STATELESSNESS REDUCTION AND COMMUNITY SENSITISATION PROJECT

Funded by UNHCR, and co-funded by ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada || Implemented by ADRA Thailand

Evaluation Report

Evaluation conducted by
Friedensau Institute for Evaluation (FIFE), Germany
For
ADRA Switzerland

April 2020

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The Friedensau Institute for Evaluation (FIFE) is a self-governing evidence-based research institute that conducts evaluations on the performance of development interventions.

The Institute originated due to the necessity for a science-based effectiveness analysis and efficiency control of the practice of development cooperation, humanitarian aid, and philanthropical projects arising from diverse theoretical models, paradigms and working approaches.

Through our evidence/scientific-based evaluations and related work, FIFE provides greater transparency, hard evidence recommendations that ultimately increase the effectiveness and impact of interventions. We also build capacity to support and enhance project development, project management and organisational policies.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADRA – Adventist Development and Relief Agency.

BORA – Bureau of Registration Administration

HRBA – Human Rights-Based Approach

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

NGO – Non-Governmental Organisations

SRCSP – Statelessness Reduction and Community sensitisation Project

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

MAP OF THE REGION
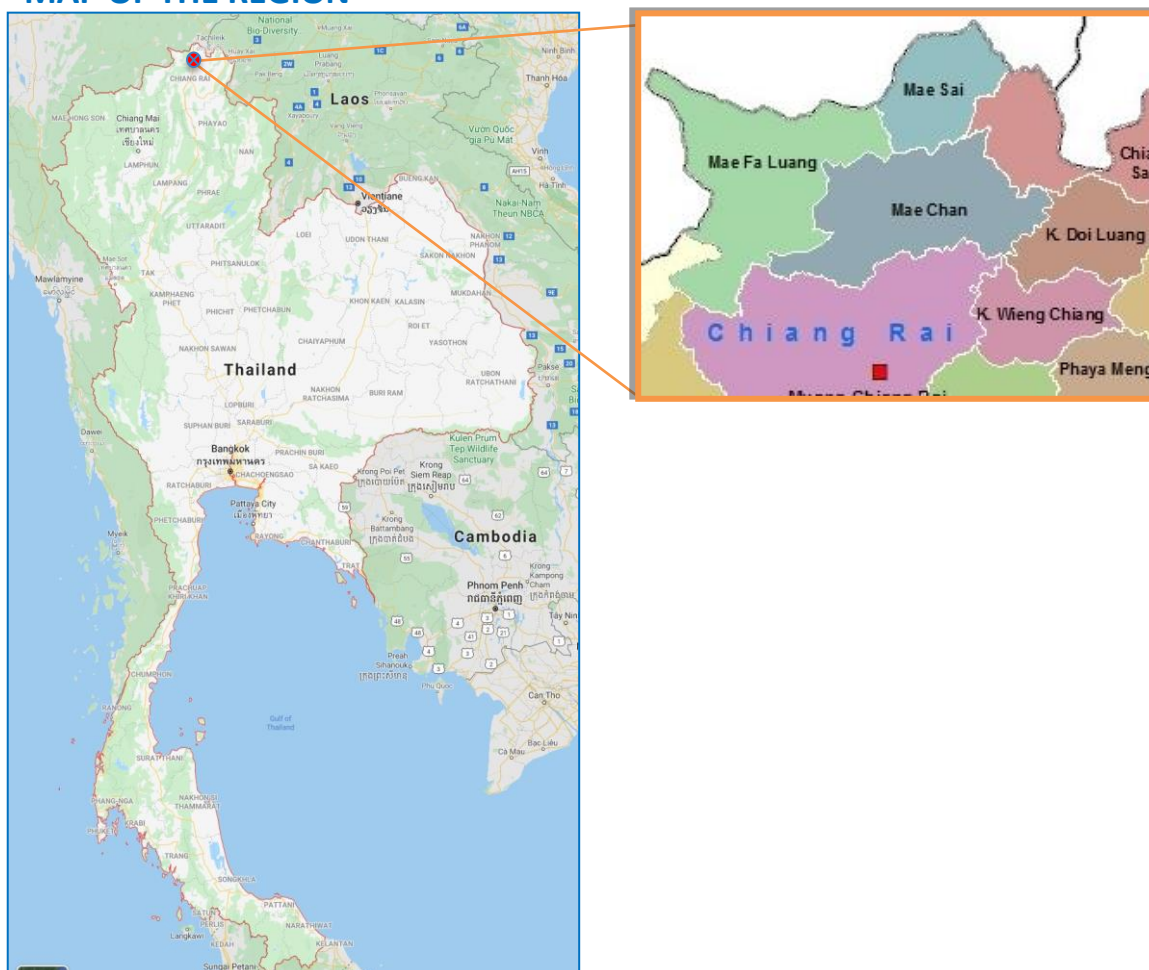
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thailand is one of the countries in Southeast Asia with a high number of stateless people – people without proper residence registration or nationality. As part of the Global Action of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to End Statelessness in ten years (2014 – 2024), the UN agency partnered with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Thailand to initiate plans for the implementation of the Statelessness Reduction and Community Sensitisation Project (SRCSP) in 2015. The goal of the project is to assist stateless people and communities prone to statelessness attain birth registration, legal status, permanent residence and nationality status. At the same time, the project aims to build the capacity of targeted stakeholders while advocating for changes in policy procedures. The project is implemented annually in three districts (Mae Chan, Mae Sai, and Mae Fah Luang) in the Chiang Rai province by ADRA Thailand with UNHCR as the leading partner/funder and with collaborating funds from ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada.

This evaluation reports the findings and conclusions of the 2019 implementation phase of the SRCSP. The evaluation reviews and documents the nature of the SRCSP implemented processes between 1 January and 31 December 2019, focusing on its appropriateness, effectiveness and impact. The outcome-based evaluation approach, in addition to a right-based approach to statelessness, was used to assess existing structures and processes, suggest alternatives and generate knowledge to serve as learning materials for improving services to stateless persons. Both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used, and data collection methods such as document reviews, semi-structured interviews, key-informant interviews, focus group discussions, survey questionnaires and observations were employed. In total, 277 informants/respondents contributed to the evaluation data that was analysed qualitatively and quantitatively with the help of SPPSS and MaxQDA analytical software, respectively.

Assessment of the project

Project design and objectives were **relevant and clearly defined**. The project design incorporated services that address the fundamental needs of stateless persons which is to acquire/confirm their Thai nationality or permanent residency; paralegal support, DNA testing and free transportation relating to their application process. The activities and methods the project management and project partners employed to reach the targeted persons were **effective as the number of people who were assisted by the project exceeded the planned number of cases**. The project consulted on 1751 cases, recorded 9656 undetermined nationality cases, supported 1725 new status applications, assisted in preparing 7272 status applications ready for submission and aided 3091 status application submissions. This performance by the project exceeded the targeted numbers by 117% consulted cases, 114% undetermined nationality cases, 115% new status applications, 104% status applications ready for submission and 103% status application submissions respectively. Assisting 1189 persons to acquire birth certificates and 1119 stateless persons to acquire nationality further confirmed the effectiveness of the methodology used to access targeted individuals.

The evaluation revealed several challenges that stateless persons face. Among these challenges are the pain of living in constant fear of arrests by the police, living with a sense of hopelessness, the feeling of being inferior, feeling unequal with people of nationality status, being invisible and trapped as a result of the lack of access to education, affordable healthcare, employment and other opportunities, welfare benefits, and mobility. This observation provides evidence of the essence of the support/services the SRCSP offers to stateless persons as the services are **coherent** with the provisions under the Thai Nationality law. Notably, sections of the Civil Registration Act, the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act, which stated the need to provide intervention for persons in the targeted population proved essential for the targeted cases of the project.

Furthermore, **the project was effective in using numerous capacity-building activities and events** such as trainings on DNA testing, legal interpretations, and sensitizations. These activities aligned with the project

objective to collaborate with the Chiang Rai Legal Status Network and other Non-Governmental Organisations and government officials. Advocacy efforts of the project yielded appreciable results as two out of the six case studies shared with the Bureau of Registration Administration (BORA) have been published as handouts that provided information on handling cases. The advocacy works of the project also informed the creation of BORA's standard procedures for handling suspended cases for district registration offices.

However, the project design lacked clarity over activities relating to capacity building and sensitization. Covering all activities under the 'capacity development support' output in the project design, deprived the design of effectively tracking sensitization and capacity building efforts. Our findings also suggest that sensitization efforts were low in the overall project activities, including visibility of the project and ADRA in the targeted districts.

Meanwhile, **project management efforts in handling project cost appeared to be efficient**. Inputs for project management activities, including coordination, absorbed 97% of the project's proposed budget for the 2019 implementation year. Yet, some budget lines were underutilised. For instance, a lump sum for monitoring and evaluation was 100% underutilised. The observation substantiates the evaluators' concern of the creation of a standardised monitoring and evaluation system for the project - also the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit and evaluation policy for the ADRA Thailand country office.

Conclusions

By clearly establishing geographical targets and securing partnerships with 25 schools, 3 district assemblies and activities in the 45 targeted communities, the project secured high-level acceptance and significantly enhanced its **relevance and impacts**. From our findings, the project achieved its goal of reducing statelessness by registering births, endowing stateless persons with legal status, nationality, and permanent residence while increasing sustainability through capacity building and changes in policy procedures.

Contribution of the project to Thai government efforts and international principles are realistic and practical in terms of strategic focus and collective actions. On this note, the partnership between UNHCR and ADRA Thailand with support from ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada is not only strategic for the achievement of the overall project goals but also relevant for both intended and unintended impacts of the project. We found **the enthusiasm and the expressions of hope, security, empowerment and self-worth by persons supported by the SRCSP to be the unintended impact** of the strategic partnerships behind the project.

Even without detailed planning, the project showed a high tendency towards sustainability and offered ideas on an exit strategy. Ideas to increase capacity building efforts via community volunteers and integrating other projects are essential for sustaining the project in post-2024. Overall, the project still has time to redesign its efforts and actions towards sustainability and practical exit strategies.

Lessons learned

Strict top-down management approach contributed to achieving project results. However, methodologically, the project failed to capture qualitative subjects such as the emotional wellbeing and non-measurable efforts of project staff. This leads to feelings of unappreciation and lowers the motivation of some project staff.

The inclusion of half-year project amendment into the project design made the project flexible in adapting to circumstances and is commendable. Yet, there is a lack of project-specific monitoring and evaluation standards backed by organisation monitoring and evaluation policies.

The project management showed signs of conflict in roles and a lack of apparent authority for some project positions. For example, the role of the project coordinator was found to conflict with the project manager's role when it comes to field activities. It was difficult to access the extend of the project manager's role and authority in the project design and implementation with the project coordinator controlling major field

activities and decisions. Restructuring of the project executive positions is critical in setting up an effective monitoring evaluation role and M&E unit for the ADRA Thailand country office.

The holistic approach of the project towards addressing the needs of stateless persons (including introducing DNA testing) is in line with the overall ADRA network approach to project implementation. In addition to this, exit strategies and sustainability efforts which include integrated project approach are worth pursuing as part of a holistic intervention for combating the issue of statelessness in Thailand.

For sustainable efforts and exit strategies to produce impacts, project and organisations visibility (through the use of signage, souvenir), sensitisation efforts and public relations/communication activities are crucial. Notwithstanding, our findings show high confidence in the project management's dynamism in incorporating new ideas into project implementation designs.

Recommendations

Relevance	1. Attend to applications from stateless students to complete the process with urgency and before students leave the school.
Impact	2. Increase engagement with village heads as soon as possible by attending their monthly meetings and updating them regularly about the activities of the project (achievements and challenges). 3. Expand project stakeholders to include community volunteers and teachers.
Value for Money	4. An M&E must be set up for ADRA Thailand to implement a standard monitoring and evaluation system into the project. 5. Pro-actively and at all times, make maximum use of funds allocated for management and output activities. 6. Develop measures also to capture the qualitative results of the project to reduce the over-emphasis on quantitative results.
Effectiveness	7. Support district offices with more volunteers/staff to assist in clearing backlogged cases. 8. Future project designs must differentiate activities that relate to capacity building from those relating to sensitisation. 9. Develop and publish periodic policy briefs as part of advocacy efforts. 10. Regularly update all staff on HR policies.
Sustainability & Exit Strategies	11. Develop easy to read materials that explain statelessness and status acquisition process for distribution to stateless persons across the Chiang Rai province 12. Develop and publish policy, technical and learning guidelines based on years of experience from the project. 13. Adopt an integrated approach to the project by exploring new projects which focus on educational scholarships and livelihood support through sustainable agriculture & agribusiness for stateless persons. 14. Attract and train community members, especially those who have achieved nationality via the project, and school teachers as volunteers to assist communities and schools with status applications. 15. Consider developing a module on statelessness and incorporate this in the curriculum of the schools in the targeted districts.

1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Evaluation Context

Thailand, the southeast Asian country, records a high number of persons without proper residence registration or nationality. Adding to the high number of stateless persons are refugees from neighbouring countries and the increasing number of children born in contexts and situation that deny them birth certificates. Stateless persons usually face restrictions on physical, social and economic mobility, including the difficulty in accessing basic needs such as public health services, formal education, and employment opportunities.

The Statelessness Reduction and Community Sensitisation Project (SRCSP) aims to assist persons highly prone to statelessness access nationality, birth registration, legal status, permanent residence while increasing sustainability through capacity building and changes in policy procedures. ADRA Thailand is implementing the project with UNHCR as the primary partner/funder and with collaborating funds from ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada.

1.2   Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of this field-based, external and independent evaluation aimed at assessing the outcome of the services to stateless persons living in Thailand by (1) confirming the existing structures and processes, (2) suggesting alternatives and (3) generating knowledge to serve as learning materials to enhance, improved service delivery to stateless persons. The evaluation looked at processes implemented by the SRCSP from 1st January to 31st December 2019.

1.3   Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were to

1. Review, evaluate and document the processes implemented by the SRCSP between 1 January and 31 December 2019 SRCSP regarding its appropriateness, effectiveness and impact.

2. Assess the degree at which the SRCS Project has achieved its intended outputs and outcomes and what impact this has had, or is likely to have, on project beneficiaries and the community.

3. Offer significant learning and recommendations concerning the SRCS Project.

1.4   Structure of the report.

This report is in nine parts. The first part contains the executive summary, followed by an introduction to the project and the evaluation scopes. The third part describes the background of the SRCSP while the evaluation procedure, methodology and limitations are presented in the fourth part. The findings of this evaluation are covered in the fifth part of the report, followed by the conclusion, lessons learned and recommendations, respectively. The last part of the report contains the annexes of this report.

2   PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1   Background

A stateless person is the one who is not considered a national by any State under the operation of its Law (1954 UNHCR Convention; Art. 1). Per this definition, a stateless person does not enjoy the legal bond of nationality with any country, thereby making them invisible to countries regardless of how

long they may have been residing in that country. As a result, stateless persons do not only lack legal capacity but are outside the legal protection of any country.

The Kingdom of Thailand is a multi-Ethnic country. However, being "Thai" is a supreme identity because of the constructed notion of "Thainess" which underlines the citizenship regime. Indeed, the notion of "Thainess" comes with citizenship rights[1] and privileges that non-citizens cannot enjoy[2].

The country is neither a party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons nor the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness hence there is no definition of a stateless person in the Thai Law. However, there have been several resolutions[3] and reforms in the Thai nationality and civil registration laws, which provide the framework for the acquisition of nationality for stateless persons in Thailand. Furthermore, the country accedes to several international human rights and anti-discrimination treaties[4].

UNHCR estimates that there are at least 10 million stateless people around the world and many of them (over 40%) are estimated to be in the Southeast Asian Region (ISI, 2014, p. 78) with Thailand being among the leading countries. In 2018, over 479,284 persons were estimated to be stateless in Thailand[5].

The Hill Tribes (which is made up of ethnic minorities that are in the northern part of the country), migrant workers and refugees from neighbouring countries constitute the most significant number of people in Thailand without citizenship. Further, many children are born without birth registration leading to statelessness. Stateless persons in Thailand, just as other stateless persons everywhere on the globe, face challenges with mobility in terms of freedom of movement and also lack social and economic upward mobility due to the lack of access to health care, higher education, livelihood opportunities and public services.

2.2   Scope of the Project

The SRCSP is implemented under the UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness in ten years (2014 – 2024). In September 2015, the UNCHR partnered with ADRA Thailand to launch the SRCS project' in Thailand. ADRA Thailand, with the UNHCR as the primary funding partner, implements the project with support funds from ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada. The project is an annually implemented activity that is subject to renewal upon assessment of the previous year's performance. The project is implemented in three districts (Mae Fah Luang, Mae Chan and Mae Sai) in the Chiang Rai province of Thailand. As of 2018, a total number of 100545 stateless persons representing 21% of the 479284 registered stateless persons in Thailand lived in Chiang Rai province alone. Out of this number, 63776 persons representing 63% of stateless persons in the province lived in the 3 targeted districts

The overall goal of the project is to reduce statelessness through access to nationality, birth registration, legal status, permanent residence while increasing sustainability through capacity building and changes in policy procedures.

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[1] For example, free access to basic health care, free primary and secondary school education, physical mobility (within and outside Thailand).

[2] Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI), Country Report Thailand 2018

[3] For example, the 2005 National Strategy on the Administration of Rights and personal Legal Status of Persons

[4] Example, The 1966 International Convention on Civil and Political Rights; The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child; The 2012 ASEAN Human Rights Declaration. Thailand has also endorsed the UNHCR #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness by 2024.

[5] According to UNHCR figures. Figures of registered stateless persons exclude undocumented stateless persons.

To achieve its goal, the project followed a three-level objective.

1. Providing paralegal support to stateless persons identified and registered with ADRA and facilitating the completion of their nationality, birth registration, legal status, and permanent residence application, including those whose cases have been suspended.

2. Advocating for changes in policy procedures that impact stateless persons.

3. Collaborating with the Chiang Rai's legal Network, NGOs and other government agencies in providing capacity building through training and information sharing for community leaders on the legal status and nationality procedures for stateless individuals.

With these objectives, the project identified and focused its activities on 29 schools and 45 communities.

Info Box 1: Project information
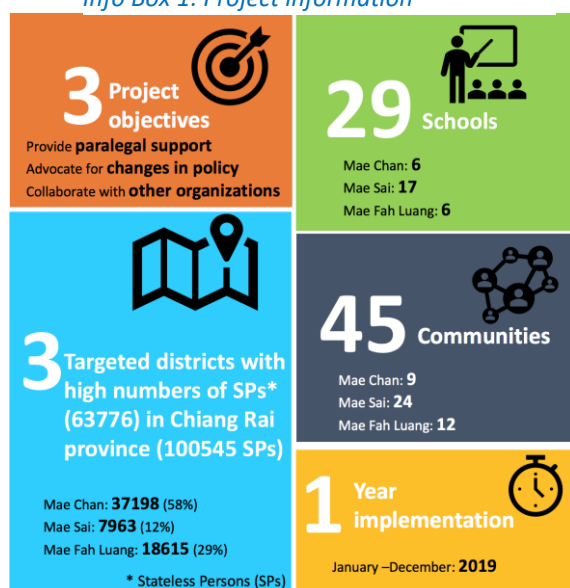
Figure 1: Project Stakeholders
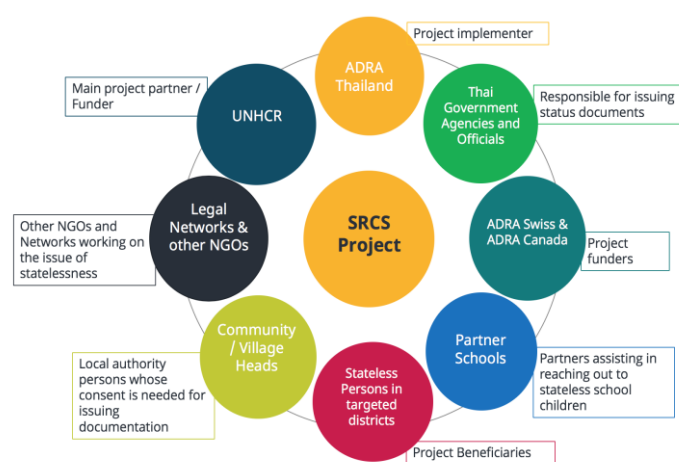
3   EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1   Evaluation Approach

In the process of fulfilling the expected results indicated in the Terms of Reference (TOR), this evaluation used the outcome-based and impact evaluation approaches. The outcome-based approach follows the conceptual thinking of Outcome Harvesting (Wilson-Grau & Britt, 2013)[6] and inspired by Outcome Mapping (Earl, Carden, & Smutylo, 2002)[7] . Utilization-focused Evaluation (Patton, 2008)[8] allowed this study to systematically look into carefully selected outcome areas to assess project outcomes.

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[6] Wilson-Grau, R. (2015) Outcome Harvesting. Better Evaluation.

[7] Earl, S., Carden, F., Smutylo, T., (2002): Outcome Mapping: Building Learning and Reflection into Development Programs.

[8] Patton, M. Q. (2008). Utilization-focused evaluation (4. ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Meanwhile, the impact approach (Gertler et al., 2016)[9] offers a useful guide to answering the cause-and-effect questions. These approaches shaped the evaluation in the following ways:

Complexity and system thinking: The evaluation acknowledged that multiple actors and factors contribute to the interrelated causal chains of results, leading to the status transformation of stateless persons. Hence, the task was to establish the plausible linkages to the project intervention but only as one of the many components of the factors influencing the emergence of result in the project's complex system.

Focus on outcomes and impact: The long-term nature of development processes is often challenging to establish due to complex contributing actors and factors. Nevertheless, while emphasising identifying the plausible links between intervention and results, the evaluation also assessed the systematic impacts of the project. Here, outcomes were linked to broader impacts.

Individual actor-centred social changes: The evaluation describes results in terms of status or behavioural changes in people, groups and organisations that were influenced directly or indirectly by the SRCSP. It justifies the qualitative results in this mixed-methods evaluation.

Participatory and utilisation focus: The evaluation encouraged participation at various levels by engaging with project staff, partner schools, government officials, and stateless persons.

The evaluation approaches were to gather a broad spectrum of results and at the same time, capture contextual and organisation information.

3.2   Statelessness Approach

The first approach to Statelessness in international and national policies is a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) – identifying the duty bearers[10] and rights holders[11].

In line with this, the evaluation focused extensively on the normative aspects of statelessness by paying attention to:

- The United Nations 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
- The 1989 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- The Thai Civil Registration Act and the Thai Nationality Act and Regulations.

3.3   Methodology

3.3.1   Evaluation questions

The evaluation goal in the ToR specified that FIFE assesses the processes implemented in respect to appropriateness and effectiveness of the SRCSP between January and December 2019. The following questions were answered to guide the evaluation:

a) To what extent does the project address the identified needs?
b) How well does the project align with Thai local administration structures?
c) Will a continuation of the project be appropriate?
d) To what extent are objectives achieved?
e) What percentage of the target population are receiving a status?
f) Do persons receiving the status have access to public services?
g) What are the significant factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

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[9] Gertler et al., (2016)   P.J. Gertler, S. Martinez, P. Premand, L.B. Rawlings, C.M.J. Vermeersch Impact Evaluation in Practice (second ed.), Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, Washington, DC (2016)

[10] States and authorities at different levels with the mandate and responsibility to respect protect and fulfil rights

[11] All individuals (and some groups whose rights can only be enjoyed collectively), who need to be able to claim their rights

3.3.2 Scope and Sample

During the inception phase, the evaluators reviewed all project documents, which led to the identification of evaluative indicators. The desk-based document review started on 15th January 2020, whereas the evaluation fieldwork was conducted between 10th and 14th February 2020. Based on the submitted reports and established communications with ADRA Switzerland, FIFE submitted an evaluation proposal to ADRA Switzerland, which was also shared with ADRA Thailand. The parties discussed the proposal and agreed on the proposed evaluation timelines.

The following sampling procedures were employed in selecting the respondents.

Simple random sampling: this sampling approach was suitable because it offered each the same probability of being selected. The evaluation team used this sampling approach in choosing the respondents for the survey questionnaire and students for the focus group discussions.

Convenience sampling: This non-probability sampling method was used to select from the broad population. Thus, only the community/village members and students who were available in the communities/villages and the schools, respectively, at the time of the focus group discussions were included in the sample.

Purposive Sampling: Project staff provided specific information relating to their areas of work within the project. The evaluators purposively sampled school heads, district administration officers, ADRA Thailand/project staff and stateless students.

Photo 2: Focus group discussion with community members in Mae Fah Luang district.

Photo 1: Focus group discussion with stateless students

3.3.3 Data collection

The evaluation used mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) for data collection, allowing for triangulation in the analysis and interpretation of the results. Following the review of project documents, evaluators developed **survey questionnaires** to gather responses from project target groups comprising persons with(out) Thai National ID.

3.3.4 Evaluation process

The Program Director of ADRA Thailand briefed the evaluation team about the project in a meeting at Chiang Mai. The team, after the meeting, travelled to the project implementation site in Mae Chan where the project coordinator and manager, in an introductory meeting, briefed the evaluators on logistical issues. The evaluation team employed the assistance of 11 enumerators and 1 professional Thai-English translator.

Photo 3: Training session with enumerators

At the end of the field visit, the evaluation team held two separate validation meetings. The first validation meeting was in Mae Chan with the project manager and community mobilisers. This followed by a second meeting with the ADRA Thailand country director, programs manager and the finance director in Chiang Mai. The purpose of these meetings was to share preliminary results from the evaluation with project staff and to validate the primary data. The evaluators also shared the validation presentation slides with ADRA Switzerland.

3.3.5 Data Analysis

The quantitative data sets were analysed with SPSS while the qualitative data was analysed using MAXQDA. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the quantitative analysis, and narratives and content analyses approach were employed for the qualitative analysis, respectively.

Info Box 2: The evaluation data

Field Visit to 3 Districts:
Mae Chan, Mae Sai & Mae Fah Luang

277 Informants:
153 Female / 124 Male
Program Director: **1**
Project Director: **1**
Project Accountants: **2**
Partners School Heads: **2**
District (government) Officials: **5**
Legal Advisor: **1**
Project volunteers: **2**
Community Mobilizers in 1 FGD: **7**
School Children in 3 x FGD: **19**
Community members in 4 x FGD: **39**
Target group **198** (53% Female / 47% Male)

Target Group Informant per District:
Mae Chan: **48** (24 Female / 24 Male)
Mae Sai: **68** (37 Female / 31 Male)
Mae Fah Luang: **82** (43 Female / 39 Male)

32 Project Documents
Proposal + annexes: **9**
Performance/financial reports: **6**
Agreements and Contracts: **8**
Budgets: **9**

2 Groups of survey respondents
Persons who have acquired Thai National ID: **56**
Persons without Thai National ID: **142**

6 Data Collection Tools
Semi-structured Interviews
Key Informant Interviews
Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
Survey Questionnaires
Documents Review
Observation

3.4 Limitations

Few factors, including the following, hampered the evaluation process:

a) Evaluability constraints: The evaluation team reviewed all the project documents, drafted a detailed evaluation timeline and sampling guideline in Germany and shared them with project management before travelling to Thailand. However, upon arriving at the project site, the evaluators realised there was a misunderstanding about fieldwork logistics. After initial resistance

by the project coordinator, the evaluators with the support of the project manager addressed all concerns making the fieldwork a success.

b) Methodology and Timing: There was an overarching constraint on time during the data collection phase. The 29 schools and 45 communities are spread over three districts and to be able to cover targeted sample size, it was not logistically possible to draft detailed result narratives during the field visit as stipulated by the outcome-based approach. The evaluation team, nonetheless, managed to draft detailed narratives after the field visits.

c) Case Studies: The evaluation did not cover comprehensive case studies. Knowing that the project is coming out with a documentary which would feature some case studies, the evaluation team decided not to duplicate. However, the evaluators confirmed some of the cases already captured in the documentary while following up on other case studies.

d) Stakeholders: Efforts to reach community leaders for interviews were not successful due to their unavailability. It, however, did not affect the overall data that the evaluation team gathered.

4 EVALUATION FINDINGS

4.1 Appropriateness of the SRCSP

4.1.1 Addressing Identified Needs

The SRCSP clearly defines and outlines its target groups and activities. The result showed a strong alignment of the project to the fundamental needs of stateless persons - the acquisition or confirmation of nationality or permanent resident status.

In total, 183 people answered the question about what it means to be stateless (see chart 1). The result confirmed other studies[12] that found that stateless persons are challenged by lack of access to education, healthcare, employment, welfare benefits, mobility and other opportunities. The identified impact of these challenges includes a sense of hopelessness, feeling invisible, feeling inferior, and feeling trapped, living with constant fear, stress and depression. The acquisition or confirmation of nationality, therefore, is a basic and a pressing need.

Chart 1: Life as a stateless person

Constant state of fear (police)	10
Sense of hopelessness	16
Invisible, ashamed and empty	16
No mobility and anxiety to travel	18
Trapped with no future	19
Stress and depression	30
Lack of opportunities	34
Unequal, inferior and injustice	40
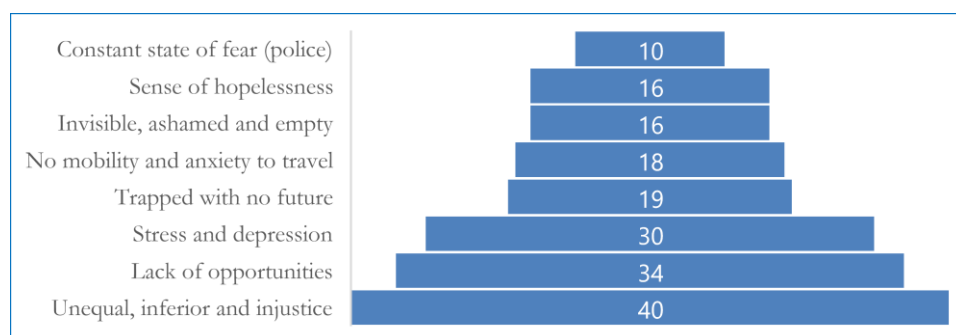
Out of the 198 respondents in the evaluation survey, 142 were yet to acquire Thai nationality. They were, however, in the process of applying for it. The remaining 56 respondents had all acquired Thai

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[12] See for example UNHCR (2014) Ending Statelessness: A Special Report" || and Goris, Harrington & Köhn (2009); 'Statelessness: what it is and why it matters'; Forced Migration Review; Issue 32

nationality with 54 of these doing so through the support of ADRA. They shared their experiences of having a Thai nationality (see chart 2) which were a clear indication that the SRCSP meets the needs of the target groups.

Chart 2: Life after acquiring Thai nationality

- I now have new ideas, easeir to find work and I am getting higher income
- I am able to travel and work in other places
- Better family environment. No longer starving because I can eat normally
- I can apply for schorlarship to study
- I can vote during elections and say Thailand is my country. I am not stateless anymore
- I now have full potential that without the ID I could never have.
- Not afraid of police, no longer stressed, I feel free, healthy and alble to sleep

On the practical application of requirements for Nationality, some cases required DNA testing. The cost of DNA testing is, however, too high for many stateless persons. Thus, the project's support in assisting individuals with cases requiring DNA testing was a step in the right direction towards meeting all identified needs of stateless persons in the targeted districts.

4.1.2   Continuation of the Project

ADRA, through the SRCSP, has successfully established important working relations and networks within the three targeted districts. These corporations with schools, district administration offices, communities and community leaders, and other organisations are critical for the continuation of the SRCSP and other potential integrated projects. Our findings confirm that stateless persons who had sought support from the project perceive ADRA as a trustworthy institution. For instance, we asked respondents whether they received any kind of support from ADRA while applying for Thai Nationality. Out of the 115 respondents who said yes (from a total of 198 respondents), 71, representing 61.7% mentioned that they trust ADRA.

Chart 3: Perception of SRCSP

- Because I trust ADRA
- ADRA pays for you
- ADRA provides the right information
- No fees charged (Free service)
- Friendly and hardworking staff
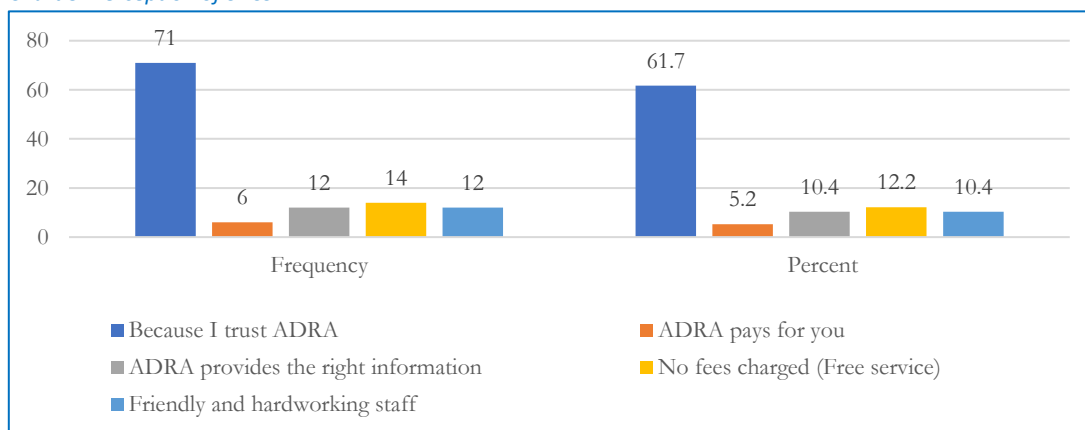
Aside from the lack of cooperation from some village leaders[13], the general attitude towards ADRA and the SRCSP is positive among those who are familiar with ADRA's work.

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[13] Some village leaders offer their services for fees and are thus reluctant to support applicants who cannt afford the fees. Other village leaders are unwilling to support some stateless persons from their village as a result of inter-personal conflicts.

4.2   Coherence

Stateless persons in Thailand exist as a result of the following factors.

❖ Persons born before birth certificates were implemented and were not surveyed during the National Registration Surveys that took place between 1909-1956

❖ Absence of birth certificates resulting from lack of documentation on birth records and registration from Thailand or a country of birth outside Thailand

❖ Removal of names from the Thai national list as the penalty for acquiring nationality illegally.

Thai citizenship laws do not explicitly define Statelessness. However, these people are termed "without Thai citizenship" or "Unregistered persons" to refer to

❖ Persons who illegally entered Thailand[14] from neighbouring countries (for instance Chinese Nationalists (Kuomintang Political Party), Vietnamese Nationalists, Thai Lue persons (from Yunnan Province, China), or Burmese ethnic groups) who mainly fled from wars and conflicts in their countries.

❖ Children born to parents who do not possess Thai citizenship.

❖ Persons born in Thailand but do not have their birth registered as a result of neglect of parents or corruption but can prove nationality through a blood test or local administrative documents.

❖ The hill tribes or ethnic minorities who have been surveyed but have not had their names officially registered[15] in the state registration.

❖ Persons born in Thailand who had their nationality revoked under the revolutionary council Declaration 337[16].

In the 2019 implementing year, the SRCS project identified four priority target groups.

❖ Persons eligible for Thai nationality by birth under the

- Civil Registration Act B.E. 2534
- Section 7 bis paragraph 2 of the Nationality Act B.E. 2508 Amendment No. 4 B.E 2551.
- Section 223 of the Nationality Act (No.4) B.E.2551.
- Regulation 2543 (2000).

❖ Persons eligible for permanent residency under Section 17 of the Immigration Act B.E 2522 (1979).

❖ Persons eligible for legal status under Section 38 paragraph 2 of the Civil Registration Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

❖ Persons under the category of re-registration in Article 109—114 in the Registration of Central Regis Bureau B.E. 25355.

In defining the legal frameworks for dealing with the different cases, the SRCSP concentrated their efforts and activities on aligning with national and local administration structures. The complexities in the statutory enactments on statelessness create challenges to district administration officials who admitted the difficulties in interpreting the statutes when they were interview.

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[14] Under the regulations of the Immigration Act of 1983 A.D.

[15] This group was supposed to have been registered according to the Cabinet Decrees of 2000 and 2001.

[16] Afterwards, citizenship status was awarded according to Nationality Act of 1965, and was extended under the 2nd Nationality Act of 1992, the Cabinet Decrees of June 12 and 21, 1984, and under the most current legislation (the 4th Nationality Act of 2008, Section 23) all children and family members are entitled to receive citizenship

This notwithstanding, the project's was able to learn from past cases, managing to define the right paths for addressing these cases. Relying on previous therefore facilitated community mobilisers' understanding of the different cases. This is by no means an indication that project staff have understood the full complexity of the Thai nationality laws. However, it was apparent that the project is in tune with the Thai statutory framework and the administrative structures of the district administrations.

> Aligning the project with the Thai nationality laws made it possible for project managers to seek broader clarifications into the specified areas of the legal framework for targeted cases.

Furthermore, the project supports some district administration (Mae Chan and Mae Sai) by assigning volunteers to assist the district offices with the processing of applications.

> *"ADRA provides both law and workforce knowledge training. Our office is better than in other places because of ADRA support. We lack the human resources for stateless registration, but ADRA helps to fill the gap, and we are grateful"* (District official, Mae Sai District, 14//02/2020)

The coordination between the project and the Mae Fah Luang district is still not the best compared to the other two districts. There were cases of corruption charges against the Mae Fah Luang district, making the district more sensitive to administrative processes. As a result, district officials are suspicious of being under scrutiny by external organisations and thus reluctant to forge closer collaborations. Even so, project staff were able to assist with status acquisitions for stateless persons in the district. Overall, the project's intervention fits very well into the overall Thai government's efforts to deal with the issue of statelessness in the country through the district offices.

4.3   Effectiveness of the SRCSP

4.3.1   Achieved Objectives

The goal of the SRCS project is to reduce the statelessness in the Chiang Rai province of Thailand by offering stateless persons access to nationality, birth registration, legal status and permanent residence, while increasing sustainability through capacity building and changes in policy procedures. The following goal performance indicators were developed; a) individual nationality acquisition assistance b) capacity support and c) advocacy for policy change.

4.3.1.1   *Individual Nationality Acquisition Assistance*

The project categorises different cases depending on the stages in the application processes. These categories are:

- ❖ **Consulted cases:** these are the total number of consultations that were recorded by the project staff within the implementing year
- ❖ **New Application**: this constitutes the number of applications that were initiated from the total number of consultations.
- ❖ **Applications ready for submission**: these are the application the project staff consider to meet all the criteria and required documents and deem ready to be sent out of the new applications.
- ❖ **Submitted applications:** these are the actual applications that were submitted to the district offices.

Undetermined cases and persons needing birth certificates constituting the targeted number of cases and the actual cases that the project was able to achieve are depicted in chart 4. The chart also shows the difference in the targeted and achieved cases (change) and their percentages.

	Undetermined nationality assisted	New Applications	Persons consulted	Submitted Applications	Ready for submission
■ Targeted	8500	1500	1500	3000	7000
■ Actual	9656	1725	1751	3091	7270
■ Change	1156	225	251	91	270
■ Change in %	114	115	117	103	104
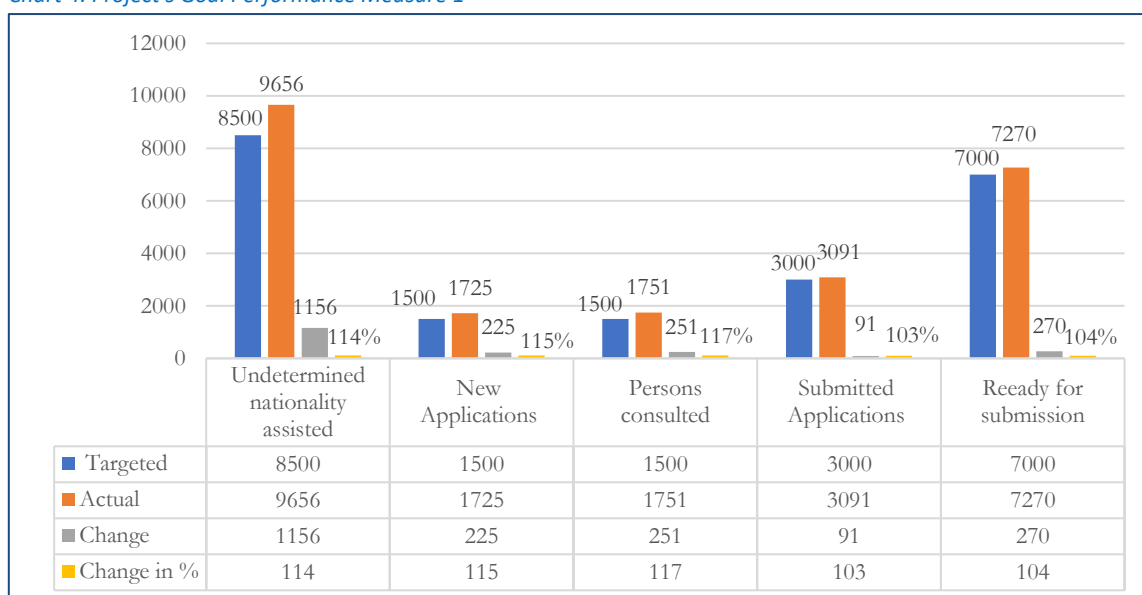
Per these results, the project achieved its planned output of 'providing assistance for acquisition or confirmation of nationality'. Overall, the project over-achieved (above 100%) all its targeted number of cases. Given the context and the area of the project implementation, these results are very positive.

Furthermore, the fact that the project outlined birth registration as a significant criterion for acquiring/confirming nationality and thus assisting 1189 cases is commendable. The interpretation for this achievement is that project management indeed learns from past activities and experiences.

Despite the provision for permanent resident cases, the project did not record any such case. This either means none of the cases fit for this particular provision or applications of such types is still in process. The second interpretation is the most plausible since the project recorded a total of 4130 permanent resident priority group under Sect. 17 (permanent residence) Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1979). Out of this number of cases, 68 were labelled "closed" in the project database. Yet, this number did not appear in the reported cases in the database. Project staff, however, established that approximately 3000 permanent residency applications that were listed as backlogged were submitted 2-3 years ago. As a result, the required medical certificates which must be valid for one year have expired. A review by the provincial office initiated by the legal status network in a meeting with the Chiang Rai Governor has made it possible to inform applicants about this delay and cases are yet to be reopened.

4.3.1.2 Capacity Development Supports

The project met its target number of events, area of coverage and students to reach. In all, a total of 40 events and training were held with the project reaching 150 students. It also achieved its goals of covering 12 case studies and project staff participated in 39 meetings. Yet, an analysis of the overall results, shows that the output on capacity development support lacked clarity in terms of conceptualisation and its targets. This raises several questions on issues such as how many of the 39 meetings were for the purposes sensitisation and how many were for capacity building of the staff or other stakeholders.

Chart 5: Seeking assistance from ADRA

The findings also showed that knowledge about the project and ADRA in generally low in the districts. The evaluation results showed that out of the 142 stateless persons without Thai IDs, 71 persons (38 females & 33 males) had support through the
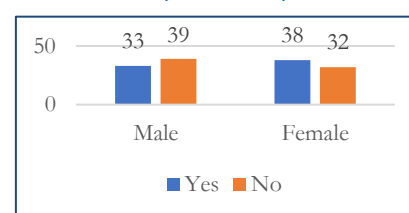
project while the remaining 71 had not heard about ADRA or the SRCSP. The evaluators related this finding to the lack of visibility of the project/ADRA.

Also, there is low sensitisation within the targeted communities and the districts about the project. Despite sensitisations in schools, a systematic capacity building for teachers and education administrators is still missing. A response from one headteacher of a partner school described the situation thus:

> *"We need some sort of standardised curriculum about statelessness and human rights to integrate into our school so that we can have our teachers sensitised and trained to offer information to all students (both Thai students and stateless students)" (School principal in Mae Sai, 11/02/2020)*

The above notwithstanding, the cooperation between the partner schools and project staff is very cordial. The presence of ADRA staff in some of the schools offered the project visibility and a safe space to stateless persons who come to seek support. The project staff are also considered part of the school.

> *"I see ADRA in 4 ways; the project is for students, and I personally like that; the objectives of the project is very clear for us; their (project) activities include surveys, and that helps a lot; and finally ADRA staff are part of the school" (School principal in Mae Chan, 11/02/2020)*

4.3.1.3 *Advocacy for policy change:*

The UNHCR – ADRA partnership is a source of contention for some organisations working on similar projects in the district. The fact that the project offers services for free is not in the interest of local actors who render similar services to stateless people at for a fee.

> *"We had challenges within the network such as envies of other organisations, corrupt government officials and non-cooperation from village heads" (Project manager, Mae Chan, 10/02/2020)*

The goal to strengthen the network of NGOs in the province can be challenging, primarily because policy advocacy largely depends on coordination of networks. Furthermore, the corrupt practices of some district administration staff and village leaders hindered the objective of mobilising efforts for policy change. Nevertheless, the paramount contribution to the project in terms of staff support to district offices is commendable as it drives the advocacy agenda to the doorsteps of district administrators.

A successful indicator was when the Ministry of Justice supported 96 DNA cases of the project through the Chiang Rai Legal Status Network. Also, advocacy efforts yielded a positive result when two out of the six case studies that the project shared with the Bureau of Registration Administration (BORA) were published as informational handouts. The project's advocacy efforts further informed the creation of BORA's standard procedures on procedures for handling suspended cases for all district registration offices.

4.3.2 From Statelessness to Thai Nationality

Within the review period, the project was able to support 1119 persons to acquire Thai nationality (see chart 6). Compared to the statistical figures from 2018, the SRCSP was able to reduce the total number of 63776 stateless persons by 1.8% (see table 1). Accurate statistics on statelessness is, however, challenging to compile. It was even difficult to ascertain the accurateness of SRCSP data on persons who received nationality status through the project. What this implies is that the figures reported in the project database may be lower than the actual number of persons who acquired nationality with

the support of the project. Nevertheless, the close to two per cent drop in the targeted districts' population of stateless persons in 2019 is noteworthy.

Chart 6: Approved nationality
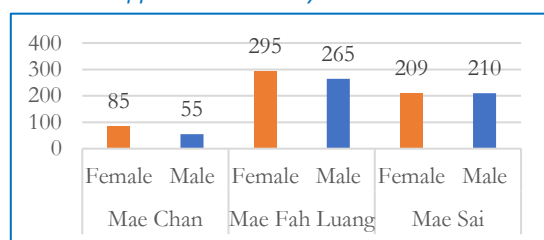
Table 1: Reduced statelessness in targeted districts

	2018	2019	Change
Estimated Stateless persons in the 3 Targeted districts	63776		
Number of persons acquired nationality through SRCSP		1119	↓1.8%

4.3.3 Access to Public Services

The evaluation process further assessed the responses of persons who have acquired Thai nationality through the support of the SRCSP. The overall analysis showed a complete 'U' turn for persons who acquired Thai Nationality. Narratives of access to social services confirmed that the hierarchical Thai social structure responds very well to persons with Thai national IDS. Some state agencies and service providers often request for national identification cards public services.

> *"I never dreamt about having Thai nationality, but now I have a fully paid work and I am very happy. Before, no one would employ me because they were afraid that I was illegal. I couldn't support my family but now, I can support my family as a woman" (Na-Yo, 29 years, Huay Kra village, Mae Fah Luang 13/02/2020)*

The challenge remains for persons who acquire nationality to understand the rights and responsibilities that come with their new status. For many, the identification cards are for travelling, and to provide them access to scholarships and jobs. Yet, without the qualifications for jobs, many people will still not be able to access public employments. Furthermore, many stateless children drop out of school, making it difficult for them to access educational opportunities like scholarships. Even though the evaluation found that access to public services is not a problem for people with the nationality cards, challenges such as inability to speak Thai, lack of employable skills, drug addiction and other social problems can limit access to public services.

4.3.4 Major Factors Facilitating Achievement of Objectives

Project design: The design framework for the SRCSP shows signs of well captured logical and implementation processes. Overall, clear objectives and relevant legal frameworks that the project articulated was an essential factor for achieving objectives. Another success determining factor is the level of flexibility within the project design which allows mid-year reviews and amendments. The amendment to increase DNA and transportation budgets was critical for achieving project objectives.

Also, the support the districts provided ADRA by the provision of staff for the Mae Chan and Mae Sai district offices is an excellent contribution to the processing of applications.

Self-motivated Project Staff: The project staff (community mobilisers) show a high level of motivation. Data from focus group discussions and individual interviews indicate that staff motivation originates from three sources. The first source is from the sense of achievement, and inward happiness that the staff get from seeing stateless persons receive nationality. This also translates into psychological fulfilment, which is vital for the project staff, especially because some cases have deep emotional connotations.

The second source of self-motivation for some of the staff lies in their experience as stateless persons. Project staff who were previously stateless showed deeper understanding and a close connection to the project intervention.

The third source of motivation is the level of confidence developed from the staff knowledge of the legal processes. The processes and the legal knowledge of community mobilisers and legal advisers in particular boosted confidence. We found no instance where staff had to send away stateless

Photo 4: Evaluation team with Community mobilisers

persons because of the lack of legal basis for support. The level of legal knowledge about the application process is very much dependent on individual staff. However, working together as groups makes it easy to discuss and share experiences and understanding about cases. Added to this is the support from legal advisors who serve as local interpreters of the laws. The demonstration of expertise and preparedness to resist any limitation explains the conclusion of many of the beneficiary respondents that

> *"ADRA staff are knowledgeable, provide the right information and show genuine willingness to help"*
> *(Coded comments from survey respondents)*

The trustworthiness of ADRA: The trust of project beneficiaries is crucial to social intervention projects. Within the targeted community, the evaluation result shows a high sense of trust for ADRA among stakeholders of the SRCSP. Apart from the targeted groups of stateless persons in the districts, the perception among district administrative staff and the staff of partner schools towards ADRA was very positive.

ADRA and its partners' provision of transportation and other cost-free services increase the positive perception towards ADRA. For example, almost 30% of the survey respondents had previously applied for Thai nationality without support from the project. Such persons mentioned high transportation cost in addition to the complexity of the process. Experiencing the free services by the SRCSP, therefore, increases their trust in not only the process but also in the entire application process.

4.3.5   Major Factors Influencing the Non-Achievement of Objectives

The evaluation categorised factors that contribute to the non-achievement of project objectives into two; factors beyond and those within the control of ADRA.

Factors Beyond the Control of ADRA

Legal constraints: According to a district official, the Thai nationality legal system is a complex one. Something that ADRA and the project have no control over.

> *"The problem is not with ADRA; it is with the whole legal process. The Thai law has various steps, and the bureaucratic legal processes in Bangkok delay many things sometimes" (District official, Mae Chan, 14/02/2020).*

For instance, the legal advisor for the project may be able to interpret some legal aspects of the process. Still, this interpretation can be overturned by the different interpretations from government agencies and bodies, making it complex to find common interpretations of the nationality law.

Lack of valid statistical data: Up-to-date, report on data on persons who acquired legal status is a challenge for the project. The various district administrations are solely responsible for issuing statistical information. Accordingly, although the project has been successful in creating a warm working relationship with two of the district offices, it has not been successful at enhancing information sharing between the government offices and the project. The project relies on photos from ceremonies to award nationality as a way to collating data on successful applications. However, this approach is inadequate in capturing all data.

Photo 5: Registration office desk at Mae Sai district office.

Bureaucratic processes in district offices: The Thai government has an annual staff rotation policy for its high-level district administration staff. The goal is to reduce corruption which may emanate from an extended stay in a particular district. This policy, however, poses a significant challenge to the project. It creates a renegotiation and formulation of relationship with the districts anytime a change is made. This sometimes results in uncertainties about the progress of processes, especially when there is a delay in the assumption of duty by the new official.

Understaffed district offices: Districts are not able to process a large number of applications due to the lack of staff. Despite the assistance ADRA provides by offering staff to support some of the district offices, the staff strength of these districts is woefully low. A district official mentioned that

"We have volunteer staff from ADRA, but it is still not enough to deal with the number of cases we have" (District official, Mae Sai, 14/02/2020)

Uncooperative village heads and domestic constraints: The uncooperative nature of some heads of villages impedes the processing of applications. The free services offered by the SRCSP comes as a threat to some leaders in the villages. Some of these leaders sign applications as witnesses for applicants for a fee. In response to the loss in their business, these leaders do not cooperate with SRCSP. They may either refuse to sign the applications sent to them by SRCSP or delay signing the document.

A. Factors within ADRA 's control

Low sensitisation: the level of sensitisation within the target communities is inadequate. One would expect that the issue of statelessness and related rights-based information events and campaigns would play an essential role in the project. However, our findings show that even in communities that recorded a high number of applications (Mae Sai and Mae Chan), many people are still not aware of the project. Although the mouth to mouth sharing of information about the project is helpful, sensitisation campaigns must go beyond the targeted persons and include

Photo 6: Visibility at project office in Mae Chan

other community members, groups and organisations to understand the issue of statelessness which is missing in the project.

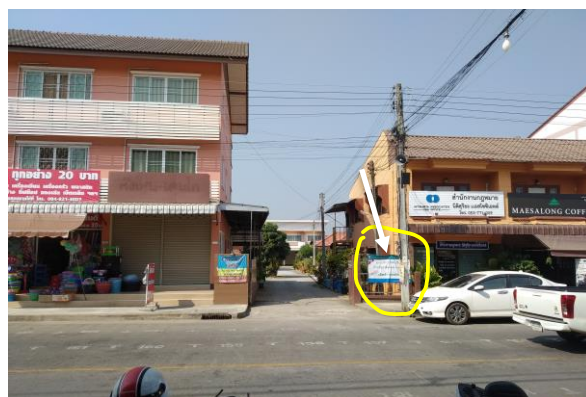Closely connected to this challenge is the abysmal visibility of ADRA and its partners in the target district. The evaluation team on our first visit to the project office in Mae Chan missed the turn to the

project office due to poor visibility of the signage meant to make the office easy to locate. The textual space of the signage was too small to draw attention to the information it offers. The staff were also difficult to identify due to the lack of branded project T-shirts and souvenirs.

Overemphasis on statistics and numbers: The evaluation results also revealed a general sense of unappreciation by some members of the project's staff. The projects' high emphasis on achieving targets in terms of the number of cases puts pressure on its staff.

> *"There is a constant pressure to achieve successful cases which is very stressful. Any other efforts apart from producing numbers are not seen or appreciated by the executives" (project staff, 14/02/2020)*

Such emphasis renders the project too mechanistic for project staff who tend to feel unappreciated or as being there with the only goal to crunch numbers. While it is understandable to pursue the goal of attaining positive results through records of high figures of successful implementation, doing so without a corresponding recognition of efforts that goes into achieving these results is also problematic for the psychological wellbeing of project staff.

Low staff retention: The SRCSP requires knowledgeable staff, well-trained, having gained lots of experience in dealing with stateless people and the legal issues on statelessness. The result of ADRA's inability to retain project staff means the project loses trained staff and institutional memory to other organisations. Aside from the financial costs, regular staff replacement for such a project reduces staff motivation and tend to drive staff away, even those who may want to stay longer. Although some staff members also leave the project to pursue further education, the project must pay attention to the overall staff turnover rate.

Furthermore, ADRA needs to update project staff on internal human relations policies regularly. Our findings show that the decision by the HR department to put some staff on probation even though they have worked on the project for about 3 years, is causing confusion and work dissatisfaction among some project staff. The HR department blames the annual implementation design of the project. Nevertheless, the head office must consider this an urgent call to update project staff on potentially new HR policies and implementations.

4.3.6 Project Management and Efficacy

The project operated 13 service centres across the three districts, 5 each in Mae Chan and Mae Sai and 3 in Mae Fah Luang. In 2019, the project restructured its management, programs director, project coordinator and project manager and the general workflow with a direct staff capacity of 33. The project also has one senior legal advisor who is a lawyer by profession and three legal advisors (paralegals) who provide legal assistance to the service centres. Evaluating the management processes of the project, the evaluation team found the following:

Restructuring and timing: Within the 2019 implantation year, the project employed four new high-level staff and hired one community mobiliser to augment the project coordinator and create a more productive workflow to meet the project objectives for 2019. A programs director, finance director, project manager and senior legal advisor were therefore required. Except for the senior legal advisor who started his work from 1st January 2019, none of these new positions was filled in the first quarter of the year. Meaning, these senior staff did not take part in the project design. We found that filling these top positions in the same implementation year of the project led to some officers feeling less responsible for the project design and having a sense of underperformance.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): The SRCSP lack systematic monitoring and evaluation standards. Although the project benefited from periodic monitoring visits from UNHCR and executives from the ADRA head office, the evaluation did not find substantially developed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and indicators. The evaluation team attributes this to the lack of an

M&E unit/office within the ADRA Thailand country office. The non-existence of a monitoring and evaluation unit for the country office means project executives tend to monitor projects in addition to their roles. Even so, without organisational and project-specific standards and frameworks for monitoring and evaluating projects, these efforts would not yield expected results. The lack of monitoring and evaluation standards in ADRA's activity cycle has also contributed to a low understanding and awareness of some staff on the need for monitoring and evaluations. These staff members, therefore, see evaluations and monitoring as threats and inconvenience.

Long-chain of command: there is a lack of clarity and clear leadership within the top senior positions of the project. As a result, a disjoint in appreciating the office of the project coordinator and how it aligns with the role of project manager and program director has been created. Indeed, there are specific roles played by these three: the program director who oversees all the different programs and projects, a project coordinator oversees the coordination of all projects in the Chiang Rai province and a project manager who allocates realistic workloads to staff and offers guidance on efficiency. Yet, the reality on the ground was the lack of clear leadership, supped powers and long chains of command, causing unnecessary delays in decision making and sense of favouritism among field officers. For example, it was difficult to access the extend of the project manager's role and authority in the project design and implementation with the project coordinator controlling major field activities and decisions.

Professionalism and distance: The level of professionalism among project staff was very positive. The assessment took into consideration approaches to management styles and day-to-day issues, understating of roles, definitions of key terminologies and reaction to different scenarios and other professional etiquettes/measurements.

We found that the high level of professionalism among the project staff could be attributed to practical training and satisfactory levels of internal communication which puts the project on a positive footing. For instance, we found the coordination and organising of community mobilisers to be effective in information flow.

The evaluation result also pointed to a hierarchical distance between project executives and field staff, community mobilisers and legal advisors. Thailand is very hierarchical in its social structures which define levels of respect and power for different social positions and age groups. Evidence from the evaluation confirmed that the project adopts a somewhat strict hierarchical management approach. Such an approach, however, results in quantitative output measurements but thwarts meaningful contributions and critiques, thereby leading to misinformation and unnecessary tensions, especially among lower-level staff.

4.3.7   Cost Efficiency

The SRCSP had a total budget of 14,332,953.88 Thai Baht (THB). The total expenditure, however, was 13,832,088.12 THB representing a 97% burn rate. Out of this amount, about 91% came from UNHCR (12,565,703.81 THB); ADRA Switzerland and ADRA Canada contributed the remaining 933,137.64 THB and 333,246.67 THB respectively.

The 3% variance between the budgeted amount and the actual expenses (500,865.76 THB) resulted from the project not exhausting and underspending on some of its budgeted activities. For example, the project did not expend the budgeted amount of 22,800 THB for Monitoring by ADRA Switzerland. Also, the project expended 58%[17] of the 677,000.00 THB funds from ADRA Switzerland

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[17] The lowest expended budget besides translation cost, which was only 10%, expended.

earmarked for the production of promotional materials/X-frames/souvenir/newsletter/event. In general, underutilisation of funds is not the concern but the inability to expend allocated funds for activities relating to project monitoring, and sensitisation/publicity/visibility confirms the shortfall of the project in these respects. Thus far, the 95,000 THB budget for country office travel for coordination and monitoring and evaluation was 130% over expended – the highest expended budget line. We found that the project incurred high travel cost on coordination, monitoring and evaluation without having no M&E standards and policies.

4.4   Outcomes

4.4.1   Intended Outcomes

Encouraging rate of applications and consultations: Overall, the SRCSP has a very encouraging number of consulted cases and applications. The more than 100% achievement of the targeted number of cases reflects how successful the project was regarding planned outcomes. Apart from the high number of consulted cases and applications, a significant number of persons acquired Thai nationality.

Improved quality of life for ID holders: Narratives from those who have acquired Thai nationality confirmed improved livelihood and quality of life.

Advocacy: Advocacy efforts have yielded positive results through corporation with government agencies and other organisations. The membership role of ADRA within the legal status network in Chiang Rai is key to the legal advocacy efforts of the project.

4.4.2   Unintended effect

In efforts to achieve intended impacts, the project was able to impact the targeted communities in sectors outside the goals of SRCSP.

Giving hope and security: The gratifying thoughts of freedom of stateless persons who attained a sense of security and inward peace, absence of stress and depression constitutes an essential unintended outcome of the project. Besides, the SRCSP has inspired a high level of hope, even among those whose applications are still under process.

"I am not afraid of the police as I used to." || "I have hope now and trust in ADRA to get Thai ID." (Source: FGD, Mae Fah Luang, 13/02/2020)

The value of these thoughts, feelings and states cannot be quantified, but they indeed evidence significant contribution of the project to the targeted communities.

Sense of empowerment and **increased self-worth:** Among the many respondents, women who acquired Thai nationality and could work mentioned supporting their family and taking on more instrumental roles in their respective families.

"I am employed, and I earn income to support my family as a woman." || "I am now confident to speak up as a citizen." (Source: FGD, Mae Fah Luang, 13/02/2020)

Through the project, persons who have acquired nationality feel empowered to speak up, participate openly in their communities and contribute to societal decisions. Other unintended impacts of the project, including a slow increase in school enrolment and a slow reduction in school dropouts by stateless children, were recorded and are equally praiseworthy achievements of the project.

4.5 Sustainability and Exit Strategy

Considering the substantial gains of the SRCSP in its timeline of operation, devising means to sustain the project, as well as exit strategies, are vital. The need for such a project in the communities exceeds offering legal aid to stateless people. Providing information on application processes, legal requirements, and bringing hope for a better future to stateless people are equally important.

The evaluation did not find concrete sustainability plans and exit strategies. However, the project management team is exploring a few options in these directions.

Capacity building: The project intends to explore capacity building training for community volunteers. The training aims at providing legal knowledge to these community volunteers and providing them access to relevant stakeholders. This intended strategy is worth pursuing. Yet, there is the need to combine this with community-wide sensitisation campaigns. Such campaigns should focus on giving general guidelines and information about application processes and the rights of stateless persons under international legal provisions. While community volunteers

Photo 7: One of the several police check on the main Mae Sai - Chiang Rai highway.

are useful for the sustainability of the project's goal, project managers must adhere to the do-no-harm approach.

Given that there are people in some communities who render similar services for a fee, the project management must incorporate strict supervision and monitoring of such sustainability strategy. The project must, thus, avoid situations where trained community volunteers can use their knowledge to exploit stateless people financially.

Existing capacity building activities leaves out schoolteachers. Based on the findings of this evaluative exercise, we advise that sustainability and exit strategies must include schoolteachers in the districts. Having teachers as trained volunteers in schools is vital for sustaining the project's vision in the schools.

Statelessness Legal Network in Chiang Rai Province: A continuous support for the legal network is essential. Enhancing the capacity of the legal network can be core to the objectives of the network in the province. One fundamental way to do this is for the SRCSP management to share experiences and information with members of the network, including other organisations which may continue to implement similar projects. More so, the project must envision producing policy, technical and capacity guidelines from the years of experience as part of sustainability efforts and exit strategies.

Integrated approach: another recommended strategy is the integration of other projects that focus on statelessness into the SRCSP. The evaluation team finds this strategy very practical and realistic. All through the evaluation process, questions relating to "after acquiring IDs, what next?" were common. The acquisition of legal status for stateless persons open doors of opportunities, but it also exposes them to different kinds of realities on a question like livelihoods, health and education. The Protection Against Trafficking in Hill Tribe Communities (PATH) project and the Stateless/Ethnic Minority Health and Integration Project (SHIP) are projects which have been piloted. However, management should explore educational support projects (scholarships) for stateless children and sustainable livelihood projects in areas of sustainable farming and agri-business to provide a holistic intervention approach. Also, the lack of education and livelihoods fuel human trafficking and health

issues in the area. ADRA already has a firm footing in the 3 districts, making additional interventions reasonable.

Schools and students: The evaluation team found the level of access that SRCSP has to some of the schools in the communities very impressive. Project management should thus explore these partnerships for other intervention strategies. First, the project should explore a program to incorporate a fundamental human right module into the schools' modules to capture statelessness and related challenges. Such a module should as well cover answers to challenges facing stateless people. This approach may be under the advocacy objective of the project and can have a lasting impact on students who would pass through the school system in the districts. Secondly, the project must find ways to facilitate the application processes of stateless students. When stateless children are in school, the registration system is relatively easier. Failure to process stateless students' applications while they are in school, complicates application process for these students. Apart from losing their student status, they also have to start the entire process again. For instance, we found several cases of students who were due to complete their school level in March but had no hopes of getting IDs before the time. Many of these students had applied for nationality status for over 2 years.

Sensitisation, communication and visibility: In sustaining the project, management should pursue a more aggressive sensitisation and communication campaign. Meanwhile, ADRA and its partners need to create awareness and visibility by effectively using signages, community radio and social media engagements.

5   CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation has reviewed, assessed, and documented the appropriateness, effectiveness, and impact of the SRCSP between 1st January and 31st December 2019. The project targets reducing statelessness by assisting stateless people to attain nationality status, birth registration, legal status and permanent residence while increasing sustainability through capacity building and changes in policy procedures. ADRA Thailand is implementing the SRCSP in three districts (Mae Fah Luang, Mae Chan and Mae Sai) in the Chiang Rai province of Thailand, under the UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness in 10 years (2014 – 2024).

Regardless of the setback the project faced in its timeline in 2019 due to the national elections. The project was generally successful. It was able to reach above 100% of targeted case number relating to the number of consulted cases (117%); new application prepared (115%); applications ready for submission (104%), and actual submissions (103%). Evaluating the project from this perspective indicated that the basic premises of the SRCSP is valid in practice and addresses the needs of the target groups. For many stateless persons, the ability to access social services, travel, study, vote in elections, have a sense of freedom and no longer live in fear of police arrest and stress from hopelessness are core needs which the project very well support through legal services for status acquisition. On this assessment, the project was able to record 1119 persons who acquired nationality status through the project.

Although ADRA is not visible in the communities they are situated, the project has satisfactorily created a positive perception about ADRA, and the services offered through the SRCSP. In fact, out of the 115 respondents in the evaluation survey who sought the support of ADRA for nationality applications, 61% mentioned that they trust ADRA. At the same time, the rest indicated the quality of service and information provided by the project as reasons for seeking support from ADRA. These responses epitomise the level of goodwill enjoyed by ADRA through the project.

Another positive stride of the project is how it has attracted a high level of cooperation with schools, legal networks in the Chiang Rai province and district administration officials in the targeted districts.

Leaning towards this cooperation is important for achieving the legal advocacy objective of the project for statelessness in Thailand. A resulting attribute is the project's alignment with the Thai legal framework and structures through legal interpretations under targeted provisions in the nationality act, including human resource support for district offices.

The evaluation found that these strides of the project hinged on the flexible and yet result-oriented project design, which makes room for mid-year reviews and amendment of the project. The ability of the project management to factor past experiences into the project and the motivation of project staff is thus commendable. Nevertheless, while the project receives field visits from partners, the project lacks proper monitoring and evaluation standards – a setback for the entire ADRA Thailand office. More so, the blurry and yet fragmented roles of top project managements contribute to a long chain of commands and sometimes confusion over authority.

The lack of clarity on sensitisation and capacity building efforts is yet another area found to be inconsistent in the project design. Still, a focus on splitting these efforts into separate activities and increasing the target for these activities ensures can ensure clarity of efforts. The SRCSP does not have a clear exit strategy even though considerable efforts are in place; including integrating other projects. The project still has time to propose tangible exit strategies, which may result in changes in the project budget. Indeed, the evaluation found that project budget lines were realistic for targeted activities. However, unique budgetary lines for public relations, communication and community sensitisation should be created separately from capacity-building efforts to provide more profound financial clarity.

6 LESSONS LEARNED

Project design: The SRCSP 2019 design was indeed robust in terms of articulating objectives and activities. The pre-emptive approach of the project to document case studies and using these to initiate nationwide standards and procedures is highly commendable. A step further could be the publication of policy briefs for the Thai legislature and politicians to inform national policies.

Generally, the management of the SRCSP has shown a high level of dynamism despite the challenges (the 2019 national elections, corruption cases in some district assemblies, and change in government officials) that arose. The flexibility to amend the project design, putting past experiences into project design and amendments, seeking closer collaborations with other organisations and building the capacity of project staff on issues of statelessness and interpretation of Thai nationality law is worth emulating.

Besides, the SRCSP showed very encouraging quarterly management reporting. Quarterly reports and other project documents were easily accessible and well maintained. This was not only helpful in tracking project progress but also reflects transparency and excellent project communication.

Although the project achieved its goals in the period under review, the project design shows few weak and ambiguous outputs and indicators. Specifically, activities under the capacity development output intertwined sensitisation and capacity building activities. Since these two activities are strategically and ideologically different, they needed different performance targets to be able to capture reliable performance measures. Moreover, the project lacks indicators capture non-measurable success components. The project can also improve its strict top-down management approach by incorporating stakeholder forums into the project design.

Staffing: The staff of SRCSP showed a high level of motivation and commitment to the project. The evaluation findings show that ADRA staff are knowledgeable about the status acquisition processes because of the training they receive. Also, the inclusion of previously stateless persons as project staff is worth emulating for similar projects as it adds to the intrinsic motivation of the staff. However, the

rate at which staff leave the project is a concern. Even though the evaluation could not ascertain the exact rate of turnover, interviews with project executives and some staff confirmed this as a challenge. Findings from the evaluation show that many of the staff members leave the project due to unappreciated efforts, mechanistic work processes, emotional stress relating to the cases, finding new opportunities and low salaries. It is unrealistic to assume that the project should not lose staff to the above reasons; however, unclear human resource information contributes to the fear of job loss among staff. Regular updates on human resource policies and directions are key to transparency over work conditions.

Project monitoring and evaluation: Apart from accessing the quality of programs and projects and ensuring quality for money, they help clarify ambiguous project outputs and targets.

Project partners and management staff regularly monitored the SRCSP. These visits were necessary and should be maintained as they provide valuable inputs to the project amendments. Nevertheless, project partners should welcome the idea of setting up a unit within ADRA Thailand to cater for M&E as it also builds the capacity of project staff on monitoring and evaluation.

Financial management: A core aspect of the SRCSP is community sensitisation. Yet this aspect of the project implantation has not been satisfactorily pursued. Funds for such activities including advertising ADRA was underutilised. While the project attributes this to the shortage of personnel to undertake these activities, such a situation must be avoided in future projects. The project must pursue sensitisation efforts through different media (electronic and paper) sources, public relations and visibility of the project and ADRA.

7   RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation, therefore, recommends the following

OUTLINE	RECOMMENDATION FOR THE RESPONSIBLE PARTNER			
	ADRA Thailand	UNHCR	ADRA CH	ADRA Canada
Relevance	1. Give attention to applications from stateless students who need to complete the process before they leave the school system			
Impact	2. Engage leaders in villages/communities more. As soon as possible, they should be involved in the project through regular updates of activities from the project (achievements and challenges). If possible, project staff should find ways to hold periodic meetings with village/community leaders to increase collaboration to create a sense of ownership.			
	3. Expand project stakeholders to include community volunteers and teachers			
Value for Money	4. Implement a standard monitoring and evaluation system into the project. ADRA Thailand must establish an M&E unit in the immediate future.			
	5. Pro-actively and at all times, funds allocated for special activities must be effectively used for such.			
	6. Appreciate and develop measures to capture qualitative results to avoid the over-emphasis on quantitative results. Project executive must also show interest in the wellbeing and efforts of the staff to increase job satisfaction			

Effectiveness	7. Focus efforts on providing district offices with volunteers/staff to assist in clearing backlogged cases	
	8. Differentiate activities on capacity building from sensitisation in future project designs	
	9. Improve project and organisational visibility (signage, souvenirs) as soon as possible	
	10. Incorporate mechanisms to update staff on HR policies regularly	
Sustainability / Exit strategies	11. Develop easy to read materials that explain statelessness and the status acquisition processes	
	12. Develop and publish a periodic policy, technical and learning guidelines based on years of experience from the project.	
	13. Adopt an integrated approach to the project by exploring new projects focusing on education (scholarships) and livelihood support (sustainable agriculture & Agribusiness) for stateless persons.	
	14. Attract and train community volunteers (especially those who have achieved nationality via the project) to assist communities with application processes.	
	15. Include schoolteachers as volunteers and stakeholders by training them on issues of statelessness legal framework and application processes to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to support stateless students.	
	16. Project partners should consider developing a module on statelessness and incorporating this into the curriculums of the schools in the target districts	

8   ANNEXES

8.1   Activity Schedule with the list of respondents

Date	Activity	Remarks		
10/02/2020	1. Introductory meeting with ADRA Thailand HQ staff and Program Director in Chiang Mai.	• Interview with Elvis Bwambale Walemba (Program Director) • Interview with Siyanee Chaiya (Human Resources) • Interview with Project accountant		
11/02/2020	2. Introductory meeting with ADRA Staff at Mae Chan Office.	• Evaluation plans and activities discussed and logistical arrangements made for the week.		
	3. Training of enumerators 4. Interview with Project Manager 5. Interview with Legal Advisor	**Project Manager:** • Chalin Subpamong **Legal Advisor:** • Phanuwat	**List of enumerators** 1. Ninda 2. View 3. Jib 4. Za-Oong Dao 5. Boom 6. Mind (Aicha) 7. Jan 8. Da 9. Haeng 10. Yen	
12/02/2020	6. Focus group discussion with community mobilizer 7. Focus group discussion with beneficiaries (Student) 8. Interview with school heads 9. Desk Review / Data Analysis	**FGD with community mobilizers** 1. Sai Phone Lao Aue 2. Sin Thai Saen Thong 3. Phi ra Phat 4. Pa Phat Sone 5. Si rin thip 6. Wattan U-thong 7. Phanuwat	**FGDs stateless student** 1. Four female students 2. Age between 14- 16 3. Grade 5 & 6 **School Heads interviewed**: • Sae Kong School • Pan San Kong School	
13/01/2019	10. Field visit (services point) 11. Focus group discussion with some of the beneficiaries in the villages visited 12. Desk review/Data analysis 13. Interview with project staff	**List of communities visited** 1. Ban Hin take 2. Mae Salong Nai 3. Pong Hai village 4. Huai Kar village 5. NaToe village 6. Pa Musur village 7. Huai Phueng Village	**Project cashier** • Kanthida Asong	
14/02/2020	14. Field visit and interviews with District Administration Officer 15. Desk review/ Data analysis/Entry 16. Validation and dissemination meeting with Project Staff (Community mobilizers and project Manager	**Dissemination workshop participants** 1. Chalin Subpamong 2. Sai Phone Lao Aue 3. Sin Thai Saen Thong 4. Phi ra Phat 5. Pa Phat Sone 6. Si rin thip 7. Wattan U-thong 8. Phanuwat	**Mae Chan District Office** - 2 Officials - 2 ADRA volunteers **Mae Sai District Office** 3 Officials	
16/02/2020	**Travel back to Chiang Mae from Mae Chan**			
17/02/2020	17. Meeting with ADRA Thailand Executives / Sharing of preliminary findings	**ADRA Thailand Country Director:** Stephen Robert Cooper **Associated director:** Alex Alok Lall **Program Director:** Elvis Bwambale Walemba		

8.2 Data collection instruments

8.1.1   Survey questionnaires

8.1.1.1   *Persons with nationality*

Date (วันที่): _____   *Code (รหัส):* _____

(a) Student (in school)? คุณยังเรียนอยู่หรือเปล่า {Yes} ใช่ ☐   {No} ไม่ ☐

(b) District (อำเภอ): _____

1.   Name *(first name only)* *ชื่อเล่น (นามสกุล ไม่ต้อง):* _____

2.   Male (ชาย) ☐   Female (หญิง) ☐

3.   Age (อายุ): **(a)** < 15   **(b)** 15 – 20
        (c) 21 – 25   **(d)** 26 – 30
        (e) 31 – 35   **(f)** 36 – 40
        (g) above 40 (มากกว่า 40)

4.   How long have you been living in this place? (คุณอาศัยอยู่ที่นี่นานเท่าไหร่แล้ว?)

(a) < 5

(b) 5 – 10

(c) Over 10 years (มากกว่า 10 ปี)

(d) All my life (ตลอดชีวิตของฉัน)

5.   Have you lived anywhere else before? (คุณเคยอาศัยอยู่ที่อื่นมาก่อนหรือไม่?)
        (a) Yes   เคย   *(b)* No ไม่เคย

6.   If yes (5), where? (5. หากข้อ (5) ตอบเคย เคยอาศัยที่ไหน?)
        _____

7.   If no (5) หากข้อ (5) ตอบไม่เคย, why? (ทำไมถึงไม่เคย?)
        _____

8.   How many people live in your household? (มีคนอาศัยอยู่ในบ้านของคุณกี่คน?)
        (a) 3 – 5   *(b)* 6 – 10   *(c)* more than 10 (มากกว่า 10)

9.   How many people in your household have completed the following levels of education?
        (ที่บ้านคุณ มีกี่คนที่สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับต่อไปนี้?)
        9.1. Primary school (โรงเรียนประถมศึกษา)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
        9.2. Junior High school (มัธยมต้น)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
        9.3. Senior High school (มัธยมปลาย)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
        9.4. Post-Secondary School (มหาวิทยาลัย)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)

10.   How many people in your household have Thai National IDs?
        (ที่บ้านของคุณ มีกี่คนที่มีบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนประเทศไทย?)
        (a) Only me (แค่ฉัน)   *(b)* 1 - 3   *(c)* 4 – 6   *(d)* All (ทั้งหมด)

11.   Were you registered or did you have documents as a stateless person?
        คุณได้ลงทะเบียน หรือ มีเอกสารในฐานะบุคคลไร้สัญชาติหรือไม่?
        Yes ใช่ ☐   No ไม่ ☐

12.   Before getting the Thai National ID, could you do the following?
        (ก่อนรับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนของไทยคุณสามารถทำสิ่งต่อไปนี้ได้หรือไม่?)
        a.   Travel around the country or to other countries?
            (เดินทางภายในประเทศหรือไปต่างประเทศ?)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        b.   Attend school? (เข้าโรงเรียน?)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        c.   Go to the hospital for health care?
            (ไปโรงพยาบาลเพื่อรับการดูแลสุขภาพหรือการรักษา)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        d.   Own property title?
            (มีกรรมสิทธิ์ในอสังหาริมทรัพย์หรือไม่ ?)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        e.   Get employment   (รับงาน รับจ้าง ทำงาน)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        f.   Access government support (welfare, cash transfer)
            เข้าถึงการสนับสนุนจากรัฐบาล (สวัสดิการ ความช่วยเหลือทางการเงิน)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐

13.   Before getting the Thai National ID, how was life for you?
        (ก่อนที่จะได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย, เป็นอย่างไรบ้างสำหรับคุณ?)

14.   Did you get support from ADRA in your application process?   Yes, ได้   No ไม่ได้
        (คุณได้รับความช่วยเหลือจากแอดร้าระหว่างการขอบัตรประจำตัวไหม)

14.1. If yes, What kind of support? (ถ้าได้ การสนับสนุนหรือช่วยเหลือแบบใด?) _____

15.   Did you ever apply for the Thai National ID card by yourself? (คุณเคยสมัครบัตรประชาชนไทยด้วยตัวเองหรือไม่?)
        Yes เคย ☐   No ไม่เคย ☐
        a.   If yes (13), what were the process and the result?

(ถ้าใช่ (13), กระบวนการและผลลัพธ์เป็นอย่างไร?)

      b.   If no (13), why? (ถ้าไม่ (13), ทำไม?)

     _____

16. How did you get in contact with ADRA? (คุณติดต่อกับ ADRA ได้อย่างไร?)

     (a) ADRA came to me (ADRA มาหาฉัน)   *(b)* I went to ADRA (ฉันไปที่ ADRA)

17. Have you attended any sensitization event organized by ADRA? (คุณเคยเข้าร่วมในแคมเปญข้อมูลที่ดำเนินการโดย ADRA หรือไม่?) Yes เคย ☐   No ไม่เคย ☐

18. What made you choose to apply for the Thai National ID through ADRA?
(อะไรทำให้คุณเลือกที่จะสมัครบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทยผ่าน ADRA?)

19. Did pay for the services of ADRA during the application?
(คุณเคยจ่ายเงินให้กับ ADRA สำหรับการดำเนินการหรือไม่)   Yes เคย ☐   No ไม่เคย ☐

20. If yes (19), what and how much? (ถ้าเคย (19) ค่าอะไรและเท่าไหร่?)

21. Did you do a DNA test as part of the application process?
(คุณทำการทดสอบดีเอ็นเอเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของกระบวนการสมัครหรือไม่?) Yes ใช่ ☐   No ไม่ ☐

22. What challenges did you face in the process of applying for the Thai National ID?
(คุณเผชิญความท้าทายอะไรบ้างในกระบวนการสมัครขอบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย?)

23. How long did it take to get your ID after the application?
(ใช้เวลานานเท่าไรจนกว่าจะได้รับบัตรหลังจากการสมัคร)

   (a) less than 1 month (น้อยกว่า 1 เดือน)

   (b) 1– 6months (1–6 เดือน)

   (c) more than 6 months (มากกว่า 6 เดือน)

   (d) …………years (ปี)

   (e) I don't know (ฉันไม่รู้))

24. How satisfied are you with the services of ADRA? (คุณพอใจกับบริการของ ADRA แค่ไหน?)

(a) Very satisfied   (พอใจมาก)

(b) Satisfied   (พอใจ)

(c) I don't know   (ฉันไม่รู้)

(d) not satisfied   (ไม่พอใจ)

(e) not satisfied at all (ไม่พอใจเลย)

25. Please give a reason for your answer above (24) โปรดให้เหตุผลสำหรับคำตอบของคุณด้านบน (24)

26. Do you know what you can do with your Thai National ID? (คุณรู้หรือไม่ว่าคุณสามารถทำอะไรได้บ้างหลังจากได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชน?)

Yes ใช่ ☐   No ไม่ ☐

27. If yes (26), what can you do with it? (ถ้าใช่ (26), คุณสามารถทำอะไรได้บ้าง)

28. Now that you have the Thai National ID, do you feel you belong?
หลังจากได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนแล้ว คุณรู้สึกเข้ากับคนอื่นได้มากขึ้นไหม

Yes ใช่ ☐   No ไม่ ☐

29. If yes (28), why? (ถ้าใช่ (28), ทำไม?)

  _____

30. If no (28), why not? (ถ้าไม่ (28), ทำไม ?)

  _____

31. What does belonging mean to you? (สำหรับคุณ การเข้ากับคนอื่น หมายความว่าอะไรบ้าง?)

32. How do you feel now after getting the Thai National ID?
(หลังจากได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย คุณรู้สึกอย่างไร?)

33. Do you see any improvement in your life after getting the ID card?
(ชีวิตของคุณดีขึ้นไหมหลังจากได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชน?)   Yes ใช่ ☐   No ไม่ ☐
ดีขึ้นอย่างไร How?)_____

34. After the Thai National ID, what do you plan to do next?
(หลังจากได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย คุณวางแผนจะทำอะไรต่อไป ?)

Observation note by the interviewer (ข้อสังเกตอื่นๆ) :

8.1.1.2 *Persons without nationality*

Date (วันที่): _____   Code (รหัส):_____

(a) First time applicant (ผู้สมัครครั้งแรก)

(b) Discontinued application (การสมัครถูกยกเลิก) **(a)** Yes ใช่   **(b)** No ไม่

(c) Student (in school) คุณเรียนอยู่หรือเปล่า   *(a)* Yes ใช่   *(b)* No ไม่

(d) District (อำเภอ): _____

35. Name *(first name only)*/ *ชื่อ (ชื่อเล่นเท่านั้น):* _____
36. Sex/เพศ Male/ชาย   Female / หญิง
37. Age/ อายุ: **(a)** น้อยกว่า < 15   **(b)** 15 – 20
                     (c) 21 – 25   **(d)** 26 – 30
                     (e) 31 – 35 **(f)** 36 – 40
                     (g) มากกว่า > 40
38. How long have you been living in this place? / คุณอาศัยอยู่ที่นี่นานเท่าไหร่แล้ว?
    (a) < 5
                (b) 5 – 10
                (c) Over 10 years
                (d) All my life
39. Have you ever lived anywhere else? (คุณเคยอาศัยอยู่ที่อื่นมาก่อนหรือไม่?)
    (a) Yes, เคย   *(b)* No ไม่เคย
40. If yes (5), where? (หากเคย (5), เคยอาศัยที่ไหน?)
    _____
41. If no (5), why haven't you? (หากไม่เคย (5) , ทำไมถึงไม่เคย?)
    _____
42. How many people live in your household?   (มีกี่คนที่อาศัยอยู่ในบ้านของคุณ?)
    (a) 3 – 5   *(b)* 6 – 10   *(c)* more than 10 (มากกว่า 10)
43. How many people in your household has completed the following levels of education? (ที่บ้านของคุณ มีกี่คนที่สำเร็จการศึกษาในระดับต่อไปนี้?)
    9.1. Primary school (โรงเรียนประถมศึกษา)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
    9.2. Junior High school (มัธยมต้น)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
    9.3. Senior High school (มัธยมปลาย)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
    9.4. Post-Secondary School (มหาวิทยาลัย)   (a) 1-3   (b) 3-5   (c) Above 5 (มากกว่า 5)
44. How many people in your household have Thai National IDs?
    (a) Only me (แค่ฉัน)   *(b)* 2   *(c)* 3   *(d)* Above 3 (มากกว่า 3)
45. Are you registered as stateless person? (คุณได้ลงทะเบียนเป็นบุคคลไร้สัญชาติหรือไม่?)
    Yes ☐ (ใช่)   No ☐ (ไม่)
46. What type of document do you have? (คุณมีเอกสารประเภทใด) _____
47. Without the Thai National ID, can you do the following?
    (หากไม่มีบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย คุณสามารถทำสิ่งต่อไปนี้ได้หรือไม่?)
        47.1.   Travel around the country or to other countries?
            (เดินทางต่างจังหวัดหรือต่างประเทศ ?)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        47.2.   Attend school?   (เข้าโรงเรียน?)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        47.3.   Go to the hospital for health care?
            (ไปโรงพยาบาลเพื่อรับการดูแลหรือรักษาสุขภาพ)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        47.4.   Own property title?
            (มีกรรมสิทธิ์ในอสังหาริมทรัพย์หรือไม่)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        47.5.   Get employment (รับงาน รับจ้าง ทำงาน)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
        47.6.   Access government support (Welfare, cash transfer)
            เข้าถึงการสนับสนุนจากรัฐบาล (สวัสดิการ รับเงินช่วย)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐
48. How do you feel without a Thai National ID? (คุณรู้สึกอย่างไรกับการไม่มีบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย?)
49. Did you get support from ADRA during your application?
    คุณได้รับความช่วยเหลือหรือการสนับสนุนจากแอดร้าระหว่างการดำเนินการไหม   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐

15.1. If yes, What kind of support? (หากได้ ได้รับการสนับสนุนแบบใด?) _____

50. Have you ever applied for the Thai national ID yourself? (คุณเคยสมัครบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทยเองหรือไม่?)
        Yes เคย ☐   No ไม่เคย ☐
        c.   If yes (13), how were the process and the result?
            หากเคย (13), กระบวนการและผลลัพธ์เป็นอย่างไร?

d.   If no (13), why? (หากไม่ (13), ทำไม?)
_____

51. How did you get in contact with ADRA? (คุณติดต่อกับ ADRA ได้อย่างไร?)
     (a) ADRA came to me (ADRA มาหาฉัน)   *(b)* I went to ADRA (ฉันไปที่ ADRA)
52. What made you choose to apply for the Thai National ID through ADRA?
     (อะไรทำให้คุณเลือกที่จะสมัครบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทยผ่าน ADRA?)
53. Have you ever paid to ADRA for the application?
     (คุณเคยจ่ายเงินให้กับ ADRA สำหรับการสมัครหรือไม่)   Yes เคย ☐   No ไม่เคย ☐
54. If yes (19) what and how much? (ถ้าเคย (19) ค่าอะไรและเท่าไหร่?)
     _____
55. What challenges do you face in the process of applying for the Thai National ID?
     (คุณต้องเผชิญกับความท้าทายอะไรบ้างในกระบวนการสมัครขอบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย?)
56. How long will it take to get your ID after the application?
     (ใช้เวลานานแค่ไหนในการรับบัตรประชาชนหลังจากการสมัคร)
     (a) less than 1 month (น้อยกว่า 1 เดือน)
     (b) 1– 6months (1–6 เดือน)
     (c) More than 6 months (มากกว่า 6 เดือน)
     (d). …………Years (………………ปี)
     (e) I don't know (ฉันไม่รู้)
57. How satisfied are you with the services of ADRA? (คุณพอใจกับบริการของ ADRA แค่ไหน?)

     (a) Very satisfied, พอใจมาก

     (b) Satisfied, พอใจ

     (c) I don't know, ฉันไม่รู้

     (d) not satisfied, ไม่พอใจ

     (e) not satisfied at all, ไม่พอใจเลย

58. Please give a reason for your answer to the question (23) above โปรดให้เหตุผลสำหรับคำตอบของคุณด้านบน (23)
59. Do you know what you can do with your Thai National ID?
     คุณรู้หรือไม่ว่าคุณสามารถทำอะไรได้บ้างเมื่อมีบัตรประจำตัวประชาชน? Yes รู้ ☐   No ไม่รู้ ☐
60. If yes (25), what can you do with it? (หากรู้ (25), คุณสามารถทำอะไรได้บ้าง?)
61. Do you feel you belong? (คุณรู้สึกว่าคุณเข้ากับคนอื่นได้ไหม)   Yes ได้ ☐   No ไม่ได้ ☐

62. If yes (27), why? (ถ้าได้ (27), ทำไม?)
     _____

63. If no (27), why? (ถ้าไม่ได้ (27), ทำไม ?)
     _____
64. What does belonging mean to you? (ความเข้ากับคนอื่นมากขึ้นได้ มีความหมายอะไรกับคุณ?)
65. If you get the Thai National ID, what will you do next? (หากคุณได้รับบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนไทย,
     คุณจะทำอะไรต่อไป?)
Observation note by the interviewer (ข้อสังเกตอื่นๆ) :

8.1.2   Interview Guides

8.1.2.1   *Legal Advisor*
1.   What role did you play in designing this project?
2.   What do you do in the context of the project?
3.   To whom do you report in the context of your role in the project?
4.   How would you describe the relationship between this project (ADRA) and the local authorities and offices?
5.   How does the project fit into the legal framework of the Laws in Thailand?
6.   What are the legal issues that the project need to be aware?
7.   How long does the process take for nationality to be issued?
8.   How are discontinued cases treated?
9.   How do you know if cases are successful and when nationality is issued?
10. Are you satisfied with the level of information sharing and communication about the project?
11. What part of the project implementation works well in your view?
12. What part of the project implementation needs improvement, and how can this be done?
13. In what ways are satisfied or not satisfied with your work in this project?

8.1.2.2   *Project manager*
1.   What role did you play in designing this project?

2. What is your job description as a project manager for this project?
3. To whom do you report in the context of your role in the project?
4. Did you have much catching up to do when you joined the project in mid-April last year?
   a. Were there challenges because of your joining in April?
5. How are the beneficiaries selected for the project?
   a. Are you directly involved in selecting beneficiaries?
6. What are the conditions for a stateless person to be selected for the project?
7. What are the practical steps in the entire process?
8. Averagely, how long does the application process take?
9. Who fills the application forms?
10. What role do beneficiaries play in the entire process?
11. What do you think about statelessness?
12. In your view, what is belonging? Or what does it mean to belong?
13. How would you describe the relationship between ADRA and the local government offices?
14. Have you been attending trainings that are related to your work?
    a. How often?
    b. Who organised these trainings?
    c. Were these trainings helpful?
15. How is information about the project shared and communicated?
16. Are you satisfied with the level of information sharing and communication about the project?
17. What part of the project implementation works well in your view?
18. What part of the project implementation needs improvement, and how can this be done?
19. If you must change something about the project, what will that be?
20. What do you like most about the project and why?
21. Are you satisfied with your work?

8.1.2.3 *Programs Director*
1. What role did you play in designing this project?
2. What is your job description as a project director for this project?
3. To whom do you report in the context of your role in the project?
4. How are the beneficiaries selected for the project?
   a. Are you directly involved in selecting beneficiaries?
5. What are the conditions for a stateless person to be selected for the project?
6. What are the practical steps in the entire process?
   a. Averagely, how long does the entire process take?
7. Who fills the application forms?
8. What role do beneficiaries play in the entire process?
9. What do you think about statelessness?
10. In your view, what is belonging? Or what does it mean to belong?
11. How would you describe the relationship between ADRA and the local government offices?
12. Have you been attending trainings that are related to your work?
    a. How often?
    b. Who organised these trainings?
    c. Were these trainings helpful?
13. How is information about the project shared and communicated?
14. Are you satisfied with the level of information sharing and communication about the project?
15. What part of the project implementation works well in your view?
16. What part of the project implementation needs improvement, and how can this be done?
17. If you must change something about the project, what will that be, and why?
18. What do you like most about the project and why?
19. Are you satisfied with your work?

8.1.2.4 *Community mobilisers-Focus group discussion*
1. What is your job description as a community mobilizer for this project?
2. How do you identify beneficiaries?
3. What are the challenges you face in your job?
   a. How do you think these challenges can be addressed?
4. How do you approach men and women in mobilizing people?
5. Have you been attending trainings that are related to your work?
   a. How often?
   b. Who organised these trainings?
   c. Were these trainings helpful?
6. By what means are you able to reach beneficiary communities?
7. What part of the project implementation works well in your view?
8. What part of the project implementation needs improvement, and how can this be done?
9. If you must change something about the project, what will that be?
10. What do you like most about the project and why?
11. Are you satisfied with your work?

1. What do you want to do when you finish your education?
2. Why is school important to you?
3. Do you know what it means to be stateless?
4. Who told you that you are stateless?
5. How does being stateless make you feel?
6. What will you do when you get Thai nationality?

8.2   A timetable of fieldwork

Day	Time	Planned Activities
Sunday	18:00	Arrival in Chiang Mai
Monday	Morning	Meeting with ADRA Thailand Staff (Project briefing and logistical planning)
	Afternoon	Project auditing @ ADRA Thailand Office
Tuesday	Morning	Training of enumerators / Community validation exercise
	Afternoon	Data collection
Wednesday	Morning	Data collection /Data entry
	Afternoon	Data collection /Data entry
Thursday	Morning	Data collection /Data entry
	Afternoon	Data collection /Data entry
Friday	Morning	Data collection /Data entry
Monday	Morning	Data collection /Data entry/ report writing
	Afternoon	Data analysis/ Report writing
Tuesday	Morning	Dissemination workshop with ADRA Thailand
	Afternoon	Data verification, Report writing
Wednesday	Departure	

8.3   List of relevant documentation consulted

	Document title with codes
1	19-CH-018 Project Evaluation ToR
2	Project Performance Report-Final Harmonised Report_2019 19 Feb 20
3	CSP 2019 Budget UNHCR with ADRA Switzerland and Canada 22 May 2019
4	PPA 2019 - Project Work Plan - Signed - 30-12-18
5	PPA 2019 - Project Performance Report - Signed 30-12-18
6	PPA 2019 - Partner Personnel List-Report - Signed - 30-12-18
7	PPA 2019 - Goods and Property Report - Signed - 30-12-18
8	PPA 2019 - Project Description - Signed - 30-12-18
9	3. MARCH 2019 CSP Ledger
10	3. March Financial Statement CSP 2019
11	CSP progress report March 19
12	Performance Report_15.7.2019
13	CSP Financial Statement June 2019
14	19-05-29-CSP2019 - Project Agreement - signed
15	19-05-29-CSP2019 - Project Agreement - 11-6-19
16	ADRA Canada Agreement for Services (EMO19007)-signed
17	PMC-03 Verification Report 16 July 2019_UNHCR

8.4   SRCSP 2019 Financial report

ADRA Thailand
Project Name: Statelessness Reduction and Community Sensitization Project
Budget Period: 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2019
Financial reporting period : 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2019
Total ORIGINAL Budget in THB
Project Funded By: UNHCR & ADRA Switzerland & ADRA Canada

Code	Budget Line Description	Account code	Unit Type	Unit cost	No. of unit	Total	Budget UNHCR	Budget ADRA Switzerland	Budget ADRA Canada	Jan- Dec UNHCR	Jan- Dec Switzerland	Jan- Dec Canada	Total Expenses	Burn Rate	Variances	Variance in %
	Output 615AA: Capacity Development Supported															
new	Data Processing Service	627100	month	31,000.00	1.00	31,000.00	31,000.00			31,000.00			31,000.00	100%	0.00	0%
new	Production of promotional materials	628100	month	42,000.00	1.00	42,000.00	42,000.00			44,740.00			44,740.00	107%	-2,740.00	-7%
2.12	Service point facilities (13 existing service centres x 12months)	631050	month	2,846.15	156.00	443,999.40	443,999.40			439,700.00			439,700.00	99%	4,299.40	1%
2.13	Sensitization events for Schools	692100	Event	16,500.00	1.00	16,500.00	16,500.00			16,500.00			16,500.00	100%	0.00	0%
2.13.1	Community Leaders training / Community Vulunteer training	691400	Lump sum	137,000.00	1.00	137,000.00	107,000.00	30,000.00		99,443.00			99,443.00	73%	37,557.00	27%
2.19	Stationeries and photocopy Cost	657100	month	293,700.0	1.00	293,700.00	293,700.00			296,931.08			296,931.08	101%	-3,231.08	-1%
2.20	Equipment Maintenance	632500	Lump sum	60,000.00	1.00	60,000.00	60,000.00			59,570.00			59,570.00	99%	430.00	1%
3.11	Bank fees	639100	month	18,300.00	1.00	18,300.00	18,300.00			21,485.98		450.08	21,936.06	120%	-3,636.06	-20%
new	Paper Shredder	639400	Lump sum	21,000.00	1.00	21,000.00	21,000.00			23,100.00			23,100.00	110%	-2,100.00	-10%
3.15	Field Office rental	631050	month	4,550.00	12.00	54,600.00	54,600.00			40,000.00			40,000.00	73%	14,600.00	27%
3.16	Office Chiangmai space	631050	month	5,250.00	12.00	63,000.00	63,000.00			63,000.00			63,000.00	100%	0.00	0%
3.17	Office utilities	635400	Lump sum	30,000.00	1.00	30,000.00	30,000.00			47,936.69			47,936.69	160%	-17,936.69	-60%
4.10	Production of Promotional Material / x-frame / souvenir/ News Letter / event	628100	Lump sum	677,000.00	1.00	677,000.00	0.00	677,000.00			390,332.12		390,332.12	58%	286,667.88	42%
4.13	Investment Cost		Lump sum	160,353.88	1.00	160,353.88	0.00	87,353.88	73,000.00		105,411.75	62,775.61	168,187.36	105%	-7,833.48	-5%
	Total Output 615 AA					2,048,453.28	1,181,099.40	794,353.88	73,000.00	1,183,406.75	495,743.87	63,225.69	1,742,376.31	85%	306,076.97	15%
	Output 615AC: Individual assistance for acquisition or confirmation of nationality provided															
	EXPENDITURE															
1	ACTIVITY PERSONNEL(direct costs)															
	Administrative Country Office															
1.11	Program Director (Part-time 50% sharing)	622250	Month	31,050.00	3.00	93,150.00	93,150.00			93,149.00			93,149.00	100%	1.00	0%
	Program Director (Full-time 20% sharing)	622250	Month	33,962.22	9.00	305,660.00	305,660.00			294,519.80			294,519.80	96%	11,140.20	4%
1.12	Finance Director/ Associate Director (17.5% sharing)	622250	Month	18,842.00	12.00	226,104.00	182,148.00	21,978.00	21,978.00	185,597.63	42,709.78	29,195.21	257,502.62	114%	-31,398.62	-14%
1.13	Project Accountant (30% sharing)	622300	Month	17,530.02	10.00	175,300.20	123,225.00	26,037.60	26,037.60	120,554.34	23,076.65	10,631.04	154,262.03	88%	21,038.17	12%
1.14	Admin Accountant (15% sharing)	622300	Month	7,586.00	12.00	91,032.00	75,860.40	7,585.80	7,585.80	78,467.94	12,095.26	7,899.64	98,462.84	108%	-7,430.84	-8%
1.15	Finance/Admin Assistant (15% sharing)	622300	Month	4,282.77	12.00	51,393.24	42,429.00	4,482.12	4,482.12	37,043.78	6,746.79	2,751.01	46,541.58	91%	4,851.66	9%
1.16	IT and Logistic Officer (30% sharing)	622300	Month	7,672.15	12.00	92,065.80	92,065.80			91,047.94			91,047.94	99%	1,017.86	1%
1.17	HR Officer (30% sharing)	622300	Month	6,826.67	3.00	20,480.00	16,800.00	1,840.00	1,840.00	17,439.70	1,060.27	2,768.40	21,268.37	104%	-788.37	-4%
1.17.1	HR Manager (15% sharing)	622300	Month	12,933.33	9.00	116,400.00	50,400.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	60,456.22	48,288.62	16,135.30	124,880.14	107%	-8,480.14	-7%
1.18	Country Director (10%)	622250	Month	17,005.14	12.00	204,061.68	204,061.68			204,061.70			204,061.70	100%	-0.02	0%
1.19	Custodian (25%)	622300	Month	1,785.00	12.00	21,420.00	21,420.00			15,336.00			15,336.00	72%	6,084.00	28%
	Sub Total Administrative Personnel					1,397,066.92	1,207,219.88	94,923.52	94,923.52	1,197,674.05	133,977.37	69,380.60	1,401,032.02	100%	-3,965.11	0%
	Project Field Staff															
1.20	Program Coordinator	622300	Month	59,700.00	12.00	716,400.00	716,400.00			711,540.14			711,540.14	99%	4,859.86	1%
1.21	Project Manager New	622300	Month	46,865.00	12.00	562,380.00	556,380.00	6,000.00		546,642.14			546,642.14	97%	15,737.86	3%
1.22.1	Senior Legal Advisor -Chatchai	622300	Month	49,374.25	12.00	592,491.00	592,491.00			590,410.14			590,410.14	100%	2,080.86	0%
1.22	Legal Advisor-Panuwat	622300	Month	36,020.00	12.00	432,240.00	432,240.00			430,233.14			430,233.14	100%	2,006.86	0%
	Legal Advisor - Aunthip/ Chayaphong	622300	Month	33,036.33	12.00	396,436.00	396,436.00			393,544.14			393,544.14	99%	2,891.86	1%
	Legal Advisor - Kantamat/ Ariya	622300	Month	34,942.86	14.00	489,200.00	422,400.00	33,400.00	33,400.00	420,168.17	34,793.10	32,504.00	487,465.27	100%	1,734.73	0%
	Refund insurance/ advertisement new LA									200.00			200.00		-200.00	
1.29	NEW PR/ Communication/ Advocacy position		Month	32,604.00	9.00	293,436.00	0.00	146,718.00	146,718.00		113,630.21	164,536.38	278,166.59	95%	15,269.41	5%
1.23	Project Cashier/Admin Assistant	622300	Month	23,716.42	12.00	284,597.02	284,597.02			275,228.19			275,228.19	97%	9,368.83	3%
1.25	Community Mobilizer (5 existing) 1. Authong, Watthana 2. Traichok, Orrasa & Ariya Phetsacon. 3. Lao-ue, Chaiyaporn 4. Suttichaikul, Manasapan 5. Saenthong Sinthai	622300	Month	22,715.25	59.00	1,340,199.30	1,340,199.30			1,300,173.11			1,300,173.11	97%	40,026.19	3%
	Community Mobilizer (1) (Armor, Supawadee)	622300	Month	17,995.00	12.00	215,940.00	215,940.00			212,458.34			212,458.34	98%	3,481.66	2%
	Community Mobilizer (2) (Asong, Kanthida, Usa Pinsaimoon & Puttawong, Napatchaya)	622300	Month	21,189.30	24.00	508,543.19	508,543.19			493,603.56			493,603.56	97%	14,939.63	3%
	Community Mobilizer (2) (Khachonsantikun, Pheeraphat) Kidhangbon, Nantakarn)	622300	Month	20,824.90	24.00	499,797.60	499,797.60			497,850.07			497,850.07	100%	1,947.53	0%
	Community Mobilizer (1) Mayer, Jaker)	622300	Month	19,086.90	12.00	226,620.49	226,620.49			221,941.60			221,941.60	98%	4,678.89	2%
	Community Mobilizer (1) Mue- Lae, Rugnapa)	622300	Month	18,803.00	12.00	222,636.00	222,636.00			222,526.84			222,526.84	100%	109.16	0%
	Community Mobilizer (1) Saowanee Sriwanit	622300	Month	20,435.00	12.00	245,220.00	245,220.00			243,512.27			243,512.27	99%	1,707.73	1%
	Refund insurance/ advertisement new CM												0.00		0.00	
1.26	Community Volunteer (13)	622300	Month	2,980.00	310.00	923,800.00	923,800.00			912,640.00			912,640.00	99%	11,160.00	1%
1.28	Cleaner	622300	Day	225.00	200.00	40,000.00	40,000.00			39,423.41			39,423.41	99%	576.59	1%
	Sub Total Project Personnel					7,989,936.60	7,623,700.60	186,118.00	180,118.00	7,512,095.26	148,423.31	197,040.38	7,857,558.95	98%	132,377.65	2%
	Sub-Total for Activity Personnel					9,387,003.52	8,830,920.48	281,041.52	275,041.52	8,709,769.31	282,400.68	266,420.98	9,258,590.97	99%	128,412.55	1%
	Travel Cost															
1.30	Project Staff Travel	665200	Month	20,246.54	12.00	242,958.48	204,000.00	32,000.00	6,958.48	172,813.27	26,212.00	4,400.00	203,425.27	84%	39,533.21	16%
1.31	Country Office Travel (coordination and M&E)	665200	Month	95,000.00	1.00	95,000.00	95,000.00			123,084.98			123,084.98	130%	-28,084.98	-30%
1.33	Community Mobilizer/ Legal advisor Fuel Subsidy	637200	Month	15,000.00	12.00	180,000.00	180,000.00			172,750.00			172,750.00	96%	7,250.00	4%
1.34	Translation Cost		Lumpsum	34,158.48	1.00	34,158.48	0.00	34,158.48			3,300.00		3,300.00	10%	30,858.48	90%
4.11	Advocacy travel expenses/ stake holders meeting		Lumpsum	40,000.00	1.00	40,000.00	0.00	35,000.00	5,000.00		26,581.09	-800.00	25,781.09	64%	14,218.91	36%

ADRA Thailand
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Total ORIGINAL Budget in THB
Project Funded By: UNHCR & ADRA Switzerland & ADRA Canada

Code	Budget Line Description	Account code	Unit Type	Unit cost	No. of unit	Total (Budget)	Budget UNHCR	Budget ADRA Switzerland	Budget ADRA Canada	Jan- Dec UNHCR	Jan- Dec Switzerland (ADRA NETWORK)	Jan- Dec Canada	Total Expenses	Burn Rate	Variances	Variance in %
	Output 615AA: Capacity Development Supported															
	Sub-Total Travel Costs					592,116.96	479,000.00	101,158.48	11,958.48	468,648.25	56,093.09	3,600.00	528,341.34	89%	63,775.62	11%
	TOTAL ACTIVITY PERSONNEL					9,979,120.48	9,309,920.48	382,200.00	287,000.00	9,178,417.56	338,493.77	270,020.98	9,786,932.31	98%	192,188.17	2%
2	NON-PERSONNEL INPUTS (direct costs)															
	Project Direct Activities															
2.14	Copy costs for application prepared and submitted legal status	639450	Lumpsum	188,000.00	1.00	188,000.00	188,000.00			194,076.31			194,076.31	103%	-6,076.31	-3%
2.15	Travel subsidy cost for stateless people to submit their applications	639300	Application	439,500.00	1.00	439,500.00	439,500.00			431,100.00			431,100.00	98%	8,400.00	2%
2.16	DNA test	625700	test	995,400.00	1.00	995,400.00	995,400.00			985,300.00			985,300.00	99%	10,100.00	1%
	Total Activity cost					1,622,900.00	1,622,900.00	-	-	1,610,476.31	-	-	1,610,476.31	99%	12,423.69	1%
3	IN-COUNTRY ACTIVITY SUPPORT COSTS (direct costs)															
	Office Cost															
3.10	Communications	634100	month	15,287.96	12.00	183,455.52	183,455.52			186,748.40			186,748.40	102%	-3,292.88	-2%
3.14	Fuel and Vehicle Operation Cost															
	Motorcycle rent (3.143)	632300	month	3,000.00	12.00	36,000.00	36,000.00			36,000.00			36,000.00	100%	0.00	0%
	Vehicle rent (3.144)	632300	Lump sum	100,000.00	1.00	100,000.00	100,000.00			98,770.00			98,770.00	99%	1,230.00	1%
	Fuel cost (3.14)	637200	month	120,000.00	1.00	120,000.00	120,000.00			166,028.17			166,028.17	138%	-46,028.17	-38%
	Vehicle maintenance cost (3.141)	629100	Lump sum	70,000.00	1.00	70,000.00	70,000.00			45,335.50			45,335.50	65%	24,664.50	35%
	Vehicle insurance and tax (3.142)	638200	Vehicle	20,000.00	2.00	40,000.00	40,000.00			31,344.00			31,344.00	78%	8,656.00	22%
3.19	Consumables	639400	Lump sum	45,224.60	1.00	45,224.60	45,224.60			29,177.12			29,177.12	65%	16,047.48	35%
3.20	Audit		Lump sum	65,000.00	1.00	65,000.00	0.00	65,000.00			98,900.00		98,900.00	152%	-33,900.00	-52%
3.21	ADRA Switzerland Monitoring Costs		Lump sum	22,800.00	1.00	22,800.00	0.00	22,800.00					0.00	0%	22,800.00	100%
	Total Office cost					682,480.12	594,680.12	87,800.00	0.00	593,403.19	98,900.00	0.00	692,303.19	101%	-9,823.07	-1%
	Other Cost															
	Total Other cost															
	Total Output 615 AC					12,284,500.60	11,527,500.60	470,000.00	287,000.00	11,382,297.06	437,393.77	270,020.98	12,089,711.81	98%	194,788.79	2%
	Total Output					14,332,953.88	12,708,600.00	1,264,353.88	360,000.00	12,565,703.81	933,137.64	333,246.67	13,832,088.12	97%	500,865.76	3%
	Overhead 7%															
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE					14,332,953.88	12,708,600.00	1,264,353.88	360,000.00	12,565,703.81	933,137.64	333,246.67	13,832,088.12	97%	500,865.76	3%