

Boonshan Sangfai, 2018

Volume 4 Issue 3, pp.26-43

Date of Publication: 15th November 2018

DOI-<https://dx.doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2018.43.2643>

This paper can be cited as: Sangfai, B., (2018). Private Partnership for Protracted Refugees from Myanmar. *PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(3), 26-43.

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PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR PROTRACTED REFUGEES FROM MYANMAR

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Abstract

Some 100,000 people from Myanmar have been living in 9 refugee camps along the Thailand-Myanmar borderland which have been established for over 33 years. Media outlets report and portray multiple images and tales of implications and suffering from human insecurity in camp confinement for successive periods which has become one of the longest protracted refugee situations. There are three desirable durable solutions facilitated by UNHCR which are voluntary repatriation, resettlement and sustainable local integration which are now almost exhaustive. The continuation of open-ended confinement and limit their basic human rights have become wicked humanitarian challenges as if they were the forgotten people in confinement. This research concludes to broaden the role of other humanitarian actors, in particular, private sectors in the form of private partnership along the line with the concept of the UN Global Compact Policy; recommendation by world leaders in the World Economic Forum in Davos; UNHCR Policy of Partnership with private sectors and the Policy of Call to Action for private sectors for refugee crises by President Obama Administration. The concept of private partnership should be applied as a contemporary solution for protracted refugees from Myanmar which is in turn contribute to the economic growth in Thailand. This private

partnership initiative may be considered as a pocket of hope and opportunities in the best interest of all stakeholders, in particular, the protracted refugees.

Keywords

Protracted Refugees, Private Partnership, Contemporary Solutions, UNHCR

1. Introduction

Despite not being party to the United Nations (UN) refugee convention and protocol, Thailand has been continuously hosting millions of refugees for decades. Currently, it becomes one of the longest hubs of protracted refugees confined in 9 border camps which have been existing for over 33 years. A considerable number of these refugees from Myanmar were born or grew up as well as died in camps and their connection with places of origin has become evidently distant. With limited options in the shelter, healthcare, education, training and employment opportunity in the confined camps, these refugees could hardly carry on a normal life without depending on the humanitarian assistance provided by relief agencies. Many of the refugees reportedly managed to make own options to work and engage in activities which are not of their preferences and often ended up in being exploited, abused, prosecuted and/or persecuted. Some were deported and separated from family members remaining in camps.

Providing protection and assistance, as well as findings solutions for protracted refugees, are the responsibility and accountability sharing among the state, the UN and humanitarian stakeholders inclusive of private sectors. This research, therefore, calls for the introduction and promotion of private partnership which may contribute to a contemporary solution to alleviate the protracted refugee situation. The humanitarian roles of private sectors should be enhanced to offer the alternative opportunities and solutions for these protracted refugees. This initiative is in line with the UN policies related to the private partnership. The former UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon reiterated that the UN and business need each other. Private sectors' contributions in innovation, initiative and technological prowess are deliberately needed by the UN. Likewise, the work of the United Nations may be enabling an environment for business (KI-Moon, 2007).

One of the forefront humanitarian global issues is of protracted refugees who have been living in refugee camps for over decades. Their contemporary status is conditionally stateless in captive camps. They are perceived by host country as humanitarian burdens and a certain degree

of security threats despite their talents, assets, and capacity as well as human values. Their protracted situation is thus prolonged and solutions are currently mitigated and almost neglected.

The international system of refugees are primarily structured to address and propose solutions through the legal principles, in particular, the state accession to the UN refugee convention on refugees which shall transcend the full responsibility of host country or community but it may likewise not provide the entire solutions for all. The benchmark of three traditional durable solutions by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is almost only the viable solutions adhered by all stakeholders. Though the UNHCR solutions were partly fruitful, there is still a great number of protracted refugees whose dimensions of solutions have been broadened and engaged by multi-stakeholders. Not only the UN and the governments but also non-state actors are equally able to provide and contribute to different types of alternative solutions for refugees.

1.1 Refugee Population Profile

The refugee population has consistently been on the rising trend. In 1984, the total number of population was merely some 10,000 persons and in 2000s the number passed the statistical marks of 100,000 persons. Despite the departure for resettlement of some 90,000 persons during 2001-2014 (UNHCR statistics of resettlement, 2014), the camp population remains in the neighborhood of 100,000 persons until nowadays. The camp population evidently fluctuates and it is known that a number of refugees left for seeking their own opportunity outside the camps and seemingly a good number of new arrivals from Myanmar reached and stayed in the camps. Their motive of these groups may be different from the earlier arrival groups which may be inclusive of economic driven factors. It is also recognized that the protracted conflicts in Myanmar is the root cause of continued arrival of refugees from Myanmar, though it is noted that these people from Myanmar have become a mixed group of different motives. Still these 9 camps represent the largest and longest protracted refugee situation in East Asia (Adelman, 2016).

In accordance with the annual report of the Border Consortium (TBC) in collaboration with the UNHCR statistics, refugees in nine camps are ethnic minorities from Myanmar whose majority are Karen (79.1%) and Karenni (10.3%) from eastern Burma (TBC, 2014.). It is made known that these refugees have fled armed conflicts and/or horrendous human rights abuse and persecution by the Burmese military. These ethnic minorities are likewise the target for suppression by the government agencies. These two main ethnics actually escaped from their

places of origin in Myanmar which is adjacent to the border with Thailand. Other ethnics are in negligible numbers, e.g., Mon, Shan, Wah, etc.

1.2 Political and Economic Causes of exodus

The stretch of 2,400 kilometers divides the territorial border between Thailand and Myanmar which results in a de facto host of refugee flows escaping from internal conflicts and civilian displacement in Myanmar. The initial root causes of their exodus to Thailand appear to be in the same pattern, i.e., escape from internal armed conflicts between the government army (Tamatdaw) and the ethnics militants as well as other eventual political and economic factors. The conflicts are perceived as the military regime's policy and practice against ethnic minority groups who claimed to experience and suffer from forced relocations, forced labours, tortures and other forms of suppression and exploitation.(TBC, 2017) Despite recent democratization development as well as the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in November 2015, the overall peace, freedom and national reconciliation remain faintly feasible. The fragility and breach of ceasefire agreements are reported and proven by regular armed clashes. As such, the possibility for massive voluntary repatriation from Thailand is not considerably conducive either. It is noted that the subsequent late or new arrivals tended to possess a combination of political and economical motivation.

Political Motives

The independence of Burma state in 1948 began turbulently as it confronted with ideological and ethnopolitical challenges which never ceases to subside until now. It continues to undermine the independence and integrity of statehood (Lang 2002). The central government was confronted by various insurgency elements, e.g., communist party and various ethnic factions and in a way, the statehood of Burma was vulnerable as the central government was unable to control the entire internal territory which is considered a characteristics of a failed state. The armed forces commonly known as tamatdaw has emerged as the dependable custodian of statehood. The army leadership came to direct involvement in all state affairs whose authority has been consolidated permanently and developed the existing military doctrine and strategy of counterinsurgency known as the Four Cuts (Taylor, 2009). The ethnic insurgent forces along the Thai-Burma border became the target and opponent of the tamatdaw. The main ethnic groups in this border area are Karen, Karenni, Mon and Shan, etc. The counter insurgency campaign obviously triggered the outflow of ethnical civilians to seek shelter and safety in Thailand. (Smith, 1999). This historical evolution of internal conflicts stemmed the

initial influx of ethnic refugees who have been sheltered in the existing 9 refugee camps since 1984. The protracted refugees in camps are of civilian but were directly and indirectly implicated by the insurgency and counterinsurgency armed conflicts. Civilians were also the target of counter insurgency as they were regarded as potential collaborators under absolute suspicions by the military. Therefore, they decided to flee from insecurity and forced internal displacement. Therefore, refugee camps in Thailand became their safe haven and more secured places (UNGA, 1997).

Economic Motives

It is estimated that there are some 2.5 million migrants working in Thailand, though over one million people are under irregular employment (Carden, 2016). The vast majority of these migrants are the people from Myanmar. There are a variety of factors for their migration to Thailand, though mostly it is in pursuit of economic opportunities which are related to economic, sociological, cultural elements. There is also a different pull factor related to those migrants who fled from natural disaster as well as environmental degradation, e.g., droughts, floods, cyclones, etc. (Castles, 2009). The data from interview with migrant workers in Dawei, etc. Rebecca further elaborated that these workers from Myanmar came to seek employment which is plentiful in the category of 3D (dirty, dangerous and difficult). Though there is a labour demand in Myanmar, the wages in Thailand are still higher which contribute as a pull factor for their cross border to Thailand. The top ten provinces where migrants are employed consist of Bangkok, Samut Sakon, Tak Samut Prakan, Ranong, Pathum Thani, Surat Thai, Songkhla, Phuket and Chon Buri where migrants are typically employed in agriculture and husbandry, construction, manufacturing, fishery related industries- especially seafood processing- garment production and sales, plastic factory work, domestic work, retail (Carden, 2016).

1.3 Literature review

A series of research results has addressed various issues of concern, in particular, the predicament of protracted situation of camp confinement. The findings tend to widely conclude that the three UNHCR traditional durable solutions are the most hopeful and viable options paving for these refugees to leave the camps and overcome the protracted situation. Moretti (2018) calls and urges the Royal Thai Government to reconsider regularizing their status to join the migrant workforces which is unlikely to be positively considered. Most researches underline that the best obvious solution for these refugees is the mass voluntary repatriation when the condition in Myanmar is conducive (Singthainiyom, 2016). Meanwhile they shall remain in

camp confinement and endure with increasing harsh living condition due to decreased funding support for relief assistance as well as other constraints inclusive of human insecurity elements. Previous research findings neither provide with other alternative solutions, nor underlines or recognizes a wish of refugees to remain in Thailand for any forthcoming viable opportunity. Vungsiripaisal (2013) calls for the promotion of vocational training or self reliant activities and preparing for their opportunity upon return to Myanmar. Baek and Subramnium (2008) recommended for provision of physical and international protection to these protracted refugees. Many researches call for an increase of funding support which in fact it is being decreased. This research instead explores and identify the alternative contemporary solution which may alleviate their protracted situation while indefinitely awaiting their repatriation to Myanmar.

1.4 Research Objectives

There are several groups of people from Myanmar who came to seek safety, asylum, opportunity and solutions in Thailand. The largest number of some estimated 2 millions persons is the working migrants who reside in urban areas or their work places. This research is particularly focuses on the group of refugees living in 9 camps along the border whose protracted situation has lasted for over 33 years. This qualitative research is expected to capture and encompass widening and deepening dimensions of protracted refugees from Myanmar, challenges of durable solutions and initiative of a new contemporary solution scenario. The objectives of this research is inclusive of

- a) To explore and reflect the dimensions of protracted situation of these refugees in 9 camps
- b) To examine and reveal the constraints of international durable solutions
- c) To analyze and introduce the concept of private sector partnership in humanitarian affairs
- d) To present the new initiative of humanitarian insurances as a contemporary solution for protracted refugees from Myanmar

1.5 Research Question

How does the role of private partnership provide contemporary solutions and alleviate the protracted situation of refugees from Myanmar?

1.6 Research Methodology

This research attempts to explore and identify possible and doable solutions for these protracted refugees which is undertaken under the qualitative methods. The literature review and research shall include both primary and secondary sources related to Thai government official reference documents and from research work of scholar, international agencies, etc.

1.7 Conditional Hypotheses

Provided that the principles of private partnership under the context of the UN Global Compact, UNHCR private partnership policy as well as the Call to Action for refugee crises which is addressed to private sectors in USA under the policy of the Obama Administration are applicable, it is envisaged that

- a) Private sectors' innovation, creativeness and technological expertise as well as resources shall enhance the implementation of new solution initiatives and support the UN and the states.
- b) Protracted refugees shall be able to participate in the private sector initiatives and relieve from the camp confinement as well as gain opportunities leading to their contemporary humanitarian solutions.
- c) Humanitarian insurance by private insurance providers shall become the hopeful solutions for the protracted refugees from Myanmar.

This research shall present the consequences of continued implication of protracted situation. It also encompasses the possible policy of contemporary solutions which involve conventional humanitarian actors as well as the proposed private sector in partnership.

2. Solutions and challenges

There exists several solution options which would lead to ending their protracted situation. The three durable solutions facilitated by UNHCR are the ultimate solutions recognized and agreed upon by all parties concerned. Still, these solutions are subject to various factors which yield incomplete success and least progression. The most desired hopeful solution is the safe and dignified mass voluntary repatriation which is far from fruitful implementation due to still non-conducive conditions in Myanmar. The large-scale resettlement movement to relevant receiving countries, which is the most partly successful solution, has come to an end since 2012 as declared by UNHCR (Tan 2014). The other solution for sustainable integration in Thailand is almost not progressive. The policy of RTG simultaneously makes no change by continuing confining them in camps for the sake of national security. As a result, the continuation of the protracted situation or lengthening confinement and limitation of their basic human rights have become inhuman wicked problems. Their situation is not far from the forgotten human beings in confinement.

Several research results show a number of ideal solutions which could not be imminently enforced. For example, it is proposed to enhance more effective protection ensuring nonrefoulement as well as call for more donors' contribution (Baek and Subramnium, 2008). There is also a recommendation for the fourth durable solution by regularizing their status for all from refugee to the migrant worker (Moretti 2015). It is proposed to develop self-reliant training courses as well as reduce restrictions on freedom of movement and relevant opportunities (Vungsiriphaisal and others, 2013). It is also underlined that the only solution for these refugees is the voluntary repatriation in due time and it also calls for more funding support (Singthainiyom, 2016). These research recommendations do not appear to yield progressive or alternative results yet, though refugees shall continue being captive in camps for unpredictable periods.

3. Perspectives on Private Partnership

The spectrum of global interdependence has been proliferating in a variety of dimensions whose evolution also ascends to a global partnership under the UN context. The bilateral or multilateral relationship between the UN and the states has also been broadening to include non-state partners. A number of global issues have become transnational and multi-dimensional whose interaction, engagement and results are intertwined with internal and external factors. It is recognized that non-state actors, in particular, the private sectors could also play a vital role under the UN context.

The UN Global Compact in 2013 prompted the initiative of extending collaborative and cooperative opportunities among the UN agencies, business, and civil society stakeholders. The UN partnership enables the business to benefit from the credibility, know-how, experience and global reach through many UN agencies, funds, and programs as well as leading to growth and new market opportunities. Likewise, the UN may also benefit from the private sectors in innovation, improvement, efficiency, and effectiveness for scaling up integrated solutions for global challenges. It is furthered reinforced by the World Economic Forum in Davos (2015) which is particularly called for the strategy shift to engage the private sectors in responding to humanitarian affairs. The concept of private partnership was further transcended into the policy, practice, and implementation by the Obama Administration in 2016 which is known as the Call to Action for the private sectors in the USA to support and make significant commitments for an

impact on refugees in the frontlines of global refugee crises (The White House Office, 2016). Initially and almost instantly some 15 founding major companies in the US pledged to contribute, participate and stand for the refugee crisis. The trend of participation by private sectors is on the rise and considers a policy success of the humanitarian policy of the United States which promoted the implementation both in the United States as well as in global refugee crises.

This research explores to embark on the private partnership in alleviating the protracted situation of refugees from Myanmar in Thailand whose UNHCR durable solutions are less progressive and exhaustive. This partnership approach is in line with the UN global compact guidance as well as the pursuit of the successful partnership implementation by the Obama administration policy in 2016 which may lead to a contemporary solution for these unfortunate refugees in camps in Thailand. It is envisaged to gain a favorable consideration and cooperation by RTG in accordance with the given commitments to the UN.

3.1 Global UN policies and practices

The UN General Assembly recognizes the dialogues, positive contributions and continued engagement of the private sectors in the promotion and implementation of relevant programmes of the UN. It is also urged to engage responsible business practices (UN-Business Action Hub), in particular, related to the UN global compact. The global partnership is literally a principle-based approach to promote and enhance cooperation between the UN and all relevant partners (UNGA, 2005).

The same Resolution further reaffirms the principle of solidarity and burden sharing in resolving and assisting refugees and host communities. It underlines common commitments and responsibility in resolving the plight of refugees, including the support of efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement, bringing about the safe and sustainable return of those populations, finding durable solutions for refugees in protracted situations. It also incorporates the right of people to live with freedom and dignity, etc. All individuals, in particular, vulnerable people are entitled to freedom from fear and an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential inclusive of the context of human security (UNGA, 2005).

3.2 Private sectors engagement in refugee affairs

The introduction and call for private partnership have been positively responded to by different private sectors. Different private sectors have shown their interest and willingness to

take part and contribute to the humanitarian operations, in particular, related to refugee affairs. The President of the World Bank Group stated that there is a need for much more than political solutions to end the conflict, e.g., create jobs, boost economic growth, etc. International Chamber of Commerce underlines that “This is an important moment for expanding private sector involvement in tackling the short- and long-term impacts of mass migration. We are committed to working with governments to help mobilize private sector resources and expertise in addressing the global refugee crisis.” Positive responses from private sectors appear to please UNHCR which is reiterated to increasingly hear the voice of private sectors in relation to refugees whose resources and innovation may contribute to the refugees.

Private sectors in Canada play a different role by way of offering the sponsorship program for selected refugees who come to resettle in Canada. There is also a positive report that refugees residing in Jordan enable to gain employment in the special economic zone.

Different dimensions of successful support and engagement by the private sectors in various countries are presented as a sample model of private partnership. For example, it describes the most successful refugee sponsorship program in Canada, Argentina, Australia, Germany, New Zealand, etc. Some corporates in the USA provided the job training, employment and other opportunities to refugees. The microfinance initiatives also benefit refugees and host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. (Rojas and Ross, 2016)

3.3 Policy of Obama Administration

It was reported that over 65 million people have been globally displaced. In September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration for refugees and migrants under the scheme of a 2-year process to develop a global compact on responsibility sharing on refugees. It calls for the global community to act together and strengthen the global refugee protection system with relevant specific recommendations for action. The U.S. government is responsively the major donor, the largest refugee intakes as well as setting the refugee crisis as part of the foreign policy. The U.S. government still regards that refugees are still a valuable and untapped resource if given the opportunity, can thrive and contribute where they reside. President Obama hosted the Leaders’ Summit on refugees at the UN for countries given new significant commitments to increase support for the UN humanitarian calls and enact policies allowing self-reliant refugees. At the time President Obama has called for the U.S private sector to draw on its unique expertise, resources and entrepreneurial spirit to help refugees in different dimensions.

It is envisaged that the private sector can do more for refugees, the Call to Action by the policy of the Obama Administration is focused on three impact areas:

- **Education** – Facilitating refugee children and young adults' education by ensuring that refugee students can access schools at all levels and create quality long-distance learning platforms and programs.
- **Employment** – Increasing employment opportunities for refugees, supporting refugee entrepreneurship, and assisting refugees' reentry into the workforce.
- **Enablement** – Increasing humanitarian financing, strengthening infrastructure and access to resources needed for refugees to become self-reliant, and supporting countries taking new steps to welcome refugees or allow them to work and attend school.

President Obama announced in the Leader summit in 2016 that following the policy of call to action commitments which 51 companies across the USA have pledged and responded to support the refugee programs along the line with the policy of Obama administration (The White House Office of the Press Secretary, 2016).

4. Private Partnership through the Humanitarian Insurance

4.1 Private Partnership Engagement at Global Level

The 2016 World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland called for a paradigm shift in global response to humanitarian assistance by engaging insurance providers who offered to provide resources, skills, and expertise to help the most vulnerable people and willing to collaborate with relevant organizations. It is pointed out that it is the medieval approach to paying for emergency forcing government and frontline agencies to pass around a bowl in order to save people's lives (Clark and Dercon, 2016). It offers to establish the insurance contracts which could play a unique role in tackling humanitarian emergencies. Some international organizations, e.g., UNICEF, WFP, IFRC, etc. positively responded to this new shift by having engaged the humanitarian insurance in the draught project in Ethiopia (Joint press release by UNICEF, WFP, IFRC at Davos Summit, 2016). AXA and Zurich International Insurance Companies pledged to participate in partnership with the UN.

4.2 Private sectors in Thailand

By far the United States of America is undisputedly among the most friendly-business nation and their spirit of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a role model which is evidently substantiated by their immediate response and participation in the course of the Obama

policy of Call to Action for refugee crises. Despite doubts, how the private sectors in Thailand performs and what the humanitarian role, can it play, though in the past their role related to humanitarian or refugee affairs are almost negligible. It is very interesting to learn from the study conducted by the National University of Singapore and ASEAN CSR network, Thailand is the top on the spirit of corporate social responsibility. Professor Lawrence Loh, Director of NUS Business School's Governance Institute underlined that the findings were surprising to many people who thought Singapore would take the top place (Tan, 2016).

It was further reported that corporates in Thailand are proactive in community work or CSR activities which each corporate commits to improve community and social conditions and is required to annually publish their CSR contributions. The top Thai corporates in CSR activities are AIS, True, PTT, Bangchak, PTTEP, Thai Oil, CP, Delta Electronics and Electric Generating Company, etc. The performance and contribution in CSR activities by Thai corporates are very strong qualitatively and quantitatively as well as adherence to the best practice and honesty. UNHCR records the cash contribution by private donors or sectors in Thailand reached over \$ 1.5 million per year. Meanwhile, the RTG has made a cash contribution to UNHCR \$20,000 per year for over 30 years. With this evident spirit in the corporate social responsibility of Thai private sector, it gives a high degree of confidence that it is encouraged to approach the corporates in Thailand to participate in offering the opportunity to the protracted refugees in camps. There is therefore the potentiality that if convinced and permitted, these corporates in Thailand shall be able to contribute immensely and help alleviate the protracted situation of these refugees. The call for participation by private sectors in Thailand should be initiated by UNHCR, the UN agency for refugees. It is believed that their participation and commitments will not be less than the response by the US firms.

4.3 Private Partnership through Humanitarian Insurance

This research takes initiative to introduce the Humanitarian Insurance which is designed to alleviate financial and operational constraints of humanitarian stakeholders and it also incorporates both elements of national security and interest of RTG and individual human security of protracted refugees. Financially the cost of insurance premium shall be much more competitive/reasonable than the current overall fragmented costs of international humanitarian assistance operated by different agencies. This new approach enhances the role and responsibility of UNHCR and promotes the principle of private partnership with insurance providers in finding and providing humanitarian assistance and solutions. The provision of relief

assistance could be undertaken via cash card or QR code payment. Importantly the qualified and competent refugees may be engaged and employed by employers in Thailand along the line with the market demand and supply. Once the family is engaged for employment, it could be considered that a contemporary opportunity is found and those individuals may be disconnected from the refugee program and incorporate under the migrant working scheme. Simultaneously they can still make a choice for any three existing durable solutions offered by UNHCR.

With this conceptual approach, it serves the interest of restrictive policy and regulation as the competent authorities can trace and track their whereabouts through the information technology mechanism and assured by UNHCR to identify and provide solutions and opportunities for these refugees. Importantly the qualified and competent refugees may be engaged and employed by employers in Thailand along the line with the market demand and supply. Once the family is engaged for employment, it could be considered that a contemporary opportunity is found and those individuals may be disconnected from the refugee program and incorporate under the migrant working scheme. Simultaneously they can still make a choice for any three existing durable solutions offered by UNHCR.

Conceptually it is a kind of insurance for the beneficiary of the third party. The first party, the insured is UNHCR, the second party, the Insurer is Insurance Providers, and the beneficiary, the third party is the refugee. It is aimed at the provision of contemporary solutions for protracted refugees while awaiting the UNHCR durable solutions.

5. Conclusion

It is envisaged that the UN and state should not limit to enact and implement the policies and practices within the legal perspectives but encompass different forms and options of humanitarian solutions paving ways for participation by private sectors. This research concludes to recommend the development of practical modality and mechanism for private sectors taking part in offering relevant opportunity and responsibility for the potential workforce of refugees in the 9 camps which should contribute and respond to the labour demands and progressive growth of the economy of Thailand. Under the scope of humanitarian insurance, innovative and technological mechanism and facilities shall also be introduced to track and report relevant activities as well as whereabouts of refugees who may be sheltered near the workplace outside the refugee camps. Eventually, it should lead to alleviate and compromise the protracted

humanitarian situation which may turn into a pocket of hope and opportunities in the best interest of all stakeholders. The private partnership may be introduced as contemporary solutions to complement and alleviate the protracted situation while awaiting the implementation of UNHCR durable solutions.

It is also recommended to identify and implement the pilot project of private partnership through humanitarian insurance at a selected refugee camp with small number which is adjacent to business, industry/agriculture zones in Kanchanaburi province where factories and farmlands are located. The economic corridor with the Dawei deep-sea port and special economic zone projects in Myanmar also pass through the area of Kanchanaburi province of Thailand (Languepin, Oliver, April 2017). This private partnership solution may also apply to other ethnic groups from Myanmar as well as other nationalities who reside in urban areas in Thailand.

5.1 Research Limitations

This research has applied the qualitative approach which is largely based on the previous literatures conducted by other researchers as well as a comparative review of private partnership approach in USA. In order to embark on the pilot project of a target refugee camp, it is strongly recommended to carry out further detailed researches applied both qualitative and quantitative approaches which should include the target interviews and discussion with relevant humanitarian stakeholders both at camp levels and at head offices of relevant offices in Bangkok. Lastly the refugee leaders or representatives may also be consulted in the planning process. It is vital to develop a master plan of the pilot project which involved all parties, in particular, UNHCR and government agencies.

APPENDIX

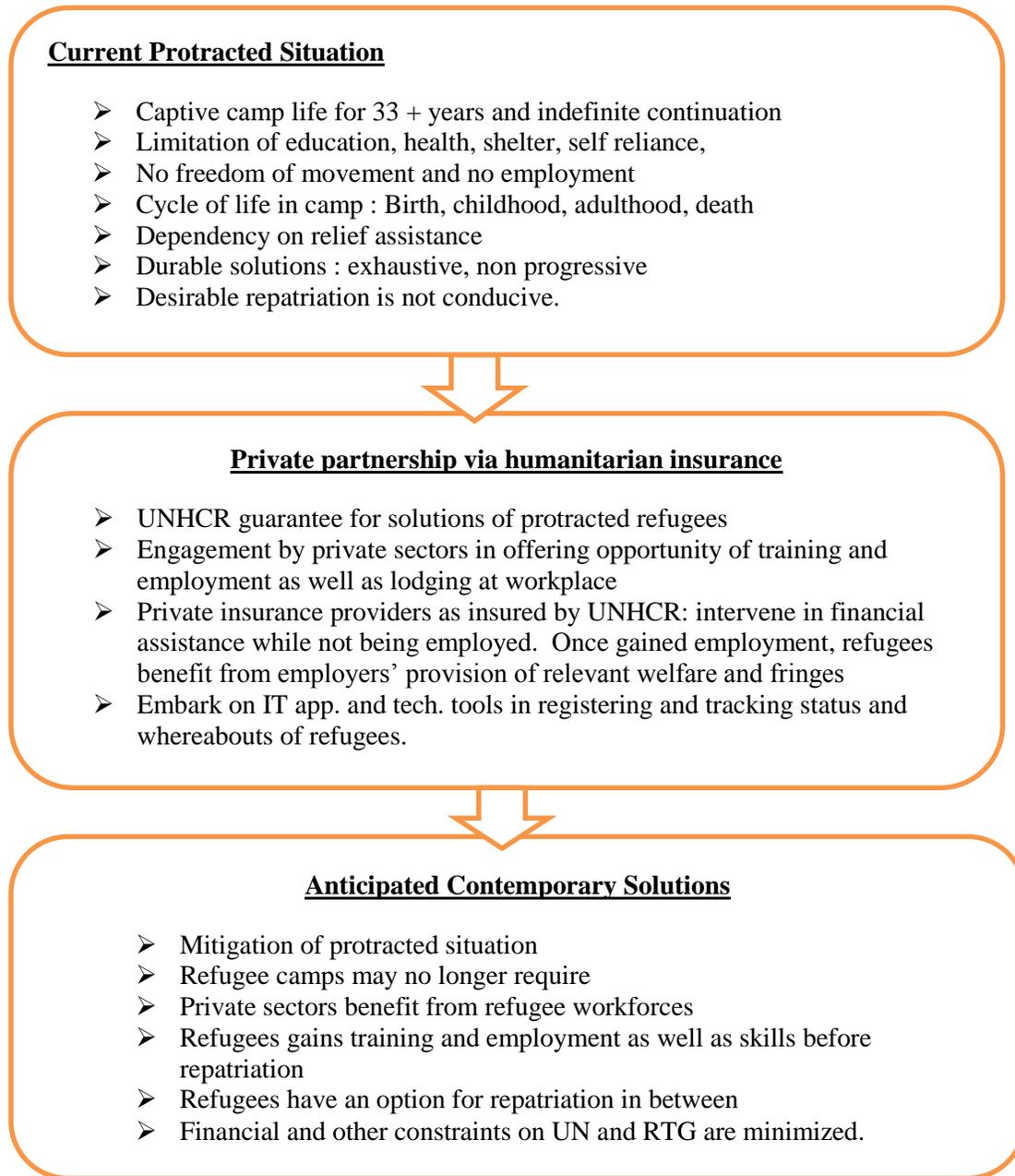
Table 1: *Camp Population (9 camps) and annual operational budgets*

Year	Population	Budget-BAHT (TBC)
1984	10'000	1.4 m.
1986	18,428	9.1 m.
1990	46,256	48.6 m.
1991	57,720	66.0 m.
1992	68,391	75.5 m.
1993	72,366	90.0 m.
1994	77,107	97.6 m.
1995	92,505	179.1 m.
1996	101,425	212.5 m.
1997	116,264	292.8 m.
1998	111,813	446.9 m.
1999	116,047	496.8 m.
2000	127,914	457.1 m.

2016	102,607	736.4m.
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(Source: The Border Consortium-TBC)

Table 2: Conceptual flow chart of private partnership solutions



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