

# Ban Mae Surin Temporary Shelter

## Profile



May 2016

### Verified Population - May 2016

2,458 \*

### Population profile

#### Gender

Female 51% Male 49%

#### Age

18 years and above: 51%

5-17 years: 36%

Below 5 years: 13%

#### Ethnicity

Karen 51% Karenni 48% Other 1%

#### Religion

Christian 96% Buddhist 3% Other 1%

*\*According to Verification Exercise conducted from Jan-Apr 2015 and subsequent changes in population*

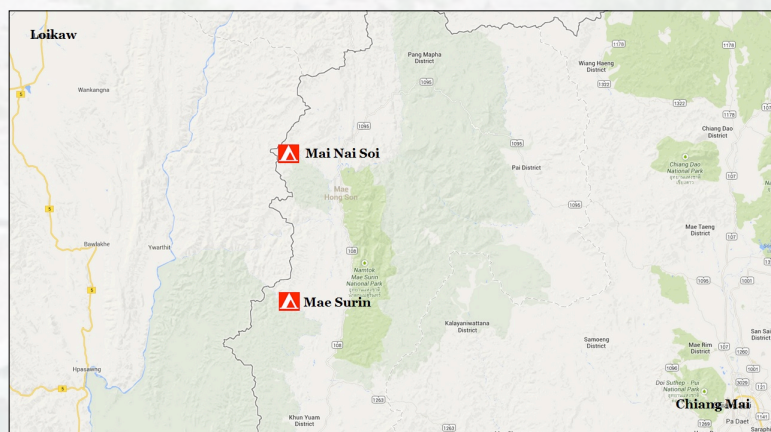
### Governance

The Ministry of Interior (MOI) is responsible for administration in nine camps. Ban Mae Surin Camp Commander is the District Officer of Khun Yuam District. A refugee Camp Committee is directly involved in camp governance, and received support from the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC).

A Thai Ranger Unit is stationed near the camp to monitor security. Territory Defense Volunteers, known as Or Sors, are employed and trained by the MOI to provide internal camp security.

### Background

Ban Mae Surin camp, so-called Site 2, was established in 1992 to accommodate some 150 refugee families who fled an armed conflict from Myanmar. It is the site of many refugee camp consolidation, where the camp population expanded following relocation the former Site 4 and Site 6 in 1996. Majority of the population is of Karen ethnicity originating from Kayah State and many come from an agrarian background.



### Location

Ban Mae Surin camp is in Khun Yuam District, Mae Hong Son Province, approximately 8 km. from the Thai-Myanmar border and some 90 km. from Mae Hong Son town and it takes about 3 hours to reach the camp. It has a surface area of 74 acres (0.3 sq.km.).

### UNHCR Activities

- Ensure access to asylum, legal, material and physical protection.
- Work towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence and improve the quality of response.
- Ensure child protection through the promotion and application of a Child Protection Framework.
- Strengthen self-reliance and help secure livelihood opportunities.
- Secure durable solutions for all refugees from Myanmar.

### Resettlement Statistics

#### Total (persons)

until May 2016

3,172

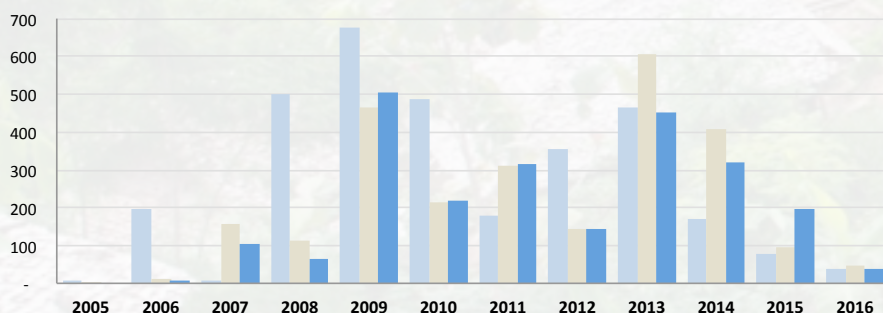
2,578

2,364

Submitted

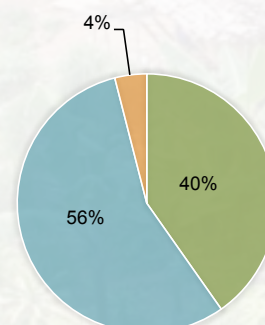
Accepted

Departed



#### Departures by Country of Resettlement until May 2016

USA  
Australia  
Other\*\*



\*\*Norway, Canada, Finland, Sweden, and New Zealand
















## Access to Asylum

Thailand is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and does not have legislation regulating the status of refugees. In accordance with MOI regulations, admission to the camps and access to asylum in Thailand is the responsibility of the Provincial Admission Boards (PAB). Unlike the other border province, Mae Hong Son developed a large backlog of PAB case due to stricter application of eligibility criteria. However, the PAB was able to clear the backlogs in 2009.

With UNHCR support in 2012, RTG started conducting a "Fast Track" procedure that provides access to the PAB to the unregistered camp residents in the nine temporary shelters if they are immediate family members of those who were already resettled and/or of the registered camp residents who are in process of resettlement. There have also been submissions for persons with protection and medical concerns. This is not a general registration PAB exercise and the conditions are strict.

## Humanitarian Organizations

 <b>Health</b>	
• Health information system	Premiere Urgence Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
• Health services	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 <b>Water, Hygiene &amp; Sanitation</b>	
• Water and sanitation	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 <b>Protection and Community Services</b>	
• Training and awareness raising on legal related issues	International Rescue Committee (IRC) Legal Assistance Centre (LAC)
• Women's protection and empowerment	International Rescue Committee (IRC) Women's Protection and Empowerment (WPE) - <i>working closely with UNHCR</i>
• Life development skills for children	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
• Child protection, assistance for vulnerable individuals 	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
• Prosthesis, disability social inclusion and mine risk education	Handicap International (HI)
• Psycho-social assistance	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 <b>Registration</b>	
• Registration and Status Determination 	Ministry of Interior (MOI)
 <b>Shelter</b>	
• Repair materials for shelters	The Border Consortium (TBC)
 <b>Non-Food Items (NFIs)</b>	
• NFI distribution	The Border Consortium (TBC)
 <b>Food and Nutrition</b>	
• Food distribution	The Border Consortium (TBC)
 <b>Livelihoods</b>	
• Livelihoods	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
• Livelihoods (agricultural project)	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR)
• Agriculture and marketing for preparedness	The Border Consortium (TBC)
 <b>Education</b>	
• Education	Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
• Nursery school, women study program	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment (WEAVE)
 <b>Resettlement</b>	
• Post-approval resettlement services	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
• The US resettlement service	IRC Resettlement Support Center (IRC-RSC)
 UNHCR financially supported	