

United Nations Development Programme Thailand
Project Document
**Sustainable Solutions to the Displaced People Situation
along the Thai-Myanmar Border**

UNPAF Outcome(s): Access to quality social services and protection; Decentralization and provincial/local governance

Expected CP Outcome(s): Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas: Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level;

Expected CPAP Output(s): Quality and disaggregated socio-economic data in place for evidence-based policy-making and public dialogue; Systems in local administrative organisations to enhance participatory planning to incorporate social development and community plans especially for vulnerable groups;

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Responsible Parties: FAO—Food and Agriculture Organisation; Chulalongkorn University

Narrative

In response to the current situation of displaced people in Thailand, this project aims at providing evidence-based policy options on viable solutions towards the displaced persons situation along the Thai-Myanmar border to decision-makers and key stakeholders as well as facilitating the design of a strategy to implement them.

The project comprises two major activities: (1) the socio-economic assessment, policy analysis and recommendations related to viable solutions carried out by UNDP, (2) pilot activities to enhance agricultural skills of people living in the camps as well as vocational trainings implemented by FAO and UNDP as an integral part of overall project activities. These activities will aim to enhance livelihood skills and capacity of displaced people.

The final project outcome is an evidence-based policy options, beneficial for all stakeholders and complementary to their strategic planning efforts: the Royal Thai Government, particularly the Ministry of Interior and other major line ministries whose functions and services are relevant in this context, i.e. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, as well as the donor community, NGOs, international organizations.

A selected group of displaced people living in the camps in Tak province, and local authorities in charge of providing public vocational training and agricultural extension services, will be the target of the pilot components of the programme.

This project is co-funded by the European Commission under the “Aid to Uprooted People in Thailand” Call for Proposal.

Several studies have been carried out in recent years to better understand possibilities to enhance opportunities for the displaced people. The proposed initiative will strengthen these efforts, placing them in a holistic approach, in line with the Partnership Framework (UNPAF 2007-2011) between the United Nations and the Royal Thai Government.

Programme Period:	2009 - 2011
CPAP Programme Component	...
Project Title:	Sustainable Solutions to the Displaced People Situation along the Thai-Myanmar Border
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Start date:	_____
End Date	_____
PAC Meeting Date	

2009 AWP budget:	Euro 537,998 (US\$ 774,098)
2010 AWP budget	Euro 445,769 (US\$ 641,390)
Total resources required	Euro 983,768 (US\$ 1,415,492)
Total allocated resources:	Euro 787,014 (US\$ 1,132,394)
UNDP/Partner Contribution in kind	Euro 196,753 (US\$ 283,098)

Agreed by FAO

Mr. He Changchui
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative
for Asia and the Pacific

Date

Agreed by UNDP:

Ms. Gwi-Yeop Son
UNDP Resident Representative

Date

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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

This project is part of a coordinated, synergetic and sustainable approach of the UN agencies in Thailand towards the displaced people situation along the Thai-Myanmar border. The number of people living in the nine camps along the border is estimated at around 140,000 (only 131,000 of them officially registered). The influx of Myanmar people fleeing military offensives in Eastern Myanmar started in 1984. Re-settlement was not a possibility until recently, and people have been living, aging and being born in the camps for more than 20 years. Another estimated 200,000 to 500,000 displaced Myanmar people live outside the camps and approximately 2 million people from Myanmar are hosted by Thailand as migrant workers (legal and illegal).

Thailand is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Within this context, UNHCR's main priority has been to provide protection to displaced persons in camps. Camps are managed by Thai authorities (Ministry of Interior) and basic services and subsistence supplies for the residents are provided by a consortium of NGOs (–Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand - CCSDPT) whose main donors are the EC and USA.

According to UNHCR analysis and definitions, the “basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs [of displaced people] remain unfulfilled after years in exile”¹. Placing this as the “focal problem,” the UN in Thailand took a comprehensive problem analysis. The analysis identified the current practice which is based on short-term reactive strategies as root cause of the problem; and limited management capacities of hosting country. These in turn have created, over the years, an overall policy environment which is not conducive to effectively protect and promote displaced people's rights and dignity. The current situation reflects two main clusters of immediate causes: (1) limited movement of the people in the camp, which in turn generates limited self-reliance, and (2) limited access to social and protection services.

The two above-mentioned clusters of causes are closely inter-linked and directly influence our “focal problem” related to the fulfilment of displaced people's basic rights and needs. Confinement in camps, matched with limited access to protection systems beyond the camps, creates a situation of extreme vulnerability and potential recourse to “illegal” coping mechanisms. These include working outside the camps in various sectors through “intermediaries”, thus fuelling corruption and potential criminal activities; encroachment of forested uplands and/or illegally exploiting protected forest areas, leading to unsustainable use of natural resources. Limited opportunities to earn a living over a long period of time not only affects the educational attainments of this group of people and their skill level, but also affects their psychological well-being, creating a sense of dependency and therefore low self-esteem, lack of motivation, incapacity to plan for the future and a status of cultural and social isolation. The combination of this status, together with their overall vulnerability to exploitation and tendency to engage in irregular coping mechanisms has led to social tensions among the camp populations, between displaced people and officials and with local communities. Women are particularly vulnerable when it comes to exploitation and violence, and there is worrying evidence of wide-spread gender-based violence in and outside the camps.

There is close interrelation between the identified manifestations of the problems as well as of the identified root causes. The policies currently adopted are determined partially by low management capacities but are also heavily influenced by a well-established, ingrained approach on how to handle the influx of displaced people from Myanmar of key stakeholders, i.e. donors, international organizations, NGOs, interest groups and the host government. In the mid-80s, when people fleeing Myanmar started crossing the border with Thailand it was not possible to predict that the situation in the neighbouring country would remain stagnant for the following 20 years, ruling out the option of repatriation. Camps were set up along the border and managed on an “emergency

¹ UNHCR 2004, Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Standing Committee, “Protracted Refugee Situations”, 10 June, para 3.

basis” and accepted by Thailand on humanitarian grounds, adopting a policy of “containment.” Twenty years on many displaced people lived all their life in the camps; many are second generation people that have never lived in their homeland. These are paying the cost of this policy. Their basic rights are restrained and they do not have an opportunity to meaningfully participate, economically and socially, in the society that hosts them. Social and economic cost for the host country and communities of this prolonged situation is not fully considered in the equation and stakeholders and observers have indicated that the time is ripe for a new approach².

The following, recent developments should be highlighted as a demonstrated will and interest on the part of the target groups in moving toward the direction of this proposal’s goal, as well as indicates some of the underlying constraints:

1. In 2005, advocacy with the RTG by UNHCR, CCSDPT and donors had lead to a limited lifting of some restrictions allowing non-formal and vocational education, some livelihoods activities and capacity building in the camps. However these openings remain vulnerable to political changes and do not allow for long-term strategic investments.
2. Several researches have been carried out in the last years (most notably the comprehensive Livelihoods Programme for Displaced people supported by UNHCR and ILO) to better understand the needs and possibilities to enhance opportunities for the displaced people.
3. In 2006 for the first time a large scale resettlement programme became possible. 10,000 displaced people were expected to be resettled in the US by the end of 2007 and 15-16,000 in 2008. However, only about 50% of the displaced people have indicated an interest in resettlement and, although there is no evidence of a major ‘pull’ factor, the camp population continued to grow.
4. Since 2007 a group of donor has been meeting regularly with the objective to improve the coordination of assistance programmes to the camps and increase aid effectiveness. The group also attempted to develop a coherent advocacy strategy to identify a sustainable durable solution.
5. Since 2008 some measures on the part of the Thai government have become more flexible, though to a limited extent, e.g. case-by-case selective permission for short-term training and education outside the camps and in 2006 the establishment of legal assistance centres inside the camps.

Target groups and Beneficiaries – needs and constraints

This project aims at informing decision-makers, and those in a position to influence them, to advocate for a change in policy towards sustainable and long-term solutions for the protracted situation along the Thai-Myanmar border; solutions that are beneficial and agreeable both for the uprooted population as well as their host country. These groups comprise first of all the Thai government and, in particular, the Ministry of Interior as well as a number of line ministries whose functions and services are relevant in this context, i.e. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Labour, and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Donor community, NGOs, international organizations, and refugee committees will equally benefit from (and be involved in) this action. In particular the European Commission, the U.S. government, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the UK are the key donors supporting the management of the camps (and resettlement processes in the case U.S.) and have an interest in exploring alternative options. In terms of civil society organizations, a plethora of NGOs and CBOs are active along the border. The Thai-Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) - a consortium of ten NGOs – has, since 1984, taken up the role of providing essential supplies to the camp population, while the overall coordinating body is the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT). The design of a long term strategy will be an incredible added value to these two umbrella organizations, complementing their strategic planning efforts. The above mentioned groups will also build awareness and knowledge along the process, developing capacities to

² See for example Gil Loescher and James Milner presentation to the Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Thailand on “Protracted Refugee Situation in Thailand: Towards solutions”, 1 February 2006.

design and implement policy changes. A selected group of displaced people in camps, as well as local authorities in charge of providing public vocational training and agricultural extension services will be the direct target of the pilot component of the proposal.

The final beneficiaries will be the over 140,000 Myanmar displaced people themselves who will be in a position to live a life in dignity and self-reliance, as well as the host communities and country, which are now bearing the burden of the camps and inevitable social and economic costs they imply. The nine camps along the Thai-Myanmar border are based in Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi, and Ratchaburi Provinces. Tak and Mae Hong Son host around 55 and 36 percent of the total camp population respectively. Out of the 76 Thai provinces Tak and Mae Hong Son rank 75 and 76 respectively in terms of Human Achievement Index (HAI)³ and register a poverty incidence of around 30 and 34 percent respectively significantly over the 11 percent national average (2004 data, source UNDP – Thailand National Human Development Report 2007). An understanding of the situation along the border and the seeking of solutions needs to be framed in this context of overall poverty and poor human development.

Target groups have developed a clear awareness that “something needs to be done” to move beyond the policy of ‘containment’ and the limited delivery of humanitarian assistance to the camps. They recognize the need to strategize long-term, sustainable alternative solutions; however policy advocacy has been constrained by a lack of cohesive, common view on policy options sustained by evidence.

³ The Human Achievement Index (HAI) is a composite index developed to assess the state of human development at a subnational level and considers health, education, income, housing and living environment, family and community life, communications, and participation. Source: UNDP, Thailand National Human Development Report 2007

II. STRATEGIES

Within the context of United Nations Partnership Framework 2007-2011 (UNPAF 2007-2011) between the Royal Thai Government and the United Nations Country team in Thailand, the proposed joint project is specifically designed to support the Royal Thai Government in achieving its policies and strategies related to the following national priority: *“Addressing disparities of opportunities and outcomes and improving quality of social service and protection, as well as self empowerment of the most vulnerable.”*

By adopting a dual strategy that focuses on the policy improvement and advocacy as well as on supporting the government’s efforts to reduce disparities and build a more equitable society through pilot activities, the project will make a significant contribution to the UNPAF 2007-2011. In particular, by fulfilling the above mentioned national priority with UNDP, FAO and ILO expertise and mandates, within the overall framework of the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, the project aims at contributing to the *UNPAF Outcome 1.4* “Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas,” and *UNPAF Outputs 1.4.1* “System and skills strengthened for enhanced productivity and income of vulnerable groups in underserved areas”.

The programme responds also to the UNPAF recommendation for the UN to target, through pilot joint interventions focusing on vulnerable groups and specific geographical areas, among others, the Myanmar border areas.

The project is in line with the comprehensive, joint approach the UN family in Thailand is adopting in Mae Hong Son where 36% of the displaced people reside in four of the nine camps situated along the Thai-Myanmar border. Recently, UNDP has implemented in Mae Hong Son Province a project aimed at enhancing people’s livelihoods, their access to social services and protection thus improving social cohesion by targeting the selected villages around the camps as well as local authorities. The project will therefore strengthen all these efforts by placing them in a wider holistic approach and in line with the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF 2007-2011) with the Royal Thai Government.

Overall Objective and the Purpose of the Action

The overall objective of this project is to adopt a long-term solution to the displaced people situation along the Thai-Myanmar border, thus enhancing the physical and mental well-being of this group of people and fulfill their right to live a life in dignity. This would also relieve the burden that the current situation places on the hosting communities, the Royal Thai Government (RTG), and the international community addressing efforts towards the implementation of mutually beneficial solutions.

The action will contribute to the achievement of the above mentioned goal by providing evidence-based policy options to decision-makers and key stakeholders and facilitate the design of an owned strategy to implement them. Recognizing that the approach adopted so far is no longer a viable solution, the action aims at engaging key stakeholders in undertaking a long-term, mutually beneficial strategy to move beyond the current status quo; this is also aimed at developing capacity for informed policy-making. Pilot activities will also be integral part of the action enhancing the livelihood skills and capacity of camp population in selected areas in preparation for future work opportunities, and testing integration of public services on the ground.

In order to contribute to the above mentioned identified outcomes, and in light of the historical perspective and lessons-learned of over twenty-year engagement along the Thai-Myanmar border, the joint action comprises two main components: (1) a policy advocacy effort to seek long-term solutions, and (2) two pilot projects aimed at increasing the vocational and agricultural skills of selected refugee population. The two components are closely inter-related and the experience of

the pilot activities in two specific livelihood enhancing domains will inform the formulation of the strategic roadmap to advocate for policy change.

UNDP, in line with its mandate and comparative advantage, will be responsible for the first component. Under this component the tangible outputs will be:

1. *A comprehensive study outlining and socio-economic assessment on maintaining the current situation along the Thai-Myanmar border and the impact of alternative solutions.*

Main issues to be covered by the assessment including the following:

a. access to and impact on the labour market of camp population, analysis of labour market needs and actual offer and projection in the next 5 to 15 years, calculation of 'foregone taxes' (i.e. potential contribution in terms of income tax by displaced people if allowed to be legally employed in Thailand);

b. analysis of impact on Thai welfare and social security system of the current situation, including current effect on local health services, perceived and actual impact on social order and of dysfunctional system (e.g. human trafficking, bribe system to access the labour market, illegal activities that affect hosting community and violates basic human rights of displaced people, social tensions generated by the situation both in-camps and between camp population and hosting communities, and between displaced people and authorities);

c. analysis of impact on natural resource of practices linked to the dysfunctions of current system (e.g. encroachment of forested protected upland, recruitment of displaced people for illegal exploitation of natural resources, etc.);

In each theme the gender dimensions will be analyzed, considering the specific impact on women of the current situation (both in-camps and hosting community), how women can play a change-actor role in the conceptualisation of alternative options, and how policy shift should consider gender dimension in each of the sectors.

2. *A report documenting existing policies, and implementing processes of the government, as well as current rationale for the intervention by donors, NGOs and international organizations.* The report will take into consideration the current engagement and commitment along the border by the government, donors and NGOs and to analyze political impacts of such intervention policies. The analysis should extend to the historical role of NGOs, donors and international organizations, their dynamics, needs and constraints in the engagement with displaced people. The role of resettlement will also be considered, including its potential "pull factor" and impact on the overall camp management policies.
3. *Policy options paper and roadmap formulating a strategy to effectively advocate policy change and implement its options.* The roadmap will identify clear steps to be undertaken by different stakeholders; critical and feasible milestones; roles and responsibilities of actors involved. This work will empower decision-makers not only within the government, but also donors, to take well-informed decisions on possible policy shift to pursue durable and viable solutions.

The second component will pilot two sets of activities: a) provision of agricultural extension services and b) vocational training. FAO, in line with its specialized mandate and expertise, will be responsible for the first set of the pilot activities which aims at enhancing self-dependence of camp populations for food security. This is a timely attempt to facilitate the transition of camp population from food-aid dependency to self-dependence, against the backdrop of reduction trends in international aid to Thailand refugees, and further protraction of the overall situation. The activities will aim to deliver enhanced awareness of food nutrition and increased capacity to produce necessary nutrients through agricultural activities (including farming, livestock and fisheries) among camp populations in Tak province.

Through cooperation with local authorities and provincial and district offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), training and government extension services to camp populations will be provided. As a result of this initiative, farming, backyard poultry and fisheries activities will be promoted and supported by extension services to enhance agricultural skills of targeted displaced people populations, and nutrition awareness will be raised through nutrition education, thereby increasing the capacity of camp population to be self-dependent on their nutritional well-being.

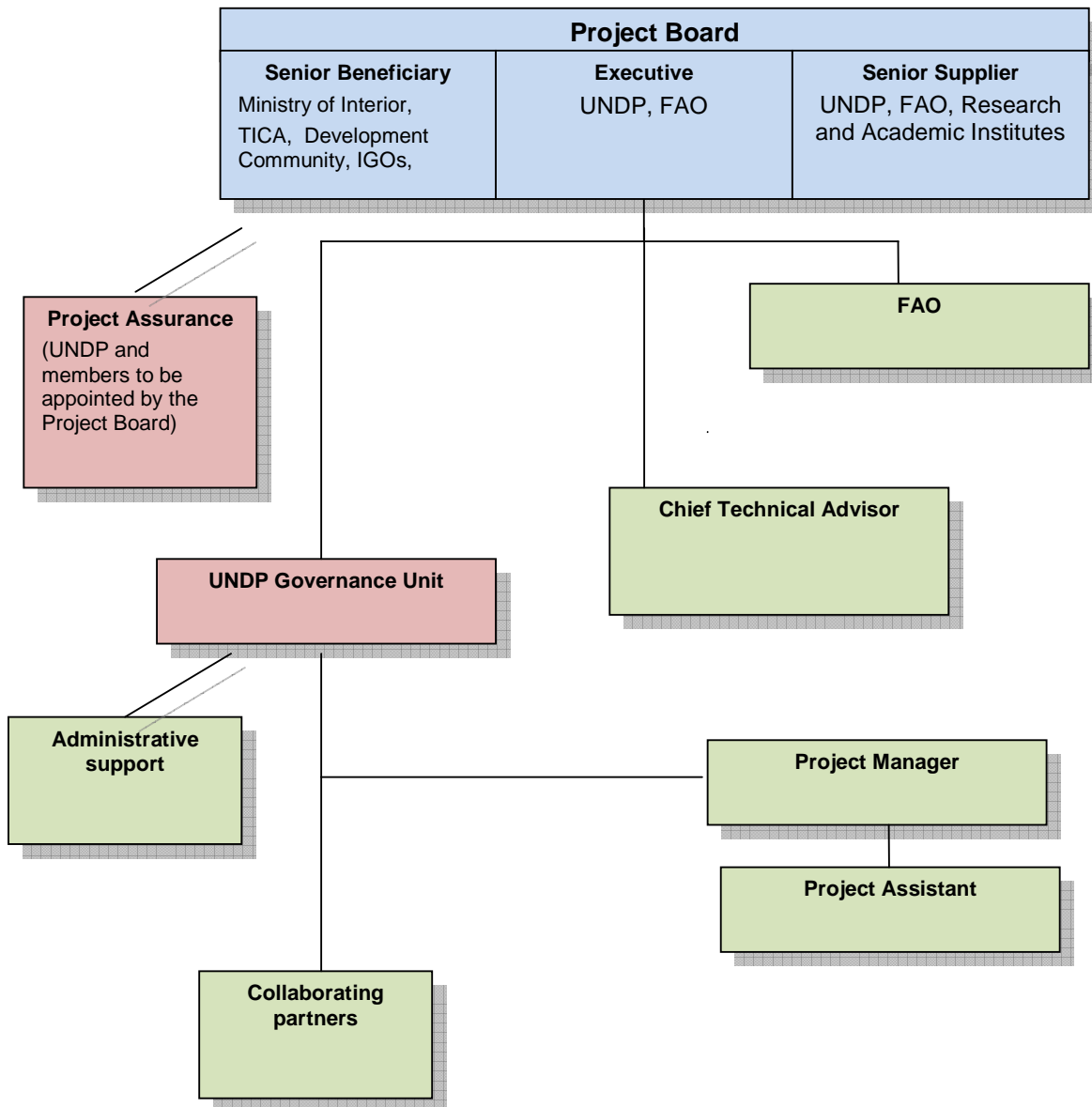
In line with its mandate and expertise, sub-contractors will be responsible for the second set of activities aiming to pilot the vocational training of displaced people to meet Thai National Skills standards in collaboration with relevant Thai public training provider at the local level. It is expected that a number of displaced people undergoing the National Skill standard testing will be provided with relevant certification for future employment opportunities

For these pilot activities, camps in Tak province with less aid access are the target site, namely, Nu Po camp in Umphang district. This is due to the fact that the camp has a limited access to food aids, compared with larger and more accessible camps in other areas. As a result, resettlement of Nu Po camp population aboard is projected to be limited, the need for enhancing their skills on self-reliance becomes immediate. The topography and climate of the camp area is considered conducive to agricultural activities. Umpiem Mai camp in Phop Phra district is another target site due to its experience on conflicts with neighbouring communities over the access to natural resources. Agricultural training and extension services will likely to facilitate the reconciliation.

Pilot activities in both target sites are designed to facilitate replication in other camp settings in collaboration with relevant local authorities. They will function as a showcase for governmental and non-governmental organizations on the feasibility and viability of extending existing public vocational training and agricultural extension services to the camps for the displaced people. Lesson-learned will be documented and made available for further implementation.

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT

Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and Agency Execution are applied for this project. The management structure is accordingly arranged to create feasibility of project implementation and operation. The project organization is composed of a project board and project units. The project organizational structure and its defined functions are as follows:



A summary of the project personnel is summarized in the table below:

	Title	Description
Project Board	Project Executive	UNDP, FAO
	Senior Supplier	UNDP, FAO, Ministry of Interior, TICA, Research and Academic Institutes
	Representative of Beneficiaries	Development Community, IGOs, UN Agencies
Project Unit	Project Manager	To be contracted by UNDP
	Project Support	To be contracted by UNDP
	Project Teams	To be contracted by UNDP
Project Assurance Team	Project Assurance	UNDP Thailand (Responsive Governance Unit)

Project Board

The Project Board (PB) is the group responsible for making executive management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project revisions. PB consists of the Project Executive, the representative of the Implementing Partner, and the representative of beneficiaries as below:

- 1) The Executive are individuals representing the project ownership to chair the group – UNDP and co-chaired FAO.
- 2) The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Project Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. These comprise representatives from UNDP, FAO, representatives from Ministry of Interior and TICA as well as Research and Academic Institutes.
- 3) The Senior Beneficiary includes an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries – international organizations, line Ministries, local governments, NGOs, and civil society representatives.

The Project Board Meeting will be organized annually, chaired by the UNDP and FAO. UNDP will provide secretariat support to the Project Board.

Project Unit

The project unit will be the executing body and will be responsible for timely financial and results reporting. The unit will comprise a project manager, a project assistant and a technical advisor.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to manage the project on a day-to-day basis within the guidelines laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

The Project Assurance

The project assurance team supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager.

IV. MODALITY ARRANGEMENT

Under this project, two modality arrangements will be applied: DIM-Direct Implementation Modality and Agency Execution Modality.

DIM-Direct Implementation Modality

Under the Direct Implementation Modality, UNDP will be responsible and accountable for implementing activities, both in the first and second year, related to the following outputs:

Output 1: Study assessing the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift on the labour market, welfare system, social security and natural resources

Output 2: Analysis undertaken of Thai current policies on Myanmar displaced persons, intervention mechanism adopted by donors, NGOs and the UN system

Output 4: Vocational training provided to displaced people living in the camps

Output 5: Policy options paper based on the above outputs produced, setting alternatives beneficial for all stakeholders

For details of project activities related to these outputs refer to the Annual Work Plan Budget Sheets in Section VIII.

The role of planning, supervising project activities and taking decisions will lie with UNDP CO. Where appropriate, collaborating partners, i.e .non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions, will be subcontracted to carry out technical and operational implementation of activities as required.

To ensure transparency and efficiency in executing DIM project, UNDP country office will make full use of existing mechanisms for project management and accountability.

Agency Execution Modality

Under the Agency Execution Modality, FAO will be responsible for the achievement of the following output, both in the first and second year:

Output 3: “Displaced Persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity; agricultural activities are organized and engaged with provision of training and extension services; and displaced persons are better informed about nutrition issues”.

For details of project activities related to these outputs refer to the Annual Work Plan Budget Sheets in Section VIII.

V. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the project will be ensured by the Project Board. The project manager, with inputs from the Chief Technical Advisor and the team leaders, will provide a mid-term report at the 12th month after inception of the action outlining progress towards the expected results, and collect data on indicators set against expected results. The report will be submitted to the Project Board for their consideration.

Quarterly reports, consisting of a brief summary of progress in relation to the work plan and an update on the financial status will also be provided by team leaders to the project manager reporting on the activities implemented in that quarter. Should there be significant variance with the work plan, the project manager will report to the project board for guidance.

Evaluation of the overall impact of the project will be carried out by an independent evaluator in the last quarter of project implementation. The planned wrap-up workshop that will bring together all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the different components of the action will also be designed to assess stakeholders' understanding and endorsement of the research findings and policy options proposed. The evaluation will look at the impact and sustainability of results, including recommendations for follow-up activities. The overall impact of the project will also be monitored in the context of the five-year United Nations Partnership Framework with the RTG (UNPAF 2007-2011) through the annual review meetings.

Annual Review Report

An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

Annual Project Review

Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon thereafter, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Reporting to the Donor

UNDP, FAO and collaborating partners will prepare reports in accordance with the donor report requirements. Reports will be shared with the Project Board in accordance with the requirements indicated in the General Conditions Applicable to European Community contribution agreements with international organisations.

UNDP will be responsible for preparing consolidated progress and financial reports based on the reports timely submitted by FAO and the NGO. UNDP will provide those consolidated reports to the donor in accordance with the donor timetable indicated in the donor's agreement of the General and Administrative Provisions, Article 2 concluded between the donor and UNDP.

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

The Royal Thai Government and the United Nations Special Funds have entered into the Agreement to govern assistance from the Special Fund to Thailand, which was signed by both parties on 04 June 1960. Pending the finalization of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government, the Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund will govern the technical assistance provided by UNDP Thailand under the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), which was signed between the Government and UNDP Thailand on 10 January 2007.

Under the UNDP-funded programmes and projects, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the Programme is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Programme Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme Document.

VII. RESULT AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas; Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Percentage of persons living in poverty disaggregated by sex in selected vulnerable districts and municipalities to be defined; Number of people satisfied with public services				
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2007-11 Strategic Plan): Access to quality social services and protection; Decentralization and provincial/local governance				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1 Study assessing the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift on the labour market, welfare system, social security and natural resources carried out</p> <p>Indicators: Draft assessment study produced after 12 months from inception of action. Gender mainstreamed in the study.</p>	Report on assessment of the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift.	<p>1.1 Desk review of existing documentation and studies</p> <p>1.2 Conduct interview with representatives of line ministries (RTG), NGOs personnel and representatives of donors, at the national and local level</p> <p>1.3 Conduct base-line surveys to assess the needs and aspirations of camp population and hosting communities</p>	UNDP/Chulalongkorn University	Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)
<p>Output 2 Analysis undertaken of Thai current policies on Myanmar displaced persons, intervention mechanism adopted by donors, NGOs and UN system</p> <p>Indicators: Draft analysis report produced after 12 months from inception of action.</p>	Report on analysis of Thai current policies and intervention mechanism	<p>2.1 Desk review of existing documentation and studies, collection of data, elaboration and analysis</p> <p>2.2 Conduct focus groups and interviews with representative of line Ministries, NGOs, personnel and representative of donors, at the national and local level</p>	UNDP/Chulalongkorn University	Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)

<p>Output 3 Displaced Persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Increased productivity and agricultural production activity</p>	<p>Displaced Persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity; agricultural activities are organized and engaged with provision of training and extension services ; and displaced persons are better informed about nutrition issues</p>	<p>3.1 Prepare TORs and LOAs for the pilot agricultural training and extension; carryout policy dialogues with line agencies, provincial and camp authorities 3.2 Carry out needs assessment, organize farm groups and farm planning 3.3 Select, procure and distribute agricultural inputs and related inputs and rent of vehicles 3.4 Carry out farm training workshops, extension services and hire field interpreters 3.5 Extend on-the-job training and extension services to displaced persons 3.6 Report on results and conclusions, challenges encountered and future recommendations</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Euro 95,490 (US\$ 137,396)</p>
<p>Output 4 Vocational trainings provided to people living in the camps for future work opportunities</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Increased vocational skills among displaced people</p>	<p>People living in the camp are trained for future works opportunities</p>	<p>4.1 Preliminary skills needs assessment and develop training plans, materials and equipment 4.2 Delivery of training 4.3 Adapt National Standards Skills testing materials</p>	<p>UNDP/Subcontract</p>	<p>Euro 14,620 (US\$ 21,036)</p>
<p>Output 5 Policy options paper based on the above outputs produced, setting alternatives beneficial for all stakeholders</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Policy options paper and strategic roadmap are available and put forward to stakeholders.</p>	<p>Policy option papers are produced</p>	<p>5.1 Drafting recommendations based on the results of previous activities: assessment study, policy analysis and lessons learned of pilot cases throughout study of assessment study, policy analysis, lessons learned of pilot cases 5.2 Drafting and finalizing policy options paper and strategic roadmap</p>	<p>UNDP / Chulalongkorn University</p>	<p>Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)</p>
<p>Programme management and monitoring</p>			<p>UNDP FAO (Euro 61,475/US\$ 88,453)</p>	<p>Euro 573,657 (US\$ 825,406)</p>
			<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>Euro 983,767 (US\$ 1,415,492)</p>

VIII. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output1 Study assessing the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift on the labour market, welfare system, social security and natural resources carried out</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft assessment study produced after 12 months from inception of action - Gender mainstreamed in the study <p>Targets: Decision makers (RTG), Donor community, NGOs, International</p>	<p>1.1 Conduct assessment of the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift</p> <p>1.1.1 Desk review of existing documentation and studies</p> <p>1.1.2 Conduct interview with representatives of line ministries (RTG), NGOs personnel and representatives of donors, at the national and local level</p> <p>1.1.3 Conduct base-line surveys to assess the needs and aspirations of camp population and hosting Communities</p>					UNDP (subcontract to Academic Institutions)	EC funds UNDP In kind contribution	Contractual services	Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Organizations, displaced persons living in the camps along the Thai/Myanmar border</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>									
<p>Output 2 Analysis undertaken of Thai current policies on Myanmar displaced persons, intervention mechanism adopted by donors, NGOs and UN system</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators: Draft analysis report produced after 12 months from inception of action</p> <p>Targets: Decision makers (RTG), Donor community, NGOs, International Organizations, displaced persons living in the camps along the Thai/Myanmar border</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	<p>2.1 Conduct analysis of Thai current policies and intervention mechanism</p> <p>2.1.1 Desk review of existing documentation and studies, collection of data, elaboration and analysis</p> <p>2.1.2 Conduct focus groups and interviews with representative of line Ministries, NGOs, personnel and representative of donors, at the national and local level</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP (subcontract to collaborating partners)	EC funds UNDP In kind contribution	Contractual services	Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 3 Displaced Persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity; agricultural activities are organized and engaged with provision of training and extension services ; and displaced persons are better informed about nutrition issues</p> <p>Baseline: Access to agricultural extension services which would enhance residents' capacity for independent livelihoods is limited.</p> <p>Indicators: Increased productivity and agricultural production activity</p> <p>Targets: Displaced persons living in selected camps in Tak Province (Umphang District and Phop Phra district)</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	<p>3.1 Prepare TORs and LOAs for the pilot agricultural training and extension; carryout policy dialogues with line agencies, provincial and camp authorities</p> <p>3.2 Carry out needs assessment, organize farm groups and farm planning</p> <p>3.3 Select, procure and distribute agricultural inputs and related inputs and rent of vehicles</p> <p>3.4 Carry out farm training workshops, extension services and hire field interpreters</p>	X				FAO	EC funds FAO in kind contribution	Agency Execution	Euro 72,090 (US\$ 103,723) Euro 11,175 (US\$ 16,079)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 4 Vocational trainings provided to people living in the camps for future work opportunities <i>(to be discussed in more details with subcontracted partner)</i></p> <p>Baseline: Access to training and skill development which would enhance r people living in the camps' skills, in preparation for future work opportunities, is limited.</p> <p>Indicators: <i>(to be discussed in more details with subcontracted partner)</i></p> <p>Targets: Displaced persons living in selected camps in Tak Province</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	4.1 Preliminary skills needs assessment and develop training plans, materials and equipment			X		UNDP (subcontract to collaborating partners)	EC funds	Contractual Services	Euro 4,120 (US\$ 5,928) (4.1)
	4.2 Delivery of training			X	X		UNDP in kind contribution		
	4.3 Adapt National Standards Skills testing materials <i>(still feasible without ILO?)</i>						Partner in kind contribution		

Project Management

Project Manager	Euro 42,000 (US\$ 60,432)
Project Assistant	Euro 19,200 (US\$ 27,626)
Chief Technical Advisor (50% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 5,100 (US\$ 7,338)
Project Manager, UNDP RG Unit (5% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 2,100 (US\$ 3,022)
Programme Officer, Collaborating partner (10% over 10 months)	NGO in kind contribution Euro 1,550 (US\$ 2,230)
Manager, IASU (5% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 3,840 (US\$ 5,525)
Deputy Resident Representative UNDP (1% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 1,380 (US\$ 1,986)
Plant Production Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	FAO in kind contribution Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Animal Production and Health Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	FAO in kind contribution Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Fisheries Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	FAO in kind contribution Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Thai Affairs Officer, FAO (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	FAO in kind contribution Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Skills Development Specialist, Collaborating partner (10% over 10 months)	NGO in kind contribution Euro 5,000 (US\$ 7,149)
DOAE Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,316)
DOF Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,316)
DLD Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,316)

National Coordinator for pilot agricultural training extension, FAO	Euro 12,000 (US\$ 17,266)
Meeting package (UNDP) (including workshops to present and review findings and build consensus on results and final wrap-up workshop to disseminate findings amongst stakeholders)	Euro 2,000 (US\$ 2,878)
Travel	Euro 15,800 (US\$)
Travel (FAO)	Euro 7,000
Per diem for mission/travel (Project staff)	Euro 11,430 (US\$)
Per diem for mission/travel (Project staff) FAO	Euro 4,820
Per diems for mission/travel (seminar/conference participants)	Euro 12,350 (US\$ 17,770)
Simultaneous interpreters (UNDP)	Euro 3,772 (US\$ 5,427)
Translation	Euro 3,375 (US\$ 4,856)
Publications	Euro 1,000 (US\$ 1,439)
Furniture, Computer Equipment	Euro 5,000 (US\$ 7,194)
Office rent	Euro 2,500 (US\$ 3,597) Euro 3,500 as UNDP in kind contribution (US\$ 5,036)
Office supplies	Euro 2,400 (US\$ 3,453)
Other services (Telephone/fax/electricity....)	Euro 1,800 (US\$ 2,590)
GMS (total)	Euro 35,196 (US\$ 50,641)
FAO (4%)	(FAO = Euro 4,643)
TOTAL	EURO 537,998 (US\$ 774,098)

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 3 Displaced Persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity; agricultural activities are organized and engaged with provision of training and extension services ; and displaced persons are better informed about nutrition issues</p> <p>Baseline: Access to agricultural extension services which would enhance people living in the camps' capacity for independent livelihoods is limited.</p> <p>Indicators: Increased productivity and agricultural production activity</p> <p>Targets: Displaced persons living in selected camps in Tak Province (Umphang District and Phop Phra district)</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	<p>3.1 Carry out farm training workshops and hire field interpreters</p> <p>3.2 Extend on-the-job training and extension services to displaced persons</p> <p>3.3 Report on results and conclusions, challenges encountered and future recommendations</p>	X	X	X	X	FAO	EC contribution FAO in kind contribution	Agency Execution	Euro 12,225 (US\$ 17,590)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 4 Vocational trainings provided to camps residents for future work opportunities <i>(to be discussed in more details with subcontracted partner)</i></p> <p>Baseline: Access to training and skill development which would enhance residents' skills, in preparation for future work opportunities, is limited.</p> <p>Indicators: <i>(to be discussed in more details with subcontracted partner)</i></p> <p>Targets: Displaced persons living in selected camps in Tak Province</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	<p>4.1 Deliver test</p> <p>4.2 Pilot case assessment and documentation of lessons learned</p>	X	X	X X	X	UNDP (subcontract to collaborating partners)	EC Fund NGO in kind contribution	Contractual Services	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,317)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 5 Policy options paper based on the above outputs produced, setting alternatives beneficial for all stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators: Policy Option Paper and Strategic Roadmap are available and put forward to stakeholders</p> <p>Targets: Decision makers, Donor community, NGOs, International Organizations, displaced persons living in the camps along the Thai/Myanmar border</p> <p>Related UNPAF outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in undeserved areas</p>	<p>5.1 Draft of recommendations based on the results of previous activities: assessment study, policy analysis and lessons learned of pilot cases</p> <p>5.1.1 Throughout study of assessment study, policy analysis, lessons learned of pilot cases</p> <p>5.1.2 Draft and finalise a Policy Options Paper and Strategic Roadmap</p>	X	X			UNDP (subcontract to collaborating partners)	EC contribution UNDP in kind contribution	Contractual Services	Euro 100,000 (US\$ 143,885)

Project Management

Project Manager	Euro 42,000 (US\$ 60,432)
Project Assistant	Euro 19,200 (US\$ 27,626)
Chief Technical Advisor (50% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 96,900 (US\$ 139,425)
Project Manager, UNDP RG Unit (5% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 2,100 (US\$ 3,022)
Programme Officer, Collaborating partners (10% over 10 months)	NGO In kind contribution Euro 1,550 (US\$ 2,230)
Manager, IASU (5% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 3,840 (US\$ 5,525)
Deputy Resident Representative UNDP (1% over 24 months)	UNDP In kind contribution Euro 1,380 (US\$ 1,986)
Plant Production Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Animal Production and Health Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Fisheries Officer (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Thai Affairs Officer, (FAO in kind contribution) (6.25% over 24 months)	Euro 7,500 (US\$ 10,791)
Skills Development Specialist, Collaborating partners (10% over 10 months)	Euro 5,000 (US\$ 7,194)
DOAE Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,317)
DOF Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,317)

DLD Extension Worker, FAO	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,317)
National Coordinator for pilot agricultural training extension	Euro 12,000 (US\$ 17,266)
Meeting package (UNDP) (including workshops to present and review findings and build consensus on results and final wrap-up workshop to disseminate findings amongst stakeholders)	Euro 3,000 (US\$ 4,317)
Travel	Euro 17,800 (US\$ 32,806)
Travel (FAO)	Euro 5,000 (US\$ 7,194)
Per diem for mission/travel (staff)	Euro 7,970 (US\$ 11,468)
Per diem Per diem for mission/travel (staff)	Euro 2,820 (US\$ 4,058)
Per diems for mission/travel (seminar/conference participants)	Euro 8,580 (US\$ 12,345)
Simultaneous interpreters	Euro 629 (US\$ 905)
Translation	Euro 5,625 (US\$ 8,094)
Publication	Euro 200 (US\$ 288)
Office rent	Euro 2,487 (US\$ 3,578) UNDP In kind contribution Euro 3,513 (US\$ 5,055)
Office supplies	Euro 2,400 (US\$ 3,453)
Other services (Telephone/fax/electricity....)	Euro 2,000 (US\$ 2,878)
Visibility action	Euro 300 (US\$ 432)
Auditing cost	Euro 3,500 (US\$ 5,036)
Evaluation cost	Euro 25,000 (US\$ 35,971)
GMS FAO (4% GMS)	Euro 16,751 (US\$ 24,102) (FAO = Euro 1,635/ US\$ 2,353)
TOTAL	EURO 445,770 (US\$ 641,396)

IX. QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

OUTPUT 1: Study assessing the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift on the labour market, welfare system, social security and natural resources carried out		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Assessment of the current situation and the potential impact of policy shift	Start Date: Jan 2010 End Date: Dec 2010
Purpose	To assess the current situation and potential impact of policy shift	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result are as follows:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reviewing existing documentation and studies; (2) Conducting interview with representatives of line ministries (RTG), NGOs personnel and representatives of donors, at the national and local level; (3) Conducting base-line surveys to assess the needs and aspirations of camp population and hosting Communities 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation on current situation and policy impact - Interviews results records - Baselines survey of situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception report - Progress report - Final report 	End 2010

OUTPUT 2: Analysis of Thai current policy on Myanmar displaced persons, intervention adopted by donors, NGOs, UN system		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Analysis of Thai current policies and intervention mechanism	Start Date: Jan 2010 End Date: Dec 2010
Purpose	To analyze Thai current policies towards displaced people and other interventions mechanism adopted by donors, NGOs and UN system	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result are as follows:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reviewing existing documentation, collecting data and conducting analysis; (2) Conducting focus groups consultation and interviewing line ministries, NGOs, donors; 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Measured through documentation of analysis and interviews results records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception report - Progress report - Final report 	End 2010

OUTPUT 3: Displaced persons are better equipped with agricultural skills for improved productivity		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Improve agricultural skills for displaced people	Start Date: Jan 2010 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To enhance better agricultural skills and ensure food security for displaced persons	
Description	<p><i>Planned actions to produce the activity result are as follows:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Preparing TORs and LOAs for the pilot agricultural training and extension; carryout policy dialogues with line agencies, provincial and camp authorities; (2) Carrying out needs assessment, organize farm groups and farm planning; (3) Select, procure and distribute agricultural inputs and related inputs and rent of vehicles; (4) Carrying out farm training workshops, extension services and hire field interpreters; (5) Extend on-the-job training and extension services to displaced persons; (6) Reporting results and conclusions, challenges encountered and future recommendations; (7) Reviewing existing documentation and studies; (8) Conducting interview with representatives of line ministries (RTG), NGOs personnel and representatives of donors, at the national and local level; (9) Conducting base-line surveys to assess the needs and aspirations of camp population and hosting Communities 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Measured through documentation on baseline survey, need assessment and trainings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception report - Progress reports - Final report 	End 2011

OUTPUT 4: People living in the camp are trained for future work opportunities		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Vocational trainings for people living in the camp	Start Date: June 2010 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To enhance vocational skills for displaced persons	
Description	<p><i>Planned actions to produce the activity result are as follows:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assessing preliminary skills needs and developing training plans, materials and equipment; (2) Delivering training; (3) Adapting National Standards Skills testing materials; (4) Delivering test; (5) Assessing pilot cases and documenting lessons learned 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Measured through documentation on needs assessment, trainings; testing materials and pilot cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception report - Progress reports - Final report 	End 2011

OUTPUT 5: Policy option paper		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Producing policy option paper	Start Date: Jan 2011 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To enlarge policy choices and alternatives for government, and other stakeholders	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result are as follows:</i> (1) Drafting recommendations based on fact findings; (2) Finalizing policy options paper and put forward to relevant stakeholders.	
Quality Criteria <i>How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Measured through detailed analysis and feasibility of policy options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports - Final report 	End 2011

X. RISK ANALYSIS

Project Title: Sustainable Solutions to the Displaced People Situation along the Thai-Myanmar Border	Award ID:	Date:
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability*	Countermeasures / Management Response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1.	<u>Performance of the research team</u> Research team is not able and/or impeded to deliver quality results in the given timeframe.	09 JAN 09 2009	Organizational	The project outputs related to the research component will not be delivered as planned. P = 1 I = 3	Technical advisory support provided by the Chief Technical Advisor of the project at critical junctures.		UNDP Program Manager, Governance Unit	N/A The project has not started yet.	
2.	<u>Access to data</u> Access to direct resource of data is denied	09 JAN 09 2009	Strategic	Research lacks of primary data P = 2 I = 4	Advocate for enhanced dialogue with and engagement of government counterparts in the research; secondary sources used instead of planned primary data.		UNDP Program Manager, Governance Unit	N/A The project has not started yet.	
3.	<u>Access to camps and availability of land</u>	09 JAN 09 2009	Strategic	P = 2 I = 4	Sustained efforts to involve not only line ministries but also provincial governments where camps are located, in order to		UNDP Program Manager,	N/A The project has not	

* Probability (P) and impact (I) scales range from 1 (low) to 5 (high)

	Research teams, FAO and collaborating partners are not allowed to work directly in the camps and/or land is not made available for the activities				communicate the rationale for decision making. If appropriate, alternative options may be explored, i.e working through local partners building on their existing activities.		Governance Unit	started yet.	
4.	<u>Outbreak of Influenza</u> Contamination by Avian Influenza/ Outbreak of Swine Influenza	09 JAN 09 2009	Environmental	P = 3 I = 4	Basic and effective bio-security measures including use of nets to chicken pens		UNDP Program Manager, Governance Unit	N/A The project has not started yet.	
5.	<u>Government Commitment</u> Due to the current political instability in the country, a change in the political environment could rule out the possibility of policy change/dialogue	09 JAN 09 2009	Political	The project will become less relevant to the government needs. P = 2 I = 3	To some extent project activities might be adapted to suit a new policy and government commitment.		UNDP Program Manager, Governance Unit	N/A The project has not started yet.	
6.	<u>External economic factors</u> Donors decide to cut their assistance programme to the camps posing a threat to the sustainability of their management/the country suffer an economic downfall affecting the capacity to engage in the project	09 JAN 09 2009	Financial	The project will become less priority and, thereby resulting slow progress implementation P = 2 I = 3	The workplan will need to be re-analysed and adapted to the changed political/economical environment.		UNDP Program Manager	N/A The project has not started yet.	