts to ensure that education, particularly basic education, can be validated
4. Ensure there are sufficient teachers and other education personnel supported to meet basic education needs by promoting teacher training models that consider and respond to current and changing contexts and enhance the quality of teaching and learning
5. Promote and strengthen coherent and coordinated external support of education services

Activities

- 1.1 Continue to support basic education through provision of school infrastructure and teaching and learning materials.
- 1.2 Conduct / examine and analyze studies on barriers to access, particularly learner drop-out rates, and implement strategies to address them.
- 1.3 Identify and support relevant alternative learning approaches.

- 2.1 Conduct consultation with affected youth and children on learning needs for possible future return scenarios.
- 2.2 Identify current and external organizations with a view toward piloting of any new relevant, practical educational programming.
- 2.3 Review language curricula and delivery in the camps to ensure that current and future learner needs are met.
- 2.4 Develop consensus on viewing numeracy and literacy as a priority for basic primary education.

- 3.1 Facilitate information on assessment standards in Burma and ASEAN in order to seek validation of student learning and teacher qualifications.
- 3.2 Seek channels to provide input into current Government of Myanmar / Burma policy development.
- 3.3 Continued engagement with the Thai Ministry of Education for technical and resource support of education in the camps.

- 4.1 Identify and recruit an appropriate number of teachers to meet learner needs.
- 4.2 Continue support for camp-based community organizations to deliver basic education services.
- 4.3 Review learner needs, and teacher capacity to meet these needs, in order to adapt teacher training models or systems.
- 4.4 Support parental and community involvement in education.

- 5.1 Map minority ethnic education actors and devise an inclusive / accessible coordination mechanism on developments toward an improved quality of education.
- 5.2 Promote coordination by INGOs focused on lessons learned and good practice on return.

7. Food Assistance and Nutrition Sector

Organizations involved: TBBC and ARC, PU-AMI, IRC, MI

FAN Objective

Refugees have relevant nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices, access to adequate and appropriate food assistance based on need, and opportunities for food security (agriculture and horticulture) to support and maximize the nutritional status of the population.

Strategies

1. Lead border-wide food and nutrition strategies and activities in partnership with CCSDPT partners, refugee leadership, and CBOs.
2. Increase refugees' capacity to protect and improve their nutritional status.
3. Increase capacity of refugee community to manage their resources.
4. Identify vulnerable camps, groups, and households and address their needs accordingly.

Activities

1. Leadership

- Lead border-wide food and nutrition strategies and activities in partnership with CCSDPT partners, refugee leadership, and CBOs.
- Lead periodic FAN Sector meetings to coordinate activities across sectors.
- Incorporate best practices and lessons learned to improve activities and outcomes.

2. Awareness raising

- Increase refugees' capacity to protect and improve their nutritional status.
- Increase capacities of partner agency and refugee communities to implement nutrition education and promotion activities.
- Guide and implement community-based surveillance systems to track population nutrition status.

3. Prevention and Treatment

- Provide preventive support to nutritionally vulnerable groups (young children, pregnant/lactation women, nursery school children, boarding house students, etc.)
- Identify and treat macro and micronutrient deficiencies.

4. Resource Management

- Increase capacity of refugee community to manage their resources.

- Implement and support Community Managed Targeting of food assistance and other resources in all camps.
- Explore alternative methods to provide food and assistance and promote livelihoods that empower the beneficiaries (eg. cash, vouchers, rice shops, etc.)

5. Vulnerability

- Identify vulnerable camps, groups, and households and address their needs accordingly.
- Provide food assistance based on vulnerability (at camp, group and household levels).
- Link FAN strategies and activities with promoting livelihoods opportunities, specifically agriculture and horticulture, particularly for vulnerable camps, groups, and households.

8. Shelter Sector

Member Organizations: TBC; UNHCR, other agencies TBD.

Sector Objective

Refugee communities manage targeted shelter assistance, with enhanced capacities in assessing shelter needs, building and repair of dwellings, and producing housing materials with minimal environmental impacts

Sector Strategies

1. Empower communities to administer and manage the shelter process prioritizing the most vulnerable.
2. Enhance skills and capacities in shelter related areas, including site planning, structure assessments, construction and carpentry, material treatment, and production of shelter components.
3. Disseminate best construction practices using local materials towards long-lasting and environmentally sustainable construction options.
4. Promote community-based natural resource management in cooperation with local partners.

Activities

- 1.1. Reinforce the community-based approach to shelter assistance and introduce targeting of the persons with specific needs.
- 1.2. Improve quality control for shelter material procurement.
- 2.1. Increase capacities in housing structure assessment skills.
- 2.2. Build carpentry skills of camp technical staff and skilled builders to improve quality of shelters.
- 2.3. Provide for training in site planning and site mapping.
- 2.4. Expand on-site production of shelter components as skills building and income generation opportunities.

- 2.5. Introduce training in the production of alternative building materials in view of preparedness.
- 3.1. Expand durability of materials through treatment of bamboo and production of alternative materials.
- 3.2. Explore alternative and sustainable procurement of shelter materials and establish bamboo growing for future use.
- 3.3 Dismantle vacated units and clean-up the vacated area.
- 4.1. Scale up community-based natural resource management in cooperation with relevant local partners.