

**Report on the Follow up Activities of
National Human Rights Commission of Thailand
on the APF-Brookings/Bern Project
on Internally Displaced Persons**



NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAILAND
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PART A

Briefing for NHRC & IDPs activities

Report on the Follow up Activities of National Human Rights Commission of Thailand on the APF-Brookings/Bern Project on Internally Displaced Persons

BACKGROUND

1. The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRC), an independent agency, was established under the 1997 Constitution as a mechanism to protect human rights. 11 full-time Commissioners with extensive human rights experience, gender balance and diverse backgrounds were elected by the Senate. The Commission was established in July, 2001 with the mandate to examine and report on violation of human rights in contravention of the Constitution, or domestic laws and international treaties to which Thailand is a party. NHRC is an institution with a commitment to create a culture of human rights as a way of life in the Thai society, which upholds human dignity, rights and liberties, as well as the social justice.
2. For the past four years, the Commission has received 2,148 petitions from individuals, groups and organizations. As 1,309 petitions were completely considered and reported to the relevant government agencies, 630 petitions are still in process and further information is being gathered in 209 petitions.
3. Systematically NHRC has set up *a tri-parties mechanism*, including Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civic groups and NHRC, to implement its mandates. Originally there are some 5 focal areas Sub-commissions to fulfill and run these obligations.
4. For Internal Displacement issues, Sub commission on Ethnic groups Issues has mainly acted and been responsible both investigating some petitions and promoting its networks. There are some cooperation projects between NHRC and some counterpart organizations as The Centre for Ethnic Studies, Rajabhat University of Chiang Rai., Inter-Mountain People's Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT), Hill Areas Development Foundation (HADF), Center for Coordination of Non-Governmental Tribal Organizations (CONTO) and Assembly of the Tribal People, etc. ***Our main objectivity is 'Capacity building and Human rights enhancing through networking'.***
5. During January 2004 – March 2007, NHRC has been launching a 3-year cooperation project titled 'A New Paradigm Towards Ethnic Highlanders' Community Development: A Human Rights Approach'. It is to review and to reflect on the past experiences of community development in the highland from the ethnic highlanders' perspective. Good practices of community development and their contributing factors would be identified by the ethnic people. The lessons learnt would be transformed into appropriate media to be introduced in other highland areas through ethnic facilitators. And it is expected that recommendations could be made at the policy level via peoples' participation. Some of practices are conducted at some 'relocated areas' as (1) '**Huay Wat' village**, Rong Khao sub district, Jae Hom district, Lampang province, (2) '**Wang Mai – Pha Chor' village**, Rong Khao sub district, Rong Khao sub district, Wang Mai district, Lampang province and (3) '**Jar Lae' village**, Mae Yao sub district, Muang Chiang Rai district, Chiang Rai. Moreover there are ones which has been conducted at risky areas as **San Charoen village**, Pha Thong sub district, Tha wang pha district, Nan province and **Pong Hai village**, Mae Sao sub district, Mae Ai district, Chiang Mai province.

6. Since APF and the Brookings Institution – SAIS Project on Internal Displacement (Brookings – SAIS Project) team visited to Thailand during 9 -13 August 2004 and submitted an initial report which wrapped up human rights situation and recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons(IDPs) in Thailand to NHRC-Thailand since November 2004.
7. And the ***'TSUNAMI BIG WATER TRAGEDY'*** which attacked the countries and seacoast towns of Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004. This had drawn the attention of people nationwide especially in Thailand. It's regarded as a critical moment of life and dead.
8. Belows are concluding and summarizing of progress action which NHRC has been scrutinizing, conducting and cooperating relevant to current Internally Displacement situation in Thailand.

PART I 'A New Paradigm Towards Ethnic Highlanders' Community Development – Vaccination of 'Rights to life and Rights of Self-determination'¹

9. In the first year, this project are collected both qualitative and quantitative data to identify the contributing factors of both good and failure case. The SWOT analysis which made to evaluate the project in the first year revealed that the ***strengthen*** of the project were good organization and networking, a high cognition of NHRC, good cooperation from the villagers in 5 focal areas and other development agencies, and the human right issue was very interested for the public. The ***weakness*** of the project were a complex budget system which more than one project were related, and the leaders in the study areas did not make a good understanding with the villagers about the project. The ***opportunities*** of the project were the human rights issues was a hot issues that many organization and communities could be involved to work together, and there were laws and regulations contributing to work on human rights. The ***threat*** of the project was the government policy did not suit the people's life for instance policies on natural resource and citizen status. The recommendations for the second year were the project should not be finished within only two years, the NHRC should find out fund resource to continue the project, to make a better understanding about the project with the villagers, to set up more training on human rights for the villagers, set up teams to take care of each activity with clear responsibility, develop new leaders especially the young people so that they can help and continue the activities in the future.
10. The plan for activities in the second year(April 2005-March 2006) is to make various media from lessons in the 5 focal areas and to educate the facilitators in order to enhance their capability in human rights. Five villages around each focal areas will be included in the project and more facilitators will be developed to work actively among the ethnic highlanders.
11. In the term of IDPs, there are 2 focal areas which related seriously to 'Internal Displacement' at (1) ***'Wang Mai – Pha Chor' village***, Rong Khao sub district, Rong Khao sub district, Wang Mai district , Lampang province and (2) ***'Huay Wat' village***, Rong Khao sub district, Jae Hom district, Lampang province.
12. In the case of ***relocation and resettlement of Wang Mai – Pha Chor village since March 1994*** for Doi Luang National Park forestry preservation is selected as a failure case. A village of Mian, Lisu, Lua and Thai was focus on the villagers' suffer from their displacement under the Thai government's policy on drug and national forest. They did not have opportunity to participate in that migration process from Doi Luang which surrounded with abundant natural resources to Wang Mai village. The villagers found difficulties to live and earn their lives. The new area was not suitable for both living and cultivation because the lack of water and poor soil conditions. The gravel soil cannot keep water and do not good for planting. There were not enough basic infrastructures. The lack of chances to access education and health services. Their

local wisdom was left behind the older people felt hopeless and lost their self - esteem. Many of the young people migrated out for jobs in town and big cities, only young kids and old people are left in the village. Some girls had been involved in prostitute trade. The problems of HIV broken families, commit suicide and drug abuse were rising. Most of the villagers still did not get Thai citizenship which made their lives harder. While **Huay Wat villagers were forced eviction since September 2003** with some accusation from 'War on Drugs' policy. This tragic case repeatedly reviewed about relocating without well done preparation.

13. Lesson learnt from Wang Mai - Pha Chor and Huay Wat relocation reflects that there has always been ethnic bias among the ruling class of the Thai state. This can be seen in the state's highland development policy based on national security, the prevention of forest destruction, and the spread of narcotics. As a result, ethnic minority groups have been discriminated against by state policies. They have been treated as if they were second-class citizen. During the enforcement of the government's war-on-drugs policy in February to May 2002, many members of the hill ethnic minority groups became victims of extra-judicial killings, were threatened, were charged with possessing drugs, or had their assets confiscated. They were denied due process as guaranteed under the law and the Constitution. Many did not dare leave their houses or communities, and felt insecure for their lives and their assets. Divisions arose in the community because members did not trust each other. Currently, the Thai state's war-on-drugs policy is in its fourth stage since July 2004. Its main target remains members of the hill ethnic minority groups.
14. So the community's development was required to perform systematically, particularly the revision of conceptualization based, and the paradigms shift of hill tribe zoned focusing on sustainable development in terms of self-assistance systems.

PART II : IDPs network and Capacity building

15. After NHRC has received some conclusions and recommendations from APF and the Brookings Institution – SAIS Project on Internal Displacement (Brookings – SAIS Project) since last November, ***NHRC has scrutinized and applied some recommendations to follow up and initiate some activities*** as (1) to set up more training on human rights for the IDPs, (2) to set up a team for each activity with certain responsibilities, (3) to develop new leaders especially young people and (4) to continue the activities in the future. Now NHRC are making various media from lessons learnt of IDPs from the study areas and to educate the facilitators in order to enhance their capabilities in human rights.
16. Five villages around each study area will be included in the project and more facilitators will be developed to work actively among the ethnic highlanders, these experiences will be mobilized , challenged and motivated ***'IDPs' network***.
17. NHRC has been developing a proposal titled ***'A Comparative Study through Enhancing Process on Rights to Life and Rights of Self Determination for IDPs among risky areas under the Thai Government Policy (2005-2006)'*** and would submit it to the Brookings Institution – SAIS Project on Internal Displacement (Brookings – SAIS Project) as a follow up activities.
18. Moreover NHRC also develop their staff members' skill especially IDPs and International Human Rights Law . Since November last year, there are 35 officials and staff members from NHRC to attend some workshops and trainings for raising the level of understanding of the complexities of international human right law both national and international level. Now NHRC is developing ***some manuals and guideline relevant to IDPs***.

19. NHRC also support *an innovate working group on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* which is a cooperation between NHRC, Media and Civic groups. They just launched ‘Written Statement assessing Thailand’s Compliance with the Obligations under the ICCPR’ and set up themselves as a watch dog group while some officials from NHRC are focal points. This shall be a starting point for establishing voluntary links on the issue of Internal Displacement.

PART III : Tsunami Aftermath and Follow up activities of NHRC²

20. According to the REUTER , the Tsunami caused the lost of more than 225,000 lives Millions of people suddenly became homeless while ten of thousands still being shocked by the tragic events. In Thailand, so far 5,374 people found dead in 6 affected provinces including local and overseas visitors. It was reported that more than 2,000 overseas visitors were among those who died from the tidal wave. Besides, 3,132 – 12,293 people are still missing while 8,457 people were injured.

COMMUNITIES / VILLAGES AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI³

Province	Seaside villages	Affected Seaside villages	Seriously affected villages	Dead and Missing	Injured	Affected Families	Affected Housing	Damaged Ships
Krabi	83	31	6	35	5	561	414	793
Pang-nga	123	48	25	1,616	123	3,379	2,602	581
Phuket	38	18	6	7	6	620	346	132
Ranong	43	16	6	146	30	417	221	1,053
Trang	57	36	1	34	5	248	100	285
Satoon	74	33	3	8	6	200	33	463
TOTAL	418	182	47	1,846	175	5,448	3,986	3,307

21. Based on the figure collated, nearly 4,000 families or more than 10,000 people from 6 affected provinces became homeless immediately after the Tsunami attacked. Most of them are the small fisherfolks in the coastal area while thousands were the tourists from other areas and abroad. Besides losing their lives, relatives, properties and shelters, they also lose their livelihood and fishing ships for their survival.

22. In Thailand, though multi millions baht of donation had been pledged and announced over the media, many still wonder how much really go to the victims of this atrocities. No doubt that many people from all walk of lives wholeheartedly offered their assistance to those affected in the very first days of the incident. Even the members of Assembly of the Poor, the broad coalition of the people suffering from poverty and mega-development projects, also sending their solidarity mission to assist the small fisherfolks’ networks who were their counterpart in the South. This good wills people-to-people solidarity shows the positive aspect of human beings.



23. Two days after the incident, groups of NGOs, civil society and community organizations led by the Thai Health Institute, Thai NGO Coordinating Committee and the Community Organizations Development Institute together with the Small Fisherfolk Network, started to take a comprehensive survey of the damaged parallel to the rescue work and humanitarian assistance to those affected. During that time, they found that there were duplication of work from various agencies while the humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation support were not reaching those communities seriously affected by the Tsunami. Besides, they found out the problems regarding the land and shelters, occupation and income, including the fund to restoring their community livelihood and being a self-reliance.
24. Since early January 2005, the members and the staff of National Human Rights Commission – Thailand (NHRC) together with the development workers visited the affected area and communities. After the visit, the NHRC had submitted the policy recommendations to the government on 3 key main issues namely: (1) Searching for the dead bodies and those who were disappeared; (2) Humanitarian Assistance, Compensation and Reparation for those affected communities and families; (3) Recovering of Environment and Natural Resources.
25. On February 19, the NHRC held the public seminar at the Takuapa Senanukul School in Pang-Nga province to draw the Policy Recommendations from those who were affected by the Tsunami. The NHRC has invited various groups included the small fisherfolks, beach masseurs, service men and women, those homeless and landless, and other victims who felt marginalized to participate. There were 230 local participants turned up joined the meeting which identified the problems based on particular concern issue as follow:

GROUP 1 - HOUSING RIGHTS AND LAND RIGHTS

26. All the 6 provinces affected by the Tsunami shared similar problems. Many of them stayed in the communities for long time. Some families even been stayed there for a hundred year but some days, other private groups came to claim their ownership and evicted the villagers out of their land especially after the Tsunami tragedy. Some cases, their ancestors had signed a rental contract with the land owners. The problem turned up since many of the villagers couldn't read and understand what the contracts are all about. So that they need some verification process to re-claim the ownership of the villagers.
27. In Phuket, there are the problems of the land titles encroaching over the land belong to the villagers. So they need to resolve the problem either by finding the new piece of land for the villagers or re-claim the rights for the villagers.
28. In Pang-Nga, the land issues are the main problem because most of the villagers are living in the islands. But the islands were part of the State's Natural Reserve Park even though the villagers

had been staying there for ages. Surprisingly, some land owners are the private sector and causing the land dispute.

29. On the housing issue, the government plan to move the villagers to other places which might cause a more difficulty for the villagers.

GROUP 2 – ACCESS TO AID ON OCCUPATION

30. Labourers in the Service sector seldom get support and there was no welfare provided. The problem of self-employed including the beach-masseurs, migrant workers without any certificates or documents always faced difficulty to get any support or humanitarian aid from the governmental agencies. Some documented migrant workers had been sent back to Burma without any substantive assistance.
31. The government should conduct a survey on the damage being faced by the fisherfolk communities. The communities should organize themselves and ensure their representation in various levels. The government needs to provide sufficient and fair assistance to individual families as well.

GROUP 3 – FAIR AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN REHABILITATION, AID and RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS

32. Government's assistance with the bias have created a lot of problems and conflicts within the communities. Many communities still do not have proper mechanism to coordinate such work either in the form of trade union or community organizations. When problems arose, then they didn't know how to solve the problems and whom they can rely on. Labour laws were always abused by the employers. Besides, discrimination and the unclear criteria for providing support had created another problem to communities. Access to information is also the key issue. They strongly feel that the communities need to set up their own database and information for sustainable development. So that they can be self reliance sooner. More importantly, the government should respect and recognize their social and cultural diversity of people as well as their occupation.

GROUP 4 – GENERAL ISSUES

33. Most of the communities said that so many government agencies come (to collect data) and go, come and go, and nothing happened. They don't know what for. Therefore, the communities want to set up their own information center including their manual about how to sought the government support. So they will have chance to learn about their rights. Some communities raised the problem concerning the female widows but some communities also had nearly 50 male widows. Many of them have no idea how to feed their children at all. There is a need for some agencies to provide support and work put with the communities. Otherwise, this will become a complicate problem in the future.
34. The communities need to set up their Human Rights Center because sometimes the decision making process of governmental agencies are not effective and efficient. For instances, the government didn't know who has or not has the fishing ships, what size it is. But the communities did. Moreover, rehabilitation, mental and spiritual healing are really needed for communities. For example, some agencies asked the villagers in the first 15 days that how many people died and how many had been lost. The villagers were not in the position to response to these sort of questions very much. The re-construction of the shelters somehow didn't response to the need of the local villagers at all since the constructors insisted their own way and plan.

35. We should allow the communities to map out their own plan and future. So that they can be strengthened. The communities were also asking for the efficient Disaster warning System, Observatory Tower and Information Broadcasting Tower. Besides, the restoration of their occupation should be taken into consideration – and not only to dump the money into the villages. By doing so, this will create a big conflict within communities. There is a need to restore the fisheries in the long run with the crucial survey and scientific research.
36. The MORKAN sea-gypsies as indigenous people in Andaman sea who don't have ID Card also faced a great hardship in obtaining support from the government. The most importantly, the community organizations are really needed to ensure their sustainable future.
37. Immediately after the shocking scene of the disaster on December 26th 2004 , care and concern from various direction from all over the world flooded to the affected communities, countries and places. On the eve of the New Year of 2005, we also observed one of the biggest human cooperation and global charity contributed to those affected by Tsunami.
38. The Thai (acting) cabinet approved the sum of 3.85 Billion baht for tourism revival in the Tsunami-affected southern provinces. According to the news reported (quoting the Deputy Prime Minister Suwat Liptapanlop), this fund will be used over the next six to seven months. This excluding the other government idea to build a controversial two-billion Baht convention center in Phuket.
39. It is already 8 months after the Tsunami, the communities are yet to be revived. Since the Tragic events, the government vow to dump thousand of million baht into the devastated area. It is not yet clear how much for re-boosting the tourism and how much for the restoration of community livelihood as well as rehabilitation and remedy for those who were affected. Many more things need to be done in order to regain the strength of the human resources, communities, confident, and human dignity.
40. So far, nobody know how much fund was raised through public donation and how much the government are willing put on in order to re-build the communities in a meaningful way and re-boost the morales of those who are affected to be able to stand up by their own and continuing their sustainable livelihood.
41. Right now NHRC is still following IDPs from Tsunami disaster. We just want to secure that at the minimum level, one should ensure that human dignity and justice need to be the basic principle of a healthy civil society.

¹ Sub-commission on Ethnic group issues (2005), National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, An annual report for lesson learning and experience decoding on 'A New Paradigm towards Ethnic Highlanders' Community Development : A Human Rights Approach'

²Revised from (1) Khunying Ambhorn Meesook(2004), 'Tsunami and the Internally Displaced Persons in Thailand' originally presented at the International Seminar titled "Human Rights Implications of 26 December 2004 Tsunami" on March 4th, 2005 at United Nations building, SEA headquarter, Bangkok, Thailand (2) Sub commission on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, (2005) Fact finding and inception report "Hopeful –Silencing and Power : Tsunami aftermath and Internal Displaced Persons" , conducted during 1- 7 March 2005 at 6 Southern provinces which were hit by Tsunami 26 December 2004 and (3) Community Organizations Development Institute (Public Organization) (2005), A report on participatory workshop titled 'Tsunami Aftermath and Revival' organized by Community Organizations Development Institute(CODI) during 27 – 28 February 2005 at Takua Pah Senakul Secondary school, Takua Pah district, Phang Nga province

³ surveyed conducted between December 28, 2004 – January 13, 2005 by CODI, NGO- Coordinating Committee, the Federation of Small Fisherfolk in Southern Thailand, and Friends of Andaman Group

PART B

Proposal for IDPs follow up activity & Logical Framework

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

“A Comparative Study through Enhancing Process on Rights to Life and Rights to Self Determination for Internally Displaced Persons among Risky Area Under the Thai Government Policy (2005 – 2006)

An Analytical Conceptual Framework for the Cooperation project between

The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

Capacity Building Activities for internally displaced persons under The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights-ICCPR

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Goal</p> <p>1. To develop internally displaced persons' capacity to access appropriate basic human rights(e.g. rights to life, rights for self-determination and rights to development) in the area which different level of relocation enforcement which are forced relocation area - involuntary relocation area and area which likely to be relocated under the government policies)</p>	<p>By the year 2006, internally displaced people in the study area which are</p> <p>1) Area with serious effect from a forced-relocation through a conception “lacking of people’s participation in self determination development” for over 10 years. Ban Wan mai (Pha chor) Tambol Rongkor , Wang - nua District, Lampang Province</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wang-nua District , Lampang Province Rong-kor Tambol Administrative Organization (TAO) 	<p>1. Internally displaced persons in the study areas could access their basic human rights</p> <p>2. Internally displaced persons in the study areas are able serve their needs, problems and context through development programs</p>

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Goal</p> <p>1. To develop internally displaced persons' capacity to access appropriate basic human rights(e.g. rights to life, rights to self-determination and rights to development) in the area which different level of relocation enforcement which are forced relocation area - involuntary relocation area and area which likely to be relocated under government policies)</p>	<p>2) Area effected from a forced – relocation under the government's policies on state stability, natural resource conflict and drug abuse with no Considerations of human rights issues and management for life's security. Ban Huai – wad Tambol Tungphung, Jaehom District, Lampang Province, Ban Ja-lae, Tambol Mae-yao, Muang District, Chianrai Province and Ban Ponghai, Tambol Maesao, Mae-ai District, Chiangmai District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Hom District, Lampang Province • Tung – phung TAO • Muang Distict, Chianrai Province • Mae-yao TAO.) • Mae – ai District • Mae-sao TAO. <p>Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions</p>	<p>3. There will be village – network among the internally displaced people in order to learn on human rights and changing their experiences.</p> <p>4. There will be process of human right protection in the study area with the cooperation of stakeholders.</p>

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Purpose 1.1 Internally displaced persons could be able to apply their culture in develop programs based on human rights	There will be development plans which internally displaced persons could participate actively to apply their culture based on human rights issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wang-nua District , Lampang Province• Rong-kor Tambol Administrative Organization (TAO)• Jae Hom District, Lampang Province• Tung – phung TAO• Muang Distict, Chianrai Province• Mae-yao TAO.• Mae-ai District• Mae-sao District• Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development process and building awareness of human rights among internally displaced people will lead to appropriate policies/ attitude in working with the internally displaced people• The government declaims certain policies for internally displaced people• Internally displaced people are aware of their rights and being self- reliance

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs (ผลผลิตของโครงการ) 3. Activities among steak- holders to make an understanding on development process for internally displaced persons considering human rights in the study area	3. Building up common understanding in processing development plans through human rights approaches.		

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs 4. There are community plans proposed from internally displaced persons' participation related to their own culture and human rights.	 4. Expanding ideas of capabilities in developments of the internally displaced persons. 5. The 2006 community development plans for the internally displaced persons from people's participation in the study area		

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Inputs (ปัจจัยการผลิตโครงการ) 1. Activities among steak- holders to make an understanding on development process for internally displaced persons considering human rights in the study area	1.1 The awareness of value or rights to self determinations of internally displaced persons reflected from the arisen of at least 20 village's volunteers in each study area	The participation of all steak – holders in the initiation of the development programs for internally displaced persons • Wan –nua and Jae – hom District, Lampang Province • Muang District, Chiangrai Province • Mae-ai District, Chiangmai Province	1. “Government policies on development” which ignore people participation effect basic human rights and become more serious if using a force without suitable measurements

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Inputs 2. Activities enhancing capability to access human rights of the internally displaced persons based on ethnic culture in the study area	2.1 20 volunteers with civil mind to develop their communities in each study area. 2.2 Groups of activities released from learning process which strongly show the capability to access human rights at least 1 activity per village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rong-kor TAO• Tungphung T.A.O• Mae -yao T.A.O.• Mae-sao T.A.O.• Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border patrol police and some academic institutions , etc.	2. when it is necessary to“ relocate” the people from their home land, the appropriate policies and development activities which relevance to the internally displaced persons’ human rights must come from “the developed people”

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Inputs 3. Activities to make common understanding on development processes which considered human rights in every study area	3.1 Numbers of people participate in the activities which should be various and with suitable ratio. 3.2 life plan which comes from integration	The participation of all stake – holders in the initiation of the development programs for internally displaced persons <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wang –nua and Jae – hom District, Lampang Province• Muang District, Chiangrai Province• Mae-ai District, Chiangmai Province	

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Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Goal</p> <p>2. To set up and develop an appropriate network or means for supporting and protection the internally displaced persons in the area of different level of violence in relocation which are "force relocation" involuntary relocation "and area which likely to be relocated under the condition of national park, wild life reserve area, and high land communities which are considered as risky area of state stability.</p>	<p>By the year 2006 the internally displaced persons in the study areas</p> <p>1) Area with serious effect from a forced-relocation through an idea of "A lack of people's participation in self determination" for over 10 years. Ban Wan Mai (Pha chor) Tambol Rogkor , Wang - nua District, Lampang Province)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wang -nua and Jae - hom District, Lampang Province • Muang District, Chiangrai Province • Mae-ai District, Chiangmai Province 	<p>1. Network's capacity building will work as 'Human Security Net' to control , enforce , stimulate and oversee all mechanisms related IDPs and Displacement policies.</p> <p>2. The government must provide appropriate benchmarks measurement for relocation under its policies. The main issues are 1) What should government do when relocate the villagers from their home land. 2) What should the villagers do when they need to be in their home land or in the new place 3) The government should let the villagers negotiate with their local wisdom. 4) The benchmark and practical means of compensation when it is necessary to "force" the communities to relocate</p>

Logical Framework Analysis		
Project Goal		
	<p>2. Area effected from a forced – relocation under the government’s policies on state stability, natural resource conflict and drug abuse with no considerations of human rights issues and management for life’s security. Ban Huai – wad Tambol Tungphung, Jaehom District, Lampang Province, Ban Ja-lae, Tambol Mae-yao, Muang District, Chianrai Province and Ban Ponghai, Tambol Maesao, Mae-ai District, Chiangmai District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jae Hom District, Lampang Province• Tung – phung TAO.• Muang Distict, Chiang Rai Province• Mae-yao TAO.• Mae –ai District• Mae-sao TAO.• Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions

Logical Framework Analysis		
Project Goal		
<p>3. The oversee area of relocation under the government policy on natural resource. Ban Suchareun, Tambol Phatong, Thawanpa District, Nan Province</p> <p>The three pilot communities have contributed their experiences, build up knowledge and propose suggestions for policies which can be used for human rights supporting and protection in other area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jae Hom District, Lampang Province• Tung – phung TAO• Muang Distict, Chianrai Province• Mae-yao TAO.• Mae –ai District• Mae-sao TAO.• Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions	

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>2.1 Networks of the internally displaced people which exchange their experiences build up a set of knowledge and tools for promotion and protection human rights of the internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>1. The development plans which the internally displaced persons could fulfill their rights to participate the process and apply their culture to the development plan based on human rights</p> <p>2. Concrete activities, team building and the movement of internally displaced persons networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Hom District, Lampang Province • Tung – phung TAO • Muang Distict, Chianrai Province • Mae-yao TAO. • Mae –ai District • Mae-sao TAO. • Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic insti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for a sustainable human rights supporting and protection of internally displaced persons through policy, law, active networks, continuing communication and building public knowledge.

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs 1. Tools for supporting and promotion the internally displaced persons' rights in policy or measurement using as practical criteria when it has to "force" people from their home land.	1. Social dialogue for force relocation and principle to practice which consider human rights for instance communication for rights, people forum 2. Activities / learning process on "experiences" and "development to promote basic human rights of the displaced people after relocation" which will develop to be tools for "experiences" and "comments"	1. Sets of learning as primary information to analyze experiences and develop to be tools to promote and protect human rights which apply to be used with networks and related groups. 2. Concrete mechanism of cooperation, execution plans and evaluation. 3. Community development plan which comes from participatory process from the displaced persons.	1. Sustainable channels or mechanism to force the practical process in human rights promotion and protection for the internally displaced persons. 2. Local counterpart organizations which related to development realize the important of basic human rights in self determination, right to live and right to development and provide opportunity for displaced persons to participate in development process.

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs 1. Tools for supporting and promotion the internally displaced persons' rights in policy or measurement using as practical criteria when it has to "force" people from their home land.	 1. Social dialogue for force relocation and principle to practice which consider human rights for instance communication for rights, people forum 2. Activities / learning process "experiences" and "development for basic human rights promotion of the displaced people after relocation" which will develop to be tools for "experiences" and " comments"	 1. Set of learning as primary information to analyze experiences and develop to be tools to promote and protect human rights which apply to be used with networks and related groups. 2. Concrete mechanism of cooperation, execution plans and evaluation. 3. Community development plan which comes from participatory process from the displaced persons.	 3. Beside mechanism in policy and law, other important sustainable mechanism to promote and protect human rights of the displaced persons do strong networking, continuing communication and building public understand in order to enforce law realistically.

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Inputs 1. Friendly visit in pilot communities related to internally displaced persons, exchange experiences as brothers or as friends. 2. Patterns of activities for public communication for instance develop media for rights, forums for exchanging experiences and evaluation.	 1.1 The awareness of rights to self determination of the displaced persons through networking in the study area. 1.2 Structure and mechanism of cooperation among local organizations and communities in the study area at least one set per village	 Participation from all stakeholders processing the projects <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wan -nua and Jae – hom District, Lampang Province• Muang District, Chiangrai Province• Mae-ai District, Chiangmai Province	 1. “Government policies on development” which ignore people participation effect basic human rights and become more serious if using a force without suitable measurements 2. when it is necessary to “relocate” the people from their home land, the appropriate policies and development activities which relevance to the internally displaced persons’ human rights must come from “the developed people”

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Goal</p> <p>3. To search for appropriate policies, measurements or means for supporting and protection the internally displaced persons in the area of different level of violence in relocation which are “force relocation” involuntary relocation “and area which likely to be relocated under the condition of national park, wild life reserve area, and high land communities which are considered as risky area of state stability.</p>	<p>By the year 2006 the internally displaced persons in the study area</p> <p>1) Area with serious effect from a forced-relocation through an idea of “A lack of people’s participation in self determination” for over 10 years. Ban Wang Mai (Pha chor) Tambol Rogkor , Wang - nua District, Lampang Province)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wan -nua and Jae – hom District, Lampang Province • Muang District, Chiangrai Province • Mae-ai District, Chiangmai Province 	<p>The government must provide appropriate benchmarks measurement for relocation under its policies. The main issues are 1) What should government do when relocate the villagers from their home land. 2) What should the villagers do when they need to be in their home land or in the new place 3) The government should let the villagers negotiate with their local wisdom. 4) The benchmark and practical means of compensation when it is necessary to “force” the communities to relocate</p>

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>2.1 Networks of the internally displaced people which exchange their experiences build up a set of knowledge and tools for promotion and protection human rights of the internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>1. The development plans which the internally displaced people could fulfill their rights to participate the process and apply their culture to the development plan based on human rights</p> <p>2. Concrete activities, team building and the movement of internally displaced persons networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Hom District, Lampang Province • Tung – phung TAO • Muang Distict, Chianrai Province • Mae-yao TAO. • Mae –ai District • Mae-sao TAO. • Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for a sustainable human rights supporting and protection of internally displaced people through policy, law, active networks, continuing communication and building public knowledge.

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs 1. Tools for supporting and promotion the internally displaced persons' rights in policy or measurement using as practical criteria when it has to "force" people from their home land.	1. Social dialogue for force relocation and principle to practice which consider human rights for instance communication for rights, people forum 2. Activities / learning process on "experiences" and "development to promote basic human rights of the displaced people after relocation" which will develop to be tools for "experiences" and "comments"	1. Sets of learning as primary information to analyze experiences and develop to be tools to promote and protect human rights which apply to be used with networks and related groups. 2. Concrete mechanism of cooperation, execution plans and evaluation. 3. Community development plan which comes from participatory process from the displaced persons.	1. Sustainable channels or mechanism to force the practical process in human rights promotion and protection for the internally displaced persons. 2. Local counterpart organizations which related to development realize the important of basic human rights in self determination, right to live and right to development and provide opportunity for displaced people to participate in development process.

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Outputs 1. Tools for supporting and promotion the internally displaced persons' rights in policy or measurement using as practical criteria when it has to "force" people from their home land.	1. Social dialogue for force relocation and principle to practice which consider human rights for instance communication for rights, people forum 2. Activities / learning process "experiences" and "development for basic human rights promotion of the displaced persons after relocation" which will develop to be tools for "experiences" and "comments"	1. Set of learning as primary information to analyze experiences and develop to be tools to promote and protect human rights which apply to be used with networks and related groups. 2. Concrete mechanism of cooperation, execution plans and evaluation. 3. Community development plan which comes from participatory process from the displaced persons.	3. Beside mechanism in policy and law, other important sustainable mechanism to promote and protect human rights of the displaced persons do strong networking, continuing communication and building public understand in order to enforce law realistically.

Continued

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Project Inputs</p> <p>2. Patterns of activities for public communication for instance develop media for rights, forums for exchanging experiences and evaluation.</p>	<p>2.1 Sets of activities arisen from learning process with concrete effects at least 3 sets.</p> <p>2.2 Sets of media / tools to disseminate knowledge and making public understanding at least 1 set per village.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jae Hom District, Lampang Province • Tung – phung TAO • Muang District, Chianrai Province • Mae-yao TAO.) • Mae –ai District • Mae-sao TAO. 	<p>3. The most appropriate development process which respect human rights for local government offices working with those relocated communities must take to the consideration is to create people's participation</p>

Logical Framework Analysis			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (Indicators)	Means of Verifications	Assumptions/Risks
Project Inputs 3. Development forums “Comments and suggestions from internally displaced persons” in the study area.	 3.1 numbers of people participate in the activities which should be various and with suitable ratio. 3.2 Life plans from the integration of actions, budget and natural resource management from various sections.	 • Local organizations e.g. forestry office, border police and some academic institutions	 4. Local counterpart organizations which related to development realize the important of basic human rights in self determination, right to live and right to development and provide opportunity for displaced persons to participate in development process. 5. Beside mechanism in policy and law, other important sustainable mechanism to promote and protect human rights of the displaced persons are strong networking, continuing communication and building public understanding.

Output-Based Budget July 2005 – September 2006

Component	Total Projects Budget	Planned Expenditures for January 2004 – September 2005				
		Jul. - Sep. 05	Oct. - Dec. 05	Jan. - Mar. 06	Apr. - Jun. 06	Jul. - Sep. 06
Outputs						
1. IDPs were promoted to be aware their rights to access their basic needs after the relocation						
2 Enhancing the capability of negotiation for IDPs in order to access the basic human rights						
3. There are activities among stake- holders to make an understanding on development process for IDPs considering human rights in the study area.						
4. There are community plans proposed from IDPs' participation related to their own culture and human rights.						
<u>"A Comparative Study through Enhancing Process on Rights to Life and Rights to Self Determination for Internally Displaced Persons among Risky Area Under the Thai Government Policy (2005 – 2006)</u>	1,485,000.-	176,000.-	266,000.-	196,000.-	336,000.-	516,000.-

IDPs Activities and Budget Plan (July 2005 – September 2006)

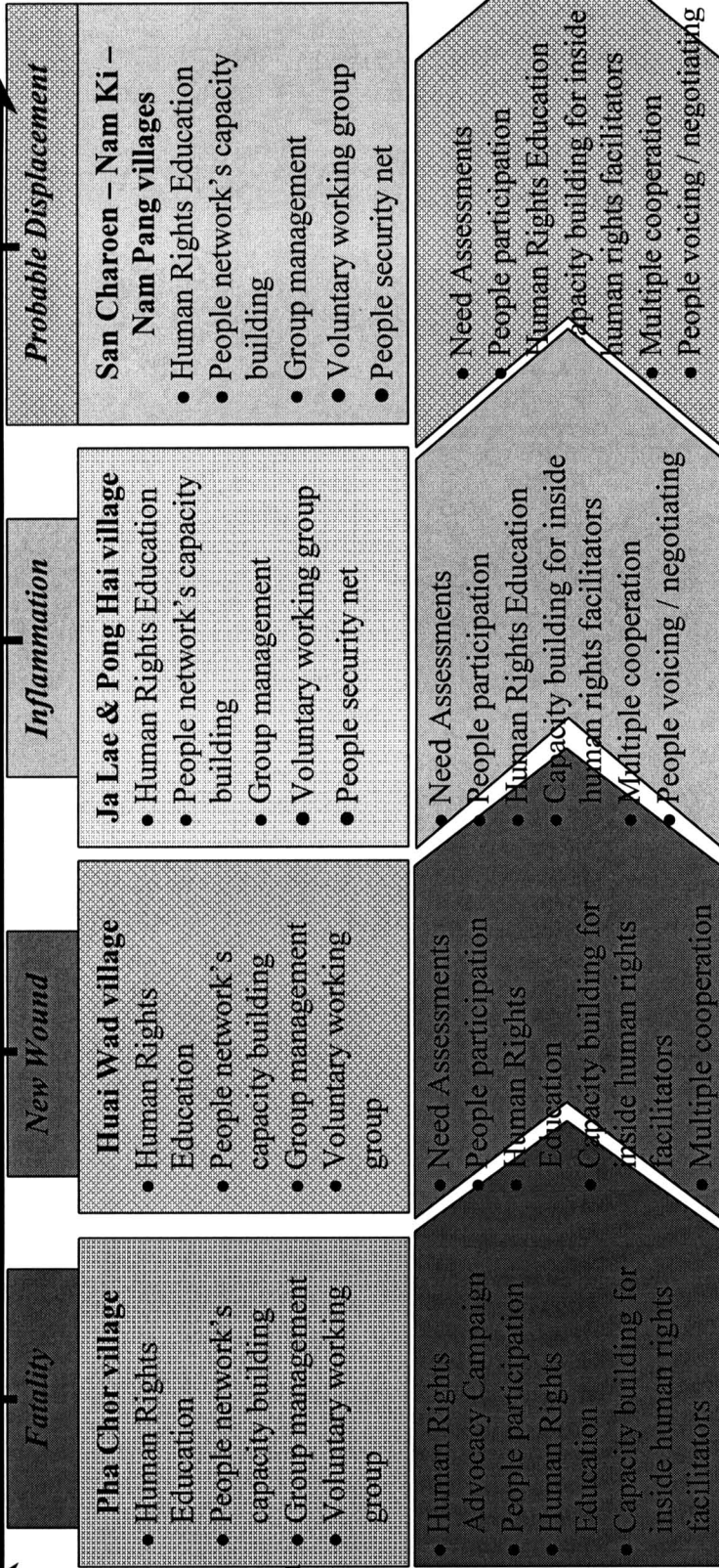
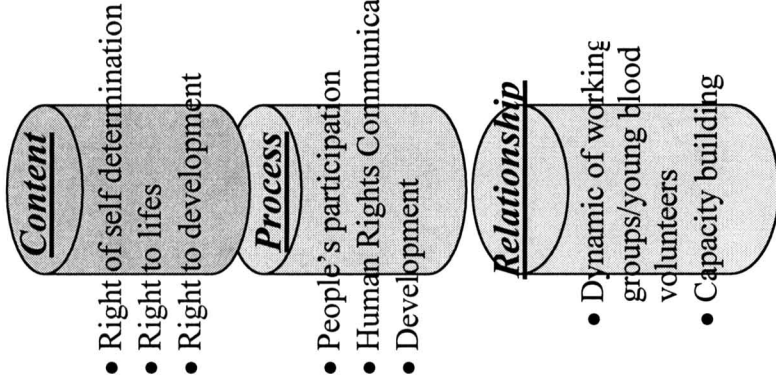
Project & its activities	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Quarter supplement			Total
	Jul 05	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sep	
<u>"A Comparative Study through Enhancing Process on Rights to Life and Rights to Self Determination for Internally Displaced Persons among Risky Area Under the Thai Government Policy (2005 – 2006)</u>																<u>1,485,000.-</u>
2.1 Activities to make common understanding on development processes which considered human rights in every study area		75,000.-				75,000.-		75,000.-			75,000.-			75,000.-		375,000.-
2.2 Capacity Building of Core group/Training/Study Tour		50,000.-				70,000.-		70,000.-			70,000.-			70,000.-		280,000.-
2.3 Multi level linkage Networking and Strengthening		-				70,000.-		-			70,000.-			-		140,000.-
2.4 Local / Regional and National forums for consultation and lobbying		-				-		-			70,000.-			120,000.- +180,000.-		370,000.-
2.5 In-house evaluation		-				-		-						20,000.-		20,000.-
2.6 Contributing Factors analysis/Report writing/Experience/Self evaluation		51,000.-				51,000.-		51,000.-			51,000.-			51,000.-		300,000.-

Remarks : This budget and timeframe plan is designed to be a joined project between 'A new Paradigm towards Ethnic Highlander's development : a human rights approach' which contribute some regional linkages and capacity building in 5 initiative areas.

Process of Capacity building for Human Rights Protection and Promotion of Internally Displaced Persons among risky area under the Thai Government Policy (2005 – 2006)

Framework : Development and Comparative Study for finding out some recommendations toward mechanism in policies , laws and regulations to promote and protect human rights of the IDPs under the Thai Government Policy

Level of Forced - Involuntary Eviction and Becoming of Internally Displaced Persons in 5 focal areas



The *appropriate benchmarks measurement* for relocation under its policies. The main issues are 1) *What should government do* when relocate the villagers from their home land. 2) *What should the villagers do* when they need to be in their home land or in the new place 3) The government should let the villagers negotiate with their *local wisdom*. 4) The benchmark and practical *means of compensation* when it is necessary to “force” the communities to relocate

