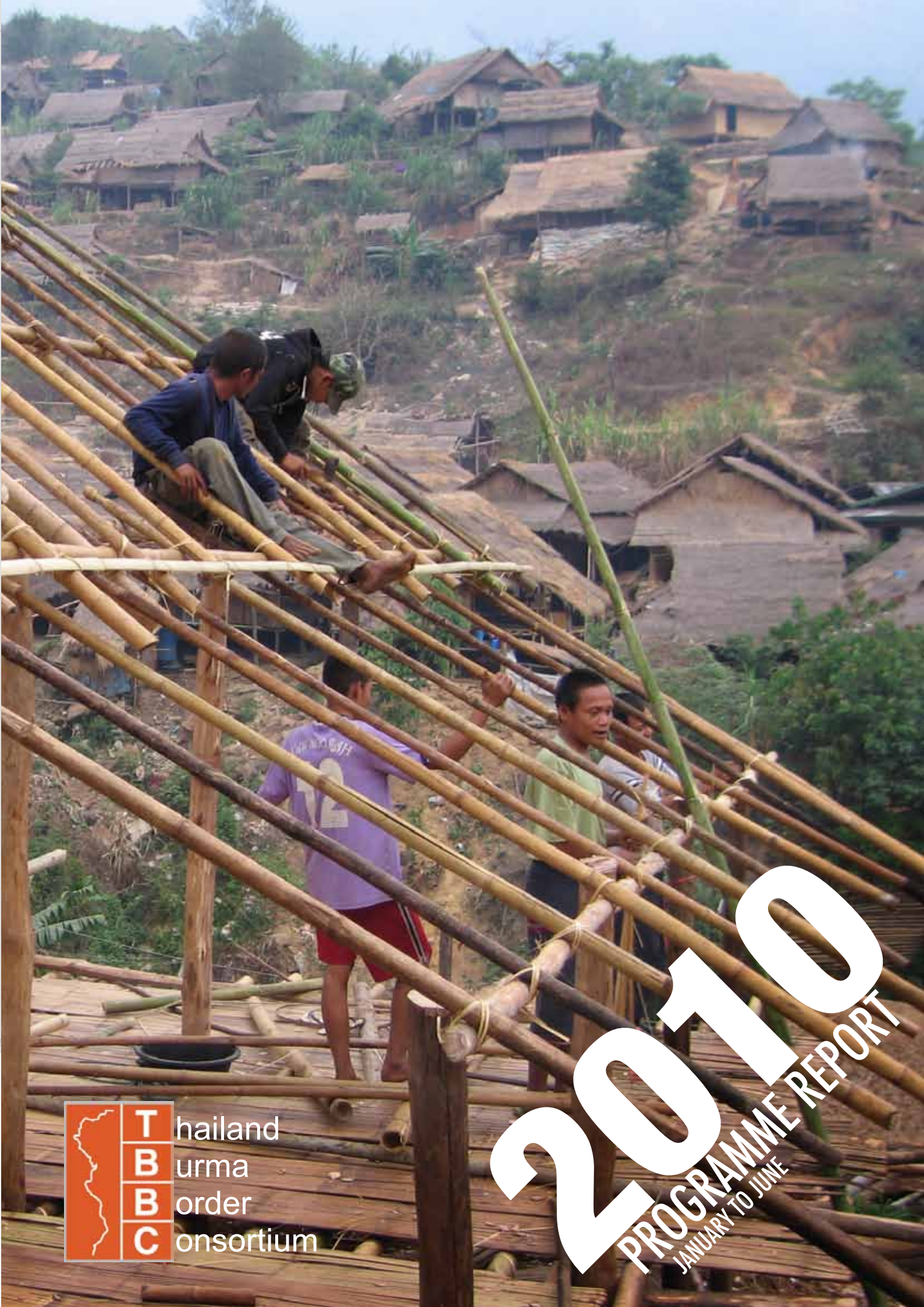
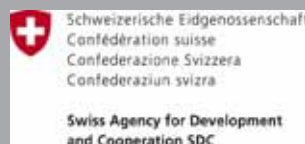




Thailand
Burma
Border
Consortium

2010
PROGRAMME REPORT
JANUARY TO JUNE

TBBC would like to thank its Donors and Members
for their generous contributions and support in 2010



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TBBC





Introduction

This six-month report describes the programme and activities of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) during the period January to June 2010.

TBBC is a consortium of currently twelve NGOs from ten countries working to provide food, shelter, non-food items and capacity-building support to Burmese refugees and displaced persons. It also engages in research into the root causes of displacement and refugee outflows. Membership is open to other NGOs with similar interests. TBBC's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Sangklaburi.

TBBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior. It is an active member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand, committed to coordination of all humanitarian service and protection activities with the other 17 NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. TBBC's programmes are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees, community-based organisations and local groups.

TBBC's programme is evolving as circumstances change, seeking to promote the self-reliance of displaced people through the utilisation and development of their own resources in preparation for long-term solutions. TBBC will be willing to support voluntary repatriation of the refugees when the situation allows safe and dignified return to Burma, and to assist, as appropriate, in their subsequent rehabilitation.

TBBC is a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales, Company number 05255598, Charity Commission number 1109476. TBBC's registered office is at 35 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7RL.

Donations can be made through the TBBC website www.tbbc.org.

TBBC's Strategic Plan Objectives, 2009-2013

- Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma.
- Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities
- Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items prioritising support for the most vulnerable
- Support mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance
- Develop TBBC organizational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

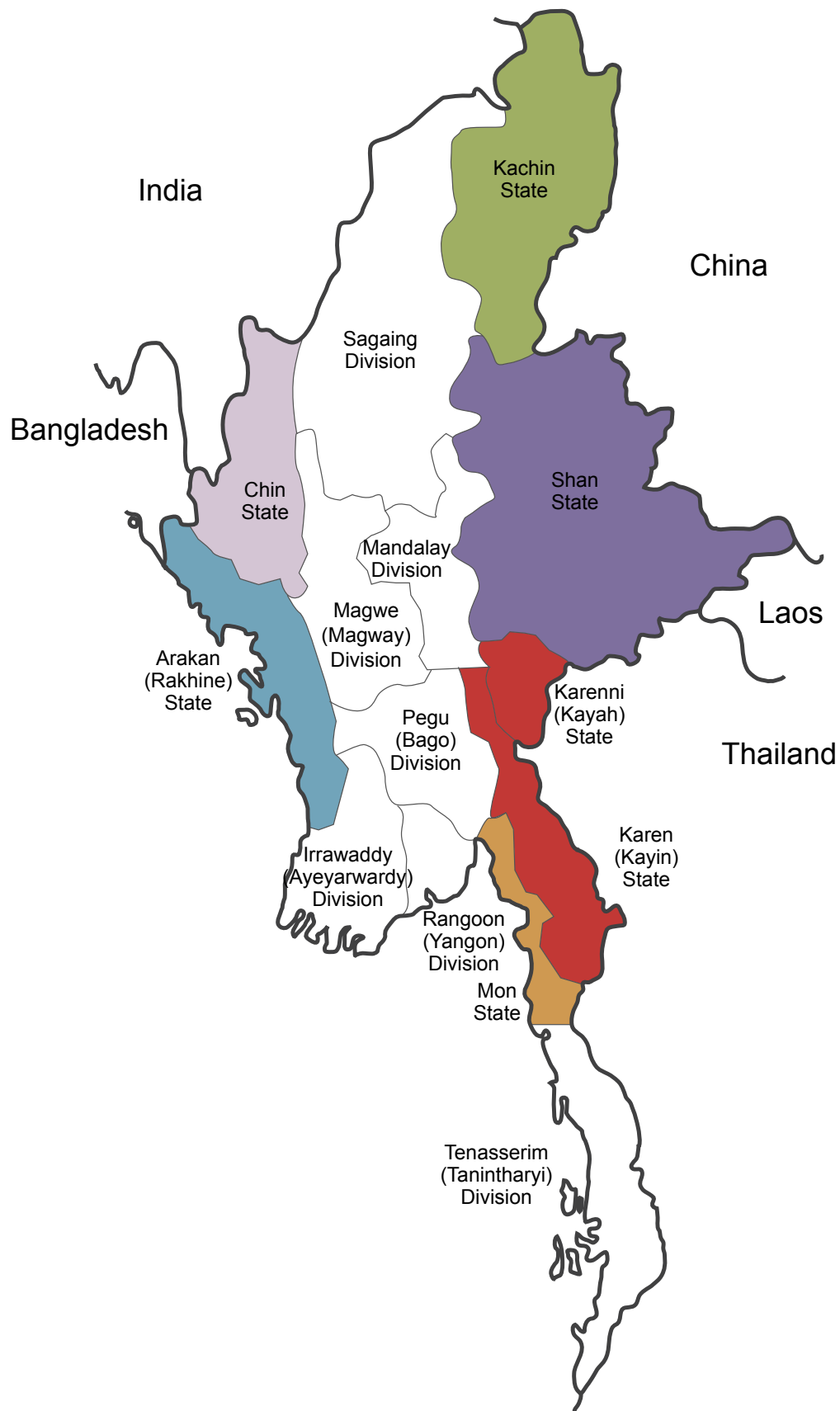
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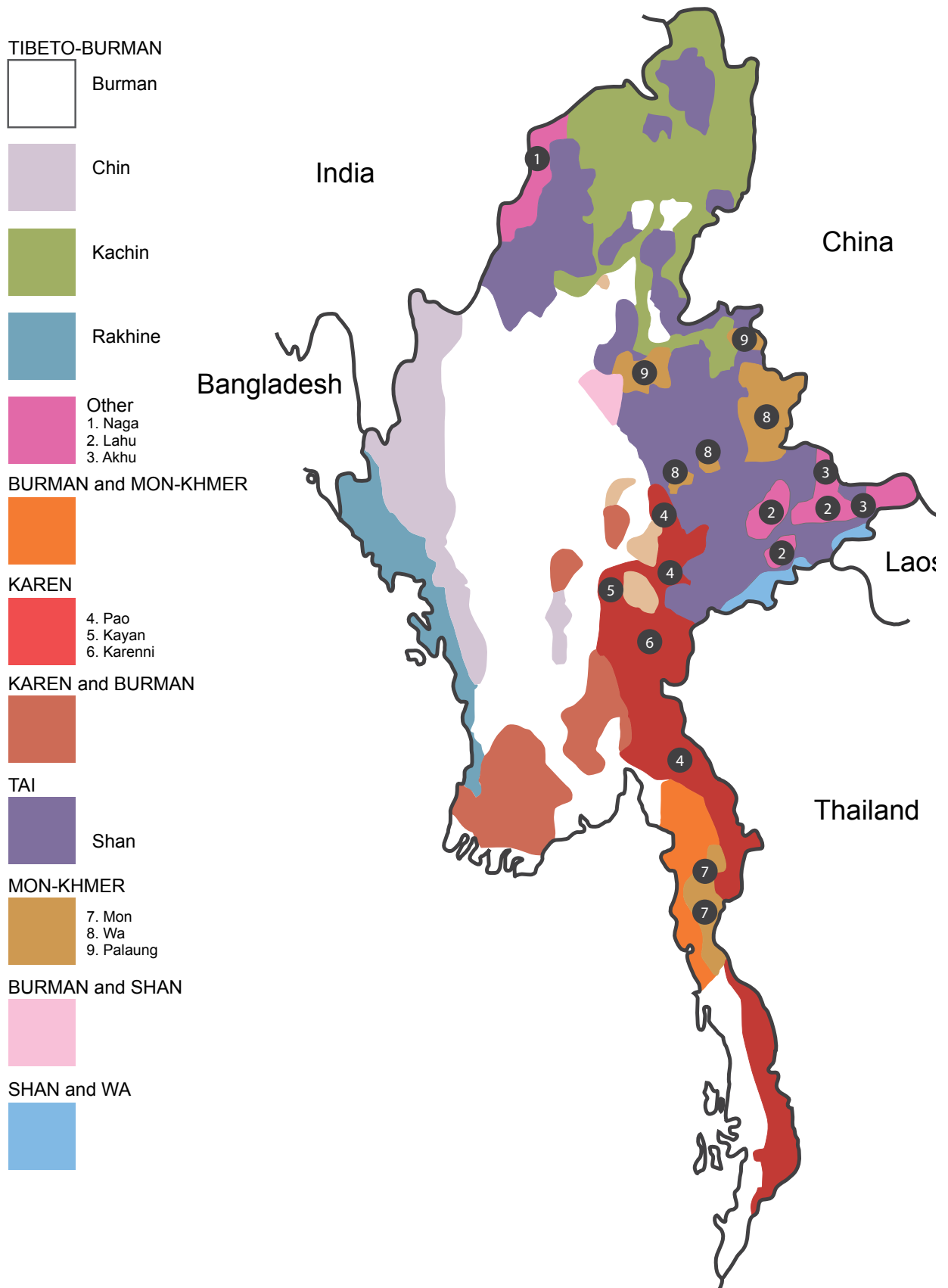
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Burma States and Divisions



Note: Names in parentheses are those used by SPDC
TBBC: August 2010

Major ethnic groups of Burma



Based on: Martin Smith: Burma - Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity

Displaced Burmese June 2010

**Eastern Burma:**

IDPs 500,000

Thailand:

Refugees in camps 150,000

Refugees outside camps (including Shan) 200,000+

Migrant workers 2,000,000+

Executive Summary

January to June 2010

1



Umpiem Mai camp

Some people ask why TBBC produces these elaborate reports every six months when most other organisations settle for one a year at best. The simple answer is that TBBC has over 40 donors who all operate on different funding cycles and all want up-to-date information according to their own reporting schedules. TBBC is working in a complex situation of constant change and a report can become very dated even within a six-month period, let alone one year.

Never has this been more the case than in 2010. This report records remarkable developments in TBBC's programme during a period of extreme political volatility in both Thailand and Burma. It is only a year since the organisation adopted a new strategic plan aimed at promoting change from refugee aid-dependency to self-reliance and yet already the major themes of this report are the new activities underway in livelihoods and shelter and in strengthening camp management. And even TBBC's core business of providing food and shelter is never routine, with many innovative improvements being reported on the way supplies are procured, delivered, checked, stored, distributed, used and monitored throughout.

After one year TBBC can demonstrate good progress in developing responses to challenge aid-dependency

This is all the more remarkable because this has been achieved against a backdrop of constant worries about funding, exacerbated by deteriorating foreign exchange rates and culminating in precautionary budget cuts in the middle of the year. It has been an act of faith at times to carry on with the recruitment of new staff and start new project initiatives to drive change, but TBBC is blessed, even after 26 years, with many very loyal supporters.

TBBC is grateful to all of its Donors, large and small for this support and encouragement. We trust that this report which provides details of the programme during the first half of 2010, will not only adequately account for the funding so generously provided, but will also demonstrate that good things can happen even when circumstances look grim, and will provide hope and justification for ongoing commitments.

Refugee situation

Speculation is rife surrounding the General Election in Burma now scheduled for 7th November this year. Despite the junta's protestations, few believe that it will be free and fair, or even that it will significantly change the military's hold on power. The debate is whether it is better than nothing and whether or not it will open up possible opportunities for change in the longer run.

But the immediate concern on the border is how it might affect the ethnic situation. A year ago it looked possible that the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) would follow through on deadlines for the reluctant cease-fire groups to form border guard forces (BGFs) and come under Burmese Army command. There were concerns that hostilities could break out with the possibility of tens or even hundreds of thousands of new refugees.

This now looks unlikely but the ethnic issue is unfinished business. Some ethnic groups are split over how to respond to SPDC's overtures and there is still the possibility of renewed conflict. But there are now almost the opposite concerns. If SPDC does not force the issue and the situation remains relatively quiet, how will the international community respond to the election and, in particular, how will Thailand respond? If there is reluctant acceptance that the election is at least a step forward, this could create dynamics where sympathy for the ethnic struggle wanes and pressure is applied for the refugees to go home.

This of course would ignore the reality in eastern Burma where SPDC's assimilation of former ethnic-controlled territory goes on relentlessly and calls are growing for a commission of inquiry into war crimes and crimes against humanity. The general election is likely to have little effect in these areas. New refugees continue, and will continue to arrive as villages and livelihoods are destroyed.

Around 7,500 new arrivals have entered the camps this year. Over 56,000 camp residents are unregistered

Whilst the results of the 2009 Royal Thai Government pilot pre-screening exercise are still awaited, the only database systematically recording new asylum seekers is that developed in recent years by TBBC which is now fully operational. TBBC physically verifies all new arrivals and has gradually been adding all unregistered people who have entered the camps since the last official registration in 2005. The database shows that there are now some 56,000 unregistered people in the camps, at least 4,500 of whom arrived this year, excluding another 3,000 who are waiting to be added in Mae La later this year i.e. there have been around 7,500 new arrivals in six months.

During the last few years camp populations have fallen somewhat because refugees leaving for resettlement to third countries have been outnumbering new arrivals and births. Now however, most of the registered refugees eligible and interested in resettlement have departed and resettlement numbers have started to drop. Only around 10,000 are expected to leave this year compared with 17,000 last year and, with TBBC catching up on verifying the unregistered people, TBBC's verified caseload is projected to

increase by 13,000 this year from around 140,000 at the beginning of the year to 153,000 at the end of 2010. This of course has directly affected TBBC's budget and has contributed to the financial problems.

Resettlement numbers next year are likely to be about the same as in 2010 but with TBBC's verification process now up to date, these numbers are likely to be more or less balanced by new arrivals and births meaning that TBBC will be supporting a more or less constant caseload averaging around 152,000 throughout the year.

Funding situation

TBBC started the year with a deficit budget and although additional funds were raised, in particular from the United States Government, deteriorating exchange rates undermined any gains made. Although TBBC continued fundraising, in June, with refugee numbers increasing, it was considered prudent to cut baht 74 million (USD 2.3 million, EUR 1.9 million) from the budget. Some of this was achieved by making economies that would not directly affect the refugees immediately, but after repeated cutbacks over the last few years there was no choice but to make savings on food supplies which is the largest budget item. Although TBBC is committed to meeting international standards wherever possible, a decision was made to temporarily suspend the purchase of mung beans for the remainder of the year, reducing the ration to just under 2,000 kcals, person/ day, or around 95% of the World Food Programme (WFP)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guideline.

As a result of these cuts TBBC is still projecting a deficit of baht 86 million (USD 2.7 million, EUR 2.2 million) for the year, but is able to fund this from reserves carried forward. Unfortunately this means that there will be no reserves to help next year and it will be necessary to break even in 2011.

TBBC's preliminary budget for 2011 is baht 1,326 million (USD 41 million, EUR 33 million), some 13% higher than projected (revised and reduced) expenditures in 2010. This is largely because of the higher refugee numbers but also due to the new initiatives and resources needed to pursue the strategic plan. With no reserves to call on, this would require an increase in funding of about 20% over 2010 levels.

A 20% increase in funding would be needed to fully support the refugees in 2011

At this stage this looks unrealistic and, in preparation for the Donors Meeting in London in November, TBBC is preparing a "Plan B" that would reduce the budget to match 2010 income levels. This will be a huge challenge and would almost certainly result in further reductions to the refugee food basket.

There are limited options for budget cuts deep into a financial year and the decision this year to suspend mung beans was based on logistical, rather than nutritional considerations. A Nutrition expert is

therefore being contracted to recommend alternative food basket strategies so that, if necessary, adjustments can be made from the beginning of 2011. These will be designed, as far as possible to maintain international standards but, in particular, to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are met. This would avoid having to take emergency action later in the year when choices are more limited and would still allow any cuts made to be restored if the funding situation subsequently improved.

A nutrition expert is being recruited to identify alternative food ration strategies if further budget cuts are required in 2011

TBBC Programme

As mentioned earlier, this report describes developments in just about every aspect of TBBC's programme, but most significantly in livelihoods responses, shelter and camp management:

In livelihoods, TBBC is increasing income generation opportunities through entrepreneurship training and providing start up capital for small businesses. Agriculture is being expanded through greater use of indigenous crops, engaging local knowledge and experience. Rental of land outside and adjacent to the camps is being negotiated, the possibility of planting bamboo is being explored with the Forestry Department and local partners are being consulted on the potential of community forest management. Market research has been commissioned to explore expanding weaving production and markets, and the production of shelter materials including roofing materials is being considered as livelihood activities.

Possible new livelihood activities in shelter include bamboo plantations, community forestry, roof thatching, concrete posts and bamboo treatment

In shelter, new needs-based shelter assessments are being piloted with the help of technical teams of refugee carpenters and builders who will be looking to upgrade construction standards and supply shelter materials more efficiently.

Experimentation is being made with new species of bamboo and pilot projects will be carried out on treatments to prolong bamboo life, and the manufacture and use of concrete foundation posts.

In camp management although TBBC is expanding its support and capacity building for refugee and camp committees and community based organisations, the more striking developments are in the refugee's own response to new challenges and opportunities. In this last six months new procedures have been agreed and used for refugee and camp committee elections and new camp committees have been set up for Code of Conduct, New Arrival Verification, Livelihoods and Boarding Houses. There have been very positive responses to challenges about representation. Although unregistered refugees cannot take official offices which deal directly with the Thai authorities, conscientious attempts are being made to ensure ethnic, religious and gender participation in all of these new activities. TBBC's database is being used to map the ethnic, religious and gender population profiles and the composition of all camp management entities.

Refugee committees are responding positively to demands for good governance and improved representation

TBBC

TBBC is implementing the recommendations of the 2009 management consultancy. The recruitment of key senior and technical staff is underway and the new organisational structure for the programme should be largely in place by the end of the year. This will remove bottle necks and greatly facilitate development of the new strategic plan initiatives. A governance review is also underway and recommendations will be considered at the TBBC AGM in November.

Ongoing changes in TBBC are strengthening its position to promote change and respond to new challenges

The future remains as, or even more, uncertain as ever. We can all hope that the election will bring positive changes to Burma and the refugees can prepare to go home. But in the more likely scenario that there will be a refugee problem for some more years yet to come, TBBC's organisational and programme developments are placing it in a much stronger position to promote the changes that are necessary to reduce refugee aid-dependency and increase self-reliance.



Refugee Situation

January to June 2010

2



Site 1

A brief history of the Burmese border situation is presented in *Appendix F*.

2.1 Refugee populations

2.1.1 Camp population

The first formal registration of the border population was undertaken by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1999 and a new structure, the Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs), was set up to determine the status of ongoing new asylum seekers. The PABs proved inadequate in dealing with the subsequent large influx of new arrivals and in 2004/5 MOI/ UNHCR carried out a new border-wide registration. This exercise re-registered 101,992 persons from 1999 and identified 34,061 others who had arrived since that time, a total of 136,053 (excluding students in the camps for education purposes). The RTG resumed PAB screening, focusing mainly on the new 2005 caseload with expanded status determination criteria, and by the end of 2009 the vast majority of these had been processed and registered.

Although the PABs have processed some new arrivals since 2005, there has been an ongoing influx of newcomers, who generally have not been considered by the PABs, most of whom are thought to be genuine asylum seekers fleeing fighting and human rights abuses in Burma (see *Section 2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma*).

In 2009 MOI launched a pilot 'pre-screening' process to address the growing unregistered population issue. The sites chosen were Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, Nu Po and Site 1 (one in each Province), the plan being to 'screen out' those people without just claims to asylum before presenting those 'screened in' for interview by the PABs.

In March/ April all unregistered people in the four sites were entered in a database and then interviewed by MOI trained officers between July and September, with UNHCR acting as observers. 11,107 interviews were carried out: Site 1, 959; Nu Po, 6,563; Ban Don Yang, 856 and Tham Hin: 2,729. The plan was that District Working Groups would then submit their conclusions to MOI, who in turn would present an evaluation to the National Security Council for a policy decision on the next steps. It was expected that the pilot would be extended to the other camps during the first part of 2010.

The results of the MOI's pilot pre-screening process to assess the asylum claims of unregistered people living in 4 camps are still under review

The results of the pilot are still under review. It appears that there were widely divergent results in each Province and, in the absence of any RTG/ SPDC/ UNHCR tripartite agreement, mechanisms have yet to be agreed on how to deal with the screened out caseload.

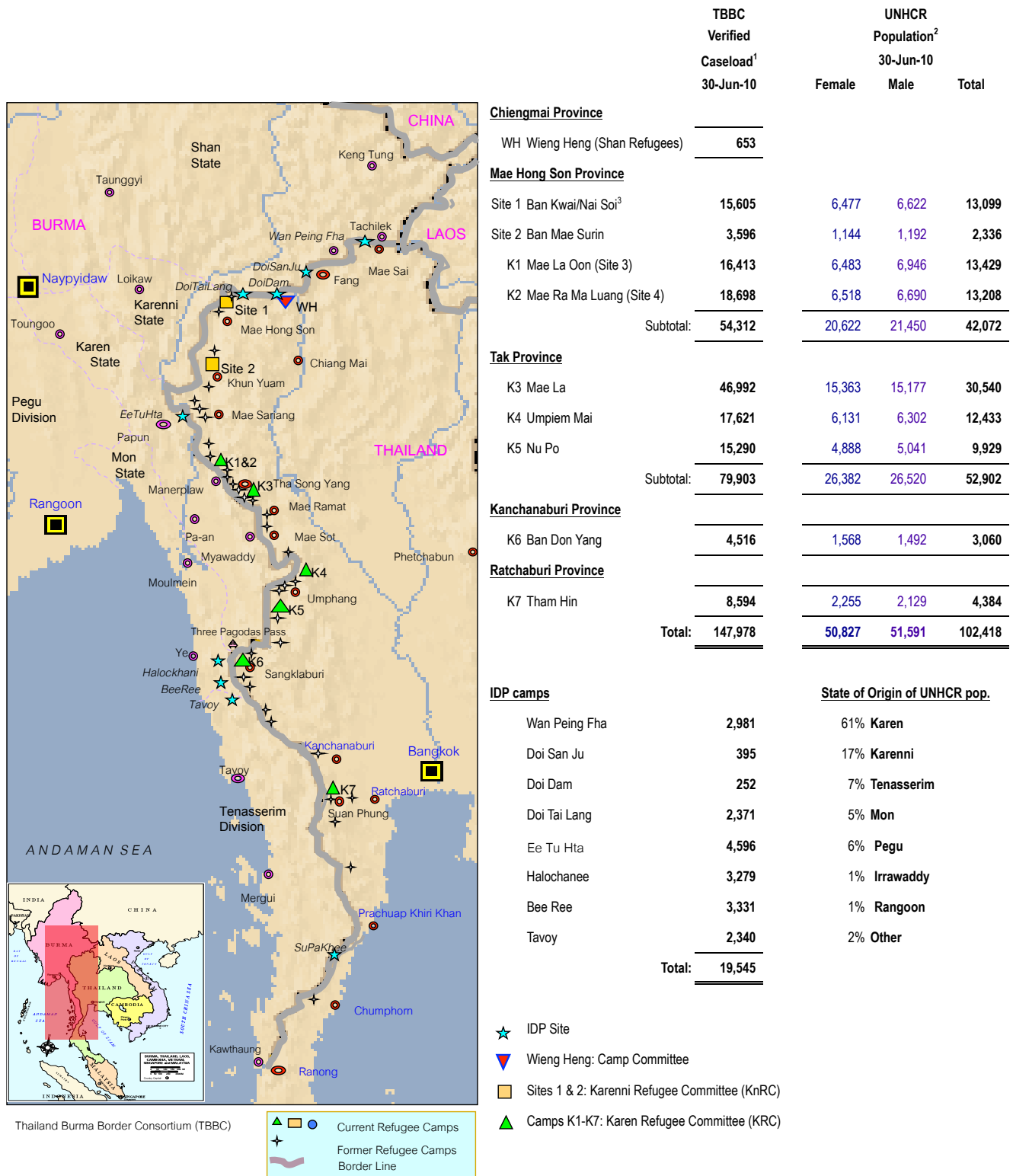
In the absence of a complete official registration, during the last two years TBBC has established its own population database for the purpose of determining ration needs. A baseline survey is conducted annually by TBBC staff in which registered refugees are checked against UNHCR's data base and photographs taken and records created for all unregistered people. These records are then updated and verified on a monthly basis for births, deaths and departures for resettlement, and for new arrivals. Ration books are issued according to the database, and rations distributed only to those who personally show up to receive their supplies and whose identity is confirmed against their UNHCR or TBBC photos (See *Sections 3.3.3 c) Distribution/ Ration Books* and *3.3.3 d) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures*).

Figure 2.1 shows the TBBC verified caseload at 30th June compared with the UNHCR/ MOI registered population figures. The total TBBC verified caseload eligible for rations is 147,978 comprising 91,283 registered refugees and 56,695 unregistered people. UNHCR's registered population was 102,418. UNHCR figures generally do not acknowledge new camp entries since 2005 although they include 243 persons presented for PAB consideration and 3,069 students who reside in the camps for education purposes. The TBBC figure also includes 653 refugees in Wieng Heng not included in the UNHCR caseload.

TBBC has verified 147,978 refugees eligible for feeding including unregistered people. Around 3,200 new arrivals during 2010, mainly in Mae La, have yet to be verified

The establishment of the database and verification process has been a huge task, and it has taken time to process the huge number of unregistered cases. However, it is now nearly complete except for an estimated 3,200 new arrivals mainly in Mae La camp during 2010 who will be verified and added to the data base during the second half of the year.

Figure 2.1 Burmese border refugee sites with population figures: June 2010



Rations are now only given to refugees who show up at distributions personally. Each month a variable number of people are temporarily out of camp or missing for various reasons. In June, rations were distributed to about 95% of the verified caseload giving an actual feeding figure at the end of the month of 141,130.

The TBBC verified caseload at the end December was 139,336, meaning that there was a net increase of 8,462 during this reporting period. Between January and June there were just over 6,000 departures for resettlement to third countries with 2,557 births and 127 deaths, meaning that around 12,000 new names were added to the database. Approximately 7,500 were new arrivals prior to 2010 verified in Mae La during the period, indicating approximately 4,500 new arrivals in 2010 (plus the expected 3,000 in Mae La yet to be verified).

2.1.2 Resettlement to third countries

Since 2005 all refugees officially registered during the 2004/5 re-registration process and those subsequently approved by the PABs, have been eligible for resettlement to third countries. Altogether 6,111 Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement in the first half of 2010, bringing the total from 2006 to 59,517¹.

The majority of the departures (75%) have been to the United States where opportunities for resettlement were offered on a camp by camp basis starting with Tham Hin in 2005. The first departures were in 2006 and the offer has now been extended to all camps with refugees beginning to leave from Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon in 2010, the last two camps to be included in the programme. Refugee departures for the first half of 2010, with totals by country from 2006 are given in *Figure 2.2*:

Almost 60,000 refugees have left the border to be resettled in eleven countries since 2005

Departing by IOM bus



¹ Resettlement figures quoted in this report are from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). These figures include small numbers of family reunion and national migration cases that are not registered by UNHCR. These numbers are therefore slightly higher than published UNHCR resettlement data but represent actual total departures from the camps.

Figure 2.2 Refugee departures January to June 2010: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	1	5	1	5	3		10	5					25
Site 1	15			8			5				1,253	3	1,289
Site 2	116										104		220
Mae La Oon	120	122									954		1,226
Mae Ra Ma Luang	144	135					19		45		632		975
Mae Ia	46				43		1		4	1	854		949
Umpiem Mai	13	1							2		607		623
Nu Po	44	2									340		386
Ban Don Yang	8			34					3		100		145
Tham Hin	14			24					4		231		273
Six Months 2010	521	265	1	71	46	0	35	5	58	1	5,105	3	6,111
2009	2,323	828	11	202	9	0	280	79	118	5	12,826	4	16,685
2008	1,562	637	1	283	144	97	70	24	141	29	14,280	1	17,172
2007	1,516	1,574	5	350	62	0	414	148	178	111	10,181	0	14,636
2006	734	756	5	208	115	0	324	176	348	81	2,164	2	4,913
Grand Total	6,656	4,060	23	1,114	376	97	1,123	432	843	227	44,556	10	59,517

Source: International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Figures include family reunion and national migration

Total resettlement numbers in 2010 are expected to be around 10,000, significantly lower than the 15,000 originally projected at the beginning of the year. Similar numbers are anticipated in 2011, by the end of which most of the current caseload both eligible and interested in resettlement will have departed.

Impact: When the resettlement programme was announced in 2005 it was welcomed as the only durable solution available for Burmese refugees, but there were serious concerns that the strong community-based service delivery model prevalent on this border would be endangered if, as seemed likely, most of the educated and skilled refugees chose, or were chosen to leave. In early impact assessments it soon became apparent that, indeed, at least 75% of the most skilled refugees would leave and NGOs were forced to reorient and strengthen training programmes to find replacements.

The fact that services have not collapsed is due in combination to the resilience of the strong community structures and the willingness of NGOs to respond to the new challenges. The use of unregistered new arrivals has been crucial to survival and arguably some services have suffered in quality. However, it is probably also true that the necessity for change has encouraged efficiencies and has certainly provided opportunities to people who might not otherwise have been given leadership / training openings.

It was always recognised that in the longer term there would be benefits from refugees establishing themselves in Third Countries, sending back remittances, raising awareness of the situation in Burma and even returning to work for their people. It is still relatively early days and no quantitative studies have been carried out, but there is clear evidence already of the impact of remittances in some camps, and a demonstrated interest from some former refugees to work on the border.

Fraud: As described in previous reports, UNHCR's official position on fraud in resettlement is one of 'zero tolerance' and in 2008 new guidelines were introduced for investigating reported abuses including tough penalties for those involved. During 2009 UNHCR began investigations into allegations of fraud received, and in October suspended registrations of interest for resettlement to the USA in Mae La where 75% of the allegations came from. Approximately half of the cases involved registration fraud which took place before the resettlement process started.

UNHCR collaborated with the US Overseas Processing Entity (OPE) to develop anti-fraud campaigns including the dissemination of colorful posters distributed throughout all the temporary shelters. UNHCR resumed the registration of interest for US resettlement in Mae La in March 2010 and instituted a number of measures to verify identity at the registration stage. The Senior Regional Resettlement Officer and Bangkok Resettlement Officer conducted anti-fraud workshops for all UNHCR staff to which a number of OPE staff also attended.

2.2 RTG refugee policy

Thailand has frequently reaffirmed its policy to provide temporary asylum to Burmese refugees and a commitment that no one will be sent back involuntary or until the situation has 'returned to normal'. But during this last six months there have been concerns that, after 26 years, Thailand's patience may be wearing thin and that plans are afoot to send refugees back after the General Election in 2010.

Underlying these concerns is the fact that, as described above, no further progress has been made towards registering the more than 50,000 new arrivals since 2005 following pilot pre-screening interviews last year. Also a precedent may have been set by the closure of Nong Bua and Mae U Su temporary shelters in Tha Song Yang District at the end of March, which were set up last year following an SPDC/ DKBA offensive against Ler Ber Her IDP camps and surrounding areas.

Originally as many as 5,000 mainly Karen fled to Tha Song Yang District in June 2009 and it was generally accepted that they did not want to enter the refugee camps, preferring to wait close to where they crossed the border in the hope that they could later go home. Very temporary shelters were established which were adequate for a few months but not for longer term habitation. NGO support was mainly from emergency funds and after six months longer term solutions were required.

There followed a series of negotiations, deadlines, registrations and interviews, with the refugees repeating their desire to go home if it was safe to do so, but insisting that this was not yet possible because of the dangers of ongoing conflict and the widespread use of landmines. As the months dragged on, numbers began to dissipate, with some refugees retuning to Burma, but most probably dispersing to surrounding areas and some entering the camps. When the final deadline was given for closing the shelters at the end of March there were less than a thousand left who, weary of the uncertainties and seeing no other options, confirmed to UNHCR their willingness to return and were provided rations by TBBC with arrangements for support for three months.

At the time of writing this report, the border is again very tense with the possibility of fighting between SPDC, KNU and DKBA factions (*See 2.4 IDPs in Eastern Burma and 2.5 Political developments*) and the position of the Thai authorities is again that temporary asylum will be provided if necessary.

Meanwhile at the end of July, Tawin Pleansri, Secretary General of the National Security Council again restated the RTG position that Thailand will only return the Burmese refugees when their home country returns to normal, but caused some alarm by adding that conditions for return "would probably be after the general elections take place".

Much will depend on the how the election plays out, but so far there is no evidence of any change in the way the camps are run. Unregistered refugees are able to access rations and services and NGOs have been able to develop their programmes in innovative ways in pursuit of the 2009 CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Strategic Plan that aims to reduce refugee aid-dependency and, where possible, bring refugee camp services under the RTG system.

Whilst the draft Strategic Plan has no official status and the RTG has made no concession on the policy of refugee encampment, the core objectives remain valid and the Plan is serving as a useful framework for programming. CCSDPT and UNHCR will reconsider the Strategic Plan in August to explore whether it can be refined to better reflect current constraints and to set realistic benchmarks for the future.

2.3 Migrant workers

It is generally estimated that Thailand is host to two to three million migrants/ migrant workers, of whom at least 80% are from Burma. Many are de facto refugees, having left their homes due to the same human rights abuses as those experienced by people living in the camps. As documented in previous reports, the RTG, from 2004, progressively offered migrant workers the opportunity to register and receive temporary work permits. Registration was on an annual basis, renewal usually offered only to existing holders, but sometimes opening the process to new applicants. The relatively high fees involved and uncertainties surrounding the process deterred many migrants from applying meaning that only a fraction of the migrant population has been regularised at any point in time.

During 2009 the RTG announced new procedures. The then 501,570 existing work permit holders were invited to apply for extensions and registration was also opened to migrant workers who had never previously registered. However, all of them now would then have to have their nationality verified by their home Governments before 28th February 2010. 382,541 renewed their work permits, of which 370,711 were Burmese and there were 789,399 new applicants from Burma, of whom 709,280 also applied for and received work permits, bringing the total number of Burmese migrants with work permits to 1,079,991.

It was never remotely feasible that the National Verification process could be completed for over a million people within the deadline and a Cabinet resolution on 19th January extended the period for National Verification by two years to 28th February 2012, granting an amnesty for migrant workers to remain in the country. This, however, was subject to the condition that the workers must fill in the nationality verification application form prior to 28th February 2010, a deadline subsequently extended to 31st March.

Nationality Verification is ongoing. Migrants who applied by the end of March are now in the process of completing the verification and being issued with temporary passports from their own countries. As of the end of May 80,435 Burmese migrants had obtained temporary passports and 752,578 more people were being processed. It is understood that very few applicants who had applied had been rejected but 246,978 registered migrants had not applied. By the end of July the number of Burmese having passed the national Verification process was 142,338.

Of 1,079,991 Burmese migrant workers registered in 2009, 142,338 have received temporary passports

Early concerns that migrants would be deterred from entering the National Verification process because of the need to return to Burma and to pay high fees/ bribes have been allayed at least to some extent by the opening of processing centres in Thailand and some limits placed on broker fees. However, Migrants still have to work for the employer on their work permit in the area designated, although they may travel for leisure on the temporary passport. They can only change employers in exceptional circumstances such as the employer dying, the business closing, or the employer forcing the migrant to work or unfair dismissal.

There are ongoing abuses with some employers reported to be holding their employees' work permits and only giving them photocopies that are not enough to prevent arrest. Fines and bribes are also being extorted when workers pass through checkpoints or return to visit family in Burma. There is a need to increase awareness of details of the new system, particularly amongst local employers but, on the whole, the process has worked much more effectively than most people anticipated.

Of ongoing concern are those who remain outside the National Verification system; registered migrants who chose not to apply, and those who were never registered. The Prime Minister issued an order on 2nd June for the establishment of a centre for the investigation, suppression, arrest and prosecution of alien workers working underground in Thailand. It has a central management committee, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and five regional working teams. In recent weeks there have been many reports in the press about the arrest and deportation of migrant workers although there has been no official confirmation of the figures.

2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma

The overall scale of internal displacement in Burma remains unclear because the government does not acknowledge the problem and comprehensive data for much of the country are not available. However, TBBC and its community-based partner agencies estimated at the end of 2009 that there were at least 470,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the rural areas of eastern Burma alone. Given the ongoing armed conflict and the reluctance of national authorities to stop human rights abuses, the opportunities for sustainable return or resettlement elsewhere in Burma remain restricted. In such a climate of impunity, internally displaced communities in Burma are under increasing pressure to flee further from their homes and become refugees in Thailand.

Military patrols and landmines threaten the security of IDPs in Eastern Burma whilst forced labour and restrictions on movement threaten livelihoods

Interviews conducted by TBBC's partner agencies with over 3,100 households during the past five years indicate that threats to civilian safety and livelihoods have increased during that period. Military patrols and landmines are the most significant, and fastest growing, threats to civilian safety and security, while forced labour and restrictions on movement have consistently been the most pervasive threats to livelihoods. The findings reflect how widespread and systematic violence and abuse continues to be committed by the Burmese Army in eastern Burma.²

Appendix G provides an overview of the characteristics of internal displacement, while the situation in each of the border States and Divisions during the first half of 2010 is summarised below:

2 "Protracted Displacement and Militarisation in Eastern Burma" TBBC November 2009, <http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm>

- **Tenasserim Division**

SPDC's military operations have been relatively quiet in Tenasserim Division, although sporadic patrols and artillery attacks targeting civilians around the eastern watersheds of Tavoy and Tenasserim Townships continue. Attention has been more focused on the distribution of identity cards and voter registration prior to general election. Investment plans for the Tavoy Deep Sea Port suggest the biggest controversy for the area since construction of the Yadana gas pipeline in the 1990s. Preliminary site surveys have been conducted and conceptual plans for the deep sea port, industrial estate and trans-border corridor developed for a multi-billion dollar construction project over the next ten years. Given the litany of land confiscation, forced relocation and forced labour that continue to plague the Yadana project, it is difficult to conceive of local villages benefitting in the current context.

A multi-billion dollar Deep sea Port project is likely to further displace people in Tenasserim Division and bring few benefits to the local people

- **Mon State**

The New Mon State Party's (NMSP's) refusal to form a BGF similarly led to precautionary movements by over 600 civilians to the Thailand border in April. While the vast majority had returned to their homes and fields by the end of May, there are no guarantees for their security and the ceasefire agreement remains tenuous. This has only emboldened the hit and run sabotage attacks launched by Mon splinter groups. In response the SPDC has strengthened its own patrols and ordered village leaders to conscript militia forces to retaliate. These militia forces have already displaced hundreds of civilians and will potentially be manipulated to fight against the NMSP if the ceasefire collapses.

IDPs, Mon township



- **Karen State and Eastern Pegu Division**

SPDC search and destroy patrols intensified during the dry season, with indiscriminate artillery attacks and landmines killing and maiming civilians in the hills of Thandaung, Papun and Kyaukgyi Townships. While these are arguably the most impoverished and conflict-affected areas of eastern Burma, the national authorities have shown no sign that restrictions on humanitarian access will ease anytime soon. Meanwhile, relations between the SPDC and Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) have been complicated by increasing differences in opinion within DKBA. While

DKBA's brigade north of Myawaddy has already transformed into a BGF, the apparent breakdown in communications between DKBA leaders south of Myawaddy and senior SPDC authorities caused around 600 villagers to seek asylum in Thailand rather than wait for hostilities to resume.

Nyaunglebin District destroyed village



- **Karenni State**

Despite tensions between the leadership and rank and file members, the Karenni Nationalities Peoples Liberation Front (KNPLF) transformed into two BGF battalions which are based in Mehset and Bawlake. Although there have been warnings from foot soldiers of increased militarisation after the elections, formalising SPDC command of KNPLF generally did not result in immediate changes for villagers along the border. However, two villages in Shadaw Township were abandoned as a result of harassment by SPDC patrols, while thirty villages near Mawchi were reportedly ordered to relocate away from reconstruction work along the road to Taungoo.

- **Southern Shan State**

Despite intensified pressure from the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) to transform into a Border Guard Force (BGF), the United Wa State Army (UWSA)'s defiance was maintained. Although the ceasefire agreements have not yet collapsed, military tensions escalated as SPDC troop deployments forced the UWSA camps in the south to move closer to the Thailand border. There have already been significant repercussions for civilians due to the SPDC promoting local militia forces as their proxy forces to expand control in surrounding areas. This initially led to increased forced conscription of male villagers into militia units, and subsequently to a higher incidence of extortion and harassment which undermined livelihoods and population stability. These abuses resulted in ongoing refugee flows into Thailand and to the IDP camps just across the border (*See Section 3.3.6 Support to Shan displaced persons*).

2.5 Political developments

While 7th November has been confirmed as the date for the General Election in 2010, observers can only speculate as to the likely outcome and its consequences. The international community has failed to have any impact on SPDC's predetermined road map, with the junta ignoring all demands to reopen discussion on the new constitution and to release Aung San Suu Kyi and more than 2,000 political prisoners. It has not mattered whether these conditions and offers to monitor the election have been demanded or encouraged by the UN, reenergised USA engagement, or from "friendly" neighbours. In frustration the USA and EU have extended sanctions against the regime.

No-one expects the election to be free or fair. Election laws seriously restrict the ability of opposition parties to organise and campaign and heavily favour the regime's own proxy parties, with military officers removing their uniforms to become politicians. Although a provision of the party registration law stipulates that state service personnel shall not participate in political parties, the SPDC's Election Commission defended the formation of the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) by current government ministers by claiming that ministers are political posts. At the same

time, four leaders of the newly registered National Democratic Force have been informed that they will only be allowed to run in this year's election if they first seek a pardon for their role in trying to form a government after the National League for Democracy's landslide victory in the 1990 elections. The debate has been whether or not the election is better than nothing and whether or not it will create opportunities for change, however slim these might be.

The perpetuation of military control for the immediate future looks inevitable and the conundrum for the opposition groups has been whether to join in and take any opportunities which arise, or to condemn it for the farce it is and to continue to push for change. Aung San Suu Kyi herself has refused to recognise the election as credible and the National League for Democracy which overwhelmingly won the 1990 election will not participate. Of more than 40 parties that have registered only 5 participated in the 1990 election and around half represent ethnic interests.

SPDC presence, Nyaunglebin District



Although many deadlines for the ceasefire armies to form Border Guard Forces (BGFs) have now come and gone without repercussions, yet more deadlines have been set and tension remains high which could yet result in further fighting and new refugees..

As described above, splits in the DKBA over decisions to form a BGF in Karen State, the uneasy acceptance by KNPLF to form a BGF in Karenni State and the refusal by UWSA and NMSP to SPDC's proposal in Shan and Mon State respectively means that the entire border remains extremely volatile. Whilst it can be hoped that the General Election will bring positive changes that will bring an end to conflict and allow the refugees to prepare to go home, further conflict remains a distinct possibility and refugee numbers are more likely to increase than decrease in the foreseeable future.

There is little reason to expect that the General Election in Burma will result in positive changes to the border situation

Programme

January to June 2010

3



Cooking at Tham Hin Camp

This section describes the main programmatic and administrative developments during the last six months, including lessons learnt by staff and activities planned for the second half of the 2010.

Further details are provided in *Chapter 5*, which shows TBBC's Programme Performance in the past six months as measured against its established Performance Indicators, and in *Appendix A*, which provides background information on TBBC and the relief programme.

The programme information in this section is presented under the five core objectives defined in TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009 to 2013, which are to:

- Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma
- Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities
- Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items prioritising support for the most vulnerable
- Support mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance
- Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

Committed to following international humanitarian best practice (See *A.2 f) Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations*), TBBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the Burmese refugees. The overriding working philosophy is to maximise refugee participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and feedback. As a result, many programme activities described in the separate sections are also linked to the fourth core objective of community-based management, or are otherwise intertwined and related to several of the objectives.

3.1. Pursuing change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma

TBBC is an adherent to the principles of The Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and as such, aims to be, impartial, and independent from any political viewpoint. TBBC and its member organisations are not affiliated with the political aspirations or foreign policies of any government, group or movement. TBBC's advocacy work is based on the principles of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights law, and is aimed at ensuring that the rights of all of TBBC's beneficiaries and stake-holders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation.

After 25 years, advocacy for change became the leading core objective of TBBC's *Strategic Plan* for 2009 to 2013. TBBC is committed wherever possible to enabling refugees to live more dignified and productive lives and become increasingly self-reliant.

TBBC's strategic directive is to promote change leading to durable solutions

3.1.1 Planning initiatives and RTG policy

Much of TBBC's advocacy is accomplished by assuming leadership roles in the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), the coordinating body for the eighteen NGOs providing humanitarian assistance under the mandate with the Ministry of Interior.

Since 2005 UNHCR and CCSDPT have been advocating with the Thai authorities for a relaxation in the policy of confinement to camps in order to promote self-reliance of the refugees. Plans to offer refugees better education and skills training with the opportunity to work and earn income were incorporated in *CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plans* in 2006/7.

Opportunities for training and income generation have gradually been opened up but progress has been slow because the policy of confinement to camps has been maintained. Life for most refugees has not changed and the refugees remain largely aid-dependent. This has resulted in some frustration amongst the international community and some Donors being unwilling to increase funding to meet growing needs, or even cutting support.

In a new initiative to gain consensus, CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five year Strategic Plan during 2009 in which all programme directions for each of the humanitarian service sectors were consistent and complementary with the goals of

increasing self-reliance and gradually integrating refugee services within the Thai system. This draft plan was presented to the RTG and Donor representatives for consideration in November 2009.

Donors support this approach, but whilst the RTG is sympathetic to refugees having more productive lives, concerns about national security, the impact on Thai communities and the fear of creating a pull factor for new refugees, mean that the policy of encampment remains in place. Nevertheless, the draft Strategic Plan is proving to be a useful framework for programming and many small steps are being made to promote self-reliance. CCSDPT and UNHCR will meet again in August to review the Plan in light of progress being made and consider adjustments that reflect current constraints but set realistic targets for progress in the future.

3.1.2 Protection activities

CCSDPT coordinates protection related issues through protection working groups held monthly in Bangkok (for NGOs) and at the provincial level (NGOs, UNHCR and CBOs). UNHCR has established a new bi-monthly forum currently in Mae Sot to act as a border wide protection coordination body for which Terms of Reference (ToR) are under development and ways to engage with CBOs is under discussion.

Screening mechanism: Lack of a functioning screening mechanism continues to leave a large proportion of the camp population unregistered and vulnerable. TBBC is now sharing updated information with UNHCR on all unregistered and new arrivals from its population database, to enable a more systematic profiling to take place. Of particular concern are the unregistered unaccompanied minors, many of whom reside in camp boarding houses (see *Section 3.4.3 Boarding Houses*). Experience from other refugee situations around the world has shown that denial of assistance to such vulnerable groups can result in them being subject to military recruitment.

Birth registration: Effective August 2008, every child born in Thailand is entitled to birth registration and a birth certificate. In practice birth registration is not happening in the camps and therefore a working group was established to gather current practices and problems (UNHCR, IRC and medical NGOs), and discussions have now begun with the government to develop guidelines on implementation of birth registration at the field level.

Administration of Justice: The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) has been looking to change the way the judicial system works in camps, including the roles of section leaders. They will work closely together with IRC and other community members to develop a proposal for restructuring the system.

Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE): Under the PSAE project, awareness raising continues amongst NGO staff and through engagement with CBOs. The KRC and KnRC have established Code of Conduct Committees in all camps for receiving reports and carrying out awareness raising activities and there is a gradual increase in the number of cases being reported. Almost half the cases are children under 18 years old. However with a high turnover of camp staff leaving for resettlement, there are many staff that are not aware of PSAE policies and procedures.

At present, TBBC supports 13 safe houses in 8 camps for victims of Gender Based violence.

Children Affected by Armed Conflict: The annual action plan was expanded beyond its previous focus on child soldier to also include the remaining five Grave Violations: killing and maiming; attacks on schools and hospitals; rape and other grave sexual violence; abduction, and denial of humanitarian access. Further training was provided for NGOs and CBOs in camps on the monitoring and reporting mechanism including links to the child protection referral system. There were a small number of cases reported during the first half of 2010, the majority of which were recruitment of children from outside the camps.

Lessons learnt

- Ongoing registration of all individuals is key to ensuring protection of vulnerable groups including new arrivals, unaccompanied minors etc
- Codes of Conduct must be developed and owned by the community to be successfully implemented
- SAE investigations are labour intensive and time consuming and necessitate sharing a limited pool of trained staff amongst NGOs if there is to be a timely response

Next six months

- Review and operationalise the protection sector of CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic plan
- Conduct PSAE trainings on investigations for NGO managers
- Define protection guidelines to be developed for sector leads and focal points in Emergency Contingency Planning framework

3.1.3 Other TBBC advocacy activities

TBBC Staff are daily involved in advocacy at many different levels, ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, to engagement with national Thai authorities and the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action whilst also trying to effect policy shifts within their respective governments as appropriate.

A key approach of TBBC's advocacy is to make optimum use of its presence and networks along the border through research and documentation, affording, where possible, the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their concerns. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation which are widely distributed to all stakeholders. The TBBC website is also being constantly developed as a resource tool and e-Letters produced.

Notable advocacy activities during this period included:

Conferences/ planning meetings/ briefings

- TBBC hosted a Donor Forum on 11th March for TBBC members, staff and Bangkok-based Donors to discuss ongoing challenges
- Participation in Bangkok Donors Working Group meetings including new Core Group meetings aimed at addressing priority concerns in more depth
- Contributing to the concept and assisting in organisation of a CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat scheduled in August to review the 2009 draft Strategic Plan
- Numerous briefings for Bangkok based Ambassadors/ donors and other interest groups as well as international visitors

Advocacy trips

- The Executive Director visited Washington and Brussels in March meeting with Donors, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on current developments in Thailand and discussing future programming and funding

Publications

- "Nine Thousand Nights" a scrapbook marking 25 years of working on the Thailand Burma border was published in March. The book is on sale at Asia Books and Bookazine stores throughout Thailand and Member agencies are receiving copies for sale and distribution in their own countries
- Thai and Burmese translations of 2009 IDP survey "Protracted displacement and militarisation in Eastern Burma" were published

Next six months

- A formal book launch of "Nine Thousand Nights" will be held at the Foreign Correspondence Club in September
- The TBBC Donors Meeting and AGM will be held in London in November, preceded by a "Burma Day". Hosted by the International Rescue Committee and Christian Aid with the support of DFID and the UK Burma Campaign.

3.2. Increasing self-reliance and reducing aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

The promotion and support of livelihoods is a key component of the TBBC and draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Strategic Plans in pursuit of the objective of increased self reliance. During the last twelve months TBBC has recruited new staff, carried out assessments and broadened its exposure to livelihood opportunities through engagement with partners and organisations outside of CCSDPT.

Promoting sustainable livelihood activities is a key component of TBBC's Strategic Plan

TBBC is developing the potential for increasing income generation opportunities through entrepreneurship training and providing start up capital for small businesses. Agriculture is being expanded through greater use of indigenous crops, drawing on extensive local knowledge and experience. Rental of land outside and adjacent to the camps is being negotiated, the potential to plant bamboo is being explored with the Forestry department and guidance has been sought from local partners to better understand the potential of community forest management. Market research has been commissioned to explore potential for expanding weaving production and markets, and the production of shelter materials including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being explored as possible livelihood activities.



All of these activities are being developed in consultation with the refugee communities, Thai authorities and coordinated with other CCSDPT members. The KRC is setting up livelihood committees in each camp with representation from all camp minorities including unregistered, and a Livelihood Working Group has been formed under the CCSDPT to facilitate more effective coordination and implementation of current and future livelihood programmes. Already the group has met several times agreeing on geographical areas of interest and the potential for sharing data.

TBBC's livelihood responses are described in the following sections. Whilst these cannot be a substitute for basic refugee relief assistance and will not reduce budgets required for such support in the short term, TBBC hopes that through these innovative initiatives, refugees will gradually engage in new activities that will help them move away from aid-dependency.

3.2.1 Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project

Although many refugees have received vocational training over the years and the population has a wide range of practical skills, these are underutilised due to the lack of employment opportunities, business expertise and start up capital. The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project was drawn up by TBBC's Income Generation Coordinator following visits to all of the camps and discussions of viable options with camp committees, CBO's and TBBC field staff. It is designed to create entrepreneurship for income generation and self employment and includes a step by step approach for business management capacity development through trainings and regular mentoring services. It will also provide small grants to trainees for starting or expanding businesses. Experiences from other NGOs suggest that camp residents have little interest in business training if they are subsequently left without a financial assistance mechanism – and as it will take a while to properly establish Savings and Credit schemes, this necessitates the provision of minor start-up grants.

TBBC will support refugees to start small businesses through entrepreneur training and small grants

The project will inject cash into the camps for livelihood and enterprise development (thereby also helping to improve the overall camp economy) and, at a later stage, intends to build financial capacity to address the needs of entrepreneurs through group savings.

The EDGS Project will be implemented on a pilot basis in three camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon covered by TBBC's Mae Sariang office and in Tham Hin under the Kanchanaburi office. Preparatory work so far has included the following activities:

- **Field Manual:** A manual has been developed for field staff and translated into the Karen language. This includes the basics of setting up Micro and Small Enterprises, Livelihoods, Marketing Strategies, Costing and Pricing, Simple Business Plans, Account Keeping and Steps to be followed for implementing EDGS in the camps.
- **Facilitation Guide for Training Activities:** A facilitation guide to be used by field staff to train the camp residents in Entrepreneurship Development and Business Management has been developed. This guide includes information on basic teaching techniques, approaches to session plan preparation and training cycles.
- **Recruitment of Business Support Officers:** Two Business Support Officers (BSO), one for Mae Sariang Camps and one for Tham Hin have been recruited for the programme. They are now undergoing orientation to prepare for further training on Training of Trainers (ToT) in July, 2010. After this training, the BSOs will be ready to start implementing the programme in the camps.

Next six months:

- **Recruitment of Stipend Workers:** Four Stipend Workers for the Mae Sariang camps and two for Tham Hin camp will be recruited in July to start programme implementation.
- **ToT for BSO and Stipend Workers:** ToT on the Entrepreneurship Development and Grant Programme will be conducted in July for BSOs and Stipend Workers to prepare them for conducting training in the camps and providing subsequent mentoring services to trained entrepreneurs.
- **Training of Project Participants:** The BSOs and Stipend Workers, with the support from IG Coordinator will select people from camps using selection criteria developed for the programme for a five-days training in August in Enterprise Development and Management Training.
- **Grant Distribution:** The first tranche of Grants (Baht 2400 each) will be distributed to the people who successfully complete the Enterprise Development and Management Training and submit a business plan which they prepare during the training. This grant distribution will take place immediately after the training is completed in order to help people establish and expand businesses whilst the skills they have learnt are still fresh in their minds. A second tranche of grant (Baht 2100) will be provided to the entrepreneurs upon completion of a one day refresher course after sixteen to eighteen weeks of receiving the first grant.
- **Mentoring:** Regular mentoring will commence immediately following the Enterprise Development and Management Training and Grant Distribution events.

The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project will prioritise poor households as participants of the programme as defined by the 2009 ECHO Livelihood Report i.e. Female headed households, separated women, GBV victims, technically trained but unemployed, youths and single mothers.

3.2.2 Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project



The Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) project's goal is to build community self reliance in agriculture and nutrition, and to improve overall availability and access to nutritious food to refugee communities along the Thailand Burma border. The project currently operates in 8 camps and is supported by 65 camp-based staff (about a third are female). The CAN project falls under the TBBC Food Security Programme (FSP) which is currently co-managed by the Agriculture and Nutrition Managers with Food Security Officers (FSO's) working under the supervision of the respective Field Coordinators. This arrangement is under review as part of TBBC's organisational restructuring. Nutrition activities are described in *Section 3.3.2 Nutrition*.

Although hindered in many locations by limited space and water, CAN is building a comprehensive approach to both the immediate and long-term food security issues facing the refugees. The project has proved effective in reaching and engaging the camp communities, with more than 30% of all households currently receiving seeds and cultivating small household gardens (primarily growing vegetables for own consumption).

*"Small intensive family food garden interventions promoted by TBBC under its food security programme remain very relevant and are generally very well received by those with access to limited land space".
A renowned Rural Development Specialist.*

At the beginning of the year, an informal evaluation of the CAN project was undertaken by a renowned International Rural Development Specialist whose assessment was that *"The CAN technological package (that has evolved over the past ten years) is sound and relevant. TBBC is to be commended for staying on track, building on its past knowledge base and for not over emphasizing "technological fixes". Its recent shift towards more process-oriented issues (like project management and community driven development, etc.) and eventually food processing (via drying technologies) is noted and recognized"*.

He concluded: *"TBBC has been a pioneer in food production and nutrition sectors in the Thai-Burmese border context and must now raise the bar on its own food security program by deepening the quality of its efforts, increased intensification and diversification, increased focus on indigenous trees and annual crops, increased engagement of camp*

authorities, taking the leadership on partnerships and putting a stronger emphasis on monitoring, accountability for results within the community and capacity development in people-centred approaches to extension and development".

These main findings and recommendations have been incorporated into the design of a four year project proposal submitted in July to the European Union's 'Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) Programme in Thailand'.

The CAN project aims to expand both its reach (number of households participating) and depth in terms of improving project outputs (quality, quantity and variety of produce, including focus on nutritious indigenous species) and improve project management procedures (including better monitoring and measuring of project impact and results).

Following coordination meetings with other agencies involved in agricultural activities, it has been decided that TBBC's CAN project will focus exclusively on five camps in the future (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po), whilst other agencies will support the remaining four camps (Ban Don Yang, Tham Hin, Site 1 and Site 2). TBBC will start withdrawing from these camps once proper hand-over has been agreed, ensuring that current CAN beneficiaries remain supported and that no gaps arise.

Empowering gardening capabilities within the community in order to seize opportunities in the small spaces available around camp homes



Community representatives from Section 13, Zone B in Umpiem Mai Camp, lead by a respected community leader, Section leader, ARC Community Health Educator, CAN staff and Karen Women Organisation leader worked together to mobilise residents in their area to initiate or to extend their home gardening activities.

The team conducted door to door visits to advocate the nutritional value of safe organically grown vegetables, and informed people of the availability of seeds at a nearby CAN centre. Soon after, eighty residents collected seeds and are now confidently sharing their creative agricultural techniques with each other.

Highlights of the CAN programme in the first half of 2010 have included:

- CAN staff participated in a COERR organised Field Day in Ban Don Yang, including entering a vegetable contest and a poem competition;
- A two-day strawberry workshop at Umpiem Mai camp on strawberry production, including organic growing techniques, propagation, planting methods, cropping cycle, pest and diseases and methods of control. Representatives from NGO's, Royal Thai Forestry Department, neighbouring Thai village, Sub-district authorities, residents of Umpiem Mai camp and CAN staff from Umpiem and Nu Po camps participated.
- *Filmaid* supported the Mae La CAN team in developing a script about the value of home gardens. The title of the script is 'Ma Do Ma Ka', translating from Karen to mean 'You help me and I help you'. The title stems from the traditional idea of people / neighbours supporting each other at labour intensive times such as rice planting. The short film that will encourage camp residents to support each other to plant home gardens;
- Indigenous seeds / plants were collected and described in a workshop organised by the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) to conserve and promote the value and role of indigenous plants in gardens in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp;
- The Food Security Programme team visited the Northern Sustainable Learning Centre to learn sustainable agricultural techniques and meet the founder of the Centre, Mr. Chokchai Sarakit; and
- A new CAN seed distribution centre was opened in Green Tree Section of Mae Ra Ma Luang and Section 12 of Zone B of Umpiem Mai camp. These centres are in addition to the CAN demonstration farms and their location will allow people greater access to seeds.

Mr. Cheni, a Thai / Karen organic strawberry grower from Chiang Mai shared his expertise at a workshop and advocated the use of organic techniques.

Over 500 strawberry plants have been distributed from the CAN demonstration farm to households in Umpiem Mai camp.

Strawberries fetch as much as 30 Baht a punnett and are a popular favourite amongst residents.



Other CAN activities in line with the three project objectives during the period were as follows:

3.2.2 a) CAN Objective 1: Provide opportunities for the mobilisation of local agricultural and nutritional skills, wisdom and knowledge

The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach was introduced at a three-day workshop at Mae Ra Ma Luang camp. Over forty people attended, including camp based CAN staff from both Mae Ra Ma Luang and Ma La Oon, representatives from the Camp Committee and CBOs, staff from other NGO's and Food Security Officers from all field sites. In FFS participants decide on methods of production through a discovery based learning approach. Learning takes place in a group with a common interest and activities are based on what is happening in the field at a particular point in time, "Learning by Doing". Elements of the FFS approach have now been incorporated in trainings in six camps.

In the past six months, CAN has provided training to a total of 305 people (145 female and 160 males) in 12 separate trainings as shown in *Figure 3.1*. Training did not occur in Site 1 and Site 2 due to a high proportion of people's attention being focussed on resettlement, and due to the absence of a Food Security Officer in these field sites.

Figure 3.1: Number of trainings/ people trained (Dec-June, 2010)

Camp	Number of trainings	Total number of people trained	Females	Males
Site 1	0	0	0	0
Site 2	0	0	0	0
MRML	3	70	33	37
MLO	0	0	0	0
ML	2	63	40	23
UM	3	47	18	29
NP	2	54	26	28
BDY	2	71	28	43
Total	12	305	145	160

In the last six months 305 people were trained in small scale agriculture and limited space techniques, whilst more than 100 people participated in specialised Training of Trainers workshops

In addition, over one hundred people participated in four specialised Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops, including: Organic strawberry production techniques at Umpiem Mai (34 people); Farmer Field School approach at Mae Ra Ma Luang (40 people); KESAN / CAN indigenous seed / plant conservation and collection at Mae Ra Ma Luang camp (30 people); and Organic agriculture basic training for CAN staff at Ban Don Yang (4 people).

Home garden cluster approach

A Cluster (or grouping) of home gardens in an area of Zone A and Zone B in Mae La camp community is providing a supportive environment for households to help each other grow vegetables in limited spaces.

About thirty households in each area, carefully selected for their interest in growing vegetables, participated in a five-days training. After the training, the group was asked to nominate a 'leader' that they believed served as a good example and could lead them to improve their home gardens. The selected person is known as the 'Community Agricultural Leader' and plays a valuable role in motivating gardeners, and representing their group to the wider community.

The home garden clusters are demonstrating to the community that even with the challenges of limited space and water, families stand to benefit from growing safe, nutritious organic vegetables for self consumption, which also allows them to save money on fresh produce otherwise bought to supplement the dry food rations.



3.2.2 b) CAN Objective 2: Increase access to a variety of foods grown

Increasingly, this CAN project will encourage residents to grow a diverse variety of indigenous garden plants. This will not only result in less reliance on buying seeds from outside, but will lead to the development of more resilient gardens and increased reliability and availability of nutritious year round garden produce. Additionally, it will provide a link to conserve (especially important for the young generation) the rich cultural heritage associated with indigenous agriculture practiced in Eastern Burma (see box case study).

Increasing diversification, nutrition and resilience by enhancing indigenous food gardens



Participants undertook a survey to identify and collect rare, underutilised and vanishing indigenous plants. By the end of the workshop, an inventory was compiled identifying over 30 indigenous edible and medicinal plant species and their uses.

Five sites have been selected in Mae Ra Ma Luang community to multiply selected species to increase availability for the community.

The Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) conducted a three day workshop in Mae Ra Ma Luang with thirty (30) CAN staff from Mae Ra Ma Luang and Ma La Oon camps.

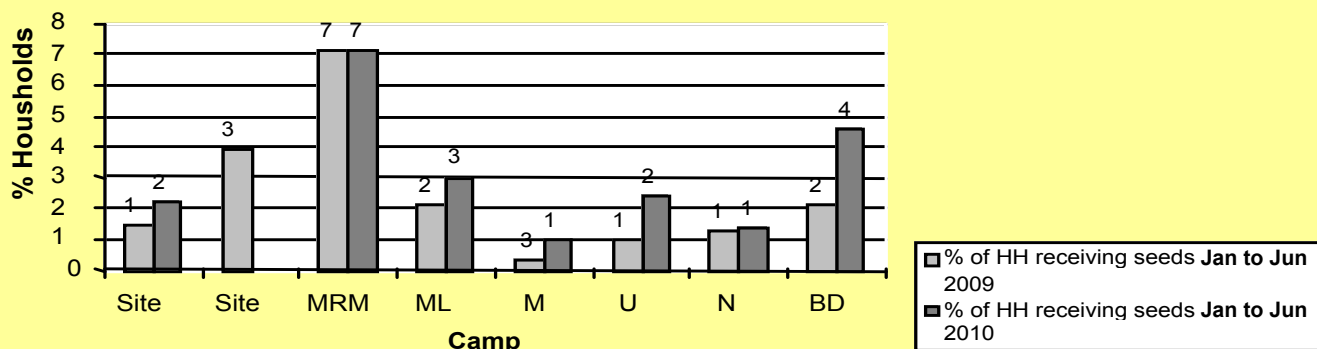


■ Seeds

During the first half of 2010, a total of 3,140 kg of 28 species of vegetables seeds were distributed in seven camps to 6,872 households, 32 boarding houses and schools and 31 CBOs to grow fresh produce during the rainy season. Seed distribution records were not available for Site 2 due to the resettlement of a key CAN staff. Residents planted seeds in their home gardens within the camps where space permitted, while in some camps residents chose to plant outside the camps. Distribution rates are illustrated in *Figure 3.2*.

In the last six months 6,872 households and 32 boarding houses and schools have received seeds to grow vegetables in the refugee camps

Figure 3.2: Rainy Season Seed Distribution for January to June 2009 and 2010



■ Seed saving

The Nu Po camp community continues to successfully save seeds. A total of 93 kg of seeds were saved, including 38 kg of French Beans and species such as Bottle Gourd and Coriander and leguminous tree species such as Leucaena and Sesbania. Individuals in the community are also being encouraged to save seed where possible.



■ Seedlings—cabbages and chillies

Small-scale seedling nurseries located in the CAN demonstration gardens in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps distributed cabbage and chilli seedlings during the cool season, numbering in the thousands, mainly to households in the camps. Cabbages are mainly grown for self-consumption, but are also a good source of income.

■ Trees

During the first half of 2010, a total of 865 saplings of 10 different species were distributed in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai as shown in Figure 3.3. A nursery has also recently been established in the Ban Don Yang CAN demonstration centre.

Figure 3.3: Tree Distribution for Nu Po and Umpiem Mai Camps

Distributor	Beneficiaries	Tree Species	Total
CAN	90 Nu Po Camp households, 2 schools (Nu Po and Nu Se Plo) and 6 Thai villages (Saw Mae, Klo To, Nu Po, Kwee Ler Toe, Kwee Tha, Nu Se Plo)	Betal nut (45), Coconut (50), Dog fruit (89), Durian (110), Guava (150), Jack fruit (112), Leucaena (58), Lime (50) Rambutan (100), Sesbania (50)	815
CAN	16 Umpiem Mai Camp households	Jack fruit (50)	50
Total			865

■ Fencing

Fencing helps prevent loss of crops by poultry and other livestock, as well as demarcating home gardens. In the first half of 2010, 10 km of fencing was distributed in seven camps. Fencing was provided for 425 households, 24 boarding houses and schools and 14 CBOs. Planting trees to form a living or “live fence” continues to be trialled in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps as a more sustainable way to decrease the use of plastic fencing. Different tree species are being planted to test effectiveness.

■ Tools

Community members who participate in CAN training are given basic tool kits including one hoe, a small spade, a bucket and a watering can. Tool kits are also provided to residents who demonstrate a genuine interest in growing

vegetables. This is assessed by camp based CAN staff on a case by case basis. During the first half of 2010, 383 tool kits were distributed to 313 households, 18 boarding houses and schools and 10 CBOs in four camps.

A tool borrowing centre is now established in each Section in Mae Ra Ma Luang (7) and Mae La Oon (8) to enhance sustained effective use and management of tools. A total of 10 tool kits and a selection of other tools have been provided for each borrowing centre.

■ Mungbean sprouts

A total of 490 high school aged students (213 female; 277 male) from nine boarding houses in Nu Po continue to benefit from the additional Vitamin C they receive from mungbeans. Typically, 1 kg of mungbean seed produces 10 kg of mungbean sprouts. The equivalent of 3,600 kg of mungbean sprouts has been produced.

3.2.2 c) CAN Objective 3: Strengthening the capacity of CAN staff in project management

The capacity of TBBC's Food Security Officers as well as CAN based camp staff was strengthened during the reporting period through their involvement in the TOT activities listed under *CAN Objective 1*. In addition, the Food Security Officers and CAN based camp staff participated in two action research case studies under the guidance of a local community development specialist, and an exposure trip to the Northern Sustainable Learning Centre, gaining knowledge of sustainable agricultural techniques, including green manuring and making organic liquid fertilisers.

Lessons Learnt

- The Farmer Field School approach relies heavily on good facilitation. Greater understanding and trialling in this approach will be required to adapt this to the context and culture of the refugee communities
- The motivation of camp residents to grow gardens appears to be influenced by other members of the community successfully growing gardens. Door to door household visits by the CAN team and the support of active community residents will be required to increase the number of home gardens in the same area and form home garden clusters

Next Six Months

- The CAN Annual workshop will be held in Nu Po camp. It will provide an opportunity for CAN staff and camp representatives from different camps to come together to share and exchange information and experiences
- The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) will assist the CAN programme to design a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system to support the measurement of outputs
- Deliver cool season seeds

3.2.3 Weaving project

TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO) since 2002 (see *Appendix A.6.2 b) Weaving project*). *Longyis* are traditional clothing items worn by men and women. TBBC procures thread which is then woven into *longyis* by weavers in the camps. Finished items are purchased by TBBC for distribution to refugees, at a price of 27 baht per unit, the total cost per piece averaging 130 baht. The objective is to provide one *longyi* for each man and woman over 12 years old in alternate years.

Figure 3.4 provides an overview of the total *Longyi* production so far in 2010:

Figure 3.4: *Longyi* production, 2010

Camp	Looms	Weavers	For 2010 distribution	<i>Longyis</i> made	Difference
S1	10	20	7,269	0	7,269
S2	4	10	1,255	0	1,255
MRML	14	28	7,027	1,603	5,424
MLO	14	26	6,062	1,206	4,856
ML	18	31	13,779	5,772	8,007
UM	6	14	6,881	2,000	4,881
NP	10	20	5,252	2,250	3,002
BDY	2	8	2,175	531	1,644
TH	4	8	3,026	136	2,890
Total	82	165	52,726	13,498	39,228

There are currently 82 looms in use in the camps and 165 trained refugee staff. About 12% of weavers left for resettlement during the period. The camps need to produce more than 52,000 *longyis* in 2010, including 667 *longyis* outstanding from 2009 for Ban Don Yang (531) and Tham Hin (136). Production is currently around 26% of total requirement but is still expected to be on target by the end of the year

The *Longyis* produced in camps are just enough to address the needs of camp people. Few are sold inside the camps and they are rarely sold outside due to limited supplies but also because outside they are considered “old fashioned” and of comparatively low quality.

Other weaving: There are many handloom owners in camps who also produce traditional bags, scarf, shirts and other small handicrafts, which most of the time are sold inside camps at low prices. These weavers do not have a proper idea of quality or people's preferences and also lack adequate access to raw materials. Above all, they are not organized but competing with each other. These problems have restricted the possibility for them to develop their income generating potential.

Market Research: To explore the potential for expanding the production of *longyis* and other hand woven products in the camps and developing them as income generation projects, TBBC has contracted International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to carry out market research. This research will try to identify possible buyers, preferred designs and quality requirements and to find technical institutions or people who can train refugees in the new designs. The recommendations of the research will help TBBC to organize the scattered weavers, provide them with the necessary support for production and link them to markets in urban centres of Thailand.

Consultants have been engaged to look at expanding markets for weaving and handicraft products

Next six months

- The IRPI research started in May and will be complete within six months. IRPI has already visited seven camps to collect information about the camps, current products, designs, markets and the potential involvement of other actors to assist the weavers. They will now focus on assessing the potential markets for *longyi* and hand woven products, collect information from urban centres in Thailand before drawing up their recommendations to TBBC before the end of the year.

3.2.4 Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector

Following a shelter consultancy in 2009 and the secondment of a shelter expert to TBBC in 2010 (See *Section 3.3.1 c) Shelter*) a number of possibilities are being identified for pilot livelihood projects within the shelter sector. These include new initiatives in agro-community forestry, bamboo growing, roofing thatch production, treatment of shelter materials, and concrete post construction, as well as capacity building on construction practices within the camp communities.

Agro-community forestry: Agro-community forestry projects are being considered as income-generating opportunities for both refugee communities and Thai villagers at the same time promoting sustainable tropical forest management that will increase plant and tree diversification, improve water resources, and create environmental awareness. Such projects aim to reconcile conservation of forests with livelihood needs of populations living in the remote areas replacing informal and uncontrolled activities which harm the environment. TBBC through implementing partners would provide technical and operational expertise and Thai villagers and forestry department would contribute with their property and user rights to the project. This project can also offer opportunities for the entrepreneurship development and grant programme.

Bamboo Growing: Promoting bamboo growing both inside and outside of camps would not only provide shelter construction

Concrete post foundations



activities in the middle to long-term, but would also provide bamboo shoots for consumption trade, improve environmental conditions and help stabilise hillsides. Depending on the planted species it may open new income-generating activities for the production of handicrafts. Contacts with relevant bamboo growing specialists have been established who would provide expertise and advice throughout the bamboo growing and harvesting process. Contacts with local partners have been established and identification of suitable land is ongoing. Once the necessary agreements have been reached, a variety of different bamboo species will be planted in cooperation with refugee groups to explore types of bamboo most suitable for the respective location.

The shelter sector offers many opportunities for new refugee livelihoods projects

Concrete Post Production: The use of concrete foundation posts has been recommended to preserve the life of eucalyptus housing poles and also offer income generation possibilities. Although permission was given to pilot concrete foundation posts for houses of registered families in the Mae Sariang camps in 2010, this did not materialise because most of the refugee houses in these camps still have hardwood posts from the past when families had access to forest resources and the permission was not valid for the new houses needed by new arrivals. TBBC will move the pilot project to Tak Province this year after the needs assessment. It is estimated that approximately 10% of houses will need these poles.

Leaf/ Grass Collection and Thatch Production:

About 30% of TBBC shelter budget is used for roofing. This project would assess the availability of local resources and the potential for refugees to make thatch as an income-generating opportunity whilst also improving the quality of roofing thatch. The proposal is to build on the experience gained this year in Site 2 in Mae Hong Son Province where 500 refugee families produced over 200,000 roof thatches for Site 1. A local arrangement between the camp community, Thai officials and the supplier enabled collection of leaves in surrounding forests and the production of the thatch inside the camp.

Treatment of Bamboo Poles: Bamboo poles can be treated to extend their useful life offering an income generating opportunity for refugees. Some refugees already apply water leaching and this environmentally friendly practice will be further promoted. Other options include the smoking of bamboo and protective treatment

Making leaf thatch in Site 2



of completed shelter structures. These proposals have been discussed with university specialists but have to be further developed taking into consideration the various constraints in the different camps. It is planned to start at least one pilot project to explore opportunities by the end of this year.

Bamboo delivery at Mae La camp



Construction Tools and Building Skills:

Improved construction tools and building skills will be piloted in Tak camps during the next programme cycle. Tools will be made available and construction training provided to the carpenters and builders who will be temporarily employed for the implementation of the needs-based approach in Tak camps (See *Section 3.3.1c*). The technical teams will subsequently share such resources with

refugee families when assisting them during the construction process, generally increasing the potential for refugees to earn livelihoods in construction.

Next Six Months

- Pilot agro-community forest management will be further explored with project partners including camp communities, Thai villages and relevant Thai Government Agencies
- Pilot proposals will be considered for bamboo growing inside and possibly outside camps together with refugee households and camp communities
- A project for concrete post production for housing foundation will be piloted in at least one camp
- Construction training will be provided during the pilot needs based assessment in Tak Province

3.3. Ensuring continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items, prioritising support for the most vulnerable

The provision of food, shelter and non-food items is the core of TBBC's programme representing more than two thirds of expenditures. Accordingly, a large proportion of TBBC's staff are devoted to "supply chain management", the whole process from procurement, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies as well as the subsequent monitoring of use. TBBC pursues best practice to ensure the efficient and equitable use of resources and considerable organisational resources are devoted to constantly strengthening procedures.

Aspects relating to provision of food, shelter and non-food items are described below, followed by information on supportive interventions in nutrition. Details are then given on supply chain management followed finally by a description of other programme components.

3.3.1 Camp supplies

3.3.1 a) Food

In the first half of 2010, no adjustments were made to the food ration. The standard food ration continued to consists of rice, beans, fish-paste, fortified flour (Asia-Mix), oil, chilli, sugar and salt which provided an average of 2,102 calories per person per day. Ration quantities are as set out in *Appendix A.6.3.a) Food and cooking fuel: Food*.

During the period, more than 17 thousand Metric Tonnes of food were supplied for the refugee population on the Thailand/Burma border. *Figure 3.5*. summarises details on quantities supplied per item and per camp.

Table 3.5: Food quantities provided to refugee camps, January – June 2010

Commodity (Metric Tonnes)	Site 1	Site 2	MLO	MRML	Mae La	Umpiem	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Other	Total
Rice	1,235	453	2,339	2,594	3,378	1,452	1,269	626	597	77	14,021
Fishpaste	0	24	125	137	181	77	68	22	0	0	634
Salt	45	7	50	56	77	33	30	5	16	2	322
Beans	102	30	108	118	225	97	84	36	47	3	851
Oil	85	30	155	170	225	97	85	41	40	4	933
Chillies	11	1	6	7	9	4	4	2	6	0	49
Sardines	0	4	52	67	0	0	0	9	0	0	131
Fortified Flour	33	11	51	52	85	34	37	10	18	1	332
Sugar	17	6	18	20	23	10	9	5	5	1	112
Charcoal	749	263	1,292	1,380	1,921	815	600	366	363	30	7,779

TBBC aims to provide a nutritionally balanced food basket which meets the World Health Organisation (WHO)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) planning figure of 2,100 kcal/ person/ day. Whilst this was achieved during the reporting period, due to funding shortfalls rations will be reduced slightly in the second half of the year by suspending the supply of mung-beans. This will reduce the caloric value of the ration to approximately 1,995 kcals/ per person and provide 82% of protein needs (although not in the form of complete protein). To protect the most vulnerable camp residents, beans will remain as part of the supplementary feeding programme.

This ration cut has been announced (to RTG, TBBC members, programme donors, refugee committees and camp residents) as being temporary, due to a funding shortfall, which could be reinstated if there is a significant improvement

A nutrition consultant has been recruited to review food basket options for 2010

in TBBC's overall funding situation. However, it is also recognised that TBBC may continue to face funding shortfalls in 2011, and beyond, and that a more permanent reduction in the food rations could become necessary. To better prepare for this situation, TBBC is seeking expert nutritional advice on possible alternative food ration options for 2011.

Terms of Reference for an external consultancy have been developed with the objectives to:

- Review TBBC's current nutrition programme and food basket content and rationale for adjustments from the perspective of adequate access to food
- Review the current literature/thinking on food aid and food assistance programmes in emergency and protracted situations, including analysis and recommendations of new food assistance tools (eg. Food-for-work, food subsidies, cash transfers and vouchers)
- Provide Recommendations for food basket options for 2011 – 2013 linked to:
 - Targeted feeding for vulnerable groups with proposed criteria and mechanisms to implement in line with possible budget cuts; and
 - Overall reductions to the food basket with the intention of providing a standard ration for all refugees based on nutritional considerations

The plan is for the consultant to provide different scenarios on food basket content and rations based on nutritional needs for presentation at the TBBC Donors Meeting in London in November.

In line with the 2009 Livelihood Vulnerability Analysis, TBBC is not looking to implement "targeted feeding" by specifically identifying and excluding the 'better-off' segment of the camp population but rather to consider a general reduction in ration combined with an increased emphasis on identifying and ensuring adequate support for the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the camp population.

3.3.1 b) Cooking fuel

TBBC provides charcoal in all nine camps to ensure the refugees have sufficient cooking fuel for all of their cooking and water heating needs.

All charcoal supplied by TBBC undergoes laboratory tests to determine its exact energy content or 'Heating Value' (HV). The current ration of about 8.2kg per person per month aims to provide 190 MJ/person/month which is considered adequate to meet needs for food preparation and boiling of water.

Charcoal is distributed according to a 'distribution curve', which determines charcoal rations based on household size (not 'family' size). As a result of changing demographics due to resettlement and new arrivals, household size data is now being continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal rations adjusted every six months.

More than 7.7 thousand Metric Tonnes of charcoal were provided to the refugee camps during the first half of 2010

Melbourne University – Advanced Medical Studies Placement: TBBC facilitated an advanced medical studies (AMS) placement by Melbourne University. The study conducted research into the health effects of solid fuel use in the refugee camps, focusing specifically on different types of respiratory disease and charcoal fuel usage. The research focused primarily on women and children under five years of age as these groups have the most frequent exposure to indoor air pollution. The research was conducted in both Mae La and Nu Po camps during January and February 2010, with a target size of 220 households in total.

The final report; 'One Cough Too Many' released at the end of June will greatly assist both TBBC and the health agencies in understanding charcoal usage and the association with respiratory health in refugee camps. The key issues which have emerged for TBBC from the report are:

- Households that used charcoal (a 'medium-pollution' fuel) exclusively were not associated with a significant increase in any (of the selected) respiratory disease outcomes
- Exclusive charcoal usage was not associated with a statistically significant increase in lower or upper respiratory infections and asthma in children under 5. However the survey revealed that use of 'high-pollution' fuels, such as firewood and bamboo is significant



- 48% of households used firewood to supplement their charcoal rations. Only one of these households used wood exclusively. 45% of households used bamboo to supplement their charcoal rations, none exclusively. 32% were using 'lump-wood' charcoal, the type commonly produced by villagers in the area of the camps, usually using local hardwoods

In relation to stoves:

- All but 2 of the 205 households surveyed used bucket stoves for cooking
- 53 of the 205 households surveyed also used at least one 'three-stone' stove
- 13 households used a 'three-leg' stove
- Exclusive use of bucket stoves demonstrated a protective trend against upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) and asthma

The bucket stoves supplied by TBBC are efficient in their use of fuel, economical to procure and readily available in the border areas of Thailand. TBBC supplies one bucket stove to all families of new arrivals and conducts regular surveys to ensure that all camp households have at least one bucket stove.

Concerning shelter:

- 72% of households located their bucket stoves indoors
- Having a separate kitchen area helps provide a barrier between smoke from the cooking fire and the rest of the household. This contributes to a protective effect in lower-respiratory tract infection in children under 5 years old.
- Using stoves at waist height reduces smoke exposure to the main cook. Households should be encouraged to construct simple raised platforms for their cooking stoves

SAFE Workshop: Women's Refugee Commission/ TBBC, 18 January 2010: In April 2009, the Women's Refugee Commission formally launched the outputs of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings (IASC Task Force SAFE) and began a global series of training workshops for humanitarian agencies on the SAFE guidance.

The SAFE guidance consists of two key outputs:

- 1). A Matrix on Agency Roles and Responsibilities for Ensuring a Coordinated, Multi-Sectoral Fuel Strategy in Humanitarian Settings, which covers eight humanitarian response sectors and outlines the key fuel-related activities that each sector must undertake, in specific phases of response, to achieve the ultimate goal of a coordinated, multi-

sectoral fuel strategy, as well as which agency or cluster is responsible for ensuring that those activities have actually been undertaken (in other words, addressing the question “who needs to do what, when?”); and

2). Decision Tree Diagrams on Factors Affecting the Choice of Fuel Strategy in Humanitarian Settings, which recognize that there is no single, specific fuel or energy technology that would be applicable in every humanitarian setting around the world, and therefore sets forth a strategy for determining which fuel or energy technology is most appropriate for the specific setting in question. The strategy is basically a series of questions for which the responses will be different in different settings, depending on several factors including locally-available materials, climate, infrastructure, relationships with host communities and governments, local laws and regulations, etc. (in other words, delving into more detail on the “what” of the Matrix’s question “who needs to do what, when?”).

SAFE workshops normally cover both outputs. However, since TBBC assumes responsibility, the coordination of cooking fuel-related activities is not of major concern in the refugee camps in Thailand and the Women’s Refugee Commission therefore led a workshop for five TBBC staff focussing only on the Decision Tree Diagrams. This included going through the question/answer system and using a rating strategy for all of the fuels listed in the “Common Fuels and Energy Technology Options” of the Acute Emergency version of the Decision Tree.

Overall observations were that keeping (sustainably harvested and manufactured) charcoal might be an option in the more rural camps, but LPG or solar parabolic cookers could be used in the more accessible camps, particularly in institutional settings, such as schools, boarding houses, clinics, etc.

TBBC is interested in considering a cooking fuel project in the institutions which it supports and has arranged to meet an Indian-based agency which has extensive experience in the introduction of renewable energy technologies in resource-limited settings, to discuss the possibility of piloting solar parabolic cookers.

3.3.1 c) Shelter

TBBC together with the refugee communities maintains about 30,000 houses in the nine camps. TBBC provides all the necessary building materials each year to keep the existing houses in good repair and to build additional houses as required. The refugee families themselves undertake all construction work. This community-based approach has ensured that international planning standards have been achieved in all the camps except in Tham Hin where the camp density just allows 8m² per person compared with the minimum standard of 45m². TBBC aims to provide refugees with shelter that meets the Sphere Project minimum housing standard of at least 3.5 square metres of floor area per person and current standard rations are set out in *Appendix A.6.3 b) Figure D3*. Additionally TBBC provides material support for the construction and repair of community facilities and warehouses every year.

During 2009 TBBC engaged external consultants, Benchmark Consulting, to conduct a thorough assessment of the shelter programme. Many recommendations were made for immediate, medium and long-term response aimed at improving the quality of shelter and improving the efficiency of procurement and construction. As described last time, TBBC immediately followed up on some of the recommendations but this work has been considerably enhanced during this period with the secondment of a shelter expert by the Swiss SDC. The expert arrived in time to observe the 2010 shelter cycle from procurement and delivery of building materials through construction, evaluate this and make recommendations and plans for the next cycle.

2010 Shelter Provision: *Figure 3.6* summarises the provision of shelter during the 2009/10 dry season. A total of 24,188 houses were repaired and 885 new houses were built, representing more than 80% of all the houses in the nine refugee camps. 70% of the shelter budget was used for housing, 30% for community facilities.

Figure 3.6: TBBC Construction Activities TBBC Refugee Camps 2010

Camps	New Houses	Repaired Houses	New Community/ Storage Facilities
ML, UM,NP	0	12,270	2 prefab warehouses
Site1, Site2	321	3,936	11 warehouses 15 nurseries/ 1 computer room
MRML, MLO	431	5,545	5 mud-brick warehouses for food
BDY, TH	133	2,437	1 new warehouse
Total	885	24,188	

Shelter materials procured and supplied are listed in *Figure 3.7* All construction work was completed before the rainy season in June.

Figure. 3.7: Building Materials delivered 2010

Material Items		Refugee Camps									Total
		Tak ML	Tak UM	Tak Nu Po	MHS Site 1	MHS Site 2	MSR* MLO	MSR* MRML	KAN TH	KAN BDY	
Bamboo Poles	Standard	261,425	154,972	130,670	325,992	47,400	183,260	144,750	94,898	37,760	1,381,127
Bamboo	Quality						13,900	7,600			21,500
Eucalyptus Pole	Small 4"/6m	6,955	8,847	9,867	10,428	1,871	4,294	11,758	3,547	400	57,967
	Large 5"/6m	7,402	10,039	8,209	12,174	3,381	12,039	3,049	4,794	1,714	62,801
Euca	Short 4"/4m						2,880	2,180			5,060
Roofing	Leave Thatch	1,547,220		729,150	796,850	180,750	983,850	955,100			5,192,920
	Grass Thatch		484,425						30,700	130,010	645,135
	Plastic Sheets								2,350		2,350

* Note: Bamboo Pole were distributed in 2009 for Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang Camps for 2010 programme

Revised Ration Approach: Whereas standard shelter material rations were distributed to each family in most camps, a new approach for shelter material distribution was tested in the three Tak camps. No new houses were built in these camps but six different rations for small and big houses were defined for different types of repair works (see *Appendix A.6.3*).

The key lesson learned was that distributed shelter materials largely corresponded to what was actually needed to do the necessary repair works in order to keep the houses in good condition. It was also observed that the detailed house mapping involved allowed for better tracking and more equitable and accountable distribution of shelter materials. On the other hand it was clear that more resources and detailed planning were needed to adequately carry out the assessment process, requiring more professional staff whilst fully involving beneficiary families in the process. Families should have the opportunity to appeal and contractual conditions should be adjusted for better quality control of materials and better coordination of distribution between section representatives and suppliers.

House construction at Site 1



The shelter expert was able to help analyse these lessons learned in and, in consultation with TBBC staff and refugee communities, it was decided to extend and further refine the new approach towards a direct needs-based approach which will be piloted in the Tak camps for the 2010/11 shelter cycle.

Needs based approach per person: Under the new system each refugee shelter will be assessed in accordance with number of household members and a materials entitlement calculated to maintain shelter surface of 3.5m²/ person, a covered outside area of 1.5m² and an enclosed outside area of 0.5m². TBBC has verified average material needs per person and this average multiplied by the number of persons living under the same roof results in the maximum material entitlement one household can request each year. A *family material request form* has been developed which allows each household to specify construction works which shall be done within the next programme cycle (Refer to *Appendix A.6.3.b*).

In a new initiative, teams of camp-based carpenters and builders will carry out individual shelter needs-assessments and help families build their homes

The needs-based approach has already been introduced to the camp communities and a detailed shelter material needs assessment will take place before the end of this year. More than 70 carpenters and builders are being recruited and temporarily employed for the pilot implementation. Technical teams will be established and engaged to manage the shelter process throughout the year. Starting with the assessment process in assisting beneficiary households to define shelter needs and filling relevant material request forms, the technical teams will monitor and assist realisation of construction works and verify the results at the end of the programme. Particular attention will be given to assisting vulnerable families build their shelters.

Expanding Shelter Activities: The shelter programme will no longer be a one-off annual task but a process which develops throughout the year including further addressing the recommendations of the 2009 Shelter consultancy. This will require developing human resources with shelter expertise. In addition to the SDC seconded shelter expert, a Shelter Officer was employed short term for Site 1 at the beginning of the year to deal with the relocation of refugees from Site 2 during processing for resettlement. This position will now be relocated to Mae Sot to help in the implementation of the needs-based approach in the Tak camps, TBBC Supply Officers will continue monitoring building material deliveries and distributions and will receive training in this field.

The durability of refugee shelter largely defines the quantity of materials that has to be procured every year. If refugee shelters last longer, less material will have to be procured and costs will be reduced. Durability can be improved by choosing the right materials, ensuring quality standards are met and applying proper construction practises. In this regard TBBC is reassessing the type and quantities of materials being used and quality control improved with spot-checks on production and at harvesting places. Supplier contracts will be expanded and refined to ensure better standards. Construction practises will be improved by training carpenters and builders in the camps who will share knowledge and train refugee families during the construction process. It is anticipated that construction standards will be improved throughout the camps in the middle to long-term.

Other shelter initiatives following up on the 2009 consultancy recommendations, include opportunities for creating:

Camp Mapping: A camp mapping project to improve site planning was prepared for piloting in Site 1 but put on hold after a first training session due to concerns raised by the Thai Government about using GPS in the border area. Alternative approaches are being considered to produce detailed camp maps for site planning acceptable to the Thai Government.

Diversification of bamboo species and adjustments to contractual conditions: Bamboo and eucalyptus poles for 2010 shelter construction in the Mae Sariang camps were delivered in late 2009 as a pilot for early procurement matching the natural harvesting cycle, aimed at improving durability of bamboo poles in particular. Construction works could not start early however because roofing thatch could not be delivered until later. Families could not therefore realise the benefits of receiving bamboo early.

The Mae Sariang camps also trialled the procurement of alternative bamboo species to improve shelter quality and durability. In addition to the standard bamboo specie “*Dendrocalamus strictus*” a specie called “*Dendrocalamus asper*” was procured which is larger but more expensive. Informal consultations with beneficiary families who received the new specie indicate that the families were satisfied with size and thickness of poles which allowed them to improve their construction. Although tentatively this suggests that the new specie has better flexibility for use in shelter construction and will last longer, further monitoring is needed to determine whether the benefits justify the higher cost.

Treatment of Bamboo can help increase the life-span of shelters

These pilot projects point to the need for a bamboo specialist for quality control and monitoring purposes and for bamboo specifications and terms of quality control to be expanded in supplier contracts. Bamboo specifications need to include age of bamboo poles, sections from the grown bamboo which are used for the 6m poles and possibly up to three different species for the different construction purposes.

These pilot initiatives will be extended for another year while taking lessons learned into account. Contractual conditions will be adjusted accordingly for bamboo procurement in the next programme cycle and the early procurement of up to three different species will be piloted for some of the bamboo to be used in the Mae Sariang camps. Pilot treatment initiatives will be trialled in the period up to when the roofing thatch is delivered. This will be an additional opportunity to improve material quality and therefore durability of shelters in the future.

Water leaching of bamboo at Site 1



Shelter Sector Livelihood opportunities: A number of other shelter activities are being developed that potentially will offer income generation opportunities for the refugees. These are described in *Section 3.2.4* and include:

- **Agro-community forestry projects** can provide income-generating opportunities for both refugee communities and Thai villages whilst promoting sustainable tropical forest management that will increase plant and tree diversification, improve water resources, and create environmental awareness
- **Bamboo Growing** both inside and outside of camps would not only provide shelter construction materials in the mid to long-term, but would also provide bamboo shoots for consumption trade, material for the production of handicrafts, improved environmental conditions and help stabilise hillsides
- **Concrete post production** used to preserve the life of eucalyptus housing poles also offers income generation possibilities
- **Leaf/ Grass Collection and Thatch Production:** This project would assess the availability of local resources and the potential for refugees to make thatch as an income-generating opportunity
- **Treatment of Bamboo Poles:** Bamboo poles can be treated to extend their useful life by water leaching, smoking or protective treatment of completed shelter structures offering an income generating opportunity for refugees

Next six months**Mae Sariang camps:**

- Pilot early procurement will be extended, with up to three different species of bamboo, and adjustments to contractual conditions for suppliers
- Pilot different options for treatment of bamboo e.g. protective brushing of shelter and improving present water leaching practises

Tak camps:

- Implement needs-based assessment. Consider adjustments following comments and discussions with camp communities and programme partners
- Develop field shelter management capacity including shelter officer and camp technical staff
- Adjust delivery and distribution and implement stricter quality control based on revised supplier contracts
- Pilot proposal for concrete post production for housing foundations in at least one camp
- Pilot a new standard material request procedure for the maintenance and the new construction of community facilities
- Proceed with pilot mapping project in one camp

Mae Hong Song Camps:

- Expanding leaf collection and thatch production will be further explored together with local partners
- Pilot proposal for growing bamboo inside camp Site 2

Kanchanaburi Camps:

- Pilot project bamboo growing outside Tham Hin camp following ongoing discussions with camp commander and chair person of local administration department
- Explore options in Tham Hin Camp to improve crowded living conditions through access to land adjacent to camp since population density is below international standards
- Widely announce tendering process to attract more suppliers submitting offers for shelter materials

3.3.1 d) Non-food Items**■ Cooking stoves**

In order to maximise the use of the charcoal provided, TBBC aims to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove. Their importance has now also been underlined by the conclusion that “bucket stoves” have a protective quality against upper respiratory tract and asthma (See *Section 3.3.1.b Cooking fuel*). A survey of stove usage was conducted at the end of 2009 and this will inform replacement needs for a general distribution later in 2010.

TBBC also supports small community stove-making projects in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, which are part of the ZOA vocational training programme. 170 bucket stoves were purchased by TBBC for newly-arrived families in the first half of 2010.

Next six months

- Use the stove survey information conducted in 2009 to inform general stove distribution in late 2010
- Consider responses to the study ‘One Cough Too Many’

■ Utensils

Previously, TBBC supplied pots or woks to all camp residents every two years. However, due to budget constraints, it has been decided that these regular, general distributions will no longer be undertaken. TBBC will continue to distribute pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals. During the first half of the year, recorded distributions of these items was as listed in *Figure 3.8*.

Figure 3.8 Cooking Utensils distributed during first half of 2010

Item	MHS	MSR	MST	KAN	Total
Plates	-	2730	72	-	2802
Bowls	-	2190	-	-	2190
Spoons	-	3990	-	-	3990
Pots - Large	-	832	18	13	863
Pots - Small	-	-	24	-	24
Woks	-	-	-	3	3

■ Clothing

During the period, TBBC undertook its annual procurement of children's clothing. A set, consisting of a t-shirt and a pair of shorts, will be distributed to nearly 18,000 children under-five years (more than 12% of the total camp population). *Figure 3.9* provides details on distribution per camp:

Figure 3.9: Children's clothing provided for 2010 distribution

Camp	No. of children under 5 yrs (as of Jan 10)	Breakdown order quantity (Sets)					
		Sets	Baby	S	M	L	Total
Site 1	1,845	2,040	96	384	576	984	2,040
Site 2	446	540	24	96	144	276	540
Mae La Oon	2,278	2,340	120	696	1,056	468	2,340
Mae Ra Ma Luang	1,976	2,040	120	600	912	408	2,040
Mae La	5,038	5,160	264	1,548	2,316	1,032	5,160
Umpien Mai	2,167	1,680	84	504	756	336	1,680
Nu Po	2,184	2,220	120	660	996	444	2,220
Don Yang	579	600	36	180	264	120	600
Tham Hin	1,122	1,200	60	360	540	240	1,200
Total	17,635	17,820	924	5,028	7,560	4,308	17,820

The Wakachiai project: is now TBBC's main source of used clothing and a fourth annual consignment, sufficient to provide each refugee with at least one item in all nine camps arrived during July. The clothes will be distributed during the period August to December. The planned distribution details are shown in *Figure 3.10*. There are approximately 20 pieces of clothing in a carton meaning that some 106,500 items will be distributed:

Fig. 3.10. Distribution of Wakachiai-donated clothing 2010

Camp	Quantity (cartons)
Site 1	600
Site 2	150
Mae La Oon	650
Mae Ra Ma Luang	650
Mae La	1500
Umpien Mai	600
Nu Po	600
Don Yang	300
Tham Hin	180
Affected Thai villagers	95
Total	5325

TBBC receives enough donations of bed quilts and used clothing for every refugees to receive at least one piece

Lutheran World Relief (LWR): another long-term donor of second-hand clothing and new quilts will also generously support the refugees in 2010. A shipment is due to arrive in October, which will include 5,400 baby kits, a few sweaters and over 62,000 quilts in time for the cool season.

■ Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats

TBBC previously purchased blankets annually for all camps before the cool season but now receives almost enough quilts from LWR to provide one quilt between two people border-wide. Blankets will be purchased only to make up shortfalls and support new arrivals.

TBBC also used to make annual distributions of mosquito nets and sleeping mats before the rainy season, but in 2009 handed this responsibility to the International Rescue Committee who is now supplying these items through the health agencies. TBB still provides blankets, nets and mats to newly arrived refugees as needed. A summary of items distributed during the reporting period is provided in *Figure 3.11*.

Figure 3.11 Nets, blankets, mats distributed to new arrivals during first half of 2010

Item	MHS	MSR	MST	KAN	Total
Nets	150	1,386	-	57	1,593
Blankets	-	3,176	578	52	3,806
Mats	70	1,115	-	51	1,236

Mae Hong Son field office staff have not been able to obtain permission from local authorities to send non food items to new arrivals in Site 1 since late 2008. The nets and mats included in *Figure 3.11* were for Site 2.

In Tak Province, the distribution of non food items is relatively small due to the development of a new database system and the phased verification of all new arrivals who have entered the camps since 2005. There will be a distribution of non food items only when the entire caseload is verified and this is expected to take place during the last quarter of the year.

Local authorities have not given approval for the Kanchanaburi field office to distribute non food items to new arrivals for over two years but an agreement was reached during the first half of 2010 to start supplies again in July. The items listed as distribution in Kanchanaburi in *Figure 3.11* were provided to families affected by the summer storms in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin camps during March and April 2010, and for two families whose houses burned down in the Three Pagoda Pass area (Mon communities).

3.3.2 Nutrition

The TBBC Food Security Programme (FSP) continues to be co-managed by the Agriculture and Nutrition Managers with Food Security Officers working alongside the Field Officers in each site under the supervision of the respective Field Coordinators. It complements the main camp supply programme by informing decisions about food rations as well as encouraging and supporting camp residents to supplement their food basket with nutritionally beneficial supplemental foods. Agriculture activities have been described under *section 3.2. Increasing self-reliance and reducing aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities* since it is currently one of TBBC's main livelihoods initiatives. The FSP structure may be revised in the coming months, as TBBC's new Organisational Structure is finalised and staffing requirements are identified.

3.3.2 a) Nutrition surveys

In order to assess ration adequacy and the need for supplementary feeding programmes, standardised nutrition surveys of refugee children from six months to five years of age have been conducted annually in all camps in coordination with CCSDPT health agencies. Given other priorities and the fact that the border-wide GAM rates all remain in the 'acceptable' range (per WHO classification of less than 5%), TBBC, at the suggestion of the Livelihoods Vulnerability consultants in 2009 and with the consent of CCSDPT health agencies, has decided to only survey two of the nine camps in 2010. The surveys for 2010 will be in Mae La and Site 2, as the GAM rate in Mae La camp was 5.5% in 2008 (even though the 2009 rate indicates a reduction to 3.2%) whilst Site 2 was excluded in 2009. Nutrition surveys will be carried out in all sites in 2011.

Preliminary results from the Site 2 nutrition survey, which was conducted in May, indicate a significant increase in GAM rates from 2.2% in 2009 to 7.5% in 2010, which is the highest rate recorded in any of the border camps since regular nutrition surveys began in 2003. In addition, chronic malnutrition rates have also risen in Site 2 from 2008 (30%) to 2010 (37%). Please refer to *Chapter 5.3* for more details and discussion.

3.3.2 b) Nutrition education

Cooking demonstrations: In seven of the nine refugee camps (Ban Don Yang, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Mae La, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin), TBBC has been supporting health agency staff in leading regular cooking demonstrations for caregivers of young children. Each health agency targets these demonstrations towards either caregivers of acutely malnourished children that are enrolled in a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) or to all caregivers with young children during monthly growth monitoring sessions. Ongoing or planned activities include:

- Health agency staff in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps conduct monthly TBBC-supported cooking demonstrations targeting caregivers with acutely malnourished children enrolled in SFP
- Health staff in Mae La camp are now targeting caregivers of newly diagnosed children with acute malnutrition for monthly cooking demonstrations
- In Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps Community Health Educators (CHEs) continue weekly demonstrations for caregivers of children enrolled in SFP
- Ban Dong Yang CHE conduct demonstrations for all caregivers with children under-three years of age during monthly growth monitoring visits
- Tham Hin health agency staff began conducting cooking demonstrations in late 2009 for caregivers with children that are malnourished and attending SFP

Priority for these activities is creating awareness of how to use the AsiaMIX premix provided and new ways of using it, in addition to providing general nutrition and health information to help their children recover.

3.3.2 c) Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding (SFP/ TFP)

TBBC supports Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes, implemented by health agencies in all camps. Target groups include malnourished children and adults; pregnant and lactating women; TB, HIV and chronically ill patients; infants unable to breastfeed; and patients with chewing or swallowing problems. Malnourished children are predominately identified through growth monitoring and promotion activities held in the camps using weight-for-age growth charts and weight-for-height z-score tables (see *Appendix A.6.3.d for more information*).

Health agencies conducting growth monitoring and promotion activities and implementing SFP/ TFP programmes continue to face challenges of high staff turnover due to resettlement and competing priorities. Health agencies have been conducting more frequent trainings for new health staff in advance of resettlement departures to better ensure handover of jobs and skills.

A one-day Nutrition Task Force (NTF) meeting was held, in March. NTF meetings provide an opportunity to review and discuss growth monitoring and ways to better promote/ encourage attendance for under five year olds, which is key to the identification of malnourished children and one way of addressing the poor coverage of malnourished children being enrolled into SFP. The Health Information System (HIS) growth monitoring and promotion coverage for 2009 was compared across camps with discussion about ways to improve coverage and issues around HIS reporting. Also, health agency staff from Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps presented new approaches they were trying for nutrition education at the community level.

In addition, involvement in a proposed 2010 minimum reporting project pilot (MRP) in collaboration with the Emergency Nutrition Network was discussed. It was agreed that participation in this pilot project could help streamline and improve HIS reporting for SFP/TFP and provide additional technical support to address current short-falls and challenges. It was agreed that any revisions to the SFP program (as suggested in the 2009 Livelihoods Vulnerability Consultancy report) should be considered after this training and in coordination with future food basket changes.

3.3.2 d) Nursery school lunches

In the first half of 2010, TBBC continued support of daily lunches for 8,000 nursery school children attending nursery schools in the nine camps. A rate of five baht per child per day is provided to implementing agencies to purchase fruits and vegetables and good quality protein, such as meat, fish, eggs, soymilk, and beans, to supplement the rice that children bring from home. Some agencies have also begun to request

TBBC supports the provision of daily lunches for more than 8,000 nursery-school children in the camps

Nursery school nap time at Site 1



AsiaMIX and charcoal to provide a morning snack for children in addition to their lunch, which TBBC is supporting. However, the capacity of each nursery school agency varies and not all schools have been able provide a snack at this stage.

One of the major challenges in supporting nursery school lunches continues to be standardizing the support, monitoring and the reporting across nine camps with several different implementing agencies and four TBBC field offices. Improvements in early 2010 were made to standardize TBBC reporting forms after receiving feedback from partners. A border-wide nursery school meeting was held in February 2010 to train partners and TBBC field staff in usage of the new reporting forms and to clarify the programme guidelines. With the 2010 nursery school period beginning in May/June all nursery school partners have now provided TBBC with their first monthly report. Support for Nursery School lunches for the school year (May/June 2010 through March 2011) is shown in *Figure 3.12*:

Figure 3.12: TBBC Nursery School Lunch Support for the 2010-2011 school year

Camp	Implementing organisation	Number of schools	Expected number of children	Number of school days for 2010/11 school year
S1	KnWO	18	1,396	185
S2	KnWO	4	404	185
MLO	EWOB	7	831	185
MRML	KWO	11	1,500	185
ML	TOPS/ KWO	22	2,200	200
UM	TOPS/ KWO	11	1,100	200
NP	TOPS/ KWO	6	700	200
DY	TBBC*	1	240	185
TH	TBBC*	3	402	185
Total		83	8,773	

Note: Currently there is no implementing agency in DY and TH and TBBC implements directly

Lesson learnt

- Border-wide nursery school meetings and trainings are a useful way of bringing together partners to ensure everyone is on-the-same-page and clear on guidelines and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting
- Every health agency responsible for one target group of SFP should have a letter of agreement signed between their organization and TBBC to avoid misunderstandings regarding this programme and a clear understanding of health agency responsibilities

Next six months

Food Basket Revision

- Conduct an AsiaMIX acceptability and usage assessment in at least 3 of the border camps to feed into decisions regarding future changes to the food basket
- Work with a Food Security and Nutrition consultant to look at the food security and nutrition programmes and propose future steps and possible options related to these programs

Nutrition surveys

- Conduct nutrition survey in Mae La camp. FSP will team-up with the KWO or other CBOs to produce AsiaMix snacks for children attending nutrition surveys in participating camps
- Share final results of Site 2 and Mae La nutrition surveys

Nutrition Programme training for FSO's

- FSO's will participate in a 1-day training and review regarding their role in monitoring and reporting of Nursery School lunch support

Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding

- Continue to support health agencies in the monitoring and reporting of SFP/ TFP programmes utilising the revised reporting forms in conjunction with HIS data collection
- Participate with health agencies in the minimum reporting project (MRP) in collaboration with the Emergency Nutrition Network planned for November
- Nutrition Task Force meetings will be held in July and November 2010 to look at SFP and growth monitoring activities and 2010 nutrition survey results

Nursery Schools

- Coordinate and lead the second border-wide Nursery School lunch support meeting in October 2010
- Continue to support nursery school agencies in the monitoring and reporting of nursery school lunch support utilising the improved monitoring system and reporting forms

3.3.3 Supply chain management

3.3.3 a) Procurement

Details of TBBC's tendering and procurement procedures are outlined in *Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain*. The tendering and contract award process is normally carried out twice a year, with contracts containing only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. However, the extreme volatility of the rice price in 2008 caused TBBC to change to monthly tendering and contract awards for this commodity. This remained the practice until April 2010, at which point TBBC started awarding two-month rice contracts as prices stabilised.

Problems were experienced in the procurement of both beans and sugar. Until a year ago the price of beans had remained fairly stable, then suddenly rose over 50% last October and another 35% in April this year, due to increased export demand. Some suppliers were either unable to honour contracts or unable to accept contracts at prices they had recently tendered at. Financial penalties were imposed on those terminating contracts, but the penalties were a small percentage of the additional costs incurred. There is a limited pool of suppliers able to meet TBBC's requirements, particularly delivery to remote camp locations. A sugar tender received no response, as potential suppliers were waiting for the Government to increase the guarantee price, and consequently there was a delay in placing orders.

The ongoing effectiveness of competitive tendering depends on TBBC being able to maintain the interest of potential suppliers and receive an adequate number of bids. The average number of bids received in the first half of 2010 remained stable: Rice 3 (compared to 3 in second half of 2009), Beans 4 (5), Oil 4 (6), Charcoal 2 (3), Salt 3 (4), Dried Chillies 4 (4), Fishpaste 1 (1), Tinned Fish 5 (no tender during 2nd half of 2009) and Sugar 2 (2).

Warehouse at Umpiem Mai camp



3.3.3 b) Warehousing

Warehouses are systematically assessed for structural problems on a monthly basis and are renovated or repaired on an annual basis according to needs. In 2007 camp committees agreed to 'phase-out' all rice silos used in the Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps and since then, ten silos have been replaced with "conventional" warehouses (four in Mae Ra Ma Luang and six in Mae La Oon). This includes the construction of three new mud-brick warehouses completed

during the first quarter of 2010 in Mae Ra Ma Luang, and two warehouses in Mae La Oon. A further 4 silos remain in Mae Ra Ma Luang and nine in Mae La Oon, which will be replaced within the next two years.

The warehouses in Tham Hin camp were originally built over seven years ago and required substantial annual repairs. They were subsequently renovated completely in 2010 at a cost of about baht 1.2 million, including the enlargement of distribution points and waiting areas for people during the distribution times. Additionally, the additional space allows camp staff to distribute all commodities to a section in a single distribution.

In Tak Province, refurbishing warehouses normally cost about baht 1 million each. Recently it was decided to focus on building better structures in each camp on a rotational basis, rather than doing “patch” repairs on an annual basis. 2008/ 09 saw a general reconstruction and expansion of warehouses in Mae La camp, while in 2009/ 10 all warehouses in Nu Po are being rebuilt and expanded to ensure improved stock management. In 2010/ 2011, warehouse upgrade and expansion will be conducted in Umpiem Mai. The cost per warehouse is about the same but TBBC has been able to provide a fixed labour rate for carpenters and labourers and produced much better, more durable buildings.

Mud-brick warehouses are proving an effective solution to replacing silo warehouses in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. Silo warehouses are used in these camps during the stockpile period as there is currently insufficient space to stock 8 months of food for a growing population. In this respect mud brick warehousing is more effective at utilising space for storage than the traditional ‘hybrid’ designs.

Currently there are four mud-brick warehouse in Mae Ra Ma Luang and six in Mae La Oon. An additional, larger mud-brick warehouse was also completed in Nu Po camp in the first half of 2010. Plans will continue to expand the use of mud brick warehouses in the Mae Sarian camps until all sections have adequate storage facilities. A further 6 Mud brick warehouses may be planned for construction in 2011, and by 2012 there should be enough warehouse space to effectively stockpile according to proper international standards.

During the second half of 2009, TBBC installed two hard-walled Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) of the type commonly used elsewhere in food aid programmes. These were installed in Mae La and Umpiem Mai Camps. Additional MSUs were originally planned for Nu Po and Site 1 in 2010, but the installations have been postponed until dedicated funding is confirmed.

Refer to *Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain; warehouses* for more detailed information.

3.3.3 c) Distribution/ ration books

The Refugee Camp Committees remain responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBBC. Each household has a ration book stating their entitlement, and they are called to the distribution point for distribution.

The current ration book system was introduced in 2009, assigning ration books to families according to their status in the camp:

- **Blue** ration books are given to registered refugees i.e. those with UNHCR/MOI registration documents
- **Orange** ration books are issued for persons who have been verified as eligible for assistance but are yet to undergo any official process (Pre-screening, Provincial Admission Boards (PAB)).
- **Pink** ration books are issued to those persons who are “screened in” during the pre-screening process i.e. have been identified/ approved for interviewing by PABs.

More than 36,600 ration books (of different colours) have been issued for food distributions in 2010 – books are provided to both registered and unregistered refugees and to boarding houses

Ration-book printing and distribution for 2011 will take place during the period August to December.

In 2010 TBBC has also introduced a two-coloured-ration-book system for the camp boarding houses in order to better distinguish between registered and un-registered students. Each boarding house has been issued two books, listing all their residents according to registration status:

- All registered students are included in **Green** ration-books
- All non-registered students are included in **White** ration-books



Since 2009 all adult refugees have to be personally present at distributions in order to collect their rations. A list of exemptions is used to allow for those with valid reason not to attend a distribution (e.g. camp committee members, teachers, medics, elderly and disabled). Those people require verification letters (e.g. education NGOs provide lists of all education stipend staff) and complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBOs. All persons collecting rations must produce photo identification, either a UNHCR 'Household Registration Document' or a TBBC photo page. Failure to comply with the requirements renders individuals ineligible to collect rations for that month.

3.3.3 d) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures

As previously reported, in the absence of complete official data for the unregistered camp population, at the end of 2008 TBBC began the huge task of verifying all refugees, registered and unregistered, while simultaneously establishing its own Population Database. This has now been successfully completed in all field offices.

The TBBC Population Database (TPD) includes both the registered refugees and all unregistered persons verified as being eligible for ration support under TBBC's Eligibility Criteria (please refer to *Figure 3.10.*) except for approximately 3,200 people residing in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps who have arrived during 2010 and are yet to be verified. The total is now referred to as the "Verified Caseload"

TBBC has created a Population Database, which contains information on all registered and unregistered refugees in the nine camps

The second annual baseline population survey was conducted border-wide during November and December of 2009, during the distribution of ration-books for 2010. All data entry was completed during the first quarter of 2010 and verification and database updating now occurs on an on-going basis through Monthly Updates of Population Figures (MUPF- standard form), which records all permanent movements in the camp population e.g. arrivals, departures, births, deaths and transfers between sections or camps. It will remain TBBC's policy that all new arrivals should be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations.

A total of 141,130 refugee camp residents received food rations from TBBC in June 2010

At the end of June 2010, TBBC's total Verified Caseload stood at 147,978 persons, comprising 91,283 (62%) registered refugees and 56,695 (38%) unregistered people. The total Feeding Figure (the number of verified persons who collected rations) was 141,130 in June (i.e. some 5% of the verified caseload did not attend the June distributions). Further demographic breakdown of the camp population, as of June

2010, is provided in *Appendix A*.

Since 2008 UNHCR has shared its database of registered refugees with TBBC to ensure compatibility providing monthly updates of births, deaths, refugees permanently departed from camp and newly registered refugees. In the first half of 2010, TBBC provided UNHCR with a complete list of verified unregistered beneficiaries from its database. The data was provided with the intention that UNHCR will conduct some profiling of these individuals.

The development of a Centralised Database for all population data is now underway. This database will allow staff to update data online and provide various levels of access to different staff in order to generate reports according to their own requirements. Currently data is entered into a standard template, created in MS Excel 2007 and compiled manually into summary reports. It is expected that the revised centralised system will be trialled in TBBC's Kanchanaburi field office in late October, using data collected during the annual ration book distribution. All data currently stored in MS Excel 2007 can be easily imported into the centralised system.

Eligibility Criteria: The Eligibility Criteria applied by TBBC in 2010 for assessing entitlements to support in the camps is shown in *Figure 3.13* below:

Figure 3.13: TBBC Eligibility Criteria for Food Rations (2010)

Category	Criteria for eligibility
Registered Refugee with UNHCR Household Registration or UNHCR ID Card & Ration Book	TBBC provides the full ration to refugee/ asylum seekers acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as continuously residing in the camp. In order to be able to receive the food ration, each adult refugee must come in person to the food distribution point with his/ her UN Identification Card and Ration Book.
Unregistered Asylum Seeker With Ration Book	An asylum seeker who is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as continuously residing in the camp is eligible to receive food ration after being issued a Ration Book by TBBC. In order to be able to receive the food ration, each adult must come in person to the food distribution point with his/ her Ration Book.
New Unregistered Asylum Seeker Without Ration Book	An asylum seeker who has just arrived to the camp and is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee will be added to the Monthly Update of Populations Figures (MUPF) after continuously residing in the camp for a period of at least one month. After receiving notification by camp committee of being recorded in the MUPF, each new arrival will be issued a Ration Book by TBBC. From the following month, a new arrival will be able to receive the food ration by coming in person to the food distribution point with his/ her Ration Book.
Persons holding Request for Exemption form	People unable to attend distribution, but with valid reason (e.g. camp committee member, teacher, medic) must provide verification either from their organisation and complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBO
Special Categories: The Eligibility Criteria also address the special categories of population such as new born babies <6 months, child-headed households, permanent transfers between the camps and students from boarding houses.	

3.3.3 e) Quality control

TBBC continues to employ professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on both quality and quantity of supplies (see *Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain*). From January to December 2010, 68% to 100% by quantity of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at the source, all inspections of AsiaMix are carried out at the factory.

A summary of the results of the quality control checks undertaken during the first half of 2010 and action taken where supplies failed to meet TBBC's specifications are set out in *Chapter 5 Indicator 3f*. The most notable issues regarding Quality during this period were:

- **Rice:** The percentage of rice that passed quality inspections (82%) was higher than in the second half of 2009. Although this still falls short of the minimum indicator target of 95%
- **Charcoal:** Overall charcoal quality declined slightly in this reporting period, with 5 tests failing the Heating Value (HV) specification, the key indicator of charcoal quality
- **Mung beans:** Overall quality improved (95%) since the second half of 2009 (92%)

Results of the inspections regarding *Quantity* are given in *Chapter 5, Indicator 3f*. Delivery weights are also checked during the inspections. TBBC has discontinued the use of "Top-ups" and instead impose financial penalties when a shipment falls short on weight. Weight shortages are usually minimal and can be covered by surplus stock (as TBBC orders to cover the total verified caseload but not everybody collects their monthly ration).

There were 14 incidents of weight shortages during the reporting period. Most of these were relatively minor (<0.5% of

the total shipment), suppliers received either financial penalties or warning letters for ‘marginal’ (<0.3%) failures. There were, however 3 weight shortages of chillies exceeding 2.0%, where suppliers consequently received financial penalties in proportion to the total weight shortage of these deliveries.

A complete revision of TBBC testing parameters and corresponding penalties was implemented during the second half of 2009 and continues to be applied. A *TBBC sampling plan* has also been devised, which is based on international standards of commodity testing; the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). This new plan is considered more appropriate than the standard sampling rate of 10% especially for inspecting supplies in larger camps.

3.3.3 f) Monitoring

TBBC produces Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR), summarising main findings of the programme monitoring system. Details on all monitoring tools and processes currently used by TBBC are given in *Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain*. The main results of staff monitoring during the first half of 2010 are provided in *Chapter 5, Indicator 3f*. Some main findings have been:

The *timeliness* of commodity delivery remained more or less constant at 97.7% compared with the previous period. A time buffer of several days prior to planned distributions is built into the process which recognises the difficulties suppliers often confront in attempting to keep strict deadlines. In nearly all cases late deliveries were in time for scheduled distributions. There were, however, 12 reported incidents of deliveries being late for scheduled distributions in the camps in Mae Hong Son province (*The average timeliness in the four camps in Mae Hong Son was only 94.2%*).

The average *Distribution Efficiency* at 92.1% also remained at a similar level as last reporting period. This measure takes into account 10 parameters including ration calculation, measurement and delivery; usage of ration books; and the presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and comments post-boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes identifying any systematic errors in weighing (e.g. defect scales), calculation mistakes, non-use of ration books, recipients being uninformed of the correct ration, and recipients having no means to voice distribution problems or injustices. In the first half of 2010, TBBC staff, using the Distribution Efficiency Form, observed 44 distributions – observing around 1.6% of all monthly rations being distributed to households (please note: TBBC staff are also present at many additional distributions, working with camp staff on the ground – but not “officially monitoring” through the use of forms).

Since mid-2009, TBBC has undertaken *Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM)* to better assess the utilisation of ration-items at the household level. BCM consists of structured, focus groups discussions, which elicit beneficiary perceptions of the programme plus household interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. Due to the personal nature of the questions and confidentiality issues, all household visits are undertaken by TBBC staff without the presence of CBO partners or camp staff. This policy is believed to encourage trust and openness, but naturally also limits the number of visits that can be undertaken each month.

Targets for minimum numbers of household interviews have now been determined according to verified caseload sizes in each camp ranging from 2 households per month in Site 2, Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin, to 5 in Mae La. TBBC hopes to increase this sample size, but this will depend on available human resources. Field staff select households by random sampling from camp population lists.

The new tool was trialled during the second half of 2009 and some issues concerning data collection methods, data entry and analysis were identified. A steady, gradual improvement in the information provided by camp residents and in the quality of data recorded has subsequently been noticeable and the BCM tool is now starting to produce more consistent, dependable information. Whilst initially there was some hesitation on behalf of beneficiaries to discuss details of their monthly ration utilisation, over time they have become more familiar with the process, allowing fruitful discussions to take place between beneficiaries and TBBC staff. Summary reports using data collected during BCM will be published twice a year and the findings subsequently discussed/ analysed at Programme/ management meetings. The first report for 2010 has been completed.

From January – June 2010, TBBC staff conducted a total of 206 household visits, using the BCM tool in all camps (Site 1/ 23, Site 2/ 19, Mae Ra Ma Luang/ 17, Mae La Oon/ 15, Mae La/ 34, Umpiem Mai/ 35, Nu Po/ 33, Ban Don Yang/ 13, Tham Hin/ 17).

In general (when analysing the average percentages), the BCM findings suggest that the vast majority of all food items are consumed within the households: Rice = > 98.5%; cooking oil = > 99%; beans = > 97.5%; AsiaMIX = 99% - although

there are some minor variations between usage in the different camps. Some minor sharing of rations is recorded in Site 1, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Tham Hin camps and a very minor percentage of all food items were found to be sold in all camps – with the largest sales occurring in beans (around 1.0%) – but so far no clear trend has been identified in terms of any single commodity being sold off in larger quantities.

It has been decided to replace the former focus group interviews with *monthly beneficiary forums* to discuss any issues relating directly to TBBC's programme. These meetings will be the primary source of beneficiary feedback into the programme. Comments boxes will continue to be maintained in all camps, and it is anticipated that usage may increase since the forums will give TBBC staff the opportunity to respond directly to comments in person and in a timely manner. Basic guidelines proposed for these forums are:

- Conduct once per month in each camp, maximum 2 to 3 hours chaired by a TBBC staff member
- Focus only on the TBBC programme, not on broader issues such as resettlement etc
- Dates/times/locations for the meetings must be distributed/published/announced in advance
- Any member of the community should feel free to express their opinions on the TBBC programme
- Staff chairing these meetings should provide a concise summary of the forum as part of the MMR

3.3.3 g) Supply chain management review

The improved supply, storage, distribution and monitoring procedures developed during the 12 month secondment of a Logistics Expert by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to July 2009, have now been adopted in all camps and, overall, the new supply-chain process is proving successful in better managing supplies, stock, distributions, feeding figures and monitoring. In order to constantly improve the system, TBBC staff engage in an ongoing process of supporting, guiding and following-up with camp-based staff to ensure that stock-management tools, forms and processes are properly understood and correctly implemented.

In addition, so far in 2010, a total of 39 specific Supply-Chain Trainings have been conducted in the camps, covering topics such as warehouse management, population monitoring, supply-chain cycle, tools and forms and ration-book updating. A total of 1,150 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of refugee and camp committees.

The SDC Logistics Expert will return to TBBC for a three-week period in October / November 2010 for a follow-up visit to review the implementation of his recommendations.

TBBC is in the process of recruiting a Supply Chain Director to be part of TBBC's senior Management Team. Once this position is filled, TBBC will be in a better position to revisit more of the recommendations made by the SDC expert as well as responding to suggestions made in the 2009 Livelihoods Vulnerability Analysis.

Next Six Months

Supply Chain

- Recruitment of a Supply Chain Director
- During October and November 2010 there will be a follow up mission by the SDC Logistics Expert

Population Figures

- Collaborate with TBBC's new Information System's Coordinator, pilot TBBC's centralised database system in the Kanchanaburi field office

Quality Control

- Further develop TBBC staff capacity in quality control procedures

3.3.4 Preparedness, New Arrivals and Vulnerable Groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in Eastern Burma is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff so that the organisation is usually aware of impending refugee arrivals in advance. Each field site holds emergency stocks of basic ration items and generally can deliver these to groups of new arrivals within 24 hours of being alerted to their presence (see *Appendix A.6.3 f) Preparedness*).

Tha Song Yang Emergency: In June 2009, some 4,000 people were displaced from the Karen State into Tha Song Yang district in Tak Province. TBBC provided emergency food rations, plastic sheeting and other non-food items, and initiated coordination with UNHCR and other agencies in the setting up of temporary displacement sites.

The situation in these temporary sites deteriorated in the first month of 2010, as NGOs were intermittently denied access, deliveries were periodically blocked and villagers were under constant pressure from the Thai military to return to their villages. Villagers were not given the option to relocate to Mae La camp as previously proposed. This contributed to some people's decision to return back to Burma even though prevalence of landmines and further outbreaks of hostilities remained a threat. National Human Rights Commission representatives visited the area and in a seminar organised by the Law Society of Thailand and Institute of Asian Studies acknowledging concerns over national security versus human rights, it was recognised that people should be protected under the principle of non-refoulement regardless of whether they live inside or outside an established refugee camp. An agreement was reached with the Thai army that they would notify UNHCR of all persons who were willing to return, UNHCR would then interview them to confirm their willingness and TBBC would provide 3 months of food assistance.

By 1st of April, the sites were closed and all people had left. Some returned to Burma with food support, hygiene packs and essential non food items, others dispersed into surrounding Thai villages and some families found their way into the established refugee camps. Since June 2009 at least eight returnees have been injured and two people, including a five-year old child, lost their lives due to mines and unexploded ordnance.

Site 1 Fire: On March 22nd, 58 houses in section 4 of Site 1 in Mae Hong Son Province, were destroyed by fire affecting 272 residents. No-one was seriously injured but most property was destroyed. People were temporarily housed in community buildings while TBBC provided materials to build new houses and essential household items.

Fire damage at Site 1 in Mae Hong Son Province



Ban Don Yang Storm: At the end of March a summer storm brought heavy winds and hailstones into Ban Don Yang camp causing 31 houses to be totally destroyed and 27 houses plus warehouses and other community buildings to be partially destroyed affecting 242 people. A small quantity of rice, charcoal and cement in storage as well as some computers in the learning centre were damaged, but nobody was injured. TBBC provided building materials for housing and camp offices.

Draft CCSDPT Emergency response guidelines have been completed for the NGOs which outlines their capacity to respond and the terms of reference for both Sector and Field agency leads. Preliminary discussions were held with UNHCR to ascertain their roles and responsibilities. They requested that contingency planning should encompass both conflict and natural disasters and it was agreed that both UNHCR and NGOs should engage with RTG to learn more about any emergency preparedness planning they have.

Lessons learned

- Registration of all new arrivals at the onset of a refugee-influx is crucial for protection and delivery of assistance
- Sector leads need to have their protection role clearly defined in the CCSDPT Emergency response guidelines Terms of Reference

Next six months

- Clarify NGO/UNHCR/RTG responsibilities in Emergency Response
- Mapping of CBO capacity to respond

TBBC pandemic preparedness plan (PPP): Since the onset of pandemic influenza concerns, TBBC has developed preparedness plans for H5NI (Avian Influenza) and H1N1 (Swine Influenza). These preparedness plans have been done in consultation with the wider CCSDPT membership (especially the health delivery agencies inside the camps), WHO, UNHCR, WFP and the various RTG agencies having oversight for camp management and security and wider border-wide preparedness plans for affected Thai communities.

TBBC Internal Emergency Response & Planning: During April and May there was serious civil unrest in Bangkok and the TBBC Head Office was close to one of the main areas where political demonstrations were taking place. This caused TBBC to reflect on its wider office and staff security protocols. Staff were advised to avoid the demonstration areas and at the height of the conflict, the office was closed for six days. During this time, Management issued daily advisories to all staff and put in place a security protocol phone tree to ensure that all Bangkok staff were properly informed of developments and to make sure they were safe.

Whilst these events occurred close to the Bangkok office, similar situations could happen in other areas where TBBC is present. In the aftermath, TBBC has started looking at more robust staff support systems and the IT team is looking at how to enhance TBBC's operational capacities through online support when office access is limited or denied (computer back-up systems, home-based Internet access, constant communications with staff, payments to suppliers providing basic food and non-food commodities to camps, salaries, etc.). TBBC will also work with other NGOs to develop shared security protocols and try to harmonize responses during time of political unrest.

Lessons learnt:

- There is a need for Management/Procurement to maintain regular contact with staff, suppliers and partners during any office closure period over 3 consecutive days and have online payment mechanisms available
- Consistent, neutral advisories are needed on a daily basis during times of political unrest. These advisories should only come from Management and should be sent to all staff and members

Next Six Months:

- A TBBC Security Management Plan will be developed to look at the following issues:
 - Management Quick Reaction Plan
 - Statement of Security Policy
 - Security Phases
 - Security Preventive and Reaction Protocols
 - Security Management Plans for field offices

3.3.5 Support to Mon resettlement sites

TBBC has been supporting the Mon Resettlement Sites since 1996, and over the years has attempted to reduce relief aid and increase development aid to mitigate against dependency. However, there are limited livelihood opportunities in the Mon ceasefire areas, and aid agencies based in Rangoon have not been able to establish a presence either.

During the first half of 2010, TBBC in coordination with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) conducted refresher trainings in supply chain management with camp committees and warehouse staff in all of the Mon resettlement sites. TBBC and MRDC then provided three months rice supply to 8,617 villagers to cover food shortages in 2010. Additional rice aid was subsequently provided for a further 620 civilians who moved to the border in April as a result of tensions between SPDC and NMSP over the Border Guard Force issue.

This relief aid was supplemented by food-for-work in the form of rice that is being distributed to 240 community leaders, health workers and teachers in the resettlement sites all year around. Agricultural extension support to the resettlement sites included the distribution of 143 kilograms and 12 species of vegetable seeds to be planted in home gardens for the wet season in 2010.

TBBC and MRDC staff conducted a field trip to review the community development programme in January 2010, and generally found that these projects have benefitted local communities. However, there did appear too much of a focus on the repair of community buildings and bridges, water supply and sanitation project, and it was recommended that more support be directed towards projects that promote livelihood opportunities. It was also recommended that TBBC support the development of project management capacities at both the MRDC and village level.

MRDC were provided funding and project management support for a further 20 projects that had been identified in consultation with local communities in 2010. However, the influx of new arrivals has delayed the disbursement of funds and implementation of these projects.

Lessons Learnt

- Given an unstable security situation, development initiatives promoting livelihood opportunities are more likely to succeed and be sustainable than infrastructure development projects

Next six months

- Food security assessments will be conducted after the wet season rice harvest to guide decisions for rice assistance levels in 2011
- Project cycle management support will be extended to MRDC for the development programme

CAN contour farming training, Shan IDP camp



3.3.6 Support to Shan displaced persons

Well over 200,000 Shan refugees are believed to have arrived in Thailand since the SPDC's forced relocation campaigns began targeting civilians during 1996 to undermine the armed opposition of the Shan State Army - South (SSA-S). Refugees continue to flee from human rights abuses committed as part of the counter-insurgency campaign in southern

Shan State in 2010. As they are generally not acknowledged as refugees by the Thai authorities, most live in farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand. To alleviate needs until work is found and income generated, TBBC provided 2 weeks rice support for 2,063 new arrivals in the Fang district of Chiang Mai province during the previous six months.

The exception to this situation is in Wieng Haeng district of Chiang Mai province where TBBC continues to supply food and shelter items to over 600 refugees in one small camp, most of whom fled fighting in May 2002. During the first half of 2010, TBBC conducted a household livelihoods survey in this camp to assess the relative degrees of self-reliance and aid dependency. The findings suggested that average household monthly income here is slightly higher than in the Karen and Karenni refugee camps, and that a reduction in the food rations would not necessarily threaten food security.

TBBC has also continued providing food aid to approximately 6,000 Shan spread across four camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) along the border. These IDP camps primarily shelter refugees who have been pushed back from Thailand after fleeing from artillery attacks against nearby SSA-S bases. Given the surrounding agricultural space available, mung beans, cooking oil and soya bean paste were phased out of the food basket during 2009 and only rice and salt rations are now being supplied. During the first six months of 2010, over 1,700 kilograms and 20 species of seeds were provided to supplement the food rations with the vast majority of these being ground nuts, soya beans and kidney beans which are suitable for the higher altitude and cooler climate. Agricultural support committees and organic demonstration gardens were established in each of the camps and workshops facilitated to increase awareness of soil and water management in upland areas.

Lessons Learnt

- The promotion of organic gardening amongst displaced farmers from lowland areas is directly challenged by the widespread use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides for commercial agriculture in northern Thailand
- The types of seeds distributed and the promotion of home gardening in Shan camps need to be customised to local conditions given the cooler climates and higher elevation

Next six months

- The food basket for the Shan refugee camp will be reviewed through consultations with the refugees themselves and a consultant that will review food security and nutrition in the official refugee camps
- Villagers will be consulted for the most appropriate seeds to distribute in the cold season and a second phase of support for organic gardening will be developed

3.3.7 Safe house

Background information on the Sangklaburi Safe House is set out in *Appendix A.6.3.g. Sangklaburi Safe House*.

The Safe House provides care for adults and the elderly. The patients being referred to the Safe House are generally deportees or undocumented people who have chronic physical or mental illnesses including people from abusive work environments. Current patients include Mon, Shan, Karen, Arakan, Akha, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian people.

At present, 41 people live in the adult section (19 female, 22 male) with an average age of 38 years. Patients suffer from a variety of chronic mental and physical illnesses such as post traumatic stress, schizophrenia, mania, psychosis, HIV, TB, paralysis, cerebral ischemia (stroke), epilepsy and intellectual disability. Some of the patients have children who reside in the children's home located near the Safe House, where they are provided food, shelter and education. The elderly section has 11 residents (4 female, 7 male) with an average age of 75 years. They are residing in the Safe House due to chronic mental illness, dementia, fragility, cerebral ischemia [stroke] and for the daily assistance required with their self care. Most people living at the Safe House are isolated from all natural supports (this is investigated by staff prior to admission), and have limited ability to generate income to assist with their medical/nursing needs.

The passion and sense of purpose within the staff are key ingredients as to why the Safe House succeeds. Staff work long hours and build their work hours around the specific needs of the patients. They facilitate the recovery journey with the residents through the provision of support, food and medical care whilst empowering through information, education and providing opportunities for self sustainment and income provision. TBBC provides financial assistance for food, staffing, medical expenses and maintenance costs, whilst TEAR Australia (Vocational Training) provide the funding for trainers associated with income generation projects.

A Volunteer recruited by Australian Volunteer's International (AVI) commenced work at the Safe House in October 2009, bringing specialist skills in the area of Mental Health and Community Health development and design. The aim of his work relates to TBBC's plan of reducing or ceasing support to programmes and organisations not directly involved in TBBC's core activities and to help them find alternative sources of funding where possible.

A Safe House Success Story...

A 30 year old Karen man is a recent example of someone who was able to leave the Safe House to take on employment. The care and support of the Safe House made this transition back to independence possible. In 2007 he was referred to the Safe House by the Kwai River Christian Hospital due a severe back injury after falling from a coconut tree. He was unable to walk but due to his sheer determination and the support provided for his medical needs and physical therapy he was able to regain his mobility and can now walk again unaided. He left the Safe House in March 2010 to start employment in a furniture shop. With two sacks of rice, fish paste, yellow beans and some financial assistance from TBBC he embarked on his life of independence.



During the first half of 2010, a first draft of a Strategic Plan 2010-2015 has been developed along with some key performance indicators. The Safe House Budget was reviewed and a new indicative budget has been implemented. This current budget now reflects the actual running costs associated with caring for people with acute and chronic illnesses. Formal eligibility criteria have been established and are being utilised to determine who can be admitted to the Safe House. The eligibility criteria are being disseminated to the community and relevant health services.

A self funded volunteer from the United States was recruited to the Safe House for two months to participate in the “The Safe House Patient Documentation Project”. The aim of the project was to ensure all patients have ongoing individual documentation that reflects their historical and future nursing/ medical care and personal circumstances. The project incorporated systems and processes for when patients leave the Safe House along with the appropriate archiving of patient information. As a result each patient now has a patient file containing relevant information to assist with their care and rehabilitation. Capacity building for staff took place through Individual/team consultations and a ToT model.

A self funded Volunteer was recruited from the USA to assist with the “Sangklaburi Safe House Patient Documentation Project”

The filming of a short promotional documentary for funding purposes has taken place and editing continues in the United States. A Sangklaburi Safe House website is under construction with the assistance of a Volunteer in Australia and a logo has been chosen by the Safe House manager.

The Australian Volunteer has been having regular reflective practice and supervision with an Organisational Psychologist located in Australia. This in-kind support via the technology of Skype has been instrumental in deconstructing the complex governance issues associated with the Safe House whilst assisting with planning and future recommendations.

Next six months

Strategic:

- Research continues to determine appropriate governance structures for Safe House to ensure sustainability
- Continue to formulate a draft of a Safe House history book. Completion of the website
- Prepare a Safe House Manager Job description in preparation for succession planning
- Prepare a draft Rehabilitation Services Co-ordinator job description to present to Australian Volunteers International in the hope of accessing another volunteer from 2011
- Continue and advance the land and building fund raising activities

Operational:

- Research and establish links with Thailand Mental Health services and Mental Health training institutions
- Establish a rehabilitation and vocational training schedule for the Safe House inpatient unit

3.3.8 Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC supports requests for assistance to Thai communities in recognition of the fact that there are poor communities which do not have access to any other assistance and which may feel neglected when support is given to refugees in their area. (see *Appendix A.6.3 h) Assistance to Thai communities*, for background).

During this last six-month period, a total of baht 8,212,900 was spent on this support. Baht 6,674,105 was provided for local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice, other food items and building materials to border personnel. Baht 1,494,095 was provided for support to Thai communities. This support consisted of educational support, non-food items and school lunches to schools, village communities, temples, boarding houses and Thai NGOs, in the form of food and charcoal. Baht 44,700 was provided for road repairs before the rainy season.

3.3.9 Coordination of assistance

TBBC remains an active member of the CCSDPT and it is mainly through CCSDPT that activities are coordinated with other NGOs, UNHCR, other international organisations, the RTG and Donors. Considerable institutional resources are committed to these relationships including TBBC taking leadership roles in the CCSDPT (see *Appendix A*), and attending a plethora of fora including monthly coordination meetings, workshops and retreats. These activities are described elsewhere in this report.

For many years TBBC has played various leadership roles in CCSDPT and essentially been responsible for supervising all administration through its Bangkok office. This has had strengths and weaknesses, the strength being the long-term continuity and contacts of the TBBC Executive Director in the role as Chair and efficiencies in running costs; the weaknesses being frequent confusion between the roles of TBBC and CCSDPT, and the tendency for many other members to allow TBBC to take the leading role without contributing effectively themselves.

Times have also changed. For many years the main role of CCSDPT was to conduct meetings and share information but today CCSDPT is expected to play a strategic role in planning and advocacy, relating more closely to all stakeholders. It has become increasingly important that all members of CCSDPT are engaged in these processes, and meeting structures and agendas need to be re-thought. TBBC has informed CCSDPT that it will not hold the chair in 2011 and a consultant has been hired to lead CCSDPT through a transitional planning process. There will be workshops between members in August and then with other stakeholders in October to agree new structures and meeting arrangements.

3.4. Support mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

The community based camp management model adopted on the Thailand Burma border is unique, enabling the refugees to participate in decision making, programme design and implementation and contributing to the longer term vision of self reliance. These aspects are strengthened through the TBBC Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) and its dedicated staff. *Appendix A.6.4a*. provides more background information.

3.4.1 Camp management

The TBBC CMSP has been working in partnership with the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) since 2004, supporting camp administration costs including stipends for camp committee members and staff involved in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies, and providing capacity building.

TBBC supports 2,189 community workers in the camps

CMSP Representation: Special attention has been given this year to ensure adequate gender, ethnicity and religious representation on refugee committees, camp committees and at all levels of camp management. To help monitor progress, gender, ethnicity and religious information have been added to the CMSP 2010 staff profiles and are now updated bi-monthly due to the of high turnover due to resettlement.

By mid-2010, the CMSP supported a total of 2,189 stipend staff in the nine camps including child minders, disability minders, warehouse and distribution staff, Camp Committees and Code of Conduct Committee. A total of 553 women were involved in camp management activities, 36% when excluding security staff, representing a 9% increase since the last report. Out of these women, 60% were part of camp committees or held functions such as zone, section- and household leaders; 31% worked with food and non food distribution, 6% worked with child minders and disability minders, and 3% worked in advisor, judiciary and CoC committee areas. To encourage women to participate more in camp management, child minders and disability carers have been recruited for CMSP staff since June. TBBC is currently providing stipends for 146 child minders and 23 disability carers to look after the children of single parents and staff who have disabled people in their family and no one to take care of them whilst they are working. TBBC will encourage other organisations to set up similar support for camp staff in 2011.

The gender, ethnic and religious breakdown of CMSP staff is shown in Figure 3.14 compared with the profile of the total camp population, including both registered and unregistered people.

Figure 3.14: CMSP Staff Diversity

Diversity	Component	Total border population %	2,189 CMSP staff in 9 camps %
Gender	Female	48.8	36.0
	Male	51.2	64.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	4.1	0.6
	Chin	0.4	0.0
	Kachin	0.4	0.4
	Karen	79.4	77.4
	Karenni	10.0	15.1
	Mon	-	0.1
	Rakhine	-	0.0
	Shan	0.5	1.0
	Others	1.0	5.4
	TOTAL	99.9	100.0
Religion	Animism	5.4	7.7
	Buddhism	34.5	20.1
	Christianity	53.1	68.6
	Islam	6.8	3.6
	Other	0.3	0.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Note: "Other ethnicities" include Pa-O, Bewh, Manaw, Paku and Yitalen, whilst "other religion" includes mainly persons of the Hindu faith.

CMSP Capacity Building: During the period, the KRC, KnRC, CMSP, and TBBC CMSP officers conducted training on camp management topics for a total of 2,828 KRC, KnRC and CBOs camp based staff as summarised in *Figure 3.15*.

Figure 3.15: Camp Management staff receiving training, January to June 2010

Topics	Number of Participants	Gender	
		Male	Female
Narrative report	133	80	53
Finance report	74	44	30
Extra need report	133	80	53
Job descriptions	890	594	296
Code of Conduct	1,555	1,394	161
Work plan and budget	11	7	4
Organization structure, staff policy and job descriptions	32	24	8
Total	2,828	2,223	605

More than 30 different training programmes or workshops have also been held to build the capacity of CBO staff working in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps – including English language courses, computer courses and training in topics such as proposal writing; accounting; electoral systems; organisational structures; needs assessments; and design and implementation of sustainable projects. More than 470 people have participated in these trainings, which are organised/ conducted by TBBC's AVI volunteer in Mae Sot.

Capacity Building Trainings have been provided to more than 3,000 participants in the first half of 2010 – including refugee committees, camp committees, camp-based stipend staff and CBO workers

Training of Trainers (ToT) training on conflict resolution, problem solving, decision making and narrative reporting was also provided for 30 (female 10, male 20) KRC, KnRC, CMSP, CBO and TBBC staff who will subsequently train approximately 1,204 camp-based staff during the next six months.

During this period CMSP staff turnover due to resettlement was over 40% border-wide and a similar rate is expected in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps during the second half of 2010 where the US resettlement programme has started. Such losses of experienced, trained staff are inevitably going to affect the management and provision of camp services. The TBBC CMP manager will implement a new capacity building plan for CMSP camp based staff at all levels during the last quarter of year 2010.

2010 Elections: Revised election guideline developed by the Karen Elderly Advisory Board and KRC were used in the elections for the KRC and Camp Committees between February and April 2010. The KRC election was able to follow the new guidelines but for the camp committees, only five camps (3 Tak Province camps and Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang) were able to closely follow the guidelines. Even in these five camps there were variances in the procedures used for Section elections, with some camps correctly using secret ballots whilst others short-listed candidates by open vote in the traditional way. In Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps all election short-lists were selected by open vote, but at least all camp residents, both registered and non-registered, were able to vote.

The election procedures were subsequently reviewed with KRC and it was concluded that the problems occurred because the new election procedures were not well explained to camp residents and many did not understand them including the camp committee election committee. It was also noted that the unregistered camp residents generally had no opportunity to stand as candidates or vote, few women were interested in standing for election, and in some camps the same candidates were elected as last time.

To address these issues, the newly elected KRC has agreed to adjust the election guidelines and procedures such that all camp residents, including un-registered people, will be allowed to vote in future elections although this will require camp commander approval. They will, however, still be unable to stand as candidates because they could not be recognised by MOI. A maximum of 2 three-year terms will apply to each elected position. KRC will carry out an awareness campaign, informing camp residents of the revised election processes for KRC and camp committee positions.

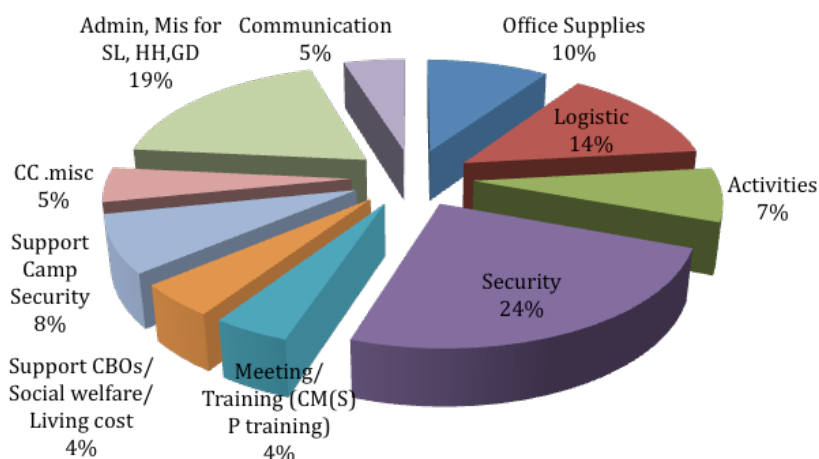
KnRC have completed their election guidelines which will be used in the up-coming elections for KnRC and Site 1 and Site 2 in October

The KnRC has completed its revised election guidelines and these will be used for KnRC and camp elections (Site 1 and Site 2) scheduled for October 2010. KnRC are planning to introduce voting by ballot box for all camp residents over 20 years of age.

Camp Administration Support: At the beginning of the year “extra need” support (budgeted supplies distributed for activities other than regular refugee feeding) were reviewed and reduced by 50% in all camps, effective from March. The criteria for “extra needs” was also reviewed making support for new arrivals top priority, followed respectively by support for volunteer work, Thai villages, camp activities, and social activities.

Camp administration costs, staff stipends and “extra needs” distributions have been monitored regularly by CMSP staff. Monthly reports are now used as a key tool for monitoring implementation, efficiency and transparency. Camp administration costs reported in the nine camps from January to June, 2010 are summarised in *Figure 3.16*:

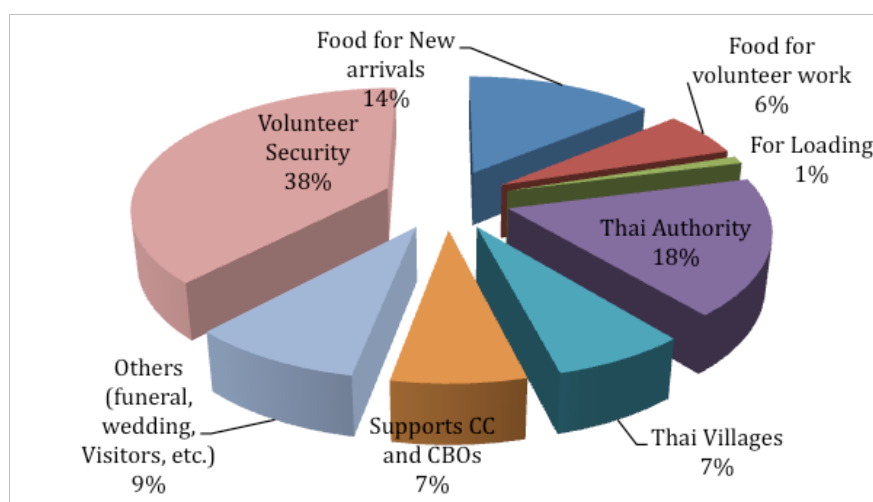
Figure 3.16: Administration expenses reported in nine camps January to June 2010



The highest expense (24%) was security costs associated with Thai authorities and Thai villages. The cost of support for in-camp camp security reduced to 8% because all section security staff are now included in staff stipend lists, rather than receiving food for work, a process stated in the last period. Costs such as rain coats, battery, shoes, are still recorded in this category. Administrative support for section leaders, household leaders and warehouse staff increased from 13% in the last period to 19% to support camp management activities at the section and household level.

The use of rice under the “extra needs” budget is summarised in *Figure 3.17*: Outside Security Volunteers continued to receive the most support in the form of rice. New arrivals support increased from 4% reported in the last period to 14% due to the number of new arrivals.

Figure 3.17: Extra rice distribution in nine camps January to June 2010



TBBC continues to provide funding to KRC and KnRC for administration costs and the KWO camp Support Project at the same levels as last year.

Code of Conduct (CoC) and Reporting: A workshop was held with KRC and KnRC CMSP staff in March in which their organizational structures and staff policies were reviewed, and CoC committee structures, job descriptions and guidelines for disciplinary action procedures were developed. The CoC and disciplinary action procedures have been implemented in all camps. The TBBC CMSP coordinator is also coordinating with the IRC/PSAE project to conduct CoC and ToT training for KnRC, KRC and CMSP staff.

In the first half of 2010, KRC reported four breaches of CoC in Karen camps (Ban Don Yang camp: section leaders selling thatch; Mae La camp: section leader attempted to buy votes; Umpiem Mai camp: abuse of power of security staff and Nu Po camp: mismanagement of building materials by camp committee), all cases were investigated by KRC and/ or in cooperation with TBBC, and disciplinary action was taken in all cases.

In KnRC-supported camps there were also four reported breaches of CoC, all in Site 1 (selling rice and misuse of power by camp committee, warehouse staff dealing with suppliers for his own benefit, section leader and staff breaking into the charcoal warehouse and distributing supplies by themselves and intent of false distribution by warehouse staff. These issues have yet to be resolved and TBBC is considering different operating mechanisms for supply chain management and CMP staff management in Site #1.

New arrivals committees: To improve the procedures used for verifying new arrivals for entry into TBBC's population database and ration system, KRC and KnRC have agreed to establish New Arrivals Committees (NACs) in all camps in coordination with CMSP. NACs will interview all new arrivals according to a standard set of questions and the information will be entered into a database. Each NAC will have nine members in large camps (four from CBOs and 5 from camp committee), seven people for middle sized camps (3 CBO, 4 camp committee) and five for small camp (2 CBOs, 3 camp committee) with equitable gender and ethnic representation. The NAC verification processes, system and forms, including roles and responsibility of the NAC were developed in consultation with all relevant TBBC staff to ensure compatibility with the population database and monthly update procedures using TBBC eligible criteria. NAC documents were translated into Burmese and Karen in June and the training for NAC and section leaders will start in July.

Lessons learnt

- The KRC and KnRC play key roles in ensuring that all CMSP staff and camp committees follow the regulations and carry out their assigned responsibilities but problems occur if they do not take timely and appropriate action to rectify problems when identified. TBBC must consider different strategies to address this problem whilst maintaining a partnership and participatory approach.
- When attempting to introduce new “western/ modern” concepts and ideas in the camps such as the election procedures, it is important to first gain the acceptance of the refugee communities. This is best accomplished by recognizing and incorporating the thoughts and ideas of the refugees from the outset and then subsequently providing guidance and suggestions for improvements. It is important to ensure that both parties understand the reasons “why” things need to be done, respecting both the “eastern /traditional” and “western/ modern” way. People will accept the changes only when they are clearly understood from the top leaders down to the grass roots.

Next six months

- Support KnRC in carrying out elections in October
- Undertake evaluation of CBO trainings conducted in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps
- Introduce HR focal points within the CMSP structure and amongst camp stipend workers

3.4.2 Community outreach

The Community Outreach Officer (COO) works to: ensure that diverse sectors of the refugee camps have equitable opportunity to be involved in the evaluation and planning of TBBC's programme as well as equal access to its outputs; to ensure that TBBC staff are sensitised to these diversities; and to implement initiatives which expand the capacity of community groups in order to strengthen civil society in the camps.

Focus group consultations with members of diverse backgrounds and circumstances or “under-represented and vulnerable persons” (*see box for clarification*), were introduced in 2009 to widen the voices which TBBC captures.

In 2009, TBBC conducted research of Muslim communities in the camps to get a better understanding of their particular needs in relation to TBBC operations, and to recommend areas where equity and inclusion should be improved. The study will be finalised during the next period, after considering community feedback on the draft.

■ CBO meetings / Community consultations

Focus group consultations provide TBBC with feedback and inputs into programming and during the period dealt with issues such as supplementing the ongoing provision of non-*halal* fish paste with tinned fish for Muslim communities and adjustment to the family-size curve for charcoal rations.

TBBC also continues to consult CBOs on programme-related and general camp issues. During the period, meetings covered a range of topics

*Gender challenges:
Muslim women face strong
resistance when trying to
organise themselves, even from
within their own community*

surrounding diversity (including the mapping of demographics of CBO staff by age, gender, ethnicity and religion), representation and ways that residents are able to get their voices heard, the nature and role of boarding houses, as well as ongoing monitoring of ration utilisation, impacts of resettlement and perceptions surrounding reductions in NGO services. These discussions were often attended by TBBC staff from other sectors to enhance integration of community outreach work into the broader TBBC programme.

TBBC also continued to maintain and strengthen its partnerships with CBO staff and other residents in relation to population verification, ration and ration-book distribution, CAN, as well as nutrition activities. The KRC has also employed CBO staff in the establishment of Boarding House, Livelihoods and New Arrivals Committees.

Due to impacts of resettlement, all CBOs in the camps continued to face challenges in maintaining their capacities. TBBC's ongoing sub-grant to the KWO's border-wide organisational capacity-building programme is seen as having significantly contributed to strengthening its human resource security.

■ Community Centre, Umpiem Mai

The Umpiem Mai Community Centre has been operational since late 2008 to provide social organisations access to organisational and operational resources and function as a training centre for organisational capacity-building of the member CBOs. It also serves as a meeting/ co-ordination centre between CBOs, and with NGOs, visitors, etc.

During the past six months, the centre has been strengthened through a section-level awareness campaign and full-time capacity-building programme for the seven CBOs which form its management committee. The centre now has four staff. Concerns were expressed by the camp's leadership about the role that the centre and its management committee plays in camp affairs leading to the centre being renamed the "Community Support Centre".

Under-represented and Vulnerable Groups

"Under-represented" refers to those sectors of camp populations which do not equitably participate in mainstream society and its management, or whose specific needs and opinions are not included within those structures' planning and decision-making processes. This does not necessarily mean that they are forcibly excluded, but rather that traditional approaches to leadership, participation and decision-making may not be the most inclusive or equitable. Examples of such sectors include gender (women and girls), ethnicity (non-Karen/ Karenni groups), religion (particularly those of the Animism and Islam faiths), as well as various "vulnerable" groups (such as single female-headed households, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, the elderly, the illiterate, etc).

These sectors can be categorised into two groups - those whose circumstances are distinct in general (gender, ethnic, religious groups), and those whose circumstances are distinct in a particular aspect (vulnerable groups). As with most societies, the nature of the camp leadership elections makes it unlikely that representatives from the latter category would commonly be found in formal positions of authority - mainly due to their nominal numbers in the population and the specificity of their distinct circumstances.

The same is true for much of the ethnic minority populations in the camps who, in addition to their proportionately small numbers, arrived after 2005, remain unregistered and not officially allowed to hold formal positions of authority in camp management. (see "3.4.4 Ethnicity" below). For both these groups, this may not be the ideal solution anyway. Rather, emphasis should be placed on sensitizing camp leadership to the specific needs of particular diverse groups and ensuring that their voices can and are heard through consultative and inclusive approaches.

However, for the other main sectors, women and religious groups, pursuit of actual and equitable participatory representation in camp management is the objective with, in terms of religious groups, the emphasis being placed particularly on the inclusion of people of the Islam faith, as their lifestyle practices and needs are quite distinct from the customary and more similar practices followed by those of other faiths in the camps.

■ CBO capacity-building, Tak camps

The aim of this programme is to develop the institutional capacities of CBOs through training-of-trainers supported by an AVI volunteer on a 2-year assignment. During this period the following activities were carried out:

Umpiem Mai: ToT trainings were conducted in Computers, Proposal Writing, Accounting, Management, and English language and evaluated in April in discussions with participants, CBO leaders, Community Centre staff and camp

leaders. The overall response was positive and areas for improvement identified. An informal Training Needs Assessment also took place to identify training topics which need to be covered again and further needs the CBOs have in terms of capacity building.

Support to the Community Centre staff was ongoing with one-on-one trainings with the staff, meetings with committee members, development of administrative systems and procedures, recruitment and supervision of staff.

Nu Po: A Community Capacity Building Course was opened in Nu Po in July 2009 for 15 members from KYO, KWO and KSNG, offering training in community management, computer and English skills, with 50% of the time spent on theoretical work in a class-room environment, and 50% on practical work in the field. The aim of the course is to create a new generation of community leaders and for these participants to give the training they have received back to their CBOs in order to strengthen organizational capacity. Eleven training topics, plus practical work, were covered in the first half of 2010.

Evaluations of the effectiveness of the training course in building CBO capacity and research into camp-based work experience placements for the trainees will take place in the second half of the year.

Mae La: Two visits have been made to follow-up on TBBC's initial commitments to provide capacity-building opportunities for CBOs in Mae La. Several CBOs expressed their desire for support in building their organisational capacities.

■ Beneficiary Communication

In 2009, TBBC established an internal Beneficiary Communications Group (BCG) in order to strengthen two-way communications between TBBC and camp communities.

The implementation of recommendations following the 2009 review of comments box and notice board locations took place in some camps during the period. Plans to ensure standard sets of regularly maintained information notices at all communication points was not fully implemented, but commitments have been made for border wide implementation in the 2nd half of the year. These include the contact details of TBBC field offices in light of increased availability of phone and internet technology in various camps.

Lessons learned

- Muslim lifestyle practices vary significantly from the wider camp populations although, in terms of TBBC programme, the main divergence lies in the non-consumption of fish paste and lower prioritisation of home gardening activities. Muslim communities appreciate strengthening ties with agencies and are keen to engage.

Next six months – Community Outreach

- Support the AVI volunteer CBO Capacity-building Facilitator to ensure phase-over/ sustainability
- Finalise Muslim community profile and agree programmatic responses
- Gather feedback from CBOs which participated in CMSP capacity-building trainings
- Conduct annual review of IASC GBV guidelines

Next six months – CBO capacity-building

Umpiem Mai

- Follow-up ToT training for CBO staff, incorporating formal training, practical work, writing of training materials and practice of training delivery
- Support the Community Trainer to support ToT trainees in the rolling-out of trainings within their CBOs
- Conduct evaluation of training programme in October

Nu Po

- Consider re-structuring of the ToT training programme to be based around 6-week modules incorporating practical roll-out of trainings immediately following workshops
- Consideration of trainees to work as Community Trainers, as opposed to the original plan of being CBO-specific trainers, either in specialised fields or generalised

Mae La

- Consideration of how TBBC can follow-up on its commitments to provide capacity-building support for CBOs

3.4.3 Boarding Houses

The growth in boarding houses in the camps over the past several years has drawn the attention of refugee leaders and

external service providers alike. TBBC has provided rations to the residents as part of the camp population, but the only agency directly and consistently involved in boarding house supervision has been COERR, as part of their UNHCR-supported programme for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), focusing specifically on monitoring individual child residents, rather than wider institutional issues. The Child Protection Network (CPN) comprising UN and NGO agencies which meets regularly in Bangkok to monitor and steer responses on issues relating to child protection, has had an Action Plan addressing institutional and residential standards for several years although, until recently, had not been fully operationalised.

There are currently 135 boarding houses in the camps border-wide, as shown in *Figure 3.18* and during the reporting period, substantial developments have taken place, both at the community and the UN/ NGO level, partly in response to concerns raised by donors that these boarding houses may be being misused by various interest groups.

Figure 3.18: Boarding houses by camp

Camp	No. of Boarding Houses
Site 1	9
Site 2	2
Mae La Oon	37
Mae Ra Ma Luang	18
Mae La	42
Umpiem Mai	17
Nu Po	8
Don Yang	1
Tham Hin	1
TOTAL	135

*There are 135
boarding houses in
the nine camps*

Initially, TBBC planned to conduct its own survey of boarding houses in all camps to develop a profile of the residents, where they come from, their motivations for entering camp and staying in a boarding house and their future plans. However KRC reported it was in the process of developing its own comprehensive plan of action for all boarding houses in the Karen camps, including standard rules and regulations, registration criteria, and caretaker qualifications and obligations (including a compulsory Code of Conduct).

Co-ordination and enforcement of the programme will be conducted by Boarding House Committees to be established at three levels: under the KRC central committee, under each camp committee, and at the individual boarding house level. Guidelines for gender and community/ ethnic representation for the camp-level committees are in place.

TBBC agreed to work with the KRC through its own registration process to gather the information it required. It was agreed that the registration of individual residents would incorporate all the questions included in TBBC's original questionnaire, and that the registration would be conducted by the Boarding House Committees rather than the caretakers themselves. At its May meeting, CPN agreed that its long-developed Action Plan should also be operationalised at the field level.

*KRC is implementing
a Boarding House Plan of
Action requiring all boarding
houses in seven camps to
comply with basic standards.*

KRC will implement its plan of action in July, collecting registration data for every resident in each boarding house in the camps it supervises and introducing the new rules and regulations. CPN agencies also plan to review its Action Plan in light of this, identifying areas for support and co-operation, as well as outstanding gaps and suitable lead agencies. TBBC will work with KRC to develop a comprehensive profile of boarding house residents from the registration data.

The KnRC established a Boarding House Co-ordinating Committee in Site 1 in January comprising the camp's boarding house caretakers and meets regularly to share information and solve problems. However, it does not yet have the same comprehensive management and supervision controls as laid out in the KRC's plan. Site 2 has two facilities, one directly supervised by the camp committee, and the other attached to the bible school.

3.4.4 Gender

TBBC's gender policy is set out in *Appendix A.6.4 c) Gender*. Responses addressing the three defined programmatic objectives during the period were as follows:

- To support women's initiatives to identify their needs as prioritised by them

Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) Camp Support Project: KWO engages in many areas of camp management beyond implementation of services and NGO programmes. The work is mainly community care-giving. In recognition of this TBBC has been providing funds for the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009. This project provides monthly stipends for KWO committee members and staff who work full time; basic funds for KWO in each camp to cover administrative costs; and KWO capacity building training, at the camp level and for staff managing the project.

TBBC helps strengthen the work of women's organisations by providing stipends for workers, office support, training and child care support

During the first half of 2010, 335 KWO staff and 13 baby sitters (child care support for staff with very young children) received monthly stipends and ten camp-based offices were provided with administration funds to support: safe houses; family crisis counselling; community and elderly care giving; supervision of separated children; hospitality at community events; KWO hosted trainings and meetings; judicial processes, training and meetings; and educating community members about current issues of concern including resettlement.

Since the project was established, KWO has seen improved capacity to provide services. In addition it has enabled women who were simultaneously working with other organisations to earn income, and being able to leave their other positions has lessened the burdens of having two jobs and family duties, which at the same time has opened up employment opportunities for other interested candidates.

KnWO has submitted a similar project proposal for consideration, but the details have yet to be finalised.

TBBC also continues to support two other important programmes run by the KWO and the KnWO: the *longyi* weaving project (see *Section 3.2.4 Weaving project*) and camp nursery school lunches (see *Section 3.3.2.d Nursery school lunches*).

KWO celebrated their 25 anniversary in April, at which the Central Committee representatives resolved to continue working to promote health, education, social and political knowledge, and to build the capacity of Karen women.

■ To participate in initiatives by NGOs to improve gender equity in the humanitarian aid and refugee community

Childcare programme: TBBC has recently established a child care programme for TBBC stipend staff (CMSP, CAN, Nutrition, etc) in all nine camps. This enables female stipend workers with small children to have access to adequate child care service support during work hours, so that they can fully focus on their tasks and participate in community decision-making. It is expected that this will encourage more women to become engaged in camp management and other community activities in the future.

Mothers can choose a suitable child care worker who is paid a stipend of 300 Baht (500 baht for 2 children) per month through CMSP. A code of conduct for child minders is under development through the PSAE project and while some NGOs have already been providing support for child care, it is hoped that this policy will be adopted by all CCSDPT agencies.

Alternatives to individual child minders have also been explored. TBBC discussed establishing child care centres near to distribution points but none of the camps have wanted to pursue this option as they do not wish to leave very young children in communal facilities,

■ To encourage TBBC staff to raise gender issues and gender awareness with men in the camp communities

TBBC continues to work with the camp committees to ensure that positions that become vacant due to resettlement are made available to qualified women in camp management and food distributions. In 2006 the proportion of women involved in food distribution was only around 11%. At present the border-wide average stands at 38% (129 women), with the highest % of participation in Mae La Oon camp (70%) and lowest in Site 2 (10%), this is a 4% increase since the last reporting period.

In terms of total TBBC camp management stipend-positions (including supply-chain, camp committees, zone committees, section leaders, advisory/judiciary positions and care-giver, but excluding security personnel) the average percentage of female participation is 35.9%. The female participation % varies in the different job-functions and between the individual camps, but overall, women are becoming well represented in camp-management functions (Site 1/ 25%: Site 2/ 33%: Mae La Oon/ 53%: Mae Ra Ma Luang/ 42%: Mae La/ 37%: Umpiem Mai/ 25%: Nu Po/ 27%: Tham Hin/ 53%: Ban Don Yang/ 50%).

TBBC also strives for gender-balance in its internal staff recruitment (see section 3.5.2a for details).

Lessons learned

- As women take on higher positions in the camp structures, with more management and decision making responsibilities, attitudes are changing. Women's capabilities are gradually being accepted and they are influencing the willingness of committees to compromise, developing a culture of listening and accepting ideas not only from women but also from the younger generation.

Next six months

- Finalise KnWO proposal
- Raise awareness amongst CCSDPT members of Childcare policy

3.4.5 Ethnicity

Until 2005, the ethnic diversity of camp populations was fairly stable, mainly represented by long-term Burman, Burmese Muslim, Karen, and Karenni caseloads. In the last five years, there has been a substantial increase in this diversity, particularly in the Tak camps. *Figure 3.19* shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC's June 2010 population database compared with UNHCR 2006 data for registered refugees

Resident at Site 2



Figure 3.19: % Population by Ethnicity June 2010 (TBBC Population Database)

Ethnicity	UNHCR 2006	TBBC 2010 Border-wide %	S1	S2	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	BDY	TH
Burman	2.1	4.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.7	14.9	11.1	3.2	1.1
*Burmese Muslim	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.0	-
Kachin	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	-
Karen	82.7	79.4	5.2	81.7	98.8	99.9	86.6	76.4	75.3	93.5	98.9
Karenni	13.7	10.0	89.7	16.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
*Mon	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Rakhine	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	-
*Others	0.5	5.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	9.7	5.8	11.1	3.1	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.0

Notes:

- "-" denotes no recorded presence/ identification of the ethnicity within the population, while "0.0" represents a recorded presence, but lower than 0.05% of the total population
- Data entries in *italic denote likely misrepresentation, especially as "Burmese Muslim" is not included as a category in many current data collection tools yet "Muslim" is often the given response when people of the Islam faith are asked their ethnicity, and so is recorded as "Other". The same is true for "Hindu". The "Mon" and "Rakhine" categories are also not consistently documented.

Despite the wide ethnic diversification of some camp populations and possible implications for social cohesion and representation, current actual numbers are commonly less than 1% each and 5 to 10% combined. As an example of the most diverse camp, Umpiem Mai, the camp committee's monthly report for April 2010 recorded the ethnic breakdown as shown in *Figure 3.20*

Figure 3.20: Ethnic Breakdown Umpiem Mai (CC data)

No.	Ethnicity	Total
1	Burman	1,371
2	Chin	400
3	Ghurkha	44
4	Hindu	81
5	Kachin	251
6	Karen	18,669
7	Kayah	42
8	Lahu	48
9	Mon	630
10	Muslim	5,079
11	Pa'O	321
12	Palang	16
13	Rakhine	143
14	Shan	141
TOTAL		27,236

Many of the ethnicities which have arrived in camp during the past five years, namely Chin, Ghurkha, Hindu, Kachin, Lahu, Mon, Palang and Shan, have aggregated family sizes generally less than 3 persons. These are significantly lower family sizes than those of the traditional Karen population. The most numerous of these, Chins and Kachins, have average “family” sizes of less than 2, indicating that many of them come alone, a phenomenon historically associated with “IDP students”; however, these newer arrivals are almost exclusively not in school. A similar trend is reported in Mae La camp.

The lack of a functioning registration process of new arrivals since 2005, has meant that these populations remain in limbo, unregistered, and on the periphery of the communities, their structures and their activities.

Their integration into camp society has been further undermined by local RTG directives that unregistered residents are not allowed to hold positions of authority in the camps; officially, including employment in the health and education service sectors. This has put enormous strain on health and education agencies struggling to mitigate the impacts of resettlement on their camp-based staff complements. In reality, the agencies have generally been able to build local understandings with MoI staff, allowing for the employment of unregistered residents and thus reducing the strain on service provision.

The same is true for camp management, although the dynamic is more complex as many of the staff are elected by the refugee communities themselves or recruited by their leadership bodies. And this is where the representation issue stems from – “How can a community, largely and historically populated by one majority ethnic group, ensure that an inclusive approach is taken to the needs and aspirations of newly-arrived members of other, mainly-unregistered ethnic groups?” This is highly pertinent in light of the historic ethno-nationalism which exists within Burma to this day.

Despite seemingly insurmountable challenges in the election of representatives from these groups into positions of authority within camp structures, both due to RTG regulations and well-established electoral procedures, the KRC and the Mae La camp committee have developed a creative and progressive pilot initiative in establishing a “Co-ordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups” (CCEG), and also formed a “Camp Committee Advisory Board” (CCAB) made up of representatives of various religions and ethnicities present in the camp. The CCEG and CCAB work very closely with the main camp committee, co-ordinating, planning and implementing activities. A powerful example of this close relationship is the inclusion of minority ethnic group representatives in the camp’s newly-formed 9-member New Arrivals Committee responsible for verifying the eligibility of new arrivals to receive food and non-food rations and other services.

The Co-ordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups in Mae La works very closely with the camp committee in planning and co-ordination of camp management issues

Following a review of this initiative, KRC plans to broaden this pilot into the other two Tak camps where substantial ethnic and religious diversity issues also exist. Of note is that members from the Islamic community are already part of the several newly-formed committees in the Tak camps, including the New Arrivals Committees in all the Tak camps, and in the Code of Conduct, Boarding House and Livelihoods Committees in Mae La and Umpiem Mai.

In summary, although members from the newly-arrived and unregistered minority ethnic populations do not yet hold explicit positions of responsibility within the main camp leadership structures, it is clear that local refugee authorities are highly aware of the sensitivities of ethnic representation and are taking pro-active and creative steps to ensure these voices are heard through mechanisms which do not conflict with RTG policy or electoral procedures.

3.4.6 Conflict sensitivity

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Cambodia, conducted a third workshop on conflict analysis in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps in Tak Province. This is part of a multi-stage process that includes: a conflict analysis workshop with TBBC staff in Bangkok in June 2008 and a second conflict analysis workshop in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp held in January 2009. This workshop examined the ways in which the camps experience conflict and how they relate to and/or interact with the broader conflict inside Burma.

The previous workshop documented that the border camps experience a variety of conflict, including domestic violence, drunkenness, drug addiction and youth gang fights. This latest workshop did not yield any new significant conflicts in the camps. It did, however, identify a number of conflict issues for which tensions are on the rise: registered/non-registered status; recipients of rations/non-recipients; social exclusion of non-Karen languages; etc. None of these issues have resulted in violence, though workshop participants identified them as causing increasing tension and as such should be monitored. The report is currently under discussion and will be finalised in the second half of 2010.

3.5. Developing TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

As TBBC continues to grow and take on new challenges there is a need to constantly review and strengthen its governance, management and human resources. Whilst TBBC has always been proud of its low management/administration costs, the adoption of the new 2009- 2013 Strategic Plan in which TBBC has changed its approach from one of care and maintenance towards self reliance, requires new skills and initiatives with major implications for TBBC's organisational structure and human resources.

3.5.1 Governance

The TBBC Board met electronically on 21st January and 18th February and on 8th March in Thailand, following a field trip to Tham Hin. This was followed by the EGM on 9/10th March, attended by 11 of the 12 members.

Major agenda items at the EGM were an update by management on implementation of the recommendations of the Management Structure review carried out by Consultants in 2009, and preparations for a Governance Review to be carried out by Howarth Clark Whitehill, UK. Members also discussed issues planned for presentation at the Donor Forum on 11th March.

Consultants recommended changes in the TBBC organisational structure, the recruitment of additional senior staff and a Governance review

Implementation of the management restructuring recommendations is described under **3.5.2 Management**. Unfortunately the Governance Review was delayed when volcanic ash disrupted flights across Europe in April and again by the Red Shirt demonstrations in Bangkok in May. The consultant eventually began the exercise with a visit to Bangkok at the beginning of July.

Next six months

- An electronic Board Meeting on 19th August will be convened to approve this six-month report, the preliminary budget for 2011 and plans for the meetings in London in November
- The Governance Review will be completed in time for consideration at the AGM
- The TBBC Donors Meeting will be held in London on 10th November hosted Christian Aid and International Rescue Committee, preceded by a "Burma Day" and followed by the AGM on 11th/ 12th

3.5.2 Management

3.5.2 a) Staff numbers

TBBC currently has 78 staff members (39 female/ 39 male and 20 international/ 58 national), including 3 international volunteers as shown in **Figure 3.21**. The three volunteers are Australian supported by AVI.

Figure 3.21: Number of staff as of 1st July 2010

Location	International	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
BKK	9	7	2	12	3	9	21	10	11
CM	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	3
MHS	1	-	1	11	5	6	12	5	7
MSR	1	1	-	9	4	5	10	5	5
MST	6	3	3	14	8	6	20	11	9
SKB	1	1	1	9	5	4	10	6	4
Total:	20	13	7	58	26	32	78	39	39

Gender balance has been maintained at all levels of the organisation as shown in *Figure 3.22*.

Figure 3.22: Gender balance by Job Grade

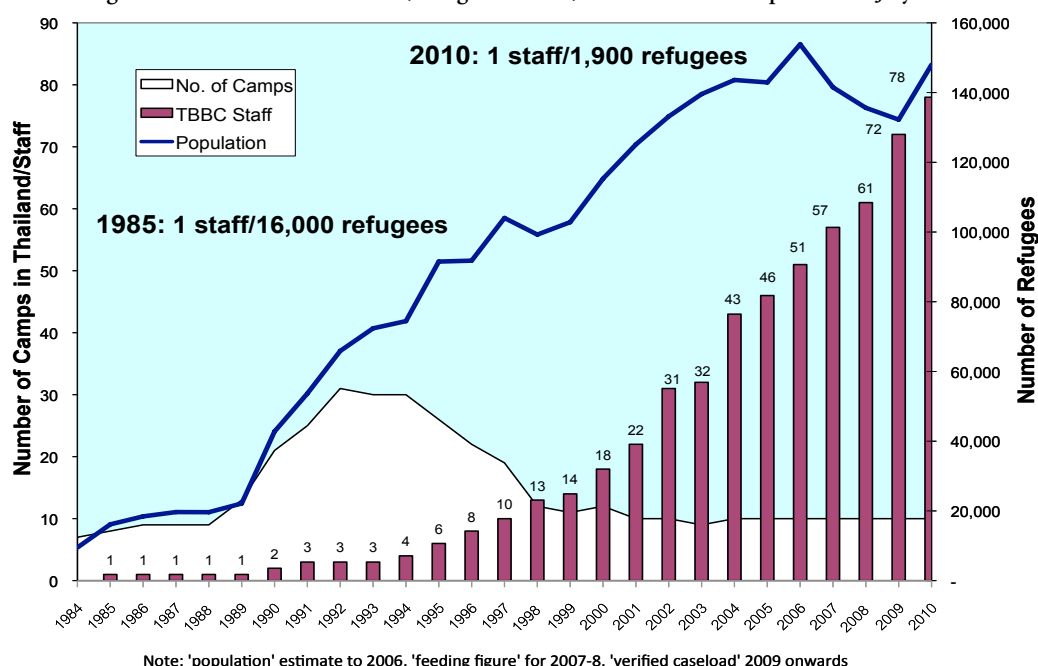
Positions	Men	Women
Management (7)	4	3
Middle Management & Specialists (23)	13	10
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators (40)	20	20
Support Staff – Drivers, Office Assistants (8)	2	6
Total:	39	39

The refugee camp residents are predominantly Karen or Karenni and these groups are strongly represented amongst TBBC staff. TBBC also has Mon and Shan staff in Kanchanaburi and Chiang Mai respectively. However, the Tak camps are becoming increasingly diverse with numerous ethnic groups now represented. Staff recruitment for the Mae Sot Office over the past six months has resulted in an additional three field staff proficient in the Burmese language which has helped tremendously in providing more targeted services for Burmese-speaking minority groups inside the camps.



The following figure shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2010:

Figure 3.23: TBBC staff numbers, refugee caseload, and number of camps 1984 to July 2010



3.5.2 b) Organisational Development and Human Resource Strategic Planning

Various consultancies undertaken in 2009 and subsequent programme planning continue to inform TBBC's Human Resource (HR) needs. Of several key positions identified in the consultancies, an Information Systems Coordinator and the Shelter Expert started at the beginning of 2010 and a Supply Chain Director position is currently under recruitment.

As a follow-up to the Pyramid Consultancy of 2009 which looked at TBBC's management structure and the question of succession planning, a series of consultative meetings were held in each field office and in Bangkok so that staff could provide input into the management and organisational restructuring plan. Taking into account feedback from these meetings a proposed new structure was presented, discussed and agreed at a staff workshop held in Chiang Mai on May 25th-26th. More than 70 of TBBC current staff attended this workshop.

This process identified new positions and new ways of working for TBBC to address its strategic objectives. Key senior management positions were identified to improve communications between Bangkok and the field and deal with bottlenecks that have developed within the organisation during recent organisational expansion, particularly in supply chain and developmental programme delivery.

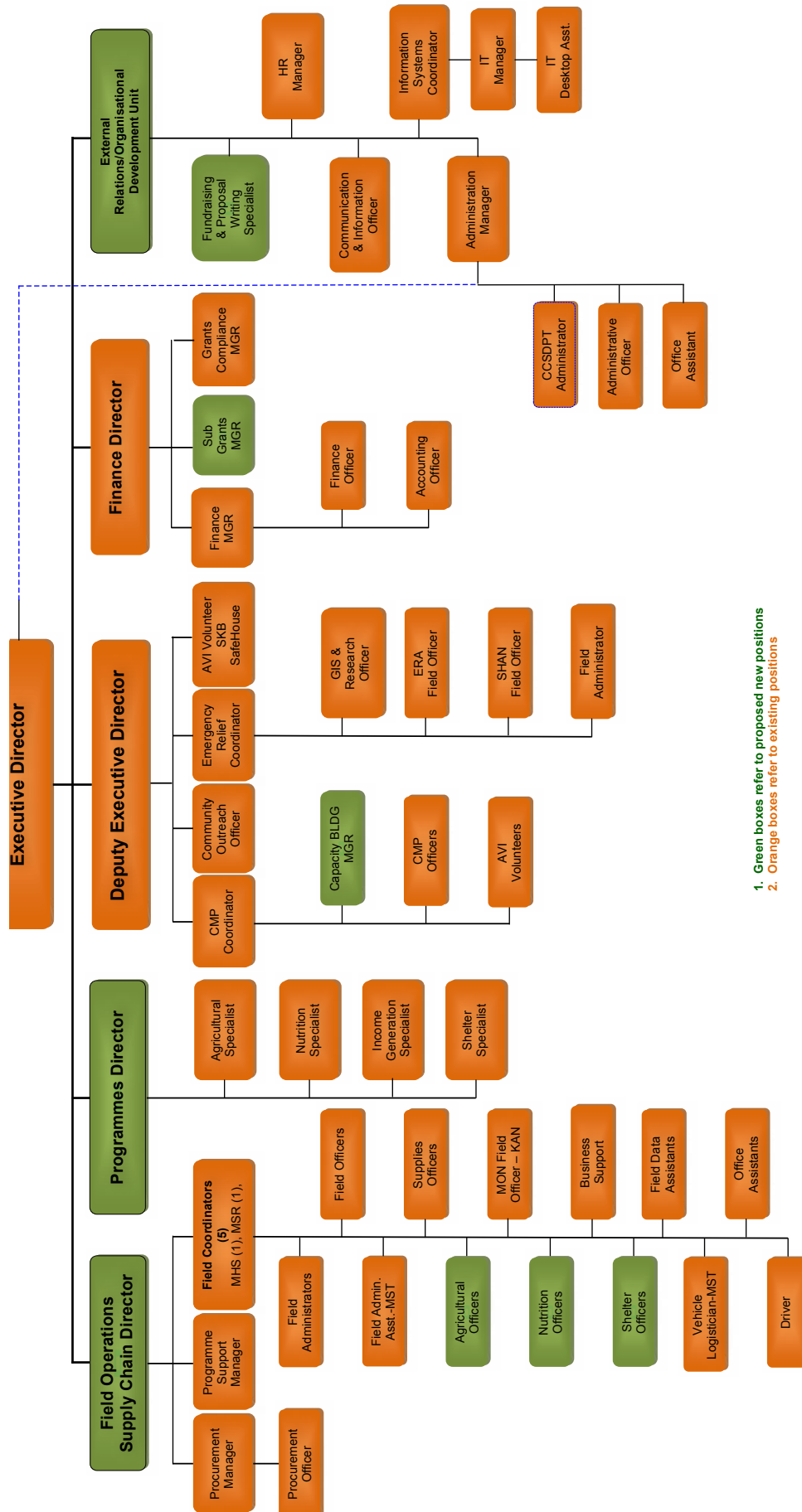
During this process, two senior director positions have been identified to lead the humanitarian and development programmes of TBBC:

- A Field Operations Director with a strong skill base in supply chain management covering procurement, delivery and post-delivery M & E for food and non-food items and shelter materials. This person would oversee the 5 field offices covering all 9 camps
- A Programmes Director with a strong skill base in humanitarian development to cover nutrition, agriculture, business development/training, shelter and other livelihoods/income-generating initiatives

Other key positions still need to be further defined especially on the organisational development and advocacy side of TBBC's structure.

The new Information Systems Coordinator will oversee TBBC's growing IT infrastructure and programme needs and an immediate priority will be the development of a central database system for the collection of monthly population statistics and other information required for regular monitoring and evaluation. Other sub-components of the programme are currently being analysed from an HR perspective including camp management, nutrition, agriculture, shelter, protection, grants compliance and monitoring and evaluation for all programme areas.

Figure 3.24 TBBC Organisational Chart, July 2010



The current planned Organisational Structure is shown in *Figure 3.24*, although this will be subject to ongoing refinement as new senior positions are filled and their relative skills assessed.

Reorganisation will also address the disproportionate workload that now falls on the Mae Sot office which is responsible for over 50% of the total border refugee population, deals with the largest influx of new arrivals into camps, is the focal point for contacts with the KRC and many border-based NGOs, and also functions as the border-wide office where 8 specialist staff currently have their duty station.

TBBC will open an additional Field Office in Umphang at the end of 2010 to oversee Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps. The Mae Sot office will be responsible for Mae La camp whilst remaining the main base of border-wide specialists. The search for premises and recruitment of several new positions is underway.

3.5.2 c) Staff development

Ongoing staff learning and development plans continue to be delivered through individual skills development and coordinated group training linked to TBBC's strategic objectives. Staff training activities between January and June 2010 are summarised in *Table 3.25*. Main activities have included:

- Four-day people management skills training for managers/supervisors delivered by People in Aid in Bangkok
- Ongoing PSAE trainings delivered jointly with the IRC PSAE Coordinator to provide field managers with the necessary skill base to monitor and refer PSAE cases to focal points along the border
- Ongoing agricultural extension training for the Food Security team, including T.O.T. as a precursor to ongoing Farmer Field School trainings, delivered to all TBBC Food Security Workers and CAN stipend workers
- Ongoing Programme & Project Management Training for some field staff, managers and specialists
- Ongoing language training for both international staff (Thai) and national staff (English/ Burmese). Continued focus on Burmese language training in Tak province to better serve minority groups.
- Ongoing field staff meetings incorporating group training modules on soft management skills and technical trainings related to their area of work
- Advanced Excel training for field staff and managers

TBBC continues to promote internal staff advancements and to actively recruit additional Thai nationals to more senior positions. The current policy provides for external and internal recruitment as TBBC feels this is the most inclusive way of finding the best candidates. At the same time, internal advancements or lateral transfers are promoted when there is an opportunity to redeploy an existing staff member or when a staff member, as part of the career planning process, has been identified as suitable for a vacant position.

TBBC is seen as an organisation that has limited opportunities for internal staff advancement given the relatively flat nature of its management structure as well as limited fields of speciality. TBBC, however, does recognise the important role of staff at the field officer and specialist levels and does encourage staff at this level to consider middle and senior management positions. This is especially true of long serving TBBC staff who have a broad understanding on the organisation, its strategic partners and the needs of the beneficiaries.

While some TBBC staff would have the necessary skill base and experience to advance internally within the organisation, other staff may show great promise to assume management level positions but lack certain skills. In order to develop the management skills of TBBC staff at this level, TBBC is considering an internal management recruitment and development strategy that would include the following steps:

- Management Training Candidate Recommendation through a series of criteria such as length of employment, grade levels, language fluency and positive annual appraisals. These recommendations should be linked to staff career planning processes within the organisation.
- Management Assessment Tool: Once a staff person has been recommended a Management Assessment Process will be conducted using a tool which will be developed considering the attributes and skills required to work effectively in a management position and then identifying the strengths and needs of an individual candidate for future development of management core competencies within TBBC.
- Management Training Programme: A management training programme will be developed to enhance skills such as communications, team building, coaching, time management, conflict resolution, report writing, financial reporting and budget development, human resource management, monitoring/evaluation, annual work and project planning cycles, etc. This programme would be delivered either through group trainings with other TBBC staff or individual trainings through external agencies. This management training and development programme

is something that may be developed jointly with other INGOs working in Thailand and this is currently under discussion.

Figure 3.25: List of TBBC staff training under the staff development programme, January to June 2010

Training Course	No. of Staff
English Language	35
Thai Language	8
Burmese Language	5
IT & Multimedia Training	25
Management Training Modules – Middle Managers & Specialists	18
GIS International Conference for Practitioners	1
Farmer Field School Agricultural Training	5
ICVA Humanitarian Code of Conduct Workshop	1
Workshop on Safe Access to Firewood & Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings	5
Proposal Writing Training	2
PSAE Training	4
Livelihoods-Income Generation Workshop	2
Nutritional Training	5
Time Management & Delegation for Line Managers	15
Teambuilding Workshops for field sites	9

3.5.2 d) Other HR activities

■ Staff workshop

TBBC's annual staff workshop was held in May in Chiang Mai and focused on presenting, discussing and reviewing the new management and organisational structure. See *section 3.5.2 b)* for details of this process.

■ Code of Conduct

TBBC's Code of Conduct has been signed by all TBBC staff, Contractors and Sub-Contractors and applies to all consultants, interns, and volunteers in the camps. There is also an investigations process to receive and review complaints for violations of the CoC. PSAE training is an ongoing component of staff development. TBBC has further developed these CoCs for non-CMP staff as certain jobs inside camps are conducted outside the CMP structure and coordinated through the local TBBC field office. In conjunction with CCSDPT's PSAE project and COERR, TBBC has also developed a Code of Conduct for Childminders to cover homecare situations for children 0-3 years of age.

All staff, suppliers, partners and consultants are required to sign TBBC's code of conduct

While TBBC is actively involved in the development of Codes of Conduct to cover its staff as well as staff of contractors and sub-grantees, it still needs to develop stronger links between these compliance tools and greater staff awareness and accountability in said areas. Whilst TBBC is successful in ensuring due diligence in compliance with Codes of Conduct, there is a need for better linking these to staff awareness and buy-in through annual appraisals.

Lessons learnt

- As TBBC develops integrated management models for each field site Management Training is still seen as a key component of professional development for managers and specialists
- Staff advancements continue to be a challenge as TBBC needs to balance the career aspirations of individual staff and best interest of the organisation. The need for a targeted internal management training programme to help develop the management skills of national staff will become increasingly important.
- The management and organisation review process has been a very time consuming exercise for many staff, but has been essential to ensure that TBBC works more effectively in the future

Next six months

- Operationalise the HR components of the new management and organisational structure by the end of 2010
- Finalise TBBC's 3-year Human Resource Management Plan (2010-2013)
- Coordinate the HR and logistical requirements to open a 5th field office in Umphang, Tak Province

- Develop and finalise the internal national staff management training programme
- Propose a new annual staff appraisal system linking PSAE to performance indicators
- Finalise all new Job Profiles and Job Descriptions linked to the new management and organisational structure

3.5.3 Communications

TBBC aims to link its communications strategies and tools to the current Strategic Plan. These objectives are:

- To share information with beneficiaries, internal and external audiences in a timely, accurate and professional manner
- Build organisational communication capacity while ensuring technical support is in place
- Build capacity among stakeholders to facilitate their initiatives to advocate for the displaced people of Burma
- Develop existing communication tools and seek new opportunities for information sharing and collaboration with stakeholders
- Communicate change processes and highlight successes



“Nine Thousand Nights”

Specific activities carried out from January to June 2010 included:

3.5.3 a) External communications

- Publication of “Nine Thousand Nights” (NTN)” on 11th March. TBBC successfully negotiated sales of NTN with Asia Book Stores in all their branches nationwide in Thailand.
- Website design and development is an ongoing task. TBBC has started to upload announcements and “news” items, including promotion of NTN and new logo designs for members and donors.
- Producing NTN caused delays in the development and production of other TBBC communications tools. The first issue of TBBC’s E-letter for 2010 was produced in May and the next issue will be out in early October.
- New visibility posters (for ECHO and USG) have been designed and sent for translation into Burmese and Karen
- An Intranet for TBBC members is being developed with the help of Board members
- TBBC was mentioned regularly in the media, coverage relating mainly to the 25th “anniversary” of work along the border and the emergency situation in Tak province

3.5.3 b) Internal communications

- Internal and external contact lists were reviewed and new software packages were assessed with the aim to improve and centralise these various lists
- A Resource Centre intern has been trained to oversee ongoing cataloguing and maintenance

Lessons learnt

- Technical support needs to be in place before TBBC takes on any major communication initiatives

Next six months

- A book launch for NTN will be held at the Foreign Correspondent Club of Thailand (FCCT) on 2nd September
- Set up Intranet for TBBC members with support from IT unit
- Support FilmAid movie shoot at Mae La camp in September
- Improve gift catalogue and donation web page

3.5.4 Resource Centre

TBBC's Resource Centre located in the Bangkok Office holds a vast amount of information and materials and is open to anyone interested in researching Burma-related issues. More TBBC Staff, NGOs, researchers, donors, TBBC members, overseas agencies, volunteers, consultants, and students have been observed visiting and utilising the centre's resources during the past six months. Resource Centre staff are working to improve the quality of TBBC's library and photo databases.

A specialist has been identified to assist TBBC digitise its early paper files dating back to 1984, much of which is unique. It is hoped that the first years will be complete by January and then an ongoing programme established to digitise later years.

3.5.5 Visibility

As described in *A.6.5 b) Visibility*, TBBC has a standard policy not to display any publicity in the refugee camps. The vast majority of TBBC's donors have so far respected this policy, except a few who require logo-signs to be displayed at project sites.

However, for ECHO contributions a visibility component has been incorporated into the programme since 2001. It was agreed that visibility budgets should, as far as possible, be spent on activities that benefit the refugees. Visibility activities include the displaying of ECHO logo stickers at distribution points in the three Tak camps, as well as the distribution of t-shirts, raincoats, notebooks, cups, umbrellas and soccer and volley balls to camp staff and other residents. Visibility items for 2010 will be produced, procured and distributed in camps in the second half of the year. In Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, these items will all display the ECHO logo, whilst TBBC will provide identical items (but without donor visibility) in the remaining six camps to ensure equal treatment of the camps and camp staff border-wide.

3.5.6 Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown enormously in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its programme as much as possible through refugee CBOs. It still employs only 78 staff, about one staff person per 1,900 refugees. Management and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be 9.1% of expenditures in 2010. The total cost of the programme in 2010 will be baht 8,000 per refugee per year, or around 22 baht per refugee per day (US 69 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 32/ USD).

It costs baht 22 (USD 69 cents or EUR 47 cents) to provide a refugee with food, shelter and non-food items each day

3.5.7 Funding strategy

For 26 years TBBC assumed an open commitment to meet the basic food, shelter and non-food item needs of the entire refugee population along the border and, until 2006, never failed to do so. TBBC was always in the privileged position of also being able to address gaps and support other agencies as appropriate. TBBC faced its first serious funding crisis in

2006 and since then the problem has become chronic. It has been necessary to eliminate almost all “optional” extras from the programme, for example handing over responsibility for soap, mosquito nets and sleeping mats to the health agencies and ceasing border-wide distributions of cooking pots. Support for programmes such as the Mae Tao clinic has also been terminated although TBBC still places importance on supporting camp-based CBOs.

With these adjustments, until 2010 it was possible to sustain the basic food ration at the minimum international standard of 2,100 kcal/ person/ day but during this year it became clear that even this was beyond funding availability. A decision was made in June not to purchase beans beyond existing contracts for the remainder of the year (see *Section 4.1.2 Revised projection expenses 2010*).

TBBC’s funding strategy was always based on the underlying assumption that, as elsewhere in the world, governments should accept the principal responsibility for funding basic refugee ‘maintenance’ costs, TBBC’s core activity. This is still largely accepted by the international community supported by the fact that, in 2010, at least 14 governments, plus the EC, are expected to cover around 93% of TBBC’s budget. It has become clear however, that there are limits to their willingness to go on increasing support indefinitely and some Donors have even started to reduce funding.

TBBC has depended on member and partner agencies in donor countries to negotiate grants from their governments as well as contribute their own counterpart and other private funding. This whole process has been loosely coordinated through an annual Donors Meeting held in member agency countries around the world, usually in October: in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), Chiang Mai (2004), Washington DC (2005), Bangkok (2006), Copenhagen (2007), Brussels (2008), and Chiang Mai (2009). The 2010 Donors Meeting will be held in London in November.

Whilst the Donors’ meetings have been invaluable in terms of focussing donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they have never actually raised all the funding required. Fund-raising has always been an ongoing process with TBBC attempting to address shortfalls throughout the year.

As described in *Section 4.6.2 Funding 2011*, it is recognised that it is probably unrealistic to expect to be able to raise the additional 20% funding over 2010 levels that would be required to support the preliminary budget proposed for 2011 and a “Plan B” assuming that funding levels will remain at 2010 levels is being prepared for the Donors Meeting in November (see *Section 4.6.3 “Plan B” 2011*). At that meeting the latest trends will be reviewed and, if necessary, a modified budget based on Plan B will be adopted from the beginning of 2011 avoiding the need to make cuts during the year.

TBBC will continue to advocate and try to raise the necessary funds to fully support its strategic objectives including the pursuit of new funding sources. However, although the direction of the new Strategic Plan is towards self-reliance, care and maintenance will remain the main task of TBBC at least in the short term, meaning that it will remain largely dependent on Government sources.

■ Government funding

Since 2004 TBBC’s challenge to its Governmental Donors has been in the context of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative, seeking to get firmer and longer term commitments on a needs basis. However, this remains a distant prospect with grants from individual Governments still negotiated bilaterally. Only two governments have multi-year funding agreements that extend into 2011 and a few governments are only just making commitments for 2010.

As a result of the CCSPT/ UNHCR Strategic Planning exercise there has been some discussion about setting up a pooled fund for new initiatives aimed at moving the plan forward. This promises to be a positive development provided that it does not reduce funding available for ongoing basic assistance needs, but so far there appears to have been little progress.

■ Other funding sources

Whilst recognising that as long as care and maintenance remains TBBC’s largest commitment, making it largely dependent on Government funding, TBBC will pursue other non-traditional sources of funding such as corporations, foundations and other private and individual donors.

With all the other demands on TBBC’s reorganisation, plus the prevailing negative economic climate, this has not yet been made a priority. The starting point would seem to be obtaining the services of a fundraising expert to review current fundraising materials and to work alongside TBBC staff to recommend a private fund-raising strategy including the

identification of potential donors and the development of promotional materials. A position for ongoing private fund-raising responsibilities will be considered in the revised organisational structure once the crucial programme management positions have been established.

Next six months

- TBBC will continue to encourage Donors to support realistic objectives of the draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan, promoting the principles of GHD
- The responsibility for private funding will be identified within the new organisational structure

3.5.8 Programme studies and evaluations

TBBC has for years been committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations required by Donors, consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme or management activities. Some 42 studies evaluations have been carried out since 1994 and most of the recommendations made to date have been implemented or are currently being addressed. These are listed in *Appendix D.5 b) Programme evaluation and review*, and evaluations/ studies undertaken or in progress so far in 2010 are listed in *Figure 3.26*:

There have been 42 studies and evaluations of TBBC's programme since 1994

Figure 3.26: Evaluations and studies undertaken in the first half of 2010

Evaluation/ Study Topic	Comment
Comparative Study of Provision of Camp Security in Refugee Camps	TBBC hired a consultant to carry out a Desk top study of camp security arrangements in 4 protracted refugee situations in Africa and Pakistan
Livelihoods Assessment Wieng Haeng Camp	This assessment was carried out by TBBC staff in March 2010 using methodology developed in the ECHO -funded livelihoods analysis conducted in 2009
Conflict Sensitivity Assessment	This assessment is supported by Caritas Switzerland/ SDC: Phase 1: Do No Harm training was carried out with TBBC staff in 2007 Phase 2: In June 2008 a workshop on conflict analysis was carried out with TBBC Phase 3: In January 2009 a conflict analysis workshop was conducted in MRML camp In April 2010 a conflict analysis was conducted in Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps
Governance Review	The TBBC Board has hired Howarth Clark Whitehill, UK to carry out a Governance review for consideration at the 2010 AGM
ERA	This evaluation of the Emergency Relief Assistance (ERA) programme was carried out by AECID/ DCA following Spanish government support
ERA	The TBBC ERA programme was also included in an evaluation of the IRC SHIELD project conducted by consultants on behalf of USAID
Weaving	Consultants are currently carrying out a study of weaving activities in the camps and market opportunities for expansion as part of TBBC's new Livelihoods initiatives

Next six months

- TBBC is following up on recommendations from recent evaluations/ studies and responses have been built into the work plan for 2010
- The only new evaluation planned for the rest of 2010 is the Nutrition Study being commissioned to prepare budget options for the 2010 Donors Meeting
- Also under consideration is review of the Camp Management model

Finance

January to June 2010

4



Grocery shop at Tham Hin camp

TBBC is registered in the UK and conforms to the UK Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP 2005), with both Income and Expenses reported on an accruals basis, and separation of restricted and general funding. The TBBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht. The Trustees report and financial statements for 2009 were audited by Grant Thornton UK LLP and have been filed with UK Companies House and Charity Commission. A change in the UK Companies Act allowed the 2009 Financial Statements to be presented in Thai baht, whereas previous years reports were presented in UK pounds. The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet for January to June 2010, extracted from the accounting software, are shown as Appendix C.

This section analyses the current and projected TBBC financial situation, primarily using Thai baht, but Table 4.3 shows the key financial data converted to US dollars, Euro, and UK pounds. Projections assume that exchange rates will remain at July 2010 levels, with the US dollar worth 32 baht, Euro 40 baht and UK Pound 48 baht.

4.1. Expenses

TBBC expenses depend largely upon refugee numbers, rations and commodity prices.

Feeding figures historically increased year on year, due to births, recently averaging over 4,000 per annum, outweighing deaths, recently averaging about 500 per annum, and to new arrivals fleeing Burma. Departures for resettlement to third countries from 2006 reduced feeding figures in 2007 and 2008 but numbers have increased again in 2009 and 2010. This is because, as described in *Section 2.1.1*, TBBC has been developing its own population database since 2008 and gradually verifying a large number of new arrivals since 2005 who were previously not included in the feeding lists, and also because departures for resettlement have started to fall in 2010.

The TBBC population database defines a “verified caseload” of people living in camps who are eligible for rations, which is updated monthly. Approximately 96% of the verified caseload receives rations, as at any time some refugees are outside camp or otherwise unable to collect their ration in person as now required.

TBBC expenses are directly affected by two factors which are difficult to predict and beyond its control: refugee numbers, and commodity prices

Rations are calculated to provide at least the minimum international standard. Commodities are tendered for, normally twice per year. Budgets assume commodity costs at the most recent contract prices, with a 2.5% increase at each following tender, i.e., 5% per annum. In reality and as recently occurred in 2008 with Rice and Cooking oil and in 2009 and 2010 with Beans, the costs of food items delivered to the camps can be volatile, rising steeply in times of market shortages and are sensitive to the oil price due to long transport distances to camp.

Budgets for expenses are reviewed every six months. A preliminary budget is prepared in August of the previous year presenting the estimated cost of the expected needs of the target population, and is used to raise funds. An operating budget prepared in January incorporates the latest information on feeding figures, commodity costs and funding expectations. A revised projection is then prepared in August of the current year.

Table 4.1a explains the content of each budget line. *Table 4.1b* compares the January-June actual expenses with the budgets for 2010 and presents a revised projection for the year. *Table 4.1c* compares the revised projection for 2010 with the actual for 2009 and introduces a preliminary budget for 2011.

4.1.1 Actual expenses January to June 2010

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during January to June 2010 totalled baht 727 million, baht 21 million (3%) higher than the operating budget.

The main cause of the variance was the weakening of donor currencies against the Thai baht. An exchange rate loss of baht 31 million was recorded, of which baht 10 million was realised and baht 21 million unrealised. (i.e. re-stating funding receivable at the exchange rates at the end of June).

The verified caseload at the beginning of the year was 139,336, with the number receiving rations approximately 133,500. At the end of June the verified caseload had risen to 147,978 with 141,130 receiving rations. There were 2,557 births, 127 deaths, 6,086 resettled, thus some 12,298 new arrivals. However 7,500 of the new arrivals were those who arrived at Mae La during 2008 and 2009 and had not previously been verified by TBBC. They were only added in June, thus the higher numbers did not result in costs being over budget.

The cost of rice rose in the first Quarter, affecting stockpile costs but has decreased since to just below 13,000 baht/MT in June, with the average for January to June being 14,827 baht/MT, 3% lower than the budget of 15,223 baht/MT.

Key differences (<or> 10%) between actual and operating budget expenses were:

■ Food items

Overall 2% lower than the operating budget. Admin Rice was 15% lower than budgeted due to a cut in March in the quantity supplied for outside security. Sardines was 24% higher, as feeding figures in stockpile camps for August to October, when sardines are substituted for beans, were estimated to be higher than budgeted due to slower than expected resettlement and higher than expected new arrivals. Fortified flour was lower, partly on price, but also due to some supplies for schools and supplementary feeding included in the budget being coded to schools and supplementary feeding. Sugar was 23% higher, due mainly to higher than budgeted unit prices. Supplementary feeding was under budget as one of the health agencies was unable to carry out a full programme. School lunch support was 11% higher than budgeted due to an increase in the number of children included in the programme.

■ Non-food items

Overall 4% higher than the operating budget. Admin Charcoal was 15% lower than budgeted due to the March cut in the quantity supplied for outside security. The number of blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats purchased to replenish emergency stocks for new arrivals was higher than budgeted.

■ Other assistance

Overall 2% higher than the operating budget. Medical costs was 12% higher than budgeted due to additional costs incurred at the recommendation of the AVI volunteer engaged to review the management and investigate alternative long term funding for the Safe-house. The Emergencies expenses relate to a caseload of around 3,000 people who fled fighting to Tha Song Yang in June 2009 to reside in temporary accommodation outside the main camps, which were closed at end of March. There has been little replenishment of the emergency stocks of cooking utensils, cooking pots, and food containers, used to supply new arrivals. A general distribution of cooking pots budgeted for 2010 has been cancelled in response to a lack of funds. A budgeted general distribution of cooking stoves to those families who do not have them has not yet occurred. Thai support is higher due to over budget cost of repairing Thai Authority buildings in camps.

■ Programme support

Overall 25% lower than the operating budget, partly as a result of cost savings which will continue in the second half year, and partly as a result of delayed implementation. Transport costs were lower than usual because there were no distributions of donated clothing in the period. Quality control costs were lower than budgeted as the allowance to fumigate stockpiled rice supplies was not needed. Unbudgeted Visibility costs relate to 2009 Spanish funding. Consultancy costs in the period relate to a market survey to investigate outlets for weaving products and other handicrafts from the camps. A budgeted data management consultancy and camp management evaluation have not yet commenced. Data Studies is higher than budgeted due to timing differences, the amount for the full year is expected to be within budget. Camp Administration costs have been reduced in the 2010 Camp Management agreements with KRC and KnRC, and a plan to enhance IT in the camps has been delayed. The CBO Management under-spend is due to a delay in commencing support to KnWO, similar to the support already given to KWO. Refugee committee admin is lower than budget, due to a change to make transfers at the beginning of the current month instead of the end of the previous month. The budget for Income Generation includes micro finance grants for the business enterprise development project, which will not be made until the second half of the year. Other Support is mainly miscellaneous training in nutrition, such as cooking demonstrations.

■ Emergency relief and IDP camps

Overall 6% higher than the operating budget. The budget erroneously fails to allow for stockpiling rice in some camps, the total cost for the year is expected to be within budget. Emergency support was over budget due to late payment of 2009 stipends.

■ Management

Overall 11% lower than the operating budget. Vehicle costs are higher than budgeted due to both fuel and maintenance costs. Staff has increased in January-June from 71 to 74 the net result of the resignation of the Programme Coordinator and a Food Security Officer, the retirement of a Field Officer; and the recruitment of an Information Systems

Coordinator, a Field Officer, a Supplies Officer, an Income Generation Officer, a Field Data Assistant, and a volunteer Capacity Building Coordinator. Also a Supplies Officer transferred to be an Income Generation Officer and a Shelter Assistant to Supplies Officer. Delays in replacing staff who have left or changed positions, and lack of success in recruiting a Supply Chain Director have led to Salary costs below budget. Office and Administration costs are lower than budget due largely to a delay in upgrading software.

■ Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 13% lower than the operating budget. Actual Governance costs were lower than the budget due to a delay in a Governance consultancy. Costs of generating funds is higher than budgeted due to unbudgeted costs of producing the book "Nine Thousand Nights", which marks 25 years of refugees on the Thailand Burma border.

■ Other expenses

The other expenses of baht 31 million is due to exchange rate losses due to weakening of donor currencies against the Thai baht between the date Income is recognised, usually when agreements are signed, and the date transfers are made, or if transfers have not yet been made, the end June exchange rates.

4.1.2 Revised Projection expenses, 2010

The revised projection of expenses for 2010 is baht 1,169 million, baht 61 million (5%) lower than the operating budget.

The verified caseload is expected to increase from 148,000 at June 2010 to 153,000 at December 2010, assuming 2,000 births, 250 deaths, 4,000 leaving for resettlement, and another 7,000 new verifications, half of which are catching up with the backlog of new arrivals from January-June. The feeding figure is expected to be 96% of the verified caseload.

The price of rice is expected to continue at June levels for the remainder of 2010, giving an average price for the year of 13,882 baht/ MT compared with the budget of 15,220 baht/ MT (9% lower).

In response to a funding shortfall caused by the weakening of donor currencies, a decision was made in June to target cost savings of baht 74 million as follows:

- Temporary suspension of beans from the food ration: baht 27 million
- Delay the bringing forward of building supplies procurement to coincide with the harvest season for bamboo: baht 25 million
- Emergency Rice: baht 10 million
- Cancellation of general distribution of cooking pots: baht 4 million
- Others: baht 8 million

TBBC cut baht 74 million from the 2010 budget because of funding shortfalls, including removal of beans from the refugee rations

Key differences (<or> 10%) between the revised projection and operating budget for 2010 are:

■ Food items

Overall 7% lower than budget (3% higher volume, 8% lower price, mainly due to Rice). Admin Rice is 17% lower than budgeted due to a cut in March in the quantity supplied for outside security. Beans were withdrawn from the refugee ration and Admin Other Food supplies for between 2 to 6 months varying by camp due to stockpiles and contractual commitments. The over budget expenditure on Sardines and Nursery School lunches, and under budget expenditure on Supplementary feeding occurred in January-June.

■ Non-food items

Overall 8% lower than budget. The expenditure on Blankets, Mosquito nets and Sleeping mats occurred in January-June. The budget for Building Supplies assumed an increase in the level of purchases brought forward to November/December, in line with the harvesting season. As part of the 2010 programme cuts these have been largely pushed back to 2011, although there will still be approx baht 10 million available in 2010 for preparation and pilot projects.

■ Other assistance

Overall 9% lower than budget. Previously TBBC has provided a general distribution of cooking pots every three years and such a distribution was budgeted in 2010, however it has been cancelled as part of the Programme cuts.

■ Programme support

Overall 13% lower than budget. The Quality Control, Camp Administration and CBO Management projections reflect the under budget expenditure in January-June. The Income Generation Business Development training is now underway and the first of two micro-finance grants budgeted will be made in July-December.

■ Emergency relief and IDP camps

Overall 7% lower than budget. Emergency Rice was reduced as part of the 2010 programme cuts. Emergency support is higher than budgeted due to over budget costs in January-June.

■ Management

Overall 4% lower than budget. Vehicle costs reflect the higher than budget level incurred in January-June. Staff are projected to increase from 74 to 85 in July-December, with the replacing of 3 staff who left or transferred in Jan-June (Food Security Officer, Field Officer, Shelter Assistant), and the recruitment of Supply Chain Director, Programme Director, Field Coordinator for new Umphang office, Nutrition Officer, IT Assistant, Sub Grants Manager, Administrative Assistant, Resource Centre Assistant. The Supply Chain and Programme Director positions replace the previous Programme Coordinator position to strengthen the Management team following the advice of the 2009 Management Consultancy.

■ Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 5% higher than budget. Governance costs are lower than budgeted due to the impact of a weaker UK pound on statutory audit costs, and lower than budgeted consultancy fees. Costs of generating funds are higher than budgeted due to the over budget expenditure in Jan-June.

■ Other expenses

The other expenses are exchange rate losses incurred in January-June. The projection assumes that there will be no further net impact from exchange rates in the second half year.

4.2. 2010 Income

Income is recognised when the rights to a grant are acquired, it is virtually certain that it will be received and the monetary value can be sufficiently reliably measured. This means that in some cases income is recognised before cash is received, usually when a contract is signed, in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Almost 95% of TBBC funding is currently backed by twelve foreign governments and the European Union, with the remainder coming from members and other partners' own resources. Exchange rates can have a significant impact on income received as virtually all funding is denominated in foreign currencies.

Table 4.2 shows the actual Income recognised by donor in January-June and a projection for the full year 2010, compared with the actual for 2009.

The actual income for January-June 2010 is baht 862 million, the projection for the full year is baht 1,083 million, in line with the expectation when the budget was set in February, but 54 million (5%) lower than in 2009. The impact of weaker donor currencies has caused income to fall by baht 60 million compared to 2009, in addition to the loss of baht 31 million recorded in expenses due to the impact of weaker rates between the time income is recognised and received. Some donors reduced funding but thankfully others, notably USA, increased grants, and TBBC was delighted to receive new funding from the Swedish Postcode Foundation and the Pathy Family Foundation. The projection includes additional income indicated by Australia in the second half year.

TBBC funding has been badly affected by deteriorating foreign exchange rates resulting in a loss of baht 90 million in 2010 compared with 2009 exchange rates

4.3. 2010 Reserves and balance sheet

The income projection of baht 1,083 million is lower than the expenses projection of baht 1,169 million by baht 86 million (USD 2.7 M, Euro 2.2 M). The difference between income and expenses is added to or subtracted from the cumulative fund at the beginning of the period. Changes are shown in *Figure 4.1*:

Figure 4.1: Change in Closing Fund 2009 to 2010

Baht Millions	Actual 2009	Actual Jan-June 2010	Budget 2010	Projection 2010
Income	1,137	862	1,083	1,083
Expenses	1,108	727	1,230	1,169
Net Movement in Funds	29	135	(147)	(86)
Opening Fund	201	230	230	230
Closing Fund	230	364	230	144

The fund forms part of the balance sheet of the organisation as shown in *Figure 4.2*:

Figure 4.2: TBBC Balance Sheet 2009 to 2010

Baht millions	Actual Dec 2009	Actual June 2010	Budget Dec 2010	Projection June 2010
Net fixed assets (NFA)	9	11	10	10
Receivables from donors	170	508	120	130
Payables to suppliers	(99)	(205)	(100)	(100)
Others	(3)	(2)	0	0
Bank balance	153	52	53	104
Net assets:	230	364	83	144
Restricted funds	61	186	50	50
Designated funds	13	13	18	18
General funds – Net Fixed Assets	9	11	10	10
General funds – Freely available Reserves	147	154	5	66
Total Fund	230	364	83	144
Liquidity Surplus/(Shortfall) (Bank balance less Payables)	54	(153)	(47)	4

Net fixed assets represent the total cost of motor vehicles and other capitalised equipment less their accumulated depreciation. Only equipment with an original cost higher than baht 60,000 is capitalised. Computers are depreciated over three years, other equipment and motor vehicles over five years.

As described above, income can be recognised before cash is received in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Some funding is remitted in instalments and some only on receipt of a report and certification of expenditure receipts. The level of funds receivable can vary enormously during the year depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. Projected Funding receivable at the end of 2010 of baht 130 million is lower than December 2009, as in 2009 much additional income was received from USA which was either expended late in the year or into 2010 and therefore not reimbursed to TBBC by the end of December, and the funding agreement with Trocaire was signed late in the year.

Reserves (Freely available General funds) are necessary so that TBBC is able to control the commitments it makes to future expenses against the commitments received from donors, and a certain level of reserves will ensure there is adequate liquidity to pay suppliers on time. Whilst reserves just above zero are sufficient to cover expenses, the avoidance of cash shortages requires a higher level. Adequate liquidity is where there is enough money in the bank to pay the suppliers, i.e., where the Bank balance equals Accounts payable. This occurs when the total Fund covers the fixed assets and funds receivable.

By the end of the year TBBC reserves will be at the lowest possible level required to continue business

TBBC's normal term of payment to suppliers for deliveries to camp is 30 days from completion of delivery. Accounts Payable represents the value of expenses incurred where the supplier has not yet been paid. Since TBBC has no facility to borrow money, if there is a cash shortage then payments to suppliers have to be delayed. Such occurrences can severely strain relationships with suppliers, putting future deliveries at risk and compromising TBBC's ability to impose quality standards. At the end of December 2009 there was a liquidity surplus, demonstrating an adequate level of reserves to cover working capital needs. The 2010 budget had anticipated a liquidity shortfall of baht 47 million and a minimal level of freely available general funding at the end of December 2010 which would have put TBBC close to breach of its legal responsibilities. The projection shows this will be avoided, due to the programme cuts implemented to make cost savings, with a nominal liquidity surplus. At the end of June 2010, there was a liquidity shortfall of baht 153 million, and hence amounts payable to suppliers were on average approximately one month overdue.

4.4. 2010 Monthly cash flow

Liquidity is a concern throughout the year, not just at the year end. Besides the normal challenge of getting donors to transfer funds early in the calendar year, the problem is exacerbated because expenses are unequal through the year largely as a result of the need to send in annual supplies of building materials and stockpile food supplies prior to the rainy season. *Table 4.4* shows the actual and projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2010. There was a liquidity shortfall at four out of the first six month ends, due to later than expected transfers of funding. Payments due to suppliers had to be delayed.

4.5. January to June 2010 Grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to June 2010.

Restricted Funds are separated from Designated and General Funds. Income and expense transactions of restricted funds are specifically allocated within the accounting records. Where donors do not require such detailed allocations the funds have been classified as General, even though there may be agreements with some that the allocation by expense group will be done in a certain way. The General Fund allocations to expense categories follow such agreements or in the absence of any allocation agreements donors are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category. Balances carried forward represent income recognised for which expenses have not been incurred.

The Designated Fund represents funds set aside to meet staff severance pay liabilities if TBBC were to cease to exist. It does not cover the total liability of immediate closure because this is considered to be unlikely in the short term. The Fund covered 65% of the total liability at December 2009 and will be reviewed by the trustees again as at December 2010.

4.6. 2011 Preliminary Budget

4.6.1. Expenses

Table 4.1c details a preliminary budget for 2011, comparing it with the revised projection for 2010 and the actual for 2009. The budget sets out the costs of providing a full food ration to all verified eligible refugees in the camps and assumes TBBC will continue to increase its resources to improve programme delivery and develop activities to reduce aid dependency. The expenses are baht 1,326 million, baht 157 million (13%) higher than the revised projection for 2010.

TBBC's budget for 2011 is 13% higher than 2010 because of increasing refugee numbers and new activities to support the strategic plan

The verified caseload is expected to fall from 153,000 at December 2010 to 152,000 at December 2011, assuming 5,000 births, 600 deaths, 10,000 leaving for resettlement, and approx 5,000 new arrivals. The average feeding figure is expected to remain 4% lower than the caseload. However the average caseload and feeding figure is budgeted to be approx 6% higher than the 2010 average, as much of the 2010 increase occurred in the second half of the year.

The price of rice is budgeted to increase 5% from current levels, which gives an average for 2011 of 13,308 baht/MT. This is however 4% lower than the 2010 average of 13,882 baht/ MT because the average price for January-June 2010 (affecting stockpiles) was much higher than the June level projected for the second half. Beans are budgeted at the current market price of 72 baht/kg, compared to the 2010 average of 57 baht/kg before beans were temporarily withdrawn as part of the 2010 programme cuts, and 36 baht/kg in 2009. The budget assumes the beans ration will be restored in January, so that the full food basket will provide 2,102 kcals/ per person per day.

Key differences (<or> 10%) between operating budget 2011 and revised projection 2010 expenses are:

■ Food items

Overall 15% higher than revised projection 2010 (6% due to volume and 8% due to price). The average rice price is 4% lower than 2010, but the prices of other commodities have been increasing. Beans increases by 218% overall, and Admin Other Food by 150%, as a full ration in 2011 is compared with a cut in 2010, and the 2011 price of 72 baht/kg compares with 2010 of 57 baht/kg. Supplementary Feeding increases as it is assumed health agencies will be able to carry out a full programme in 2011.

■ Non-food items

Overall 28% higher than 2010. Charcoal increases due to price (4%), higher feeding figure (6%) and a change in camp demographics, as charcoal distributions are not per person but relate to household sizes. Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats are supplied only in emergency situations to new arrivals. The building supplies budget provides to bring forward 40 million baht of purchases from the historical purchasing period of January-March to October-December, in line with the Shelter consultancy recommendations to purchase bamboo during the harvest season.

■ Other assistance

Overall 31% higher than 2010. The 2011 budget assumes that TBBC will significantly expand its agricultural programme providing livelihood opportunities (Food Security budget line). A proposal has been submitted to the EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund to support this activity.

■ Programme support

Overall 17% higher than 2010. Quality control allows for a small increase in inspections. Refugee Incentives increase due to the addition of positions for refugees to assist with Codes of Conduct, Child-minding and Business Development training. CBO Management increases due to more capacity building expenses, and extending support already given to KWO to KnWO. Income Generation increases as the business development project expands, and to allow new initiatives to be followed.

■ Emergency relief and IDP camps

Overall 6% higher than 2010. The Emergency rice budget is restored to the 2010 budget level, which was cut to meet a projected funding shortfall.

■ Management

Overall 15% higher than 2010. Vehicle costs are higher due to four additional vehicles. It is expected that approx 9 new positions will be created in 2011, depending on the raising of additional funding for livelihoods activities, particularly agriculture. Three new staff will be needed for the new Umphang Office, and it is planned to increase Nutrition and Camp Management staff resources, as well as complete the Management reorganisation, which will be informed by the recommendations of the current Governance consultancy. Salaries and Benefits are budgeted to be 20% higher due to full year costs of the 14 additional staff recruited during, and therefore only part year costs incurred in, 2010; plus a provision to recruit a further 9 staff in 2011. Depreciation is higher due to additional vehicles.

■ Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 26% lower than 2010, as 2010 included one-off costs of production of the 25 Year Scrapbook. Total Administration and Governance costs are 9.0% of 2011 budget, compared with 9.1% for 2010.

4.6.2. Funding 2011

It is too early to make an income projection for 2011. Only two donors currently have multi-year agreements extending to 2011: CIDA, Canada and DFID, UK. Negotiations for next year have hardly begun with most donors. TBBC is applying for new funds from AECID Spain for IDP support and has submitted a proposal to EU AUP to expand its agricultural programme as one of its livelihoods initiatives which, if successful, would result in baht 20 million of new funding in 2011.

If it is assumed that all other donors continue at the same level, and with the same exchange rates as 2010, Income would be baht 1,103 million, so that with preliminary budget expenses of baht 1,326 million, there would be a shortfall of baht 223 million. In 2010 TBBC was able to finance a baht 87 million shortfall from Reserves, but this is not an option in 2011. To cover preliminary budget expenses requires a 20% increase in the existing level of funding.

Because spare Reserves will be exhausted in 2010, TBBC will need to increase income in 2011 by 20% over this year's levels

4.6.3 “Plan B” for 2011

Raising an additional 20% in funding for 2011 over 2010 levels represents a huge and unlikely challenge. There may be some help from exchange rates if the Euro recovers against the US Dollar, and the Baht/Dollar rate remains stable, but the trend is that, in spite of recent political turbulence, the Thai economy remains resilient and continues to grow with an inflow of investment. TBBC will continue to fundraise and lobby the international community but will have to review the situation again at the Donors Meeting in November.

For many years TBBC regularly adopted budgets in excess of committed funding, confident that additional funding could be raised throughout the year. However, this has become increasingly difficult and in recent years has resulted in budget cuts having to be made half way or later in the year. This has been problematic since many camps are stockpiled at this point and the cuts have to be imposed on the non-stockpiled camps only. Options for cuts have also become more limited because previous cuts have now removed the less essential items from TBBC’s budget (e.g. soap, mosquito nets, blankets, border-wide distributions of cooking pots and support to other organisations such as the Mae Tao clinic).

Given the size of the potential shortfall in funding and the recent trend of some donors to reduce rather than increase funding, TBBC has decided to prepare in advance a reduced budget, “Plan B”, for consideration and adoption if necessary at the Donors Meeting in November, and implemented for the full year in January. Should the funding situation subsequently improve there will then be the possibility of restoring at least some of the cuts. The assumption for Plan B will be that the same funding is available in 2011 as in 2010, i.e. requiring a 20% reduction in planned expenditures.

TBBC will prepare a “Plan B” for consideration by Donors which assumes same funding levels as 2010

In preparing reduced budget, TBBC will retain plans for activities directly supporting the new Strategic Plan since these are aimed at reducing assistance levels in the longer run and are considered essential for the future. Therefore new initiatives in livelihoods and camp management will be “ring-fenced” together with the recruitment of new staff required for TBBC’s structural reorganisation which is designed to support these activities.

There are some potential areas for savings in the budget that will not immediately impact on the refugees, such as the plan to bring forward the purchase of bamboo to coincide with the harvesting season. However, almost 50% of TBBC’s total expenses are the direct costs of providing food aid and this is where the largest cuts would have to be made.

Before drawing up Plan B TBBC will engage a nutrition consultant to provide study and recommend options for reducing the cost of the food basket whilst protecting the most vulnerable. The results and their implications will be presented to the Donors Meeting in November

4.6.4. Sensitivity of assumptions

The budget presented for 2011 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, feeding caseload, and foreign currency exchange rates, all factors beyond TBBC’s control. *Table 4.6* shows how TBBC costs have risen over the years but also how annual expenditures have jumped or stabilised when prices and exchange rates have changed or stabilised. The increase for 2011 is projected to be 13% but the cost of the programme will have only increased by 26% in five years.

Movements in the Thai baht exchange rate generally favoured TBBC’s fund raising from 1997 until 2005 when the USD was equal to 41 baht, EUR 50 baht and UKP 74 baht; but seriously reduced Thai baht income from 2006 to-date, with current rates of USD 32 baht, EUR 40 baht and UKP 48 baht, an average deterioration of some 24% over 5 years. Thus, although the cost of the programme is budgeted to rise by only 26% in five years in Thai baht, it will have risen by over 48% in USD. The average price of rice has risen by approx 20% over the last five years, but has been volatile, with a massive spike in the first half of 2008. The average population had been rising by approx 4%/ annum, then the feeding figures were reduced in 2007 and 2008 due to resettlement, but had a levelling off in 2009 and increased in 2010 as resettlement slowed and a backlog of new arrivals have been verified by TBBC, in the absence of any status determination by the Royal Thai Government.

The cost of TBBC’s programme has increased by only 26% in five years, but by 48% in terms of USD because of deteriorating exchange rates.

Table 4.6 shows how the 2011 budget needs would change according to variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by 20% above budget in 2010, of the donor currencies weakening by 10% against the baht, and a further 10% increase in the feeding caseload would increase TBBC funding needs by EUR 9.5 million from the projected EUR 33.2 million to EUR 42.7 million, or by USD 11.8 million from USD 41.4 million to USD 53.2 million. If all sensitivities were to move in the opposite direction with rice prices falling 20%, the donor currencies strengthening by 10% against the baht, and camp population falling 10% then the TBBC funding needs would fall to EUR 23.7 million, or USD 29.6 million.

The difficulty of accurately projecting TBBC expenditures is emphasised by comparing budget expenditure forecasts in previous years with actual expenditures as shown in *Figure 4.3*:

Figure 4.3: TBBC expenditure forecasts compared with actual expenditures

Year	Preliminary Budget (previous Aug)		Operating Budget (Feb)		Revised Projection (Aug)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB (m)
2010	1,213		1,230		1,169		
2009	1,321	119	1,130	102	1,153	104	1,108
2008	1,141	100	1,018	89	1,195	105	1,137
2007	1,204	105	1,202	105	1,201	105	1,144
2006	976	92	946	90	1,011	96	1,056
2005	862	88	913	94	947	97	975
2004	813	107	805	106	794	104	763
2003	727	109	707	106	699	104	670
2002	565	97	562	97	561	97	581
2001	535	109	535	109	522	106	493
2000	524	115	515	113	465	102	457
1999	542	113	522	109	476	99	481
1998	330	72	494	107	470	102	461
1997	225	77	238	82	269	92	292
1996	170	83	213	104	213	104	204
1995	96	54	124	69	161	90	179
1994	85	87	93	95	91	93	98
1993	80	93	90	105	75	87	86
1992			75	99			76
1991			50	81			62
1990			24	71			34
Average difference since 2000		9%		7%		4%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events, although, since 2000, on average by only 7%. The accuracy of the revised forecasts improves as events unfold with final revised projections being on average within 4% of actual expenditures.

Table 4.1.a: Definitions of Expense categories

1.	Rice: Rice is supplied for the feeding figure of refugees in camps in Thailand, with a ration of 15 kgs per adult and 7.5 kgs per child under 5. Admin Rice is supplied for extra needs, such as security staff, IDP patients, visiting CBO workers, ceremonies and festivals, at quantities agreed annually as part of the Camp Management Support Programme (CMSP).
2.	Other Food: In addition to rice the standard monthly ration contains Fishpaste, Salt, Beans, Cooking Oil, Chillies, Fortified Flour and Sugar (see Section 3.3.1 a) for details). Sardines are supplied for the last few months of stockpiles instead of Beans which have a limited storage life. Admin Other Food is supplied with Admin Rice for extra needs at quantities agreed annually as part of the CMSP. Supplementary Feeding costs are items purchased for or reimbursements to health agencies for additional foods supplied to vulnerable groups in line with agreed protocols. School lunch support is cash supplied to KWO & KnWO for nursery schools lunches.
3.	Other Supplies: Charcoal is provided monthly to the feeding figure at approx 8 kgs per person (ration varies according to household size). Admin Charcoal is supplied with Admin Rice and Admin Other Food for extra needs at quantities agreed annually as part of the CMSP. Blankets, Mosquito Nets and Sleeping Mats are supplied to new arrivals. Clothing consists of purchases for under 5's, costs of thread and stipends for longyi weaving, and the donation and distribution costs of clothing from Wakachiai project. Building Materials consists of bamboo, eucalyptus poles and roofing materials, generally thatch and leaf; for house repairs, new houses, warehouses and community buildings.
4.	Medical: TBBC supports food costs and medical referrals at Kwai River Christian Hospital and staff and food costs at Huay Malai Safe House.
5.	Other Assistance: Emergency is a contingency for exceptional situations that require urgent support. Cooking Utensils and Cooking Pots are supplied to new arrivals, there is also a general distribution of pots every third year. Food Security expenses consist of training and tools for home gardens plus distributions of seeds and fences. Fuel efficient Cooking Stoves are supplied to those households which periodic surveys show do not have them. Food Containers are supplied for domestic storage of cooking oil and fortified flour. Miscellaneous Assistance represents food supplied to NGOs and CBOs working with the displaced people. Thai Support consists mainly of food supplied to Thai schools within a 30 km radius of the camps and Thai authorities working in and around the camps, as well as materials for Thai authority buildings.
6.	Programme Support: Generally Transport costs are included within the budget line of the commodity they relate to, but it is impracticable to allocate specifically to budget lines for miscellaneous transport between border towns and camps. Quality Control consists of the costs of independent inspections and laboratory tests of samples tendered and commodities procured, as well as rice fumigation in stockpile camps and equipment to weigh and test commodities. Visibility represents the costs of providing notice boards, umbrellas, raincoats, footballs, T-shirts etc. to all camps. Consultants costs are those for evaluations, surveys etc. Data Studies costs are those of carrying out surveys of and producing annual reports on internal displacement. Camp Administration is support for camp committee expenses agreed annually as part of the CMSP. Refugee Incentives are monthly stipends paid to camp committee, section leaders, and warehouse staff who take responsibility for feeding figures, storage and distribution of supplies. CBO Management supports community liaison and capacity building. Refugee Committee Admin supports the administration costs of the KRC and KnRC refugee committees. Income Generation costs are for research, promotion and training for livelihood opportunities. Other Support is miscellaneous training for refugees and non-food support.
7.	Emergency Relief: Emergency Rice is rice based support given via partner organisations to IDPs. Emergency Support consist of administrative and development support to partner organisations.
8.	IDP Camps: Food is provided to Mon resettlement sites, and various Shan and Karen camps close to the border. Other Support consists of non-food items, food security training, and admin support to the camps.
9.	Management: Vehicles costs are fuel, maintenance, insurance and registration costs. Salaries/ Benefits are the total costs for all TBBC staff, both field and support staff. Office and Administration costs consist of rents, utilities, computers, travel, staff training etc. Depreciation represents the writing off of motor vehicles and expensive office equipment over three to five years.
10.	Governance: The annual statutory audit fee and the cost of Member meetings.
11.	Costs of generating funds: The cost of the annual donors meeting and other fund raising efforts, such as the production of a "Scrapbook" to commemorate 25 years of refugees from Burma in Thailand.
12.	Other Expenses: Losses on disposal of assets and exchange rates. Gains are shown as Other Income .

Table 4.1b: Expenses 2010

Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2009)		Operating Budget (Feb 2010)		Jan-Jun Budget	Jan-Jun Actual Expenses			Revised Projection (Aug 2010)		
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Baht	Quantity	% Budget	Baht	Quantity	% Budget
Rice (100kg)	330,771,189	237,128	350,267,058	230,257	214,966,950	207,934,075	140,208	97%	330,677,932	238,158	94%
Admin Rice (100kg)	23,024,003	16,458	19,606,839	12,708	12,136,090	10,348,436	7,010	85%	16,364,483	11,843	83%
1. Rice	353,795,192	253,586	369,873,897	242,965	227,103,040	218,282,511	147,218	96%	347,042,415	250,001	94%
Fish Paste (kg)	29,519,425	1,048,923	27,492,159	1,007,147	16,921,686	17,377,631	633,503	103%	28,587,546	1,052,752	104%
Salt (kg)	3,477,582	586,762	3,116,679	550,683	1,826,666	1,820,752	418,500	100%	3,231,976	580,627	104%
Beans (kg)	53,332,810	1,531,917	81,930,571	1,443,858	46,670,895	48,425,740	850,788	104%	54,237,480	948,417	66%
Cooking Oil (ltr)	77,974,974	1,577,475	64,143,191	1,495,032	38,749,045	39,954,376	932,517	103%	67,580,401	1,589,010	105%
Chillies (kg)	6,974,380	100,214	6,390,684	93,119	3,811,989	3,338,953	49,235	88%	5,974,747	90,969	93%
Sardines (kg)	7,643,388	105,828	6,956,388	105,625	6,956,387	8,655,680	131,440	124%	8,655,680	131,440	124%
Fortified Flour (kg)	25,045,938	671,266	21,785,917	636,184	12,843,001	11,079,835	332,228	86%	20,995,640	618,526	96%
Sugar (kg)	6,321,542	247,159	5,812,112	232,184	2,548,353	3,142,845	112,400	123%	7,328,869	256,206	126%
Admin Other Food	8,819,279		8,439,778		4,844,520	4,414,204		91%	6,193,760		73%
Supplementary Feeding	18,000,000		20,000,000		10,000,000	8,195,227		82%	18,000,000		90%
School lunch support	7,000,000		7,000,000		3,500,000	3,871,722		111%	8,000,000		114%
2. Other Food	244,109,318		253,067,478		148,672,542	150,276,965		101%	228,786,099		90%
Charcoal (kg)	116,340,052	13,713,253	104,135,885	12,988,661	62,630,059	62,896,377	7,778,831	100%	111,024,022	13,745,897	107%
Admin Charcoal	3,702,541		3,407,957		1,966,382	1,676,386		85%	3,124,815		92%
Firewood											
Blankets	300,000		200,000		100,000	759,367		759%	759,367		380%
Mosquito Nets	360,000		200,000		100,000	316,750		317%	316,750		158%
Sleeping Mats	450,000		300,000		150,000	440,220		293%	440,220		147%
Clothing	12,000,000		10,000,000		5,000,000	4,583,369		92%	10,000,000		100%
Building Supplies	113,000,000		113,000,000		73,000,000	77,502,711		106%	88,000,000		78%
3. Other Supplies	246,152,593		231,243,842		142,946,441	148,175,180		104%	213,665,174		92%
Medical	2,400,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	1,120,901		112%	2,230,000		112%
4. Medical	2,400,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	1,120,901		112%	2,230,000		112%
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	4,928,983		197%	5,000,000		100%
Cooking Utensils	400,000		400,000		200,000	131,930		66%	400,000		100%
Cooking Pots	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	412,620		17%	1,000,000		20%
Food Security	6,000,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	2,285,559		76%	6,000,000		100%
Cooking Stoves	500,000		500,000		250,000	42,285		17%	500,000		100%
Food Containers	500,000		500,000		250,000	6,098		2%	500,000		100%
Miscellaneous Assistance	10,000,000		10,000,000		5,000,000	4,589,035		92%	10,000,000		100%
Thai Support	12,400,000		13,000,000		6,500,000	8,212,900		126%	13,150,000		101%
5. Other Assistance	39,800,000		40,400,000		20,200,000	20,609,410		102%	36,550,000		90%
Transport	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	387,285		77%	1,000,000		100%
Quality Control	4,000,000		4,000,000		2,000,000	1,216,843		61%	2,700,000		68%
Visibility	1,200,000		1,000,000		0	65,260			1,000,000		100%
Consultants	3,000,000		3,000,000		1,500,000	640,254		43%	3,000,000		100%
Data/ Studies	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	614,118		123%	1,000,000		100%
Camp Administration	17,000,000		17,000,000		8,500,000	6,437,795		76%	13,000,000		76%
Refugee Incentives	20,000,000		18,000,000		9,000,000	9,008,800		100%	18,000,000		100%
CBO Management	5,000,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	2,246,099		75%	5,000,000		83%
Refugee Committee Admin	5,200,000		5,200,000		2,600,000	2,236,100		86%	5,000,000		96%
Income Generation			6,000,000		3,000,000	37,466		1%	4,000,000		67%
Other Support	1,100,000		1,000,000		500,000	553,371		111%	1,080,000		108%
6. Programme support	58,500,000		63,200,000		31,100,000	23,443,391		75%	54,780,000		87%
Emergency Rice	100,000,000		100,000,000		50,000,000	48,233,000		96%	90,000,000		90%
Emergency Support	10,000,000		10,000,000		5,000,000	6,665,195		133%	12,000,000		120%
7. Emergency Relief	110,000,000		110,000,000		55,000,000	54,898,195		100%	102,000,000		93%
Food	46,384,208		45,550,651		22,775,325	27,918,031		123%	41,864,414		92%
Other Support	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	2,346,969		94%	4,600,000		92%
8. IDP camps	51,384,208		50,550,651		25,275,325	30,265,000		120%	46,464,414		92%
Vehicles	3,920,004	28 vehicles	4,140,000	28 vehicles	2,070,000	2,401,955	28 vehicles	116%	4,850,000	28 vehicles	117%
Salaries/ Benefits	79,948,356	80 staff	78,944,527	80 staff	39,446,576	34,932,135	74 staff	89%	73,515,418	85 staff	93%
Office and Administration	15,745,000		17,825,000		8,912,500	7,490,854		84%	18,740,000		105%
Depreciation	3,684,000		3,684,000		1,842,000	1,767,375		96%	3,730,000		101%
9. Management	103,297,360		104,593,527		52,271,076	46,592,319		89%	100,835,418		96%
10. Governance	2,200,000		3,650,000		1,825,000	740,901		41%	2,400,000		66%
11. Costs of generating funds	870,000		1,500,000		750,000	1,491,869		199%	3,000,000		200%
12. Other Expenses	0		0		0	31,324,556			31,324,556		
Total:	1,212,508,671		1,230,079,395		706,143,424	727,221,198		103%	1,169,078,076		95%

Table 4.1c: Annual Expenses 2009 - 2011

Item	Actual 2009		Revised Projection 2010 (Aug 2010)			Preliminary Budget 2011 (Aug 2010)		
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2009	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2010
Rice (100kg)	300,398,424	221,297	330,677,932	238,158	110%	335,323,327	251,935	101%
Admin Rice (100kg)	20,055,627	15,315	16,364,483	11,843	82%	15,619,976	11,778	95%
1. Rice	320,454,051	236,612	347,042,415	250,001	108%	350,943,303	263,713	101%
Fish Paste (kg)	25,552,447	933,010	28,587,546	1,052,752	112%	31,730,421	1,136,322	111%
Salt (kg)	3,367,333	579,379	3,231,976	581,060	96%	3,303,007	571,073	102%
Beans (kg)	52,625,341	1,464,000	54,237,480	948,417	103%	118,235,009	1,629,889	218%
Cooking Oil (ltr)	76,299,070	1,491,856	67,580,401	1,589,010	89%	73,581,691	1,685,460	109%
Chillies (kg)	5,997,617	89,855	5,974,747	90,969	100%	6,894,752	101,460	115%
Sardines (kg)	8,078,440	117,537	8,655,680	131,440	107%	7,874,486	114,796	91%
Fortified Flour (kg)	20,690,550	580,425	20,995,640	618,526	101%	24,446,009	697,200	116%
Sugar (kg)	5,326,689	219,475	7,328,869	256,206	138%	7,961,812	261,308	109%
Admin Other Food	8,996,776		6,193,760		69%	9,315,048		150%
Supplementary Feeding	18,498,928		18,000,000		97%	20,000,000		111%
School lunch support	6,053,376		8,000,000		132%	8,000,000		100%
2. Other Food	231,486,567		228,786,099		99%	311,342,235		136%
Charcoal (kg)	108,027,950	12,983,560	111,024,022	13,745,897	103%	127,404,773	15,109,220	115%
Admin Charcoal	3,388,828		3,124,815		92%	3,534,790		113%
Firewood	945,140		0			0		
Blankets	185,661		759,367		409%	500,000		66%
Mosquito Nets	173,790		316,750		182%	600,000		189%
Sleeping Mats	290,700		440,220		151%	750,000		170%
Clothing	8,930,082		10,000,000		112%	10,000,000		100%
Building Supplies	98,778,081		88,000,000		89%	130,000,000		148%
3. Other Supplies	220,720,232		213,665,174		97%	272,789,563		128%
Medical	7,271,985		2,230,000		31%	2,250,000		101%
4. Medical	7,271,985		2,230,000		31%	2,250,000		101%
Emergencies	10,145,681		5,000,000		49%	5,000,000		100%
Cooking Utensils	173,264		400,000		231%	400,000		100%
Cooking Pots	214,945		1,000,000		465%	1,000,000		100%
Food Security	4,238,761		6,000,000		142%	18,000,000		300%
Cooking Stoves	34,535		500,000		1448%	500,000		100%
Food Containers	58,946		500,000		848%	500,000		100%
Miscellaneous Assistance	9,709,777		10,000,000		103%	10,000,000		100%
Thai Support	12,600,405		13,150,000		104%	13,000,000		99%
5. Other Assistance	37,176,314		36,550,000		98%	48,400,000		132%
Transport	783,257		1,000,000		128%	1,000,000		100%
Quality Control	2,600,411		2,700,000		104%	3,000,000		111%
Visibility	615,002		1,000,000		163%	1,200,000		120%
Consultants	2,258,752		3,000,000		133%	3,200,000		107%
Data/ Studies	980,693		1,000,000		102%	1,000,000		100%
Camp Administration	15,027,547		13,000,000		87%	14,000,000		108%
Refugee Incentives	16,065,500		18,000,000		112%	20,000,000		111%
CBO Management	2,669,596		5,000,000		187%	6,000,000		120%
Refugee Committee Admin	4,092,200		5,000,000		122%	5,400,000		108%
Income Generation			4,000,000			8,000,000		200%
Other Support	919,118		1,080,000		118%	1,100,000		102%
6. Programme support	46,012,076		54,780,000		119%	63,900,000		117%
Emergency Rice	89,889,000		90,000,000		100%	100,000,000		111%
Emergency Support	11,031,965		12,000,000		109%	11,000,000		92%
7. Emergency Relief	100,920,965		102,000,000		101%	111,000,000		109%
Food	48,376,590		41,864,414		87%	41,387,949		99%
Other Support	2,489,879		4,600,000		185%	4,600,000		100%
8. IDP camps	50,866,469		46,464,414		91%	45,987,949		99%
Vehicles	3,614,164	26 vehicles	4,850,000	28 vehicles	134%	5,780,000	32 vehicles	119%
Salaries/ Benefits	64,670,432	71 staff	73,515,418	85 staff	114%	88,442,433	94 staff	120%
Office and Administration	15,635,188		18,740,000		120%	17,365,000		93%
Depreciation	3,092,446		3,730,000		121%	4,160,000		112%
9. Management	87,012,230		100,835,418		116%	115,747,433		115%
10. Governance	3,338,405		2,400,000		72%	2,400,000		100%
11. Costs of generating funds	3,073,329		3,000,000		98%	1,600,000		53%
12. Other Expenses	0		31,324,556			0		
Total:	1,108,332,623		1,169,078,076		105%	1,326,360,483		113%

Table 4.2: Income: 2009 - 2010

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2009		Budget 2010		Jan-Jun 2010 Actual		Jul-Dec 2010 Forecast		Revised Projection 2010	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and Government-backed funding											
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,344,000	238,448	4,860,000	218,700	4,859,825	206,438	-	-	4,859,825	206,438
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	6,704,695	227,055	6,690,000	220,770	8,165,987	263,644	-	-	8,165,987	263,644
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	66,421	2,000,000	66,000	-	-	2,000,000	64,000	2,000,000	64,000
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,000,000	189,406	44,000,000	193,600	44,000,000	196,363	-	-	44,000,000	196,363
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	70,223	1,456,311	65,534	-	-	1,456,311	58,252	1,456,311	58,252
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	61,026	1,085,000	57,505	1,085,000	53,306	-	-	1,085,000	53,306
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,810,506	30,146	6,000,000	36,600	3,816,422	20,125	-	-	3,816,422	20,125
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,228,570	53,882	9,228,570	50,757	-	-	9,070,295	44,444	9,070,295	44,444
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	AUD	970,000	26,190	1,620,000	46,980	990,000	29,477	990,000	26,730	1,980,000	56,207
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	AUD	186,660	5,448	186,660	5,413	-	-	209,104	5,646	209,104	5,646
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,769,795	51,662	1,000,000	30,000	1,000,000	31,909	-	-	1,000,000	31,909
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	9,223	300,000	9,300	300,000	8,370	-	-	300,000	8,370
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	25,000	1,187	325,000	14,625	-	-	325,000	13,000	325,000	13,000
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	4,306	200,000	4,600	200,000	4,543	-	-	200,000	4,543
Czech Republic PNIF	CZK	1,000,000	1,803	1,000,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	EUR	48,680	2,379	48,680	2,191	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	281,550	13,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	USD	50,000	1,666	50,000	1,650	49,980	1,622	-	-	49,980	1,622
Total EC and Government-backed:			1,053,922		1,026,025		815,797		212,073		1,027,870
Other											
Act for Peace-NCCA	AUD	81,200	2,275	116,340	3,374	41,340	1,224	75,000	2,025	116,340	3,249
American Baptist Churches	USD	12,782	427	10,000	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	5,000	115	5,000	145	5,000	148	5,000	135	10,000	283
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,254	25,000	1,325	25,000	1,228	-	-	25,000	1,228
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	3,537	130,000	3,770	130,000	3,906	-	-	130,000	3,906
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	25,000	538	25,000	575	32,545	739	-	-	32,545	739
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	3,228	105,000	3,255	105,000	2,930	-	-	105,000	2,930
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	9,216	190,000	10,060	190,000	10,060	-	-	190,000	10,060
Church World Service-UCC	USD	20,000	679	10,000	330	-	-	9,000	288	9,000	288
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	168,000	5,693	100,000	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanian por la paz)	EUR	50,000	2,475	50,000	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICCO	EUR	265,000	12,372	265,000	11,925	265,000	11,417	32,000	1,280	297,000	12,697
Open Society Institute	USD	-	-	20,000	660	-	-	20,000	640	20,000	640
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	-	-	100,000	3,223	-	-	100,000	3,223
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	181,752	732	100,000	440	143,533	648	-	-	143,533	648
Swedish Postcode Foundation	SEK	-	-	2,000,000	9,180	2,000,000	9,360	-	-	2,000,000	9,360
Trocaire	GBP	325,509	15,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UMCOR	USD	75,000	2,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZOA	EUR	6,170	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Donations			1,429		2,000		228		218		446
Income from Marketing			35		-		125		175		300
Gifts in Kind			7,280		4,000		209		3,791		4,000
Interest			705		-		131		69		200
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)			13,041		-		480				480
Total Other:			83,315		56,919		46,056		8,621		54,677
Total Income			1,137,237		1,082,944		861,853		220,694		1,082,547
Expenses			1,108,333		1,230,079		727,221				1,169,078
Net Movement Current Year			28,904		(147,136)		134,632				(86,531)
Funds Brought Forward			200,670		229,575		229,575				229,575
Total Funds carried Forward			229,575		82,439		364,207				143,044
Less: Restricted Funds			60,515		50,000		185,723				60,000
Designated Funds			13,500		18,000		13,500				18,000
Net Fixed Assets			8,729		10,000		10,534				10,000
Freely available General Reserve			146,831		4,439		154,449				55,044

Table 4.3: TBBC Financial Summary - Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000				US Dollars 000				Euro 000				UK Pounds 000			
	2009 Actual	2010 Budget	2010 Rev Projn	2011 Budget	2009 Actual	2010 Budget	2010 Rev Projn	2011 Budget	2009 Actual	2010 Budget	2010 Rev Projn	2011 Budget	2009 Actual	2010 Budget	2010 Rev Projn	2011 Budget
Exchange rates																
Opening																
Closing																
Average																
Income																
ECHO (ICCO)	238,448	218,700	208,438		6,966	6,627	6,451		5,007	4,860	4,915		4,490	4,126	4,301	
USA PRM (IRC)	227,065	220,770	263,644		6,633	6,690	8,239		4,768	4,906	6,277		4,275	4,165	5,493	
USA USAID (IRC)	66,421	66,000			1,940	2,000	2,000		1,395	1,467	1,524		1,251	1,245	1,333	
Sweden SIDA (Dikonia)	189,406	193,600	196,363		5,533	5,867	6,136		3,977	4,302	4,675		3,566	3,653	4,091	
Netherlands MFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	70,223	65,534	58,252		2,052	1,986	1,820		1,475	1,456	1,278		1,387	1,322	1,214	
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	61,026	57,506	53,306		1,783	1,743	1,666		1,282	1,278	1,269		1,149	1,085	1,111	
Denmark (DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	30,146	36,600	38,160		881	1,109	629		633	813	479		568	691	419	
Norway MFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	53,882	50,757	44,444		1,574	1,538	1,389		1,131	1,128	1,058		1,015	958	926	
Australia AusAid (Act for Peace-NCCA)	26,190	46,980	55,207		765	1,424	1,766		550	1,044	1,338		493	886	1,171	
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	5,448	5,413			159	164	176		114	120	134		103	102	118	
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	51,662	30,000	31,909		1,509	909	997		1,085	667	760		973	566	665	
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	9,223	9,300	8,370		269	282	262		194	207	199		175	174	174	
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	1,187	14,625	13,000		35	443	406		25	325	310		22	276	271	
Other Government Backed funds	23,605	10,241	6,165		690	310	193		496	228	147		444	183	128	
Total EC & Government-backed:	1,053,922	1,026,025	1,027,870		30,789	31,092	32,121		22,132	22,801	24,473		19,844	19,359	21,414	
Other Income	83,315	56,919	54,677		2,434	1,725	1,709		1,750	1,265	1,302		1,569	1,074	1,139	
Total Income:	1,137,237	1,082,944	1,082,547		33,223	32,816	33,830		23,881	24,065	25,775		21,413	20,433	22,553	
Expenses																
Rice	320,454	369,874	347,042	350,943	9,362	11,208	10,845		6,729	8,219	8,263	8,774	6,034	6,979	7,230	7,311
Other Food	231,487	253,067	228,766	311,342	6,763	7,669	7,150		4,861	5,624	5,447	7,784	4,359	4,775	4,766	6,486
Other Supplies	220,720	231,244	213,665	272,790	6,448	7,007	6,677		5,139	5,087	5,139	6,820	4,156	4,363	4,451	5,683
Other Assistance	44,448	42,400	38,780	50,650	1,299	1,285	1,212		933	942	923	1,266	837	800	808	1,055
Programme Support	46,012	63,200	54,780	63,900	1,344	1,915	1,712		966	1,404	1,304	1,598	866	1,192	1,141	1,331
Emergency Relief	151,787	160,551	160,551	45,988	4,434	4,865	1,452		3,187	3,568	1,106	1,150	2,858	3,029	968	958
Management & Governance	93,424	109,744	137,560	119,747	2,729	3,326	4,299		1,962	2,439	3,275	2,994	1,759	2,071	2,866	2,495
Total Expenses:	1,108,332	1,230,080	1,067,078	1,215,360	32,379	37,275	33,346		23,275	27,335	25,407	30,384	20,869	23,209	22,231	25,320
Reserves																
Net Movement Current Year	28,905	(147,136)	15,469		844	(4,459)	483		607	(3,270)	368		544	(2,776)	322	
Funds Brought forward	200,670	229,575	229,575		5,765	6,911	6,911		4,105	4,837	4,837		3,987	4,360	4,360	
Change in currency translation					302	46	263		125	264	921		(172)	(28)	423	
Funds carried forward:	229,575	82,439	245,044		6,911	2,498	7,658		4,837	1,832	6,126		4,360	1,555	5,105	
Net assets - 31 Dec																
Net Fixed Assets	8,729	10,000	10,000		263	303	313		184	222	250		166	189	208	
Funding Receivable	170,283	120,000	130,000		5,126	3,636	4,063		3,588	2,667	3,250		3,234	2,264	2,708	
Bank & Cash	153,250	52,439	103,044		4,613	1,589	3,229		3,229	1,165	2,576		2,910	989	2,147	
Accounts Payable	(99,516)	(100,000)	(100,000)		(2,996)	(3,030)	(3,125)		(2,097)	(2,222)	(2,500)		(1,890)	(1,867)	(2,083)	
Other	(3,171)				(95)	-	-		(67)	-	-		(60)	-	-	
Net Assets:	229,575	82,439	245,044		6,911	2,498	4,470		4,837	1,832	3,576		4,360	1,555	2,980	
Funds - 31 Dec																
Restricted Funds	60,515	50,000	60,000		1,822	1,515	1,875		1,275	1,111	1,500		1,149	943	1,250	
Designated Funds	13,500	18,000	18,000		406	545	563		284	400	450		256	340	375	
Net Fixed assets	8,729	10,000	10,000		263	303	313		3,229	250	313		189	208	208	
Freely available General Reserve	146,831	4,439	157,044		4,420	135	4,908		3,094	99	3,926		2,788	84	3,272	
Total Funds:	229,575	82,439	245,044		6,911	2,498	7,658		4,837	1,832	6,126		4,360	1,555	5,105	
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec																
(= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	53,734	(47,561)	103,044		4,518	1,689	3,220		3,162	1,165	2,576		2,850	989	2,147	

Table 4.4: Cash Flow for 1 January to 31 December 2010

Thailand Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2009			80	163,880				43,216					43,296
ECHO (ICCO) 2010	20,304		12,734										163,880
USA PRM (IRC) 2009									30,000				33,038
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	7,056	1,117	19,210			9,644	74,061	62,758		20,000		30,000	236,819
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2009/10							10,075						47,102
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2010/11											22,000	11,000	33,000
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)			99,828					90,853					190,681
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)							58,252						58,252
UK DFID (Christian Aid)			11,890	19,851						20,000			51,741
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)							20,125		29,306				20,125
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)						27,473				26,730			29,306
Australia AusAid (Act for Peace-NCCA)			995		31,550					4,413			5,408
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)													31,550
Canada OIDA (Inter Pares)						8,370							8,370
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)		1,147				4,543			13,000				14,147
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)													4,543
New Zealand (Caritas)													-
Czech Republic PNIF													-
Poland			573			1,622							573
Spain AECID (DanChurchAid)													1,622
Taiwan													-
Total EC and Government-backed:	27,360	2,264	145,310	183,731	31,550	51,652	162,513	196,827	72,306	71,143	42,000	41,000	1,027,656
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA			1,224							2,025			3,249
American Baptist Churches				148									-
Australian Church of Christ									135				283
BMS World Mission		3,907											-
CAFOD				1,228									1,228
Caritas Australia						739							3,907
Caritas New Zealand						2,930							739
Caritas Switzerland													2,930
Christian Aid	10,060												10,060
Church World Service				322			288						644
Church World Service-UCC													288
DanChurchAid													-
Episcopal Relief & Development	1,534												1,534
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)								1,280					-
ICCO			8,833	2,621									12,734
Open Society Institute											640		640
Pathy Family Foundation				3,223									3,223
Swedish Baptist Union			648										648
Swedish Postcode Foundation	4,680	14,930					4,130						8,810
Trocaire													14,930
ZOA													-
Other Donations	44	41	15	40	17	71				218			446
Income from Marketing			60	41	8	16				175			300
Interest received	22	21	12	14	5	56				69			199
Other Income				480									480
Total other:	16,340	18,899	10,792	8,117	352	3,812	4,418	1,280	135	2,487	640	-	67,272
Total receipts:	43,700	21,163	156,102	191,848	31,902	55,464	166,931	198,107	72,441	73,630	42,640	41,000	1,094,928
Total payments	76,197	92,007	116,279	79,505	106,257	131,611	171,028	66,375	64,698	66,589	81,596	92,993	1,145,135
Net cash flow	(32,497)	(70,844)	39,823	112,343	(74,355)	(76,147)	(4,097)	131,732	7,743	7,041	(38,956)	(51,993)	(50,207)
Opening bank balance	153,250	120,753	49,909	89,732	202,075	127,720	51,573	47,476	179,208	186,951	193,992	155,036	153,250
Closing bank balance	120,753	49,909	89,732	202,075	127,720	51,573	47,476	179,208	186,951	193,992	155,036	103,043	103,043
Less accounts payable	78,826	108,651	138,534	158,898	197,689	205,428	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	41,927	(58,742)	(48,802)	43,177	(69,969)	(163,855)	(52,524)	79,208	86,951	93,992	55,036	3,043	3,043
USD exchange rate	33.01	32.94	32.22	32.16	32.40	32.30	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
EUR exchange rate	45.86	44.58	43.08	42.48	39.75	39.29	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

Table 4.5: Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2010

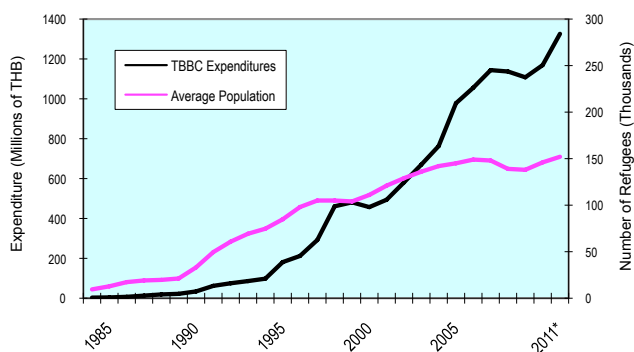
Funding Source	31/Dec/09 Fund	Income	Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Emergency Relief	IDP Camps	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	30/Jun/10 Fund
Restricted													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	2,600,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,373,425	-	-	226,734	2,600,159	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2009	-	80,466	-	-	-	-	-	81,437	-	-	(971)	80,466	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2010	-	206,357,644	79,651,356	42,450,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,101,519	84,256,125
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	1,528,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,760	124,384	1,138,725	208,369	1,528,238	-
Taiwan	-	1,621,851	-	1,621,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621,851	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2009	9,847,677	-	7,736,275	364,980	1,698,860	-	-	-	-	-	47,562	9,847,677	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	-	263,643,790	88,606,799	42,644,187	42,842,820	-	-	-	-	-	230,248	174,323,854	89,319,936
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2009-10	46,539,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,120,120	12,219,110	200,000	46,539,230	-
Christian Aid	-	10,060,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,222,350	-	-	4,222,350	5,837,922
Pathy Family Foundation	-	3,222,720	-	1,618,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,618,400	1,604,320
Swedish Postcode Foundation	-	9,360,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,654,906	-	-	4,654,906	4,705,094
Total restricted:	60,515,304	494,346,743	175,994,430	88,699,581	44,541,480	-	-	2,511,622	43,121,760	13,357,835	911,942	369,138,650	185,723,397
General													
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	196,363,200	29,091,715	38,247,185	59,157,866	805,782	14,397,669	15,836,997	-	-	38,825,986	196,363,200	-
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	-	53,306,050	2,456,500	2,456,500	17,686,800	-	1,473,900	-	4,913,000	2,456,500	2,947,800	34,391,000	18,915,050
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	20,125,138	5,031,285	5,031,285	5,031,285	100,626	1,006,257	1,006,257	-	1,006,257	1,911,888	20,125,138	-
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	-	29,477,250	3,038,891	9,116,674	11,426,232	60,777	1,215,556	1,428,280	-	-	3,190,840	29,477,250	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	31,908,700	3,190,870	3,190,870	4,786,305	79,772	717,946	797,718	3,190,870	1,595,435	1,595,435	15,954,350	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	8,370,000	1,240,037	1,630,290	2,521,610	34,347	613,702	675,054	-	-	1,654,961	8,370,000	-
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand (Caritas)	-	4,542,776	264,442	347,665	537,742	7,325	130,874	143,958	566,143	2,191,700	352,927	4,542,776	-
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	1,223,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	611,832	-	611,832	1,223,664	-
Australian Church of Christ	-	148,012	8,616	11,328	17,521	239	4,264	4,690	18,446	71,410	11,499	148,012	-
CAFOD	-	1,227,560	-	-	-	-	409,187	409,187	-	-	409,187	1,227,560	-
Caritas Australia	-	3,906,500	227,404	298,970	462,424	6,299	112,544	123,794	486,847	1,884,724	303,494	3,906,500	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	739,223	43,031	56,574	87,504	1,192	21,296	23,425	92,126	356,644	57,430	739,223	-
Caritas Switzerland	-	2,929,500	170,531	224,199	346,774	4,723	84,397	92,834	365,088	1,413,362	227,592	2,929,500	-
Church World Service-UCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICCO	-	11,417,048	664,605	873,763	1,351,471	18,408	328,917	361,799	1,422,848	5,508,250	886,986	11,417,048	-
Swedish Baptist Union	-	648,052	37,724	49,596	76,712	1,045	18,670	20,536	80,763	312,658	50,347	648,052	-
Other Donations	-	228,465	13,299	17,485	27,044	368	6,582	7,240	28,472	110,225	17,749	228,465	-
Income from Marketing	-	124,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,947	124,947	-
Donations in Kind	-	209,060	-	25,000	116,410	-	67,650	-	-	-	209,060	209,060	-
Interest received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,314	131,314	-
Other Income	-	480,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,000	480,000	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in General Reserve	155,559,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,445,489	25,445,489	130,114,224
Total General:	155,559,713	367,506,459	42,288,081	61,577,384	103,633,700	1,120,901	20,609,410	20,931,769	11,776,435	16,907,165	79,237,703	358,082,548	164,983,624
Designated (Severance Fund):	13,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500,000
Total:	229,575,017	861,853,202	218,282,511	150,276,965	148,175,180	1,120,901	20,609,410	23,443,391	54,888,195	30,265,000	80,149,645	727,221,198	364,207,021

Table 4.6: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2010

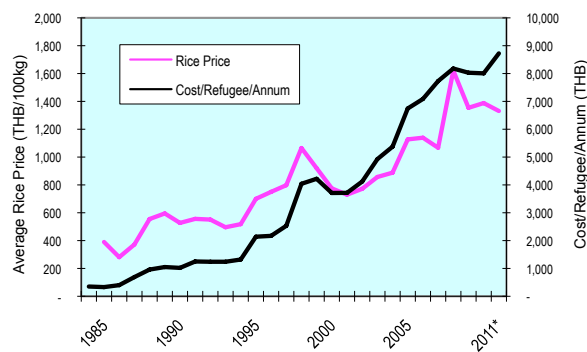
Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
1984	3		25		0.1			9,500	350	14	
1985	4	33%	25		0.2		390	12,800	330	13	
1986	7	75%	25		0.3		281	17,300	400	16	
1987	13	86%	25		0.5		372	19,100	690	28	
1988	19	46%	25		0.8		555	19,700	960	38	
1989	22	16%	25		0.9		595	21,200	1,050	42	
1990	34	55%	25		1.4		527	33,100	1,020	41	
1991	62	82%	25		2.5		556	49,600	1,250	50	
1992	75	21%	25		3.0		551	60,800	1,240	50	
1993	86	15%	25		3.4		496	69,300	1,240	50	
1994	98	14%	25		3.9		518	74,700	1,320	53	
1995	181	85%	25		7.2		700	84,800	2,140	86	
1996	212	17%	25		8.5		750	98,000	2,170	87	
1997	292	38%	40		7.3		798	105,000	2,530	63	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	105,000	4,040	101	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	104,000	4,220	111	105
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	111,000	3,710	93	99
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	121,000	3,715	84	107
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	129,000	4,121	96	97
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	136,000	4,926	120	105
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	142,000	5,373	134	107
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	145,000	6,745	169	138
2006	1056	8%	38	47	27.8	22.5	1,139	149,000	7,087	187	151
2007	1144	8%	34	46	33.6	24.9	1,067	148,000	7,730	227	168
2008	1137	-1%	33	49	34.5	23.2	1,621	139,000	8,180	248	167
2009	1108	-3%	34	47	32.6	23.6	1,354	138,000	8,029	236	171
2010	1169	6%	32	42	36.5	27.8	1,388	146,000	8,007	250	191
2011*	1326	13%	32	40	41.4	33.2	1,331	152,000	8,724	273	218

* Budget

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price



2010 Budget and Sensitivities

Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
2011	1326	13%	32.0	40	41.4	33.2	1,331	152,000	8,724	273	218
2011 (a)	1326	13%	28.8	36	46.0	36.8	1,331	152,000	8,724	303	242
2011 (b)	1425	22%	32.0	40	44.5	35.6	1,597	152,000	9,378	293	234
2011 (c)	1459	25%	32.0	40	45.6	36.5	1,331	167,200	8,724	273	218

Sensitivities:

Cost increases by:

- (a) Exchange rates fall 10% against Thai baht
 (b) Rice price increases by 20%
 (c) Average population increases by 10%

USD m	EUR m	THB m
4.6	3.7	-
3.1	2.5	99
4.1	3.3	133

i.e. additional Income of THB 137 m required

Costs would decrease by the same amounts if Exchange rates rise 10% against Thai baht, Rice price decreases by 20%, Average population decreases by 10%.

Performance Against Indicators

January to June 2010

5



In the following chapter, TBBC's programme performance and results (January – June 2010) are presented against its established Performance Indicators. A short summary/ comparison of quantifiable performance indicators from recent years (2006 to 2010) is provided in *Figure 5.1* below. For all current indicators and related assumptions, risks and means of verification please refer to TBBC's Logical Framework (Log-frame) in *Appendix D*.

Figure 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators

FIG. 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators		Standard	2006	2007	2008	2009 Jan-Jun	2009 July-Dec	2010 Jan-Jun
1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment								
	Non-refoulement	0	///	///	0	0	0	0
	All Refugees are registered	100%	91%	88%	81%	82%	68%	62%
2: To increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency								
	Gap between needs and minimum requirement decreases							
	CAN Training activities in all camps supported by project (ex. Tham Hin)	8 camps	///	///	7	8	8	6
	Households receive seeds in CAN camps	> 20%	///	///	>15%	>15%	>25	>25
	trainees plant vegetables in camps with f/u at household level	>50%			>80%	> 80%	>80%	>80%
	Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps							
	longyi weaving in camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support	> 50,000 p.a	51,730	52,796	32,822	25,480	26,258	13,498
NEW	Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS Project) Piloted in camps	3 camps	///	///	///	///	///	///
for 2010/ 11:	Participants are trained and receive 1st Grant Installment	500 pers.	///	///	///	///	///	///
	Majority of participants are women (300 out of 500)	60%	///	///	///	///	///	///
	Participants expand business and receive 2nd Grant Installment	350 pers.	///	///	///	///	///	///
3: To ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non food items - prioritising support for the most vulnerable								
Health	Crude mortality rate CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year.	<7	3.5	3.4	3.3	///	3.1	3.3
	Under 5 mortality rate USMR < 8 / 1,000 / year.	<8	4.9	4.7	5.8	///	5.0	5.1
	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	2.8	3.5	2.7	///	3.1	///
Nutrition	av. No Kcals/person/day - 2,100 kcals	>2,100	2,210	2,172	2,102	2,102	2,102	2,102
	Adherence to TBBC SFP,TFP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No
	Children < 5 identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP	>90%	57%	53%	<50%	>50%	>75%	>75%
Commodities meet Quality Specifications								
	Rice	>95%	89%	93%	61%	92%	79%	82%
	Mung beans	>95%	77%	87%	90%	100%	92%	97%
	Oil	>95%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
	Charcoal	>95%	64%	50%	88%	85%	97%	95%
	Chilies	>95%	36%	58%	48%	56%	100%	100%
	Fish paste	>95%	97%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Salt	>95%	74%	75%	98%	100%	100%	100%
	Fortified flour	>95%	60%	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Sugar	>95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Tinned fish	>95%	///	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m.	> 190 MJ	198.3MJ	195.4MJ	177MJ	195.7 MJ	199.2 MJ	198MJ
Quantity Delivered								
	Correct quantity delivered by suppliers (prior to "top-ups")	>95%	///	///	///	93%	100%	99%
	Correct quantity distributed to refugees	>95%	///	///	99%	99%	99%	99%
Timeliness:	Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule	>95%	///	///	///	98%	97%	97%
Warehousing:	Adequate quality of warehousing maintained (20 parameters check-list)	>95%	///	///	77.6%	84.9%	98%	87%
Non-Food Items:								
	All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves	100%	95	///	///	///	///	80%
	Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person	> 3.5 m ²	5.75 m ²	5.2m	5.2 m ²	5.2 m ²	5.2 m ²	5.2 m ²
	Annual blanket distribution	50%	55.5	53%	57%	///	54%	///
	Annual Clothing distribution:							
	Persons > 12 years receive camp produced longyi	50% p.a	50%	50%	39%	25%	25%	13%
	1 piece warm clothing/ person/ year	100%	75%	100%	100%	///	100%	///
	Children < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ year	100%	100%	100%	108%	100%	///	100%
4: To support mutually accountable community based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance								
Governance/ Camp management								
	Community based camp management model functioning in all camps	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9
	Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9
	Electoral procedures in place and adhered to	9 camps	///	///	///	///	///	7
Camp staff are sufficiently trained (according to identified need/ staff-turnover etc.)								
	Number of trainings/ workshop	As needed	///	///	///	39	57	>100
	Number of camp staff trained	As needed	///	///	///	3,564	1,590	4,116
Gender balance:								
	% women working in distribution related functions	50%	35	40	42	26%	34%	38%
	% women involved in Camp management overall	50%	28	20	20	22.5%	27%	36%
Inclusive participation/ cooperation								
	Meetings/ Consultations held with CBOs	> 9/ month	7	8	8	10	>12	>12
	Meetings/ Consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups	>2/month	///	///	///	2	3	>2
	Programme activities supported / conducted by partner-CBOs	9 camps	///	///	9	9	9	9
	TBBC comment boxes easily accessible in all camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9
See Chapter 5 Discussion for information regarding indicators which fall below target								
/// Information not previously collected or included as indicator / Information not applicable / not currently available								

5.1 Specific Objective 1

Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma

Expected Results

- Increased awareness/ understanding of the root causes and nature of the conflict and displacement
- Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced
- Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme

Indicator 1a

Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors and RTG

and

Indicator 1b

Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members

TBBC continued to undertake advocacy activities in pursuit of change; to increase awareness of the Burmese refugee situation; to increase refugee self-reliance and seek durable solutions; and to ensure protection aspects are enhanced and incorporated in TBBC's programme. More detailed descriptions of activities that relate to these indicators were provided in *section 3.1*.

Indicator 1c

Non-refoulement

No registered refugees were sent back to Burma from the camps during the period. The return of refugees from temporary sites in Tha Song Yang, Tak Province, was not considered by UNHCR to be "refoulement" (refer to *section 3.3.4*).

Indicator 1d

All refugees are registered

As registered refugees leave for resettlement and new arrivals are unregistered, the proportion of registered refugees will continue to decline until there is a new registration process in place. At the end of June 2010, only 62% of the camp residents found eligible for support and included in TBBC's Population Database were registered as refugees. Approximately 38% (some 56,000 people) of the total verified camp population are unregistered of which about 19% were included in the pilot pre-screening exercise undertaken in 2009. In addition, thousands of persons who have arrived in Tak province during the first half of 2010 are yet to be verified and included in TBBC's Population database (to be undertaken in coming months), which further increases the percentage of unregistered camp residents.

- Achievement of the desired outcome of 100% registration of all refugees will depend on the successful implementation of a new registration process by RTG/ MOI. TBBC will continue to advocate with other stakeholders for this to happen.

5.2 Specific Objective 2

Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

Expected Result

- Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened

Indicator 2a

Community Agriculture activities take place in all camps (CAN Project)

- Households receiving seeds in CAN camps > 20%
- > 50% of CAN trainees plant vegetables in camp/ home gardens

During the first half of 2010, 3,140kg of 28 different types of vegetable seeds were distributed to 6,872 households, representing more than 25% of camp-households in the eight project camps (CAN is not implemented in Tham Hin camp as other agencies support agricultural activities).

CAN has provided training to a total of 305 people (145 female and 160 males) in 12 separate trainings held in six camps. Training did not occur in Site 1 and Site 2 due to a high proportion of people's attention being focussed on resettlement, and due to the current absence of a Food Security Officer in this field site.

In addition, over one hundred people participated in four specialised Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops held on the topics of: Organic strawberry production techniques; the Farmer Field School approach; indigenous seed / plant conservation and collection; and Organic agriculture basic training.

- TBBC is preparing to hand over the implementation of agricultural activities to other agencies operating in Ban Don Yang and Sites 1 and 2. The plan is for the CAN project to focus its support and resources on the six remaining camps on the border

Indicator 2b

Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps

TBBC continues to support a *longyi*-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO), which runs in all camps. There are currently 83 looms in use and 171 trained refugee staff engaged in the project.

TBBC's new Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project is being piloted in three camps in 2010: Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin. The project is designed to create entrepreneurship for income generation and self employment through training and mentoring services with small grants for starting or expanding businesses (See *Chapter 3.2.1* for more description on this project). The TBBC log-frame (*Appendix D*) and the corresponding summary *figure (5.1)* have been revised to include additional indicators that relate to the EDGS Pilot Project, including:

- EDGS Project is piloted in 3 camps
- A total of 500 people (more than 60% women) participate in the Pilot Project where they receive training and an initial (1st) grant instalment (of approximately USD 80) to start a business
- At least 350 of the participants establish successful businesses, participate in further training and receive a second grant instalment (approximately USD 70) to expand their businesses

5.3 Specific Objective 3

Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items prioritising support for the most vulnerable

Expected Result:

- Burmese refugees receive adequate and accurate quality/ quantities of food, shelter and relief items.

At the end of June, 2010, TBBC's total Verified Caseload (number of persons in the nine official camps + Wieng Heng, verified as being eligible for assistance) stood at 147,978 persons. TBBC's Feeding Figure was 141,130 people (the number of eligible persons who collected rations).

Note: Many of the health indicators below are dependent on data from the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Health Information System (HIS), a common database for all the border health agencies.

Indicator 3a

Mortality Rates

- Crude mortality rate (CMR) < 7/ per 1,000 persons/ per year
- Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) < 8/ per 1,000 persons/ per year

Figure 5.2 shows the CCSDPT Health Information System data for mortality rates in the refugee camp population in recent years.

Figure 5.2: CMR and U5MR rates in all camps 2003 to June, 2010

All Camps	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010	Thailand*
CMR/ 1,000 population/ year	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.3	9.0
Under 5 deaths/ 1,000/ year	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.8	6.1	5.1	8.0

*UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2008

CMR: The baseline CMR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 7 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year*. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e., to 14 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.

U5MR: The baseline U5MR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year*. An increase in U5MR to double the baseline level, that is to 16 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.

Since 2003, the rates have been maintained acceptably below the baselines for the East and Pacific Region. In addition, the CMR and U5MR in all camps compare favourably to rates for the population of Thailand. For the Jan-June 2010 period (as noted from HIS reporting) CMR was 3.3 and U5MR was 5.1.

Indicator 3b

Children under 5 years of age with wasting malnutrition are less than 5% of the under-5 camp population

Nutrition surveys were supervised and conducted by all health agencies with TBBC support during 2009 in all camps, except Site 2. Results for 2003 to 2009 are presented in Figure 5.3 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. In 2010, Surveying will be undertaken in Site 2 and Mae La camp. The Survey was conducted in Site 2 in May and the Mae La Survey is scheduled to start in August.

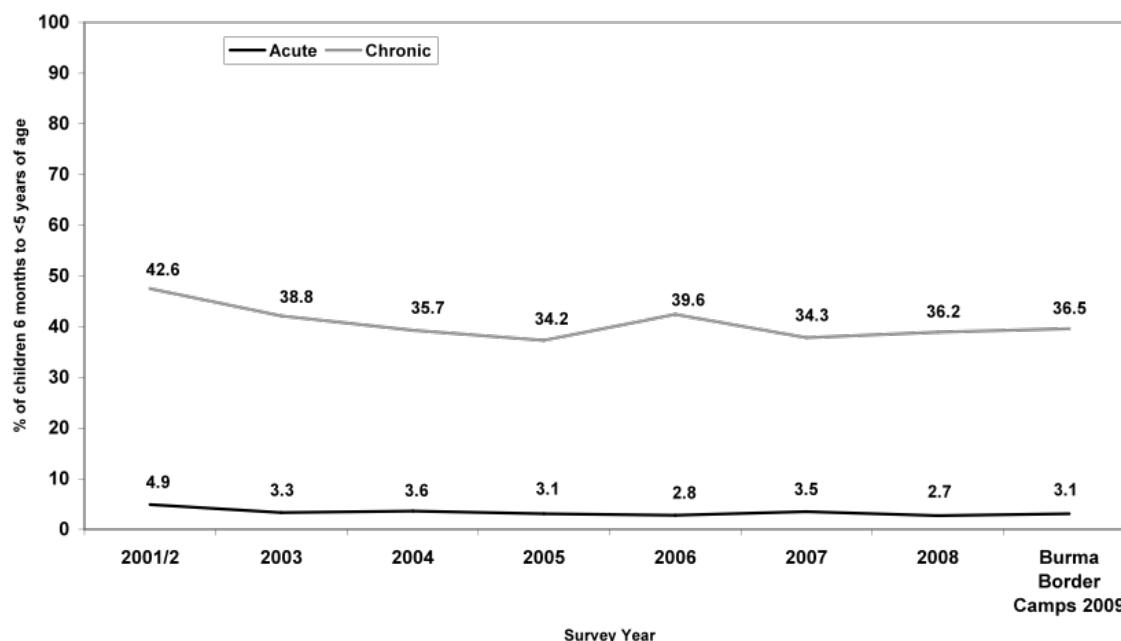
Analysis from 2009 border-wide Survey: Rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM), according to the US National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) cut-offs utilising weight-for-height z-scores, are currently within the 'acceptable' limits in all camps (i.e. less than 5% of the under-five population). The GAM rate in Mae La camp decreased from 5.5% (2008) to 3.2% (2009), while rates increased in the other seven camps surveyed – although they still remained below 5%. All camps in 2009 reported less than 5% wasting (within the acceptable limit). GAM rates by gender showed similar rates in girls (3.1%) as in boys (3.0%) in 2009. GAM rates by age groups are similar to past years with six-month to one year olds having a rate of 1%; one to two year old children having the highest rate 6%; two to three year olds 2%; three to four year olds 2%; and four to five year olds with 3%. This indicates a continued need for nutritional emphasis on the under-two year old age group. Data from 2001 through 2009 indicate a stable trend in global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates border-wide.

Figure 5.3: Global acute and chronic malnutrition rates in children 6months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2009 (including 2010 in Site 2)

Camps	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)								Global Chronic Malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 SD)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Site 1	3.4	2	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.6		31.9	29.8	30	25.5	24	22.5	29.1	
Site 2	2.2	1.3	2.3	1	5.8	2.2		7.6	37.1	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1	29.8		36.8
MLO (MKK)	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	4.9	3	3.7		43.2	39	37.9	49	42.4	44.3	43.3	
Mae Ra Ma Luang	2.5	2.4	5	5	3	2.8	4.5		30.9	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8	40	39.9	
Mae La	2.9	4.5	4	4	4.8	5.5	3.2		43.2	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	
Umpiem Mai	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	2.1		48.4	42	38.2	32.9	29.2	33.1	29.8	
Nu Po	4.1	5		1.6	2.9	1.7	1.9		42.7	28.5		37.9	41.5	34	37.8	
Tham Hin			2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.0				28.8	38	35.6	39.4	38.2	
Ban Don Yang	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	2	4.2		34.1	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	
All Camps:	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1		38.8	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3	36.2	36.5	

(Note: Surveys were not conducted in Tham Hin camp in 2003; 2005 data for Nu Po camp were not completed due to staffing changes in the health agency and Site2 was not included in 2009)

Figure 5.4: Trend of Global Acute and Global Chronic Malnutrition in Children 6 months to < 5 years of age (2001-2009)



It is difficult to speculate on reasons for a 1-3% increase in GAM rates amongst the seven camps in 2009. However, health agency data show that an unusually high incidence of watery diarrhoea occurred at Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps about the time of the nutrition surveys, which could have been responsible for the slightly higher figures recorded there. Also, generally the camps with the highest average birth weights show the lower GAM rates.

In addition, when comparing the camp GAM rates with basic findings from the 2009 Livelihoods Vulnerability Assessment it suggests that there could be some correlation between higher malnutrition and higher percentages of low-income households, as illustrated in *Figure 5.5*:

Figure 5.5: GAM rates and Household Income:

Camp	2009 GAM%	% Income <100 baht	% Income 100 – 2,200 baht	% Income 2,200 baht
Mae La	3.2%	7%	81%	11%
Nu Po	1.9%	3%	77%	10%
Site 1	1.6%	5%	87%	7%
Tham Hin	3.0%	16%	81%	2%

Global chronic malnutrition (GCM) rates range from Moderate to Very High in the camps (per WHO classification), with more than 25% of children being identified as chronically malnourished in each of the eight camps surveyed in 2009. Chronic malnutrition rates in 2009 were 'moderate' (20-30%) in Site 1, 'high' (30-40%) in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem, Nu Po, and Tham Hin, and 'very high' (>40%) in Mae La Oon and Ban Don Yang camps. Border-wide GCM rates (average) have been consistently above 30% (High) in the camps since 2003, although there has been fluctuation over the last six years. GCM rates by gender showed similar rates in girls (36%) as in boys (37%) in 2009. In the short term, high GCM rates indicate greater child mortality, whilst in the medium/longer term it may result in decreased school performance, decreased work capacity, increased risk of adult morbidity and early death.

Small annual variations in chronic malnutrition rates may be due to actual changes as well as other factors such as: 1) measurement variation at the camp level or sampling error; 2) efficacy of growth monitoring and surveillance, which help to prevent children becoming malnourished or severely malnourished for extended periods of time; and 3) changing demographics from resettlement.

The high level of chronic malnutrition is currently being partially addressed by the inclusion of the fortified flour AsiaMix in the camp food ration. AsiaMix increases the quantities and variety of micronutrients in the TBBC ration basket, and provides an easily prepared weaning and infant food at the household level. However, a recent survey reported by a health agency in Mae La camp indicates that out of 400+ women surveyed less than 1% claimed to

use AsiaMIX as a weaning food. Lack of micronutrients and easily used food for child feeding has been identified as one of the main reasons for the high rates, although there remain many additional factors that contribute to chronic malnutrition, including infant and child feeding practices, parental education levels, low birth weight, health care services and access, child care practices, repeated illness and poverty.

Survey Results: Site 2 Nutrition Survey, May 2010:

Preliminary results from the Site 2 nutrition survey, conducted in May 2010, indicate a significant increase in GAM rates from 2.2% in 2008 to 7.5% in 2010. This is the highest GAM rate recorded in any of the border camps since regular nutrition surveys began in 2003. In addition, chronic malnutrition rates have also risen in Site 2 from 30% in 2008 to 37% in 2010.

A total of 33 children out of 436 surveyed were found to be acutely malnourished. There were more cases of acute malnutrition amongst boys (8.7%) than amongst girls (6.5%) – as summarised in *Figure 5.6*.

Figure 5.7 shows that new arrivals (living in camp for less than one year) had a higher rate of GAM (9.3%) compared with those who have lived in camp for a longer period of time (greater than one year: 6.8%).

Figure 5.6: 2010 Site 2 GAM rates by gender:

Global Acute Malnutrition	Gender			
	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Not GAM	203	93.5%	200	91.3%
GAM	14	6.5%	19	8.7%
Total	217	100.0%	219	100.0%

Figure 5.7: 2010 Site 2 GAM rates in new arrivals / longer-term camp residents:

Global Acute Malnutrition	New Arrivals (in camp less than a year)		Not new arrival (in camp more than a year)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not GAM	117	90.7%	286	93.2%	403	92.4%
GAM	12	9.3%	21	6.8%	33	7.6%
Total	129	100.0%	307	100.0%	436	100.0%

During 2009 and early 2010 there were no changes made to TBBC's standard food ration or food distribution in Site 2, which could be influencing this increase in GAM. Initial discussions with TBBC and IRC staff in Mae Hong Son and further analysis of the survey results suggest that this significant increase in GAM can be attributed to several factors:

1) *Seasonal variation:* The 2010 survey was conducted in mid-May during the hot/dry season while in previous years Site 2 has typically been surveyed in November during the cooler, post-rainy season. This seasonal variation could be a factor, influencing an increase in GAM during the hot/dry season when crop growth is minimal, foraging options limited and water supplies strained. It was observed during the survey that many young children were being fed icy sugar drinks to help keep cool. TBBC consulted UNHCR regarding the malnutrition rates in the Burmese refugee camps in Bangladesh and was informed that they have also observed a seasonal variation.

2) *Increase in new arrivals:* Both IRC and TBBC confirm a doubling of new arrivals in 2010 compared with 2009. When disaggregating the survey data, people who recently arrived in camps (living in camp less than a year) had a greater prevalence of acute malnutrition in comparison with children who have been living with their families in camp for more than 1 year (Figure 5.8).

3) *Health agency growth monitoring & promotion practices:* In March, IRC adjusted their growth monitoring and promotion schedule to fall in-line with the border-wide standard. This standard is to assess children under three years of age every month and children three to five years old every six months. Previously, IRC-Mae Hong Son assessed all children under five every three months - which would have influenced identification of children with acute malnutrition and therefore delayed their enrolment and treatment within SFP.

4) *Relocation/ Resettlement:* An additional change which occurred within Site 2 was the relocation of a significant part of the population to Site 1 for resettlement. The camp residents who leave for resettlement are generally those who have been living in camp the longest, are well educated and have well established coping mechanisms.

IRC has quickly responded to this increase in acute malnutrition and has stepped-up their focus on identifying

malnourished children and ensuring their treatment. Growth monitoring coverage has significantly increased in May and June as indicated through IRC's HIS reporting. TBBC and health agencies plan to conduct nutrition surveys in all camps in 2011 and will strive to conduct the Site 2 survey during the month of May again, to allow for direct comparison to 2010 rates.

Indicator 3c

Average number of Kcal./ per person/ per day > 2,100 kcal

The nutritional content of the food ration provided by TBBC during the first half of 2010 is calculated at 2,102 kcals/ person/ day on average. This amount meets the World Food Programme (WFP)/ UNHCR recommendation for planning rations at 2,100 kcals/ person/ day. However, calculations for the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (July 2009), show that actual needs equal an average of 2,170 kcal/ person/ day, which means that the current ration falls short by 70 kcal/person/day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000). The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, but all variations meet the minimum recommendation.

Indicator 3d

Adherence to TBBC Supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups: malnourished children and adults, pregnant/ lactating women, chronic/ HIV/ TB patients, and IPD patients

During this period all but one health agency continued to adhere to TBBC's supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols. A miscommunication occurred between Aide Médicale Internationale (AMI), Shoklo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU) and TBBC in early 2010 regarding SFP food provision for pregnant women in Mae La camp. Due to this miscommunication pregnant women in Mae La did not receive SFP food support from January through June 2010.

This issue has been addressed and SFP food provision for this group will resume in September 2010.

Indicator 3e

Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes > 90%

TBBC has, since mid-1999, presented statistics on the number of malnourished children under five receiving supplementary or therapeutic feeding from the health NGOs at their clinics. Statistics for the first half of 2010 are presented in Figure 5.8.

The average enrolment for the first half of 2010 was 452 children out of 19,137 or 2.4% of the under-five population per health agency. This compares with average enrolment rates of 2.8%, 1.9%, 1.9%, 2.2%, 1.7%, 2.0% and 1.3% in previous six-month periods. The average border-wide GAM rate for 2009 (from nutrition survey) was 3.1% which suggests that more than 75% of malnourished children are enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.

However, results of the 2009 nutrition survey indicate that of the children with GAM identified during the survey only 40% were noted as already being enrolled in SFP. Therefore, >75% of children identified with acute malnutrition in the camps are enrolled into SFP, but <40% of total children acutely malnourished in the camps are identified as malnourished. One continuing challenge is motivating parents to bring their children to regular growth monitoring and promotion activities, where the majority of malnourished children are identified.

Figure 5.8: Number of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes January to June 2010

NGO	Camp	Jan 10		Feb 10		Mar 10		Apr 10		May 10		Jun 10	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	S1	28	0	12	0	9	0	21	0	15	0	13	0
	S2	6	0	6	0	8	0	20	0	29	0	20	0
MI	MRML	68	2	69	2	64	1	56	1	56	2	56	2
	MLO	52	1	44	1	46	0	49	0	53	1	63	3
AMI	ML	151	0	187	0	188	0	193	1	211	3	213	4
AMI/ ARC	UM	29	0	12	0	24	2	22	0	32	1	37	1
	NP	2	2	2	0	31	2	36	4	40	4	39	11
ARC	DY	10	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	10	0
IRC	TH	22	0	25	0	32	0	38	1	46	1	94	1
Total:		368	5	362	3	407	5	368	7	490	12	545	22

Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with six out of nine camps enrolling more girls than boys (*Figure 5.9*).

Figure 5.9: Average enrolment of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by gender January to June, 2010

NGO	Camp	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Boys)	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Girls)
IRC	S1	9	8
	S2	6	9
MI	MRML	36	27
	MLO	25	28
AMI	ML	84	108
AMI/ ARC	UM	12	15
	NP	15	14
ARC	DY	2	5
IRC	TH	12	31
Total:		201	244

Figure 5.10 summarises the average caseloads for each SFP target group and the total number enrolled during the first half of 2010. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target groups receiving SF. Due to a miscommunication between health-agencies working in Mae La and TBBC, pregnant women in this camp were not included in SFP from January through June. This error has been corrected and SFP support for this group will resume in the second half of 2010.

Figure 5.10: Average enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes by target group: January to June 2010

NGO	Camp	Preg	Lact	Mal Preg	Mal Lact	Mod Mal <5	Mod Mal >5	Sev Mal <5	Sev Mal >5	GAM <5	Chronic/ HIV/ TB	IPD	Patient House	Formula Fed Infant
IRC	S1	164	174	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	39	0	214	7
	S2	33	47	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	3
MI	MRML	237	443	10	9	61	1	2	3	63	68	0	8	18
	MLO	246	412	4	7	51	0	1	1	52	96	0	10	28
AMI	ML	0	955	0	6	191	20	1	4	192	166	174	0	57
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	16	0	2
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	63	56	0	2
ARC	UM	320	250	2	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	4
	NP	245	223	4	2	32	2	0	0	32	0	0	0	7
	DY	91	63	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	38	0	20	5
IRC	TH	147	224	0	0	37	5	1	0	38	48	0	0	21
Total:		1,483	2,791	19	24	439	32	9	8	448	603	246	252	151

Notes:

Mal = malnutrition

Mod Mal = acute moderate malnutrition

Sev Mal = acute severe malnutrition

GAM = Global Acute Malnutrition (moderate + severe acute malnutrition)

Chronic = patients with chronic condition needing on-going supplementary feeding

IPD = Inpatient Department (at camp clinic)

Patient House = caregivers at referral hospital site

Formula Fed Infants = infants unable to breastfeed on clinic evaluation

All components of the food basket and cooking fuel are provided for refugees as planned:

- Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers > 95%
- Correct quantity received from suppliers > 95%
- Correct quantity distributed to refugees > 95%
- Commodities are distributed on time > 95%
- Adequate quality of warehousing maintained > 95%
- Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190MJ/ p/ m

Timeliness, Quantity and Quality

The timeliness of commodity delivery remained more or less constant at 97.7%. A time buffer is built into the process which recognises the difficulties suppliers confront in attempting to keep strict delivery deadlines. Delivery periods are set at least several days prior to planned distributions and in nearly all cases late deliveries were in time for scheduled distributions. However, 11 incidents were reported of deliveries being late for scheduled distributions in Mae Hong Son Province in the first half of 2010 (*The average timeliness in the four camps in Mae Hong Son was only 94.4%*). These delays included:

January: Four incidents occurred: The delivery of sugar to Site 1 was 30 days late for distribution, due to late arrival of an MOI permission letter from Bangkok; In Mae Ra Ma Luang camp the delivery of yellow beans was 2 days late for distribution, Asia mix was 6 days late for distribution and Oil was 7 days late for distribution, with no sufficient reason given by the suppliers. *March:* Only 80% of all supplies to Site 1 were delivered on time. The delivery of salt to Site 1 was over one month late, no reason was given by the supplier. *April:* Five incidents occurred: distributions were delayed in Site 1 and Site 2 primarily due to the late delivery of Asiamix because of political unrest in Bangkok. Suppliers also failed to deliver fish paste, salt and charcoal in time for the scheduled distributions in Site 2. *June:* At the time of scheduled rice distribution in Site 1, only 51.8% of the shipment had been delivered to camp. This delay was caused by local authorities initially denying access to delivery vehicles to the camp.

From January to June 2010, a total of 207 independent, professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal for the nine camps (compared to 148 inspections performed during the second half of 2009). These independent checks are in addition to quality checks undertaken by the camp committees which are conducted on newly delivered supplies to camp and recorded on GRNs. *Figure 5.11* summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure 5.11: Results of Quality and Quantity Control Inspections January to June 2010

Commodity	Qty Checked ¹	% of all purchases in period ²	% checked at camps ³	% Sampled ⁴	Qty Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity meeting standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice (MT)	14,896	100	68%	AQL	14,905	100.1%	12,220	82%
Mung Beans (MT)	432	51	100%	AQL	432	100.0%	417	97%
Cooking Oil (litr)	718,398	77	100%	AQL	725,109	100.9%	725,109	100%
Charcoal (MT)	4,335	56	100%	AQL	4,356	100.5%	4,134	95%
Dried Chillies (MT)	22	45	100%	AQL	21	97.0%	21	100%
Fishpaste (MT)	543	86	91%	AQL	553	101.8%	553	100%
Salt (MT)	63	19	100%	AQL	63	100.0%	63	100%
AsiaMIX (MT)	181	54	0%	AQL	181	100.0%	181	100%
Sugar (MT)	43	38	100%	AQL	43	100.0%	43	100%
Tinned Fish (Kg)	120,699	92	100%	AQL	120,699	100.0%	120,699	100%

Notes: (1) Quantity Checked is the total amount covered by the quality control inspections. This is determined by the number of supply containers covered by the inspections multiplied by TBBC's required net weight/volume per container for each commodity. (2) Percentage of all Purchases in Period means the percentage of Quantity Checked (explained in 1) compared with the total amount of supplies that TBBC purchased during this 6-month period. (3) Percentage checked at camps is the percentage of supplies which were inspected at camps of the total Quantity Checked explained in (1). (4) Percentage Sampled the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL), an international standard in which the sampling rate varies upon batch size of products, has been applied. (5) Quantity Verified is the actual net weight/volume found by the inspectors. (6) Percentage is the percentage of the Quantity Verified (described in 5) compared with the Quantity Checked (explained in 1). The quantity verified of 100% or over means that the quantity of supplies delivered meets the contract requirements, while the quantity verified under 100% means supplies are delivered less than the contracted quantity, as determined by average net weight/volume found by the inspectors. (7) Quantity meeting standard is the amount identified by inspectors as meeting the quality/packaging contract standard. (8) Percentage is the percentage of the Quantity Meeting Standard in quality (explained in 7) compared to the Quantity Verified (explained in 5).

By quantity, 19 to 100% of each commodity was randomly checked by independent inspectors. Very few quality problems have been experienced with sugar and salt, so quality inspections samples are currently set at a very low level.

The results of independent inspections show that the quantities of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were generally in accordance with the contracted amount (determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered). A total of 14 incidents of weight shortages were recorded during the reporting period, but most were relatively minor (<0.5% of the total shipment) – and suppliers received either financial penalties or warning letters for 'marginal' (<0.3%) failures. There were 3 occasions where weight shortages of chillies exceeded 2.0%, and suppliers consequently received financial penalties in proportion to the total weight shortage of these deliveries.

Camp committees not uncommonly accept supplies which fail professional inspections. In most cases this is reasonable as professional inspections encompass a wide-range of parameters for each commodity. A commodity which has failed inspection usually does so due to a minor infraction of a single parameter which, in practical terms, has no adverse effect on nutrition or health and is negligible in terms of acceptability. The standards, nonetheless, are set and TBBC makes every effort to achieve these for each commodity delivered to camps.

For the first half of the year, 100% of all cooking oil, dried chillies, fishpaste, salt, Asiamix, sugar and tinned fish tested, passed the quality specifications. In comparison to the previous reporting period, some improvements were seen in the quality of other commodities tested: 82% of rice (79% June to December 2009) and 97% of mung beans (92%).

However, despite significant improvements, the quality standards of many commodities remain below targets and TBBC will continue its efforts in ensuring further improvements.

The responses to failed checks varied from no action taken on minor infringements to verbal or written warnings, financial penalties to suppliers and replacement of failed supplies. TBBC aims that not more than 5% of failed item orders are distributed in camp. Warnings and financial penalties are issued to encourage suppliers to improve performance for subsequent deliveries.

Figure 5.12 displays the number of inspections/ tests performed on each item, the number and percentage failed, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Figure 5.12: Quality Inspections/ tests on food & fuel items and outcomes on non-compliant shipments, January to June 2010

Commodity	No. Tests Done	No. Failed Tests	% of test sample	Reason	Outcomes of Failed Tests					
					Replacement	Rejected	Top-up	Financial Penalty	Warning	Other
Rice	49	17	34.7%	Whole grains below spec. (5)	-	-	-	8	5	In cases of minor fails in the secondary parameters i.e., paddy, grass seeds, yellow/ red kernels exceeds spec. no official action was taken.
				Broken grains exceed spec. (4)						
				Yellow kernels exceed spec. (6)						
				Red kernels exceed spec. (2)						
				C1 exceed spec. (6)						
				Foreign Matters exceeds spec. (1)						
				Paddy exceeds spec. (2)						
				Grass seeds exceeds spec. (5)						
Mung-beans	30	1	3.3%	Insects and worm nests found (7)	-	-	-	-	1	
Damaged seeds exceeds spec. (1)					-	-	-	-	1	
Cooking Oil	31	0	0.0%							
Charcoal	37	5	13.5%	Heating Value below spec. (5)				4	1	
Dried Chillies	12	0	0.0%	Unripe/damaged berries exceed spec. (1)	-	-	-	3	-	3 cases of weight shortage, financial penalty applied
Salt	5	0	0.0%							
Fishpaste	30	0	0.0%							
AsiaMix	3	0	0.0%							
Sugar	6	0	0.0%							
Tinned Fish	4	0	0.0%							
Total:	207	23	11.1%		-	-	-	15	7	

In summary, the overall percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the first half of 2010 continued to be below TBBC's 95% indicator target – with only 184 out of 207 tests passing (89%). However, the monitoring system picked up these cases enabling timely responses, and markedly reducing substandard supplies month by month. Continued and consistent response through the issuance of warnings and penalties to suppliers is expected to further improve quality in the long term.

Figure 5.13 summarises findings from other monitoring activities from January to June 2010

Figure 5.13: Other Monitoring Checks Jan to June 2010

Camp	Distribution Point Check	Supply & Distribution Reconciliation (%)
	Distribution Efficiency (% pass)	
S1	92	98.8
S2	100	99.8
MRML	95	100
MLO	95	100
ML	90	99.2
UM	90	99.2
NP	90	93.8
TH	88.3	100
DY	88.3	99
Avg/ Camp:	92.1	98.9

Distribution monitoring demonstrated that the average distribution efficiency remained fairly constant at 92.1% (June-December 2009; 92.5%), ranging from 88.3% to 100% between camps. This monitoring measure takes into account 10 parameters including ration calculation, measurement and delivery; usage of ration books; and the presence of ration

posters, monitoring feedback information and comments post-boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes identifying any systematic errors in weighing, calculation mistakes, non-use of ration books, recipients being uninformed of the correct ration, and recipients having no means to voice distribution problems or injustices.

In the first half of 2010, TBBC staff, using the Distribution Efficiency Form, observed 44 distributions – observing around 1.6% of all monthly rations being distributed to households (please note: TBBC staff are also present at many additional distributions, working with camp staff on the ground – but not “officially monitoring” through the use of forms). The average “pass-rate” of 92.1 % in all camps was mainly due to the same parameter failing at the distribution checks – the Correct Use of Scales. Although scales are consistently used at all distributions, they are often placed incorrectly (e.g. scales were placed on the ground/ too low or otherwise not positioned in a way that allowed beneficiaries to easily check the amount received). TBBC staff continue to encourage improved usage.

The % of households observed during distributions per camp/ per month is shown in the following table:

Figure 5.14: Percentage of households observed during distributions per camp/ per month

Camp/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	6 Month Av./Total
S1	1.3	1.1	1	1.3		1.1	1.2
S2	1.7	1				2.9	1.9
MLO	1.3	1.3	8.2	4.5	3.7	2.3	3.6
MRML	1.2	1.2		1.2		1.3	1.2
ML	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0
UM	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
NP	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
DY	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.8
TH	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Border % (HH) Av.	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6

The “supply and distribution reconciliation” is a measure of the percentage of eligible refugees who attend distribution, receiving rations as planned. An average of 98.9% is good, with all camps demonstrating percentages above the benchmark of 95%. This figure should *not* exceed 100%, as only those refugees included on TBBC’s population database are eligible to receive assistance. Stock balances are recorded and carried forward to the next month.

In addition to the above quantitative data, TBBC field staff systematically gathers qualitative data in camps monthly through anonymous comments post-boxes at warehouses and some CBO offices, and by documented discussions with householders and community groups.

Warehousing

Camp warehouses are checked by TBBC staff on a regular basis (generally two warehouses per camp, per month) to assess their effectiveness and adherence to guidelines and best practices, based on WFP standards. Warehouses are assessed according to 20 parameters relating to cleanliness, structural adequateness, stacking/ handling practices, commodity conditions and signage. From the 20-point checklist a %-pass is calculated.

From January to June 2010, the average percentage pass was 86.6%, which indicated a 12.1% decline over the second half of 2009 – mainly as a result of poor stacking practices and issues with cleanliness. TBBC field staff in all sites conduct ongoing trainings with warehouse staff to reinforce best practices. The percentage-pass per camp is shown in Figure 5.15:

Figure 5.15. Results of camp warehouse monitoring

Camp	Warehouse Check (% Pass)
S1	77.2
S2	87.0
MRML	80.5
MLO	88.2
ML	93.0
UM	98.0
NP	90.0
TH	79.3
DY	85.8
Avg/ Camp:	86.6

Cooking fuel

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ/ per month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. The average ration provided for the first half of the 2010 was 8.2 kg/ person with an effective mean heating value of 24.15 MJ/ kg providing 198 MJ/ person/ month, and therefore meeting requirements.

In the first half of 2010, charcoal quality, overall, experienced a slight decline (2%) in quality. When charcoal samples failed, they did so due to low heating value (HV), the key parameter in determining charcoal quality. A total of five (5) charcoal tests failed professional inspections on account of HV falling below TBBC's specifications. TBBC responded with official warnings (1) and by imposing financial penalties (4). TBBC will continue to employ a rigorous professional testing schedule, to ensure quality standards are met by the suppliers.

Indicator 3g

All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves

A survey conducted late in 2005 established on average 90% of households had a fuel efficient bucket stove and a distribution of commercial stoves was subsequently made in 2006 to ensure 100% coverage. Another survey was conducted during the second half of 2009, to assess stove usage and identify gaps. The border-wide average for stove coverage (1 stove per household) was found to be just over 80%. Based on the survey results, a border-wide distribution will be undertaken in late 2010 to ensure coverage returns to 100%.

Indicator 3h

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5 m²/ person)

The Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch rations supplied by TBBC provide a minimum of 35 m² (standard house < 6 people) = 7 m²/ person and 54 m² (large house > 5 people), family of 12 = 4.5 m²/ person.

In 2011 the focus will shift away from the household towards ensuring that the needs per person are met. TBBC will deliver building materials in order that shelter can be maintained and repaired as per the following minimum standard per person: 3.5m² – enclosed space, 1.5m² covered space and 0.5m² fenced area.

Indicator 3i

Annual blanket distribution > 50% of the camp population

No general blanket distribution took place during the reporting period. The most recent distribution took place from October to December 2009, using quilts donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR). Quilts were distributed at a rate of one per two persons. The annual distribution is scheduled for the second half of 2010.

Indicator 3j

Annual Clothing distribution

- Population > 12 years receive camp produced *longyi* (> 50%)
- All refugees in camps, receive 1 piece of warm clothing per year (100%)
- Population < 5 years of age, receive 1 set of clothing per year (100%)

TBBC continues to support the production and provision of *longyis* in all camps. The objective is to provide one *longyi* for each man and woman over 12 years old in alternate years.

During the first half of 2010, nearly 13,500 *longyis* were produced and distributed to camp residents. With a remaining 39,228 pieces to be produced and distributed the project is currently running behind schedule (the total target for 2010 is 52,726) but is expected to catch-up in the second half of the year.

The most recent distribution of second hand clothing took place in the second half of 2009, to ensure that all refugees received at least one piece of warm clothing. Approximately 118,000 pieces of clothing, donated by the Wakachiai Project, Japan were distributed in the nine camps. In addition, more than 40,000 clothing items, donated by Lutheran World Relief were distributed in Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin Camps. Similar size distributions are scheduled to occur in the second half of 2010.

The annual distribution of TBBC-purchased children's clothes took place during the reporting period, providing a set of clothes, consisting of a t-shirt and a pair of shorts, to nearly 18,000 children under the age of five.



5.4 Specific Objective 4

Support mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

Expected Results

- Camp Management and Governance procedures are strengthened
- Equitable community participation in all stages of the project cycle
- Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator 4a

Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place

TBBC together with IRC/Legal Assistance Centres (LAC) have worked closely with the refugee committees to ensure standard job-descriptions, CoCs, and disciplinary action procedures are now in place. All stipend staff sign the CoC and a contract with their respective refugee committee. Official Letters of Agreements (LoA) relating to CMSP funding are also signed by TBBC with both refugee committees. The LoAs stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the refugee committees (as implementing partners) and terms and conditions of the agreements/ TBBC funding. The following documents continue to form integral parts/ Annexes to each LoA: Code of Conduct; CCSDPT Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Interagency Protocols; Contract Agreement between CBO and Stipend Worker (Template); Extra Need support agreed with each committee; List of one-off equipment allowed in the budget year; Detailed Stipend List of CMSP staff by camp and positions; and a detailed Administration and Stipend budget.

Indicator 4b

Electoral procedures in place and adhered to

Elections for Karen Refugee Committee and Camp functions in 7 camps took place in the first half of 2010.

On preparation for these elections, in the latter part of 2009, a workshop was held with KRC and KnRC, in which their visions and missions were reviewed and the Refugee Committee and Camp Committee election procedures were discussed, with particular emphasis on making the process equitable and all-inclusive in terms of gender, religion and ethnicity. By the end of the year, KRC had finalised their election guidelines and distributed to all agencies. TBBC's CMSP project, together with refugee staff and the refugee committees, also revised all Refugee and Camp Committee Organisational Structures (now standardised according to camp population sizes) prior to the elections.

The revised election guidelines were used in the elections for the KRC and Camp Committees between February and April 2010. The KRC election was able to follow the new guidelines but for the camp committees, only five camps (3 Tak Province camps and Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang) were able to closely follow the guidelines and even in these five camps there were variances in the procedures used for Section elections, with some camps correctly using secret ballots whilst others short-listed candidates by open vote in the traditional way. In Tham Hin and Ban don Yang camps all election short-lists were selected by open vote, but at least all camp residents - both registered and non-registered - were able to vote.

The election procedures have subsequently been reviewed with KRC. It was concluded that the problems mainly occurred because inadequate information of the new election procedures had been provided to camp residents and many did not understand them including the camp committee election committee. It was also noted that the unregistered camp residents generally had no opportunity to stand as candidates or vote, few women were interested in standing for election, and in some camps the same candidates were elected as last time.

To address these issues, the KRC has agreed to adjust the election guidelines and procedures such that all camp residents, including un-registered people, will be allowed to vote in future elections although this will require camp commander approval. KRC will carry out an awareness campaign, informing camp residents of the revised election processes for KRC and camp committee positions.

The KnRC has completed its revised election guidelines and these will be used for KnRC and camp elections (Site 1 and Site 2) scheduled for October 2010.

Indicator 4c**Camp staff are appropriately and sufficiently trained**

TBBC works continuously to ensure that all camp management/ TBBC stipend staff receive appropriate, job-specific training that will allow them to undertake their duties in an effective and professional manner. With the impact of resettlement and the large outflow of experienced camp staff, there is a need for on-going training in many camps. During the first half of 2010, more than 100 different workshops / trainings were conducted by TBBC in the camps, training more than 4,000 participants. This included:

- The Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) provided training for more than 2,828 persons on topics relating to reporting, job-descriptions/functions and staff policies, Codes of Conduct, work-planning and budgeting. A total of 63 workshops were held and participants included KRC and KnRC staff, members of Camp Committees and other camp-based stipend staff. Training of Trainers (ToT) training was also provided on conflict resolution, problem solving, decision making and narrative reporting for 30 participants.
- More than 30 different training programmes or workshops have been held to build the capacity of CBO staff working in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps – including English language courses, computer courses and training in topics such as proposal writing; accounting; electoral systems; organisational structures; needs assessments; and design and implementation of sustainable projects. More than 470 people have participated in these trainings, which are organised/ conducted by TBBC's AVI volunteer in Mae Sot. 9
- A total of 39 specific Supply-Chain Trainings were conducted in the camps, covering topics such as warehouse management, population monitoring, supply-chain cycle, tools and forms and ration-book updating. A total of 1,150 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of refugee and camp committees.
- More than one hundred people participated in four specialised Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops, conducted by the CAN project. Topics included organic strawberry production techniques; the Farmer Field School approach; indigenous seed / plant conservation and collection, and Organic agriculture basic training for CAN staff.
- Nutrition Survey Sampling Training was provided to health-agency staff in Mae La (17 participants) and Site 2 (10 participants).

Indicator 4d**Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)**

At present, border-wide, 38% of distribution/ supply-chain related positions are held by women (representing a total of 129 women). The highest % of participation seen in Mae La Oon camp (at 70%) and lowest in Site 2 (at 10%), this is a 4% increase since the last reporting period.

Indicator 4e**Equal gender representation in overall camp management positions (+/-10%)**

In terms of total TBBC camp management stipend-positions (including supply-chain, camp committees, zone committees, section leaders, advisory/judiciary positions and care-givers, but excluding security personnel) the average percentage of female participation is 35.9% in the camps. This is a significant increase (an 8.9% increase since December 2009) which is partly attributed to revised election guidelines and staff recruitment policies.

Female participation varies in the different job-functions and between the individual camps, but overall, women are becoming well represented in camp-management functions (Site 1/ 25%: Site 2/ 33%: Mae La Oon/ 53%: Mae Ra Ma Luang/ 42%: Mae La/ 37%: Umpiem Mai/ 25%: Nu Po/ 27%: Tham Hin/ 53%: Ban Don Yang/ 50%).

Indicator 4f**Meetings/ consultations held with CBOs**

During the first half of 2010, the Community Outreach Officer held regular meetings with active community-initiated CBOs in all camps. NGO/ UN-initiated CBOs are not included as they fall under the auspices of the relevant external agency. The CBOs consulted represented various age, gender, ethnic and religious/ cultural interests, and TBBC staff

from various programmatic sectors also participated in pursuit of greater programme sector integration. A focus of the meetings was to gather input into TBBC operations. During the period these meetings provided beneficiary feedback on community opinions on a range of programme-related issues, including:

- Impacts of increased ethnic/ religious diversity on communities, camp management and representation
- The nature of boarding house facilities and their management, and motivations of student residents
- The varying programme-related needs of diverse groups within the camps, their perceptions of commodity qualities, and ration management practices at the community and household levels
- Access to and relevance of TBBC communication strategies with beneficiaries
- Suitability of ongoing ration eligibility criteria, including revisions to ration collection regulations and methodologies for implementation, including exemptions
- Current livelihoods activities in and around the camps and potential areas/ opportunities for expansion.
- Implementation of KWO organisational capacity-building support programme
- Suitability of recommendations to adjust shelter materials provision/ utilisation
- Community perceptions on reductions in CCSDPT agency service provision in parallel to efforts to establish livelihoods opportunities
- Ongoing impacts of resettlement on households, CBOs and the community as a whole
- Implementation of CCSDPT's PSAE project
- Pertinent issues within the community impacting programme, including the access to services by and registration of "new" arrivals, and the changing socio-political circumstances of populations in eastern Burma

Indicator 4g

Meetings/ consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups

During the first half of 2010, the Community Outreach Officer held regular focus group consultations with members of under-represented and vulnerable sectors of the camps. The main purpose of the programme is to improve the representation of community feedback and inputs into programming. During the period, consultations were held with diverse groups, including:

- Persons with Disabilities (7 camps)
- Boarding house students (3 camps)
- Youth with behavioural challenges (1 x camp)
- Single mothers (1 x camp)
- Families split by resettlement (1 x camp)
- Muslim community (3 x camps)

Summary reports of findings together with recommendations for programme adjustments are to be produced periodically. The first one was submitted in March. These will feed into the upcoming review of programme outputs, especially the food basket, to ensure an integrated and comprehensive response.

Indicator 4h

Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs

During the period, women's, youth and student CBOs were actively engaged with TBBC field teams in:

- Monthly feeding figure updates and verification
- Monthly household ration calculation and distribution
- Distribution of building materials under the pilot shelter needs assessment exercise in Tak camps
- Research into livelihoods EDGS project
- Annual weaving project
- Annual nutrition monitoring of children under five
- Nutritious cooking demonstrations
- CAN activities, including procurement and distribution of seeds
- Communication with beneficiaries

Indicator 4i**Refugees regularly post comments/ provide feedback in TBBC comments-boxes located in the camps**

Comment boxes have been installed at distribution points in all nine camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps since 2005, giving camp residents a unique opportunity to provide TBBC anonymous feedback and comments on programme-related issues. The boxes have pictorial and written instructions to explain their purpose. Collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC field office staff, who then monitor and define field-specific responses if necessary. A monthly summary is submitted to the head office for internal evaluation as part of TBBC's monitoring system, with responses to general concerns published in the TBBC News news-sheet which is then distributed in the camps.

During the first half of 2010, there was a significant decrease in the number of comments received from camps, with only 28 received compared to 118 during the second half of 2009 (and 229 during the same period last year). This downturn was also visible within the current 6-month period, as illustrated by the following chart, with comments only received from Site 1, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La and Nu Po. No comments at all were posted in any of the other five camps during the six months.

Figure 5.16: Comments received border-wide during the reporting period

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Total	14	7	7	0	0	0

The main issues raised through the comments were: substandard quality of rice (Site 1), as well as requests for more charcoal (Mae La and Nu Po) and increases in quantity and variety of seeds and trees (Mae Ra Ma Luang).

Due to the poor beneficiary utilisation of comments boxes during the period, a longer-term trend, ways to improve the service, as well as development of a complementary forum to more effectively gather beneficiary feedback, are currently under consideration.

During the period, recommendations from last year's review of comments boxes and notices boards were implemented. These centred around the combination of these different elements (which were not always installed together) into one single entity, a "Communications Point"; ensuring more equitable coverage across the populations through new installations, including in different religious/ ethnic sections of the camps, and the coding of each installation point and batch of comments received, to be better able to plot the feedback provided (and target responses, if needed)

A comprehensive evaluation of TBBC's overall communications strategies with beneficiaries, including the circulation and suitability of the TBBC news sheet "*TBBC News*" and other notices and announcements, will take place in 2011 as outlined in the five-year Communications Strategy.

Appendices

January to June 2010



Appendix A

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium History, Regulations, Funding and Programme

A.1 History, Role and Regulations

The story of how TBBC became involved on the Thailand Burma Border can be found in “Between Worlds” published by TBBC in 2004 (<http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#reports>) and illustrated by people involved at the time in TBBC’s new book “Nine Thousand Nights: (<http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#reports>). The subsequent development of TBBC’s role and its relationship with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) can be found in previous six-month reports available on the TBBC website. In summary;

1984 Mandate/ Organisation:

In March 1984 Bangkok-based Christian agencies responded to a request by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working with Indochinese refugees in Thailand to provide emergency assistance to around 9,000 Karen refugees who sought refuge in Tak province. These agencies formed the Consortium of Christian Agencies (CCA) and became the main provider of food and shelter changing its name to the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) in 1991 to become more inclusive and again to the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) when it was incorporated in London in 2004 with ten member agencies.

From the outset, CCA worked through the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) which the Karen authorities had established to oversee the refugee population and through a Karen CCSDPT (Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand) Subcommittee to coordinate response with other NGOs. The MOI set policy and administrated the assistance programmes through this Subcommittee.

1989/ 1990 expansion and new MOI regulations: As the Burmese Army overran other parts of the border CCA/ BBC extended assistance to Karenni refugees in Mae Hong Son Province through the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) in 1989 and to Mon refugees in Kanchanaburi Province through the Mon National Relief Committee (MNRC) in 1990. The name of the CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee changed to the CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee.

MOI gave formal approval for NGOs to work with these new populations in May 1991 and new guidelines were set up which confirmed earlier informal understandings, limiting assistance to food, clothing and medicine, and restricting agency staff to the minimum necessary. Three NGOs provided assistance under this agreement: the BBC providing around 95% food and non-food items; Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) providing most of the balance; and Medicines Sans Frontiers - France (MSF) being the main health agency.

As refugee numbers grew, other CCSDPT member agencies soon began providing services on the border and these were formally approved by MOI in May 1994 when the NGO mandate was also extended to include sanitation and education services. New operational procedures were established in which NGOs were required to submit formal programme proposals, apply for staff border passes, and to submit quarterly reports via the provincial authorities. Programme approvals for 1995 included sanitation projects and the first education projects were approved in 1997 after a CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee survey of educational needs during 1995/6.

1997/8 CCSDPT restructuring and a Role for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Now that the Indochinese refugee situation was largely resolved and CCSDPT was mainly working with Burmese refugees, it was restructured in 1997. The Burma Subcommittee effectively became CCSDPT and the former Burma Medical and Education Working Groups were upgraded to Subcommittee status.

During the first half of 1998 the RTG also made the decision to give UNHCR an operational role with Burmese refugees for the first time and letters of agreement were exchanged in July. UNHCR established a presence on the border during the second half of 1998 and became fully operational early in 1999, opening three offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi. The UNHCR role was and remains principally one of monitoring and protection. The NGOs continue to provide and coordinate relief services to the refugee camps under bilateral agreements with RTG as before, although UNHCR may provide complementary assistance especially regarding camp relocations.

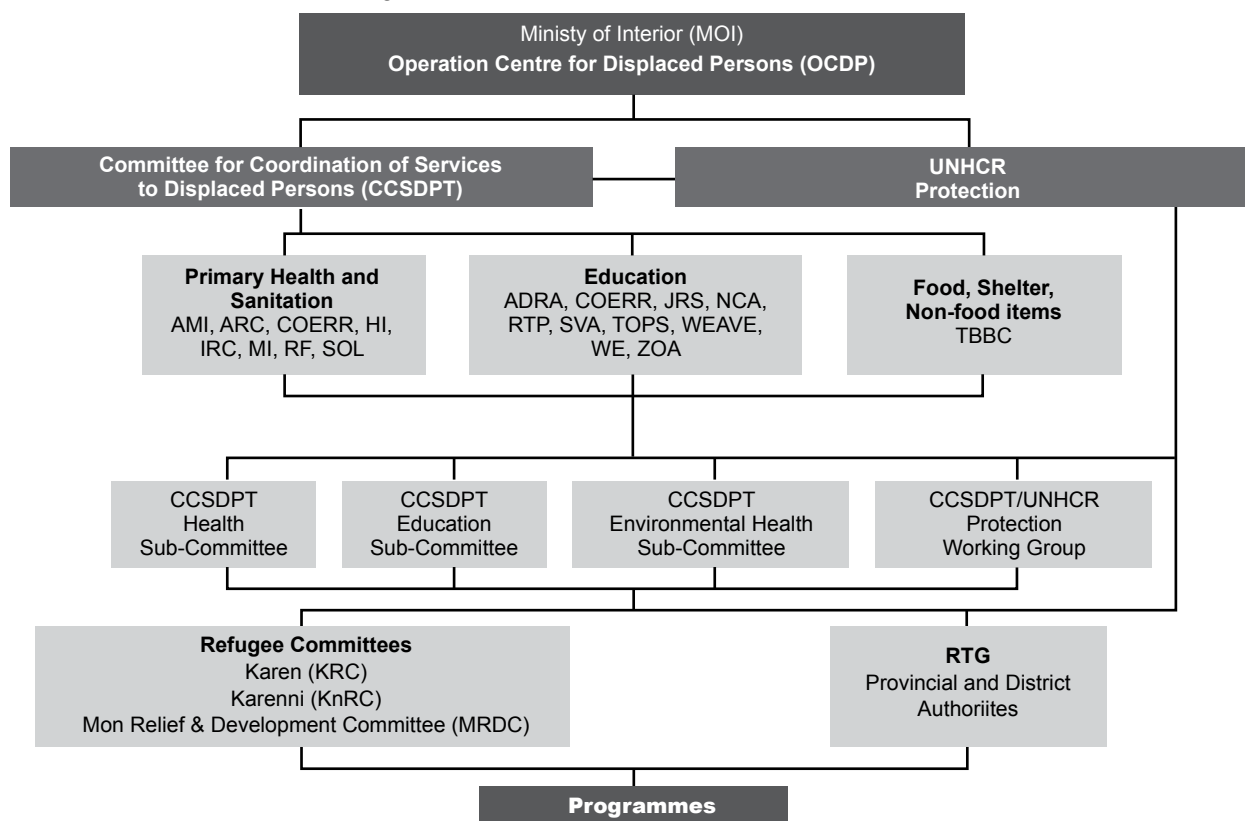
The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in *Figures A.1* and *A.2*.

RTG refugee policy developments: In April 2005, UNHCR and CCSDPT began advocating with RTG to allow refugees

increased skills training and education opportunities, as well as income generation projects and employment. It was argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy, promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees, gradually reducing the need for humanitarian assistance. These ideas were incorporated in a CCSDPT/ UNHCR *Comprehensive Plan* and in 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities.

RTG also made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects, but progress has been slow. During 2009 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five-year Strategic Plan to ensure a coordinated strategy for all service sectors aimed at increasing refugee self-reliance and, where possible, integrating refugee services within the Thai system. This was presented to RTG and Donors at a seminar in November 2009. Whilst the RTG is sympathetic to the need for refugees to have more fulfilling, productive lives, the limiting policy of confinement to camps remains unchanged.

Figure A.1 CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



CCSDPT Members

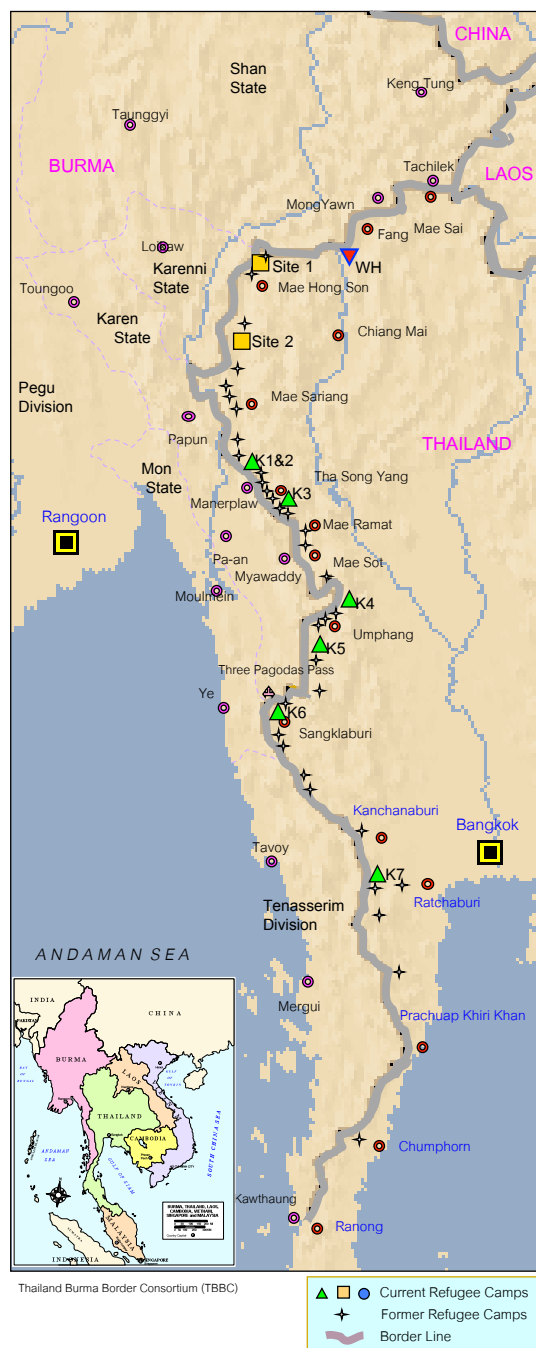
ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	RF	Ruammit Foundation
AMI	Aide Medical International	RTP	Right To Play
ARC	American Refugee Committee	SOL	Solidarites International
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief & Refugees	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
HI	Handicap International	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement & Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	WE	World Education
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting

Structure: The Consortium structure was informal until 1996 when an organisational structure was agreed by five member agencies at the first Donors Meeting held in December 1996. In 2004 these five BBC members agreed with other Donors to form a new legal entity to be registered as a Charitable Company in England and Wales. A Mission Statement and Bylaws, Memorandum and Articles of Association were drafted and ten agencies agreed to join the new entity. The TBBC Mission Statement is presented on the back cover of this report. The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC, was incorporated in London in October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales in May 2005.

Figure A.2: CCSDPT member agency services to Burmese border camps: June 2010

UNHCR has offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi with a monitoring/protection mandate.



	Food, Shelter & Relief	Primary Health & Sanitation	Education	Gender	Protection
Mae Hong Son Province					
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR, IRC	COERR, JRS, NCA, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR, IRC, RF	COERR, JRS, NCA, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI, RF	COERR, SVA, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, MI, TBBC	
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI, RF	COERR, SVA, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, MI, TBBC	
Tak Province					
K3 Mae La	TBBC	AMI, COERR, HI, IRC, RF, SOL	ADRA, COERR, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	IRC
K4 Umpiem Mai	TBBC	AMI, ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF	COERR, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
K5 Nu Po	TBBC	AMI, ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF, TOPS	HI, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
Kanchanaburi Province					
K6 Ban Don Yang	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF	COERR, RTP, SVA, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
Ratchaburi Province					
K7 Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR, IRC	COERR, RTP, SVA, WE, ZOA	COERR, TBBC	

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
ARC	American Refugee Committee
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
HI	Handicap International
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
MI	Malteser International
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
RF	Ruammit Foundation for Youth & Children - Drug & Alcohol Recovery & Education
RTP	Right to Play
SOL	Solidarites International
SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
WE	World Education
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands

Today each member agency has a designated representative that attends a minimum of two general meetings each year, one Annual General Meeting (AGM) and one Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM). The member representatives annually elect five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees who meet not less than four times per annum. Currently eight members serve for 2010 and the Board Meetings are generally convened electronically. The TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

TBBC shares an office with CCSDPT at 12/5 Convent Road. Current TBBC member representatives, directors/ trustees and staff are listed at the beginning of this report. A full list of all board members, advisory Committee members, member representatives and staff from 1984 to date is presented in *Appendix H*.

For many years field coordinators worked from offices at their homes, but TBBC field offices were opened in Mae Sot and Mae Sariang in 1998, Kanchanaburi in 2000, Mae Hong Son in 2003, Sangklaburi in 2004 (now a sub- office) and a new office will open in Umphang at the end of 2010. TBBC also has a sub-office in Chiang Mai for Displacement Research.

Funding sources: TBBC has received or expects to receive funds from the following sources in 2010:

Figure A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2010

Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	Government of Czech Republic
Australian Churches of Christ	Government of Taiwan
Baptist Union of Sweden	ICCO, Netherlands (G)
Birmania por la Paz (G)	International Rescue Committee (G)
CAFOD, UK	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
Caritas Australia	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas New Zealand (G)	Open Society Institute
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Pathy Family Foundation
Christian Aid, UK (G)	Trocaire, Ireland (G)
Church World Service, USA	Swedish Postcode foundation
DanChurchAid, Denmark (G)	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (G)
Diakonia, Sweden (G)	

TBBC Governmental Donors: The European Union (European Community Humanitarian Aid Department – ECHO) and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, The Netherlands and USA will contribute 95% of TBBC's funds. Their funds are mostly channelled through the TBBC donors marked 'G' above. Appendix B sets out details of funding received from all donors since 1984.

TBBC bank accounts: TBBC has bank accounts with Standard Chartered Bank in London in GBP, USD & EUR:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: Thailand Burma Border Consortium
1 Basinghall Avenue London, EC2V 5DD England SWIFT BIC: SCBLGB2L IBAN GB52 SCBL 6091 0412 544415 Sort Code: 60-91-04	GBP Account # 00 01 254441501 (12544415 in UK) EUR Account # 56 01 254441596 USD Account # 01 01 254441550

And in Thai Baht with Standard Chartered Bank in Bangkok:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (Main Savings Account)
90 North Sathorn Road Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500 Thailand SWIFT: SCBLTHBX	Account # 00100783813 Bank code: 020 Branch code: 101 Branch name: Sathorn

The TBBC Thailand Tax ID number is: 4-1070-5787-5. Donors are requested to check with TBBC before sending remittances, as it may be preferable in some circumstances to have funds sent direct to Bangkok.

Financial statements and programme updates: TBBC accounts prior to incorporation in 2004 were audited by KPMG in Thailand and presented in TBBC six-month reports. On incorporation, RSM Robson Rhodes LLP of the UK were appointed as auditors and audited the accounts for 2005 and 2006. Robson Rhodes LLP left the RSM network and merged with Grant Thornton UK LLP on 1st July 2007 and a special resolution at the AGM in November 2007

appointed Grant Thornton UK LLP as the TBBC Auditor. The TBBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The 2009 Trustees report was filed in June 2009.

Six-monthly Accounts in Thai baht are included in six-month reports, together with narrative explaining significant differences from budgets.

A.3 TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goals, Aim and Objectives

The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first Donors meeting in December 1996, which were subsequently revised at Donors Meetings. These were superseded by the TBBC Mission Statement, Goal and Aim adopted during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004. In TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 the Mission Statement remains unchanged and is presented on the back cover of this report. The current long- and medium-term goals and short-term aim are as follows:

Long-term Vision: TBBC envisions peace and justice in Burma where people live with dignity, enjoying freedom from persecution or harm and are able to assert their rights. There is respect for diversity and people work together to develop their communities and country.

Medium-term Goal: To support displaced people of Burma to be self-reliant in a just society where there is full respect for human rights.

Short-term Aim: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the human rights of displaced people of Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self-reliance and food security.

The following Articles of Association Objects were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales at the time of registration:

- The relief of charitable needs of displaced people of Burma by the provision of humanitarian aid and assistance
- To develop the capacity and skills of the members of the socially and economically disadvantaged community of the displaced people of Burma in such a way that they are able to participate more fully in society
- To promote equality, diversity and racial harmony for the benefit of the public by raising awareness of the needs of and issues affecting the displaced people of Burma
- To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in the Thailand Burma border area by monitoring and research.

TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 has five Core Objectives derived from these Objects to drive all TBBC endeavours and the latest versions of these are printed at the beginning of this report (*page ii*).

A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations

TBBC is a signatory to:

- the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994)* and
- The 2008 *CCSDPT Inter-Agency Code of Conduct* which incorporates Core Principles developed by the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises (2002)

And is guided by the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief* (Sphere) Project.

The TBBC Code of Conduct is incorporated in the staff policy manual, compliance with which is an employment condition. TBBC collaborates closely with the RTG and works in accordance with the regulations of the MOI.

Monthly, six weeks in advance, TBBC requests approval from the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP) of the Ministry of Interior (MOI), for supplies to be delivered to each camp, including expected delivery dates. Copies of the requests are forwarded to the provincial and district authorities. The MOI sends approval to TBBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

In accordance with the 1994 regulations TBBC submits the overall programme to MOI for approval annually. Since December 2005 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has hosted annual workshops with Non-Governmental

Organisations (NGOs) to discuss ongoing plans before issuing the necessary approvals for the following year. These are attended by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders and representatives of other relevant government departments.

TBBC submits quarterly programme reports to the provincial offices and six-monthly reports to the MOI. All TBBC field staff carry camp passes issued by the MOI.

A.5 Refugee caseload and demographics: TBBC supplies are distributed to all camp residents who have been verified as being eligible for assistance (the Verified Caseload) and show up for distributions. A summary of TBBC's Population Database by camp is provided in *Figure A.4*. It shows the Verified Caseload as of June 2010 (excluding 653 persons in Wieng Heng camp), with camp population data further broken down into registered and unregistered residents, number and status of boarding-house students, as well as gender and ethnicity of the caseload.

Figure A.4 Population Database June 2010

		Site 1	Site 2	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Ump- iem Mai	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Total
Verified Caseload		15,605	3,596	16,413	18,698	46,992	17,621	15,290	4,516	8,594	147,325
Status	Registered	12,673	2,082	11,885	11,872	26,712	10,174	8,507	3,035	4,343	91,283
	Unregistered	2,932	1,514	4,528	6,826	20,280	7,447	6,783	1,481	4,251	56,042
	% unregistered	18.8%	42.1%	27.6%	36.5%	43.2%	42.3%	44.4%	32.8%	49.5%	38.0%
Female	> 5 years old	6,230	1,501	6,689	7,831	19,859	7,351	6,313	1,944	3,627	61,345
	% of verified caseload	39.9%	41.7%	40.8%	41.9%	42.3%	41.7%	41.3%	43.0%	42.2%	41.6%
	< 5 years old	1,256	275	1,296	1,395	3,163	1,091	1,108	348	642	10,574
	% of verified caseload	8.0%	7.6%	7.9%	7.5%	6.7%	6.2%	7.2%	7.7%	7.5%	7.2%
Male	> 5 years old	6,838	1,535	7,093	8,057	20,709	7,965	6,757	1,901	3,693	64,548
	% of verified caseload	43.8%	42.7%	43.2%	43.1%	44.1%	45.2%	44.2%	42.1%	43.0%	43.8%
	< 5 years old	1,281	285	1,335	1,415	3,261	1,214	1,112	323	632	10,858
	% of verified caseload	8.2%	7.9%	8.1%	7.6%	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%
Boarding House Students Status	Registered	144	23	124	70	99	71	27	2	0	560
	Unregistered	244	74	503	681	1,496	459	405	24	35	3,921
	% unregistered	62.9%	76.3%	80.2%	90.7%	93.8%	86.6%	93.8%	92.3%	100.0%	87.5%
Boarding House Students Gender	Female	151	53	239	364	616	215	203	11	22	1,874
	Male	237	44	388	387	979	315	229	15	13	2,607
Ethnicity	Burman	34	2	167	10	1,276	2,622	1,698	143	96	6,048
	% of verified caseload	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	2.7%	14.9%	11.1%	3.2%	1.1%	4.1%
	Chin	1	1	0	0	67	220	242	2	0	533
	% of verified caseload	0.01%	0.03%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	1.6%	0.04%	0.0%	0.4%
	Kachin	3	7	0	2	280	185	70	4	0	551
	% of verified caseload	0.02%	0.2%	0.0%	0.01%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
	Karen	810	2,939	16,214	18,681	40,675	13,455	11,507	4,223	8,498	117,002
	% of verified caseload	5.2%	81.7%	98.8%	99.9%	86.6%	76.4%	75.3%	93.5%	98.9%	79.4%
	Karenni	13,999	580	8	0	45	9	12	0	0	14,653
	% of verified caseload	89.7%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
	Rohinga	0	0	0	0	14	31	6	0	0	51
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Shan	498	28	7	0	99	82	62	2	0	778
	% of verified caseload	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Other	260	39	17	5	4,536	1,017	1,693	142	0	7,709
	% of verified caseload	1.7%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	9.7%	5.8%	11.1%	3.1%	0.0%	5.2%

A.6 Programme Responses: TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 establishes five core objectives that guide all activities. Programme responses are described below in accordance with these. Further background details of how TBBC developed these activities over the years can be found in previous six-month reports.

A.6.1 Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma.

A.6.1 a) Advocacy activities

Throughout its history TBBC has played an advocacy role on behalf of displaced Burmese both with the RTG and the international community. Advocacy was established as a core objective within the Strategic Plan in 2005 and in the 2009 - 2013 *Strategic Plan* advocating for change has become the leading objective.

TBBC staff are involved in many different kinds of advocacy ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, engagement with national Thai authorities concerning policy issues, coordinated protection initiatives with UNHCR and other NGOs, and dialogue with different constituents of the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action. All advocacy activities are aimed at improving refugee protection, ensuring that essential humanitarian services are maintained, and working towards a solution which will bring an end to conflict in Burma and an opportunity for refugees to lead normal fulfilling lives.

A priority for TBBC is to maximise the value of its presence along the border to research and document the situation and, where feasible, afford the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their own concerns. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports, annual reports on the IDP situation, regular e-letters and updates on the TBBC website.

TBBC staff brief and host numerous visitors to the border, participate in international seminars relating to Burma and contribute to relevant publications. Specific lobbying visits are made overseas to governments, NGOs and other interest groups.

TBBC is also an active member of CCSDPT, often taking leadership roles in advocacy with the RTG and donors, frequently in partnership with UNHCR. TBBC was fully engaged in writing the draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan which challenges the current "status quo" of refugee support by promoting increased self-reliance and the gradual integration of refugee services within the Thai system. TBBC's 2009-2013 Strategic Plan closely reflects the direction of this plan, strategically shifting from one of strengthening and sustaining services whilst waiting for change, to re-orientating all activities to promote change and durable solutions.

A.6.1 b) Protection

TBBC played a leading role in establishing the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group (PWG) in 2000 in response to the 1999 UNHCR Outreach Workshop in Bangkok. The PWG is committed to the concept of shared responsibilities in protection which extends to the refugee communities organising joint activities for NGOs and CBOs and taking up specific protection issues both at the community level and with the Thai authorities. Workshops have been conducted within service sectors and on an issue basis and ongoing training is seen as a key component of the collaboration.

PWG meetings are held regularly at both the Bangkok and provincial level. Focus areas with RTG have included birth registration and the administration of justice in camps, refugee access to justice and mechanisms for juvenile justice. Other areas include child protection networks, boarding houses, SGBV, establishing standard operating procedures for reporting and referral mechanisms. In 2007, the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) project was launched to strengthen the capacity of NGOs and camp staff to prevent and respond to SAE, and to develop consistent and coordinated inter-agency systems and mechanisms for prevention of and response to SAE cases. The programme educates refugees about their rights, entitlements and the policy of zero-tolerance towards sexual abuse. A PSAE Steering Committee was established in 2009. All members of CCSDPT are signatories to the *CCSDPT Inter agency Code of Conduct* which is obligatory for any future new members. IASC guidelines for prevention of GBV in humanitarian settings are now available in Burmese, Karen and Thai languages.

Legal assistance centres run by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in collaboration with UNHCR are operational in Site 1, Site 2 and Mae La and currently being established in Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Tham Hin. The emphasis is on promoting the rule of law, improving access to justice systems and awareness-raising of existing mechanisms. The centres help refugees take their grievances to the existing traditional justice system in the camp, or in serious criminal cases, outside the camps to the Thai justice system. The project is also developing the skills of the refugee leadership to resolve less serious issues, as well as training the general camp population on the law and their rights.

There has been ongoing dialogue on the civilian nature of camps and the climate of impunity that exists for some elements in the camps. The focus has shifted towards concerns regarding Thai security personnel in camps, juvenile crime, all aspects of detention, and training in Thai law.

TBBC represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC). A monitoring and reporting mechanism on the 6 grave violations¹ against children affected by armed conflict has been established in the camps and is used to monitor progress by Karen National Union (KNU) and Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) who signed deeds of commitment to end recruitment of child soldiers in 2008.

In 2010 UNHCR is decentralising its protection activities and has established a Protection Coordinating body at the border for which ToR is under development. The existing coordination mechanism of the PWG still remains valid.

A.6.2 Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

The promotion and support of livelihoods is a key component of the TBBC and draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Strategic Plans in pursuit of the objective of increased self reliance. It has been a TBBC strategic objective since 2007 but until 2010 this had largely been through ongoing agriculture and weaving projects. During the last twelve months however, TBBC has recruited new staff, carried out assessments and broadened its exposure to livelihood opportunities through engagement with partners and organisations outside of CCSDPT.

TBBC is developing the potential for increasing income generation opportunities through entrepreneurship training and providing start up capital for small businesses. Agriculture is being expanded through greater use of indigenous crops, drawing on extensive local knowledge and experience. Rental of land outside and adjacent to the camps is being negotiated, the potential to plant bamboo is being explored with the Forestry department and guidance has been sought from local partners to better understand the potential of community forest management. Market research has been commissioned to explore potential for expanding weaving production and markets, and the production of shelter materials including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being explored as possible livelihood activities.

All of these activities are being developed in consultation with the refugee communities, Thai authorities and coordinated with other CCSDPT members. The KRC is setting up livelihood committees in each camp and CCSDPT has established a Livelihoods Working Group through which agreements have been reached to divide geographic responsibilities and share data bases.

A.6.2 a) Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Programme

The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Programme is designed to create entrepreneurship for income generation and self employment and includes a step by step approach for business management capacity development through training and regular mentoring services. It will also provide small grants to trainees for starting or expanding businesses. The programme will inject in cash into the camps for livelihood and enterprise development and, at a later stage, intends to build financial capacity to address the needs of entrepreneurs through group savings.

The programme was designed by TBBC's Income Generation Coordinator and started in 2010. Training Manuals have been produced, support staff recruited and the first trainings for refugees will take place in the second half of 2010.

A.6.2 b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)

In 1999, members of the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) began developing farming systems based on the production of indigenous food crops using only locally sourced materials with minimal access to land and water. These initiatives were formalised as the Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project. Following the announcement of a new policy by MOI in 2000 to encourage refugee agricultural production, TBBC began supporting the CAN project as a way of supplementing TBBC rations and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) adopted the CAN project in 2003 and TBBC began supporting training and assistance to extend the CAN project to all camps.

The goal and objectives of the project were reviewed and revised in 2008 as follows:

Goal:

- To build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition to improve access and availability to nutritious foods in refugee communities along the Thai/ Burma border

¹ The violations are: killing or maiming of children, recruiting or using child soldiers, attacks against schools or hospitals, rape or other grave sexual violence against children, abduction of children, and denial of humanitarian access for children.

Objectives:

- Provide opportunities for the mobilisation of local agricultural and nutritional skills, wisdom and knowledge
- Increase access to a variety of foods grown
- Strengthen the capacity of CAN staff in project management

Activities have included:

- Training: Training of Teachers (ToT) training for CBOs working in the camps, with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for middle school students and training for camp residents
- Infrastructure and materials distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens at schools, dormitories, orphanages, and community groups; supporting community-based animal husbandry initiatives such as bio-compost pig pens and trials of household micro-livestock; providing basic tool kits to CAN training participants, enabling them to carry out small-scale domestic food production; and establishing crop-tree nurseries for distribution of trees to households. The species used are chosen on the basis of their nutritional profile, application (fencing, fuel wood, etc.) and familiarity to local communities. Community seed banks were established in villages surrounding three camps in order to support these communities as well as avoid reliance on commercial hybrid seed stock that has the potential to damage local biodiversity. Distribution of seeds is done through Camp Committees, Vocational Training Committees and CBOs. The distribution of fencing is undertaken to contain domestic animals and protect kitchen gardens
- A *CAN Handbook* has been published in four languages, namely Burmese, Karen, English, and Thai

Family home gardens are commonly considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity as it provides direct access to food through self-reliance rather than dependence. Home grown garden foods have immense nutritional benefits, providing vitamins and micro-nutrients not obtained through the basic dry food rations distributed in camps.

The CAN project has been established in eight border camps (excluding Tham Hin to avoid duplication with other agency) and has proved itself remarkably effective in reaching and engaging the camp communities, with more than 30% of all households currently receiving seeds and cultivating small house-hold gardens (primarily growing vegetables for own consumption). Despite its successes however, the project requires improvement and expansion if impact is to be maximised in the camps. Main interventions have so far centred on basic in-put to interested gardeners (i.e. provision of seeds and tools), rather than on improving out-put, measuring impact or undertaking any substantial out-reach activities to encourage increased participation.

Funding allowing, the CAN project will aim to expand both its reach (number of households participating) and depth in terms of improving project out-puts (quality, quantity and variety of produce, including focus on nutritious indigenous species) and improve project management procedures (including better monitoring and measuring of project impact and results) in the coming years. TBBC will work on securing contiguous units of land outside of camps to allow an increased number of households to grow food in assigned garden plots within a community garden area.

Following coordination meetings held with other agencies involved in agricultural activities, in the first half of 2010 it was decided that TBBC's CAN project will focus exclusively on supporting five camps in the future (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po), whilst other agencies will assist the remaining four camps (Ban Don Yang, Tham Hin, Site 1 and Site 2). TBBC will start withdrawing from these camps once proper hand-over has been agreed, ensuring that current CAN beneficiaries remain supported and that no gaps arise.

A.6.2 c) Weaving project

Since 2002 TBBC has supported a longyi-weaving project implemented by the women's organisations (Burmese style wrap-around 'skirt', worn by both men and women). This is to maintain and develop traditional skills, to provide income generation and also to develop the capacity of the women's organisations in all aspects of project management. TBBC supplies thread and funds for the women's groups to make one longyi for every woman and man (>12 years) in alternate years beginning with one longyi for every woman in 2002. Production was initially in Mae La camp, but by the end of 2004 all camps were producing their own supplies. Upon request, since 2006 special weaving materials have occasionally been provided for Kayan women in Site 1 to weave their own traditional clothing using back-strap looms.

In 2010, TBBC has contracted the International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to carry out market research, to explore the potential for expanding the production of longyis and other hand woven products in the camps and better developing them as income generating projects.

A.6.3 Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items prioritising support for the most vulnerable

A.6.3 a) Food and cooking fuel

■ Food rations

The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, chilli and fishpaste, supplemented with leaves and roots gathered from the forest, plus any vegetables or livestock that can be cultivated, raised or hunted. For many years the refugees were not entirely dependent on the relief programme for food as there was still access to territory in Burma and some refugees were able to get low-paid seasonal work in Thailand and forage in the surrounding forest. At the beginning in 1984, TBBC's aim was to cover only around 50% of the staple diet needs.

Over the years the ethnic groups lost their territory and the security situation deteriorated. The refugee camps became subject to tighter controls and it became increasingly difficult for the refugees to be self-sufficient. Rations were gradually increased and by the mid-1990's it had become necessary to supply 100% of staple diet needs: rice, salt, chilli and fish paste. When the camps were consolidated between 1995 and 1997 it became increasingly difficult for refugees to leave the camps and the food basket was expanded to include mungbeans and cooking oil in 1998 to ensure the minimum average of 2,100 kcal in accordance with new World Food Programme (WFP)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guidelines.

The TBBC food basket was still designed to cover only basic energy and protein needs and did not ensure adequate provision of micronutrients. It had been assumed that the refugees supplemented rations by buying, bartering, growing or foraging to make up for any other needs: but as the refugees became more aid-dependent TBBC recognised that some segments of the population at least, may be at risk for deficiencies.

Food consumption/ nutrition status surveys conducted in 2001/2 consistently showed that the ration provided was proportionately too high in carbohydrates at the expense of protein and fat, and low in many micronutrients. In January 2004, TBBC revised the food basket to include 1.4 kg fortified blended food/ refugee/ month whilst reducing the rice ration to 15 kgs/ adult/ month. After some experimentation, acceptance of the blended food was improved during 2005 by replacing the original imported wheat-based blended food with AsiaMix, a Thai rice-based product in 2005, and then replacing a small amount of the AsiaMix ration with sugar.

Funding problems since 2006 have forced TBBC to make a number of cuts to the food basket and after some experimentation the ration listed in *Figure A.5* was adopted in August 2008. There are very minor variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table above demonstrates a representative ration which provides on average 2,102 kcal per person day (from August 2008 through June 2010) with a reduction to 1,995 kcal per person day beginning in July 2010. Calculations taking into account the specific demographic profile of the camp residents, based on UNHCR registration statistics (July 2009), show that actual needs are an average of 2,170 kcal/ person/ day (2065 kcal/ person/ day + 105 kcal to reflect light to moderate activity levels).

In June 2010, a budget shortfall caused by exchange rate deterioration forced the temporary suspension of Yellow beans provision for the period July through December 2010 (including January 2011 consumption). However, to protect the most vulnerable camp residents, beans will remain as part of the supplementary feeding programme distribution. A key reason for choosing beans was their significant increase in market price. This change will reduce the average kcal level to 1,995 kcal/ person/ day and provide 82% of protein needs (although not in the form of complete proteins).

Figure A.5: TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

Item	Ration as adjusted in 2005	Provided Since August 2008	Adjustment from July 2010
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child <5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years
Fortified flour (AsiaMix)	1 kg/ person	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person
Mungbeans	1 kg adult: 500 gm/ child <5 years	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	0 gm after current contracts end
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child <5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years
Dry Chillies	125 gm/ person	40 gm/ person	40 gm/ person
Sugar	250 gm/ person	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years

In the meantime, TBBC is looking into a longer-term strategy for food aid and assuring continued access to adequate and appropriate food. Part of this process involves an assessment of AsiaMIX acceptability and usage and looking more closely at usage of other ration foods. Advice and/or consultation from food security and nutrition experts within WFP,

Mahidol University, the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and UNHCR will be a part of the process in addition to consideration of the recommendations presented as part of a Livelihoods Vulnerability Assessment undertaken in late 2009. The CDC spent two weeks along the border in May 2010 to conduct a literature review of former food and nutrition-related evaluations and assessments in the border camps, visiting three of the nine camps to observe nutrition services lead by health agencies and provide their recommendations for areas of future focus. A consultancy is being commissioned in the second half of 2010 to consider all of these initiatives and to recommend alternative food aid approaches at the TBBC Donors Meeting in November.

■ Cooking fuel

When camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel to Mae La camp in order to lessen environmental damage caused by refugees gathering wood from the surrounding forest. TBBC began supplying compressed sawdust logs. More and more camps were supplied with cooking fuel each year and different types of charcoal were tested. Since early 2000, all camps have been provided with 'full' rations. A consultant was hired in 2000 and then again in 2003 to review ration levels and cooking fuel types resulting in the current average ration of 8.2 kg/person/ month, depending on household size. Other recommendations such as the supply of fuel-efficient cooking stoves and issues relating to the handling and inspection of charcoal have all been implemented. A 2010 study² one cough too many³ further verified the use of charcoal in combination with bucket stoves to mitigate against respiratory infections. Experiments with firewood in Umpiem Mai and Tham Hin camps were not successful and terminated in 2009. TBBC is considering piloting alternative energy appropriate for cooking in large institutions e.g. solar cookers.

A.6.3 b) Shelter

In the early years TBBC did not generally supply building materials, but in 1997 the authorities began to prohibit refugees cutting bamboo and TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites being created during the camp consolidation period. Early in 2000, the Thai authorities also began asking TBBC to supply materials for housing repairs, and bamboo and eucalyptus poles, thatch or roofing leaves were supplied to some of the camps.

TBBC subsequently committed to providing sufficient materials for building new houses and repairs in all camps so that refugees should not have to leave the camps to supplement the building materials supplied, thereby exposing themselves to the risk of arrest or abuse. By 2003, TBBC had introduced new standard rations for all camps which were subsequently adjusted based on experience and feedback from the refugees.

In accordance with 'Sphere' standards, sufficient materials are supplied to ensure houses can provide at least 3.5 square metres of floor area per person. The building materials are those customarily used for houses in rural areas in Burma, as well as in Thai villages proximal to the camps. Refugee communities have high levels of skills and expertise in designing and constructing houses from bamboo, wood and thatch and are able to build and repair their own houses. The community helps those physically unable to do so, such as the elderly. This activity reinforces self-sufficiency, but also keeps refugees skilled in house building, passing these skills on to the younger generation. The ability to construct shelters from local materials will be particularly important in the event of repatriation.

TBBC has closely monitored shelter material distributions and continuously adjusted the standard shelter material ration up to the refined ration. Standardised procurement and distribution procedures were introduced border-wide in 2008. An extensive review of all aspects of the shelter programme was undertaken by an external consultancy in 2009 with multiple recommendations including the appointment of a shelter expert to lead and develop the shelter programme in compliance with CCSDPT/ UNHCR Five-Year Strategic Plan. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) agreed to second a shelter expert to TBBC who took office in February 2010.

Current standard building material rations, as supplied in 2009 are as set out in *Figure A.6*:

Figure A.6: TBBC Building Material Rations (2009)

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Replacement House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard 1-5 people	Large> 5 people	Standard 1-5 people	Large> 5 people	Standard 1-5 people	Large> 5 people
Bamboo	Standard	3" x >6m	250	350	125	175	25	35
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	4	6	4	6	*3	3
	Large	5" x 6m	8	12	8	12		
Roofing	Leaves		350	450	175	225	200	**360
	Grass		250	350	125	175	100	180
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg				
	4"		1kg	2kg				
	3"		1kg	2kg				

Note: Bamboo and eucalyptus – circumference measured in inches, length measured in metres

In 2009 TBBC tested a revised ration approach in the three camps in Tak province. Five different rations for housing repairs were defined for small and big houses to respond more accurately to the material needs of different repair works as shown in *Figure A.7*:

Figure A.7: Revised Building Material Rations Tak Camps - Trial 2009-10

1. No Ration	House Sm/Big	2. Post Ration	Small House	Big House	3. Roof Ration	Small House	Big House	4. Gen. Repair	Small House	Big House	5. Gen. Rebuild	Small House	Big House
Euca Small	0/0	Euca Small	0	0	Euca Small	0	0	Euca Small	2	3	Euca Small	3	5
Euca Big	0/0	Euca Big	4	6	Euca Big	0	0	Euca Big	2	3	Euca Big	3	5
Bamboo	0/0	Bamboo	15	25	Bamboo	20	30	Bamboo	40	60	Bamboo	60	80
Leaf	0/0	Leaf	80	150	Leaf	200	300	Leaf	150	250	Leaf	200	300
Thatch	0/0	Thatch	40	75	Thatch	120	180	Thatch	80	150	Thatch	120	180
Thatch	0/0	Thatch	40	75	Thatch	120	180	Thatch	80	150	Thatch	120	180

Lessons learned from this new approach have led to a decision to further develop it into a needs based approach to be piloted in the Tak camps during the next shelter cycle. This will involve recruiting technical teams of carpenters and builders who will help refugee families complete individual material request forms (see *Figure A.8*), supervise construction and assess success of the new scheme at the end of the cycle. Besides improving the efficiency of shelter material distribution, it is anticipated that this will improve construction standards throughout the camps in the middle and long-term and improve quality of shelters of vulnerable families in particular.

Figure A.8: Building Material Request Form – Baseline Data

Type of Material/ Component	Quantity
Column Eucalyptus	... Pces (5"/6m)
Beam Eucalyptus	... Pces (4"/6m)
Floor (Cover and Construction)	... m2
Wall (Cover and Construction)	... m2
Roof (Thatches and Construction)	... m2
Concrete Foundation Poles	... Pces (1,2m)

Other new shelter initiatives being pursued in 2010 include exploring the possibility of supporting agro-community forestry projects, growing bamboo both inside and outside of camps, manufacturing concrete post foundations, collecting leaves/ grass for roofing thatch production, and treatment of bamboo poles to extend their durability. All of these activities offer income generation opportunities for the refugees.

A.6.3 c) Non-Food Items

■ Cooking stoves

Fuel-efficient 'bucket' cooking stoves developed in Site 1 were introduced to other camps and are now manufactured in ZOA vocational training projects in Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin camps. The production capacity of these projects is small and the potential to increase output is limited because although raw materials are inexpensive and readily available and the technology is simple and easily transferable, the trainings involve a significant time commitment (up to four months full time) and there is little financial incentive as commercially manufactured stoves are a low cost item (approximately Baht 100).

TBBC purchases available stock from the ZOA projects for distribution to new arrivals, whilst in 2006 commercially-produced stoves were distributed to about 10% of households who did not own them. A new survey of coverage was conducted during the second half of 2009 with a general distribution of stoves, scheduled to occur in late 2010.

■ Cooking utensils

The refugees traditionally took care of their own miscellaneous household needs but this became increasingly problematic as their ability to work and forage became more limited. From 2001 TBBC supplied pots or woks on a regular basis (usually a general distribution every two years), with the last all-inclusive camp distribution being carried out in the first half of 2007. Due to budget constraints, it has been decided that there will be no further general distributions. However, TBBC will continue to distribute pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals, according to needs assessments carried out by staff

■ Clothing

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) started sending shipments of used clothing,

sweaters and quilts. As the refugees became more aid-dependent the need for clothing became more acute, especially warm clothing for the cold season. Since 2001, TBBC has endeavoured to ensure regular distributions.

While World Concern discontinued supplies in 2003, LWR continued to supply used clothing annually. LWR support, however, was reduced in 2009, with Mae Sariang camps receiving quilts but no warm clothing.

In 2007, the Wakachiai project, a Japanese NGO, also began sending used clothing, and has since become a regular supporter supplying enough for one item for each adult refugee.

Used clothing for young children is not available in the donated shipments and, since 2004, TBBC has annually purchased one clothing-set for all under-fives.

Since 2002 TBBC has also supported the production and distribution of *longyis* (traditional clothing item) through the Longyi-Weaving Project organised by the women's organisations, which is described in *Appendix A.6.2 b*.

■ Blankets, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats

With malaria and respiratory diseases being major health problems, mosquito nets with sleeping mats and blankets are essential relief items. They have to be supplied and replaced on a regular basis as they wear out rapidly due to heavy use and the rough conditions in crowded bamboo houses.

Until 2007, TBBC undertook regular, border-wide distributions of mosquito nets and sleeping mats, but in 2008 handed over responsibility to the health agencies. TBBC continues to provide nets and mats just to newly arrived refugees (See *Section 3.3.1 c*).

TBBC remains responsible for the provision of blankets/ quilts in the camps. The normal, annual distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees. In recent years, LWR has supplied increasing numbers of bed quilts and currently provide enough to cover the entire population, leaving no need for TBBC to purchase additional supplies.

A.6.3 d) Nutrition

■ Nutrition surveys

Prior to 2000, nutrition surveys of children under five years of age were conducted sporadically and reactively by health agencies. TBBC assumed responsibility for coordinating annual nutrition surveys in all camps in 2001 and developed detailed guidelines for health agencies to do their own surveys. Since then, surveys have been conducted annually in most camps, and since 2005 TBBC has conducted training and supervision of the surveys in order to ensure a standard methodology.

Given other priorities and the fact that the border-wide GAM rates all remained in the 'acceptable' range (per WHO classification of less than 5%) , TBBC with the consent of CCSDPT health agencies, decided to only survey two of the nine camps in 2010 (Site 2 and Mae La). Further details and discussion are provided in the Programme Indicator section (*Chapter 5*).

All 9 border camps will be surveyed again in 2011.

■ Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (SFP/ TFP)

The health agencies run supplementary feeding programmes for five vulnerable groups: malnourished children; pregnant and lactating women; tuberculosis and HIV patients; patients with chronic conditions; and persons with problems swallowing or chewing. The budget for food is currently provided by TBBC. However, following discussions with health agencies TBBC will standardise border-wide procurement of all dry supplementary food items (e.g. oil, beans and sugar) in 2010 which will be supplied in-kind to the health agencies, whilst fresh food items such as fruit and vegetables will continue to be reimbursed.

The SFP/TFP programmes were initially run independently by the individual health agencies with different standards and protocols, but after an evaluation in 1998 TBBC began working with the health agencies to introduce comprehensive reporting, standardised entrance and exit criteria, and feeding protocols according to Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF) and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines.

During 2004 the TBBC nutritionist initiated a Nutrition Task Force comprising representatives from TBBC and the health agencies. With the assistance of a nutritionist from The Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta (CDC) training and technical assistance was provided to the health agencies who were able to fully implemented new guidelines and protocols by mid-2005.

In May 2008, the health agencies adopted a new UNHCR supported Health Information System (HIS) that included a new monitoring and reporting system for SFP/ TFP. The former TBBC SFP/ TFP reporting format was discontinued while staff were trained on the new HIS. During the first six months of 2009, it was discovered, however, that the HIS system is limited in what it can track and therefore it was decided amongst the health agencies to continue using revised SFP/ TFP reporting forms in addition to HIS tracking. Revised SFP/ TFP forms were distributed to health agencies in May 2009 and allow for close monitoring of the programme to ensure that protocols are followed and to assist in accounting for supplies. Both the HIS reporting and TBBC designed reporting forms remain in use in 2010.

■ Nursery school feeding

Some children eat less than three meals per day, and children under five years of age are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Since 2003, TBBC has supported nursery school feeding to ensure that at least some children in this age group receive a nutritious meal during the day when parents may be busy with community activities or work. Initially, the project covered seven of the nine camps (while a private donor supported schools in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin) but since mid-2009, TBBC has supported all camps.

The programmes are administered by the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS) in Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai, the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) in Site 1 and Site 2 and members of the education committee in Don Yang and Tham Hin. The original budget for a nursery school lunch was three baht per child per day but was increased to five baht per child per day in 2009, and is used mainly to purchase fresh foods to supplement rice brought from home. Additional AsiaMix and charcoal is provided to those schools wishing to provide a morning snack for the children. Supplies are purchased in the camps, helping to stimulate the local economy. Teachers and cooks were initially trained by TBBC and/ or by the partner agencies in basic nutrition concepts and meal planning for maximum nutritional impact at the lowest cost. Improvement has been made to incorporate monthly monitoring and reporting by nursery school agencies in 2010. In addition, annual border-wide nursery school coordination meetings have been initiated by TBBC in 2010.

A.6.3 e) Supply chain

■ Procurement procedures

Traditionally, all food items were purchased in the border provinces. Formal competitive quotations were obtained only occasionally when requested by large donors. As the programme grew, the better local suppliers geared themselves up to TBBC's needs. In some cases they bought their own transportation and extended their warehouses. They got to know the local officials and became familiar with the topography and had overwhelming advantages over others.

During 1999, however, TBBC adopted formal bidding/ contract procedures for some contracts in response to DG ECHO grant conditions, and tendering was subsequently introduced for all commodities border-wide. Bidding was open to all interested suppliers and it had become more realistic for new suppliers to compete because, after the camp consolidation exercise, there were far fewer camps to serve and most camps had reasonable road access.

The whole procurement process, including the advertising of tenders, bidding process, opening of bids, awarding of contracts and invoice/ payment procedures, has been subject to several evaluations and audits and now meets all major donor requirements. A comprehensive TBBC Procurement Manual was produced in 2005 and updated in 2008. The full document is available on TBBC's website (<http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>).

■ Tendering

TBBC's Bangkok Procurement department now tenders publicly for all major supplies except building supplies (bamboo and thatch), which are restricted items under Thai law and for which limited tenders are issued. Building supplies are purchased based on individual bids.

Detailed supplier evaluations are maintained, samples tested, and a tendering committee of procurement and programme staff discuss and recommend contract awards on the basis of best value for money. The criteria taken into account include: price, product quality, production capacity, reputation and proven ability to meet delivery schedules, experience in delivering humanitarian assistance, and knowledge of local working conditions. This means that suppliers who perform less than satisfactorily on previous contracts may not be awarded a future contract even if their price is the lowest. Suppliers awarded contracts and their sub-contractors are also required to sign a Code of Conduct to ensure appropriate behaviour.

The tendering and contract award process is normally carried out twice a year, with contracts containing only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. However, due to the extreme

volatility of the rice price the frequency of tendering and contract award for this commodity was undertaken on a monthly basis during 2008 and 2009. Since March 2010, two-month rice contracts have been awarded as prices have stabilised. Contract prices include delivery to camp and VAT at a current rate of 7% although rice and mung beans are zero-rated items (no VAT charged).

■ Purchase orders

The TBBC Field Office Administrators prepare Purchase Orders on a monthly basis to call off the required quantity for the next distribution. A Supply Calculation Form is used to calculate Purchase Order quantities, on which the actual number of under fives and adults are recorded separately, and the form automatically multiplies quantities using the different rations for these two categories, and the amount of stock remaining from the previous distribution is deducted. Quantities of supplies required for extra needs and health agencies etc. are shown separately on the SCF and PO, so that they can be clearly identified and classified accordingly.

■ Transportation

Transportation costs are included in the price of all food supplies except for AsiaMix. In Tak province transportation is usually by ten-wheel truck with a capacity of 400 x 50-kg rice sacks. For the other less accessible camps, transportation is usually by six-wheel trucks or 4-wheel drive pick-ups. TBBC staff organise permits from the local Thai authorities.

■ Receipt, checking and storage

Suppliers deliver directly to warehouses in the camps. During the dry season, all supplies are delivered monthly. Five camps have to be stockpiled with up to eight months food prior to the rainy season as access roads become inaccessible for delivery trucks. Previously rice was delivered to Mae La camp every two weeks, but monthly deliveries became possible in 2009 when warehouse facilities were expanded.

The Refugee Camp Committees check weights and quality on delivery, and generally set aside any deficient items pending further checking and/ or replacement. A detailed TBBC sampling plan, was devised and introduced to staff and camps during 2009, which is based on international standards of commodity testing: the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). This is considered more appropriate than the standard sampling rate of 10% for all commodities used previously, especially for inspecting supplies in larger camps.

A Goods Received Note (GRN) signed by warehouse managers has been used since 2005. This form stands as TBBC's record that commodities have arrived in camp by correct quantity, weight and quality. Delivery schedules are designed to ensure that new supplies arrive before the refugees have consumed the previous deliveries, with sufficient allowance for possible delays due to road conditions, breakdowns and other factors.

■ Distribution / ration-books

The Refugee Camp Committees, with the assistance of warehouse managers and camp-based staff, remain responsible for the distribution of supplies but all activities are closely monitored by TBBC field staff.

Food distributions were traditionally organised by men because they had to carry 100 kg sacks, but 50 kg sacks were introduced in 2001, following which, women were noticeably drawn into the unloading and distribution process. During 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made five commitments to women including their equal participation in food distribution and since 2006 TBBC has worked with Camp Committees as part of the Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) (see *Appendix D.4 a) Camp management* and *Appendix D.4 b) Community liaison/ outreach* below) to strengthen the role of women in food distribution.

Following the IASC workshop on GBV prevention and specific recommendations from the food and nutrition sector, staff have highlighted issues related to children at distribution points: children who are head of households and also other children who are sent to collect rations without any supervision. In the revised process for 2009 all child headed households are supervised under another household unit with adults. Also women's sensitive issues have been included into the Post Distribution Monitoring which was introduced in 2009.

Ration pictures are posted at each warehouse depicting the ration items and amounts people are entitled to receive. Their presence is checked monthly as a component of TBBC's monitoring system.

Each family has a standard ration book issued by TBBC, stating their entitlement, and are called to the delivery point for distribution. The amounts distributed per commodity are recorded both in the ration books and in camp/ warehouse records. Since 2003, standard weights have been distributed to the camp warehouses, allowing the calibration of scales

prior to the checking of delivered goods and ration distributions, and traditional measuring tins have been phased out to ensure accuracy and transparency.

Ration books were upgraded in 2008 with serial numbers and new control procedures. Further refinements of the system took place in 2009, including the issuing of different coloured ration books according to family status. Blue ration-books are given to registered refugees, pink books are issued for persons who have been identified for interview by the respective provincial admissions board (PAB); and orange ration books have been issued for persons who have been verified by TBBC as being present in the camp and eligible for assistance but are yet to undergo any official process. In 2010, green ration books have also been issued for registered students living in camp boarding houses, whilst un-registered boarding house students have been included in white ration-books, issued to their respective boarding houses.

During 2009, TBBC established a new distribution policy, whereby all adult refugees have to be personally present at distributions in order to collect their rations (or during verifications/ ration-book-checks conducted a few days prior in order to avoid delays and crowding during distributions). A list of exemptions is being used to allow for those with valid reason not to attend a distribution (e.g. camp committee members, teachers, medics, elderly and disabled). Those people require verification letters (e.g. education NGOs provide lists of all education stipend staff) and must complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBOs. All persons collecting rations must produce photo identification, either a UNHCR 'Household Registration Document' or a TBBC photo page (displayed in their ration-books). Failure to comply with the requirements renders individuals ineligible to collect rations for that month.

■ Quality control

Since the Refugee Camp Committees are very familiar with the expected quality of supplies, for many years it was generally considered that appearance, smell and taste were adequate to assess quality. Substandard supplies rejected by the Camp Committees were returned to the suppliers for replacement. Rice and other food samples were submitted for testing by an independent inspection company only on an occasional basis.

However, independent quality control inspections were introduced in 2001 and now TBBC utilises the services of professional inspection companies to carry out checks in accordance with major donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality. The majority of professional supply inspections are carried out in the camps, although some are done at the supply source and in transit. Substandard supplies are subject to warnings, top-ups, financial penalties or replacement depending on the degree of failure. Substandard performance and failure to communicate with TBBC and address problems may influence future contract awards. Many failures are minor infractions of demanding specifications and it is important that suppliers are treated fairly and equitably, as there are a limited number who are able to meet TBBC requirements. TBBC tries to work with suppliers to resolve quality issues, but has the ultimate sanction of refusing future contract awards to suppliers who consistently fall short.

In addition, the Refugee Camp Committees carry out checks at the time of delivery/ distribution. Refugee warehouse staff and TBBC staff have been trained in basic checks of commodity quality and weight. Inevitably quality problems occur from time to time and when this happens sampling rates may be increased, further checks initiated and protocols modified as necessary.

■ Warehouses

TBBC constructs, maintains and manages all its warehouses (formerly referred to as 'go-downs') in the camps according to international standards established by the United Nations' World Food Program (WFP). TBBC staff use the WFP's publication 'Warehouse Management' as a guide in establishing and maintaining acceptable warehouse standards, adapted to local conditions in camps, human resource capacity and geographic/ topographic issues.

Traditionally, all camp warehouses were constructed using the 'temporary' materials, which are also currently used to construct housing in the camps. Earlier versions of camp warehouses were constructed of eucalyptus wood, bamboo and thatched roofs, built over a floor of compacted earth. However, local agreements with government officials have allowed for more durable materials to be used in community buildings, such as medical clinics, schools and warehouses, including the use of cement for floors and corrugated iron/zinc roofing. Currently, TBBC uses three different designs in construction of warehouses in the camps;

- **The 'hybrid design'** of eucalyptus wood and bamboo in combination with a cement slab or raised/woven bamboo floor on wooden or cement posts and with a corrugated iron roof, complete with fibreglass skylights. This design is the most commonly used in camps. The 'hybrid-design' can be constructed using existing building skills within the camp population. However, these warehouses use large amounts of bamboo, which is difficult to procure and require a high-level of maintenance.

- **Mobile Storage Units (MSU).** This type of warehousing is the most commonly used in humanitarian food aid programmes elsewhere. MSU's come in 2 versions; soft-walled or hard-walled. The soft-walled version is best suited to emergency situations, whereas the hard-walled version is best suited to protracted situations, such as the one that exists on the Thai/Burma border. TBBC currently has two hard-walled warehouses installed in Tak Province (Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps). As the name suggests, these warehouses are 'mobile', in that they are based on a modular, metal frame which can be constructed in a short space of time in any location which has a level surface.
- **Mud-brick warehouses.** Currently, mud-brick warehouses exist in only three camps: Nu Po in Tak Province and in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps in Mae Sariang. In the Mae Sariang camps they have proven an effective solution for replacing older silo warehouses. Mud-brick construction was chosen because materials are readily available around the camps and community members receive training in construction techniques contributing to their acceptance by beneficiaries. Mud-brick warehouse construction also offers good in-camp livelihood opportunities

■ Food containers

Reusable food storage containers are distributed for both health and environmental reasons. TBBC began providing containers for AsiaMix in 2004 and cooking oil in 2005. Sealable plastic containers are provided for AsiaMix as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and refugees are only allowed to collect AsiaMix if they bring their containers with them to distribution points. Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received.

Sealed plastic drums were introduced for the delivery and storage of fish-paste in 2006, replacing the metal tins formerly used that were recycled from other uses including holding of toxic chemicals. The new plastic drums were initially purchased and supplied by TBBC but are now provided by the suppliers.

■ Monitoring Procedures

TBBC staff continuously monitor refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. A formal monitoring system has been continually refined since 1995 based on frequent evaluations.

A population reporting & monitoring system introduced in 2008 and all data collected in hard copy form in camps is now entered into a standardised template in all field offices by Field Data Assistants. The population monitoring system is complemented by the revised 'coloured' ration book system introduced in 2009 (see *Section 3.3.3 c) Distribution/ Ration books*).

The entire monitoring system involves information collection by professional inspectors and checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution) through camp recording systems and staff visits to the camps. TBBC's current monitoring process is summarised in *Figure A.9*.

Figure A.9: Summary of TBBC monitoring process in 2010

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating commodity required	Camp population and population structure	Section leaders Camp Committees MOI/ UNHCR registration	Collection of monthly updates directly from section leaders Verification of population changes at the household level Periodic house counts and checks on new arrivals Data sharing agreement with UNHCR
Procurement & tendering	Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions	Local, national and international suppliers TBBC staff	Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	Quality and quantity Delivery and distribution schedules	Camp leaders Suppliers	Checks by independent inspection companies prior to loading and/ or at camp store Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing Goods Received notes and Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	State of stores Losses to pests/ rodents Warehouse management practices	Camp leaders and warehouse staff	Periodic visual inspection/ warehouse inventory, stock cards Monthly monitoring of warehouses
Distribution	Distribution schedule Amount distributed Stock in hand	Camp stock and distribution records Household ration books	Regular inspection of records including ration books, RDRs, RDWs and stock cards. Monthly household and community group interviews Systematic monitoring at distribution points

Main features of the current (mid-2010) population and supply monitoring system are:

TBBC Population Database (TPD): An electronic database containing all relevant population data, collected through baseline surveys (annual ration book distribution) and/ or from Monthly Updates of Population Figures (MUPF). People who have not been recorded using either of these tools are not entered into the TPD, regardless of their status i.e. 'registered' or 'unregistered'. All photo ID files for unregistered refugees can be linked directly to the TPD. The total population contained within the TPD at any given time is considered TBBC's Verified Caseload.

Good Received Notes (GRNs): TBBC's major means of verification that supplies are delivered to camp as planned. A GRN is completed by Warehouse Managers on arrival of every supply truck, recording:

- Information concerning the type of commodity, quantity, supplier, purchase order, time of delivery and driver
- Comments on supplies rejected and why
- An assessment of quantity (samples weighed and recorded using standard Acceptable Quality Levels (AQL))

GRNs are signed by the Warehouse Manager and verified by TBBC staff. Data collected are summarised in field reports as percentages of commodities passed for weight, quality and time of delivery. Suppliers also provide TBBC with basic **Delivery Receipts**, signed by the Warehouse Managers. The monitoring conducted by camp staff supplements the data collected in professional inspection reports. However, TBBC uses the professional inspections findings to make final decisions and decide on actions when quality or quantity problems occur.

Checks at distribution points allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a larger number of household rations. Furthermore, the distribution practices of warehouse staff are observed, ration book usage noted, as well as verification that appropriate information on rations is visible and available to refugees. The system requires that 1% of households be checked for a selected supply distribution in each camp per month. Checking criteria are itemised and the data is converted to a percentage pass.

Formal **inspections of warehouses** in camps are conducted each month by TBBC staff. 20 parameters are used to rate the state of the warehouse as a percentage.

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) consists of both structured, focus group discussions, which elicit beneficiary perceptions of the programme and household interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. The two BCM tools: (1) Household Interview tools/ standard form; (2) Structured Focus-group interview form/ techniques, were introduced, piloted and refined during 2009 and now constitute the bulk of TBBC's Post Distribution Monitoring activities.

TBBC does not use CBO partners or camp staff for the BCM process. It was decided that due to the personal nature of the questions and considering confidentiality issues, all household visits should be undertaken by TBBC staff rather than camp/community members. This policy is believed to encourage trust and openness, producing more accurate and reliable data, but naturally it also limits the number of interviews that can be undertaken each month. Targets for minimum numbers of household interviews have been determined, according to human resource capacity in each field office and verified caseload sizes in each camp. These are listed in *Figure A.10*:

Figure A.10: Beneficiary Contact Monitoring sample sizes by camp 2010

Camp	BCM sample size; HH/camp/month
Site 1	3
Site 2	2
Mae La Oon	3
Mae Rama Luang	3
Mae La	5
Umpiem	3
Nu Po	3
Don Yang	2
Tham Hin	2

Field staff select households through random sampling from camp population lists. Summary reports using data collected during BCM are published twice a year and the findings discussed/ analysed at programme/ management meetings.

Locked **comment boxes** are installed at warehouses and other central locations, with a request for anonymous feedback.

The Procurement Manager compiles a comprehensive **summary of quality and weight inspections** of TBBC supplies conducted by independent accredited inspection companies. This is submitted to the Programme Support Manager for analysis and inclusion in the TBBC Monthly Monitoring Reports.

TBBC Field Officers and Field Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of data in their respective field sites and the Programme Support Manager then compiles a border-wide evaluation which is documented/ summarised in **Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR)**, which are discussed at monthly “Field Coordination Meetings” held in Bangkok. Findings help inform and improve TBBC’s relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC management and other staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders as needed.

Stock and Distribution Monitoring/ reconciliation: A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps.

In 2009, TBBC also introduced Distribution Monitoring Teams (camp stipend staff) who help record the commodity rations being distributed both on the ration book and on a “**Ration Distribution Register (RDR)**”. The RDR is primarily a stock management tool but is also used for providing the actual feeding figure following a distribution. The RDR is a section by section record of all those who collected a ration at a warehouse in any given month. It records on a family/ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each family and the actual number of adults and children who collected rations. The “**Ration Distribution Warehouse (RDW)**” form is basically a warehouse level summary of the RDR, collating distributions to all Sections undertaken from a particular warehouse and providing a clear stock balance which is recorded and reported at the end of each distribution

It is now possible to compare the RDW stock (theoretical stock if correct quantities distributed to the number of persons recorded) with actual stock levels / stock-cards and identify any discrepancies.

In the past, the balance was not always recorded or kept, but instead distributed to new arrivals who arrived in camps in between two distributions (without verification). Now, the balance is recorded, kept in stock and deducted from the next purchase order. A **Supply and Distribution Reconciliation** is made monthly to detect what proportion of all supplies delivered to camp was actually distributed to the target population.

The main monitoring results for the first half of 2010 are set out in *Chapter 5*.

A.6.3 f) Preparedness

TBBC aims to have staff in the area within 24 hours of any emergency situation, such as an influx of new arrivals, floods, fire etc. An assessment is then carried out in coordination with the health agencies, the refugee community, UNHCR and the local Thai authorities.

Since 2002, an ‘emergency stock’ of basic non-food items has been maintained. Current stock levels are based on experience of needs and shown in *Figure A.11*.

Figure A.11: TBBC Emergency Stocks

Area	To Cover No. of families	Blankets 500	Mosquito Nets	Plastic Sheeting	Plastic Rolls	Cooking Pots 26 cm	Cooking Pots 28 cm
MHS	100	500	200	100	25	100	100
MSR	200	1,000	500	100	25	200	200
MST	400	2,000	750	200	50	400	400
KAN/SKB	100	500	100	100	25	100	100

A.6.3 g) The Sangklaburi Safe House

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established by TBBC 17 years ago when migrant workers were routinely deported to the border near Huay Malai. It took care of the increasing numbers of sick and mentally ill people who ended up placed at the border where there were inadequate services to support their return to good health. The Safe House was run by volunteers and provided care until they were well enough to return to their families in Burma. TBBC provided stipends, rent, food, medicine and other administrative expenses. The numbers of deportees admitted to the Safe House has declined in recent years because people are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass.

However, a chronic caseload remains, for which there are no easy solutions. Most of these people are stateless, many have no idea where they are from and would be unable to survive without the twenty four hour support and care provided by the Safe House staff. They are generally deportees or undocumented people who have a chronic physical or mental illnesses, including people from abusive work environments. The patients are from many different countries, ethnicities and religions, including Mon, Shan, Karen, Arakan, Akha, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian people.

The community of Huay Malai recognise the Safe House as a service that they would like to continue and many are committed to assisting in this process. Community members/leaders and health professionals recognise that people living in the Sangklaburi province and specifically Huay Malai are compromised by poverty, social exclusion and under or unemployment. As the burden of disease remains high and short term hospital treatment is only available to those who are able to pay, the Safe House provides a facility for longer term treatment, rehabilitation and vocational training.

TBBC continues to provide financial assistance for food, staffing, medical expenses and maintenance costs, whilst TEAR Australia (Vocational Training) provide the funding for trainers associated with income generation projects. However, the Safe House function no longer really fits the TBBC's Mission, whereby TBBC wishes to focus resources on its core activities in the refugee camps and consequently a decision has been made to phase-out. An AVI volunteer was recruited in 2009 to work with the Safe House staff and local communities to find solutions for the patients and/or alternative support structures. TBBC is committed to ensuring the Safe House has an alternative governance structure and associated funding before support is withdrawn.

A.6.3 h) Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC has always provided assistance to Thai communities in the vicinity of the refugee camps. This is in recognition of the fact that there are poor communities that do not have access to any other assistance and which may feel neglected when support is given to refugees in their area. For many years assistance given was ad hoc, TBBC providing educational supplies to Thai schools, distributing blankets during the cool season, and assisting many times with flood relief. TBBC also provided compensation to local communities affected by the location of the refugee camps, and assisted local Thai authorities with the cost of repairing roads near the refugee camps.

In 1999, TBBC established a more formal policy which specified potential beneficiaries for assistance including: disasters and emergencies in the border provinces; communities directly affected by the refugee populations; other border communities whose standard of living was equal or less than that of the refugees; and Thai agencies providing security or assistance that were not adequately funded by the authorities. The policy set out procedures for submitting requests, but was still very general in nature, covering potentially huge geographic areas and it proved difficult for field staff to control when faced by numerous requests through the local authorities.

During the RTG/ NGO Workshop in December 2006, MOI asked all NGOs to submit action plans for assistance to neighbouring Thai communities for 2007 and stated that the camp commanders had lists of target villages. In preparing a response, TBBC used the opportunity to reconsider how best to prioritise Thai assistance. TBBC now targets 90% of this support on villages less than 30 kilometres from the refugee camps and apportions available budget for Thai authority support between provinces in proportion to their share of the refugee population. Projects supported include responses to emergencies and local community development initiatives. TBBC does not dedicate staff to this work and so chooses projects for which there is local capacity to deliver the assistance.

A.6.3 j) Environmental impact

The impact of the refugee population on the environment was minimised until the mid-1990s by keeping the camps to the size of small villages. The refugees foraged for edible roots, vegetables and building materials but whilst the environmental impact of the camps was significant, it was relatively minor compared with the damage caused by rampant illegal logging and uncontrolled farming conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps from 1995 placed greater strain on the environment. This resulted in the need for TBBC to supply cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials. The cooking fuel is made from waste from sawmills, bamboo and coconut by-products and, where possible, the building materials are supplied from commercially grown plots. TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers, e.g., sacks for rice, yellow beans and salt, plastic barrels for fishpaste and tins for cooking oil.

Improving environmental sustainability is of importance for both refugee and host communities in light of competing pressures on limited water, land and forestry resources. TBBC's community agriculture activities (under the CAN project) follow a Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) system. Refugee and host communities are encouraged to apply sound environmental practices to sustain productive, organic food gardens including: the use of natural pesticides as opposed to chemicals; effective utilisation of limited available water via the selection of appropriate plants; applying water saving techniques rather than depending on high water usage and / or irrigation systems; and saving seeds and growing leguminous green manure trees to improve soil fertility.

A.6.4 Support mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

A.6.4 a) Camp management

TBBC provides all assistance in coordination with the Refugee Committees of each of the two main ethnic groups: the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) based in Mae Sot and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) based in Mae Hong Son. Both committees report to TBBC monthly. The overall camp management structure is set out in Appendix E.

In the early years, when the ethnic nationalities controlled territory and were involved in extensive cross-border trade, TBBC provided no support for camp administration. But as territory was lost and trading was hit, TBBC allowed the Committees to trade sacks and containers used for rice and other supplies to support administration expenses, and in 2002, started providing support on a cash basis at a standard rate of 1.8 baht/ refugee/ month for each camp.

By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance was inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs. A major burden on the Committees was finding adequate supplies to 'pay' hundreds of volunteer workers who helped in camp administration, food storage and ration distribution. The Committees were left to their own resources to meet these needs and many other demands from the surrounding communities/ authorities.

In 2003/4, TBBC carried out a study to establish the real demands on Camp Committees, how they dealt with them, and what alternative systems could be instituted. It was agreed that these additional needs should be budgeted and stipends paid to approximately 1,000 Camp Committee members and distribution workers at an average of 900 baht/ month. The Camp Management Project (CMP) was set up in 2004 to establish budgets for stipends and other Administration needs, which were set at an average of 8 baht/ refugee/ month plus additional rice for specified needs.

The need for capacity building for camp management staff and new challenges faced due to the loss of educated and skilled CMP staff due to resettlement resulted in TBBC recruiting a Camp Management Project Manager (current title) in 2007. A needs assessment of the CMP was conducted and during 2008 regular training was established, and has continued to be provided for camp management staff. The CMP was re-named the Camp Management Support Project in 2008 (CMSP). In mid-2009, two Capacity Building Officers joined TBBC to support the Programme Manager in conducting trainings and monitoring activities in the camps.

KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for over 2,100 camp-based staff. Clear job-descriptions have been established for all camp positions and, in 2009, the KRC and KnRC developed Codes of Conduct for refugees involved in the CMSP and have since been supported in developing corresponding disciplinary action guidelines. The CMSP staff list template was updated in 2010 to include ethnicity and religion to monitor equity in representation.

To ensure equity in stipend payment in camps, a new TBBC stipend policy was applied to all CMSP staff in all nine camps during 2009. This policy also guides other camp-based staff paid for programme-related work. A Partnership Framework was developed for all refugee partners, which includes job descriptions for all refugees receiving stipend support, a stipend policy document, the Code of Conduct and a Letter of Agreement to record the nature and expectations of the partnership.

In the first 6 month of year 2010 refugee committee and camp structures was reviewed together with KRC, KnRC and CMSP. Vision, mission, objectives and work plans were developed for both KRC and KnRC to help guide programme implementation. **Code of Conduct** Committees were set up in all camps for implementing the investigation and disciplinary action procedures. **New Arrival** Committees were set up in all camps, roles and responsibilities defined, new arrival verification procedures and related all forms were developed for implementation in July. **Livelihood Committees** were also set up at KRC and in the camps to support TBBC and other NGOs' livelihood initiatives.

New election guidelines were agreed for KRC and camp committee election which were conducted between February and April in the Karen camps. KnRC election guidelines were completed in June and elections for KnRC and camp committees in two Karenni camps is planned for October 2010.

A.6.4 b) Community liaison/ outreach

In 2005 a Community Outreach Officer (current title) was recruited with the aim of exploring the roles of different sectors of society in camp life and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequities. Frequent CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007.

These meetings have enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for coordinated community activities, including the establishment of a pilot community centre in Umpiem Mai camp (see 3.4.2 *Community outreach*). In 2009-10, these CBO meetings were complemented by the establishment of a programme of regular focus group consultations with members of identified vulnerable and under-represented sectors of the camp populations. Both of these ongoing initiatives have facilitated community input into the evaluation and planning of TBBC operations as well as the development of CBO partnerships in TBBC operations.

In 2009, a project to profile Muslim communities in the camps was initiated to help further address the impact of programme design on its beneficiaries. The study will be completed before the end of 2010.

The community liaison programme provides capacity building for CBOs to strengthen their institutional capacities and this also contributes to strengthening future camp management since many of their committee members and staff continue on to assume positions in camp management structures. The CBO capacity-building programme is directly responding to the significant impacts of resettlement on CBO staffing. To date, women have made up over 60% of participants in the programme. In Umpiem Mai, where there is a growing Muslim civil society, young leaders from its women and youth organisations have been centrally involved in this programme.

A.6.4 c) Gender

The majority of the camp populations arrived as a family unit. The ratio of male to female is approximately 51:49 with 24% female-headed households. The average family size of the registered population is 4.2, but the average household size is 5.7. Due to limited housing supply in the camps, many households comprise more than one family, particularly young-married who continue to live with their parents. Many village communities crossed the border together or re-established themselves on arrival in the camps. Thus they have been able to maintain their community structures and often the village head has become a section leader in the camp.

Women in the refugee and displaced population from Burma have traditionally supported the long struggle for autonomy, carrying out traditional roles as homemakers and carers, but remaining mostly outside the main decision-making bodies, including the camp committees. In the past few years the refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's participation in all aspects of their society. Through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking, women continue to raise awareness amongst the population so that women's rights can no longer be ignored.

In line with TBBC's gender objectives, the focus is to support initiatives identified and proposed by women's organisations. Since 2009, TBBC has funded KWO Camp Support project through provision of stipends, and funds for administration and capacity building. KWO focus is mainly on, but not limited to, community care-giving. TBBC also works with KRC, KnRC and camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management and delivery of the programme, particularly the food distribution process. In 2010 a child care programme was established to provide stipends for staff to hire a child minder to take care of very young children while the parent is working.

UNHCR rolled out its Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process in 2005. The purpose of the exercise is to hold focus group discussions with minorities, gather protection concerns, and use this to inform operational planning. TBBC field staff were engaged throughout the process and have participated in the Multi Functional Teams (MFT), which were established in each province to conduct ongoing focus group discussions in the camps.

Although intended as an annual exercise, it was not repeated until September 2008 when over 40 different focus groups were organised in three camps. The results were collated and a number of TBBC programme interventions identified including: improved access to services for the elderly and people with disabilities; greater access to shelter and NFIs; wider involvement in operational planning; and, increased opportunities for income generation. These issues are now being addressed in TBBC annual work plans.

TBBC has periodically convened a Gender Working Group since 2003 to ensure that the Gender Policy remains an active document. Discussions have focused on the role of the Community Outreach Officer (2004), TBBC staff policy manual (2006), and women's involvement in food distributions (2007). The staff policy manual was revised to incorporate more explicit language on gender sensitivity in 2006. A focus in 2008 was implementation of Gender Based Violence (GBV) guidelines in the Food, Nutrition and Shelter sectors.

The following are key TBBC gender policy statements:

Statement of principles: In developing a gender policy TBBC:

- Acknowledges that both women and men have the equal right to dignity and to self-determination
- Recognises that the transformation of gender relations and roles is necessary to allow women and men to develop their potential and contribute fully in all aspects of their society, for the eventual benefit of their whole community
- Believes that refugee men and women should cooperate in building and sustaining a fair and equitable society through equal representation, participation, opportunities and access to resources
- Believes that both women and men should contribute to the empowerment of women so that women may fulfil their potential

Goal: To increase understanding and practice of gender equality within TBBC's organisation and relief programme, in partnership with refugee communities.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide a working environment for all staff which respects women and men as equal members
- 2) To increase TBBC office and field staff gender awareness
- 3) To support women's initiatives to address their needs as identified/ prioritised by them
- 4) To participate in initiatives by NGOs to improve gender equity in humanitarian aid and refugee community
- 5) To encourage TBBC staff to raise gender issues and gender awareness with men in the camp communities

■ Cultural context

TBBC is an organisation whose staff is drawn from both Asian and Western cultures. The population of refugees supported by TBBC on this border comprises different ethnic and religious groups from Burma. It is recognised by TBBC that different traditional cultural norms regarding gender roles and relations enrich and diversify its work. TBBC recognises the need to challenge cultural norms where they deny basic human rights for both women and men.

■ Process

TBBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an ongoing process. Its initial goal and objectives are considered as realistic in the context of current gender awareness in TBBC. TBBC recognises that men and women are at different stages of gender awareness and as a result, different activities will be targeted for men and women within the refugee communities.

A.6.5 Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

A.6.5 a) Strategic Plan

TBBC developed its first *Strategic Plan* in 2005. Opinions were sought from all TBBC staff, refugees, partners, members and relevant external stakeholders. Previous research and discussions were revisited and current strategies reviewed. The draft Strategic Plan 2005-2010, was presented and adopted at the TBBC AGM in 2005.

The *Strategic Plan* was revised in 2007 but then completely reviewed in 2009 for the period 2009-2013, taking into account current thinking. This time all staff and members were invited to provide inputs/ feedback and the plan was written in parallel with the development of a draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Five Year Strategic Plan (see *Appendix D.1 a) Advocacy activities*).

The TBBC *Strategic Plan* informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report.

A.6.5 b) Programme evaluation and review

For years, TBBC has been committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations, consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme components or management activities. 43 evaluations and reviews have been or are being carried out to date as set out in *Figure A.12*:

Figure A.12: Evaluations and reviews of TBBC programme

1	Mar 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ EC/ Femconsult.	Overall Programme
2	Nov 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ Femconsult.	Monitoring System
3	Apr 1997	ECHO	Overall Programme
4	Sept 1997	Independent	Ration Adequacy
5	Nov 1997	ECHO	Financial/ Admin
6	May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ International Agricultural Centre	Supplementary Feeding
7	Apr 2000	DanChurchAid	Sphere Standards
8	May 2000	UNHCR Consultant	Cooking Fuel
9	Mar 2003	Independent.	Management and Governance
10	Jun 2003	IRC	Procurement and Quality Control
11	Jul 2003	Independent	Cooking Fuel
12	Oct 2003	ECHO	Audit
13	Nov 2003	ECHO	Nutrition and Food Aid
14	Aug 2004	Independent	Monitoring Procedures
15	Sep 2004	Independent	Financial Control Procedures
16	Feb 2005	EC (DG AIDCO)	Rice and building materials
17	Jul 2005	Independent	staff remuneration
18	2006	Independent	Staff Policy gender sensitivity
19	2006	Independent	Staff Policy and Thai Labour Law
20	Jul 2006	Independent	Staff Development
21	Jul 2006	DanChurchAid	Alternative packaging of TBBC programme
22	Oct 2006	WFP	Food Distribution
23	Jan 2007	Channel Research	Emergency relief programme
24	Jan 2007	NCCA/ AusAID	Overall Programme
25	Jul 2007	EC	Ex-post Monitoring
26	Jun 2007	ECHO	Audit
27	2007/8/9/10	CAITAS Switzerland/ DA	Conflict Analysis (Ongoing)
28	Feb 2008	EC (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Strategic Assessment
29	Feb 2008	DFID (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Review aid to refugees and IDPs
30	Jun 2008	Independent	Risk Management Assessment
31	Nov 2008	CIDA (TBBC as part of broader assessment)	Response to EC/ DFID assessments
32	Mar 2009	DANIDA (as part of broader assessment)	DANIDA support to overall programme
33	May 2009	Independent	Shelter Programme
34	Aug 2009	Independent	Management Structure & Budgeting
35	Aug 2009	Independent	Data management
36	Oct 2009	EC (DG ECHO)	Livelihoods vulnerability analysis
37	Mar 2010	Independent	Camp Security in other refugee situations
38	Mar 2010	TBBC staff	Wieng Heng livelihoods
39	July 2010-	Independent	Governance
40	Apr 2010	AECID/ DCA	ERA
41	May 2010	USAID/ SHIELD	ERA
42	May 2010-	independent	Weaving

Note: Many other audits have been carried out. The two DG ECHO audits listed here were conducted at crucial periods in TBBC development and informed important responses.

TBBC is committed to implementing the key recommendations of its evaluations and most of the recommendations of the evaluations and reviews undertaken to date have now been implemented or are currently being addressed.

A.6.5 c) Performance indicators

Since 2000 TBBC has developed Performance Indicators to assess the achievement of the programme objectives. These have been introduced incrementally and the initial Logframe was developed in 2001 to establish priority indicators related to food distribution. These became available during 2002.

The Logframe has subsequently been extended, with Performance Indicators defined to include all aspects of the TBBC programme structured in accordance with the Strategic Plan Core Objectives. The Performance Indicators available for the first half of 2010 are set out in *Section 5*.

A.6.5 d) Cost effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC's philosophy has been to encourage the refugees to implement the programme themselves. Staff numbers were kept to a minimum, keeping administration costs low and making the programme very cost-effective. Even though the programme has grown enormously in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor monitoring demands, management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are currently only 9.1% of the 2010 expenditure budget.

A.6 e) Sustainability and contingency planning

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input and minimising staff has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for 26 years. The refugees have been largely responsible for their own lives and their culture has generally been maintained.

A major objective has always been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows, and it can be argued that even after 26 years many of the refugees would want to go home immediately if the opportunity arose. However, during recent years the Burmese Army has destroyed thousands of villages and there are hundreds of thousands of IDPs. Return will be problematic and a comprehensive repatriation plan involving reconstruction and development will need to be negotiated between the government in power and the ethnic parties.

Sustainability depends on the Thai people/ authorities' tolerance of the refugees' presence. In general, the local population and the Thai authorities have always been understanding of the refugees' needs, and tolerant of their presence. This can, however, never be taken for granted and must be monitored. TBBC supports services to neighbouring communities to promote goodwill, and in many areas there is local sympathy because the indigenous population is often from the same ethnic groups, sometimes with direct historic links.

Sustainability of the existing assistance structure depends on TBBC's ability to go on raising the necessary funds to cover expenditures. Until 2005, this was always achieved but, since 2006, this has become problematic. Essential support has been sustained, but there have been repeated funding emergencies and budget cuts. It has become clear that donors are not willing to support the status quo indefinitely believing that the refugees should be able to care of themselves rather than rely on external support. They are demanding that a new strategy is developed that will ensure access to screening procedure for new arrivals to contain beneficiary numbers, and move refugees from total aid-dependency towards self-reliance. Although donors recognise that such changes will take time, ongoing viability of the programme will hinge on being able to develop such a strategy jointly with the donors, NGOs, UNHCR and RTG (see *Appendix A.6.5 g) Continuum strategy* below).

A.6.5 f) Continuum strategy (linking relief, rehabilitation and development)

UNHCR normally promotes three durable solutions for refugees: repatriation to their home countries (preferred), local integration in the host country, or resettlement to third countries (least desirable). Until 2004 none of these durable solutions was immediately available. RTG policy was to confine refugees in camps until the situation in Burma 'returned to normal' and the refugees could go home.

There was, however, a growing realisation that whilst there was very little hope of the refugees returning home in the foreseeable future, more could be done to prepare them for the future. During 2005 UNHCR and the NGOs began jointly advocating for increased access to skills training and education and for income generation projects/ employment opportunities. The response from RTG was cautious but positive, acknowledging the benefit of allowing refugees to more fully realise their human potential. During 2005, the RTG began to allow refugees to leave for resettlement to third countries and in 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities. The current situation is as follows:

■ Repatriation to Burma

This remains only a long term and unpredictable possibility. Although a general election will be held in Burma on 7th November 2010, there is little prospect that this will result in any change in military control, at least in the short term. The security situation in Eastern Burma continues to deteriorate and it is highly unlikely that the refugees will be able to return home any time soon.

■ Local integration

Although there is little likelihood that the RTG will officially allow refugees to live permanently in Thailand, allowing them the opportunity to work or study outside the camps would help them become more self-reliant, as well as contributing positively to the Thai economy.

The 2005 advocacy initiative was an attempt to move things in this direction and during the second half of 2009 CCSDPT/ UNHCR presented a draft strategic plan to both the RTG and donors promoting strategies that would reduce refugee aid-dependency and integrate refugee camp services within the RTG system. Whilst the RTG is sympathetic to refugees having more productive lives, concerns about national security, the impact on Thai communities and the fear of creating a pull factor for new refugees, mean that the policy of encampment remains in place. Whilst this places severe restraints on the possibility of developing large scale sustainable livelihoods opportunities there has been some recent encouraging flexibility for NGOs to negotiate use of land immediately adjacent to the camps for pilot activities.

■ Resettlement to third countries

Since RTG gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement in 2005, over 60,000 refugees have left Thailand. The majority of registered refugees interested in resettlement will have left by the end of 2011 and departure rates are already declining.

■ Medium term strategy

Donors have increasingly expressed their concern about the lack of progress towards durable solutions and during 2007 convened a Donor Working Group to address the issue. The conclusion was that a medium term strategy needs to be developed and agreed between RTG, donors, UNHCR and CCSDPT. Such a strategy might see the gradual opening of the camps enabling refugees not leaving for resettlement to become increasingly self-reliant. However, as described above the policy of encampment remains in place and the scope for change currently remains very limited.

Nevertheless, the CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Strategic Plan which all NGOs are using in their planning, does change the emphasis for programming from one of relief to development.

A.6.5 g) Visibility

The following visibility policy was adopted at the 2001 TBBC donors meeting:

'TBBC policy is not to display any publicity in the refugee camps. Its vehicles and property are unmarked and generally no donor publicity such as stickers or signs are posted.'

This policy has been observed since the beginning of the programme in 1984. The rationale is:

- 1) To show mutuality and promote the dignity of the refugees. The Refugee Committees are considered operational partners, sharing responsibility for providing the basic needs of the refugee communities. They are encouraged to be as self-sufficient as possible and it is not considered appropriate to make them display their dependence on outside assistance.*
- 2) TBBC has around 40 donors. It considers that it would be inequitable to display publicity for one/ some donors only and impractical to publicise all.*

The TBBC wishes all donors to respect this policy. Where contractual practices necessitate publicity, donors will be requested to minimise their expectations and, if possible, to accept non-field publicity.

Whilst other NGOs working on the Thai/ Burmese border do not maintain such a strict 'invisibility' policy, they nevertheless maintain a low-profile presence. This reflects the original Ministry of Interior mandate, which specified "no publicity".'

Most of TBBC's donors accept this policy. However, the EC legally requires visibility for DG ECHO contributions and a visibility component has been incorporated in the programme since 2001, with the understanding that visibility 'projects' should be beneficial to the refugees. Activities are aimed at being either of educational value to the refugee population, or of direct benefit, and are often targeted at camp workers and camp activity groups.

Notice boards have been installed at each warehouse, featuring ration information and TBBC Newsletters and various visibility items are distributed in camps on an annual basis. Items have included t-shirts, raincoats, umbrellas, cups, and notebooks for camp workers and camp committee members. Soccer and volley balls and T-shirts have also been provided for sports events in the camps. In Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, which are covered by ECHO funding, these items all display the ECHO logo, whilst TBBC provides identical items (but without donor visibility) in the remaining six camps on the border in order to ensure equity.

The US Government also requires some publicity, but this is limited to the displaying of posters at distribution points.

Appendix B

Summary of TBBC and NGO programme since 1984

Table B1: Estimate of total TBBC & other NGO assistance 1984 to 2010*

Year	Food, shelter, non-food & camp management		Camp infrastructure, water, health & sanitation	Education, skills training & income generation	Protection & community services	Administration & other	Host communities	Total	Year-end population
	TBBC	Other							
	(THB M)	(THB M)							
1984	3	2	5	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	9,502
1985	4	6	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	16,144
1986	7	5	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	18,428
1987	13	3	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	19,675
1988	19	4	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	19,636
1989	22	5	8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	22,751
1990	33	5	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	43,500
1991	62	6	14	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	55,700
1992	75	6	20	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	101	65,900
1993	85	6	35	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	72,366
1994	98	7	64	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	169	67,457
1995	179	12	122	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	313	81,653
1996	199	12	88	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	299	89,973
1997	291	6	110	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	419	108,277
1998	447	6	118	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	592	101,918
1999	481	9	127	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	647	105,425
2000	457	9	198	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	720	117,292
2001	494	4	192	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	786	125,118
2002	581	2	188	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	886	133,166
2003	670	1	233	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,019	139,568
2004	763	-	177	157	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,096	143,612
2005	975	-	208	256	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,439	142,917
2006	1,056	-	248	219	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,523	153,882
2007	1,078	2	345	239	180	158	31	2,032	141,608
2008	1,046	35	246	151	150	226	38	1,892	135,623
2009	1,002	24	302	173	147	270	23	1,942	139,336
2010*	1,169	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,169	153,000
Totals:	11,310	177	3,096	1,639	477	654	92	17,444	

*Per budget

Notes:

1. Until 2006 this table was based on information collected only from NGO reports. It represented the best information available at the time but was probably incomplete due to varying reporting standards and definitions. The data did not include UNHCR expenditures (operational since 1998).
2. Detailed surveys of CCSDPT and UNHCR expenditures were carried out for 2007, 2008 and 2009.
3. This table summarises total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGOs working in the camps under agreement with MOI. It does not include assistance provided to other groups or support given directly to the refugees by others.
4. Educational support programmes were approved for the first time in 1997. TBBC expenditures include school supplies until 1997. Other educational support provided by other NGOs before 1997 are included under Food/Shelter/Relief expenditures.
5. Figures for 2007 and 2008 were feeding figures which excluded many new arrivals; 2009 figures are verified caseload including all verified registered and unregistered population.

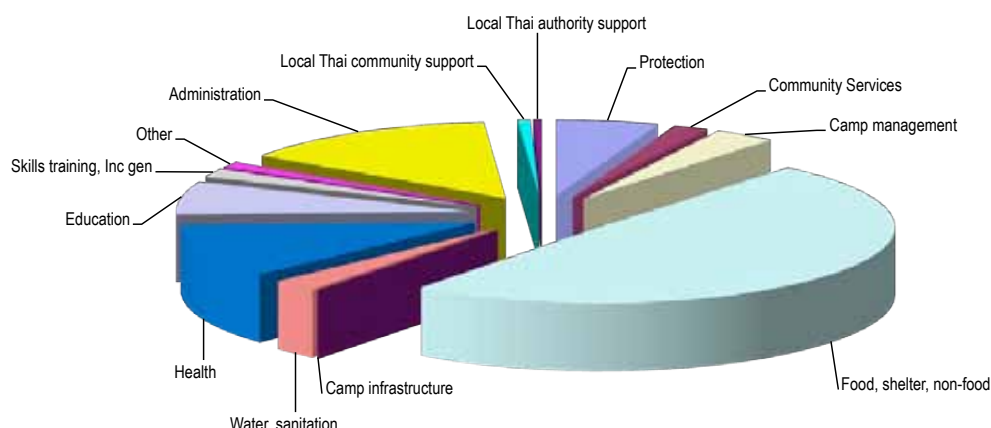
Table B2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Expenditures and Funding 2007, 2008 & 2009 (millions)

Sector	2007		2008		2009		USD			EUR		
	THB	%	THB	%	THB	%	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Protection	87	4	84	4	110	6	2	3	3	2	2	2
Community Services	93	5	66	4	37	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
Camp management	61	3	75	4	66	3	2	2	2	1	2	1
Food, shelter, non-food	1,017	50	1,006	53	960	49	29	30	28	22	21	20
Camp infrastructure	19	1	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	35	2	44	2	49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health	291	14	193	10	251	11	8	6	7	6	4	5
Education	200	10	115	6	135	7	6	3	4	4	2	3
Skills training, Inc gen	39	2	35	2	38	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	11	1	19	1	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Administration	147	7	207	11	258	14	4	6	8	3	4	5
Local Thai community support	25	1	30	2	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Local Thai authority support	6	0	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	2,032	100	1,892	100	1,942	100	58	57	57	44	39	40
Resettlement processing	237		236		314		7	7	9	5	5	7
Total including resettlement:	2,269		2,128		2,256		65	64	66	49	44	47

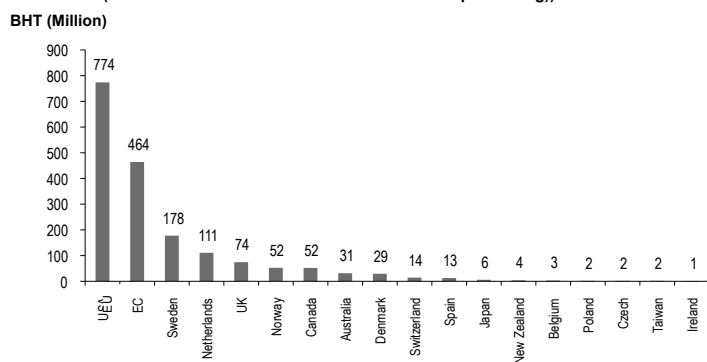
Notes:

1. Average Exchange rates used, 2007 USD 35, EUR 46; 2008 USD 33, EUR 48 and 2009 USD 34, EUR 48.
2. Some agencies did not separately identify administration costs and these are included in service sectors.
3. In addition to services provided direct to host communities, many local Thai villagers use health & education facilities in the camps.
4. Allocations to community services, camp management, administration and Thai support are not consistent for some agencies between years.

**CCSDPT / UNHCR Expenditures by Sector 2009
(Excluding resettlement processing)**



**2009 Government Funding (NGOs only)
(USA includes Baht 277 Million for resettlement processing))**



Total Government, UN and Other funding 2009

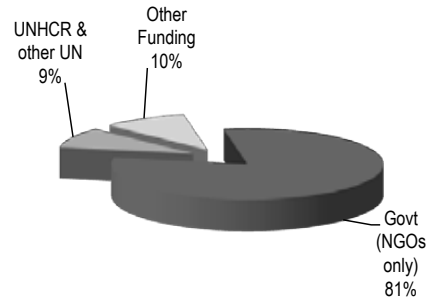


Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to June 2010

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	145,255,962	1.3%	Taiwan Govt	3,288,351
- European Union/ECHO	2,692,891,352	23.4%	International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	0.7%	Pathy Family Foundation	3,222,720
Subtotal:	2,922,930,268	25.4%	Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	2,207,342,913	19.2%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	1,969,701,844	17.1%	TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,932,666
ZOAA	294,660	0.0%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- Dutch Govt	733,380,485	6.4%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,613,208
Subtotal:	733,675,145	6.4%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,697
Christian Aid	158,830,442	1.4%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
- DFID/UK Govt	514,937,305	4.5%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
Subtotal:	673,767,747	5.9%	German Embassy	1,388,100
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	500,697,113	4.4%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
DanChurchAid	29,550,568	0.3%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	439,914,425	3.8%	Wakachiai Project	1,181,108
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	Caritas Austria	915,441
Subtotal:	482,916,241	4.2%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	398,229,074	3.5%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	318,704,191	2.8%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	237,966,891	2.1%	Caritas Korea	798,613
Trocaire	62,062,969	0.5%	American Friends Service Committee-Cambodia	682,408
- Irish Govt	125,665,153	1.1%	ADRA	563,350
Subtotal:	187,728,122	1.6%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Caritas Switzerland	12,485,958	0.1%	Austcare	512,181
- SDC/Swiss Govt	158,989,288	1.4%	Food for the Hungry International	500,000
Subtotal:	171,475,246	1.5%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Church World Service	144,242,480	1.3%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.7%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
Caritas Australia	39,919,886	0.3%	CAMA	387,327
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.3%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Episcopal Relief & Development	28,875,763	0.3%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Caritas New Zealand	1,277,473	0.0%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	YMCA	295,086
Subtotal:	27,522,085	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.2%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
CAFOD	20,624,840	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.2%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	219,506
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)	5,270,600	0.0%	Third World Interest Group	202,230
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	182,608
Open Society Institute	11,668,185	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Belgium Govt	9,649,400	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	9,495,731	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	176,150
BMS World Mission	8,951,556	0.1%	Giles Family Foundation	162,592
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	7,391,696	0.1%	First United Methodist Church of Boulder	116,118
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	Ms. Marianne Jacobson	114,771
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,553	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Weave	100,000
Poland Govt	5,016,208	0.0%	Miscellaneous	48,042,627
Compassion International	3,234,698	0.0%	Interest	16,693,264
			Total (THB):	11,493,149,260

Table B4: TBBC income 2006 to 2010¹

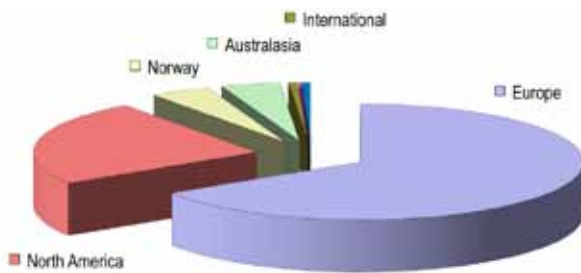
Funding Source	Curr- ency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010¹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010¹
1. EC and Government Backed Funding											
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	1,599,754	-	660,000	970,000	1,980,000	45,772	-	20,624	26,190	56,207
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	-	-	-	186,660	209,104	-	-	-	5,448	5,646
Belgium	EUR	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	9,649	-	-	-
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	662,000	694,575	1,729,304	1,769,795	1,000,000	22,491	20,907	54,801	51,662	31,909
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	3,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	4,991	1,809	-	1,803	-
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,531,000	5,037,152	6,319,037	4,810,506	3,816,422	28,029	31,823	42,323	30,146	20,125
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	1,300,000	-	(3,808)	-	-	61,293	-	(186)	-	-
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,351,354	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,344,000	4,859,825	251,392	270,020	282,110	238,448	206,438
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	440,000	520,000	580,000	25,000	325,000	21,173	24,973	28,350	1,187	13,000
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,420,138	1,456,311	1,941,981	1,456,311	1,456,311	68,757	68,811	97,172	70,223	58,252
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	40,000	160,058	225,000	200,000	200,000	922	3,892	5,603	4,306	4,543
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	10,000,000	8,550,000	9,708,738	9,228,570	9,070,295	59,194	49,080	63,874	53,882	44,444
Poland (Polish Aid)	EUR	-	14,000	42,000	48,680	-	-	664	1,973	2,379	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	-	-	-	281,550	-	-	-	-	13,451	-
Spain (Ghanhiji Cultural)	EUR	-	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	10,174	-	-
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	30,887,890	40,600,000	37,600,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	159,214	208,767	194,110	189,406	196,363
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	200,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	5,950	8,565	9,622	9,223	8,370
Taiwan (Taipei Economic & Cultural Office)	USD				50,000	49,980				1,666	1,622
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	601,939	762,433	988,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	42,888	50,135	64,319	61,026	53,306
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	1,938,118	1,763,687	1,763,687	2,000,000	2,000,000	69,686	59,762	60,665	66,421	64,000
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	6,917,279	4,409,000	6,547,487	6,704,695	8,165,987	259,154	149,318	220,082	227,055	263,644
Subtotal:							1,100,906	958,175	1,155,616	1,053,922	1,027,870
2. NGO Donors											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	57,494	62,405	128,800	81,200	116,340	1,690	1,786	3,599	2,275	3,249
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	5,000	10,000	62,950	12,782	-	374	341	2,012	427	-
American Friends Service Committee Cambodia	THB	-	-	682,000	-	-	-	-	682	-	-
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	115	283
BMS World Mission	GBP/USD	£ 25,000	£ 3,000	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	1,701	205	78	-	-
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	51,000	40,000	25,000	25,000	1,707	3,510	2,629	1,254	1,228
Caritas Australia	AUD	100,000	150,000	400,000	150,000	130,000	2,939	4,219	12,291	3,537	3,906
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	-	-	-	25,000	32,545	-	-	-	538	739
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	145,000	104,000	206,900	105,000	105,000	4,313	2,969	6,386	3,228	2,930
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	175,000	175,000	190,000	11,299	11,360	11,445	9,216	10,060
Church World Service	USD	270,000	150,000	135,000	20,000	9,000	9,752	5,047	4,682	679	288
DanChurchAid	DKK	115,596	343,970	530,787	-	-	745	1,977	3,589	-	-
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	83,400	270,195	339,695	168,000	-	3,117	9,388	10,677	5,693	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanian por la paz)	EUR	-	-	58,000	50,000	-	-	-	2,796	2,475	-
Giles Family Foundation	GBP	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	163	-	-
ICCO	EUR	280,000	280,000	265,000	265,000	297,000	12,985	12,978	13,260	12,372	12,697
Open Society Institute	USD	30,000	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	1,078	674	696	-	640
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	3,223
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	229,000	120,000	64,606	181,752	143,533	1,177	638	334	732	648
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB	-	-	2,933,000	-	-	-	-	2,933	-	-
Third World Interest Group	AUD	4,000	3,000	-	-	-	120	83	-	-	-
Tides Foundation	USD	10,000	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	-	623,500	7,488	325,509	-	-	29,055	366	15,447	-
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	-	-	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	2,610	2,542	-
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	5,950	5,000	-	-	-	413	333	-	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	-	-	6,170	-	-	-	-	295	-
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	96,000	800,000	1,479,000	1,429,000	446,000	96	800	1,479	1,429	446
Subtotal:							53,886	85,363	82,707	62,254	49,697
3.Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB	5,000	1,677,000	6,209,000	7,279,537	4,000,000	5	1,677	6,209	7,280	4,000
Income from Marketing	THB	31,000	16,000	44,000	35,234	300,000	31	16	44	35	300
Bank Interest	THB	654,000	695,000	2,490,000	705,742	200,000	654	695	2,490	706	200
Income from Charity Activities	THB	97,000	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	-	497,000	600,000	114,500	-	-	497	600	115	-
Gains on Exchange	THB	-	-	9,800,548	12,926,450	480,000	-	-	9,801	12,926	480
Subtotal:							787	2,885	19,144	21,061	4,980
Total Incoming Resources:							1,155,579	1,046,423	1,257,467	1,137,237	1,082,547
Expenses:							1,055,809	1,144,155	1,137,394	1,108,333	1,169,078
Net Movement Funds:							99,770	(97,732)	120,073	28,904	(86,531)
Opening Fund:							78,559	178,329	80,597	200,670	229,575
							178,329	80,597	260,670	229,575	143,044
Notes:											

Notes:

1. Projection.

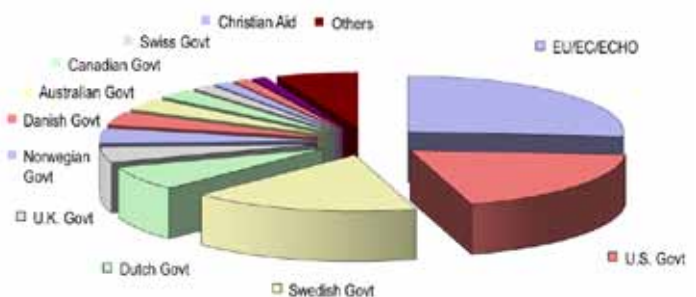
Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to June 2010¹

By Area

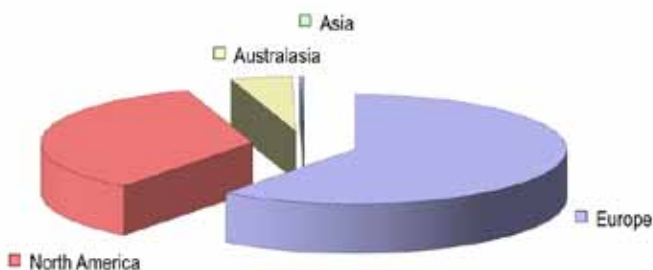


Europe	7,581,486,853	66.0%
North America	2,761,121,709	24.0%
Norway	500,945,513	4.4%
Australasia	490,613,995	4.3%
International	76,999,027	0.7%
Asia	13,998,720	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	67,983,443	0.6%
Total Baht:	11,493,149,260	100.0%

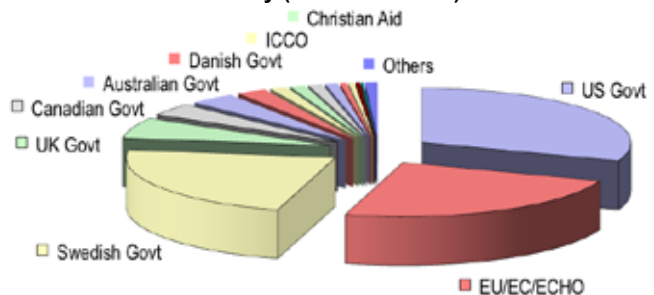
By Principal Donor



EU/EC/ECHO	3,014,423,316	26.2%
U.S. Govt	2,207,342,913	19.2%
Swedish Govt	1,969,701,844	17.1%
Dutch Govt	818,163,439	7.1%
U.K. Govt	514,937,305	4.5%
Norwegian Govt	500,697,113	4.4%
Danish Govt	439,914,425	3.8%
Australian Govt	398,229,074	3.5%
Canadian Govt	318,704,191	2.8%
Swiss Govt	177,344,613	1.5%
Christian Aid	158,830,442	1.4%
Church World Service	144,242,480	1.3%
Irish Govt	125,665,153	1.1%
Others	704,952,952	6.1%
Total Baht:	11,493,149,260	100.0%

2010 Only (First 6 months³)

Europe	520,244,930	60.4%
North America	298,775,210	34.7%
Australasia	40,037,425	4.6%
Asia	1,621,851	0.2%
Miscellaneous ²	1,173,786	0.1%
Total Baht:	861,853,202	100.0%

2010 Only (First 6 months³)

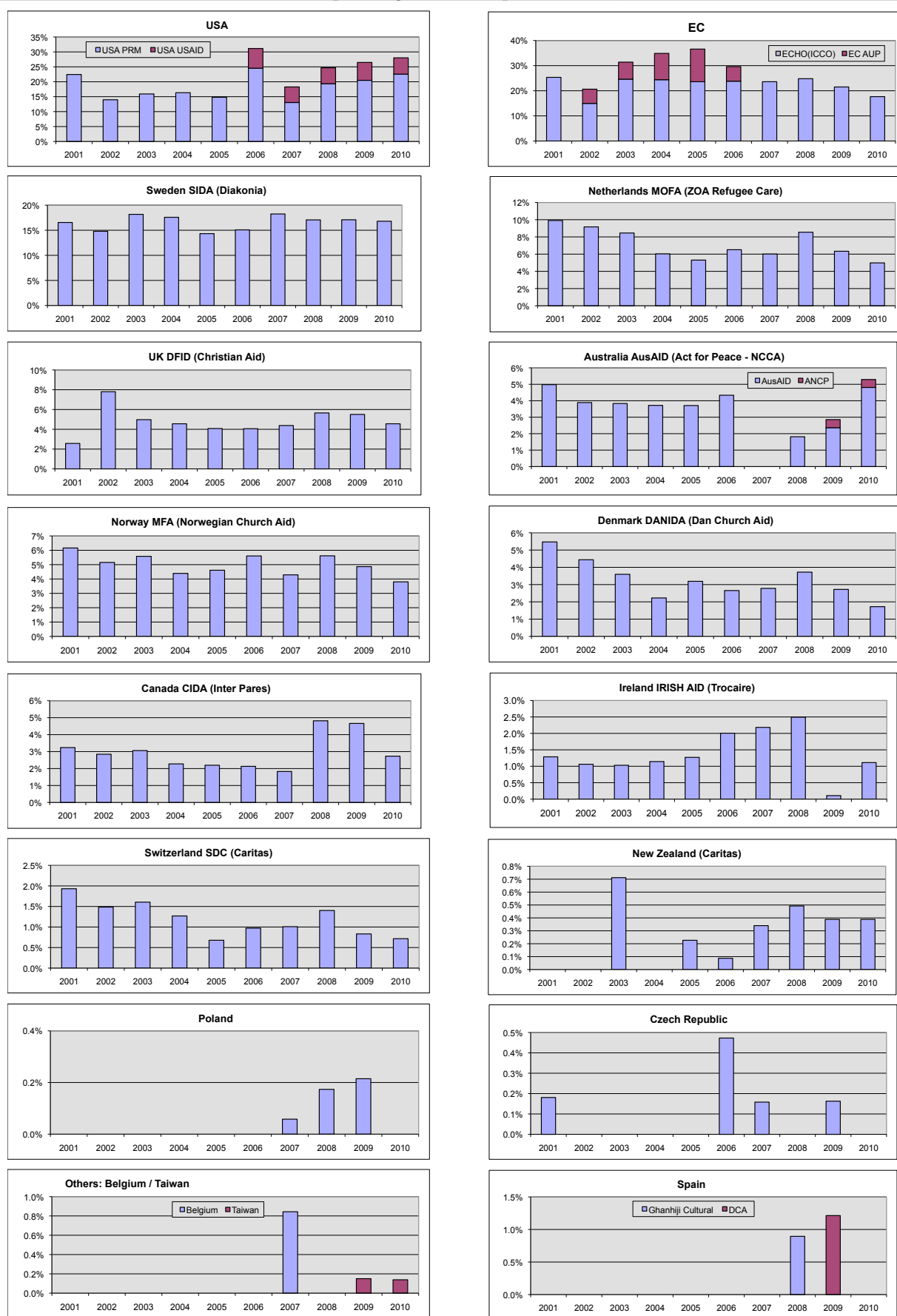
US Govt	263,643,790	30.6%
EU/EC/ECHO	206,438,110	24.0%
Swedish Govt	197,011,252	22.9%
UK Govt	53,306,050	6.2%
Canadian Govt	31,908,700	3.7%
Australian Govt	30,700,914	3.6%
Danish Govt	20,125,138	2.3%
ICCO	11,417,048	1.3%
Christian Aid	10,060,272	1.2%
Swedish Postcode Found.	9,360,000	1.1%
Swiss Govt	8,370,000	1.0%
NZ Govt	4,542,776	0.5%
Caritas (Australia)	3,906,500	0.5%
Caritas (Switzerland)	2,929,500	0.3%
Taiwan Govt	1,621,851	0.2%
Others	8,133,152	0.9%
Total Baht:	861,853,202	100.0%

Notes:

1. 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
2. Miscellaneous included small donations and bank interest. Since 2005, with the change-over from cash to accrued income, it also includes Gifts in Kind, Income from Marketing, Income from Charity Activities, Gains on Disposal of Assets and Gains on Exchange.
3. Jan-Jun 2010 only.

Table B6: Government and EC Funding

Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*



* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2010, Cash received basis 2001-2004
2010 Income based on Projection in Table 4.2

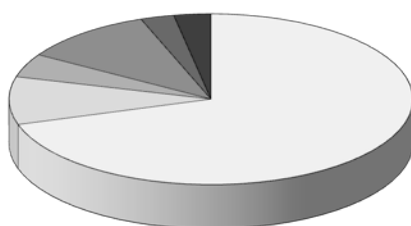
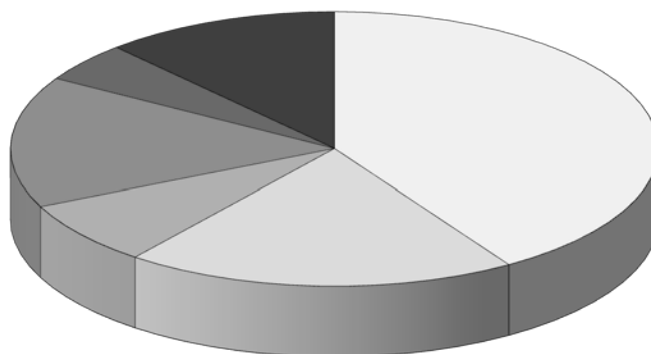
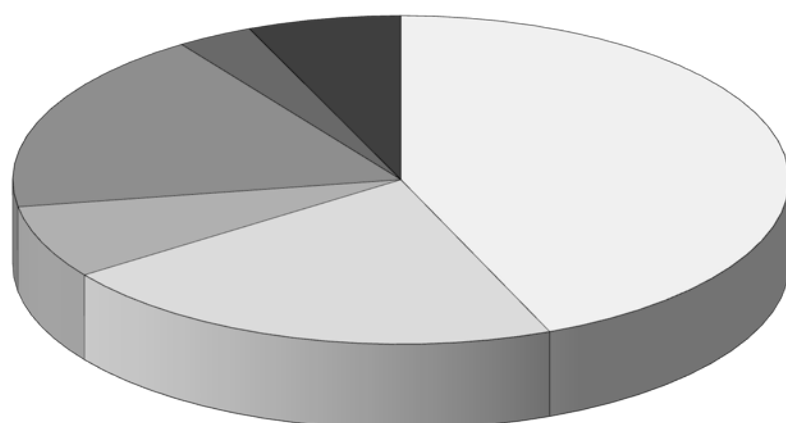
Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1986 to 2010¹

Item		1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010 ¹		1986 to 2010 ¹	
		Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%
1	Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	371.9	38%	478.9	41%	5,027.3	44%
2	Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	228.8	20%	2,459.3	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:		6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	608.5	62%	707.7	61%	7,486.6	65%
3	Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	88.0	8%	827.0	7%
4	Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	181.0	15%	2,077.2	18%
5	Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	38.6	4%	54.8	5%	365.4	3%
6	Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	137.6	12%	734.5	6%
Total (Baht M):		6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,169.1	100%	11,490.7	100%

1986



1995

2010¹1986 - 2010¹

- Rice
- Other Food
- Shelter
- Non-Food
- Support
- Management

1. Per 2010 Budget

Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2010*

Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Mung ¹ Beans (kg)	Sar- dines (kg)	Cooking ¹ Oil (litres)	Chillies (kg)	Fortified Flour (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Cooking ² Fuel (kg)	Shelter ¹ (baht)	Blan- kets	Mos- quito Nets	Sleep- ing Mats ¹
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	1,502	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	1,900	-
1986	18,660	83,632	20,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,470	1,500	-
1987	26,951	177,024	40,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	8,283	-
1988	26,952	130,288	28,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,660	2,000	-
1989	26,233	171,008	43,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,552	5,084	-
1990	48,100	276,800	77,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,300	4,000	-
1991	84,819	369,904	151,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,440	12,000	-
1992	106,864	435,648	251,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,964	16,008	-
1993	126,750	551,872	250,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,041	16,090	-
1994	133,587	654,208	309,254	84,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,640	23,889	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	187,310	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	53,517	33,539	6,500
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	110,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,560,000	-	61,528	37,773	3,450
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	539,077	-	181,696	13,015	-	-	3,329,456	9,405,731	81,140	55,755	4,500
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	1,734,170	-	939,676	44,318	-	-	5,841,073	4,953,283	69,816	45,715	10,415
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	1,658,094	-	1,125,661	115,610	-	-	6,434,835	25,377,344	66,515	49,966	12,974
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	1,495,574	15,078	1,182,147	106,462	-	-	8,880,581	13,639,882	70,586	46,100	19,468
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	1,559,572	41,693	1,247,213	137,278	-	-	10,369,578	21,399,703	71,312	45,949	32,579
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	1,750,516	94,425	1,447,208	152,641	-	-	12,312,581	30,864,256	76,879	63,622	12,300
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	1,853,254	113,393	1,640,237	168,030	-	-	12,622,644	60,935,048	87,403	45,505	30,870
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	1,689,658	148,647	1,587,933	194,271	811,835	-	14,030,605	77,268,014	80,000	55,650	545
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	1,970,415	100,305	1,576,501	207,281	2,278,260	-	14,660,030	107,005,411	80,405	57,221	55,461
2006	357,563	1,179,086	643,492	1,716,420	108,795	1,704,592	234,847	2,021,600	353,581	16,841,310	73,964,075	92,892	59,987	2,307
2007	336,267	1,020,160	641,021	1,592,052	111,601	1,712,234	208,909	1,750,775	324,175	15,668,150	142,619,532	90,280	76,450	72,650
2008	319,966	936,981	607,463	1,501,338	115,057	1,552,732	91,960	969,650	337,825	14,334,113	78,568,446	21,600	1,208	1,100
2009	334,748	933,010	574,775	1,455,720	117,537	1,483,648	89,855	580,425	218,275	13,899,753	98,778,081	2,020	1,950	1,920
2010*	344,993	1,052,752	581,060	948,417	131,440	1,589,010	90,969	618,526	256,206	14,132,781	88,000,000	7,590	3,170	2,930
Total:	5,201,705	19,560,525	10,191,949	21,846,838	1,097,971	18,970,488	1,855,446	9,031,071	1,490,062	165,147,490	832,778,806	1,190,370	771,816	269,969

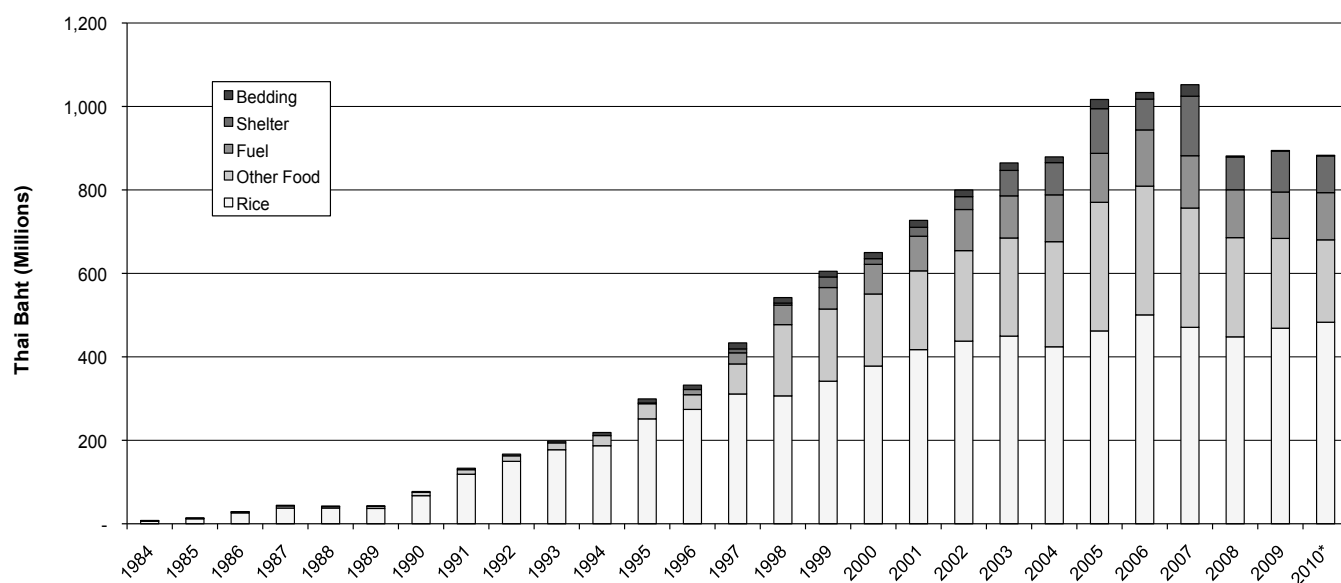
* Per 2010 projection

Notes:

1. Distributed in small quantities in earlier years. Statistics only show regular distributions.

2. Firewood was distributed for the first time in 2001 and included under cooking fuel at the rate of 350kg/m3.

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies**



* Per 2010 projection

** Based on current commodity prices.

Appendix C

Financial Statements 2010

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2010

Income	Thai Baht
4000 Voluntary income	
4100 Government backed Grants	
4105 Act for Peace (AusAID-Australia)	29,477,250
4111 Caritas New Zealand (Nzaid-New Zealand)	4,542,776
4112 Caritas Switzerland (SDC-Switzerland)	8,370,000
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	53,306,050
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	20,125,138
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	196,363,200
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	206,438,110
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	31,908,700
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	263,643,790
4182 Taiwan Government	1,621,851
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	815,796,865
4200 Non Government Grants	
4201 Act for Peace NCCA	1,223,664
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	148,012
4209 CAFOD	1,227,560
4210 Caritas Australia	3,906,500
4211 Caritas New Zealand	739,223
4212 Caritas Switzerland	2,929,500
4213 Christian Aid	10,060,272
4235 ICCO	11,417,048
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	3,222,720
4270 Swedish Baptist Union	648,052
4271 Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	44,882,551
4300 Donations	
4344 Meg Dunford	10,000
4345 Sally Dunford	7,473
4372 Website donations	16,799
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	5,676
4392 University of Melbourne	14,700
4395 Income from Office	173,817
Total 4300 Donations	228,465
4400 Income from Marketing	
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	112,787
4402 20th anniversary book	12,160
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	124,947
4500 Gifts In Kind	
4511 Donation in kind for Programme	209,060
Total 4500 Gifts In Kind	209,060
Total 4000 Voluntary income	861,241,888
4700 Investment Income	
4710 Bank Interest	131,314
Total 4700 Investment Income	131,314
4900 Other incoming resources	
4920 Gains on disposal of assets	480,000
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	480,000
Total Income:	861,853,202

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2010

Expense	Thai Baht
51 RICE	
5100 Camp Rice	207,934,075
5104 Admin Rice	10,348,436
Total 51 RICE	218,282,511
520 OTHER FOOD	
5210 Fish Paste	17,377,631
5220 Salt	1,820,752
5230 Mung Beans	48,425,740
5240 Cooking Oil	39,954,376
5250 Chillies	3,338,953
5260 Sardines	8,655,680
5270 Fortified Flour	11,079,835
5280 Sugar	3,142,845
5290 Admin Other Food	4,414,204
5300 Supplementary Feeding	
5320 AMI	3,207,475
5330 MI	2,011,436
5340 ARC	1,252,910
5350 IRC	1,723,406
Total 5300 Supplementary Feeding	8,195,227
5500 School lunch support	3,871,722
Total 520 OTHER FOOD	150,276,965
60 NON FOOD ITEMS	
6100 Charcoal	62,896,377
6105 Admin Charcoal	1,676,386
6120 Blankets	759,367
6130 Mosquito nets	316,750
6140 Sleeping mats	440,220
6200 Clothing	
6210 Longyis	3,984,089
6220 Clothing under 5 years	573,120
6230 Donated clothing	26,160
Total 6200 Clothing	4,583,369
6300 Building Materials	77,502,711
Total 60 NON FOOD ITEMS	148,175,180
64 MEDICAL	
6400 Kwai River Christian Hospital	530,963
6420 Huay Malai Project	589,938
Total 64 MEDICAL	1,120,901
65 OTHER ASSISTANCE	
6500 Emergencies	4,928,983
6520 Cooking Utensils	131,930
653 Cooking Pots	412,620
654 Food Security	
6541 Seeds	981,539
6542 Tools	426,120
6543 Training	877,900
Total 654 Food Security	2,285,559
6551 Cooking Stoves	42,285
6555 Food Container	6,098
6560 Misc Supplies	4,589,035
666 Thai Support	
6600 Emergency	44,700
6610 Community	1,494,095
6620 Authority (Food)	3,834,758
6621 Authority (Non-food items)	196,350
6630 Authority (Building Mat's)	2,642,997
Total 666 Thai Support	8,212,900
Total 65 OTHER ASSISTANCE	20,609,410
670 PROGRAMME SUPPORT	
6700 Transport	387,285
6710 Quality Control	1,216,843
6720 Visibility	65,260
6730 Consultant fees (Programme)	640,254
6740 Data/Studies	614,118
6745 Population Survey	101,391
6750 Administration cost	6,336,404
6751 Staff Stipend	9,008,800
6760 CBO Management	2,246,099
6761 Refugee Committee Admin	2,236,100
6766 Income Generation	37,466
6770 Misc Support	390,793
6780 Misc Training	162,578
Total 670 PROGRAMME SUPPORT	23,443,391

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2010

Expense	Thai Baht
68 Emergency Relief	
6810 Emergency Rice	48,233,000
682 Emergency Support	
6821 Admin support	4,165,195
6824 Rehabilitation	1,000,000
6826 Mon Development	1,500,000
Total 682 Emergency Support	6,665,195
Total 68 Emergency Relief	54,898,195
69 IDP Camps	
692 IDP Camp Food	
6921 Rice (Mon)	8,604,414
6922 Rice (Shan)	11,411,000
6923 Rice (Karen)	7,521,970
6932 Other Food (Shan)	151,412
6933 Other Food (Karen)	229,235
Total 692 IDP Camp Food	27,918,031
694 IDP Camp Support	
6941 Mon camps Admin support	512,284
6942 Shan camps Admin support	1,072,960
6943 Karen camps Admin support	337,826
6950 Non-food items (IDP camps)	12,473
6960 Shelters (IDP camps)	52,974
6970 CAN Support (IDP camps)	358,452
Total 694 IDP Camp Support	2,346,969
Total 69 IDP Camps	30,265,000
70 Management	
71 Vehicle	
7100 Fuel	1,088,879
7110 Maintenance	844,817
7120 Ins / Reg / Tax	434,806
7130 Car Wash	33,453
Total 71 Vehicle	2,401,955
72 Salary & Benefits	
721 Payroll Staff	32,848,094
723 Medical	416,720
726 Other Benefits	1,667,321
Total 72 Salary & Benefits	34,932,135
73 Administration	
730 Office	1,247,088
731 Rent & Utilities	1,572,504
733 Computer/ IT	818,233
735 Travel & Entertainment	1,677,099
736 Miscellaneous	1,163,740
737 Staff Training	886,094
7380 Bank Charges	126,096
Total 73 Administration	7,490,854
76 Depreciation	
7610 Vehicles	1,702,042
7620 Equipment	40,541
7630 Computers/IT	24,792
Total 76 Depreciation	1,767,375
Total 70 Management	46,592,319
80 Governance	
8110 Audit fees	536,123
8140 Member meetings	204,778
Total 80 Governance	740,901
90 Costs of Generating Funds	
9100 Fundraising expenses	226,869
9300 25 Year Scrapbook	1,265,000
Total 90 Costs of Generating Funds	1,491,869
95 Other Expense	
9500 Exchange Loss	31,324,556
Total 95 Other Expense	31,324,556
Total Expenses:	727,221,198
Net movement funds	134,632,004

Table C2: Balance Sheet : As at 31 December 2009 and 30 June 2010

	Dec 31, 2009	Jun 30, 2010
ASSETS	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
Current Assets		
Bank and Cash		
Bank	153,110,146	51,433,247
Petty Cash	140,000	140,000
Total Bank and Cash	153,250,146	51,573,247
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable	170,282,605	507,847,284
Total Accounts Receivable	170,282,605	507,847,284
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	1,733,255	1,042,777
Advances for expenses	731,500	706,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	2,266,931	1,039,595
Other Deposits	853,000	1,015,000
Total Other Current Assets	5,584,686	3,803,872
Total Current Assets	329,117,437	563,224,403
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	21,526,212	23,504,816
Acc. Depreciation	(12,797,304)	(12,971,288)
Total Fixed Assets	8,728,908	10,533,528
Total Assets:	337,846,345	573,757,931
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	99,515,839	205,428,619
Unregistered Provident Fund	305,663	353,977
Deferred Income	5,909,010	
Accrued Expenses	2,540,816	1,342,824
Payroll Suspense Account		2,425,490
Total Liabilities:	108,271,328	209,550,910
Assets less Liabilities:	229,575,017	364,207,021
FUND		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	108,913,950	137,819,135
Net Movement Current Year	28,905,185	134,632,004
Fund balance:	229,575,017	364,207,021
FUND ANALYSIS:		
Restricted Fund	60,515,304	185,723,397
Designated Fund	13,500,000	13,500,000
General Fund	155,559,713	164,983,624
Total Fund:	229,575,017	364,207,021

Appendix D

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme: page 1

The Log-Frame summarises TBBC's programme in terms of established performance indicators and related assumptions, risks and means of verification. Please refer to Chapter 5 for discussion on TBBC's programme performance and results from January – June 2010, presented against the Indicators.

Principal Objective: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the human rights of displaced people from Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self reliance and food security.

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
Specific Objective 1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment Expected Results: Increased awareness/ understanding of the root causes and nature of the conflict and displacement Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme	Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors, RTG Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members • Non-refoulement • All Refugees are registered	Minutes of meetings Agreement on mid-term strategy Annual IDP survey Articles published Media coverage / TBBC interviews Presentations given Conferences / meetings held UNHCR, MOI statistics Monitoring by TBBC members and partners	RTG is open to change / dialogue
Specific Objective 2: To increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency Expected Results: Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened	Gap between needs and minimum requirement decreases • CAN Training activities in 8 camps (excluding Tham Hin) - Households receiving seeds in CAN camps >10% - > 50% of CAN trainees plant vegetables in camp/home gardens • Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps, including Longyi weaving (9 camps) and Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS project) in 3 camps (to include 500 participant >60% women).	No. of CAN Basic Trainings in camps No. of households No. of households Longyi weaving – labour cost for weavers No. of Longyi produced / distributed in camps. Beneficiary lists. Distribution registers. Grant receipt slips.	Security situation in camps remains stable - Camp residents are willing to actively participate in livelihood initiatives. - RTG policy allows for livelihood / agriculture projects to be implemented.
Specific Objective 3: To ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non food items – prioritising support for the most vulnerable	• Mortality rates Crude mortality rate CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year • Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5%	CCSDPT Health Information System Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR) Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits Annual Nutrition survey: Children <5 weight / height measurements (WHO/NCHS z scores)	Assumptions - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access - Cooperation from health agencies - Health agencies screen for malnutrition Risks - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals - Presence of epidemics - Armed attacks on camps - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme: page 2

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
Expected Results Burmese refugees receive adequate and accurate quality/ quantities of food, shelter and relief items	• av. No Kcal/person/day - 2,100 kcal • Adherence to TBBC Supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups: malnourished children and adults, pregnant/lactating women, chronic/ HIV/TB patients, and IPD patients • Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes – 90% • All components of the food basket and cooking fuel are provided for refugees as planned: ◦ Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers > 95% ◦ Correct quantity received from suppliers > 95% ◦ Correct quantity distributed to refugees > 95% ◦ Commodities are distributed on time > 95% ◦ Adequate quality of warehousing maintained > 95% ◦ Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement 190mJ/p/m • All households (100%) have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves • Eucalyptus, Bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5 m2/ person) • Annual blanket distribution >50% of camp population • Annual Clothing distribution 12 yr receive camp produced longyi >50% 1 piece warm clothing/person/yr 100% < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ yr 100%	Nutritional analysis of ration Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics CCSDPT HIS and TBBC programme statistics Children < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals) compared to malnutrition rates CCSDPT HIS Vitamin A coverage Monthly monitoring reports Independent inspectors' reports, Acceptance by camp committee Warehouse checks -Stock and Distribution records, Observation at Distribution points -Ration received after distribution- at distribution point PDM Household visits, focus group discussions Ration books checked Laboratory test: MJoules/kg Assessment of cooking habits Vulnerability criteria Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m² - standard house (1-5 people) 7m/p, 54 m² – large (6+)5.4 m/p Household survey Household checks, distribution of blankets Longyi production in camps: Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing	Assumptions - RTG allows appropriate level of services and access - Other services provided to camp residents are sufficient to maintain basic health levels - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace - Space available in camp - Donor commitment to funding Risks - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals - Presence of epidemics - Armed attacks on camps - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters - Forced repatriation
Specific Objective 4: To support mutually accountable community based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance	Community based camp management model functioning in all camps	Community responsibilities include - Camp management - Supply chain management: maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies - Capacity Building	Assumptions Displaced Communities want to manage themselves Risk Insufficient capacity in camp population
Expected Results: Camp management and Governance procedures are strengthened Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened	• Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place • Electoral procedures in place and adhered to • Camp staff are appropriately and sufficiently trained • Equal gender participation in distribution process (+/-10%) • Equal gender representation in overall camp management positions (+/-10%) • Meetings/ consultations regularly held with CBOs, under-represented and vulnerable groups. • Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs • Refugees regularly provide feedback in TBBC comments-boxes located in the camps	Manuals available Camp staff lists. Camp management roles and responsibilities defined Participants and minutes of meetings with CBOs Trainings conducted CBO Matrix Standard monitoring forms recording Comments received Monitoring in camp	Assumptions RTG allows suggestion boxes to be set up

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme: page 3

Activities	Means	Verification	Assumptions & Risks
1 TBBC exec.director chairs monthly coordination meeting in Bangkok TBBC chairs Protection Working Group Participation in Donors working group Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers TBBC issues 6 month report Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications 2 Provide training and education in nutrition, appropriate gardening, camp management, warehouse management, quality control 1.2 Purchase and monitor delivery and distribution of seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools, Purchase materials for income generation activities Conduct livelihoods vulnerability analysis Recruit Income generation coordinator 3 Maintain population database, demographic monitoring for ration calculations, Nutrition training for health workers, Nutrition surveys, nutrition education, Reimbursement of Supplementary feeding and nursery school lunch programmes Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, mung beans, oil, salt, fish paste, chillies, fortified flour, sugar Award contracts to Suppliers; Issue purchase orders against contracts Reception, checking and storage of goods (Camp Committees) Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies Provide ration books Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of cooking fuel, cooking pots Send samples of cooking fuel to laboratory for heating value tests Purchase stoves Purchase clothing for children < 5 years, Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, blankets, Issue limited tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of bamboo, thatch 4 Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries CC undertakes storage of supplies CC distributes rations Planning and scheduling of training sessions by TBBC Monthly Support for Administration costs and stipends Support for child care services Schedule and organise CBO meetings and focus group discussions Maintenance of suggestion boxes at all warehouses	- Personnel – field and Bangkok with relevant language skills - Offices – Field, Bangkok 4WD vehicles - Training - Warehouses in camps - Documented processes – Procurement, Financial controls, Monitoring, Programme Guidelines and Staff Policy Manuals in place	% of purchases tendered Average no of bids Delivery slips/Purchase orders Camp visits: Monthly monitoring checklist Camp records Claims/ payments to Medical agencies, CBOs GRN Observation, responses to requests for materials Observation, distribution records in camp, payroll of camp staff involved Meeting minutes, monthly reports from all field staff Reports from local authorities	Assumptions - Programme approval from RTG - Donor commitment to funding - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace - Space available in camp Risks - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals - Armed attacks on camps - Access denied due to weather - Warehouses damaged by weather

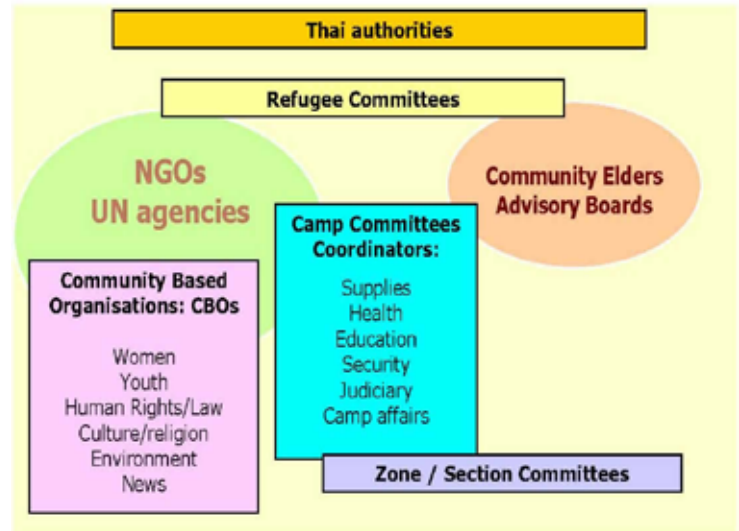
Appendix E

Camp Management Structures

Since 1984 the camps along the Thailand Burma border have been managed by the communities themselves under the authority of the Royal Thai Government. This Appendix summarises responsibilities of the various authorities and the procedures by which the refugee representatives are elected.

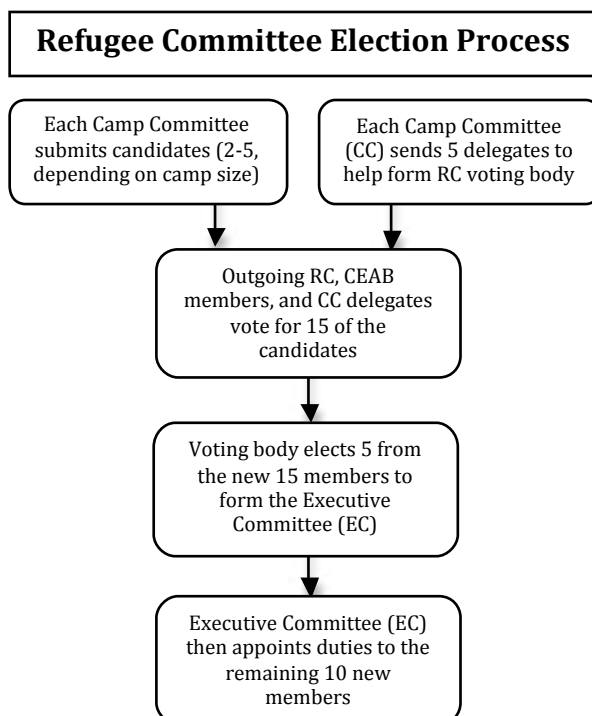
■ Thai authorities

The RTG administers the refugee camps. The MOI implements refugee policy set by the National Security Council (NSC) and controls the day-to-day running of the camps through provincial and district authorities, in collaboration with refugee and camp committees. Other government agencies, including the Royal Thai Army Paramilitary Rangers and the Border Patrol Police assist in providing security. Usually an MOI District Officer ('Palat') is assigned as Camp Commander, with Territorial Defence Volunteer Corps ('Or Sor') personnel providing internal security under his/her jurisdiction.



■ Community elders advisory boards (CEABs)

CEABs provide guidance to refugee and camp committees, made up of senior elders appointed from the local community, up to 15 members. Responsibilities include organising and overseeing refugee and camp committee elections. The central Karen and Karenni CEABs are based in Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son respectively, with local boards comprising residents in each camp.



■ Refugee committees (RCs)

The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) are the overall representatives of the refugees living in the camps (the Shan Refugee Committee (SRC) also represents the residents of Wieng Haeng camp, although this is not considered an official camp). The Mae Sot-based KRC has branch offices in Mae Sariang, Sangklaburi and Suan Peung (in Ratchaburi province). The RCs oversee all activities through the camp committees, coordinate assistance provided by NGOs, and liaise with UNHCR, the RTG and security personnel.

RCs consist of an Executive Committee, administrative staff and heads of various subcommittees, with up to fifteen members who oversee specific activities. Rules and regulations governing their selection vary, but elections typically occur every three years supervised by the central CEAB. Unlike in previous years when the CEAB would appoint eight respected and experienced people to the KRC and the other seven were chosen from a pool of representatives from the camps, the rules for the 2010 KRC elections have been amended. Starting this year, all 15 members were selected from the seven mainly Karen camps, with large camps (Mae La) required to submit five delegates, medium-sized camps three delegates, and the two small camps (Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin) two delegates.

Each camp sends five camp representatives (including or in addition to the delegates) to vote for the new RC members. The voting constituency also comprises members of the CEAB together with the outgoing RC. They vote for the new fifteen members and then, from this group, the five Executive Committee members are elected: Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Financial Manager. The newly-formed EC, in turn, then allocates respective duties to the remaining ten newly-elected members.

■ Camp committees (CCs)

CCs are the administrative and management bodies of the refugee camps. They coordinate the day-to-day running of the camp and its services in collaboration with local MOI officials, and provide the main link between the camp population, NGOs, UNHCR and local Thai authorities.

CC structures are made up of elected representatives from within the camp population, with committees operating at the central, zone (if applicable) and section level. During the last six months, a substantial review of committee structures has taken place to achieve more standardisation between camps. Camps are now classified according to size – large, medium and small but there is a common structure with central camp-level committees (normally 15 members) headed by an Executive Committee consisting of Chair, Vice Chair, and two or three Secretaries (depending on camp size) who co-ordinate the main elements of camp management. The other committee members provide support to the Secretaries, except in the larger camp structures where a finance manager and coordinators for health, education and social affairs services work alongside them. Unlike other parts of the administration, camp justice acts in co-ordination with the committee chairs, rather than under them, in order to promote a separation of powers. The main duties of the Executive Committee members are:

- **Chair** – Overall responsibility for camp management, and coordination with NGOs and MOI
- **Vice Chair** – Overall responsibility for the supervision of the day-to-day functioning of the committee
- **Secretary 1** – Overall responsibility for office administration and camp security (including coordination with Thai security personnel)
- **Secretary 2** – Overall responsibility for camp population monitoring and control (including zone and section leaders) and resettlement
- **Secretary 3** – Overall responsibility for rations (food, non-food and extra needs) and warehouse management

The basic duties of the other key sectors of the camp committees are:

- **Finance:** Managing the financial accounts of the committee, including all monies provided through the Camp Management Programme
- **Health:** Coordinating with health NGOs and other organisations providing health services, including Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions
- **Education:** Management of all camp schools and coordinating with education NGOs and other organisations in providing all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions
- **Social affairs:** Relations with external authorities and for monitoring and responding to social issues. Supervise and coordinate social activities in camp, including those of the women and youth
- **Justice:** Responsible for intervening in, reconciling and arbitrating over conflicts. It also collaborates with IRC's Legal Assistance Centre (LAC) Programme (only established in some camps), UNHCR and Thai authorities for more serious cases which need to be referred to the Thai judicial system

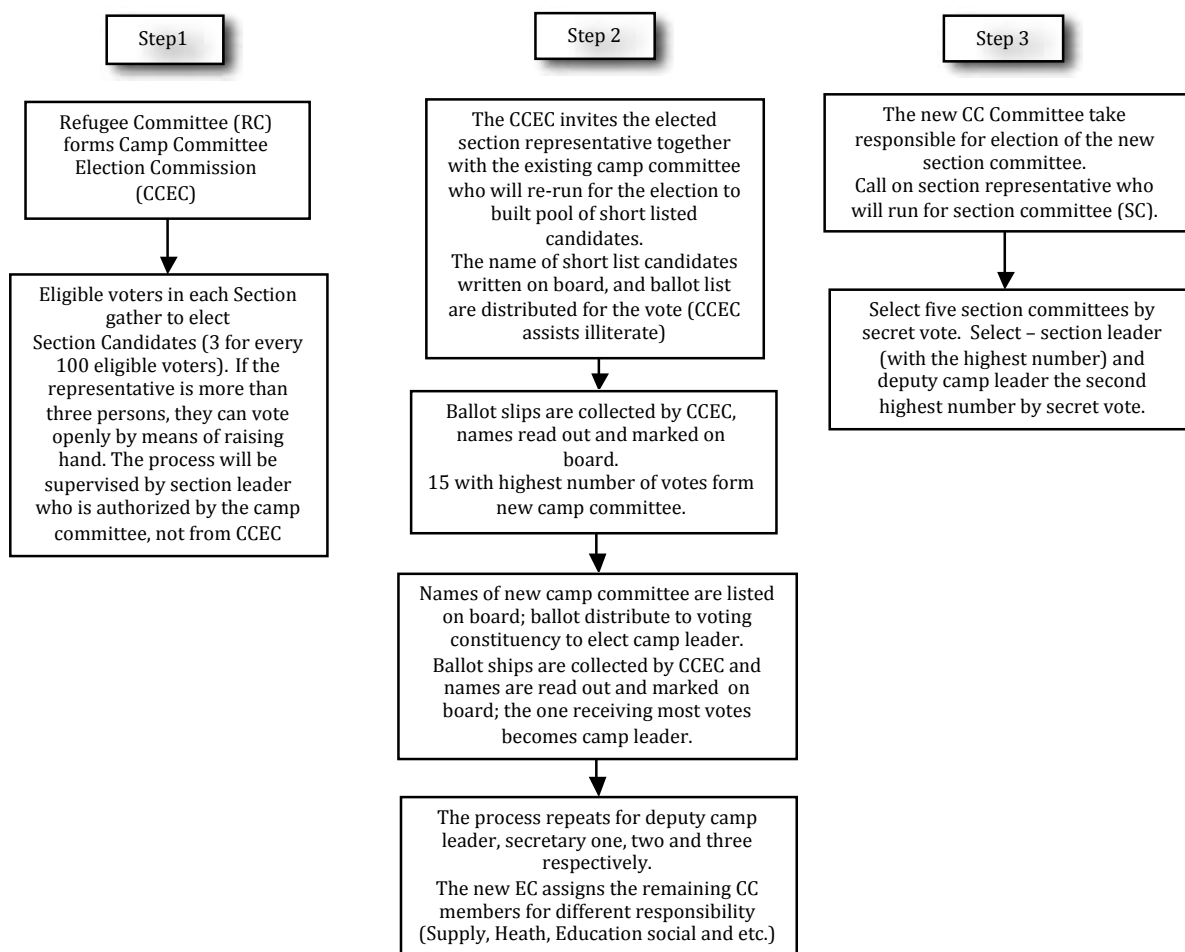
The zone- (if applicable) and section-level committees emulate the central camp-level committee structure, but with a smaller executive body (usually just a zone or section leader and a secretary) and fewer subcommittee heads. In smaller camps, zone and section committees are comprised simply of one or two leaders with a small number of assistants. In several camps, ten-household leaders are placed under the section-level to further facilitate management of the camp. These are individuals selected by the section leader or the residents under their authority. In practice, this level of administration may manage between ten or thirty households.

*Election guidelines
require Camp
Committees to
Include a minimum
of 5 females*

*The Election
Commission
organises voting
through ballot boxes*

CC elections occur every three years. Minor variations exist between camps, but they all follow a democratic methodology, including a minimum quota of five females. They are organised by a Camp Committee Election Commission (CCEC) appointed by the RC or outgoing CC with fifteen members, chosen for their experience in election processes and community administration. Respected religious or other community leaders may also be included. The Commission is responsible for explaining the rules and regulations to the community and for supervising the elections, and is supported and guided by the CEAB.

The Camp Committee Election Process in 2010



CC members are elected by five representatives from each section of the camp who have been selected by that section, together with the Section Candidates (SC) standing for election and the members of the out-going CC. Every person 20 years old or above who is UNHCR-registered has the right to vote as well as to nominate themselves although, due to the impacts of resettlement on camp management, people applying for resettlement are deemed ineligible.

Section Candidate elections typically comprise two stages: potential candidates are short-listed by open vote or secret ballot, and then the required number of SCs is elected by secret vote from amongst them. Secret ballots use CCEC-approved ballot slips, either blank or pre-printed with the names of all candidates, distributed to each voter. Voting through ballot boxes is observed by CCEC observers who also provide support to illiterate voters where necessary.

Section populations elect three SCs for every 100 eligible voters in their section, from which the 15 CC representatives are elected by secret ballot, again organised by the CCEC. The new CC members elect five executive committee members from amongst themselves through secret ballot: Camp Leader, Vice Camp Leader and the three Secretaries. This new Executive Committee, together with the CCEC, then allocates CC subcommittee positions and administrative duties to the remaining ten members.

Once the new CC has been elected, it organises the election of the camp's zone and section leaders. The process varies from camp-to-camp but mirrors the above methodology, with the leaders being elected from and by the residents of that particular part of the camp under CCEC supervision.

Despite the election guidelines stipulating that residents applying for resettlement are ineligible to stand for election, many camps continue to face high turnovers in camp management staff at all administrative levels. In these circumstances, camp committees fill vacant positions with suitably qualified residents prior to new elections at the end of the term.

Election guidelines define the need for equal gender representation. However, secret ballot and lack of a quota system makes this difficult to achieve

■ Camp Structures

Historically, the organisational structures of both the Refugee and Camp Committees have varied significantly which caused some difficulties in streamlining camp activities, including support under TBBC's Camp Management Support Project (CMSP). Consequently, in 2009, TBBC's CMSP staff worked with refugee staff and the refugee committees to review and revise all structures.

The process resulted in new structures for both refugee committees and agreement on three standard Camp Structures, based on the size of camp populations; (i) Small camp structure (up to 10,000 persons), (ii) Medium camp structure (10-20,000 persons) and (iii) Large camp structure (more than 20,000 persons). The new structures have been introduced and now apply in all camps.

The figure on page 155 shows the standard Large Camp Structure (i.e. > 20,000 residents / Mae La Camp). The Medium and Small Camp structures are similar but simplified and without the Zone level structure.

■ Women's and youth groups



The main women and youth committees are the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO) and the Karen and Karenni Youth Organisations (KYO and KnYO). Members of other sizeable distinctive sectors of the populations also often organise their own groups, such as the Muslim Women's Association.

These main groups are established in each camp, running and co-ordinating social services with the camp committees (such as safehouses, boarding house monitoring, nursery school feeding programmes, etc). They also organise other activities: raising awareness and promoting issues within the community; conducting trainings, workshops, research and documentation, and advocacy; and help run publications, competitions and celebrations.



Structurally, their committees reflect the camp committees, comprising an executive committee, heads of subcommittees and administrative staff, with smaller committees at the zone/ section level. They are administratively accountable to the CC Camp Affairs Coordinator, who is responsible for informing the camp and refugee committees of their activities.



Elections for the women's and youth group committees are organised and chaired by the Camp Affairs Coordinator and take place every two years. All members of the organisation have the right to vote (the number being typically in the thousands in larger camps), electing their committee members from a list of nominated candidates. The new committee elect its executive committee from amongst its members, who in turn allocate administrative duties and programme responsibilities to the remaining committee members.



As with CCs, women's and youth committees are also facing substantial turnover of staff due to departures for resettlement. Again these committees are selecting residents with suitable qualifications and experience pending new elections at the end of their term. In some cases, departing members are responsible for identifying and orientating suitable replacements themselves prior to departure.

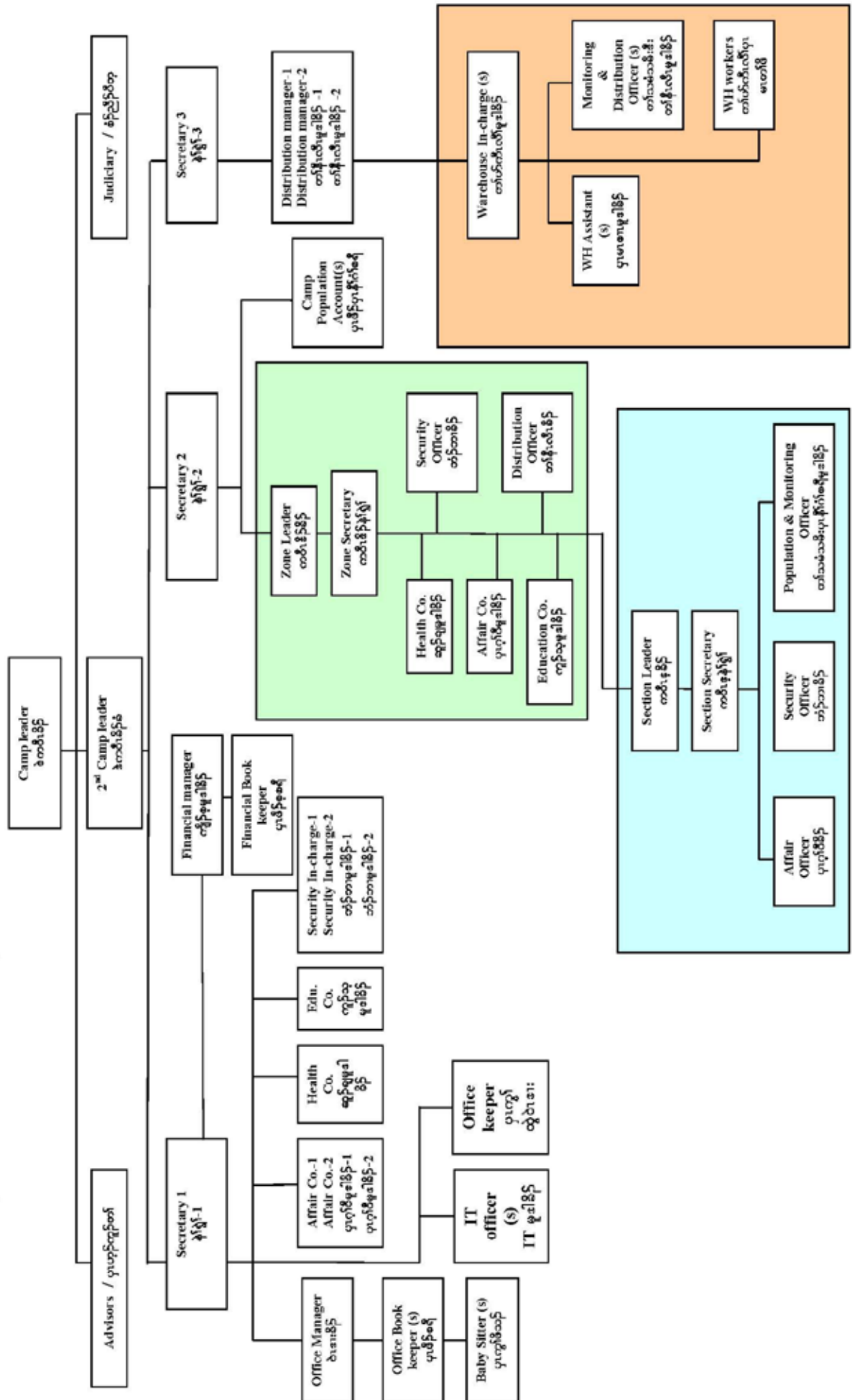
■ Other community-based organisations (CBOs)

A variety of other CBOs also support camp management activities in the camps. These fall into two main categories: those which are formed by members of the refugee communities themselves, and those which are established by NGOs and other external service providers.

Although both act as support groups, most of the former comprise of organisations supporting more specific social groups, such as the Karenni Students Union and the Karen Handicapped Welfare Association, whereas the latter are generally orientated around protection issues, such as the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and the Child Protection Committees (CPC).

The selection of committee members also varies, with the community-led groups generally holding some form of election process, while members of the NGO/ UN agency-led groups are commonly recruited. Similarly, members of the former generally work on a volunteer basis and are responsible for trying to find their own funding to support their activities, while staff of the latter generally receive stipends and are allocated operational budgets.

Large Camp Structure



Appendix F

A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation

The adjoining maps illustrate how the situation on the Thai/ Burmese border has developed since 1984.

1984: The first refugees

In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/ Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under the direct control of the Burmese Government or occupied by the Burmese Army. These areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities themselves, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established de facto autonomous states. The ethnic nationality resistance had influence and access over a much wider area represented diagrammatically in the pale shade. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma and used these taxes to pay for their governing systems, their armies and social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been gradually pushed back towards the Thai border. For several years dry season offensives had sent refugees temporarily into Thailand only to return in the rainy season when the Burmese Army withdrew. But in 1984 the Burmese launched a major offensive, which broke through the Karen front lines opposite Tak province, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand. This time the Burmese Army was able to maintain its front-line positions and did not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

1984 to 1994: The border under attack

Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements

In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed by the army on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 'student' activists fled to the Thailand/ Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small 'student' camps were established along the border, although the number of 'students' quickly declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order and Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was overwhelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/ democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.

January 1995: The fall of Manerplaw

In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw.

1995 to 1997: The buffer falls

As the KNU attempted to re-group, the Burmese Army overran all their other bases along the Moei River, taking control of this important central section of the border. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived cease-fire agreement with the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and in 1996 similarly overran all of their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed resistance and effectively allowed the Burmese Army access to the border opposite Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. Finally, in 1997, the Burmese Army launched a huge dry season offensive, over-running the remainder of Karen controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three short years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled any significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to around 115,000. The remaining 'student' camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the ethnic refugee camps.

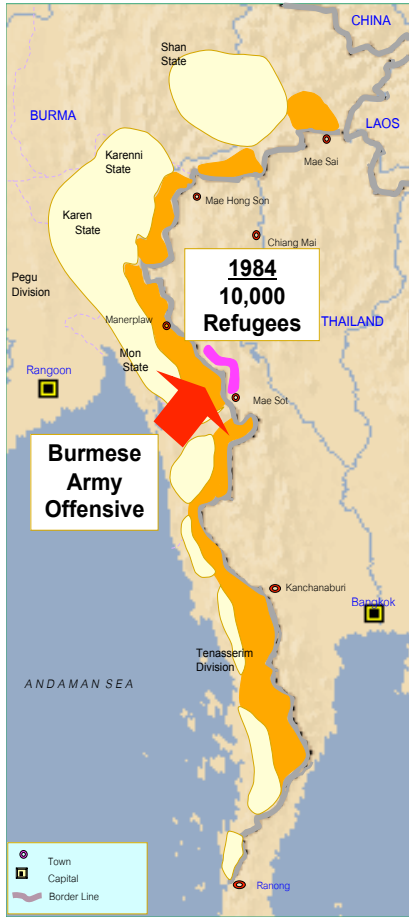
Assimilation of ethnic territory since 1996

Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive village relocation plan aimed at bringing the population under military control and eliminating any remaining resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villages to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic community based organisations and compiled by TBBC, more than 3,500 ethnic villages have been destroyed since 1996 affecting over one million people. Probably more than 300,000 have fled to Thailand as refugees (the majority being Shan and not recognised by the Thai government). TBBC estimates that in 2009 there were over 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Eastern states and divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, with 470,000 in the rural areas alone including about 231,000 people in temporary ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. The most vulnerable group is an estimated 111,000 civilians who are hiding in areas most affected by military skirmishes, followed by approximately 128,000 villagers who have been forcibly evicted by the Burmese Army into designated relocation sites (see Appendix G). The current population in the border refugee camps is estimated to be around 150,000, including many unregistered people.

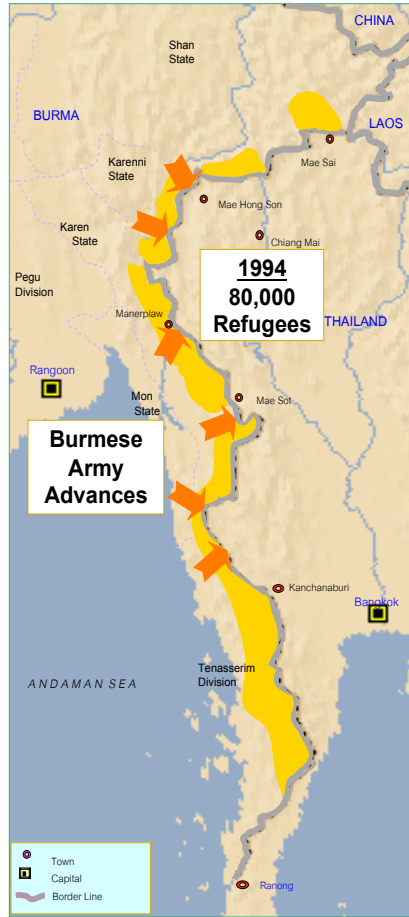
Prospects

Parts of the border are still controlled by both ceasefire and non-ceasefire ethnic groups. In the lead up to the 2010 General Election SPDC is trying to convert generally reluctant ceasefire armies into Border Guard Forces (BGFs) under their command. Whichever way this plays out renewed military activity seems likely either between BGFs and non-ceasefire groups or between cease-fire groups, possibly aligned with non-ceasefire groups, and SPDC, likely leading to more refugee flows.

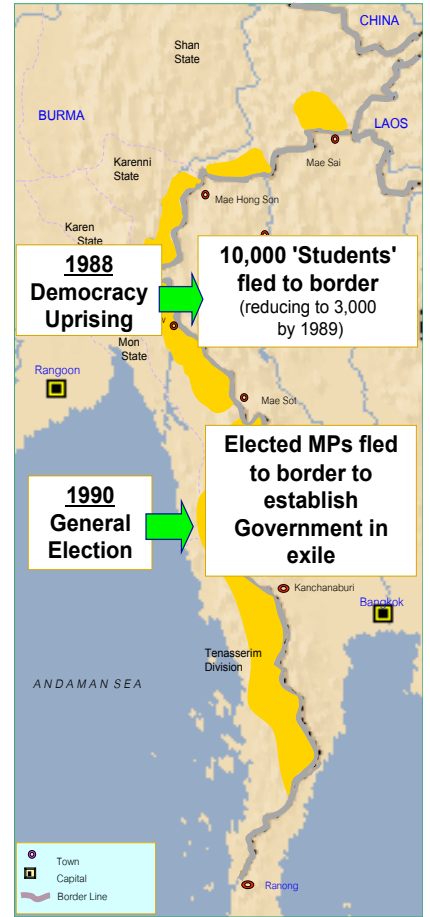
1: 1984: The First Refugees



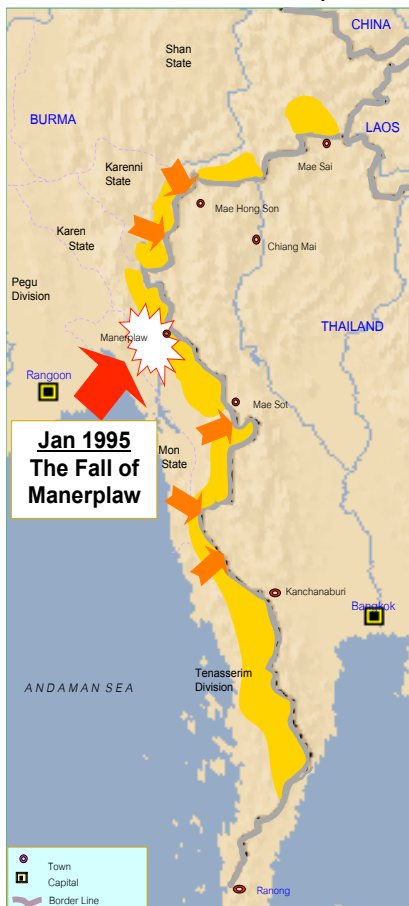
2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



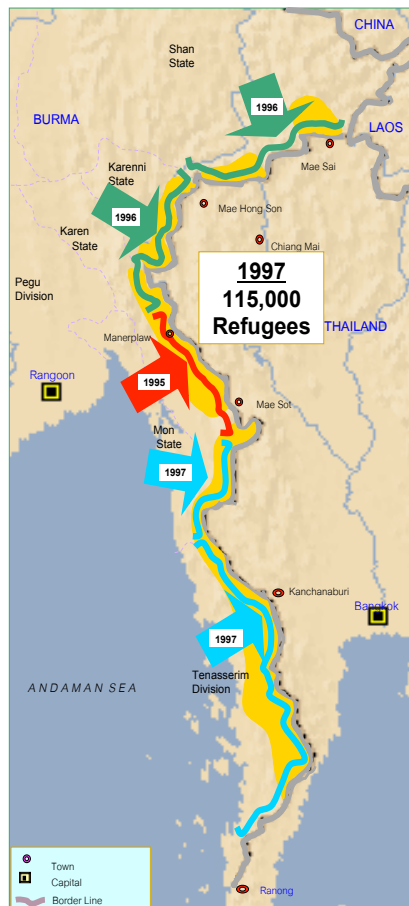
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



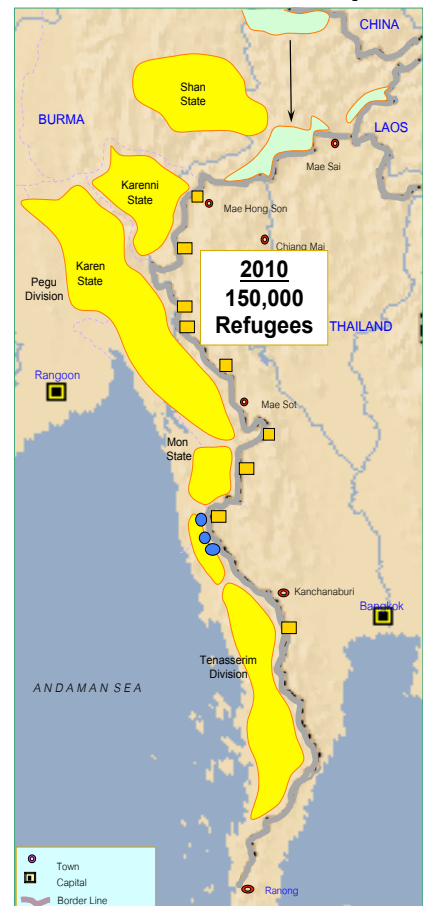
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Assimilation of ethnic territory



Appendix G

Internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma

Since 2002 TBBC has collaborated with community based organisations to document internal displacement in Eastern Burma. TBBC's 2009 survey updates information about the scale and distribution of displacement in 38 townships and reviews trends through analysis of over 3,100 household interviews conducted during the past 5 years. The report also includes a conflict assessment based on community consultations in areas of ongoing armed conflict as well as ceasefire areas. "Protracted Displacement and Militarisation in Eastern Burma" is available from TBBC's website, but the maps and charts here highlight some of the key findings.

The main threats to human security in eastern Burma are related to militarisation. Under the guise of state building, the Burmese army's strength grew from 180,000 soldiers in 1988 to over 400,000 soldiers currently. The number of battalions deployed across eastern Burma has approximately doubled since 1995. In areas of ongoing conflict, Burmese Army patrols target civilians as a means of undermining the opposition. Land confiscation and extortion are more widespread impacts of the Burmese Army's so-called 'self-reliance' policy. Increasing pressure on ceasefire groups to transform into Border Guard Forces has already resulted in the resumption of hostilities in the Kokang region of north-eastern Burma, and raised fears about Burmese Army deployments into other border areas.

The junta's Border Areas Development programme promotes commercial agriculture and infrastructure construction, but has done little to alleviate poverty in conflict affected areas. Instead, state-sponsored development initiatives have generally undermined livelihoods and primarily served to consolidate military control over the rural population. Communities perceived as opposing the State generally bear a disproportionate share of the costs, including forced eviction, and are denied a fair share of the benefits. The SPDC's most infamous large scale development project is the Yadana natural gas project which has generated billions of dollars for the junta that are seemingly missing from the national accounts. Hydro-electric projects planned by the Burmese, Chinese and Thai governments in areas of ongoing conflict along the Salween River continue to cause displacement and obstruct return and resettlement. Rather than alleviate poverty, coercive state-sponsored development projects induce the collapse of livelihoods and leave households no choice but to leave their homes.

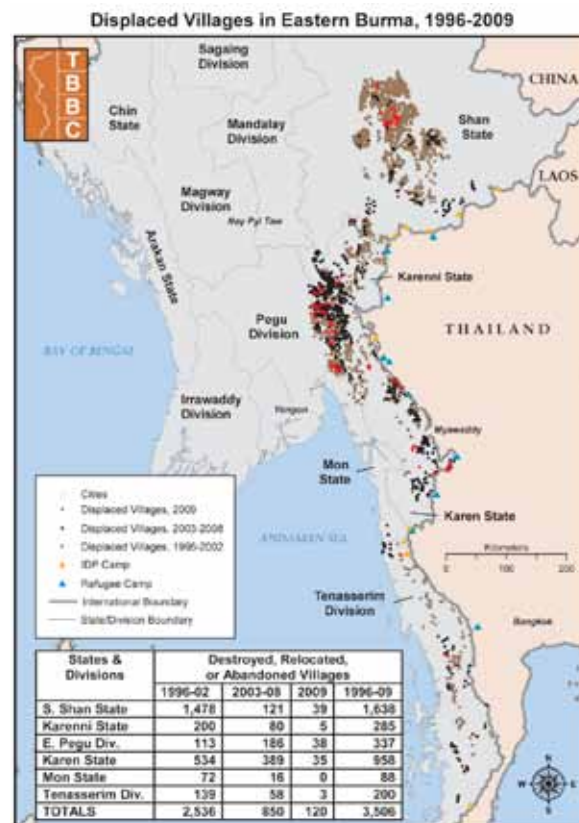
Militarisation in Eastern Burma, 2009



Development Projects in Eastern Burma, 2009



Local humanitarian and human rights groups have documented the destruction and forced relocation of over 3,500 villages and hiding sites in eastern Burma since 1996, including 120 communities between August 2008 and July 2009. These field reports have been corroborated by high resolution commercial satellite imagery of villages before and after the displacement occurred. This scale of villages forcibly displaced is comparable to the situation in Darfur and has been recognised as the strongest single indicator of crimes against humanity in eastern Burma.



At least 470,000 people are currently estimated to be internally displaced in the rural areas of eastern Burma alone. This assessment includes 231,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. A further 111,000 civilians are estimated to be hiding from the SPDC in remote areas that are most affected by military skirmishes. Approximately 128,000 other villagers have followed SPDC eviction orders and moved into designated relocation sites. Only the rural areas of 38 townships most commonly affected by displacement were surveyed, so these estimates are conservative and the overall internally displaced population in eastern Burma is likely well over half a million people.

At least 75,000 people were forced to leave their homes in eastern Burma between August 2008 and July 2009. The highest rates of recent displacement were reported in northern Karen areas and southern Shan State.



Appendix I

TBBC meeting schedule 2010

1) TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates set so far for 2010:

21st	January	Online conference
18th	February	Online conference
8th	March	Rose Gardens
19th	August	Online conference
27th	September	Online conference
9th	November	London

In accordance with the TBBC Mission Statement and Bylaws all Members may attend Board Meetings.

2) TBBC General Meetings

8th -10th	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Rose Gardens, Thailand
11th- 12th	November	Annual General Meeting	London

3) TBBC Donors Meeting

10 th November	London
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4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

The CCSDPT information and coordination Meeting normally takes place monthly on a Thursday at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30hrs. The schedule for 2010 is:

28th	January
25th	February
25th	March
No Meeting	April
13th	May
10th	June
8th	July
5th	August
9th	September
14th	October
18th	November
16th	December

The CCSDPT Health, Education, and Environmental Health Subcommittees and CCSDPT Protection Working Group normally meet the day before at 09.00hrs and the CCSDPT Directors meet later at 13.30hrs.

Abbreviations

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development	KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
AGM	Annual General Meeting	LAC	Legal Assistance Centres
AMI	Aide Medicale International	LEISA	Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture
AMS	Advanced Medical Studies	LoA	Letter of Agreement
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
ARC	American Refugee Committee	MFT	Multi Functional Teams
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	MHS	Mae Hong Son
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	MJ	Mega Joules
AVI	Australian Volunteer's International	MNRC	Mon National Relief Committee
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	MMR	Monthly Monitoring Reports
BCG	Beneficiary Communications Group	MOI	Ministry Of Interior
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
BKK	Bangkok	MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
BGF	Border Guard Forces	MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
BSO	Business Support Officer	MSR	Mae Sariang
CAAC	Children Affected my Armed Conflict	MST	Mae Sot
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
CAMA	Compassion and Mercy Associates	MT	Metric Tonne
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	MUPF	Monthly Update of Populations Figures
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MYA	Muslim Youth Association
CCAB	Camp Committee Advisory Board	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CCEG	Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups	NFI	Non-food Items
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	NGO	Non Government Organisation
CEAB	Community Elders Advisory Boards	NLD	National League for Democracy
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	NMSP	New Mon State Party
CHE	Community Health Educators	NSC	National Security Council (RTG)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NTF	Nutrition Task Force
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	OCDP	Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (MOI)
CMP	Camp Management Project	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	OPE	Overseas Processing Entity
CMSP	Camp Management Support Project	PAB	Provincial Admissions Boards
CO	Communications Officer	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
CoC	Code of Conduct	POC	Person of Concern
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	PPP	Pandemic Preparedness Plan
CPC	Child Protection Committees	PRM	Population, Refugees & Migration (US State Department)
CPN	Child Protection Network	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
DFID	UK Department For International Development	PWG	Protection Working Group
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	RDR	Ration Distribution Register
DOPA	Department of Public Administration (MOI)	RDW	Ration Distribution Warehouse
EC	European Community	RC	Refugee Committee
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	RTG	Royal Thai Government
EDGS	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings	SAE	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	SAFE	Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
FSO	Food Security Officer	SFP	Supplementary Food Programme
FSP	Food Security Programme	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
GCM	Global Chronic Malnutrition	SKB	Sangklaburi
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship	SLORC	State Law Order and Restoration Council
GHDI	Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative	SORP	Statement for Recommended Practice for Charities
GRN	Goods Received Note	SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
HIS	Health Information System	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief
HR	Human Resources	SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
HV	Heating Value	SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force	SSA-S	Shan State Army South
ICCO	Inter Church Organisation for Development	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross	SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	SSA-S	Shan State Army - South
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	TEAR	Tearfund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
IRC	International Rescue Committee	ToR	Terms of Reference
IRPI	International Research Promotion Institute	ToT	Training of Trainers
ISM	Integrated Site Management	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KnDD	Karenni Development Department	URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
KnED	Karenni Education Department	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
KNPLF	Karenni Nationalities Peoples Liberation Front	USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	USDP	Union Solidarity and Development Party
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KNU	Karen National Union	UWSP	United Wa State Party
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation	WFP	World Food Programme
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development	WHO	World Health Organisation
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
KSNG	Karen Student Network Group	ZOA	Netherlands Refugee Care



www.tbbsc.org

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma

26 YEARS

Mission

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, a non-profit, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency, is an alliance of NGOs, working together with displaced people of Burma, to respond to humanitarian needs, strengthen self-reliance and promote appropriate and lasting solutions in pursuit of their dignity, justice and peace.