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2010
PROGRAMME REPORT
JULY TO DECEMBER

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





Introduction

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

TBBC is a consortium of currently eleven NGOs from nine 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, Umphang and Sangklaburi.

TBBC's programme is evolving as circumstances change and in recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on the promotion of the self-reliance of displaced people through the utilisation and development of their own resources. This has included the support of new livelihood activities. 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 works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior. It is an Executive Member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), committed to coordination of all humanitarian service and protection activities with the other 16 NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). TBBC's programmes are consistent with the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees, community-based organisations and local groups.

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.tbbsc.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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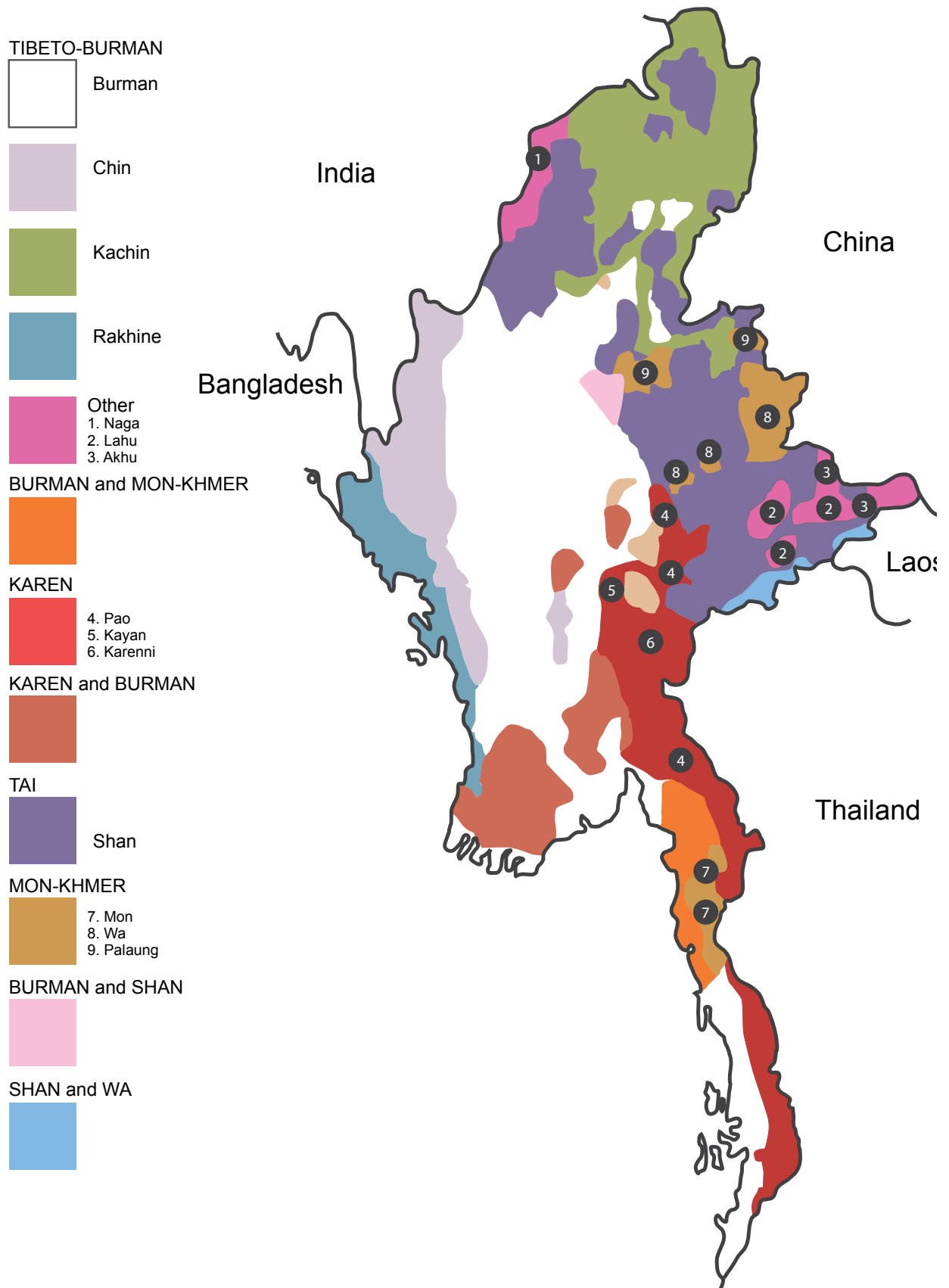
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Burma States and Regions



Note: Names in parentheses are those used by SPDC
TBBC: Feb 2011

Major ethnic groups of Burma



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

Displaced Burmese December 2010



Executive Summary

July to December 2010

1



Aung San Suu Kyi once famously said, “We must hope for the best, but prepare for the worst”. As this report is being written the first elected government for 20 years is being formed in Burma following the November General Election. The convening of parliament, new and more complex political structures plus the freedom of Aung San Suu Kyi herself, all offer hope of reconciliation and change; of a more constructive relationship with the international community, increasing humanitarian space and resolution of decades of conflict. For the troubled border areas where there are hundreds of thousands of displaced people, the hope must be that it might lead to peace building and the refugees eventually returning home.

However, all the early indications are that the General Election has done nothing to weaken military control over the country. The former junta and its proxy party, the Union Solidarity and Development Party, have a stranglehold on parliament with a Constitution that empowers the military to resume control whenever it considers national security is under threat. There seems little likelihood that there will be major changes in the way the ethnic conflict is viewed, more likely that a military, rather than political, solution will continue to be preferred. Ceasefire groups and non-ceasefire groups will probably be forced to accept Burmese Army control or suffer the consequences. Ethnic aspirations have not been addressed in the new constitution and the most likely scenario is ongoing conflict.

Even the most hopeful optimists expect any change to be very slow and incremental. Whilst we can hope for things to improve, the only option appears to be to prepare for ‘more of the same’, at best, and possibly worse. For the next year at least the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) and other humanitarian actors on the Thailand Burma Border must realistically expect more refugees rather than any decrease.

This does not change the urgency to plan for the future and ensure that aid programmes not only address immediate needs but also promote change. It is important that Donors support humanitarian actors in Burma to scale up poverty alleviation and humanitarian relief efforts inside the country and, although cross-border aid will remain vital, in particular to continue to push for more access to the conflict areas of eastern Burma where some of the most vulnerable communities in the country live. In Thailand it is important that refugee assistance programmes promote their human development in preparation for eventual return to Burma.

This report documents TBBC’s programme during the second half of the year, illustrating huge steps being made in reshaping the organisation to promote change and, in particular, in shifting the emphasis of the programme from one of ‘maintenance’ towards refugee self-reliance.

Refugee situation

The number of refugees in the camps was fairly constant during 2010. TBBC’s ‘verified caseload’ at the end of December was 141,076 compared with 139,336 a year earlier. It has taken TBBC three years to fully develop its population database, a period during which all unregistered people have been photographed and verified during annual ration-book distributions and systems established to constantly update the data for birth’s, deaths, departures for resettlement, transfers between camps and new arrivals. This has been a huge, complex task and only now has TBBC caught up with the huge backlog of unregistered people and is confident that the database is robust.

Resettlement to third countries kept camp population numbers steady in 2010 but an estimated 10,000 new refugees have arrived in border areas since the General Election in November

During the year 11,086 refugees left for resettlement to third countries and others left the camps of their own accord. These have been more or less balanced by births far outnumbering deaths and a steady influx of new arrivals.

Of concern is the fact that 57,915 of the verified case load are unregistered, people who have entered the camps since the last official registration in 2004/5. Results of the 2009 Ministry of Interior (MOI) pilot pre-screening process have still to be released. Given the ongoing conflict in eastern Burma and new arrivals’ personal testimonies, most of these are believed to be genuine refugees. It is imperative that a refugee status determination procedure is established to ensure the protection of these people and also to address inefficiencies if non-refugees are receiving assistance.

Outside the camps a major new emergency arose immediately after the General Election In November when breakaway factions of the ceasefire Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) attacked State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) controlled border towns at Myawaddy and Three Pagodas Pass sending an estimated 18,000 refugees into Thailand in one day, more than ever previously experienced in one year. Although most returned within days as SPDC regained control of these towns this was a prescient reminder of the volatility of this border and the ongoing risk of major refugee influxes unless the root causes of the ethnic conflict are addressed.

Although positive change in Burma is unlikely in the short term, aid programmes should focus not just on addressing immediate needs, but should also promote change

Since November, SPDC has been attempting to take control of the former DKBA ceasefire areas displacing repeated influxes of refugees into Thailand. Most of these people have land and assets in Burma and want to go home but concerns have been raised at the Royal Thai Army (RTA) policy of allowing them only very temporary asylum, with limited access to humanitarian agencies, and sending them back as soon as hostilities cease. In many instances refugees have had to flee again when fighting has resumed within hours of their return. It is estimated that as many as 10,000 refugees have scattered along the border to avoid being prematurely sent back. Depending on how the new Government of Burma decides to pursue these ethnic issues this kind of conflict may escalate along the border creating numbers and pressures that will force a serious review of RTA policy. Meanwhile the protection and assistance needs of these unrecognised refugees are a major challenge for the aid community.

TBBC funding situation

2010 was another difficult year, but after the budget cuts of baht 74 million (USD 2.3 million, EUR 1.9 million) reported last time, TBBC was able to get through the year without any further problems. This was due in no small way to generous additional grants received from the USA and Australia, TBBC finishing the year in a “break even” situation.

Given the uncertainties in Burma and undeniable needs inside the country, plus demands elsewhere in the World, the funding climate for TBBC is unlikely to get easier. Ongoing funding crises and the constant need to rely on emergency appeals has forced some serious rethinking on funding strategy. A major decision was made for 2011 to set an operational budget in line with committed and anticipated funding at the beginning of the year, rather than enter the year hoping to raise additional funds to address a deficit budget as has been the practice in the past.

TBBC's budget for 2011 has been cut to 2006 levels. Any further shocks would undermine the integrity of the programme

This has meant serious cuts totalling baht 273 million (21%) (USD 9m, EUR 7m) to the preliminary budget presented last time to baht 1,053 million (USD 35m, EUR 26m).

Remarkably, this is the same level as 5 years ago but since then rice prices have increased by over 25% and TBBC has launched many new initiatives. Much of this saving has been achieved by taking the first steps towards targeting feeding to the most vulnerable and introducing needs-based shelter provision aimed at improving construction standards and improving the efficiency of building material distributions. These can be considered positive developments, supportive of TBBC's Strategic Plan and in line with the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions.

However, some of these cuts will have adverse affects: cuts to the shelter budget are severe and will be unsustainable in subsequent years; the food basket changes are risky when their impact on the most vulnerable will only be really understood after planned vulnerability surveys are completed during the first half of 2011; TBBC's ability to pursue livelihood activities will be delayed; and cuts to IDP support will undermine coping strategies in eastern Burma and could result in higher refugee flows into Thailand. Some of these deficiencies will be addressed if funding prospects improve but, conversely, should there be the need for any further cuts there is really no way this could be done without seriously threatening the integrity of the programme.

TBBC Programme

This report documents ongoing developments in almost every aspect of TBBC's programme, driven mainly in pursuit of the Strategic Planning objective to reduce aid-dependency, but also to constantly seek economies.

Nutrition: The food security and nutrition study carried out by an expert Nutritionist during the second half of 2010 has resulted in a different approach to the food basket that will result in substantial economies and pave the way to targeting assistance to the most vulnerable whilst encouraging coping strategies for the more able. The consultant was clear in her warnings that the nutritional status of the refugees is fragile and that any changes must be carefully implemented, but recommended a shift from TBBC's traditional support of a culturally preferred diet to one which is nutritionally balanced; in summary, a diet with less rice. An overall cut will be made to the food basket providing refugees with 1,986 kcals/ adult/ day compared with the international standard for emergencies of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day, but additional support will be given to younger people. An extensive vulnerability assessment will be carried out in all camps in the first half of 2011 which will enable the definition of vulnerable groups to be better defined and further ration adjustment made.

Shelter: The pilot needs-based shelter assessment in Tak province is working well with trained teams of carpenters tailoring household shelter repairs to actual needs and providing skilled assistance in building, particularly for the most vulnerable. This will result in more efficient use of materials and more durable construction with the aim to expand border wide for the next building cycle.

Livelihoods: The new approach to shelter is also providing livelihood opportunities with the potential for further economies in construction material supplies. The stipend carpenter teams will be expanded and pilot projects with bamboo plantations, community forest management, roofing leaf production, bamboo preservation and concrete housing posts are all progressing.

TBBC's new entrepreneur training has already resulted in almost 300 refugees receiving small start-up grants (baht 2,400 or USD 80, EUR 60) which have been used to start or expand small businesses such as groceries and small stores; making snacks, bakeries or noodles; weaving; running tea shops, barbers or restaurants; and pig raising and vegetable farming. The project has only been running a few months but average daily sales reported range from Baht 50 to Baht 600 generating small profits and demonstrating the potential for this type of support to promote self-reliance. The majority of the trainees were selected from vulnerable groups. Consultants commissioned to explore the expansion of weaving as income generation opportunities will be reporting back with their recommendations in early 2011.

Entrepreneur training and small start-up grants have allowed almost 300 refugees to set up small businesses

Camp Management: TBBC continues to expand support and capacity building for refugee committees, camp committees and community based organisations to promote accountability, good community governance and participation by the refugees. This entails training programmes at all levels and careful human resource management by creating clear job descriptions and responsibilities plus codes of conduct for all stipend workers. During this period new camp committees for boarding houses, new arrivals, code of conduct and livelihoods have all become operational. Particularly encouraging have been the new election procedures followed in the Karenni camps which employed ballot boxes for the first time, and the willingness of both refugee committees to review the effectiveness of election procedures and develop new guidelines.

Supply Chain: Strengthening TBBC's Supply Chain Management system has been a major focus for the last three years and the whole system has been overhauled from procurement through delivery, storage and distribution including new paper chains and monitoring tools. During the second half of 2010, an experienced Director was recruited to oversee this work and the benefits in terms of improved accountability and efficiencies from all these changes are already evident.

TBBC restructuring

TBBC's management restructuring based on the recommendations of the 2009 management consultancy is now nearly complete with just one new Director responsible for organisational development still to be recruited. The benefits of the new programme structure in which extra capacity has been brought in to lead supply chain and programme development are reflected in the progress being made throughout TBBC's programme summarised above.

TBBC management restructuring is almost complete and a strengthened Governance Structure will be implemented in 2011

A governance review was also completed during the period, considered by the Members at the TBBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) in November. Changes to strengthen the Board structure will be agreed at the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) to be held in March for implementation at the next AGM later this year.

TBBC wishes to express its deep appreciation to all its donors and supports, large and small for all their support during 2010 and for their ongoing encouragement.



Refugee Situation

July to December 2010

2



New refugee arrivals fleeing fighting after the November General Election in Burma

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 subsequently 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, a large proportion 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 total 11,107 unregistered people in the four sites were interviewed by MOI, with UNHCR acting as observers. 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.

The results of the MOI's 2009 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.

Meanwhile, TBBC has established its own population database for the purpose of determining ration needs. A baseline survey was conducted by TBBC staff at the end of 2008 in which registered refugees were checked against UNHCR's data base and photographs taken and records created for all unregistered people. These records have then been updated and verified on a monthly basis for births, deaths and departures for resettlement, and for new arrivals creating TBBC's "verified caseload". Each year the total caseload is re-verified, taking off any of the caseload that have 'disappeared' during the course of the year and new Ration books are issued according to the database. Rations are 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*).

TBBC's verified caseload of 141,076 persons eligible for ration support includes 57,915 unregistered people

Figure 2.1 shows the TBBC verified caseload at 31st December compared with the UNHCR/ MOI registered population figures. The total TBBC verified caseload eligible for rations is 141,076 comprising 83,161 registered refugees and 57,915 unregistered people. UNHCR's comparable caseload was 98,644 including a registered population of 95,330, 247 persons presented for PAB consideration and 3,067 students who reside in the camps for education purposes. UNHCR figures generally do not acknowledge new camp entries since 2005. The TBBC figure also includes 624 refugees in Wieng Heng not included in the UNHCR caseload.

The establishment of the database and verification process was a huge task, but it has become more accurate each year. Rations are given only to refugees who show up at distributions personally and in any given month a variable number of people are temporarily out of camp or missing. Typically during the year rations were distributed to about 95% of the verified caseload, TBBC's "feeding figure". However, although the database can reliably update the register for births, deaths and departures for resettlement, and new arrivals verified through the new arrivals committees, it does not pick up through the year those who voluntarily decide to leave the camp permanently for whatever reason. This is only picked up during the annual verification process and the 2010 end of year verification process eliminated those who left the camps permanently during the year to give a December feeding figure of 139,898, or 99% of the verified caseload.

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



	TBBC Verified Caseload ¹ 31-Dec-10			MOI/UNHCR Population ² 31-Dec-10
	Female	Male	Total	Total
Chiangmai Province				
Wieng Heng (Shan Refugees)	325	299	624	
Mae Hong Son Province				
Ban Mai Nai Soi ³ (Site 1)	6,876	7,437	14,313	12,349
Ban Mae Surin (Site 2)	1,711	1,794	3,505	2,246
Mae La Oon	7,367	7,621	14,988	12,579
Mae Ra Ma Luang	8,607	8,650	17,257	12,088
Subtotal:	24,561	25,502	50,063	39,262
Tak Province				
Mae La	22,671	23,021	45,692	30,287
Umpiem Mai	8,506	8,985	17,491	12,196
Nu Po	7,613	7,930	15,543	9,664
Subtotal:	38,790	39,936	78,726	52,147
Kanchanaburi Province				
Ban Don Yang	2,114	1,990	4,104	2,942
Ratchaburi Province				
Tham Hin	3,880	3,679	7,559	4,293
Total:	69,670	71,406	141,076	98,644
IDP camps⁴				
				Ethnicity⁵
Wan Peing Fha	1,391	1,591	2,982	78.4% Karen
Doi San Ju	191	236	427	9.7% Karenni
Doi Dam	127	130	257	4.2% Burman
Doi Tai Lang	1,069	1,307	2,376	1.1% Mon
Ee Tu Hta	2,169	2,298	4,467	0.5% Shan
Halochanee	1,469	1,462	2,931	0.4% Rakhine
Bee Ree	1,824	1,854	3,678	0.4% Chin
Tavoy	1,171	1,223	2,394	0.4% Kachin
Supakee	35	40	75	4.4% Other
Total:	9,446	10,141	19,587	

Notes:

1. The TBBC verified caseload includes all persons verified as living in the camps and eligible for rations, registered or not (including students). It excludes all previously verified residents now permanently out of camp. Rations are provided only to those personally attending distributions.
2. MOI/UNHCR figure includes registered (95,330), pending PAB (247) and some students (3,067) but excludes most new arrivals since 2005.

3. Includes Kayan.

4. Population figures for IDP camps are derived from camp committees on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on accessibility.

5. From TBBC Population Database of verified caseload. Excludes IDP camps.

TBBC's verified caseload at the beginning of the year was 139,836 meaning that there was a net increase of just 1,240 during the year. There were 11,107 departures for resettlement to third countries during 2010 with 4,612 births and 313 deaths, meaning that a net 8,527 new names were added to the database. These included a backlog of new arrivals from previous years verified during 2010, verified new arrivals during the year, less people who left the camps for other reasons during the year.

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 11,107 Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement during 2010, bringing the total from 2006 to 64,513¹.

Nearly 65,000 refugees have left the camps for resettlement in third countries since 2005

The majority of the departures (76%) 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 Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon included in the programme during 2010. Refugee departures by camp for 2010 and with totals by country from 2006 are given in *Figure 2.2*:

Figure 2.2 Refugee departures 2010: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	5	5	8	5	3		10			1	3		40
Site 1	21			8			5				1,960	3	2,002
Site 2	222										483		705
Mae La Oon	146	140									1,841		2,127
Mae Ra Ma Luang	153	189					31		63		1,627		2,603
Mae la	100	1			47		1		4	3	1,495	27	1,678
Umpiem Mai	16	1							6		963		986
Nu Po	105	3					3				664		775
Ban Don Yang	51			75					3		165	23	317
Tham Hin	38			35					4		337		414
2010	857	339	8	123	50	0	50	5	80	4	9,538	53	11,107
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	6,992	4,119	30	1,166	380	97	1,138	432	865	230	48,989	60	64,513

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

Similar numbers to 2010 are expected to be resettled in 2011 and 2012 by when most of the current caseload both eligible and inter-ested 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 provided opportunities to people who might not otherwise have been given leadership / training openings.

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.



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. 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: UNHCR announced the results of 42 investigations conducted into fraud allegations. The bulletins posted throughout the camp and shared with the government noted the type of fraud committed and the sanctions levied in each case, including permanent suspension of the resettlement case. UNHCR conducted a fraud sensitization workshop in December for the Camp Commanders and MOI staff working in the camps and as part of UNHCR's ongoing efforts to combat resettlement fraud. New allegations of resettlement fraud declined significantly over the past year.

2.2 RTG refugee policy

During a visit to Mae La camp in October, Foreign Minister Kasit Piromya reaffirmed Thailand's policy of providing temporary asylum to Burmese refugees and a commitment that no one will be sent back unless their safety can be guaranteed. However, the treatment of refugees fleeing into Thailand since November continues to cause concern.

A new emergency occurred when breakaway factions of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA's) ceasefire group launched pre-emptive attacks on SPDC-controlled Myawaddy and Three Pagodas Pass immediately following the General Election in Burma on 7th November. Although SPDC quickly regained control of these towns and most of the estimated 18,000 people who fled the initial fighting returned within days, skirmishes continue, with heavy fighting at times as SPDC attempts to overrun former DKBA areas resulting in frequent new influxes. The main areas of concern are south of Myawaddy which have been comparatively stable in recent years. Most of the evacuees state that they want to go home because they have property, crops to harvest and land to prepare. The concern is that access for humanitarian assistance has been very restricted and refugees have been returned the moment fighting has ceased.

Thailand has reaffirmed its policy not to send refugees back unless their safety can be guaranteed but there are concerns that recent new arrivals have been sent back too hastily

One incident on 25th December in which 166 persons were returned by the Thai authorities to their villages from a temporary site at Wa Lay in Pob Phra District of Tak Province led UNHCR to issue a statement expressing concern at the hasty manner in which the returns took place, where some persons had to flee again when fighting resumed shortly afterwards. While UNHCR noted that the majority of the refugees currently seeking temporary protection express their wish to return when conditions permit, they urged the Thai Government to adhere to the internationally accepted principle of non-refoulement (which prohibits returns to a situation of danger) and allow refugees to make a free and fully informed decision when to do so.

Clashes continue and an estimated 10,000 refugees are living in very temporary locations, mainly along the Tak border. If SPDC is able to take permanent control of these areas their return will become more and more problematic. Similar situations may occur on other parts of the border as disaffected ceasefire groups renew alliances with armed opposition forces in response to SPDC pressures to form Border Guard Forces.

Bangkok Post, 9th November 2010



Although the 57,000 unregistered people already in the camps and thousands more now being displaced by fighting are a huge challenge for the Thai authorities, the absence of any effective refugee status determination procedure is going to result in increasing challenges for those seeking asylum and for humanitarian actors trying to afford protection and assistance.

Meanwhile, for those living in the camps, CCSDPT and UNHCR continue to promote self-reliance and, where possible, bringing refugee camp services under the RTG system, not only to make aid provision more efficient, but also to promote the human development of the refugees. These objectives have now been incorporated within a CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions which will provide the framework for ongoing programme planning in all service and protection sectors. This will be supported by annual operational plans setting realistic targets against which progress can be monitored. CCSDPT member programme proposals submitted to MOI for 2011 all fitted within this framework.

2.3 Migrant workers

There are generally estimated to be two to three million migrants/ migrant workers in Thailand, 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. Since 2004, the RTG has progressively offered migrant workers the opportunity to register and receive temporary work permits.

During 2009 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, under new procedures, all of them would 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 Bur-mese 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.

A Cabinet resolution on 19th January 2010 extended the period for National Verification (NV) 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 and apply for a work permit renewal prior to 28th February 2010. The deadline to apply for NV was then postponed to 31 March 2010. In order to be eligible for the 31 March deadline, migrants were required to submit a consent form by the deadline on 28 February whereby they agreed to submit their completed NV paperwork by 31 March.

NV is ongoing, migrants completing the verification being issued with temporary passports from their own countries. As of the end of September 2010, 388,506 Burmese migrants had obtained temporary passports during 2010 and 543,749 more people were being processed, a total of 932,255. It is understood that very few applicants who had applied had been rejected, although significant pro-cedural difficulties continue. In Chiang Mai province, for example, 52,519 migrants have the temporary migrant workers' card, but only 3,274 have their nationality verified.

There are several potential deterrents for migrants entering the NV process including the cost, the numerous bureaucratic steps, the need to travel to the border and, in the case of Mae Sot and Mae Sai, to travel across the border. A Thailand-based National Verification & Temporary Passport Issuance Centre was opened in Ranong during July 2010 to avoid inducing accidents at sea as migrants crossed back to Kawthaung. Negotiations are ongoing for additional processing centres in Thailand.

Whilst all of this represents enormous progress there remain more migrants excluded than accommodated by the registration system. Consideration is being given to opening up a new round of registration but abuses by some employers, limitations on changing employment, the relatively high fees involved, fines and concerns about entering the NV process will all remain major deterrents for many migrants. The RTG is also understood to be reluctant to open a new round of registration of undocumented migrants for fear that migrants will switch track from the complicated nationality verification process to the relatively simple migrant worker card process.

The new Centre for the Investigation, Suppression, Arrest and Prosecution of Alien Workers Working Underground in Thailand set up in June 2010 ordered a crackdown on undocumented migrant workers and their employers in December. The Department of Em-ployment investigated 274 employers fining 117 illegal cases employing a total of 1,595 migrant workers including 720 from Burma. Legal cases are being instigated.

2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma

73,000 people were displaced from their homes in the 12 months prior to July 2010. There are at least 446,000 internally displaced people in Eastern Burma

Decades of military rule in Burma have resulted in gross economic mismanagement, massive under-investment in social services and a climate where human rights are abused with impunity. Rural communities in eastern Burma are particularly vulnerable due to the protracted armed conflict and restrictions on humanitarian access. Indeed, a household poverty assessment developed in collaboration with aid agencies based in Rangoon and conducted by TBBC's community-based partner agencies during 2010 indicates vulnerability levels in rural areas of eastern Burma are amongst the highest in the country.²

TBBC and partners have documented the destruction, forced relocation or abandonment of more than 3,600 civilian settlements in eastern Burma since 1996.

2 TBBC, 2010, Protracted Displacement and Chronic Poverty in Eastern Burma / Myanmar, <http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>

At least 73,000 people were forced to leave their homes in the 12 months prior to July 2010, while approximately 26,000 people were displaced by an outbreak of conflict in the days and weeks after the elections in November. At the end of 2010, over 446,000 people were estimated to remain internally displaced in the rural areas of eastern Burma alone. Military patrols and landmines are the most significant threats to civilian safety, while forced labour and restrictions on movement are the most pervasive threats to livelihoods.

Approximately 5% of foreign aid to Burma reaches into these conflict-affected areas, and most of that is unofficially channelled across national borders via community-based organisations. Despite increasing instability in border areas related to the Burmese Army's pressure on ethnic ceasefire groups to transform into Border Guard Force battalions, cross-border aid funding is expected to significantly decrease in 2011 due to shifting donor priorities. This will inevitably undermine household coping strategies and is likely to exacerbate forced displacement into Thailand during 2011.

About 5% of foreign aid to Burma reaches the conflict-affected areas and most of this is delivered across international borders

Temporary shelter, Thandaung



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

- **Tenasserim / Tanintharyi Region**

The military maintains a tight grip over all public affairs in Tenasserim Region, with coercive economic policies being far more widespread than armed conflict and artillery attacks targeting civilians. Thousands of acres of farming land in Mergui / Myeik, Tenasserim / Tanintharyi, and Palaw Townships were confiscated by the Burmese Army during 2010, primarily for commercial rubber, cashew nut, palm oil, and castor oil plantations. Skirmishes between the Burmese Army and Mon splinter groups continued on a regular basis in Yebyu Township, especially along the Yadana gas pipeline

route. While skirmishes with the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) were less frequent, Burmese Army patrols in the contested areas of Palaw and Bokpyin Townships during the lead up to elections in November targeted civilians with artillery fire, the destruction of property and restrictions on movements.

- **Southern Mon State and Surrounding Areas**

More than 8,000 villagers in Ye and Yebyu Townships were displaced between August 2009 and July 2010 as a result of conflict between the Burmese Army and the Mon National Defence Army (MNDA). Attacks by the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army's (DKBA's) Brigade 5 on Three Pagodas Pass in protest against the elections led to further skirmishes with the Burmese Army and increased instability for villagers along the road to Thanbyuzayat. The Burmese Army has failed to establish Border Guard Force battalions near Three Pagodas Pass and the New Mon State Party's (NMSP) office in Moulmein has been closed. The 15 year old ceasefire agreement is yet to collapse but remains precarious. Meanwhile, the Burmese Army orders for every household to support the formation of village militia forces to patrol local areas, collect intelligence, and attack armed opposition groups has only added to the insecurity.

- **Karen / Kayin State and Pegu / Bago Region**

Over 28,000 people were forced from their homes by Burmese Army artillery attacks and eviction orders in Kyaukgyi, Shwegyin, Thandaung and Papun Townships during 2010. The Burmese Army's counter-insurgency strategy against the KNLA has targeted civilians in these mountainous areas for decades, and led in 2010 to the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Myanmar and over ten governments calling for a Commission of Inquiry to investigate whether these violations constitute crimes against humanity. An attack by the DKBA's Brigade 5 on Myawaddy town in protest against the election led to the immediate evacuation of about 12,000 people into Thailand in November. Whilst most of these people returned within days, skirmishes have continued in Hlaing Bwe, Myawaddy, Kawkaik and Kyain Seikgyi Townships. Approximately 10,000 people remained displaced along the border with Thailand, with access to asylum permitted only on a very short term basis by Thai authorities and return to their villages frustrated by conflict and landmines.

Ongoing fighting between the Burmese Army and breakaway DKBA factions since the November General Election in Burma are causing thousands of refugees to cross the border

- **Karenni / Kayah State**

The transformation of a ceasefire party into two Border Guard Force battalions has been significantly less dramatic in Karenni State than elsewhere. The main impact was the prolonged imposition of forced labour on the civilian population to construct new military camps in Bawlake and Mehset Townships. Sporadic armed conflict continues to primarily affect Pasawng and Shadaw Townships, with the Burmese Army regularly extorting property or restricting the movements of surrounding villagers in subsequent months as punishment for supposedly aiding the armed opposition.

- **Southern Shan State**

Tensions in Shan State have escalated with the two largest ceasefire parties, the United Wa State Army (UWSA) and the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N), largely refusing to transform into Border Guard Forces. The Burmese Army has responded deploying an additional three battalions into Mong Ton Township adjacent to the Thailand border and mobilising ethnic militia forces to increase the threat of force against both the recalcitrant ceasefire parties and the armed opposition of the Shan State Army- South (SSA-S). The construction of a 361 kilometer long railway between Mong Nai and Keng Tung will also facilitate the transport of Burmese Army troops and help to isolate the opposition groups. In this climate of instability, thousands of acres of farming land have been confiscated and over 29,000 civilians spread across 12 townships are estimated to have been displaced from their homes between August 2009 and July 2010.

2.5 Political developments

A General Election was held in Burma on 7th November. No-one expected it to be free or fair because the election laws seriously restricted the ability of opposition parties to organise and campaign whilst heavily favouring the regime's own supporters. But few predicted that the result would be so overwhelmingly manipulated that the Junta's proxy, the Union Solidarity and Development Party, would win over 76% of the seats competed for, this in addition to 25% of the seat already reserved for the military. There were widespread allegations of electoral fraud. As this report is being written parliament is convening and its officers elected. Unsurprisingly former military leaders maintain control with former junta Prime Minister, Thein Sein, elected as President.

There remains much debate as to whether this new government and constitution offers any hope for change. Analysts point to best and worst case scenarios in which optimists see the potential for political progress, pointing to the release of Aung San Suu Kyi immediately after the election as a positive sign and new complex political structures offering opportunities to new actors including the State assemblies. Pessimists dismiss the new structures as a complete sham noting that the Chairman, Speaker and Deputy-Speaker of all State and Regional Assemblies are USDP representatives, with the exception of the Karen State Parliament's Chairman who is a military appointee, and tight restrictions on parliamentary questions, the dissemination of information discussed and civilian access to the new assemblies. The fear is that Aung San Suu Kyi will be marginalised, re-arrested or even assassinated, and of ethnic conflict worsening.

Under the best case scenario humanitarian space in Burma could expand, accommodation reached with the ethnic nationalities, the economy improve and maybe refugees even beginning to go home. But the worst case scenario could see a break down in the ceasefires, humanitarian access curtailed, increased conflict and large numbers of new refugees.

Rarely has the future been more uncertain. There is little choice but to hope for the best but be prepared for the worst. Even the most optimistic observers expect any change to be slow and incremental and, given the Burmese Army's ongoing insistence that the cease-fire groups form Border Guard Forces, it seems very unlikely that any improvements will be seen in the border areas in the foreseeable future. With ongoing fighting between the Burmese Army, disaffected DKBA factions and the armed opposition groups, more refugees seem inevitable.

The November General Election offers little hope of change in the security situation in the border areas in the foreseeable future

Local coverage of Aung San Suu Kyi's release



Programme

July to December 2010

3



Karen Youth Group gardening at Nu Po 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 first half of 2011.

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

TBBC is a signatory to 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.

Advocacy for change is 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.

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 sixteen 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. Opportunities for skills 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.

During 2009 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five year Strategic Plan 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 was presented to the RTG and Donor representatives in November 2009. However, whilst Donors supported this and the RTG was 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, were too great to consider lifting the policy of encampment.

Nevertheless, the draft Strategic Plan did prove to be a useful framework for programming and many small steps are being made to promote self-reliance. The main problem with it was the implied timeline and lack of incremental steps which might realise some of its goals in the longer term. During 2010 CCSDPT and UNHCR reworked the plan as

“A Framework for Durable solutions” to formalise it as a common framework for all humanitarian actors. It is now a requirement for all CCSDPT members to work within this framework and all programme proposals submitted to MOI for 2011 were within this context. A parallel one year Operational Plan is also being developed which will set out activities for each service sector with targets against which progress can be measured.

The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic framework for Durable Solutions will provide the basis for planning of all activities in each service sector

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). In 2010, UNHCR established a new bi-monthly forum currently in Mae Sot to act as a border wide protection coordination body. This coordination group met twice during the period. Presentations and issues discussed included resettlement fraud, mainstreaming vulnerable groups in programme activities, monitoring and reporting mechanism for children affected by armed conflict and boarding houses. A task force was established to recommend a mechanism for CBO participation. A list of key CBOs has been drawn up from which invites will be issued according to the topics of the meeting, but CBOs can individually request to participate. Key protection issues for the period were as follows:

Screening mechanism: The proportion of the camp population unregistered and vulnerable continues to grow in the absence of a functioning screening mechanism. TBBC continues to share updated information with UNHCR on all unregistered and new arrivals from its population database although as yet there has been no systematic profiling of new arrivals.

Birth registration: Effective August 2008, every child born in Thailand is entitled to birth registration and a birth certificate. However, in practice this is not being applied consistently border wide and although Camp Commanders have the authority to act as registrars, they are not willing to do this for children of unregistered parents.

Administration of Justice: Progress on the law reform with the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) stalled due to a change in personnel following the elections held in the first half of the year and a desire to better include the community in the process. However, this will recommence in early 2011. Meanwhile the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) has been reviewing their structure particularly related to who has jurisdiction over what and at each level. A range of issues have been addressed from adultery and abortion through to juvenile offenders. Regulations have been drafted that are more aligned with Thai law. KnRC has been working closely with IRC and with other community members throughout the process.

Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE): The USG-funded PSAE three year project came to a close, having established a Code of Conduct for CCSDPT members, and supported Refugee and Camp committees and CBOs to develop their own. The CCSDPT PSAE Steering Committee will continue to meet on a quarterly basis. KRC has requested training on investigations but with adapted materials for the local context. TBBC senior management participated in HAP-led investigation training.

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

CCSDPT / UNHCR Strategic Framework Protection Sector was reviewed but Operational Plan targets have yet to be finalised for the year.

Emergency Response: A protection assessment tool was developed and IRC led protection training for CBOs who have been at the front of the response to new arrivals crossing into informal sites on the Thai side of the border.

Lessons learnt

- Emergency response is only effective if all active stakeholders are included in coordination mechanisms
- Codes of Conduct require ongoing orientation, awareness raising and training for investigators

Next six months

- Operationalise the protection sector of the CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic Framework
- Conduct PSAE trainings on investigations for camp committees
- Discuss new arrivals profiling with UNHCR

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

- The TBBC Donors Meeting and AGM were held in London in November hosted by Christian Aid and the International Rescue Committee. A planned "Burma day" was cancelled due to the Election being held in Burma about the same time which precluded many participants from travelling
- Donors Working Group meetings
- Contributing to the concept and assisting in organisation of a CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat 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
- Participation in Workshops and Steering Committee Meetings to develop a CCSDPT Transitional Plan including a Workshop to present the plan to Donors in October

Advocacy trips

- The Executive Director visited Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen in October meeting with Donors, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on current developments in Thailand and discussing future programming and funding

Publications

- "3 Sides to Every Story: A Profile of Muslim Communities in the Refugee Camps on the Thailand Burma border"
- A formal book launch of "Nine Thousand Nights", a scrapbook marking 25 years of working on the Thailand Burma border was held at the Foreign Correspondence Club in September
- The 2010 IDP survey "Protracted displacement and Chronic Poverty in Eastern Burma" was published in November and presented at TBBC's Donors Meeting

Next six months

- The Executive Director will visit Washington DC and New York in February to meet with Donors, politicians, and NGOs
- The TBBC Members Extraordinary General Meeting will be held In Tak Province in March

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

The second core objective of TBBC's Strategic Plan is to increase self-reliance of refugees in camps in order to reduce aid dependency by promoting and creating livelihood and self-employment opportunities inside camps. This is now a key component of the TBBC programme with activities being implemented and supported that focus on income generation, savings, increased economic activities and self-employment. Pilot projects to promote entrepreneurship through training and small grants have been set up in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps to promote income generation; new approaches to community agriculture have been introduced to enhance income saving, and new activities to help people develop livelihood activities are being carried out under the shelter program.

All these activities have been planned and implemented in coordination with the camp committees and local authorities. The relevant CCSDPT members have also provided their support and inputs as appropriate and the refugee beneficiaries themselves have participated well in the process contributing their own plans and ideas.

Given the reality of restrictions on movement and the low starting capacity of camp residents with limited experience in economic activities, the initiatives taken by TBBC must be viewed as a long term process helping refugees make only incremental progress towards self-reliance. These 'developmental' activities will not significantly reduce the need for humanitarian assistance in the short term.

3.2.1 Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project

The EDGS Project aims at developing the capacity of camp residents in *Small Enterprise Creation and Management* by providing training, grants and mentoring support to those who are interested in starting small businesses and being self-employed and thereby generating income to support their families. The short term aim is to establish small businesses or expand existing businesses with the long term goal of self-reliance and sustainable self-employment. This programme is being implemented on a pilot basis in two camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin. The project adopts a step-by-step approach to help people get involved in economic activities, with priority being given to women and other vulnerable groups.



TBBC supports refugees to start small businesses through entrepreneur training and small grants

3.2.1.1 Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training

EDG training is conducted in the camps over five days by trained TBBC staff to provide business creation and management skills to the selected residents. At the end of the training the participants complete a business plan and submit it to the trainers as a request for a grant to establish or expand their businesses. In both of the camps each trainee has been provided with a grant of Baht 2,400 as set out in *Figure 3.1*.

Figure 3.1: Number of people who completed the training and received a grant

	Category	%	Mae Ra Ma Luang			Tham Hin			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Poor	15	20	42	62	12	28	40	32	70	102
2	Single Mother / Single Women / Separated Women	20	3	31	34	0	17	17	3	48	51
3	GBV Survivors	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	With Disabled Spouse	15	3	8	11	2	3	5	5	11	16
5	Youth	10	7	13	20	5	4	9	12	17	29
6	Person with Disability	5	7	-	7	3	1	4	10	1	11
7	Trained on Specific Skills	8	5	4	9	8	7	15	13	11	24
8	Existing Entrepreneurs	7	1	2	3	4	8	12	5	10	15
9	New Arrivals	10	6	15	21	3	14	17	9	29	38
Total		100	52	115	167	37	82	119	89	197	286

(In Tham Hin Camp 128 people were trained but 9 decided to leave the project before receiving the first grant instalment)

Out of 286 people who completed the training and received grants, 197 (69%) are women which means that the target of including at least 60% women in the programme is being achieved.

3.2.1.2 New Enterprises and Expansion of Existing Businesses

Many of the trainees have started businesses after they received the first tranche of grants and others are still in the process. At least fifteen existing entrepreneurs were able to expand their businesses with the training and grant support. More than 97% of the trainees are already involved in entrepreneurial activities and some are involved in more than one activity (e.g. some of them raise pigs and also sell vegetables). *Figure 3.2* presents the number and types of businesses established by the EDGS project participants after they completed the training and received the first tranche of grants during the reporting period:

Dah Kawe, a 31 year old lady in Tham Hin Camp:



She is a new arrival with five children, the youngest is two months and the eldest is eight years of age. She established a micro business (small snack shop) immediately after she received her grant on completion of training. After one month she had to close it because she delivered a baby and needed a break. She opened the business again after two months. She says "We cannot go outside for work as there is risk of being caught and as new arrivals we do not have our own house. At the moment we are living in a friend's house. I am now selling the goods here inside camp to generate some income. The daily sales figure ranges from Baht 100 to Baht 300". She says "I make profit of Baht 50 to Baht 60 every day and I save Baht 10 daily. My husband helps me in the business. It was a good opportunity for me to get EDG training. Now I have my own business and have at least some money for my daily expenses in the kitchen".

Htoo Khay paw lives in Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp:

He has a small family and did not have any income to cover his additional needs. As he is a person with physical disability (problems with one leg), he cannot go outside camp for labour nor does he get any work inside the camp. After completing the EDG Training in October 2010, he started a micro business in his house which is close to the main road inside the camp. He sells snacks, fried cookies, beatlenut and coffee in the morning. Today he has an average sale of 100-150 Baht daily and some days even more. He can make a small profit to support his family's needs and can even save a small amount to expand his business in the future.



Figure 3.2: Businesses Supported by EDGP

Camp	Number and Types of Business Supported				Total
	Trade	Manufacturing	Service	Farming	
Tham Hin	32	35	8	44	119
Mae Ra Ma Luang	87	40	8	30	165
Total	119	75	16	74	284

Trade= Groceries and Small Hawkers; Manufacturing= Snacks Making, Bakery, Noodle Making, weaving etc.; Service= Tea Shop, Barber shop, Restaurants etc.; Farm= Pig Raising, Vegetable Farming

The average daily sales achieved by the participants' businesses range from Baht 50 to Baht 600 depending on the type of business and seasonality of products. The small business activities keep them self-employed and will help them increase their transactions gradually over the course of time.

3.2.1.3 Follow Up and Mentoring Services

TBBC's Field and camp-based staff visit all the clients at least once a week to discuss any problems they are facing and provide support. The clients also get personal and group coaching on costing, account keeping and market surveys as a part of mentoring services. This has helped the clients understand the possible problems and threats and to formulate plans to address these and generate new ideas to improve the businesses.



Lessons Learnt:

Implementation of the EDGS Project only started in July 2010 with Training of Trainers to the staff, followed by the first Clients' Training in August. Even within this short period of time, the programme has learnt some valuable lessons for future improvement:

- **Selection of Enterprises Based on Confidence and Experience:** Since the movement of people from and to camps is restricted, the camp people have little exposure to markets and products which makes it difficult for them to think up new ideas for selecting a business and developing a business plan. Many clients think about animal raising which they did when they were in Burma and feel confident about and many opt for small grocery and trading activities, which they see everywhere and feel easy to manage. This indicates that if people plan to start something which they already know, they feel comfortable to establish and run it. The EDGS project is exploring technical training to expand the range of activities which people can undertake comfortably and reduce unnecessary competition. It has also proved necessary to provide ongoing training in new approaches to motivate people who otherwise easily drop out when they meet a problem.
- **Entrepreneurial Traits versus Vulnerability:** The programme has prioritised support for the more vulnerable but, not surprisingly, people with existing exposure to business and some entrepreneurial traits are faster in getting started and making profits. The more vulnerable poor refugees have more difficulty selecting business activities and developing business plans. Whilst still prioritising the most vulnerable the project will also include more economically active people to increase its impact on the camp economy.

Next Six Months:

- **Rapid Survey of Clients' Businesses:** This questionnaire survey planned for January will analyse the status of clients' businesses in terms of sales transactions, costs and profit.
- **EDG Training:** Some potential entrepreneurs have yet to get EDG Training and receive grants in Mae Ra Ma Luang. Three or four more trainings will be conducted during the first quarter of the year.
- **Refresher Course and Second Tranche of Grant:** Based on the results of analysis of the Rapid Survey, those clients who are involved in business or entrepreneurial activities and making some profit will be invited to participate in an EDGS refresher course. Upon completion they will get a second tranche grant of Baht 2100 to expand their business.
- **Manual Preparation for Savings and Loan Programmes in Camps:** The second part of EDGSP involves activities to promote savings and loans in camps with a view to help people address their financial needs by themselves. A simple and user friendly manual will be developed for the field staff to use whenever there is a need. The manual will elaborate on the methodologies of savings and loans with step by step support. Writing will start around mid-year.

- **Technical Training to Youths:** Based on discussions with youth and camp committees, an initiative will be taken to explore relevant technical training and commence training towards the end of the first half of the year. This will also address the first lesson learnt from the programme.

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 foods to refugee communities.

In the second half of 2010, the CAN project made preparations to realign its structure to operate in five out of the eight previously supported camps by the beginning of 2011. This decision was made in accordance with an agreement reached with COERR to fully operationalise and expand their agriculture programme in three camps (Site 1, Site 2 and Ban Don Yang), whilst TBBC will focus its efforts and resources on intensifying the quality and reach of CAN in Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. Meetings were held jointly with COERR and representatives of the camp communities to discuss the hand-over in these respective three camps.

Plans to expand TBBC's agriculture activities have been postponed until additional funding can be found

During this period, TBBC was notified that it narrowly missed qualifying for the EU Aid to Uprooted People's (AUP) grant. The proposal aimed to expand the CAN project's reach in terms of extending the quantity and variety of garden foods to households. Despite this, the CAN project has continued to improve and apply best practices through people-centred participatory approaches.

In this reporting period, two Specialists from the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) supported the project in designing a draft Participatory Monitoring Evaluation (PM&E) framework. A framework is designed for the beneficiaries and project team to collaboratively measure, record, collect, process and communicate information for use in problem-solving and decision-making. The

specialists have made a number of recommendations that will be incorporated in the design of a new project proposal including promoting gardening for income generation (livelihood) in addition to nutrition (food security).

The CAN project with its team of 74 camp based staff (22 Female, 52 Male) along with its network of strong community based support, four Agricultural Officers, an Agricultural Manager and supporting field office staff and a newly appointed Programme Development Director is building a comprehensive approach to both the immediate and long-term food security and livelihood issues facing the refugees. The project has proved effective in reaching and engaging the camp communities, with 25% on average of all households in six camps currently receiving seeds and cultivating gardens inside and outside of camp. Seed distribution records were not available for Site 1 and Site 2 due to the unavailability of a Food Security Officer to collect data during this period.

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

- 29 rai (4.8 ha) of land was acquired for rent outside Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps with the agreement of local landowners and authorities. A rapid survey was conducted to find out more about how gardening contributes to the livelihoods of families that have a plot of land outside camp during the cool season (see box case study)
- A joint collaboration between the Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and CAN has produced a poster detailing 20 species of local edible plants / vegetables (*Figure 3.4*)
- Participants in the CAN Annual workshop in Nu Po explored opportunities to increase self reliance through gardening both inside and outside camps
- The project team learned Project Management concepts and principles in a two-day training
- A draft Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) framework has been prepared with the support of IIRR, signalling a redesign and a shift in emphasis and approach
- The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach has contributed towards an approximate four-fold (400%) increase in the participation of training in the Mae Ra Ma Luang and Ma La Oon camps
- Seed saving efforts in camps are increasing and contributing towards costs savings

TBBC has been able to rent land outside two camps for community agriculture

How does gardening contribute to the livelihoods of families that have a plot of land outside of camp?

Limited space to grow vegetables inside camp, a desire to provide safe organically nutritious produce for the family, as well as a means to earn income is motivating camp residents to grow vegetables on land outside of camps where opportunities exist. In many cases, refugees have acquired a plot of land informally via negotiations with local landowners and authorities. In recent years, NGO's have also rented land from local landowners and authorities to assist refugees in acquiring plots of land.

A rapid survey was conducted to find out more about how gardening contributes to the livelihoods of families that have a plot of land outside of camp during the productive cool season (September / October to February). A total of 23 households were surveyed growing vegetables on a total area of 7 rai (1.2 ha). That is; 5 rai rented by TBBC outside Nu Po camp supporting 11 households and 2 rai rented by ZOA outside Mae La camp supporting 12 households. In summary, the survey identified the following:

- The average garden plot area is 170m² or 13m x 13m
- 8 species of vegetables are grown on average as well as a mixture of perennials (e.g. banana, sweet potato and cassava)
- The 5 most commonly planted species planted are coriander, morning glory, french bean, long bean and caisim flower
- 350 kg of vegetables are produced on average over a 5 – 6 month cool season growing period
- On average, 50% of the produce is consumed by the household and relatives, the remainder is usually sold to camp households and markets
- The equivalent earning potential per household is 3,500 Baht over a 5 – 6 month growing season if 1 kg of vegetables on average is valued at 10 Baht. If 50% of the produce is sold, then a household could earn on average 1,750 Baht or 300 Baht per month over 6 months
- Earning potential per plot ranged from 800 to 10,000 Baht over the 5 – 6 month growing season depending on type of species planted, area of plot and aspect, availability of water, climate, soil type and fertility and management practices employed

The survey indicates that families that have access to a plot of land outside of camp can stand to benefit from the provision of fresh vegetables for the household to supplement the ration by the additional nutritional value provided, including beans rich in protein and green leafy vegetables and tubers high in vitamins and minerals. Additionally, income generated by selling vegetables provides families with money to buy food and non-food items not received with the assistance of NGO's. Gardening outside of camp using sustainable gardening methods is contributing to the livelihoods of families by increasing the availability of fresh garden produce to camp residents as well as increasing their levels of income.



Surveying vegetable plots outside of camps. Above Nu Po. Below Mae La



Details of the 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

In the past six months, CAN has provided training to a total of 390 people in 24 separate trainings as shown in *Figure 3.3*. Training did not occur in Site 1 and Site 2 due to the absence of a Food Security Officer in these field sites. The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach has developed in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps with the formation of 11 cluster groups. Self-directed learning activities take place in a group (cluster) of 10 to 20 people living in the same Section or gardening in the same area and topics of learning, place and timing are decided by the group and supported by camp based CAN trainers. Topics have included composting, planting in raised beds, growing indigenous plants, growing plants in conditions of limited water and space and planting living fences. The FFS approach has contributed towards an approximate four-fold (400%) increase in the participation of training. Elements of the FFS approach have been incorporated in the other four camps with

The FFS approach has contributed towards a four-fold increase in the participation of training in the Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps

4 cluster groups formed in Mae La, 5 in Ban Don Yang camp, 2 in Nu Po camp and 1 in Umpiem Mai camp. Trainings in these camps have followed a structure of one-off trainer directed trainings (CAN Basic training). In addition, 4 CAN staff from Ban Don Yang participated in a Trainer of Trainers (ToT) workshop on techniques to increase agricultural production.

Figure 3.3: Number and type of trainings/ people trained (July - December, 2010)

Camp	No of trainings / meetings	Type of training			Female	Male	Total number of people trained	No of cluster groups formed
		FFS	5-day Basic	ToT				
Site 1	0				0	0	0	
Site 2	0				0	0	0	
MRML	14				-	-	172	7
MLO	4						81	4
ML	2				10	20	30	4
UM	1				16	21	37	1
NP	1				13	12	25	2
BDY	2				14	31	45	5
TOTAL	24				53	84	390	23

• Annual CAN Workshop

The CAN Annual Workshop was held in Nu Po camp and provided an opportunity for over 40 participants, including CAN staff and camp representatives from different camps to come together to share and exchange information and experiences. The objectives of the workshop, included:

- (i) Developing an understanding of increasing self-reliance through gardening activities;
- (ii) Identifying the important role indigenous knowledge and plants have in improving the resilience of gardens; and
- (iii) Understanding how the Community Driven Development approach can help strengthen agriculture in the refugee communities and nearby Thai villages.

The highlight of the workshop was a field trip to farms outside of camp. Participants observed examples where previously degraded land had been transformed and was made productive and profitable through mixed plantings of cash crops, fruit trees and local indigenous food staples. The group also participated in a formal debate, challenging arguments for and against modern and traditional agriculture.

The workshop recognized that camp residents were actively seeking and benefiting from the agricultural livelihood opportunities both inside and outside of camps. It was acknowledged that a “seed was sprouting”, one that is shifting the responsibilities / ownership to the insiders (camp residents) to pursue opportunities in partnership with the outsiders (NGO's and Thai villages).

Participants and camp representatives included CAN staff from Ban Don Yang (including Camp Leader), Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps. Unfortunately, CAN staff from Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae la Oon were unable to attend due to travel restrictions. Leaders from Nu Po, including the newly formed Livelihood Committee, representatives from the KRC Livelihoods and Karen Agriculture Department also attended.

The workshop identified that a 'seed was sprouting'..... shifting responsibilities / ownership to the insiders (camp residents) to pursue opportunities in partnership with the outsiders (NGO's and Thai villages)

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

Increasingly, this project is providing opportunities for camp communities to increase access and availability to a variety of foods grown via the distribution of necessary materials (seeds, tools and fencing) and support in acquiring land outside of camp. In this reporting period, 29 rai (4.8 ha) of land was negotiated with local landowners and authorities for rent immediately outside Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps. The acquired land will be subdivided into allocated allotments / plots and will be established to support families to sustainably manage gardens for consumption and income generation purposes. Already, 22 families are benefiting by gardening on land outside Nu Po camp (see box case study above).

This project is encouraging camps and local communities' to sustainably manage and optimise the available local resources where possible, including saving seeds and growing a diverse variety of indigenous garden plants. This is intended to lessen the reliance on buying seeds from outside and will also 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 Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.4: KESAN / CAN Indigenous Edible Plant Poster

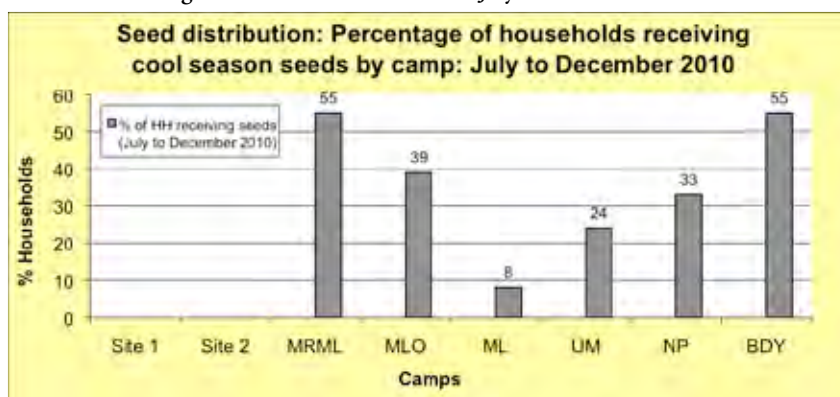
A joint collaboration between the Karen Environmental Social Action Network (KESAN) and CAN has produced a poster that identifies 20 species of local edible plants / vegetables that are found in and around the Mae Sariang camps that are currently under-utilised and have potential to add diversity to refugee diets. One thousand posters (1,000) have been printed for the purpose to increase the awareness and understanding of locally available edible plants / vegetables.

■ Seeds

During the second half of 2010, a total of 3,784 kg of 30 species of vegetables seeds were distributed in six camps to 5,884 households, 2,444 students in 40 boarding houses and schools, 31 CBOs and 4 NGO's including ZOA, ARC, Solidarites and Health International to grow fresh produce during the later part of the rainy season and first half of the cool season. Seed distribution records were not available for Site 1 and Site 2 due to the unavailability of a staff member to collect data. Residents planted seeds in their home gardens within the camps where space permitted, while in some camps residents planted outside the camps where opportunity allowed. The five most commonly requested seeds were Long bean, Morning glory / Kang kong, Chinese radish, Coriander and French bean. Distribution rates are illustrated in *Figure 3.5*.



Figure 3.5: Seed Distribution for July to December 2010



■ Seed saving

The Nu Po, Ban Don Yang, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon communities are successfully saving seeds. A total of 120 kg of seeds was saved in Nu Po: 60 kg of Coriander, 40 kg of French beans and 20 kg of Bottle gourd. In Ban Don Yang, a total of 22 kg of seed was saved: 15 kg of Onion, 5 kg of Corn and 2 kg of Karen Mustard. In Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, a total of 45 kg of 14 different species of vegetable seeds were saved. These seed saving initiatives are providing the knowledge and skills for these communities to increase their self-reliance in seed production. Based on commercial retail seed prices, it is estimated that this initiative has saved the equivalent of more than 40,000 Baht in costs from buying seed during this reporting period.

A seed saving initiative partnered with the Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and Karen Agriculture Department (KAD) has established a seed saving network inside Karen State. Small quantities of seed were purchased in this reporting period (140 kg of indigenous corn seed) to supplement seeds that is otherwise purchased from the commercial seed supplier for distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. It is anticipated, that this initiative may in time supply the seed requirements for these refugee communities, providing financial incentives for the member farmers associated with this seed saving network and the supply of suitably adapted indigenous seeds.

The equivalent of over 40,000 Baht in seed has been saved in 3 camps

■ Trees

During the second half of 2010, a total of 6,420 saplings of 13 different species were distributed in Nu Po, Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang as shown in *Figure 3.6*. The majority of these saplings were grown in camp nurseries with the purpose to provide the camp communities and surrounding Thai villages with the skills and resources to propagate and plant edible and income earning potential tree species that also provide benefits to the environment. The tree nursery in Nu Po works in close collaboration with the Royal Thai Forestry Department to distribute trees to surrounding villages. The majority of trees were distributed under the guidance of the Camp Committees on 5th December in honour of the H.M. King's Birthday.

Figure 3.6: Tree Distribution for Nu Po, Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang Camps and surrounding Thai Villages

Distributor	Beneficiaries	Tree Species	Total
CAN - Nu Po	Households in Nu Po Camp, 2 schools (Klo Taw and Nu Po) and 4 Thai villages (Ban Nu Po, Ban Thipoji, Ban Kwee Ler Toe and Ban Klo Taw)	Acacia pennata (150), Ficus bengalensis (120), Guava (250), Jack fruit (500), Leucaena diversifolia (100), Rambutan (350), Sesbania (300)	1,770
CAN - Umpiem Mai	Households in Umpiem Mai Camp	Avocado (200), Eugenia cumini Druce (600), Jack fruit (200), Pomegranate (150),	1,150
CAN - Ban Don Yang	Households in Ban Don Yang camp as well as CBO's such as Karen Women's Organisation, Karen Youth Organisation, Churches, Nursery Schools and local Thai authorities	Acacia concinna (500), Jackfruit (500), Papaya (500), Sesbania (1,000), Tamarind (1,000)	3,500
Total			6,420

■ Fencing

Fencing helps prevent loss of crops by poultry and other livestock, as well as demarcating home gardens. In the second half of 2010, 17.7 km of fencing was distributed in five camps. Fencing was provided for 568 households, 7 boarding houses and schools, 5 CBO's in five camps and to 3 village schools outside Nu Po camp. Fencing is provided according to needs, assessed on a case by case basis. On average 20m of fencing is provided to a household. Planting trees to form a living or "live fence" is encouraged as a more sustainable way to decrease the use of plastic fencing.

■ 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 second half of 2010, 388 tool kits were distributed to 277 households, 4 CBO's in five camps and two villages outside Nu Po and Mae La Oon.

Tool borrowing centres have been established in each Section in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps to enhance sustained effective use and management of tools.

■ Mung-bean sprouts

A total of 568 high school aged students (272 female; 296 male) from nine boarding houses in Nu Po continue to benefit from the additional Vitamin C they receive from mung-beans. Typically, 1 kg of mung-bean seed produces 10 kg of sprouts.

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

The capacity of TBBC's Food Security Officers was strengthened during the reporting period through their involvement in a two-day introductory Project Management workshop provided by the Asian Development Communication Centre. The team was introduced to the concepts of the Project Management Cycle, Problem Analysis, Logical Framework Approach and Budgeting.

The project teams capacity was further enhanced with their participation in a workshop designed to develop a draft Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) framework for the CAN project. This workshop was facilitated by two Specialists from the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). The workshop reviewed the design of the project with the team and in the process critiqued indicators as well as the role played and discussed various participatory tools and methods for data collection.

Agricultural Officers learning participatory techniques taught by IIRR



Lessons Learnt

- It was identified when developing the draft PM&E framework that gardening for income generation was not clearly articulated in the current project design. It will be included in the future redesign of the project;
- The results of the Rapid Garden Survey revealed that gardening outside of camp is contributing significantly to the livelihoods of families that have access to an allotment / plot. Supporting the acquisition of land outside of camp is a valuable livelihoods intervention; and
- A culture of learning and reflection has to be encouraged and promoted at all levels to allow for effective PM&E. This includes CAN staff and leaders at the camp level and field staff and managers at the organisational level.

Next Six Months

- Filmaid will complete the production and filming in Mae La camp of a promotional and educational film about the value of home gardens
- Redesign of CAN project and development of proposal
- Conduct a workshop designed to devise an extension plan / strategy for CAN that can be applied operationally at the camp level
- Delivery of Rainy Season seeds

3.2.3 Weaving project

For the last ten years TBBC has been supporting a Longyi Project implemented in the camps through the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) who organise weavers to produce one longyi for every other adult over 12 years of age (i.e. each person receives a longyi every second year). TBBC supports the raw materials and buys each finished unit for Baht 27 for free distribution. As traditional clothing, men and women both wear longyis to cover the waist and lower portion of body. *Figure 3.7* summarises production during 2010.

Figure 3.7: Longyi Production in 2010

Camp	Looms	Weavers	2010 Distribution	Longyis Produced Jan – June 10	Longyis Produced July – Dec 10	Total No. of Longyis Produced	Difference
S1	10	20	7269	0	4,589	4,589	-2680
S2	4	10	1255	0	1500	1500	+245
MRML	14	28	7027	1603	5237	6837	-190
MLO	14	26	6062	1206	4838	6044	-18
ML	18	31	13779	5772	8027	13799	0
UM	6	14	6008	2000	6008	6008	0
NP	10	20	5252	2250	3472	5722	+470
BDY	2	8	2175	531	500	1031	-1144
TH	4	8	3026	136	2100	2236	-790
Total	82	165	51853	13498	33746	47766	- 4087

The Weaving Project helps address basic needs for clothing and provides some opportunity for income generation to weavers involved in the project. It also provides project management experience to the two Women's Organisations.

The production in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin camps fell short of target mainly because some of the experienced weavers moved to third countries for resettlement. In Site 1 the KnWO in Mae Hong Son also had to arrange weaving training for new weavers to replace experienced weavers who had left for third countries. This has caused delays in the production process but the remaining items will be completed and distributed in the first quarter of 2011.

A study is being undertaken to explore ways to help weavers develop their products and find markets to increase income

3.2.3.1 Other Weavers:

There are number of other weavers scattered around the nine camps, including approximately 3,850 Back Strap Loom Weavers and around 188 Floor Looms. These weavers produce bags, scarves, longyis, shirts and other small items to sell not only inside the camps but also outside the camps including orders from abroad from refugees resettled in third countries. These weavers generally follow traditional patterns, struggle to get raw materials of good quality, and have little opportunity to improve their products or designs. During 2010 TBBC commissioned International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to conduct market research aimed at reorganising these scattered weavers and improving production and marketing.

3.2.3.2 Market Research of Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps

IRPI presented their preliminary report "Market Research of Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps", in August 2010 and submitted a draft report towards the end of November with a presentation of general findings and recommendations. TBBC provided feedback, requesting additional information and the final report is due in January 2011.

Next Six Months

- Review of Longyi Project Management: After ten years of experience with the longyi project, TBBC will carry out an internal review of project management to establish better monitoring and evaluation to make it more effective.
- Strategy on Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps: TBBC will follow up on the IRPI report recommendations to develop a future strategy for helping scattered weavers in the camps increase their income. Initiatives requiring modest resources will be implemented immediately whilst a longer term strategy will be produced to address recommendations requiring relatively larger funding.

3.2.4 Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector

Following recommendations from a shelter consultancy conducted in 2009 and the secondment of a shelter expert in 2010, TBBC further developed a new shelter strategy by implementing a number of pilot projects aimed in the

longer term at reducing the amount of shelter materials procured each year. These new initiatives also offer livelihood opportunities making the shelter sector self-sustainable to some extent. The following progress was made during the period:

Agro-Community Forestry: TBBC is signing an extendable one year agreement with RECOFTC (Regional Community Forestry Training Center) to strengthen refugee and local Thai community cooperation in natural resource management and to explore sustainable income-generation opportunities as livelihoods for both refugees and Thai villagers. The Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) is a community driven approach to conservation and development that entails sustainable biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. CBNRM will foster management of natural resources such as water, land and forest and identify sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments. Pilot projects are scheduled to start in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps in early 2011.

TBBC has established a pilot bamboo plantation outside Tham Hin Camp

Bamboo Growing: TBBC has agreed with the Department of Agriculture of Thammasat University to cooperate in growing bamboo either in plantations as community based initiatives or through the distribution of bamboo seedlings to individual households. A pilot bamboo plantation project planting 1,000 seedlings of six different species was initiated in Tham Hin camp and inaugurated in the presence of the camp community, partner agencies and RTG officials. The bamboo specialist of Thammasat University overlooks the growing process of the seedlings with monthly site visits, mentoring a newly formed bamboo committee and the stipend workers from the camp who take care of the plantation.

Bamboo plantation opening ceremony, Tham Hin



Sufficient governmental land is available for further expansion of the plantation. An evaluation before the next rainy season will define specie and number of additional seedlings which will be planted. The establishment of a seedling nursery, the planting of eucalyptus trees for shelter purposes and banana trees for the protection of the plantation from bushfires will be considered in the second pilot phase. Another pilot bamboo project was initiated in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps where 4,000 bamboo seedlings of four different species were distributed to refugee households. An evaluation before the next rainy season as well will define which species and to which extent the household based bamboo growing approach will be expanded in the second phase.

Treatment of Bamboo Poles: TBBC in cooperation with the Department of Forestry Products of Kasetsart University further substantiated three bamboo treatment options which are feasible to be applied within the context of refugee camps and which will be piloted during first half of 2011. The bamboo treatment specialist visited Mae Ra Ma Luang camp where bamboo water leaching will be piloted in some sections that have direct access to running water. Some sections in the same camp will be selected for testing protective treatment of completed shelter structures. Smoking of bamboo will be piloted in another camp with sufficient availability of burnable materials in order to run the smoking kiln continuously over a period of time. A design scheme for a smoking kiln applicable in a camp was developed and will be built prior to the treatment process. Lessons learnt of different pilot treatment schemes will be documented for future expansion and application in other camps where suitable.

Concrete Post Production: The pilot needs-based assessment in Mae La camp has shown that 13% of households have asked for an average of 3 concrete posts per house which indicates a need for approximate 6,000 concrete poles in all three Tak camps on an annual basis in order to keep foundations in good condition. Approval for a pilot concrete post production site has not yet materialised but it is expected that an initial trial can be realised in one of the Tak camps during 2011.

Making roofing thatch



Leaf/ Grass Collection and Thatch Production: A new community based procurement approach for roof thatch is being piloted in Site 2 and Ban Don Yang camps. Refugee families will produce leaf and grass thatch and be directly compensated by TBBC. An agreement with Camp Committees and refugee families was reached for 61,600 pieces of leaf and 45,000 grass thatches to be produced in the camps. It is expected that quality of thatch will improve with the community procurement considering that thatches will be used in the same camps where they are produced. An evaluation will assess to what extent the new approach can be extended and possibly applied to other shelter components as well.

Construction Tools and Building Skills: A distribution of construction tools and training in building skills will form another phase of the needs-based shelter approach which is presently being piloted in the Tak camps. Trainings will be conducted after quality control and distribution of building materials, both in workshops as well as whilst assisting vulnerable families with repair of their houses. Construction tools will be distributed to the carpenters for use during the training and placed at the shelter focal points in the camps so that they can be shared with other refugee families as well.

Figure 3.8 shows where the different pilot shelter projects will be implemented in 2011.

Figure 3.8: Pilot Shelter Projects in 2011

Pilot Needs-based Approach / Pilot Livelihoods Projects	Refugee Camps								
	TAK-MLA	TA-KUMP	TAK NUPO	MHS SITE 1	MHS SITE 2	MSR MLO	MSRM-RML	KAN THI	KAN BDY
Needs - Based Approach	O	O	O						
Community Forest Management			O				O		
Bamboo Growing			(O)			O	O	O	
Bamboo Treatment			(O)				O		
Concrete Post Production			(O)						
Thatch Production					O				O
Site Mapping	O							(O)	

O = Camps where pilot shelter projects are already taking place/ (O) = Camps where pilot shelter projects will be implemented

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.

TBBC delivered 11 thousand tonnes of food to the camps in the second half of 2010

3.3.1 Camp supplies

3.3.1 a) Food

In the second half of 2010, the distribution of beans was temporarily suspended due to funding challenges and the more than doubling cost of beans in Thailand. Although not the most suitable solution from a nutrition point of view this was the most practical way of achieving short-term savings. During this period the standard food ration consisted of rice, fish-paste, fortified flour (Asia-Mix), oil, chilli, sugar and salt. Ration quantities are as set out in *Appendix A.6.3.a) Food and cooking fuel: Food*.

During the period, more than 11 thousand Metric Tonnes of food were supplied for the refugee population on the Thailand/Burma border. *Figure 3.9* summarises details of quantities supplied by item and camp.

Table 3.9: Food quantities provided to refugee camps, July-December 2010

Commodity (Metric Tonnes)	Site 1	Site 2	MLO	MRML	Mae La	Umpiem	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Other	Total
Rice	1,305	114	366	423	3,657	1,387	1,264	81	609	79	9,283
Fishpaste	0	8	20	27	197	75	68	3	0	0	396
Salt	28	4	14	17	90	34	30	4	15	2	239
Beans	17	0	0	0	40	16	14	0	10	0	96
Oil	83	8	24	28	244	93	84	6	43	4	616
Chillies	9	0	2	2	11	4	4	1	6	0	39
Sardines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fortified Flour	40	8	12	13	103	38	36	13	21	2	286
Sugar	17	2	9	10	26	9	9	4	5	1	91
Charcoal	748	76	223	266	2,178	828	895	41	361	30	5,645

TBBC has previously aimed at providing a nutritionally balanced food ration which fully met the World Health Organisation (WHO)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) planning figure for emergencies of 2,100 kcal/ person/ day. However, due to the bean suspension, the average caloric value of the ration for this period was 1,995 kcal/ per person and provided 82% of protein needs (although not in the form of complete protein). To protect the most vulnerable camp residents, beans remained as part of the supplementary feeding programme.

It is recognised that TBBC will likely continue to face funding shortfalls in 2011 and beyond, and that a more permanent reduction in the food ration is necessary. To better prepare for this situation, TBBC hired a short-term food security and nutrition expert to provide advice on possible alternative food ration options for 2011.

The consultant provided TBBC with three ration options to accommodate various levels of savings and nutritional content. The best case scenario in terms of preserving and optimizing nutritional content was presented at the TBBC Donors Meeting in London in November. After further discussion the following changes to the camp-based food ration will be implemented in 2011:

- The **age groups** for ration quantities and food distribution will be changed to include the following:
 - New-borns to 6 months of age (will not receive food rations)
 - Younger children from 6 months to less than 5 years of age
 - Older children from 5 years to less than 18 years of age
 - Adults from 18 years and older
- **Rice** will be decreased to 7kg/month for young children and 13.5 kg/month for older children and adults.
- **Oil** will be provided as a household ration (similar to charcoal distribution) based on the number of people included in the ration book. The oil ration will be approximately 0.8 L of oil/month/person.
- **Salt** ration will be decreased to 150 grams/month per adult and older child and 75 grams/month per young child.
- **Dried chillies** will no longer be part of the general food ration.
- **Yellow split peas** will be introduced into the ration to replace the mung beans, 1 kg for adults and older children and 0.5 kg for young children.
- **Fish paste** will remain at 750 grams per adult and per older child and reduced to 500 grams per young child.

Whilst TBBC is reducing the overall food basket by about 5% in 2011, provisions are being made to protect the most vulnerable

Figure 3.10: Food Rations and Calorie content, January 2011

Food Items	Young Child Ration (6 months to <5 years)	Older Child Ration (5-<18 years and Board House Students)	Adult Ration (>18 years)
White Rice	7 kg	13.5 kg	13.5 kg
Yellow split peas	0.5 kg	1 kg	1 kg
Sugar	250 grams	250 grams	125 grams
AsiaMIX (fortified blended food)	1 kg	1 kg	0.25 kg
Fish Paste	0.5 kg	0.75 kg	0.75 kg
Soybean oil (non-fortified) (distribution on sliding scale per household size)	0.8 litre	0.8 litre	0.8 litre
Salt	75 grams	150 grams	150 grams
Total Calories	1,264	2,100	1,986

Although these changes were originally driven by the need to cut costs, they are in fact in line with the recommendations of the 2009 ECHO Livelihood Vulnerability Analysis. TBBC is implementing a general reduction in rations combined with an increased emphasis on identifying and ensuring adequate support for the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the camp population.

In order to understand more about household food economy, dietary adequacy, coping strategies and to develop criteria for categorizing camp households, a Baseline Vulnerability Study is planned for the first half of 2011. TBBC has recruited TANGO International (Technical Assistance to NGOs), an organization that has extensive experience with undertaking similar studies in refugee and IDP contexts. TANGO in collaboration with the Office of Population Technical Assistance (Thai organisation), will be conducting a household survey in all nine border refugee camps in order to assess the status of food security among refugee households. The survey will be administered to approximately 200 randomly selected households per camp by interviewers hired and managed by OPTA. In addition to the household survey, OPTA will lead Focus Group Discussions and conduct Key Informant Interviews in each camp to discuss food and livelihood issues and seek additional information to help analyse the household survey data.



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 undergoes laboratory tests to determine its exact energy content or 'Heating Value' (HV). The current ration of about 8.3kg 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 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.

TBBC is considering conducting a broad evaluation of the provision of cooking fuel to all camps along the border in 2011. This will involve making an assessment of the current situation and looking at potential new technologies to supplement the current supply of compressed charcoal. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure that TBBC's energy supply to camps constitutes the best possible response in terms of providing a fuel which:

- Is appropriate for use in the context of the refugee camps
- Has a high level of acceptability amongst the camp community
- Minimises any potential adverse effects on people's health
- Is cost effective
- Minimises any potential adverse effects on the environment
- Introduces the community to alternative energy technologies, which are transferrable to the refugee's place of origin

More than 5.6 thousand Metric Tonnes of charcoal were provided to the refugee camps during the second half of 2010

3.3.1 c) Shelter

Shelter is now a separate TBBC service sector, no longer considered as a one-off annual task but an ongoing process throughout the year. This allows the development of expertise in construction, production of materials and research into improving their durability. The goal is not only a more efficient and appropriate provision of construction materials for shelter but also opening up various livelihood opportunities.

The provision of basic construction materials for refugees to build their shelter by themselves has been one of the main objectives of TBBC's assistance for more than ten years. This community driven approach has ensured that international planning standards for camp sites and refugee shelters have been achieved in most of the camps. TBBC's shelter support, which is in compliance with Sphere Standards, assists refugee families with sufficient building materials to have at least 3.5m² of living surface per person and sufficient covered and enclosed space in order that essential household activities can be satisfactorily undertaken. This way TBBC together with the camp communities maintains nearly 30,000 buildings in good condition, mostly refugee houses but also warehouses, community buildings and other structures. Standard TBBC building material rations are set out in *Appendix A.6.3.b*.

Following recommendations of a shelter consultancy in 2009 TBBC has, with the help of an expert seconded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), formulated a new needs-based approach that directly links shelter material distribution to international shelter standards whilst addressing the actual needs of individual families to keep their houses in good condition. Shelter activities occurring throughout the year include shelter material needs assessments, quality control and distribution, assistance to vulnerable families during the construction process and evaluation before the next project cycle. The new approach is now being tested in the three Tak camps whilst new livelihood initiatives are being tested in different camps described in *Section 3.2.4* and *Appendix A.6.3.b*. It is planned to apply the new shelter approach border-wide in 2011 once a first project cycle has been successfully tested and assessed in the Tak camps.

Additional shelter initiatives will extend the durability of shelter materials and offer new options for material procurement either by growing of materials close to the camps or by self-production of shelter components by the refugee households. These initiatives will gradually decrease the amount of building materials to be procured each year, lead shelter towards a self-sustainable and environmental friendly programme and provide income generating opportunities for the refugees.

The shelter planning process for 2011 has, however, been substantially interrupted with a 50% reduction in budget being decided in late 2010. Although TBBC hopes the funding situation might improve during 2011, adjustments were made to the shelter programme aimed at keeping the ultimate goal of maintaining minimal standards of living conditions for the refugee families and further developing livelihood pilot projects. The remaining shelter budget will be used for repair of existing houses, maintenance of warehouses and running of pilot projects only. No new refugee shelters will be built and no building material assistance will be provided to community and CBO buildings.

Approximate 25,000 refugee houses shall be repaired in the nine refugee camps during the 2011 project cycle as listed in *Figure 3.11*

Figure 3.11: Planned Housing and Warehouse Repairs in 2011

CAMPS	HOUSES FOR REPAIR	WAREHOUSES FOR REPAIR
MLA	8,000*	4 WH
UMP/ NUPO	6,560*	2 WH/ 2 WH
SITE 1/ 2	3,500	5 WH/ 6 WH
MRML/ MLO	5,200	12 WH/ 26 WH
BDY/ TH	2,460	2 WH
TOTAL	25,720 HOUSES	59 WAREHOUSES

Notes: * Number of verified houses by Needs-Based Assessment

Planned shelter materials to be procured in 2011 are listed in *Figure 3.12* with largely reduced amounts compared to the procurement of 2010 as a result of the present budget shortfall. It is noted that preference is given to roofing materials as these are most essential for protecting existing shelters and maintaining minimum standards of living conditions.

Figure 3.12: Assessed Building Materials for Distribution in 2011

MATERIAL ITEMS		REFUGEE CAMPS										TOTAL 2011	TOTAL 2010
		TAK* MLA	TAK* UMP	TAK* NUPO	MHS SITE 1	MHS SITE 2	MSR MLO	MSR MRML	KAN THI	KAN BDY			
Bamboo Poles	Small 2"/ 6m	31,123	8,662	2,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,936	0	
	Large 3"/ 6m	132,020	65,966	45,877	86,180	17,805	79,440	53,745	42,665	14,715	538,413	1,381,127	
Eucalyptus Poles	Small 4"/ 6m	6,228	4,154	2,649	7,658	1,072	637	1,560	0	250	24,208	57,967	
	Large 5"/ 6m	5,705	6,224	3,231	340	1,072	769	335	1,578	95	19,349	62,801	
	Short 4"/4m	0	0	0	0	0	485	1,400	0	0	1,885	5,060	
Roof Thatch	Leave Thatch	1,294,244	0	590,490	388,150	61,600	807,050	735,400	0	0	3,876,934	5,192,920	
	Grass Thatch	0	186,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,610	272,335	645,135	
	Plastic Sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,221	0	2,221	2,350	

* Note: Figures as per assessed houses Pilot Needs-Based Assessment

A needs-based assessment following the new shelter approach was conducted with 77 camp-based carpenters over a period of 4 months in the three Tak camps. The carpenters for that purpose were extensively trained and coached by TBBC's Shelter Officer who was employed in Mae Sot. Nearly 15,000 refugee houses were assessed by carpenter teams together with beneficiary families by recording shelter components for replacement and consequently building materials to be procured. The house by house assessment data were entered in a central database and summarized for the procurement process which was completed by the end of 2010.

Carpenters from the camps together with refugee households have carried out shelter needs assessments and will support vulnerable families with repair and construction activities

Carpenter training course, Tak Province



The second phase of the pilot project will comprise the quality control and distribution monitoring of building materials which will start at the beginning of 2011. A revised material delivery process including quality controls has been prepared and revisions done of all material supplier contracts which will ensure a clear delivery and transparent distribution process up to the handover of shelter materials to the beneficiary families.

Expanding Shelter Activities: Maintaining an ongoing shelter programme requires developing of human resources with shelter expertise. Besides the SDC seconded Shelter Expert and the Shelter Officer who was employed in Mae Sot, four additional Shelter Officers, one in each field site, will be employed by the middle of 2011. The new Shelter Officers will be complemented with the recruitment of up to 70 carpenters in the different camps in order to apply the needs-based approach border-wide and to follow-up on pilot livelihood initiatives. *Figure 3.13* shows the increase in shelter staff foreseen in 2011.

Figure 3.13: Shelter Staff 2010

TBBC HQ/ FO	STAFFING 2010		PLANNED STAFFING 2011	
	TBBC Staff	Camp Stipend Staff	TBBC Staff	Camp Stipend Staff
Mae Sot	1	40	1	40
Umpang	0	34	1	36
Mae Sariang	0	0	1	36
Mae Hong Son	0	0	1	18
Kantchanaburi	0	2	1	17
Bangkok	1	0	1	0
TOTAL		76	6	147

Camp Mapping: The pilot camp mapping project will start early in 2011 in Mae La camp after the needs-based assessment is complete. Each house will be digitized on satellite images for future visualization of programme and site planning data. This will allow monitoring of shelter material distribution and following up construction work. In addition sharing of space-relevant data with Environmental, Health and Infrastructure (EHI) Agencies will allow development of a camp planning tool in the future. GPS appliance by this approach is not needed anymore and therefore not a concern for the Thai Government as previously reported.

Diversification of bamboo species and adjustments of procurement cycle: Both initiatives were tested during 2010 with positive outcomes. The diversification of bamboo with larger bamboo specie was tested in the Mae Sariang camps with a positive response from the beneficiary families. Although the bamboo poles were larger and of higher benefit for different construction purposes, their durability will determine whether increased costs can be compensated. Expansion of this initiative for 2011 was not possible due to funding constraints. However the operational shelter plan considers early procurement in 2011 which will allow harvesting better quality bamboo but also open a time-window for bamboo treatment in-between periods of material deliveries and construction work.

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

Next Six Months

Besides the receipt and delivery of shelter materials in all camps the following activities are planed for the first half of 2011:

Mae Sariang camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang):

- Expand pilot project bamboo growing inside Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps with refugee households
- Initiate pilot project bamboo growing outside Mae Ra Ma Luang camp
- Proceed with bamboo treatment pilot projects in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp with water leaching and protective treatment of finished structures

Tak camps (Mae La):

- Implement next phases of pilot needs-based approach including revised delivery and quality control procedure construction assistance in particular to vulnerable families
- Proceed with first phase pilot site mapping with digitizing of housing locations on satellite image

Tak camps (Umphiem/ Nupo):

- Implement next phases of pilot needs-based approach including revised delivery and quality control procedures and construction assistance in particular to vulnerable families
- Start implementation of community forest management pilot project
- Start implementation pilot project concrete post production.
- Consider bamboo treatment pilot project smoking in one of the camps.
- Consider bamboo growing pilot project outside of camp(s).

Mae Hong Song Camps (Site 1/ Site 2):

- Implement community contracting with thatch produced by refugee families.
- Consider Pilot proposal for growing bamboo inside camp Site 2

Kanchanaburi Camps (Tham Hin/ Don Yang):

- Expand pilot project bamboo growing outside Tham Hin camp with additional bamboo seedlings, diversified with eucalyptus and banana trees for wildfire protection. A nursery will be established for the growing of trees and development of the plantation.
- Explore options in Tham Hin Camp with new camp commander to improve crowded living conditions through access to land adjacent to camp since population density is below international standards
- Implement community contracting with thatch produced by refugee families

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 infections and asthma in a study conducted by a Melbourne University placement and reported last time. A survey of stove usage was recently conducted and this will inform replacement needs for a general distribution in 2011.

Fuel efficient cooking stoves conserve charcoal and protect against upper respiratory tract infections and asthma

Next six months

- Use the stove survey information conducted in late 2009 to inform general stove distribution in early 2011

■ Utensils

Previously, TBBC supplied pots or woks to all camp residents every two years. However, due to budget constraints, TBBC now only distributes pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals. During the second half of the year, recorded distributions of these items was as listed in *Figure 3.14*.

Figure 3.14 Cooking Utensils distributed during second half of 2010

Item	MHS	MSR	MST	KAN	Total
Plates	108	1,362	-	100	1570
Bowls	204	125	-	0	329
Spoons	204	1,540	-	48	1,792
Pots - Large	-	224	-	4	1,440
Pots - Small	12	239	-	0	251
Woks	0	-	-	1	1

■ Clothing

The Wakachiai (Japan) 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 were distributed during the period August to December and distribution details are shown in *Figure 3.15*. There are approximately 20 pieces of clothing in a carton, i.e. some 106,500 items were distributed:

Fig: 3.15. 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

Lutheran World Relief (LWR): another long-term donor of second-hand clothing and new quilts also generously supported the refugees in 2010. A shipment arrived in October which included 62,250 quilts (2,075 bales), 495 sweaters (5 bales), and 5,400 baby kits (270 cartons) which were distributed as set out in **Figure 3.16**.

Fig: 3.16. Distribution of LWR donated clothing 2010

Camp	Quantity (cartons)		
	Quilts	Sweaters	Layettes
Site 1	251	-	40
Site 2	50	5	10
Mae La Oon	247	-	30
Mae Ra Ma Luang	273	-	30
Mae La	605	-	60
Umpien Mai	230	-	35
Nu Po	200	-	30
Don Yang	-	-	10
Tham Hin	134	-	15
Affected Thai villagers	85	-	10
Total	2075	5	270

■ 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 are purchased only to make up shortfalls and to support new arrivals. TBBC provides blankets, nets and mats to newly arrived refugees as needed. A summary of items distributed during the reporting period is provided in **Figure 3.17**.

Figure 3.17 Nets, blankets, mats distributed to new arrivals during second half of 2010

Item	MHS	MSR	MST	KAN	Total
Nets	-	145	319	152	616
Blankets	540	1,015	917	556	3,028
Mats	-	430	695	141	1,266

In Tak Province, the distribution of non food items was exclusively for the emergency response to refugee influxes in Phop Phra District. There was no distribution of non-food items to the three main camps. Similarly, the items listed as distributed in Kanchanaburi were provided exclusively as part of an emergency response to refugee influxes near Three Pagodas Pass.

3.3.2 Nutrition

TBBC's organisational structure has changed recently and with it so has the Food Security team. This has partly been in response to recommendations of the Nutrition Consultant who reviewed the programme during the second half of 2010 (*see 3.3.1 a) Food*). The new structure will facilitate the implementation of agreed changes to the food basket and ongoing surveillance. Nutrition related aspects of TBBC's work will now fall under the Programme Unit headed up by the Programmes Director along with other specialty areas such as agriculture, shelter and livelihoods. An additional nutritionist will be hired in early 2011 and the two border-wide nutritionists will then manage the nutrition programmes working alongside designated field officers for nutrition (FON) at the camp level. Nutrition will be integrated into other relevant TBBC programme areas such as agriculture and livelihoods as necessary.

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. However, 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, at the suggestion of the Livelihoods Vulnerability consultants in 2009 and with the consent of CCSDPT health agencies, decided to only survey two of the nine camps in 2010, Mae La and Site 2. Mae La was chosen because the GAM rate was 5.5% in 2008 (even though the 2009 rate indicated a reduction to 3.2%) whilst Site 2 had been excluded in 2009. Nutrition surveys will be carried out in all sites in 2011. Please refer to *Chapter 5.3.b* for more details and discussion of the Mae La survey.

3.3.2 b) Nutrition education

Cooking demonstrations: In eight of the nine refugee camps (all but Site 2), 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 conduct cooking demonstrations for caregivers with children that are malnourished and attending SFP
- Site1 health agency staff began conducting cooking demonstrations in early 2010 for caregivers with children that are malnourished and attending SFP

Priority for these activities is to create 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 children recover.

In-camp growth monitoring helps detect malnourishment in children



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*).

Two, one-day Nutrition Task Force (NTF) meetings were held in July and November. During these meetings health agency staff came together to discuss several topics including: growth monitoring and promotion coverage across camps; plans for a small assessment in Mae La to look at reasons for long recovery periods for some children enrolled in SFP; ordering of SFP foods through TBBC; plans for the minimum reporting project pilot (MRP) workshop, and priority areas for 2011.

In October TBBC and all health agencies implementing SFP or TFP participated in a 3-day Minimum Reporting Project pilot (MRP) workshop lead by the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN). It was discussed after this workshop that once the SFP/TFP programme is revised in 2011 the monitoring of the programmes could be consolidated into the HIS reporting system currently in place in addition to the collection of some new MRP indicators. In addition, the ENN consultant provided some technical support to address ways to improve the current programmes and optimise reporting and monitoring. The revision of the SFP/TFP guidelines and consolidation of the monitoring and reporting system will be a top priority in 2011.

TBBC provides daily lunches for more than 8,000 nursery school children to ensure at least one nutritious meal a day for this vulnerable age group

3.3.2 d) Nursery school lunches

In the second half of 2010, TBBC continued support of daily lunches for more than 8,000 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. TBBC is also supporting the health agencies with AsiaMIX and charcoal to provide a morning snack for children one to two times a week in addition to their lunch although some of them do not yet have the capacity to provide these snacks 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 now five TBBC field offices. The 2010 standardized TBBC monthly reporting forms have been used by all partners and have been effective in monitoring the programme more closely and building the monitoring capacity of TBBC's partners. A second annual border-wide nursery school meeting was held in November 2010 to bring partners and TBBC field staff together to discuss the new reporting forms and other possible areas for improving the programme, such as bulk buying of foods, standardising recipes and developing a nutrition training for nursery school teachers and cooks. Support for Nursery School lunches for the school year (May/June 2010 through to March 2011) is shown in *Figure 3.18*:

Figure 3.18: 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		1	240	185
TH		3	402	185
Total		83	8,773	

Note: Currently there is no implementing agency in DY and TH and TBBC supports the schools directly

Lesson learnt

- The fairly large number of nutrition programme meetings and trainings for field staff necessitates planning in advance to prevent field staff and partners from having to be away from the field too often.
- Balancing cultural food preferences with optimal nutrition is a difficult balancing act. In the past TBBC has allowed its strength in cultural acceptability and preference to become its weakness when approaching nutrition.

Next six months

Food Basket Revision

- Introduce new revised food ration with communication campaign in early 2011.
- Pilot provision of 50% brown rice with white rice in the camps to assess acceptability and usage.
- Explore procurement of new and improved rice soy blend (RSB) formulation to replace AsiaMIX formula.
- Hire a consultant to conduct a baseline livelihood vulnerability analysis in all 9 camps in order to establish a baseline for future food security monitoring and vulnerability criteria development and connect this to future food basket adaptations.

Nutrition surveys

- Conduct nutrition survey in all 9 camps and create a report to share results.

Nutrition Programme training for Field Officers for Nutrition (FON's)

- FON's will receive introduction training to nutrition and public health.
- FON's will receive training on growth monitoring and promotion practices including anthropometrics.

Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding

- Continue to support health agencies in the monitoring and reporting of SFP/ TFP programmes.
- Revise and update SFP/TFP guidelines and growth monitoring charts.
- Improve the current SFP/TFP and growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) reporting and monitoring system utilising the HIS database and some additional MRP indicators.
- Nutrition Task Force meetings will be held two to three times in 2011 to look at SFP and growth monitoring activities and provide training on the updated SFP/TFP guidelines and growth charts.

Nursery Schools

- Continue to support nursery school agencies in the monitoring and reporting of nursery school lunch support utilising the improved monitoring system and reporting forms.
- Explore bulk buying and standardisation of recipes in collaboration with nursery school partners.
- Develop a standard nursery school nutrition training for nursery school teacher trainers and coordinators.
- Coordinate and lead two border-wide Nursery School lunch support meetings.

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 stabilized. During the second half of 2010 there was a significant price increase in both mung beans and sugar. The price of mung beans increased over 100% to 69 baht per kg in July. Faced with funding shortages TBBC decided to suspend beans from the ration from the August distribution for Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po which cover 50% of the total population. TBBC still continued to provide beans to Site 1 and Tham Hin camps because these two populations do not consume fish paste. The stockpile camps Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Ruang, Mae La Oon and Ban Don Yang already had supplies that covered consumption until November.

Funding remains a challenge in 2011 and as described in *Section 3.1.1 a)* TBBC will be making some major changes to the food basket. The Nutrition Consultant determined that it was important to bring back a protein rich item to the food basket but whilst mung beans prices had fallen somewhat, considered the price still relatively high. She recommended the possibility of importing Yellow Split Peas as an alternative. TBBC has never before imported commodities from overseas but research by the new TBBC Supply Chain Director found that the delivery duty paid price for Yellow Split Peas was significantly cheaper than the old price TBBC had paid for mung beans. Six bidders responded to a TBBC tender, 3 from overseas and 3 from in-country. The contract was awarded to an exporter from the UAE. The estimated, delivery

Imported yellow split peas will cost 40% of the traditional mung beans supplied to the camps

duty paid price will be about 18 baht per kg or about 46% cheaper than the average mung beans price before the price skyrocketed. The first shipment is expected to arrive by early March 2011.

Other major commodities' prices were quite stable in the last six months: Rice: 13,210-14,620 Baht per Metric Tonne; Soya-bean Oil: 41-43 Baht per litre; Charcoal: 8.13-8.39 Baht per Kg; and Fish paste at 28.5 baht per Kg.

In the last six months, the average number of bids received remained stable: Rice 3 (compared to 3 in the first half of 2010), Beans 4 (4), Soya-bean Oil 3 (4), Charcoal 2 (2), Salt 2 (3), Dried Chillies 2 (4), Fish paste 1 (1), and sugar 2 (2). In order to improve competition, TBBC plans to separate commodities and transportation costs in contracts for 2011. Three existing transporters have been informed and discussions held with four new transporters. This will increase competition and should also reduce costs. The tender is scheduled for February 2011 and the contracts will be awarded to 2 or 3 transporters to ensure that there will not be any interruption in deliveries if any new transporter fails.

To improve the nutritional content of the ration, the Nutrition Consultant recommended replacing AsiaMix, supplied to the camps since 2004, with a fortified Rice Soy Blend (RSB Plus). The supplier of RSB Plus is Mekhong Valley whose factory was in Laos where it supplied the World Food Programme. It has however recently moved its factory to northern Thailand and is currently obtaining a vitamin complex import license from the Thai FDA which will take 6 months. The first production is expected to start in May or June 2011. TBBC will buy samples from this production and will carry out the pilot testing in all nine camps. RSB Plus is about 18% cheaper than AsiaMix offering further potential cost savings.

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. Since 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 "mud brick" 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 5 silos remain in Mae Ra Ma Luang and nine in Mae La Oon, of which 2 will be replaced respectively in 2011. This is less than initially anticipated due to budget shortfalls but it is still hoped that the remaining silos can be replaced by mid-2013 as planned.

Warehouse in Nu Po camp



In Tak Province, refurbishing a warehouse normally costs about baht 1 million. 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 were rebuilt and expanded to ensure improved stock management, including a large mudbrick warehouse which cost over 1.5 MB but included a large labour and training component. 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.

In Site 2 there will be a new warehouse constructed to replace the existing charcoal warehouse which is always flooded during the raining season because it is situated on the river bank.

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 or have been identified/ approved for interviewing by PABs.

More than 35,700 ration books have been issued for food distribution in 2011. Different coloured books are provided to registered and unregistered refugees and to boarding houses.

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

In 2010 TBBC 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:

- Registered students are included in Green ration-books
- Non-registered students are included in White ration-books

Since 2010 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

Since 2008 TBBC has established its own TBBC Population Database (TPD) which 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 3.19.*) The total is now referred to as the “Verified Caseload”. An annual baseline population survey is undertaken each year and the database is now

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

updated on an on-going basis through the Camp Population Report (CPR- standard form), which records all permanent movements in the camp population e.g. arrivals, departures, births, deaths and transfers between sections or camps.

The third annual baseline population survey was conducted border-wide during October and November of 2010, during the distribution of ration-books for 2011. All verification and data entry was completed during November and December. TBBC's policy remains that all new arrivals should be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations.

At the end of December 2010, TBBC's total Verified Caseload stood at 140,452 persons, comprising 83,161 (59.2%) registered refugees and 57,291 (40.2%) unregistered people (this excludes 624 people residing at Wieng Heng camp). The Feeding Figure (the number of verified persons who collected rations) was 138,974 in December (i.e. some 1.1% of the verified caseload did not attend the December distributions). Further demographic breakdown of the camp population, as of December 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. This continues to be a useful source of information for cross-checking TBBC's population data.

Currently data is entered into a standard template, created in MS Excel 2007 and compiled manually into summary reports. However, the development of a new Centralised Database for all population data is now nearing completion. This will allow staff to update data online and provide various levels of access to different staff in order to generate reports according to their specific requirements. A 'beta' version of the online database was presented to relevant staff in all field sites during November 2010. Feedback was solicited and integrated into the database where possible. The recent revisions to the food basket also required some reprogramming of the database, which has resulted in significant delays in implementing the system. The database is now scheduled to be introduced to all field sites and operational by the end of February 2011. All data currently stored in MS Excel 2007 can be imported into the new system.

Eligibility Criteria: The Eligibility Criteria applied by TBBC in 2010 for assessing entitlements to support in the camps is shown in *Figure 3.19* below:

Figure 3.19: 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 full 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) TBBC Programme Guidelines

A technical document outlining all of TBBC's procedures relating to the supply chain was completed in August. The TBBC Programme Guidelines provide a detailed outline of standardised procedures supporting the organisation's relief operation, providing TBBC field staff and refugee camp staff with a practical outline of how to effectively manage the ordering, receipt, distribution and post-distribution of all supplies sent to camps. A two-days training was held for Field Officers and Field Data Assistants in September to assist in familiarising staff with the contents of the document. All TBBC staff working within the supply chain must familiarise themselves with the policies and procedures contained in this document.

The Supply Chain Guidelines will undergo an annual review to ensure that all procedures outlined in the document remain relevant. This review will be conducted by a committee of staff members, representing different TBBC offices and different roles within the supply chain. Part of this review process will include at least one plenary session in a camp, with refugee staff directly involved in the supply chain.

The procedures outlined in this document are compliant with international standards in humanitarian aid programmes and have been developed for use in the context of the border camps, which are ‘resource-limited’ settings. In the past, all supply chain documents originating in camps were ‘hard-copy’ only. In recent years, some camps have acquired I.T. resources, hardware and software, as well as I.T. and administration training from the various agencies operating in the camps. It is envisaged that this trend will continue in coming years. Indeed, TBBC has conducted an initial assessment of I.T. needs directly related to its programme and will aim to respond by providing I.T. support in the coming years. The procedures and forms described in this document recognise that camp administration procedures are currently undergoing a transition from ‘hard-copy’ documents to electronic documents. Whilst all of the procedures can be supported by ‘hard-copy’ documents, the use of computers to facilitate the procedures would result in more efficient management of the supply chain. This notion is supported by those camps which are currently using PC’s to manage the supply chain in their respective camps. Thus, throughout this document the recommendation is made to use of computers, rather than ‘hard-copy’ documents in situations where they are readily available for staff.

3.3.3 f) 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 June to December 2010, 87% 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 second 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 (90%) was higher than in the first half of 2010 (82%). Although this still falls short of the minimum indicator target of 95%
- **Charcoal:** Overall charcoal quality declined slightly in this reporting period, with 93% of samples meeting quality specifications, as opposed to 95% during the first half of 2010
- **Mung beans:** Overall quality improved slightly (98%) since the first half of 2010 (97%)
- **Dried chillies:** Overall quality declined significantly (48%) from the first half of 2010 (100%)

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).

Professional inspectors check all TBBC supplies for quality and quantity

There were 6 incidents of weight shortages during the reporting period. One of these was relatively minor (<0.5% of the total shipment), and the supplier received a warning letter whilst 5 weight shortages of both rice (4) and chillies(1) exceeded 2.0%, and consequently the suppliers 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).

3.3.3 g) 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 second half of 2010 are provided in *Chapter 5, Indicator 3f*. Some main findings have been:

The average *Distribution Efficiency* at 97.2% increased from the previous reporting period (92.1%). 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 second half of 2010, TBBC staff, using the Distribution Efficiency Form, observed 47 distributions, around 8.2% of all monthly rations distributed to households. TBBC staff were 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, 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.

Field staff select households by random sampling from camp population lists. Targets for minimum numbers of household interviews have 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.

The new tool was trialled during the second half of 2009 and ongoing improvements have been made. The BCM tool is now producing more consistent, dependable information and beneficiaries have become more familiar with the process, allowing fruitful discussions to take place with 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 and from July to December 2010, TBBC staff conducted a total of 133 household visits, using the BCM tool in all camps (Site 1/ 15, Site 2/ 9, Mae Ra Ma Luang/ 18, Mae La Oon/ 12, Mae La/ 22, Umpiem Mai/ 17, Nu Po/ 17, Ban Don Yang/ 7, Tham Hin/ 16).

In general the BCM findings suggest that the vast majority of all food items are consumed within the households: Rice = > 99.2%; cooking oil = > 96.9%; beans = > 98.3%; AsiaMIX = 96.5%, although there are some minor variations between camps. Some minor sharing of rations is recorded in Site 2, Umpiem Mai and Don Yang camps and a very minor percentage of all food items were found to be sold in Don Yang (2.7% of rice ration) and 0.5% of charcoal ration in Nu Po. So far no clear trend has been identified in terms of any single commodity being sold in larger quantities.

In 2010 it was 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 but comments boxes will also be maintained in all camps. Please refer to **Chapter 5.4.i** for more information on beneficiary feedback and camp forums.

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

3.3.3 h) Supply chain management review

In October TBBC welcomed back a Logistics Expert from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to review the progress made in supply chain management since his assignment in 2008/9 (where he led the revision of TBBC's supply chain procedures). He acknowledged the progress made and agreed that there are still many areas where improvements can be made most of which TBBC is already addressing.

Since the EC Consultants' evaluation in 2008 TBBC has made Supply Chain Management a priority and the entire system has been upgraded. As described elsewhere in this report, a completely new population database has been established combining a new colour ration book system with photo I.D.s. Eligibility criteria have been established and new procedures adopted for distribution including the need for all adults to personally collect their own rations. Warehouse management has been overhauled with improved stacking and the use of stock cards and the entire paper-chain from procurement through delivery and distribution has been upgraded with enhanced monitoring tools. Intensive training has been provided to refugee staff in all aspects of supply chain management, a particular challenge during a period when so many experienced refugees have left for resettlement.

All of this has of course necessitated additional staff and TBBC now employs some 27 supply chain staff compared with just 12 at the beginning of 2008 who were working under

TBBC Supply Chain Staff numbers have doubled in 3 years to improve programme efficiencies

4 Field Coordinators. Additionally a new office has just been opened in Umphang to reduce the huge demands on the Mae Sot office and an experienced Supply Chain Director has been appointed. Another 3 Supply Officers will be added to complete the team shortly. Effectively TBBC's Supply Team will have increased from 16 to 35 in this period.

TBBC hopes to standardise procedures in all camps border wide using barcodes or thumb prints to replace the manual recording of ration distributions. Initial discussions have been held with the IT coordinator and a pilot project has been planned to be executed in Umpiem Mai camp which has the necessary infrastructure (electricity). The pilot is planned to begin in April 2011 with full implementation by the end of the year. If successful the pilot will be extended to all camps increasing efficiency, reliability and transparency and reducing time consumption during commodity distributions allowing TBBC staff more time to fully monitor the warehouses during distributions.

Supplies being unloaded at a warehouse



Next Six Months

Supply Chain

- Recruitment of 3 more supply officers
- Temporary tents will be introduced for those warehouses which do not have enough distribution space in order to ensure that only warehouse staff need to enter. This will also enable improved beneficiary queuing systems so that they do not gather around in a big group in front of a warehouse as per current practice.

Population Figures

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

Quality Control

- Warehouse staff will be provided with quality inspection training from a professional inspection company to build capacity for staff to carry out initial inspections upon delivery so they can provide early warning to TBBC for further action
- Purchase ordering will be improved by using an estimated quantity for suppliers to prepare for delivery in advance of receiving the official PO which often does not give enough time for the suppliers to complete their deliveries on time, especially for rice or charcoal. This should reduce late delivery but also allow enough time to replace supplies if the quality fails.

Procurement

- Review and update Procurement Manual

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 and TBBC participates in contingency planning responses in coordination with other CCSDPT members, UNHCR and local Thai authorities. 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*).

3.3.4.a: Border Influx

Since the General Elections held in Burma on Nov 7th there have been ongoing skirmishes in the border areas resulting in over 25,000 people crossing into Thailand at various times. The Thai authorities had designated areas as holding sites, and while in some areas these were operationalised, it quickly became evident that the intention was to send people back as soon as the fighting ceased. As a result, on many occasions people have been prematurely sent back only for fighting to break out again forcing them to cross back once again into Thailand within a matter of hours.

Consequently, people have preferred to spread out in informal sites, establishing temporary shelters along the river bank or in the forest or staying with local villagers where they are less likely to be sought out and sent back. There are currently approximately 10,000 people staying in and around 30 different sites from Mae Sariang (Mae Hong Son Province) down to Umphang (Tak province) creating a major challenge for the humanitarian response as access to these populations is not officially permitted.

Lessons learned

- Mapping and Coordination with all stakeholders, both within and outside the official response is crucial for efficient and effective use of resources

Next six months

- Review level of assistance provided in informal sites

3.3.4.b: TBBC Internal Emergency Response & Planning

De-stabilizing events occasionally occur in Bangkok and upcountry where TBBC is present. TBBC has put in place more robust staff support systems and the IT team has enhanced 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, salaries, etc.). TBBC also works with other NGOs to develop shared security protocols and try to harmonise responses during times of political unrest. A draft Security Management Plan has been presented to Management and will become operational in early 2011. Emergency staff phone trees have been set up for all offices.

Lessons learnt:

- Better online support is needed for TBBC operations, especially Management/Procurement to maintain regular contact with staff, suppliers and partners during any office closure period over 3 consecutive days including online payment mechanisms
- Need to coordinate with other NGOs along the border to ensure harmonisation of security protocols

Next Six Months:

- A TBBC Security Management Plan will become operational and address the following areas: Management Quick Reaction Plan; Statement of Security Policy; Security Phases; Security Preventive and Reaction Protocols; Security Management Plans for field offices

Displaced Mon people at Three Pagodas Pass who fled post-election violence in November 2010



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.

TBBC in coordination with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) provided three months rice supply to 8,617 villagers to address food shortages in 2010. Additional rice aid was subsequently provided for up to 3 months for a further 620 civilians who moved to Halockhani on 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 for 240 community leaders, and MRDC were also provided funding and management support for 20 community development 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.

During the second half of 2010, TBBC and MRDC reconciled orders for rice against the receipt of supplies at the warehouse and household levels in all the resettlement sites. Security concerns at the time of the influx of new arrivals into Halockhani delayed the distribution of food aid to the broader population, but this was completed by the end of September. 151 kilograms and 13 species of vegetable seeds were distributed through MRDC to be planted in home gardens during the dry season. MRDC also conducted a food security assessment after the rice harvest to inform decisions about the extent of food aid to be provided in 2011.

Lessons Learnt

- The role of TBBC staff in collaborating alongside partner agencies during food security assessments and relief monitoring is important not just for capacity building in the long term but also to maintain donor support in the short term
- Relevant TBBC field staff need more exposure to project cycle management before they will be able to provide coaching support for partner agencies trying to monitor community development projects

Next six months

- An appropriate level of food aid and / or cash transfers will be determined according to the food security assessment and prevailing security conditions, and distributed to the resettlement sites
- The priorities identified for community development projects in 2010 will be reviewed at the village level so that the outstanding balance from Development Fund can be reallocated according to current needs

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 continued 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 1,660 new arrivals in the Fang district of Chiang Mai province during the last half of 2010.

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 and found slightly higher income-earning and livelihood opportunities than in the Karen and Karenni refugee camps. However, the nutrition consultant engaged to review TBBC's refugee food basket suggested that the difference was not significant and advised against making cuts greater than those proposed for the Karen and Karenni refugee camps.

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 not been allowed to settle in Thailand after fleeing from artillery attacks against nearby SSA-S bases. Given the surrounding agricultural space available, only rice and salt rations are now being supplied.

Food aid was supplemented during the last half of 2010 with the distribution of over 600 kilograms and 15 species of seeds, which was channelled through agricultural committees established last year. The water supply and storage systems in two camps were also extended to facilitate the expansion of home gardening activities. Start-up capital was provided for women's groups in two of the camps to initiate weaving projects as an income generating activity.

Lessons Learnt

- Small investments in infrastructural support such as water supply and storage and income generating activities such as weaving projects may not have a large economic impact in terms of increasing livelihood opportunities, but the psycho-social impact with regards to decreasing aid dependency is significant

Next six months

- A nutrition awareness campaign will be coordinated in each of the Shan camps, to follow on from the agricultural extension support programme initiated in 2010
- A nutrition surveillance system will be established for each of the Shan camps, utilising retrospective child malnutrition data collected from patients to the health clinics
- A 15% reduction in the monthly rice ration will be introduced, to maintain a standard consistency between the amount of rice that the refugee camps and IDP camps are receiving

3.3.7 Safe house

The Sangklaburi 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. Patients are Mon, Shan, Karen, Arakan, Akha, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian people. (Detailed background information on the Sangklaburi Safe House is set out in **Appendix A.6.3.g. Sangklaburi Safe House**).

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) provides the funding for trainers associated with income generation projects and Karen Aid provide additional staffing support for the Elderly section.

A Volunteer recruited by Australian Volunteer's International (AVI) commenced work at the Safe House in October 2009, bringing specialist skills in Mental Health and Community Health development and design. Over the past eighteen months he has completed his assignment objectives. During this time a review and evaluation of the Safe House Management Structure was completed resulting in the development a new health care delivery system and a five year plan that will see the Safe House independent of TBBC.

Current Context: At present, 43 people live in the adult section (21 female, 22 male) with an average age of 39 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 13 residents (6 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.

As part of the Safe House's new Strategic Plan 2010-2015 a new Safe House Manager has been recruited. This highly skilled local manager will be responsible for implementing the first two years of the Strategic Plan. Focus will be on guiding and leading the Safe House to become part of The Church of Christ In Thailand (CCT) 16th District, thus ensuring the Safe House is governed by the community in which it serves. The Sangklaburi Safe House Strategic Plan 2010-2015 will be available on their recently established website (www.sangklaburisafehouse.org).

*The Sangklaburi
Safe House has a
new manager and a
new website*

The current Safe House Manager, Paw Lu Lu, welcomes this succession planning initiative as it will enable her to work part time in the role of Activity Supervisor after 17 years of leading and managing the Safe House. The Safe House is what it is today due to the dedication and leadership of Paw Lu Lu and her family. On behalf of the patients current and past, TBBC would like to acknowledge and thank Paw Lu Lu and her family for all of their constant hard work and dedication. This dedication and hard work has helped over 1,600 patients rehabilitate and return to a life of independence, whilst providing on-going twenty-four-hour care for those patients with chronic illnesses.

During the last six months the Safe House officially launched its new website. In an exciting cyber partnership a returned Australian International Volunteer (AVI) linked up with the current Sangklaburi Safe House AVI Volunteer along with the Sangklaburi Safe House to develop this new website which will serve as an important ongoing advocacy tool for the service.

Next six months

Strategic:

- Start implementing the transfer of the Safe House governance to CCT 16th District by:
 - Establishing a Safe House Committee
 - Creating Job descriptions for all staff roles
 - Commencing the process to establish a "Memorandum of Understanding" with the Kwai River Christian Hospital

- Recruit an AVI Rehabilitation Coordinator for a period of two years
- Continue and advance the land and building fund raising activities

Operational:

- Establish systems and process to support ongoing structure therapy and activity sessions
- Develop a Model of Care based on Individualized Care, Care Planning and Recovery with a focus on Vocational Training
- Commence the “Sangklaburi Animal Project” (raising chickens)

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 4,846,688 was spent on this support. Baht 3,114,226 was provided for local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice, other food items and building materials to border personnel. Baht 1,605,360 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 127,102 was provided for food to support emergencies in Thai villages and road repairs after the rainy season.

3.3.9 Coordination of assistance

TBBC is 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 regular coordination meetings, workshops and retreats.

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.

Two years ago the TBBC Executive Director informed CCSDPT that he would not hold the chair beyond 2010 and a consultant was hired to lead CCSDPT through a transitional planning process. After workshops and consultations between members and other stakeholders during 2010, new structures have been agreed for 2011. The Chair and Vice Chair of CCSDPT will share oversight and a new Executive Coordinator has been recruited to work full-time from February. The CCSDPT office will move to the International Rescue Committee’s (IRC) office in Bangkok.

CCSDPT will move out of the TBBC office in 2011 and will have a full time Executive Coordinator

Meeting agendas are being restructured to ensure that the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions is a focus with meetings at the border feeding in to sector subcommittees and Bangkok CCSDPT meetings which will be held 6 times a year instead of monthly. Members have signed new commitments and TBBC is one of seven voluntary Executive members who will lead planning and networking initiatives. It is hoped that the new system will be more effective and efficient in coordinating services and contributing to the development of new policies.

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.

Objective 1: *Strengthen capacity for camp management and governance in an increasingly complex environment through a collaborative approach with CCSDPT / UNHCR.*



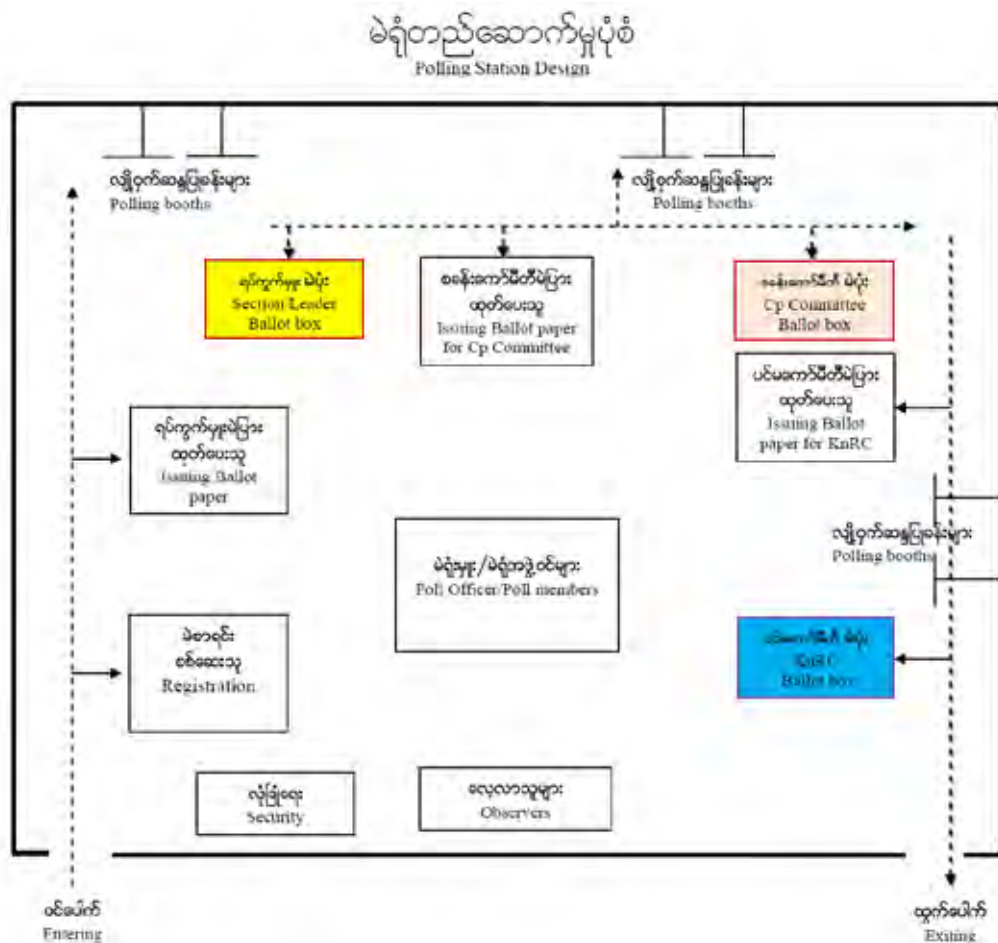
Camp Management Working Group: In 2009 the CCSDPT defined a Camp Management Sector within the CCSDPT / UNHCR Strategic Plan (now Framework) and a Camp Management Working Group was established. It was set up in cooperation with all CCSDPT members, refugee committees and CBOs. The purpose is to coordinate and collaborate on camp management programme activities, share information and provide support to the refugee committees and CBOs on camp management activities in all camps. The 1st meeting was conducted in October 2009 but was not formalised as a working group until August 2010. It was agreed to hold meetings quarterly and topics for the meeting were prioritised for the year ahead. Focus has been on sector mapping, election procedures, guidelines for data collection, new arrivals and NGO/refugee committee/CBO consultations. TBBC has played the facilitation role in 2009-2010 but it is planned to be rotated amongst others in year 2011. The Norwegian Refugee Council with UNHCR facilitated a meeting with NGOs and donors to better understand the roles and responsibilities of camp management actors globally.

2010 Elections: KnRC finally completed their election law and election guidelines and were able to conduct the KnRC committee, Camp committee and section leader elections in Site 1 and Site 2 in December. This was the first time refugees had used a ballot system. There were 11,138 eligible voters and 8,043 voted (72%) with a turnout of 71% in Site 1 and 80% in Site 2. There were 2.4% invalid votes. For the KnRC committee, three out of four candidates were elected and the new KnRC chair was selected from these three candidates. For the Site 1 camp committee five out of 11 candidates were elected with the new camp chair elected from these five candidates. In Site 2, three out of six candidates

were elected with the new camp chair elected from these three candidates. From 11 elected people the position of KnRC secretary, Site 1 secretary, Site 2 camp leader and secretary were taken up by women.

TBBC supported all election materials and an education campaign and the Capacity Building Facilitator (AVI) assisted the election process working closely with the election commission and KnRC committee. The election went smoothly in all sections although the percentage of people voting was lower than expected. It was recommended that there should be more education campaigns before elections. The new and old KnRC committee will conduct a handover in January 2011.

Figure 3.20: KnRC Election Polling Station: 2010



During the last six months KRC has been revising their election guideline with the camp (after holding elections in early 2010) and they have invited the KnRC to present their election processes to the KRC committee and Election Committee in January.

CMSP Capacity Building: Due to resettlement there has been a high turnover of CMP staff at all levels which has affected the management and provision of camp services. Therefore TBBC's CMP coordinator has developed a training programme for CMP camp based staff at all levels. During the period, the KRC/ KnRC/ CMSP and TBBC CMSP officers conducted training on conflict resolution, problem solving, decision-making and narrative reporting to camp management staff at three levels. Participants were particularly interested in the tools for problem solving which they have subsequently applied directly to work through issues arising in camps. Topics were taught on the new arrival interview system to new arrival committees and Code of Conduct and disciplinary action procedures to camp leaders. More than 1,000 participants attended as summarised in *Figure 3.21*. 30% of participants were women, 86% Karen, 6 % Karenni and 5% were Muslim.

Figure 3.21: Camp Management staff receiving training, July to Dec 2010

Topics	Level	Participants	Male	Female
Conflict Resolution, Problem Solving, Decision Making and Narrative Report	1	Camp Committee, Zone Leaders, Section Leaders, Monitoring Distribution Officers and CBOs	223	99
	2	Section Committees, Warehouse Managers, Camp office staffs	295	93
	3	Household Leaders, Warehouse workers	183	104
New Arrival Interview system		New arrival committee in all camps	39	20
Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Action Procedures		Camp Committee, Section Leaders site 1 and site 2	40	5
Total			780	321

Individual training and coaching on administration management was provided to KnRC members. All KnRC job descriptions were revised and core skills for all positions developed to assist the staff in planning their daily work for handing over their duties when staff turnover. The capacity building plan for KnRC staff will be discussed with the new KnRC committee in February.

Code of Conduct (CoC) and Reporting: CoC committees recognise that their understanding of the issues is limited and therefore requested more training from KRC.

KRC reported two breaches of CoC (Mae Ra Ma Luang: warehouse supervisor and section staff stole supplies from warehouse; Mae La Oon camp: supplies were missing from section warehouse), all cases were investigated by the CoC, camp committee and KRC and/ or in cooperation with TBBC. Disciplinary action was taken in all cases and the warehouse supervisor and all section staff involved in stealing supplies were dismissed from their work and submitted to the camp justice system.

In KnRC-supported camps there was no reported breach of CoC, but it was reported that the warehouse staff had distributed rice without permission. However after investigation, it was found that they were told to do this by some leaders. This incident was discussed with the previous KnRC and the warehouse organisation structure was re-arranged and some staff replaced. Reporting mechanisms will be kept under review.

New arrivals committees: New arrival interview procedures and forms were developed by TBBC CMSP and new arrival committees (NACs) selected in all camps ensuring ethnic and religious representation. Training was given for all NACs, after which, the NACs started interviewing new arrivals according to a standard set of questions, submitting reports to the Camp committees and TBBC. All interviewees were then verified by TBBC and had their photos taken before receiving ration books. Most new arrivals were verified except for no-shows and those moving to other camps or back to Burma. This interview and verification system went well during the last six months, helping TBBC considerably in updating of the population database.

New arrivals committees help verify new arrivals in the camps

Boarding House Committee: Boarding House Committees were also set up during the last six months to ensure boarding houses are well managed and minimum standards of care are being developed to ensure that all residents live in a safe and protective environment. These are described in **Section 3.4.1**.

Camp Committees continued to employ CBO staff in the establishment of Boarding House, Livelihoods and New Arrivals Committees with stipend support from TBBC. TBBC continued to maintain and strengthen its partnerships with CBO staff and other residents in relation to ration-book distribution, assessment of building material needs at the household level, CAN as well as nutrition activities.

All CBOs in the camps continue to face challenges in maintaining their capacities due to on-going impacts of resettlement, particularly in the four camps in Mae Hong Son province.

CBO capacity-building, Tak camps: This programme is conducted through training-of-trainers supported by an AVI volunteer on a two-year assignment. Its aim is to develop the institutional capacities of CBOs as they relate to strengthening camp management through both their own provision of services to the communities, as well as building the pool of potential human resources to serve in the formal camp administration structure for eventual recruitment into senior positions, as this is typically how leaders “come up through the ranks”.

Umpiem Mai and NuPo have piloted different approaches: In Umpiem Mai a new structure was introduced based on a five-week ToT programme where participants learn how to be a trainer, then access training in a particular topic such as management or accounting, create their own training materials based on the topic, and then give this training back to their CBOs. After positive reviews this approach will be continued in 2011. In Nu Po the Community Capacity Building Programme, which is a one year programme based on community management training, started in the first half of 2010 with participants from the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and Karen Student Network Group (KSNG). A review of this programme identified the need to look for further opportunities to give back the training to other members of the community.

Camp	Core programme	'give back' Training	Other trainings
Umpiem Mai	5 week ToT training – 13 participants	Leadership 172 participants	Computer -18 English language - 44
Nu Po	1 year community management programme, including computer and English language – 13 CBO staff	Community management 169 CBO participants	

An evaluation of the capacity building programme for CBOs confirmed the need for CBOs in camp management and the need to build their capacities to provide adequate support. There are currently 74 CBO staff who work for new arrivals committees, BDH committees, COC committees and Livelihood committees. CBOs also participated in the CMSP's annual capacity-building trainings and this is intended to become a regular feature of the programme.

Further discussions were held with the Mae La camp committee and CBO leaders to expand the capacity building programme into this camp where there is much interest. It was agreed to recruit a replacement Capacity Building Facilitator (AVI volunteer) to extend the programme to Mae La camp, to assist KRC and to provide on-going support for Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps.

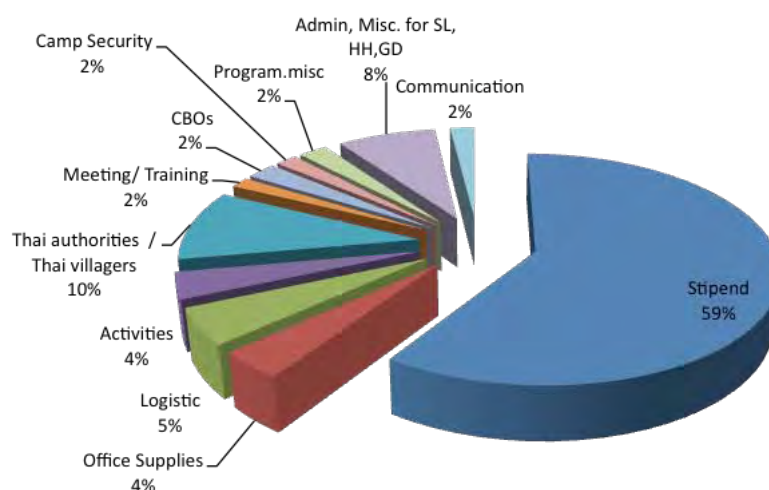
Objective 2: Endeavour to ensure that refugee and camp committees have sufficient resources to manage the camps and for CBOs to manage programme related activities

The TBBC CMSP has been working in partnership with the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) since 2004, providing financial support for camp administration costs including stipends for camp committee members and staff involved in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies. All camp staff working on TBBC's livelihoods, agriculture and shelter projects are now also being added into the CMSP stipend system (Livelihoods staff during the second half of 2010 whilst remaining projects will be included from the beginning of 2011).

Administration Support: Camp administration costs, staff stipends and "extra needs" distributions have been monitored regularly by CMSP staff. Each camp submitted their administrative expenses report and extra need report regularly to KRC and KnRC CMSP and all camp reports including stipend payment reports were submitted monthly to TBBC's CMP Coordinator. The CMP coordinator and CMP officers noted improved reporting from all camps which they then use for monitoring purposes.

The financial support for the nine camps from July to December, 2010 is summarised in *Figure 3.22*:

Figure 3.22: Stipend and Administration expenses reported in nine camps July to December 2010

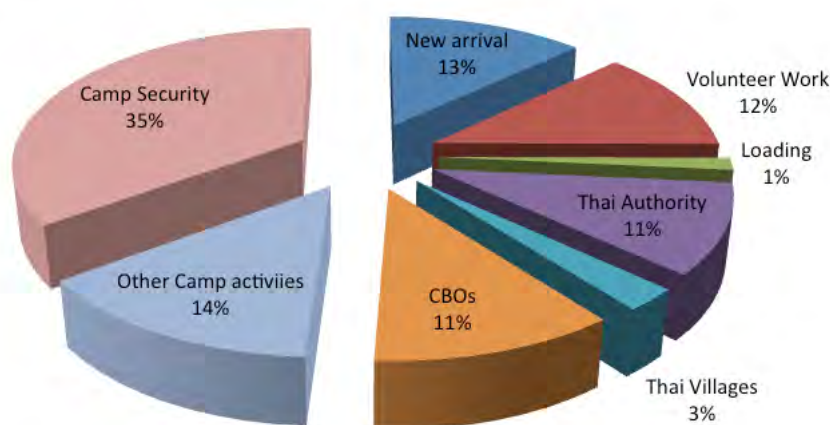


59% of financial support was for camp staff stipends including camp management staff (camp committee, zone leaders, section leaders, household leaders and other committees), supply chain workers and livelihood project staff. The highest administration expense was associated with Thai authorities and Thai villages, followed by administrative support for section leaders, household leaders and warehouse staff to support camp management activities at the section and household level. The CBOs and Miscellaneous programme cost each increased since the last reporting period due to more activities during the last six months (traditional, festival, etc.).

For 2011, there will be an increase in the number of camp-based staff reported under CMSP as Agriculture and Shelter project staff will move to this consolidated stipend payment system.

Aside from ration distributions, a fixed amount of rice is provided to the camp committees for 'extra needs'. This covers a range of activities from camp security, trainings, weddings, Thai authorities in camp, new arrivals and volunteer work (e.g. road repairs). The "extra needs" budget is summarised in *Figure 3.23* with camp security volunteers receiving the most support. Volunteer work increased 6% during the rainy season. Other camp activities increased due to more festivals and ceremonies being held in camps during the last six months. New arrivals support in this period was 1% down from the last report as some were added to the TBBC verified caseload.

Figure 3.23: Extra rice distribution in nine camps July to December 2010



TBBC continues to provide funding to KRC and KnRC central offices for administration costs and the KWO camp Support Project. TBBC's continuing sub-grant to the KWO's border-wide organisational capacity-building programme is seen as having significantly contributed to strengthening its human resource security. The same is expected of similar recently-agreed support for the KnWO.

In December a Sub Grant Accountant was recruited who will start in February. This position will be responsible for monitoring and providing support on financial and administrative matters for all partners that receive TBBC funding.

The Umpiem Mai "CBO Support Centre" has been operational since late 2008. It was established to provide social organisations access to organisational and operational resources and functions as a training centre and as a meeting place for CBOs, NGOs, visitors, etc.

Objective 3: Increase representation and participation by women and other under-represented groups in the delivery of the TBBC programme.

More recently special attention has been given 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 of staff leaving for resettlement.

By end of 2010, the TBBC supported a total of 2,350 stipend staff in the nine camps including child minders, disability minders, warehouse and distribution staff, Camp Committees, New Arrival Committees, Code of Conduct Committee as well as camp-based staff working on TBBC's livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects.

TBBC supports 2,350 community workers in the camps

The average stipend is approx. 900 baht per month (range 300-2,500 baht). A total of 506 women were involved in camp management activities, representing 33.1% of all stipend staff when excluding security. Out of these women, 49% were part of camp committees or held functions such as zone, section- and household leaders; 24.5% worked with food and non-food distribution, 16% worked as child minders and disability minders, 5% worked in advisor, judiciary or CoC functions, whilst 5% held positions relating to TBBC's livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects.

CMSP Representation: The gender, ethnic and religious breakdown of CMSP staff is shown in *Figure 3.24* compared with the profile of the total camp population (including both registered and unregistered people).

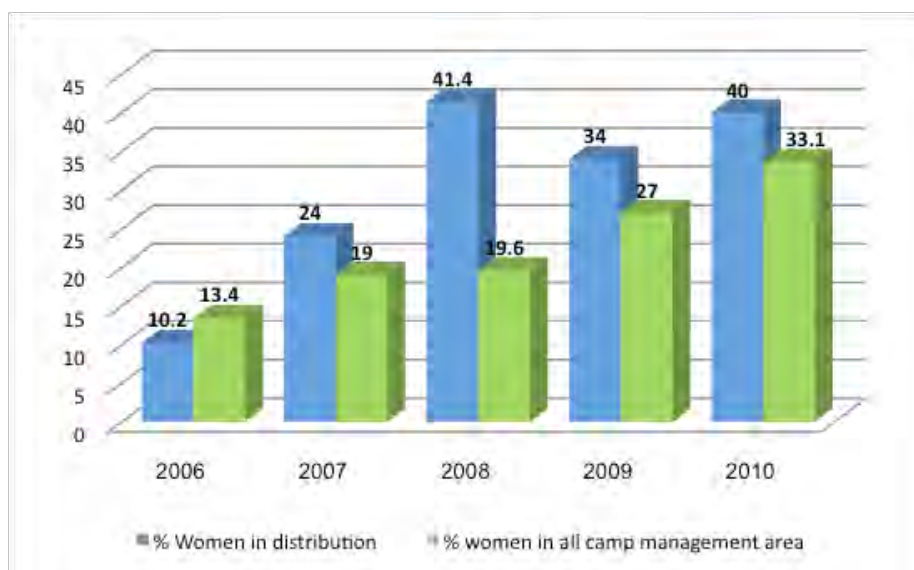
Figure 3.24: CMSP Staff Diversity

Diversity	Component	Total border population %	2,263 CMSP staff in 9 camps %
Gender	Female	48.8	33.1
	Male	51.2	66.9
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	4.1	0.0
	Chin	0.4	0.0
	Kachin	0.4	0.2
	Karen	79.4	80.1
	Karenni	10.0	13.3
	Mon	-	0.1
	Rakhine	-	0.0
	Shan	0.5	0.6
	Others	1.0	5.7
	TOTAL	99.9	100.0
Religion	Animist	5.4	5.4
	Buddhism	34.5	20.9
	Christianity	53.1	69.5
	Islam	6.8	4.2
	Other	0.3	0.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0

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

Women representation of CMSP staff since year 2006 to year 2010 is shown in Figure 3.25

Figure 3.25: Women Representation in CMP from 2006 to 2010



During 2009, TBBC initiated research into the Muslim communities in the camps in order to gain a better understanding of their particular needs in relation to TBBC operations, and to recommend areas where equity and inclusion could be improved. This research was completed during the first half of 2010 and finalised during the

All eligible households in camps with Muslim communities now have a choice of receiving an alternative Halal/ non-meat-based food basket

reporting period, after considering community feedback on the draft report. One outcome is the food basket will now provide the option of additional pulses in place of fish-paste to ensure Halal compliance for all camps with Muslim communities.

Beneficiary Communication

Community focus group consultations mainly dealt with issues surrounding beneficiary preferences in the downwards revision of food commodities due to financial limitations in the lead up to the end of the year, and the special needs of vulnerable groups in relation to programme outputs (see *Indicator 4f* for more details), but also ways that residents feel able to get their voices heard, care arrangements in boarding houses, and impacts of resettlement and perceptions surrounding reductions in NGO services.

As a first step in responding to the needs of Persons with Disabilities a workshop was held for national staff focusing on sensitization to the issue.

TBBC maintains “Communications Points” in all camps, consisting of notice boards displaying operational messaging as well as comments boxes to receive beneficiary complaints and suggestions. Operational messages typically focus on written and pictorial clarifications regarding eligibility criteria for receiving food and shelter rations, the levels of beneficiary entitlements, and schedules for upcoming distributions. These are displayed in the major refugee languages. TBBC’s quarterly TBBC News newsheet is also posted at these locations, informing communities of recent and planned programmatic changes and developments, as well as featuring pertinent feedback received from beneficiaries during the period and specific TBBC responses which are also posted on notice boards aiming to promote “cyclical accountability”.

In 2009, TBBC established an internal Beneficiary Communications Group (BCG) to strengthen two-way communications between TBBC and camp communities. During the period, comprehensive, and unambiguous communications strategies to inform beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the initial suspension of beans during the second half of 2010 and then the wide-ranging ration adjustments to be implemented at the start of 2011 were developed.

A number of camp committees raised the lack of feedback they receive from coordination meetings held outside camps. As some camp committees are now “on-line”, specifically Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po, it was agreed to include them on the e-mailing lists for Minutes of Meetings of several forums, notably: CCSDPT, Child Protection Network, and the Protection Working Group (Bangkok).

Within the refugee community, there is a widespread perception that reductions in NGO assistance programmes are part of a broader strategy, related to the opening of opportunities for resettlement and, more recently, the evolving humanitarian relief environment inside Burma following the elections.

Lessons learnt

- Elections: Awareness raising and education campaigns are a necessary pre-cursor to holding elections if people are to feel empowered to vote
- As more stipend staff are taken on in all sectors, a wider and more comprehensive orientation of TBBC stipend policy is required to ensure equitable terms of employment across the programmes

Next six months

- TOT training on leadership and monitoring and evaluation for the KRC and KnRC committees
- ToT training for KRC and CMSP on CoC, followed by trainings for CoC in all seven camps
- Training Needs Assessment for all CMP camp staff and CBOs in nine camps
- Support KRC and KnRC to conduct training on boarding house rules and regulation to boarding house managers and care takers
- Feedback to Muslim communities on TBBC’s programmatic responses to the muslim research project, and monitor outcomes
- Monitor the implementation of the communications strategy related to ration cuts at the start of 2011, and levels of community awareness as a result. Define responses as necessary
- Research and develop a comprehensive and systematic accountability framework of TBBC’s initiatives to ensure transparency
- Workshop for international staff on sensitization to the needs of Persons with Disabilities



Cartoon (published in the Jan TBBC News)

CBO capacity-building

- Trainings in Umpiem Mai in English language, computer, accounting/finance, fundraising, meeting management and TOT skills. Reviews and CBO consultation will take place before and after each training course
- A new CCBC training course is planned to commence in June 2011 in Nu Po and an assistant community trainer recruited to support these activities
- Further define capacity-building interventions for interested CBOs in the camp in collaboration with CMSP staff

3.4.1 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. 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 on 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, it had not been fully operationalised.

There are over 6,000 residents in 135 boarding houses in the nine camps

There are currently 135 boarding houses in the camps border-wide, the same as reported during the previous report. During the first half of 2010, the refugee committees made concrete commitments to redress what is widely recognised as a lack of control and supervision over the management of boarding houses. As a result, the KRC developed a boarding house Plan of Action, including the documentation of all residents, and implementation of standard rules and regulations, registration criteria, and caretaker qualifications and obligations (including a compulsory Code of Conduct).

The KRC established boarding house committees on three tiers: 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 now in place, and the KRC committee meets quarterly with child protection agencies working in the camps.

Standards of Care for the Boarding Houses in the Karenni Camps

(Adapted from "Not Less than This" - a document drawn up by KWO for the Karen camps, in consultation with NGO and CBO Camp Staff, the Camp Committee, KnRC, the Boarding Committee and Boarding House Masters)

Part 1: Basic Rights and Responsibilities of Boarder Students

Basic Rights

1. Boarder Students have the right to go to school.
2. Boarder Students have the right to non-discrimination.
3. Boarder Students have the right to live in a safe, secure environment and be protected from all kinds of violence.
4. Boarder Students have the right to be consulted and to express their views about decisions that affect them.
5. Boarder Students have the right to live in a loving, encouraging and peaceful atmosphere.
6. Boarder Students have the right to regular contact with parents/guardians/families and friends unless such contact is harmful to the Boarder Students.
7. Boarder Students have the right to report any violations of these rights. Students who have concerns over any matter should know that they can speak to the Boarding House Committee in confidence and they should have their concerns taken seriously and investigated.

PART 2: Minimum Standards for Daily Care in the Dormitories

1. Shelter:

1. Boarder Students should live in dormitories that are clean and safe and in the

The most substantial task completed under the KRC's Plan of Action over the last six months has been the documentation of all residents in every boarding house, both in terms of their individual demographics, their circumstances prior to entering the establishment, and their intentions following their stay, as shown in *Figure 3.26*.

Figure 3.26: Boarding house resident demographics – 7 camps

Criteria		No.	%
Gender	Female	2,353	43.8
	Male	3,022	56.2
	Total	5,375	100.0
Age	>18 yrs	3,790	70.5
	18+ yrs	1,571	29.2
	Blank	14	0.3
	Total	5,375	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	8	0.1
	Karen	5,206	96.9
	Karenni	1	0.0
	Mon	2	0.0
	Shan	3	0.1
	Other	152	2.8
	Blank	3	0.1
	Total	5,375	100.0
Religion	Animist	64	1.2
	Buddhist	2,524	47.0
	Christian	2,602	48.4
	Muslim	150	2.8
	Other	23	0.4
	Blank	12	0.2
	Total	5,375	100.0
Location of Family	Burma	4,515	84.0
	in another camp	163	3.0
	In this camp	531	9.9
	resettled	23	0.4
	Thailand	50	0.9
	unknown	33	0.6
	Blank	60	1.1
	Total	5,375	100.0
Primary reason for staying in a boarding house	Education	4,900	91.2
	Family in camp	13	0.2
	Food support	14	0.3
	Protection/safety	148	2.8
	Registration	8	0.1
	Resettlement	4	0.1
	Blank	288	5.4
	Total	5,375	100.0
Do you work/ study?	Both	18	0.3
	Study	5,246	97.6
	Work	34	0.6
	Blank	77	1.4
	Other	0	0.0
	Total	5,375	100.0
Upon completion of study, where do you expect to go?	Burma	262	4.9
	Move to another camp	68	1.3
	Resettle to a 3rd country	234	4.4
	Stay in this camp	2,879	53.6
	Thailand	61	1.1
	Unsure	1,856	34.5
	Blank	15	0.3
	Total	5,375	100.0

Overall, the process illustrates that the residents in the boarding houses are students (demographically comparable to their wider communities) who have come directly from inside Burma to study, but who see little prospect of returning to Burma after their education given the current situation.

The high numbers of students aged 18 years or older is mainly due to the lack of education opportunities inside Burma, with many starting their schooling late or having it interrupted during progress through the grades, as well as the large number of tertiary education courses in the camps, many of which have their own residential facilities.

Other elements of the plan have yet to be fully established. In addition to the quarterly KRC boarding house committee meetings, they have also held workshops to develop rules and regulations and enforcement/ disciplinary procedures. Once these have been finalized, workshops will be held at the camp level to ensure all stakeholders adopt and enforce them. This is likely to take place in early 2011 prior to the start of the new academic year.

The KnRC also obligated itself into strengthening management of boarding houses in the camps it supervises, mainly through the development of a comprehensive set of standards of care adapted from “Not Less than This”, the KWO’s standards of care. However, during the reporting period, implementation has stumbled somewhat, partially due to concerns raised by protection agencies in relation to the content of the draft document, and also by priority being shifted to the KnRC and camp elections which were held in December. The recently-established Boarding House Coordinating Committee in Site 1 is also facing many challenges from within the community in assuming its full responsibilities. It is hoped that with the camp committee and KnRC both having been recently re-elected, new energies will be exerted in this direction.

In the second half of 2010, a local network of indigenous agencies working on child protection issues in migrant worker communities and IDP areas in central border areas around Mae Sot, as well as in the camps, extended an invitation to NGOs working in the camps to form an informal child protection network in parallel to the one based in Bangkok. Although focusing on implementation rather than guidance and support, the network is proving to be a valuable forum for the sharing of information and implementation of standards in care, management and reporting.

In November, the Mae Sot-based network reviewed the CPN’s Boarding House Action Plan in light of their current activities, e.g. those which are committed to but yet to be implemented and outstanding gaps. Overall, the exercise illustrated that many of the standards are already in place, although areas for improvement focused around the need to establish student: care-taker ratios, the lack of involvement by education and health agencies, weaknesses in self-reporting mechanisms, and transparency in and inequitable access to funding sources.

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

3.4.2 Gender

TBBC’s gender policy is set out in *Appendix A.6.4 c) Gender*. Responses addressing the three defined programmatic objectives during the second half of 2010 were as follows:

■ To support women’s initiatives to identify their needs as prioritised by them

Karenni National Women’s Organisation (KNWO) Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children:

KNWO seeks to provide education; promote best hygiene practices for nursery school children; advocate on women’s rights and protection against any forms of violence; as well as provide employment and livelihood opportunities and leadership roles for young and adult women in the organisation and the community.

This project, developed in 2010, aims to ease the economic burden and reduce the incidences of poverty of the targeted communities and to build analytical skills; support increased literacy; increase awareness of women and children’s rights, and improve conditions among Karenni families. KNWO has 225 staff members working in the organisation out of a membership of 615 people. TBBC support is used towards stipends for project management support, nursery school teachers, trainers of day-care teachers and baby-sitters, training on data base programming and materials for the construction of two pilot day care centres.

Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO) Camp Support Project:

KWO’s focus in camps is mainly on community care-giving. TBBC has provided funds for the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009. This project provides monthly stipends for KWO committee members, full-time staff and baby-

sitters; 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.

KWO has 10 camp- based offices and 335 staff who run safe houses; family crisis counselling; community and elderly care giving; supervision of separated children; and hospitality at community events. In 2010, KWO continued to host trainings and meetings; and educated community members about current issues of concern. During the period some of the staff were involved in the Emergency Response to support the influx of new arrivals occurring due to conflict along the border in November and December. Through a coordinated response of Community based organisations, KWO mobilised staff to prepare food boxes for new arrivals, distribute essential non-food items and provide situation updates.

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 and KNWO are active participants in the Camp Management Working Group (See Section 3.4.1 Camp Management)



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

Childcare programme: TBBC supports a child care programme for TBBC stipend staff (CMSP, CAN, Nutrition etc.) in all nine camps to encourage more women to become engaged in camp management and other community activities in the future. A code of conduct was developed which all child minders have signed on to. However, more training is now required to ensure its application.

TBBC supports 105 child minders and disability carers (83 female and 22 male), with a stipend of 300 Baht (500 baht for 2 children) per month through CMSP and while some NGOs have already been providing support for child care, the policy has not yet been adopted by all CCSDPT agencies.

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

While 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, staff have not been

actively engaged on wider gender issues. 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 currently 33.1%. The female participation % varies in the different job-functions and between the individual camps, but overall, women are becoming better represented in camp-management functions. Please also refer to *section 3.4: CMSP Representation* for more details on women stipend staff.

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

Lessons learned

- Women are often the first responders to the needs of new arrivals which impacts on other routine camp work.

Next six months

- Identify materials for staff to raise gender awareness amongst camp committees
- Advocate with CCSDPT members to adopt a Childcare policy for all programmes border-wide

3.4.3 Ethnicity

Until 2005, the ethnic diversity of camp populations was fairly stable, mainly represented by long-term Burman, Karen, and Karenni caseloads. In the last five years, there has been a substantial increase in this diversity, particularly in the Tak camps. *Figure 3.27* shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC's December 2010 population database compared with UNHCR's 2006 data for registered refugees, as well as changes in TBBC statistics since December 2009.

88.6% of the camp population is ethnic Karen or Karenni

Figure 3.27: % Verified Caseload by Ethnicity December 2010
(source: 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	2.8	14.5	10.4	2.5	1.2
Chin	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	-
Kachin	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.0
Karen	82.7	78.7	3.1	83.4	98.9	99.9	84.8	75.6	76.4	94.3	98.4
Karenni	13.7	9.9	93.0	15.5	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Mon	0.3	1.0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.7	3.9	1.9	2.6	0.4
Rakhine	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.0	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	-
Others	0.5	4.6	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.5	7.4	0.5	0.0
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.
- “Burmese Muslim” is a common response when surveying perceived ethnicities within Muslim communities, and so is recorded as “Other”. The same is true for “Hindu”.

Despite the wide ethnic diversification of some camp populations and associated challenges to social cohesion and representation, aside from non-Burman, Karen and Karenni other ethnic groups are commonly less than 1% each but combined represent about 7% of the total caseload.

Many of the ethnicities which have arrived in camps during the past five years, namely Chin, Ghurkha, Hindu, Kachin, Lahu, Mon, Palaung and Shan, have aggregated family sizes 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 trend historically associated with “IDP students”; however, these newer arrivals are almost exclusively not in school. A similar trend is reported in Mae La camp.

When studying the changes in the minority ethnic populations in the camps, it is interesting to observe that many have declined in numbers over the past 12 months. Possible factors which may have contributed to this include strengthened monitoring protocols to ensure only those permanently residing in the camps are included in TBBC's database, and people leaving the camps either due to a lack of hope in the resumption of any formal registration process in the near future (whereby they would be able to apply for resettlement) and/ or to find other opportunities in Thailand and

elsewhere. The exception to this trend is that of the Mon and Rakhine populations. The increases in these caseloads represent improvements in TBBC's data collection rather than any actual increase of their physical presence in the camps (in 2009, they would have been listed under "Other" category).

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. In response to this an increase in parallel camp structures have been established within their respective sub-communities, and thus strengthened self-identification and the evolution of sub-cultures within the wider community.

"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?"

Their integration into camp society has been further undermined by local RTG directives stating that unregistered residents are not allowed to hold positions of authority in the camps - officially, this includes 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 issue of integration is also 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. "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.

In response to the challenges in the election of representatives from these groups into positions of authority within camp structures, the KRC and the Mae La camp committee have developed a pilot initiative in establishing a "Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups" (CCEG), and also 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 in coordinating, 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 new arrivals.

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 Muslim 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.

3.4.4 Conflict sensitivity

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Cambodia, has conducted annual workshops with TBBC staff and various camp communities from 2008 to 2010. The process has highlighted that dealing with social conflicts induced by protracted encampment is a far more significant challenge than any dynamics related to the on-going conflict across the border. In 2011, TBBC will provide capacity building to the refugee and camp committees in relation to negotiation skills, conflict resolution and counselling through the Camp Management Support Programme. TBBC also plans to conduct an evaluation of the camp management model which will enable a review of responsibilities within the context of Do No Harm. No further conflict analysis is currently scheduled, but depending on the outcomes of the training and evaluation, then it is possible that further related research or programme activities will be planned.

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

TBBC is constantly growing and evolving as an organisation, responding to increasing demands for accountability and meeting humanitarian best practice standards. Changes have been even greater over the last two years with the adoption of the 2009- 2013 Strategic Plan in which TBBC changed its approach from one of care and maintenance towards self reliance, requiring new skills and initiatives. This has had major implications for TBBC's organisational structure and human resources.

3.5.1 Governance

The TBBC Board met six times during the second half of 2010, in person following the November Annual General Meeting in London, the rest electronically. The reasons for this unusually large number of meetings were difficulties faced in organising the London meetings when the General Election was announced in Burma just days before, the need to consider the recommendations of the nutrition consultant and subsequent budget implications, and to provide feedback on the Governance Review carried out by Howarth Clark Whitehill.

The Annual General Meeting was attended by 11 of TBBC's 12 members. The Gandhiji Foundation was not present and, in view of the Members, had not fulfilled any of its Member obligations for more than one year. It was agreed to commence membership termination procedures.

The main discussions were around TBBC's ongoing funding difficulties and the recommendations of the Governance Consultancy. On the funding issue it was agreed that rather than as in the past, adopting a deficit operational budget on the assumption that additional funds could be raised, a balanced budget should be adopted and any cuts only reinstated if additional funds were later realised. It was agreed that the food basket must take priority and that cuts would have to be made to the shelter sector whilst postponing any further expansion of livelihoods activities.

The discussion on the Governance Review resulted in agreement that the Board should be able to invite not more than two external candidates who could contribute specific qualifications/ experience. It was also agreed that ideally (but not necessarily mandated) Member Agency Board members should be different persons than the member representatives dealing with day to day TBBC matters. These issues will be further discussed at the Extraordinary General Meeting scheduled for March in Thailand after which necessary changes will be made to TBBC's governance documents so that the new structure can be implemented at the next AGM in November.

TBBC's governance structure will be amended to allow external board members with specific experience/ skills

A new TBBC Board was elected as listed at the front of this report.

Next six months

- An electronic Board Meeting on 10th February will be convened to approve the 2011 operational budget and this six-month report
- The EGM will be held in Mae Sot in March preceded by a Field visit to Nu Po camp. Changes to the Governance structure will be agreed for implementation at the November Annual General Meeting.

3.5.2 Management

As described below, TBBC has now largely implemented the recommendations of the 2009 Pyramid Consultancy review of TBBC's management structure, the main features of which were an expansion from two to five Directors, separation of Supply Chain Management from the rest of the programme and the establishment of a central data base system under a strengthened IT team.

TBBC's management restructuring with 5 Directors is now nearly complete

3.5.2 a) Staff numbers

At 31st December TBBC employed a total of 82 staff (40 female/ 42 male and 20 international/ 62 national), including 3 international volunteers as shown in *Figure 3.28*. The three volunteers are supported by Australian Volunteers International (AVI).

Figure 3.28: Number of staff as of 31st December 2010

Location	International	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
BKK	11	9	2	12	4	8	23	13	10
CM	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	3
MHS	1	-	1	11	4	7	12	5	7
MSR	1	1	-	9	4	5	10	5	5
MST	4	2	2	16	10	6	20	11	9
SKB	1	1	-	11	5	6	12	6	6
Total:	20	14	6	62	28	34	82	42	40

Gender balance has been maintained at all levels of the organisation except in management positions, as shown in *Figure 3.29*. As TBBC recruited various management positions in 2010, women were always encouraged to apply. The final choice of candidates, however, did not render itself a 50/50 gender balance at this level.

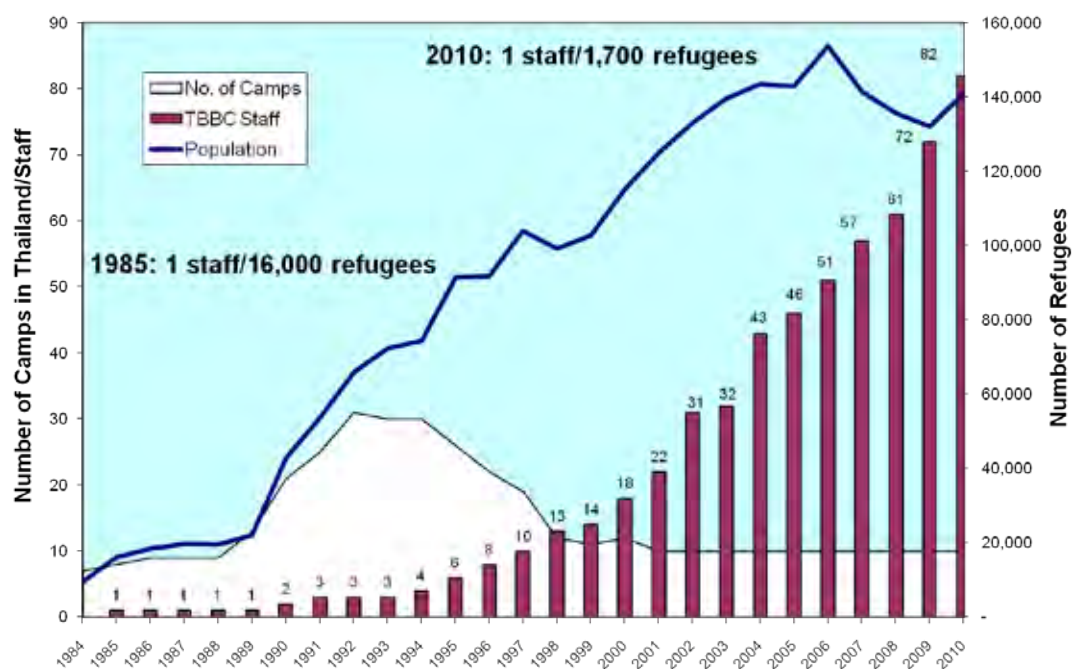
Figure 3.29 Gender balance by Job Grade

Positions	Men	Women
Management (8)	6	2
Middle Management & Specialists (24)	13	11
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators (43)	22	21
Support Staff – Drivers, Office Assistants (7)	1	6
Total:	42	40

The majority of TBBC's field staff continue to come from the Karen and Karenni communities but Mon and Shan staff are also employed in Kanchanaburi and Chiang Mai respectively. Staff recruitment, especially for the Tak operation where ethnic diversity is highest, continues to seek out more field staff from these diverse groups and to ensure proficiency in the Burmese language which helps tremendously in providing more targeted services for Burmese-speaking minority groups inside the camps.

Figure 3.30 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2010:

Figure 3.30: TBBC staff numbers, refugee caseload, and number of camps 1984 to December 2010



Note: 'population' estimate to 2006, 'feeding figure' for 2007-8, 'verified caseload' 2009 onwards

3.5.2 b) Organisational Development and Human Resource Strategic Planning

As per the recommendations from various consultancies and ongoing organisational development planning most key positions have now been filled including an experienced Thai national in the position of Supply Chain Director and a Programmes Director who oversees all activities in nutrition, shelter, agriculture and income generation. As per the new management structure, only one new director position still needs to be filled, the Organisational Development Director (ODD).

This post is currently being advertised and under this position TBBC's overall business support will be coordinated. The ODD will strengthen the organisational development of TBBC, having key responsibilities in strategic planning, human resource management, administration, IT and governance support. A Thai national HR Manager will be hired in early 2011 to work under this new unit as a way of building stronger relationships with Thai staff.

As a follow-up to the Nutrition Consultancy undertaken in late 2010, TBBC has hired a senior Technical Nutrition Specialist to provide strategic direction and leadership to the overall food security programme as major adjustments are made to the food basket and baseline vulnerability assessments are carried out. This senior specialist will be based in Bangkok and supported by a field-based Nutrition Manager and 5 Nutrition Field Officers, one for each border office including existing staff.

To further strengthen the supply chain, TBBC is recruiting a Logistics Manager to provide support in procurement, outsourcing, warehouse management, field staff supply chain training, development, monitoring and evaluation, and vehicle fleet management. This person will start early in 2011.

The new Information Systems Coordinator continues to oversee TBBC's growing IT infrastructure and programme needs. The Central Database system for the collection of monthly population statistics and other information required for regular monitoring and evaluation under the supply chain is currently being finalised and will be fully operational in March, 2011. As the Population Database System (TPD) is being finalised, other sub-components of the central database are currently being analysed including camp management, nutrition, agriculture, shelter, protection, grants compliance and monitoring and evaluation for all programme areas. The area of M & E is an area that TBBC will be further defining over the next few months as the requirements for each programme area become clearer.

The current Organisational Structure is shown in *Figure 3.31*, although this will be subject to ongoing refinement as new positions are filled and their relative skills assessed.

To address the disproportionate workload that fell on the Mae Sot office which was responsible for supporting over 50% of the total border refugee population, TBBC has opened an additional Field Office in Umphang, 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 staff.

As TBBC is developing new roles and responsibilities, the current job grading system needs to be evaluated. This has not been done since 2005. A comprehensive Job Evaluation Matrix needs to be undertaken that will look at current job descriptions and profiles to ensure that all positions within the TBBC organisation are properly graded. While TBBC feels very strongly that the salary-benefits package for national staff is well above market trends in Thailand, there is a need to evaluate the international competitiveness for certain higher level positions.

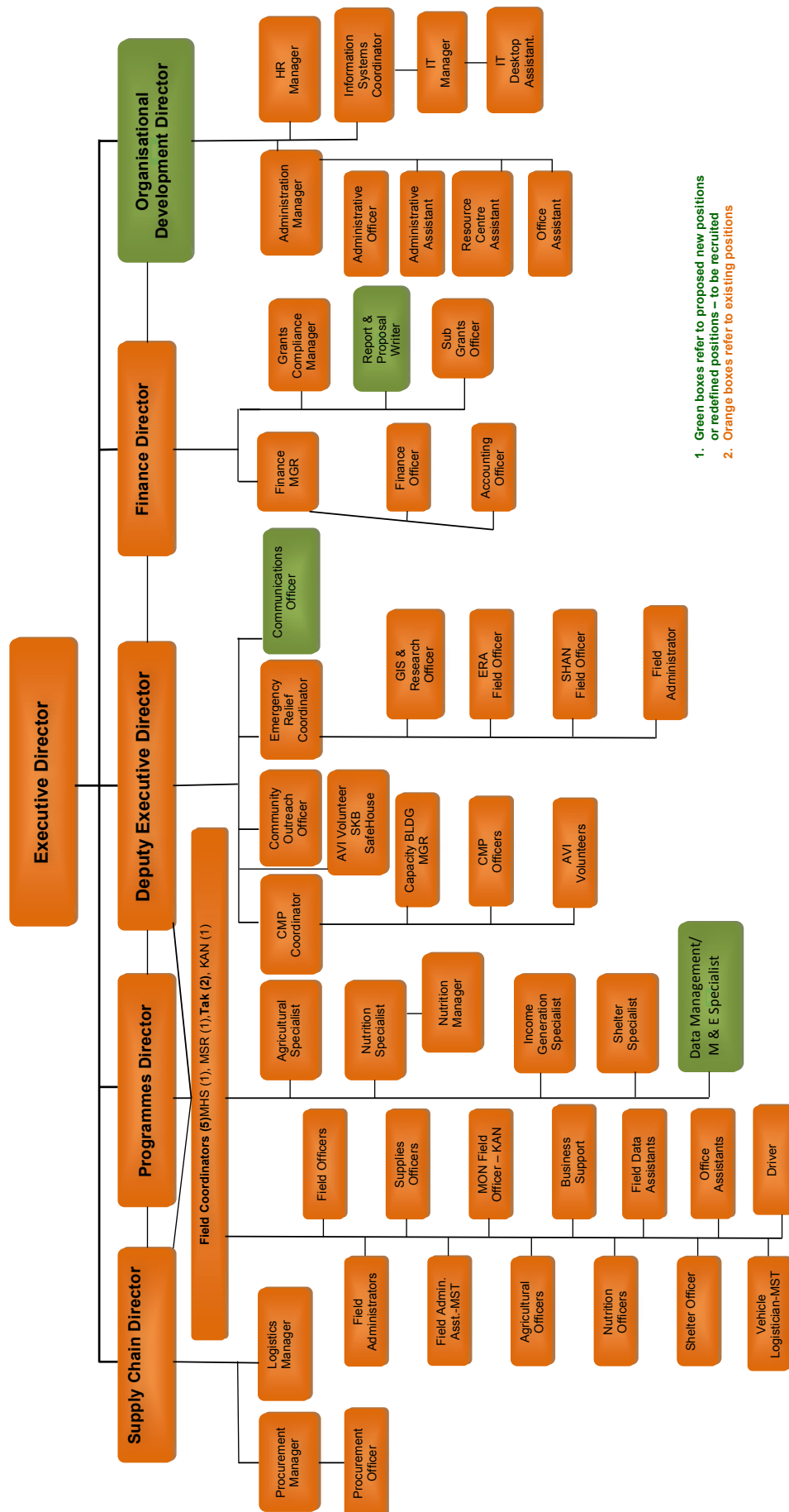
3.5.2 c) Staff development

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 July and December 2010 are summarised in *Figure 3.32* on page 70.

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. Through this process 3 Thai nationals have been brought into senior and/or middle management positions in the past year. At the same time, internal advancements or lateral transfers are promoted when a staff member, as part of the career planning process, has been identified as suitable for a vacant position.

As part of the internal advancement process, TBBC has promoted one of its' long-term employees to the Field Coordinator level and is now looking at ways of developing Field Operation Officers positions for each border site. These people would assume overall site coverage when the Field Coordinator is otherwise engaged away from the site. While some TBBC staff would have the necessary skill base and experience to advance in these positions, other staff may show

Figure 3.31: TBBC Organisational Chart, December 2010



1. Green boxes refer to proposed new positions or redefined positions – to be recruited
2. Orange boxes refer to existing positions

great promise to assume management level positions but lack certain skills. TBBC will therefore continue to look at management training for those who advance.

The 2010 annual appraisal process for all staff is currently underway and additional training and development plans will be developed to meet management training objectives. Further to management trainings, in the latter part of 2010 TBBC has identified two areas of trainings to be provided for most field staff:

1. Training of Trainers (ToT) Training for field level humanitarian and development workers to assist them in programme delivery
2. General introduction to SPHERE standards for all staff as well as a SPHERE ToT training for a core group of staff who can train others along the border. This will be undertaken in partnership with Church World Service (CWS), a TBBC member agency.

Figure 3.32: List of TBBC staff training under the staff development programme, July to December, 2010

Training Course	No. of Staff
English Language	35
Thai Language	8
Persons with Disabilities, awareness training.	30
Burmese Language	5
IT & Multimedia Training	25
Management Training Modules – Middle Managers & Specialists	18
GIS International Conference for Practitioners	1
Farmer Field School Agricultural/Extension Training	5
HAP Workshop	2
PSAE Training	10
Livelihoods-Income Generation Workshop	2
Nutritional Training	5

3.5.2 d) Other HR activities

■ 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 Child-minders.

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

TBBC is actively involved in the development of Codes of Conduct to cover its staff as well as staff of contractors and sub-grantees but it still needs to develop stronger links between these compliance tools and greater staff awareness and accountability. 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 acceptance through annual appraisals.

TBBC's Deputy Executive Director and the HR Manager attended a HAP workshop in the latter part of 2010. As a follow-up to this workshop, TBBC has developed a draft Accountability Framework including a proposed Complaints Mechanism. This is currently being reviewed by field staff and management, with the aim of having this mechanism fully developed and operational by June 2011.

Lessons learnt

- Staff advancements continue to be a challenge as TBBC needs to balance the career aspirations of individual staff and the best interests 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.

Next six months

- Operationalise additional HR components of the management and organisational structure by June 2011
- As the Umphang office becomes fully operational, undertake a full HR Diagnostic for Tak to see where programme needs still exist, especially for Mae La camp coverage

- Finalise all new Job Profiles and Job Descriptions linked to the new management and organisational structure through a Job Evaluation Matrix
- Operationalise the TBBC Accountability Framework including a Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism

3.5.3 Communications

TBBC has been without a full-time Communications Officer since October, 2010 and as a result different staff have been asked to take on certain functions to ensure communication flow. TBBC hopes to have a new Communications Officer in early 2011 and aims to link its communications strategies and tools to the current Strategic Plan. The 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

Specific activities carried out from July to December 2010 included:

3.5.3 a) External communications

- Promotion of TBBC's recent book publication, "Nine Thousand Nights" (NTN)" within Thailand and internationally, including a formal book launch at the Foreign Correspondence Club of Thailand on September 2nd.
- Ongoing website design and development. TBBC has started to upload announcements and "news" items.
- The publication of two E-letters for 2010, with the December issues going out shortly after the New Year.
- A draft Intranet for TBBC members has been developed with the help of Board members and should become operational in the New Year.
- TBBC was mentioned regularly in the media, coverage relating mainly to the emergency situation in Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces and to plans to reduce assistance.

3.5.3 b) Internal communications

- TBBC's internal and external contact lists have been reviewed and finalised. New software packages have been assessed with the aim to improve and centralise these various lists
- The Resource Centre intern who has been trained to oversee ongoing cataloguing and maintenance has been hired full-time - and will work closely with TBBC staff and visitors to update both the electronic, photo and print resources on a monthly basis

Lessons learnt

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

Next six months

- Set up Intranet for TBBC members with support from IT unit
- Establish clear role and responsibilities for a new Communications Officer

3.5.4 Resource Centre

TBBC's Resource Centre continues to be used by staff and visitors. The RC Assistant maintains a monthly logbook of visitors to the centre, allowing TBBC to better monitor the needs of users. The RC Assistant also continues to improve the quality of TBBC's library and photo databases.

An archivist has been working with TBBC to digitize its' early paper files dating back to 1984, much of which is unique. As of the end of 2010, all paper files from 1984 to 1990 have been digitalized with the project continuing into 2011. This is proving to be a very valuable and unique source of historical documents recording the early years of the refugee situations on the Thailand Burma border.

3.5.5 Visibility

As described in *A.6.5 h) 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 a contract requirement 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 were produced, procured and distributed in camps in the second half of the year. In Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, these items all displayed the ECHO logo, whilst TBBC provided identical items (but without donor visibility) in the remaining six camps to ensure equal treatment of the camps and camp staff border-wide.

In 2011, TBBC will be introducing basic, small-sized ID cards for all staff to visibly carry when working in the camps. The cards have been designed to hang loosely around the neck and include name, title and a photograph of the staff member. The primary purpose is to make TBBC staff more easily identifiable by camp staff, suppliers, local authorities etc. It is also hoped that as staff become more recognizable it will encourage camp residents to increasingly approach field staff with issues or concerns.

3.5.6 Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown in complexity in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its activities as much as possible through refugee CBOs. At the end of 2010 it employed only 81 staff, about one staff person per 1,700 refugees. Organisation and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be 11.8% of total expenditures in 2011. Of this 6.9% of total expenditures are indirect programme costs allocated to Activities, and 4.9% of total expenditures are general administration expenses. The total cost of the programme in 2011 will be less than baht 7,500 per refugee per year USD 250, EUR 190, or around 20 baht per refugee per day (US 67 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 30/ USD).

It costs baht 20 (USD 67 cents or EUR 50 cents) to provide a refugee with food, shelter and non-food items each day

3.5.7 Funding Strategy

For over 20 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 kcals/ 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.

11 governments plus the EU covered 95% of TBBC's budget in 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, 11 governments, plus the EU, covered around 95% of TBBC's budget. It has become clear however, that there are limits to their ability and willingness to go on increasing support indefinitely, particularly during the current economic crisis affecting many donor countries. 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 or November: 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), Chiang Mai (2009), and in London (2010).

Whilst the Donors' meetings were invaluable in terms of focussing donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they never actually raised all the funding required, fund-raising always being an ongoing process with TBBC attempting to address shortfalls throughout the year. Attendance at the 2010 London Donors Meeting was affected by the General Election held in Burma a few days before but this was not the only reason for only 4 of TBBC's major governmental donors attending. It seems these meetings held around the globe have outworn their usefulness. A Donors Meeting in some form will be held in Thailand in November 2011 and the future of these meetings discussed.

Given this shifting relationship with Donors, as discussed under 3.5.1 Governance above, it was agreed that rather than as in the past, adopting a deficit operational budget on the assumption that additional funds can be raised during the year, a balanced budget will be adopted based on confirmed or reasonably expected funding, and any cuts only reinstated if additional funds are later realised. It was agreed that the food basket must take priority which means that in 2011 cuts will be made to the shelter sector whilst also postponing any further expansion of livelihoods activities.

TBBC's ability to continue to cover all food and shelter needs of the entire refugee population as well as promote livelihood activities to support the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework is under threat. By making programme cuts and other efficiencies TBBC has been able to sustain an almost straight-line budget over the last 5 years in Thai baht terms in spite of increasing prices and the growing complexity of the programme. Any further cuts would seriously undermine the integrity of the programme.

■ 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 only one beyond that. Several major TBBC Donor governments have yet to make commitments for 2011.

■ 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. Some of TBBC's new activities in the livelihoods sector in particular might be attractive to this sector.

With all the other demands on TBBC's reorganisation during the last two years, plus the prevailing negative economic climate, this could not be 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.

Now that the restructuring is more or less complete, this will be given higher priority and an additional proposal writing position to be recruited in the first half of 2011 will provide some additional capacity.

Next six months

- TBBC will continue promoting the principles of GHD seeking firmer and longer term commitments from Governments
- Advice will be sought on the potential for private fund-raising and staff requirements determined.

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 43 studies or evaluations have been carried out since 1994 and most of the recommendations made to date have been

There have been 43 studies and evaluations of TBBC's programme since 1994

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 during second half of 2010 are listed in *Figure 3.33*:

Figure 3.33: Evaluations and studies undertaken in the second half of 2010

Evaluation/ Study Topic	Comment
Governance Review	The TBBC Board hired Howarth Clark Whitehill, UK to carry out a Governance review and their recommendations were considered at the 2010 AGM
Weaving	TBBC commissioned International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to carry out a study of weaving activities in the camps and market opportunities for expansion as part of TBBC's new Livelihoods initiatives. The final report is due In January 2011
Nutrition and Food Security Review	TBBC commissioned Alison Gardner, a Public Health Nutrition Consultant to review TBBC's nutrition programme and food basket content and make recommendations for food basket options for 2011 – 2013 linked to targeted feeding for vulnerable groups and overall reductions to the food basket with the intention of providing a standard ration for all refugees based on nutritional considerations. This report has formed the basis for food basket changes in 2011 and the commissioning of a Household Vulnerability study.

Next six months

- TBBC has commissioned consultants to undertake a Household Vulnerability assessment in all 9 camps from March 2011. Findings are expected in May
- A review of the Camp Management model is under consideration by CIDA



Finance

July to December 2010

4



TBBC is registered in the United Kingdom 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 the 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 December, 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.

There are two significant changes to the presentation in this report:

- **'Liquidity balanced' budget:** At the beginning of previous years the budgeted cost of providing a full programme has been higher than the amount of income that has been committed. At this time of year the majority of donors have not confirmed the exact amount of their funding, and there are a number of factors that can affect the actual cost of executing the TBBC programme, mainly refugee numbers, rations, commodity prices and exchange rates. TBBC has presented an Operating budget which relied on the raising of additional funds during the year to avoid budgeted shortfalls. For the 2011 operating budget, expenses have been set so that the programme can be sustained with the expected core funding (same level as last year unless already otherwise known), and that is where there will be sufficient cash available to meet obligations to suppliers ('liquidity balance'). As a result the budget includes cuts to the full programme which TBBC believes is necessary to meet its strategic objectives.
- **Categorisation of expenses:** For many years direct costs have been grouped into Food, Non-food, Other assistance, Programme support, and Emergency relief, with all staff and overhead costs of both programme and support classified as 'Management' costs. For the 2011 operating budget the direct costs are grouped by Strategic Objectives and Activities. Also the staff and overhead costs previously referred to as 'Management' are split between indirect costs which can reasonably be allocated to 'Activities' and general administration expenses. 2010 actual costs are presented in both the traditional format, so that they can be compared to budgets used for donor proposals; and the new format, so that there is a benchmark for the 2011 budget.

TBBC has cut its budget for 2011 in line with current anticipated income rather than, as in the past, assume that additional funding can be found. Cuts may be restored if additional funding subsequently materialises

4.1. Income

To follow the UK accounting standard, 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 most 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. About 95% of TBBC funding is currently backed by ten foreign governments and the European Union, with the remainder coming from members and other partners' own resources. *Table 4.1* on page 84 shows the actual Income recognised by donors.

The actual income for 2010 of baht 1,149 million, is baht 12 million (1%) higher than in 2009. The income is baht 60 million lower than it would have been if exchange rates had been the same as in 2009, thus there is baht 72 million of additional funding, notably from USA PRM and Australia AusAID. The impact of exchange rates was even more marked because another baht 46 million loss was recorded in expenses due to strengthening of the Thai baht between the dates Income was recognised and funding was transferred.

TBBC lost baht 106 million on exchange rates in 2010 compared with 2009

The projected income for 2011 of baht 1,023 million is baht 126 million (11%) lower than 2010. Only two donors, with multi-year agreements extending to 2011 (CIDA, Canada and DFID, UK) have currently committed funding for 2011. ECHO has already advised that its funding will be reduced by at least EUR 1 million. Although other donors have been requested to increase support, none have yet agreed, so the projection assumes the same level in donor currencies. The projection assumes that exchange rates will remain at January 2011 levels, with for example the US dollar worth 30 baht and the Euro at 40 baht.

4.2. Expenses

TBBC expenses are directly sensitive to refugee numbers, rations and commodity prices.

Feeding figures have historically increased year on year, due to births, recently averaging over 4,000 per annum, outweighing deaths, recently averaging about 400 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 started to fall in 2010.

TBBC finances are directly affected by three factors beyond its control: refugee numbers, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates

The TBBC population database defines a “verified caseload” of people living in camps who are eligible for rations, which is updated monthly and re-verified annually. If at the time of the monthly ration distributions any refugees are outside camp or otherwise unable to attend in person then they do not receive a ration, hence the “feeding figure” is lower than the verified caseload.

Rations have historically been calculated to provide at least the minimum international standard for emergencies, but due to funding shortfalls one of the eight food items was temporarily suspended in the second half of 2010, and a revised ration has been introduced in 2011 which recognises that the refugee community is capable of supplementing the ration provided. 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.

4.2.1 Actual expenses 2010

Table 4.2a presents, in the traditional format, the 2010 actual costs, split between January-June and July-December, compared with the budgets (Preliminary, Operating, and Revised Projection).

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during 2010 totalled baht 1,153 million, baht 77 million (6%) lower than the operating budget and baht 16 million (1%) lower than the revised projection.

The Actual includes savings of baht 74 million against the budget from programme cuts implemented in mid-year which were included in the revised projection, coming from the temporary suspension of beans from the food ration, delaying the procurement of building supplies, reduction in emergency relief, and cancellation of a general distribution of cooking pots. Additional savings resulted from a lower than expected feeding figure, delayed expenditure on shelter and income generation projects, lower administration costs, offset by higher than projected expenses on Emergencies caused by the border fighting following the election in Burma, and higher than projected exchange rate losses.

The verified caseload at the beginning of the year was 139,336, with approximately 96% receiving rations (the feeding figure). At the end of the year the verified caseload was 141,076, with the feeding figure approximately 99%. The higher feeding figure % being due to the removal of some people, both registered and unregistered, from the verified caseload because they were not present at the annual verification process at the end of 2010. During the year there were 4,612 births, 313 deaths, and just over 11,000 resettled, leaving a balance of approximately 8,500 net additions, a combination of those removed from the database for not being present at the annual verification process, and new names added during the year, some a backlog from previous years.

Although the cost of rice averaged 13,576 baht/MT in December it was more expensive in the first half of the year giving an average for the year of 14,021 baht/MT compared with 13,574 in 2009, an operating budget of 15,223 baht/MT and revised projection of 13,885 baht/MT.

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

■ Food items

Overall 9% lower than the operating budget. Admin Rice was 16% lower than budgeted due to a cut in March in the quantity supplied for outside security. Beans were 34% lower due to their temporary suspension from the ration in the second half of the year following an increased price, as a cost saving measure. Chillies were 10% lower than budget due to both a lower quantity and lower price. Sardines were 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. Admin Other Food was 26% lower as this category was also subject to the suspension of beans. Supplementary feeding was under budget as one of the health agencies was unable to carry out a full programme, and TBBC began to purchase some food items directly instead of reimbursing health agency costs. School lunch support was 16% higher than budgeted due to an increase in the number of children included in the programme.

■ Non-food items

Overall 12% lower than the operating budget. The number of blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats purchased to replenish emergency stocks for new arrivals was higher than budgeted. The budget for Building Supplies assumed an increase in the level of purchases of bamboo brought forward to November/December, to coincide with the harvesting season, however this was postponed as part of the mid-year savings initiative.

■ Other assistance

Overall 7% lower than the operating budget. Medical costs were 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 Sangkhlaburi Safe House. The Emergencies expenses in January-June relate to a caseload of around 3,000 people who fled fighting to Tha Song Yang, Tak Province in June 2009 to reside in temporary accommodation outside the main camps (the temporary sites were closed at end of March 2010). The Emergencies expenses in July-December concern the border crossings as a result of the fighting following the November election in Burma. 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 was cancelled. Food security costs were lower due to delayed implementation of a planned increase in the distribution of seeds. A budgeted general distribution of cooking stoves to those families who do not have them has not yet occurred.

■ Programme support

Overall 21% lower than the operating budget. Transport costs were lower than budget because there was no general distribution of cooking pots. The Thai baht costs of US dollar denominated consultancies (nutrition and a market survey for weaving products) were lower than budgeted due to strengthening of the Thai baht. Data studies, the cost of producing the Internal Displacement Survey was 15% under budget. Camp Administration costs were 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 was due to a delay in commencing support to KnWO, similar to the support already given to KWO. The budget for Income Generation includes micro finance grants for the business enterprise development project, which has been slower to proceed than budgeted. Other Support is mainly miscellaneous training in nutrition, such as cooking demonstrations.

■ Emergency relief and IDP camps

Overall 8% lower than the operating budget, as a result of the mid-year cost savings to address a funding shortfall.

■ Management

Overall 6% lower than the operating budget. Staff has increased in 2010 from 71 to 81 the net result of: the resignation of the Programme Coordinator, Communications Officer, Administration Assistant, a Supplies Officer, a Food Security Officer, retirement of a Field Officer; and the recruitment of a Supply Chain Director, Programmes Director, Information Systems Coordinator, IT Assistant, Resource Centre Assistant, Field Coordinator, Field Administrator, a Field Officer, two Supplies Officers, two Nutrition Officers, an Income Generation Officer, a Shelter 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.

■ Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 33% lower than the operating budget. Actual Governance costs were lower than the budget due to a more favourable Exchange rate on the UK audit fee, and a lower than budgeted cost for a Governance consultancy.

■ Other expenses

The other expenses of baht 46 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 December exchange rates.

4.2.2. Operating Budget expenses 2011

Table 4.2b re-states the 2010 and 2009 actual, and Preliminary Budget 2011, costs in the 'new' format, as well as introducing the 2011 Operating budget.

The operating budget expenses for 2011 are baht 1,053 million, baht 100 million (9%) lower than 2010, and baht 273 million (21%) lower than the preliminary budget. Significant cost reductions have been budgeted so that the programme can be sustained given the current Income expectation. The revision to the food ration with less rice, salt and oil, and chillies completely removed and reduced cost from importing yellow split peas instead of procuring local mung beans are real savings, but other cuts to the budget mean that TBBC is not able to fully fulfil its strategic objectives, mainly cutting the supply of building materials to approx half of the normal annual amount, further postponing the bringing forward of purchasing bamboo to coincide with the harvesting season, postponing expansion of the agriculture project, and reducing Emergency relief and IDP camp expenditure to the level of funding that can be used for these categories. If additional funds can be raised then at least some of these cuts can be restored.

TBBC's 2011 budget is the same as five years ago in spite of increasing prices and new initiatives. This is a result of both programme cuts and improved efficiency

The budget assumes the verified caseload will remain fairly level, moving from 141,076 at December 2010 to 140,869 at December 2011, assuming 4,700 births, 600 deaths, 10,800 leaving for resettlement, and approximately 6,500 new arrivals. The feeding figure is expected to be 1% lower than the caseload.

The price of rice is budgeted to increase 5% over the year, with an average for 2011 of 13,969 baht/MT. This is however marginally lower than the 2010 average of 14,021 baht/ MT because the average price for January-June 2010 (affecting stockpiles) was much higher than the price in the second half of 2010.

In more detail:

■ Advocacy

Overall 11% higher than 2010. The Data-studies budget is a provision for the cost of conducting and publishing the annual Internal Displacement Survey. Public relations covers the costs of reports, newsletters etc.

■ Livelihoods

Overall 95% higher than 2010. Expansion of Livelihood activities is a key part of the Strategic Framework aimed at reducing aid dependency. Plans were drawn up in 2010 to expand the Agriculture (CAN) project, including renting of land outside camps. Unfortunately a proposal made to the EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund was unsuccessful, so the expansion has had to be put on hold until alternative funding can be found. The 2010 costs of the well-established Weaving (longyi) Project included a catch-up of the 2009 programme. The Business Development project was piloted in 2010 and will continue in 2011. Budget for Shelter projects (Bamboo growing, Bamboo treatment, Leaf collection, Forest management, Concrete post production) has been moved from Building Material supplies.

■ Supply Chain

- **Food items:** Overall 7% lower than actual 2010. The revised food ration contains 4% less Fish paste, 10% less Rice, 15% less Oil, 55% less Salt and discontinues Chillies completely. However Beans are restored to the ration after the temporary suspension in the second half of 2010, not locally procured mung beans as previously, but imported yellow split peas which are approx. 40% of the cost of mung beans. Sardines used to be supplied for the last few months of stockpiles as mung beans have a limited shelf life, but as yellow split peas last longer, Sardines substitution will not be needed. An additional age group (5 to under 18 years) is being created, which will receive additional Fortified flour. It is expected that the Fortified flour formulation can be changed in the second half of the year, so that separate provision of sugar can be stopped. The cost of most food items is budgeted to increase by 5% over the year, but the price of Cooking Oil has already risen by 20% above 2010 levels.
- **Cooking Fuel:** 8% higher than 2010, 5% price and 3% volume due to a change in camp demographics, as charcoal distributions are not per person but relate to household sizes.
- **Table 4.2d presents** the 2011 operating budget direct and indirect costs of the monthly supplies of food items and cooking fuel, which represent approximately 60% of TBBC's total costs, by refugee camp.

- **Building Materials:** 43% lower than 2010, a small amount has been moved to Shelter projects within Livelihoods but only approx. 50% of normal annual needs can be supplied due to funding restrictions. Also a provision of Baht 40 M in the preliminary budget to bring forward bamboo purchases to coincide with the harvesting season in November, as recommended by consultants, has had to be abandoned.
- **Non-Food Items:** Overall 9% higher than 2010. Bedding (blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats) is normally supplied only to new arrivals, but the annual donation of quilts from Lutheran World Relief had to be supplemented with the purchase of some blankets to provide a full general distribution in 2010. Clothing consists of purchases for under 5's and the donation and distribution costs of clothing from Wakachiai project. Cooking equipment consists of pots and other utensils for new arrivals, plus an allowance in 2011 to provide efficient stoves to those households who do not have them. The Food containers are supplied to new arrivals for refugee collection and storage of cooking oil and fortified flour. Visibility items are the distribution of useful items such as sports shirts, umbrellas, notebooks which can contain the logo of principal donors. Transport of non-food items budgets are relatively small rounded provisions.
- **Nutrition:** Overall 35% higher than 2010. Supplementary feeding costs are items purchased for or reimbursed to health agencies for additional food supplied to vulnerable groups in line with agreed protocols, an increase is budgeted in 2011 as a contingency against a higher need as a result of the food ration adjustments. School lunch support is cash supplied to KWO and KnWO or nursery school lunches. A cost of Baht 5 million has been budgeted to carry out a vulnerability assessment surveys at all nine camps to identify monitoring tools and inform any future ration changes.
- **Other Support:** Overall 13% lower than 2010. Additional refugee staff will be employed in camp warehouses. The Huay Malai Safe-house increase and Kwai River Christian Hospital decrease is due to the introduction of additional codes to allocate costs more accurately between the two. TBBC normally only budgets a nominal Baht 5 Million for Emergencies on the assumption that additional funding can be raised for any prolonged situation. The budget for Miscellaneous assistance targets reductions in support to NGOs and CBOs working with displaced people in line with the food ration cut to camp residents. 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.
- **IDP camps:** 13% lower than 2010. The Rice ration will be reduced in line with the revised refugee camp ration.
- **Emergency relief:** 30% lower than 2010. The budget has been cut because the amount of Income expected in 2010 that can be used for IDP camps and Emergency relief is lower than previous years.

■ Camp Management

Overall 5% higher than 2010. Food for work, for outside security, already reduced in 2010 will be further reduced in 2011. CMSP stipends increase as additional positions for Code of Conduct and Child-minders introduced in mid-2010 will exist for a full year in 2011. There is a new budget line to provide IT equipment in camps, to both build refugee capacity and support Supply Chain controls. Support to Refugee Committees will continue at the same monthly level as in 2010, the lower actuals in 2009 and 2010 are due to prepayments in previous years. CBO Management increases due to implementation of a project with KnWO similar to one already established with KWO.

■ Organisation Costs

Overall 25% higher than 2010. Staff headcount is budgeted to increase from 81 to 105 in order to expand livelihood and capacity building activities, pursue efficiencies in the supply chain, enhance monitoring of nutrition to check and minimise any adverse impact from reduced rations. The new positions are: Organisation Development Director, Nutrition Technical Specialist, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, Proposal/Reports Writer, Sub Grants Accountant, Office Assistant for new Umphang office, 3 Supplies Officers, 2 Nutrition Officers, 2 Agriculture Officers, 2 Business Development Officers, 3 Shelter Officers, 4 Camp Management Officers, 1 Emergency Relief Officer, and replacement of the Communications Officer who resigned in 2010. Depreciation is higher due to additional vehicles and IT hardware and software. The Organisation costs include all the overhead costs of the organisation, both indirect programme costs and general administration costs.

Table 4.2c separates the 'indirect costs' from the general administration costs, allocating the indirect costs to each Strategic Objective, with Strategic Objective No. 3 broken down into a number of Activities.

■ Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 31% lower than 2010, as 2010 included consultancy costs to review the Governance structure and one-off costs of production of the 25 Year Scrapbook. The continuing costs are the statutory audit fee and costs of member and donor meetings.

4.3. Reserves and balance sheet

The 2010 income of baht 1,149 million is lower than the expenses of baht 1,153 million by baht 5 million. The projected Income for 2011 of baht 1,023 million is lower than expenses of baht 1,053 million by baht 30 million. 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*:

TBBC's budget is designed to ensure that adequate funds are available to pay outstanding bills at the end of the year

Figure 4.1: Change in Closing Fund 2009 to 2011

Baht Millions	Actual 2009	Budget 2010	Projection 2010	Actual 2010	Projection 2011
Income	1,137	1,083	1,083	1,149	1,023
Expenses	1,108	1,230	1,169	1,153	1,153
Net Movement in Funds	29	(147)	(86)	(5)	(30)
Opening Fund	201	230	230	230	225
Closing Fund	230	230	144	225	195

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 2011

Baht millions	Actual Dec 2009	Budget Dec 2010	Projection Dec 2010	Actual Dec 2010	Projection Dec 2011
Net fixed assets (NFA)	9	10	10	11	12
Receivables from donors	170	120	130	189	180
Payables to suppliers	(99)	(100)	(100)	(80)	(100)
Others	(3)	0	0	(2)	0
Bank balance	153	53	104	107	103
Net assets:	230	83	144	225	195
Restricted funds	61	50	50	37	50
Designated funds	13	18	18	18	20
General funds – Net Fixed Assets	9	10	10	11	12
General funds – Freely available Reserves	147	5	66	159	113
Total Fund	230	83	144	225	195
Liquidity Surplus/(Shortfall) (Bank balance less Payables)	54	(47)	4	27	3

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. IT equipment and software 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. The actual Funding receivable at the end of 2010 of baht 189 million is higher than December 2009, as the 2010/11 AusAID agreement was signed and income recognised in December, but the transfer took place in January 2011. The projected funding receivable at the end of 2011 of baht 180 million is lower than December 2010 because the retention on the reduced ECHO funding will be lower in 2011.

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.

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. Although additional funding was raised this was largely eroded by the strengthening of the Thai baht, so programme cuts were made in the second half of the year to target a nominal liquidity surplus (baht 4 million). Due to slightly lower than projected expenses the actual liquidity surplus at the end of December 2010 was baht 27 million. For 2011 the objective of the budget is to achieve balanced liquidity.

4.4. 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. Due to the annual supply of building materials and the stockpiling of food in some camps prior to the rainy season approximately 60% of TBBC's expenses are incurred in the first half year.

Table 4.4a shows the actual monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2010. There was a liquidity shortfall at six out of the twelve month ends, due to later than expected transfers of funding. Payments due to suppliers had to be delayed.

Table 4.4b shows the projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2011. Unless otherwise known, the table assumes that donor funds will be transferred in 2011 at the same time of the year as in 2010. This projects that negative liquidity (i.e. when TBBC has insufficient cash to pay suppliers on time) will occur in three out of the first six months. This can be avoided if grant approvals, administration and transfers could be completed a little more promptly.

4.5. Grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to December 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 75% of the total liability at December 2010 and will be reviewed by the trustees again as at December 2011.

4.6. 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 reduction for 2011 is budgeted to be 9%. At this level the cost of the programme in Thai baht will be the same as it was five years ago.

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 30 baht, EUR 40 baht and UKP 46 baht, an average deterioration of some 27% over 5 years. Thus, although the cost of the programme is budgeted to be the same as five years ago in Thai baht, it will have risen by 27% in USD. The average price of rice has risen by approx. 24% 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 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.

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 2011, 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 8.0 million from the budgeted EUR 26.3 million to EUR 34.3 million, or by USD 10.7 million from USD 35.1 million to USD 45.8 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 18.3 million, or USD 24.4 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)
2011	1,326		1,053				
2010	1,213	105	1,230	107	1,169	101	1,153
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		8%		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 8%. 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: Income: 2009 - 2011

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2009		Jan-June 2010 Actual		July-Dec 2010 Actual		Actual 2010		Projection 2011	
		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	4,859,825	206,438	923	39	4,860,748	206,477	3,880,000	155,200
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	6,704,695	227,055	8,165,987	263,644	1,940,001	58,016	10,105,988	321,660	10,088,000	302,640
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	66,421	-	-	2,000,000	59,852	2,000,000	59,852	2,000,000	60,000
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,000,000	189,406	44,000,000	196,363	-	-	44,000,000	196,363	44,000,000	193,600
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	70,223	-	-	1,456,311	60,933	1,456,311	60,933	1,456,311	58,252
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	61,026	1,085,000	53,306	-	-	1,085,000	53,306	1,085,000	52,080
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,810,506	30,146	3,816,422	20,125	(2,000)	(10)	3,814,422	20,115	3,814,422	20,216
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,228,570	53,882	-	-	9,070,295	47,537	9,070,295	47,537	9,070,295	45,351
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	970,000	26,190	990,000	29,477	1,500,000	45,665	2,490,000	75,142	1,500,000	45,000
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	186,660	5,448	-	-	209,194	6,161	209,194	6,161	209,194	6,276
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,769,795	51,662	1,000,000	31,909	-	-	1,000,000	31,909	1,050,000	31,500
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	9,223	300,000	8,370	-	-	300,000	8,370	300,000	9,300
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	25,000	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	4,306	200,000	4,543	-	-	200,000	4,543	-	-
Czech Republic PNIF	CZK	1,000,000	1,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	EUR	48,680	2,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain (DCA)	EUR	281,550	13,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	50,000	1,666	49,980	1,622	-	-	49,980	1,622	60,000	1,800
Total EC and Government-backed:			1,053,922		815,797		278,193		1,093,990		981,216
Other											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	81,200	2,275	41,340	1,224	-	-	41,340	1,224	41,340	1,240
American Baptist Churches	USD	12,782	427	-	-	10,000	299	10,000	299	10,000	300
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	5,000	115	5,000	148	-	-	5,000	148	5,000	150
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,254	25,000	1,228	-	-	25,000	1,228	25,000	1,200
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	3,537	130,000	3,906	-	-	130,000	3,906	130,000	3,900
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	25,000	538	32,545	739	-	-	32,545	739	32,545	749
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	3,228	105,000	2,930	-	-	105,000	2,930	105,000	3,255
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	9,216	190,000	10,060	-	-	190,000	10,060	175,000	10,060
Church World Service	USD			-	-	44,000	1,306	44,000	1,306	44,000	1,320
Church World Service - UCC	USD	20,000	679	-	-	4,000	119	4,000	119	4,000	120
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	168,000	5,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanian por la paz)	EUR	50,000	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICCO	EUR	265,000	12,372	265,000	11,417	-	-	265,000	11,417	265,000	10,600
ICCO-SV	EUR			-	-	32,000	1,339	32,000	1,339	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD			-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	600
Pathy Family Foundation	USD			100,000	3,223	-	-	100,000	3,223	-	-
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	181,752	732	143,533	648	-	-	143,533	648	150,000	660
Swedish Postcode Foundation / Diakonia	SEK			2,000,000	9,360	-	-	2,000,000	9,360	-	-
Trocaire	EUR	325,509	15,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UMCOR	USD	75,000	2,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZOA	EUR	6,170	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Donations			1,429		228		968		1,196		1,000
Income from Marketing			35		125		406		531		500
Gifts in Kind			7,280		209		3,195		3,404		4,000
Interest			705		131		298		429		1,000
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)			13,041		480		609		1,089		1,000
Total Other:			83,315		46,056		8,539		54,595		41,654
Total Income:			1,137,237		861,853		286,732		1,148,585		1,022,870
Expenses			1,108,333		727,221				1,153,213		1,053,238
Net Movement Current Year			28,904		134,632				-4,628		-30,368
Funds Brought Forward			200,670		229,575				229,575		224,948
Total Funds carried Forward			229,575		364,207				224,948		194,580
Less: Restricted Funds			60,515		185,723				37,162		40,000
Designated Funds			13,500		13,500				17,500		20,000
Net Fixed Assets			8,729		10,534				10,605		12,000
Freely available General Funds			146,831		154,450				159,681		122,580

Table 4.2a: Expenses 2010

Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2009)		Operating Budget (Feb 2010)		Revised Projection (Aug 2010)		Actual 2010						
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Jan - June		July - Dec		12 months		% OpBud
							Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	
Rice (100kg)	330,771,189	237,128	350,267,058	230,257	330,677,932	238,158	207,934,075	140,208	118,808,410	92,834	326,742,485	233,042	93%
Admin Rice (100kg)	23,024,003	16,458	19,606,839	12,708	16,364,483	11,843	10,348,436	7,010	6,157,128	4,819	16,505,564	11,829	84%
1. Rice	353,795,192	253,586	369,873,897	242,965	347,042,415	250,001	218,282,511	147,218	124,965,538	97,653	343,248,049	244,871	93%
Fish Paste (kg)	29,519,425	1,048,923	27,492,159	1,007,147	28,587,546	1,052,752	17,377,631	633,503	10,549,009	396,460	27,926,640	1,029,963	102%
Salt (kg)	3,477,582	586,762	3,116,679	550,683	3,231,976	580,627	1,820,752	418,500	1,281,283	238,704	3,102,035	657,204	100%
Beans (kg)	53,332,810	1,531,917	81,930,571	1,443,858	54,237,480	948,417	48,425,740	850,788	5,476,900	96,258	53,902,640	947,046	66%
Cooking Oil (ltr)	77,974,974	1,577,475	64,143,191	1,495,032	67,580,401	1,589,010	39,954,376	932,517	25,562,920	616,039	65,517,296	1,548,556	102%
Chillies (kg)	6,974,380	100,214	6,390,684	93,119	5,974,747	90,969	3,338,953	49,235	2,396,650	38,507	5,735,603	87,742	90%
Sardines (kg)	7,643,388	105,828	6,956,388	105,625	8,655,680	131,440	8,655,680	131,440	0		8,655,680	131,440	124%
Fortified Flour (kg)	25,045,938	671,266	21,785,917	636,184	20,995,640	618,526	11,079,835	332,228	9,391,784	285,900	20,471,619	618,128	94%
Sugar (kg)	6,321,542	247,159	5,812,112	232,184	7,328,869	256,206	3,142,845	112,400	3,098,740	91,350	6,241,585	203,750	107%
Admin Other Food	8,819,279		8,439,778		6,193,760		4,414,204		1,806,886		6,221,090		74%
Supplementary Feeding	18,000,000		20,000,000		18,000,000		8,195,227		7,709,504		15,904,731		80%
School lunch support	7,000,000		7,000,000		8,000,000		3,871,722		4,276,810		8,148,532		116%
2. Other Food	244,109,318		253,067,478		228,786,099		150,276,965		71,550,486		221,827,451		88%
Charcoal (kg)	116,340,052	13,713,253	104,135,885	12,988,661	111,024,022	13,745,897	62,896,377	7,778,831	45,187,397	5,645,440	108,083,774	13,424,271	104%
Admin Charcoal	3,702,541		3,407,957		3,124,815		1,676,386		1,451,848		3,128,234		92%
Blankets	300,000		200,000		759,367		759,367		571,429		1,330,796		665%
Mosquito Nets	360,000		200,000		316,750		316,750		124,400		441,150		221%
Sleeping Mats	450,000		300,000		440,220		440,220		197,340		637,560		213%
Clothing	12,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000		4,583,369		6,419,965		11,003,334		110%
Building Supplies	113,000,000		113,000,000		88,000,000		77,502,711		1,581,558		79,084,269		70%
3. Other Supplies	246,152,593		231,243,842		213,665,174		148,175,180		55,533,937		203,709,117		88%
Medical	2,400,000		2,000,000		2,230,000		1,120,901		1,122,936		2,243,837		112%
4. Medical	2,400,000		2,000,000		2,230,000		1,120,901		1,122,936		2,243,837		112%
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		4,928,983		4,157,603		9,086,586		182%
Cooking Utensils	400,000		400,000		400,000		131,930		100,431		232,361		58%
Cooking Pots	5,000,000		5,000,000		1,000,000		412,620		133,971		546,591		11%
Food Security	6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		2,285,559		2,474,270		4,759,829		79%
Cooking Stoves	500,000		500,000		500,000		42,285		31,600		73,885		15%
Food Containers	500,000		500,000		500,000		6,098		360,494		366,592		73%
Miscellaneous Assistance	10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000		4,589,035		4,503,175		9,092,210		91%
Thai Support	12,400,000		13,000,000		13,150,000		8,212,900		4,846,688		13,059,588		100%
5. Other Assistance	39,800,000		40,400,000		36,550,000		20,609,410		16,608,232		37,217,642		92%
Transport	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		387,285		414,570		801,855		80%
Quality Control	4,000,000		4,000,000		2,700,000		1,216,843		1,562,677		2,779,520		69%
Visibility	1,200,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		65,260		959,383		1,024,643		102%
Consultants	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		640,254		2,043,851		2,684,105		89%
Data/ Studies	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		614,118		233,310		847,428		85%
Camp Administration	17,000,000		17,000,000		13,000,000		6,437,795		5,600,091		12,037,886		71%
Refugee Incentives	20,000,000		18,000,000		18,000,000		9,008,800		8,626,360		17,635,160		98%
CBO Management	5,000,000		6,000,000		5,000,000		2,246,099		2,207,879		4,453,978		74%
Refugee Committee Admin	5,200,000		5,200,000		5,000,000		2,236,100		2,664,700		4,900,800		94%
Income Generation			6,000,000		4,000,000		37,466		1,365,212		1,402,678		23%
Other Support	1,100,000		1,000,000		1,080,000		553,371		649,084		1,202,455		120%
6. Programme support	58,500,000		63,200,000		54,780,000		23,443,391		26,327,117		49,770,508		79%
Emergency Rice	100,000,000		100,000,000		90,000,000		48,233,000		52,654,234		89,371,000		89%
Emergency Support	10,000,000		10,000,000		12,000,000		6,665,195		4,104,544		10,769,739		108%
7. Emergency Relief	110,000,000		110,000,000		102,000,000		54,898,195		45,242,544		100,140,739		91%
Food	46,384,208		45,550,651		41,864,414		27,918,031		15,606,489		43,524,520		96%
Other Support	5,000,000		5,000,000		4,600,000		2,346,969		1,343,150		3,690,119		74%
8. IDP camps	51,384,208		50,550,651		46,464,414		30,265,000		16,949,639		47,214,639		93%
Vehicles	3,920,004	28 vehicles	4,140,000	28 vehicles	4,850,000	28 vehicles	2,401,955	28 vehicles	2,087,365		4,489,320	28 vehicles	108%
Salaries/ Benefits	79,948,356	80 staff	78,944,527	80 staff	73,515,418	85 staff	34,932,135	74 staff	37,087,922		72,020,057	81 staff	91%
Office and Administration	15,745,000		17,825,000		18,740,000		7,490,854		10,189,206		17,680,060		99%
Depreciation	3,684,000		3,684,000		3,730,000		1,767,375		1,896,562		3,663,937		99%
9. Management	103,297,360		104,593,527		100,835,418		46,592,319		51,261,055		97,853,374		94%
10. Governance	2,200,000		3,650,000		2,400,000		740,901		1,693,741		2,434,642		67%
11. Costs of generating funds	870,000		1,500,000		3,000,000		1,491,869		296,017		1,787,886		119%
12. Other Expenses	0		0		31,324,556		31,324,556		14,440,203		45,764,759		
Total:	1,212,508,671		1,230,079,395		1,169,078,076		727,221,198		425,991,445		1,153,212,643		94%

Table 4.2b: Annual Expenses 2009 - 2011

Strategic Objective	Item	Actual 2009		Actual 2010		Preliminary Budget 2011 (August 2010)		Operating Budget 2011 (February 2011)		
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2010
1	Data studies	980,693		847,428		1,000,000		1,000,000		118%
	Public relations	426,759		501,987		500,000		500,000		100%
	Advocacy	1,407,452		1,349,415		1,500,000		1,500,000		111%
2	Agriculture	4,238,761		4,759,829		18,000,000		6,000,000		126%
	Weaving	4,277,124		6,127,775		5,000,000		5,000,000		82%
	Business development	0		951,890		6,000,000		6,000,000		630%
	Shelter projects	0		450,788		2,000,000		7,000,000		1553%
	Livelihoods	8,515,885		12,290,282		31,000,000		24,000,000		195%
3	Rice (kg)	300,398,424	22,129,700	326,742,485	23,304,200	335,323,327	25,193,500	298,476,878	21,367,411	91%
	Fish paste (kg)	25,552,447	933,010	27,926,640	1,029,963	31,730,421	1,136,322	27,760,612	1,006,802	99%
	Salt (kg)	3,367,333	579,379	3,102,035	657,204	3,303,007	571,073	1,424,426	253,225	46%
	Beans (kg)	52,625,341	1,464,000	53,902,640	947,046	118,235,009	1,629,889	42,364,742	1,616,203	79%
	Cooking Oil (litr)	76,299,070	1,491,856	65,517,296	1,548,556	73,581,691	1,685,460	66,957,638	1,344,911	102%
	Chillies (kg)	5,997,617	89,855	5,735,603	87,742	6,894,752	101,460	0	0	0%
	Sardines (kg)	8,078,440	117,537	8,655,680	131,440	7,874,486	114,796	0	0	0%
	Fortified flour (kg)	20,690,550	580,425	20,471,619	618,128	24,446,009	697,200	41,304,503	1,149,397	202%
	Sugar (kg)	5,326,689	219,475	6,241,585	203,750	7,961,812	261,308	4,014,866	125,512	64%
	3.1. Food Supplies	498,335,911	27,605,237	518,295,583	28,528,029	609,350,514	31,391,008	482,303,666	26,863,461	93%
	3.2. Cooking Fuel (kg)	108,973,090	12,983,560	108,083,774	13,424,271	127,404,773	15,109,220	116,983,367	14,100,861	108%
	3.3. Building Materials	98,778,081		79,084,269		130,000,000		45,000,000		57%
	Bedding	650,151		2,409,506		1,850,000		1,850,000		77%
	Clothing	4,652,958		4,875,559		5,000,000		5,000,000		103%
	Cooking equipment	422,744		852,837		1,900,000		1,900,000		223%
	Food containers	58,946		366,592		500,000		500,000		136%
	Visibility items	615,002		1,024,643		1,200,000		1,000,000		98%
	Transport	783,257		801,855		1,000,000		1,000,000		125%
	3.4. Non Food Items	7,183,058		10,330,992		11,450,000		11,250,000		109%
	Supplementary feeding	18,498,928		15,904,731		20,000,000		20,000,000		126%
	School lunch support	6,053,376		8,148,532		8,000,000		8,000,000		98%
	Training & Surveys	919,118		1,202,455		1,100,000		6,000,000		499%
	3.5. Nutrition	25,471,422		25,255,718		29,100,000		34,000,000		135%
	Warehouse stipends	2,731,135		2,997,977		3,400,000		3,400,000		113%
	Quality control	2,600,411		2,779,520		3,000,000		3,000,000		108%
	Mae Tao Clinic	5,400,000		0		0		0		
	Huay Malai Safehouse	888,045		1,171,393		1,150,000		1,500,000		128%
	KRCH	983,940		1,072,444		1,100,000		750,000		70%
	Emergencies	10,145,681		9,086,586		5,000,000		5,000,000		55%
	Miscellaneous assistance	9,709,777		9,092,210		10,000,000		8,000,000		88%
	Thai support	12,600,405		13,059,588		13,000,000		13,000,000		100%
	3.6 Other Support	45,059,394		39,259,718		36,650,000		34,650,000		88%
	Food	48,376,590		43,524,520		41,387,949		37,500,000		86%
	Other support	2,489,879		3,690,119		4,600,000		3,500,000		95%
	3.7. IDP camps	50,866,469		47,214,639		45,987,949		41,000,000		87%
	Emergency rice	89,889,000		89,371,000		100,000,000		60,000,000		67%
	Emergency support	11,031,965		10,769,739		11,000,000		10,000,000		93%
	3.8. Emergency Relief	100,920,965		100,140,739		111,000,000		70,000,000		70%
	Total Supply Chain	935,588,390		927,665,432		1,100,943,236		835,187,033		90%
4	Food for work	12,976,492		7,756,466		8,540,944		4,333,706		56%
	CMSP Supplies	19,464,739		18,098,422		19,928,870		18,756,914		104%
	CMSP Administration	15,027,547		11,786,346		12,000,000		12,000,000		102%
	CMSP Stipends	13,334,365		14,637,183		16,600,000		16,600,000		113%
	IT equipment for camps	0		251,540		2,000,000		2,000,000		795%
	Refugee committee admin	4,092,200		4,900,800		5,400,000		5,400,000		110%
	CBO management	2,669,596		4,453,978		6,000,000		6,000,000		135%
	Camp Management	67,564,939		61,884,735		70,469,814		65,090,620		105%
5	Salaries & Benefits	64,670,432	71 staff	72,020,057	81 staff	88,442,433	94 staff	94,644,132	105 staff	131%
	Administration	21,081,345		24,351,498		25,845,000		25,666,000		105%
	Depreciation	3,092,446		3,663,937		4,160,000		4,250,000		116%
	Organisation Costs	88,844,223		100,035,492		118,447,433		124,560,132		125%
	Governance	3,338,405		2,434,642		2,400,000		1,800,000		74%
	Costs of generating funds	3,073,329		1,787,886		1,600,000		1,100,000		62%
	Other Expenses	0		45,764,759		0		0		0%
Total:		1,108,332,623		1,153,212,643		1,326,360,483		1,053,237,785		91%

Organisation costs include both:	Indirect Programme costs (see Table 4.2c for split by Activity)		73,466,875	6.9% of Total costs
	General Administration expenses		51,093,257	4.9% of Total costs
	Total		124,560,132	11.8% of Total costs

Table 4.2c: Direct and Indirect Costs by Strategic Objectives and Activities 2010-2011

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actual 2010			Operating Budget 2011 (February 2011)			
		Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	1,349,415	5,638,588	6,988,003	1,500,000	6,737,803	8,237,803	0.8%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Livelihoods	12,290,282	7,419,088	19,709,370	24,000,000	11,255,749	35,255,749	3.3%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Food	518,295,583	17,741,088	536,036,671	482,303,666	21,041,504	503,345,170	47.8%
	Cooking Fuel	108,083,774	3,154,479	111,238,253	116,983,367	3,861,201	120,844,568	11.5%
	Building materials	79,084,269	3,302,124	82,386,393	45,000,000	3,961,247	48,961,247	4.6%
	Non food items	10,330,992	1,302,421	11,633,413	11,250,000	1,543,424	12,793,424	1.2%
	Nutrition	25,255,718	4,501,698	29,757,416	34,000,000	7,414,389	41,414,389	3.9%
	Other Support	39,259,718	1,939,356	41,199,074	34,650,000	2,341,223	36,991,223	3.5%
	IDP Camps	47,214,639	2,926,718	50,141,357	41,000,000	3,189,367	44,189,367	4.2%
	Emergency Relief	100,140,739	2,787,656	102,928,395	70,000,000	3,143,841	73,143,841	6.9%
	Total Supply Chain	927,665,432	37,655,540	965,320,972	835,187,033	46,496,196	881,683,229	83.7%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Camp Management	61,884,735	6,744,946	68,629,681	65,090,620	8,977,128	74,067,748	7.0%
	Total Charitable Activities	1,003,189,864	57,458,162	1,060,648,026	925,777,653	73,466,876	999,244,529	94.9%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Central Costs			42,577,330			51,093,256	4.9%
	Governance costs			2,434,642			1,800,000	0.2%
	Costs of Generating funds			1,787,886			1,100,000	0.1%
	Total Other Expenses			45,764,759			0	
	Total Costs			1,153,212,643			1,053,237,785	100.0%

Table 4.2d: Operating Plan 2011 - Food and Cooking Fuel Costs by Camp

Field Offices:	Mae Hong Song		Mae Sariang		Mae Sot	Umphang		Kanchanaburi		Chiang Mai	Total
Camps:	Site 1	Site 2	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umphang Mai	Nu Po	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Wieng Heng	Monthly Supplies
Thai Baht											
Direct costs:											
Rice	29,764,919	7,716,575	30,926,861	36,506,041	95,508,914	37,800,510	33,968,796	8,489,027	15,901,364	1,893,872	298,476,878
Fishpaste	0	857,538	3,488,786	4,060,326	10,533,687	4,107,060	3,837,187	876,029	0	0	27,760,612
Salt	153,211	41,026	158,933	184,150	415,647	172,023	168,458	45,596	76,948	8,435	1,424,426
Beans	5,360,559	1,066,499	4,178,933	4,865,125	13,688,932	5,238,181	4,107,379	1,182,792	2,676,340	0	42,364,742
Cooking Oil	6,875,627	1,739,127	7,599,171	9,025,008	20,580,365	7,973,979	7,168,633	1,974,196	3,743,651	277,880	66,957,638
Fortified Flour	4,147,793	973,136	3,767,629	4,468,493	14,097,936	5,392,041	4,802,089	1,193,068	2,293,278	169,038	41,304,503
Sugar	363,694	42,986	369,969	428,110	1,388,179	544,714	541,218	114,058	221,938	0	4,014,866
Total Food	46,665,804	12,436,886	50,490,281	59,537,253	156,213,661	61,228,508	54,593,760	13,874,765	24,913,521	2,349,226	482,303,666
Charcoal	11,914,774	2,832,563	11,311,634	12,829,398	37,826,412	15,552,341	14,653,528	3,606,318	5,879,217	577,180	116,983,367
Total Direct costs	58,580,578	15,269,449	61,801,916	72,366,651	194,040,074	76,780,849	69,247,288	17,481,084	30,792,738	2,926,406	599,287,033
Indirect costs*:											
Procurement	242,970	220,882	242,970	242,970	265,058	242,970	242,970	220,882	242,970	44,176	2,208,818
Mae Hong Song	2,858,848	1,408,090									4,266,938
Mae Sariang			2,251,709	2,251,709							4,503,418
Mae Sot					4,891,208						4,891,208
Umphang						2,111,692	2,111,692				4,223,384
Kanchanaburi								1,356,401	2,753,906		4,110,307
Chiang Mai										698,631	698,631
Total Indirect costs	3,101,818	1,628,971	2,494,679	2,494,679	5,156,266	2,354,662	2,354,662	1,577,283	2,996,876	742,807	24,902,704
Total costs	61,682,396	16,898,420	64,296,595	74,861,330	199,196,340	79,135,511	71,601,950	19,058,367	33,789,614	3,669,213	624,189,737

* The allocation of Office costs to Camps is based on Management estimates

Table 4.3: TBBC Financial Summary - Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000		US Dollars 000		EURO 000		UK Pounds 000	
	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2010 Actual	2011 Budget
Exchange rates								
Opening			33.22	30.01	47.46	39.63	52.66	46.44
Closing			30.01	30.00	39.63	40.00	46.44	48.00
Average			31.67	30.00	41.88	40.00	48.86	48.00
Income								
ECHO (ICCO)	206,477	155,200	6,519	5,173	4,931	3,880	4,226	3,233
USA PRM (IRC)	321,660	302,640	10,156	10,088	7,681	7,566	6,583	6,305
USA USAID (IRC)	59,852	60,000	1,890	2,000	1,429	1,500	1,225	1,250
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	196,363	193,600	6,200	6,453	4,689	4,840	4,019	4,033
Netherlands MFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	60,933	58,252	1,924	1,942	1,455	1,456	1,247	1,214
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	53,306	52,080	1,683	1,736	1,273	1,302	1,091	1,085
Denmark (DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	20,115	20,216	635	674	480	505	412	421
Norway MFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	47,537	45,351	1,501	1,512	1,135	1,134	973	945
Australia AusAID & ANCP (Act for Peace)	81,303	51,276	2,567	1,709	1,941	1,282	1,664	1,068
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	31,909	31,500	1,008	1,050	762	788	653	656
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	8,370	9,300	264	310	200	233	171	194
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Government Backed funds	6,165	1,800	195	60	147	45	126	38
Total EC & Government Backed	1,093,990	981,216	34,543	32,707	26,124	24,530	22,390	20,442
Other Income	54,595	41,654	1,724	1,388	1,304	1,041	1,117	868
Total Income	1,148,585	1,022,870	36,266	34,096	27,428	25,572	23,508	21,310
Expenses								
Advocacy	6,988	8,238	221	275	167	206	143	172
Livelihoods	19,709	35,256	622	1,175	471	881	403	734
Supply Chain	965,321	881,683	30,480	29,389	23,051	22,042	19,757	18,368
Camp Management	68,630	74,068	2,167	2,469	1,639	1,852	1,405	1,543
General administration & Governance	46,800	53,993	1,478	1,800	1,118	1,350	958	1,125
Other expenses	45,765	-	1,445	-	1,093	-	937	-
Total Expenses	1,153,213	1,053,238	36,413	35,108	27,538	26,331	23,602	21,942
Reserves								
Net Movement Current Year	(4,628)	(30,368)	(146)	(1,012)	(111)	(759)	(95)	(633)
Funds Brought forward	229,575	224,948	6,911	7,497	4,837	5,676	4,360	4,844
Change in currency translation			732	2	949	(52)	579	(157)
Funds Carried Forward	224,948	194,580	7,497	6,486	5,676	4,864	4,844	4,054
Net Assets - 31 Dec								
Net Fixed Assets	10,605	12,000	353	400	268	300	228	250
Funding Receivable	188,707	180,000	6,289	6,000	4,761	4,500	4,063	3,750
Bank & Cash	106,920	102,580	3,563	3,419	2,698	2,565	2,302	2,137
Accounts Payable	(80,435)	(100,000)	(2,681)	(3,333)	(2,030)	(2,500)	(1,732)	(2,083)
Other	(849)	-	(28)	-	(21)	-	(18)	-
Net Assets	224,948	194,580	7,497	6,486	5,676	4,865	4,844	4,054
Funds - 31 Dec								
Restricted Funds	37,162	40,000	1,238	1,333	938	1,000	800	833
Designated Funds	17,500	20,000	583	667	442	500	377	417
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	10,605	12,000	353	400	268	300	228	250
General Funds - Freely available	159,681	122,580	5,322	4,086	4,029	3,064	3,438	2,554
Total Funds	224,948	194,580	7,497	6,486	5,676	4,864	4,844	4,054
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec								
(= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	26,485	2,580	883	86	668	65	570	54

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

Thai 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					48,454					46,534
ECHO (ICCO) 2010				163,880								37	163,917
USA PRM (IRC) 2009	20,304		12,734										33,038
USA PRM (IRC) 2010							74,061		113,395		39,599	17,408	244,463
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2009/10	7,056	1,117	19,210			9,644	10,050						47,077
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2010/11										15,611		8,577	24,188
Sweden SIDA (Diakonía)			99,828				91,808						191,636
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)									56,825				56,825
UK DFID (Christian Aid)			11,890	19,851					24,655			7,700	64,096
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)									20,125				20,125
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)									45,619				45,619
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)						27,473				5,038			27,473
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)			995										6,033
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)					31,550								31,550
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)						8,370							8,370
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)		1,147											1,147
New Zealand (Caritas)						4,543							4,543
Czech Republic PNIF													-
Poland													-
Spain AECID (DanChurchAid)			573										573
Republic of China (Taiwan)						1,622							1,622
Total EC and Government-backed:	27,360	2,264	145,310	183,731	31,550	51,652	175,919	48,454	240,494	40,774	39,599	33,722	1,018,829
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA			1,224										1,224
American Baptist Churches										225		75	300
Australian Church of Christ				148									148
BMS World Mission													-
CAF-OD				1,228									1,228
Caritas Australia		3,907											3,907
Caritas New Zealand						739							739
Caritas Switzerland						2,930							2,930
Christian Aid	10,060												10,060
Church World Service				322	322		614				3,860		5,118
Church World Service-UCC										119			119
DanChurchAid													-
Episcopal Relief & Development	1,534												1,534
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanía por la paz)													-
ICCO			8,833	2,621									11,454
ICCO-SV								1,166					1,166
Open Society Institute													-
Pathy Family Foundation				3,223									3,223
Swedish Baptist Union			648										648
Swedish Postcode Foundation	4,680								4,440				9,120
Trocaire		14,930											14,930
ZOA													-
Other Donations	44	41	15	40	17	71	700	22	39	105	37	65	1,196
Income from Marketing			60	41	8	16	80	19	113	112	52	27	528
Interest received	22	21	12	14	5	56	2	2	2	83	99	50	368
Other Income				480						215		394	1,069
Total other:	16,340	18,899	10,792	8,117	352	3,812	1,396	1,209	4,594	859	4,048	611	71,029
Total receipts:	43,700	21,163	156,102	191,848	31,902	55,464	177,315	47,663	245,088	41,633	43,647	34,333	1,089,858
Total payments	76,197	92,007	116,279	79,505	106,287	131,611	184,536	56,593	85,084	66,165	65,563	76,394	1,136,191
Net cash flow	(32,497)	(70,844)	39,823	112,343	(74,385)	(76,147)	(7,221)	(8,930)	160,004	(24,532)	(21,916)	(42,061)	(46,333)
Opening bank balance	153,250	120,753	49,909	89,732	202,075	127,720	51,573	44,352	35,422	195,426	170,894	148,978	153,250
Closing bank balance	120,753	49,909	89,732	202,075	127,720	51,573	44,352	35,422	195,426	170,894	148,978	106,917	106,917
Less accounts payable	78,826	108,651	138,534	158,898	197,689	205,428	50,561	55,883	25,971	49,668	56,551	80,340	80,340
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	41,927	(58,742)	(48,802)	43,177	(69,969)	(153,855)	(6,209)	(20,461)	169,455	121,226	92,427	26,577	
USD exchange rate	33.01	32.94	32.22	32.16	32.40	32.30	32.13	31.16	30.27	29.83	30.08	30.01	
EUR exchange rate	45.86	44.58	43.08	42.48	39.75	39.29	41.84	39.29	41.10	41.35	39.37	39.63	

Table 4.4b: Cash Flow Forecast for 1 January to 31 December 2011

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2010							39,632						39,632
ECHO (ICCO) 2011			124,160										124,160
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	54,229	12,180											66,409
USA PRM (IRC) 2011						60,000	40,000	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	12,600	232,600
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2010/11	13,020	1,500	6,195	5,000	5,000	5,000				15,000	6,000		35,715
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2011/12													27,000
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)			96,800				96,800		58,252				193,600
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)			13,020			13,020			13,020			13,020	58,252
UK DFID (Christian Aid)										20,216			20,216
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)									45,351				45,351
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)													45,665
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	45,665									5,116			6,276
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)			1,160		31,500								31,500
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)						9,300							9,300
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)													-
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)													-
New Zealand (Caritas)													-
Czech Republic PNIF													-
Poland													-
Spain AECID (DanChurchAid)													-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	1,800												1,800
Total EC and Government-backed:	112,914	15,480	241,335	5,000	36,500	87,320	176,432	60,000	136,623	60,332	26,000	31,620	989,556
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA			1,240										1,240
American Baptist Churches												300	300
Australian Church of Christ				150									150
BMS World Mission													-
CAFOD	1,200												1,200
Caritas Australia													3,900
Caritas New Zealand						749							749
Caritas Switzerland						3,255							3,255
Christian Aid	10,060												10,060
Church World Service											1,320		1,320
Church World Service-UCC											120		120
DanChurchAid													-
Episcopal Relief & Development													-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Bimania por la paz)													-
ICCO			127	10,600									10,727
Open Society Institute			600										600
Pathy Family Foundation													-
Swedish Baptist Union			660										660
Swedish Postcode Foundation													-
Trocaire													-
ZOA													-
Other Donations		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Income from Marketing		50	50	50	50	50		50	50	50	50	50	500
Interest received		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Other Income		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Total other:	11,260	4,250	2,977	11,100	350	4,354	-	350	350	350	1,790	650	37,781
Total receipts:	124,174	19,730	244,312	16,100	36,850	91,674	176,432	60,350	136,973	60,682	27,790	32,270	1,027,337
Total payments	64,517	98,039	93,919	140,656	123,788	66,463	67,452	68,381	68,109	71,327	84,394	84,193	1,031,238
Net cash flow	59,657	(78,309)	150,393	(124,556)	(86,938)	25,211	108,980	(8,031)	68,864	(10,645)	(56,604)	(51,923)	(3,901)
Opening bank balance	106,917	166,574	88,265	238,658	114,102	27,164	52,375	161,355	153,324	222,188	211,543	154,939	106,917
Closing bank balance	166,574	88,265	238,658	114,102	27,164	52,375	161,355	153,324	222,188	211,543	154,939	103,016	103,016
Less accounts payable	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	66,574	(11,735)	138,658	14,102	(72,836)	(47,625)	61,355	53,324	122,188	111,543	54,939	3,016	3,016
USD exchange rate	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
EUR exchange rate	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

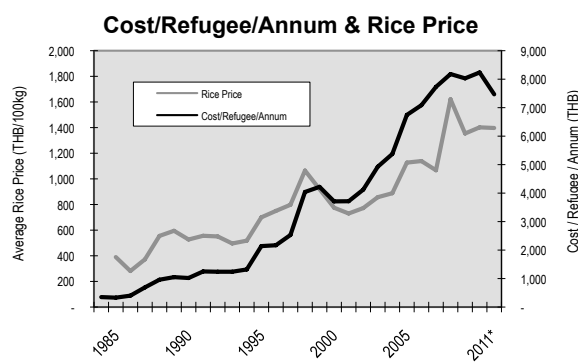
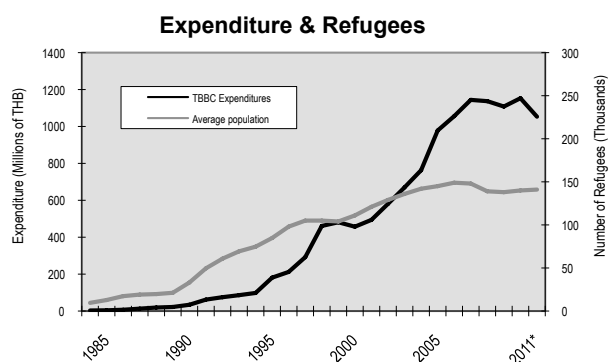
Table 4.5: Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 31 December 2010

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	31/Dec/10 Fund
Restricted													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2009/10	2,600,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,373,425	-	-	226,734	2,600,159	-
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2010/11	-	6,160,763	-	-	-	-	-	2,663,760	-	-	-	2,663,760	3,497,003
ECHO (ICCO) 2009	-	80,466	-	-	-	-	-	81,437	-	-	(971)	80,466	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2010	-	206,396,853	141,901,625	64,167,009	-	-	-	328,219	-	-	-	206,396,853	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	47,536,509	5,000,000	5,000,000	22,536,509	-	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	47,536,509	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	1,528,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,760	124,394	1,138,725	208,369	1,528,238	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	1,621,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621,851	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2009	9,847,677	-	-	-	1,698,860	-	-	-	-	-	47,562	9,847,677	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	-	321,660,460	7,736,275	364,980	90,336,818	-	-	-	-	-	675,620	309,355,502	12,304,958
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2009/10	-	-	135,016,403	83,326,661	90,336,818	-	-	-	-	12,219,110	200,000	46,539,230	-
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2010/11	46,539,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,490,870	100,000	38,491,840	21,360,360
Christian Aid	-	59,852,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,060,272	-
ICCO-SV	-	10,060,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338,893	-
Patthy Family Foundation	-	1,338,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,222,720	-
Swedish Postcode Foundation	-	9,360,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,360,000	-	-	9,360,000	-
Total restricted:	60,515,304	667,290,987	289,654,303	159,042,114	114,572,187	-	-	5,503,601	83,565,746	21,848,705	16,457,314	690,643,970	37,162,321
General													
Sweden SIDA (Diakonila)	-	196,363,200	28,476,332	25,493,558	27,041,055	1,342,034	21,436,561	27,962,888	-	-	64,610,771	196,363,200	-
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	60,932,635	8,836,370	7,910,798	8,390,996	416,441	6,651,889	8,677,046	-	-	20,049,095	60,932,635	-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	-	53,306,050	4,913,000	4,913,000	20,143,300	-	2,702,150	-	9,826,000	4,913,000	5,895,600	53,306,050	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	20,114,592	5,028,648	5,028,648	5,028,648	100,573	1,005,730	1,005,730	-	1,005,730	1,910,886	20,114,592	-
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	-	75,142,050	3,495,639	10,486,618	12,946,392	91,220	1,367,772	1,824,042	-	-	3,830,147	34,043,730	41,098,320
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	31,908,700	-	6,381,740	9,572,610	159,544	1,435,892	1,595,435	4,786,305	4,786,305	3,190,870	31,908,700	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	8,370,000	1,213,806	1,086,665	1,152,628	57,204	913,735	1,191,921	-	-	2,754,040	8,370,000	-
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand (Caritas)	-	4,542,776	271,721	243,259	258,026	12,806	204,548	266,822	225,181	2,443,898	616,516	4,542,776	-
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	1,223,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	611,832	-	611,832	1,223,664	-
American Baptist Churches	-	299,329	17,904	16,029	17,002	844	13,478	17,581	14,837	161,031	40,623	299,329	-
Australian Church of Christ	-	148,012	8,853	7,926	8,407	417	6,665	8,694	7,337	79,627	20,087	148,012	-
CAFOD	-	1,227,560	-	-	-	-	409,187	409,187	-	-	409,187	1,227,560	-
Caritas Australia	-	3,906,500	233,663	209,188	221,886	11,012	175,898	229,450	193,641	2,101,598	530,165	3,906,500	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	739,223	44,216	39,584	41,987	2,084	33,285	43,419	36,643	397,683	100,323	739,223	-
Caritas Switzerland	-	2,929,500	175,225	156,871	166,393	8,258	131,907	172,065	145,212	1,575,996	397,573	2,929,500	-
Church World Service	-	1,306,360	78,138	69,954	74,200	3,683	58,821	76,730	64,755	702,788	177,291	1,306,360	-
Church World Service-UCC	-	119,008	7,118	6,373	6,760	335	5,359	6,990	5,899	64,023	16,151	119,008	-
ICCO	-	11,417,048	682,898	611,367	648,478	32,184	514,076	670,585	565,932	6,142,081	1,549,447	11,417,048	-
Swedish Baptist Union	-	648,051	38,762	34,702	36,809	1,827	29,180	38,064	32,123	348,635	87,949	648,051	-
Other Donations	-	1,196,224	71,551	64,056	67,944	3,372	53,862	70,261	59,296	643,538	162,344	1,196,224	-
Income from Marketing	-	531,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531,064	531,064	-
Donations in Kind	-	3,404,060	-	-	3,311,410	-	67,650	-	-	-	-	3,404,060	-
Interest received	-	429,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,006	429,006	-
Other Income	-	1,089,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,089,215	1,089,215	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	(4,000,000)
Movement in General Reserve	155,559,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,373,166	22,373,166	133,186,547
Total General:	155,559,713	481,293,827	53,593,746	62,785,337	89,136,930	2,243,837	37,217,642	44,266,907	16,574,993	25,365,934	131,383,347	462,568,673	170,284,867
Designated (Sovereign Fund):	13,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	17,500,000
Total:	229,575,017	1,148,584,814	343,248,049	221,827,451	203,709,117	2,243,837	37,217,642	49,770,508	100,140,739	47,214,639	147,840,661	1,153,212,643	224,947,188

Table 4.6: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2011

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	1153	4%	32	42	36.0	27.5	1,402	140,000	8,236	257	196
2011*	1053	-9%	30	40	35.1	26.3	1,397	141,000	7,468	249	187

* Budget



2011 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	1053	-9%	30	40	35.1	26.3	1,397	141,000	7,468	249	187
2011 (a)	1053	-9%	27	36	39.0	29.3	1,397	141,000	7,468	277	207
2011 (b)	1152	0%	30	40	38.4	28.8	1,676	141,000	8,173	272	204
2011 (c)	1158	0%	30	40	38.6	29.0	1,397	155,100	7,468	249	187

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
3.9	2.9	-
3.3	2.5	99
3.5	2.6	105

i.e. additional Income of THB 117 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

July to December 2010

5



In the following chapter, TBBC's programme performance and results (July - December 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

		Standard	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 Jan-Jun	2010 July-Dec
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%	68%	62%	59%
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	6-8 camps	///	///	7	8	6	6
	Households receive seeds in CAN camps	> 20%	///	///	>15%	>20	>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	51,738	13,498	33,746
NEW for 2010/11:	Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS Project) Piloted in camps	3 camps	///	///	///	///	///	2
	Participants are trained and receive 1st Grant Installment	500 pers.	///	///	///	///	///	286
	Majority of participants are women	60%	///	///	///	///	///	69%
	Participants expand business and receive 2nd Grant installment	>70%	///	///	///	///	///	///
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 < 9 / 1,000 / year.	<9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3
	Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year.	<8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.2
	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	///	4.8%
Nutrition	av. No Kcals/person/day - 2,100 kcals	>2,100	2,210	2,172	2,102	2,102	2,102	1,995
	Adherence to TBBC SFP,TFP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes
	Children < 5 identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP	>90%	57%	53%	<50%	>70%	>75%	> 75%
Commodities meet Quality Specifications								
	Rice	>95%	89%	93%	61%	85%	82%	90%
	Mung beans	>95%	77%	87%	90%	96%	97%	98%
	Oil	>95%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
	Charcoal	>95%	64%	50%	88%	91%	95%	93%
	Chillies	>95%	36%	58%	48%	78%	100%	48%
	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	197.4 MJ	198MJ	201MJ
Quantity Delivered								
	Correct quantity delivered by suppliers	>95%	///	///	///	97%	99%	98%
	Correct quantity distributed to refugees	>95%	///	///	99%	99%	99%	99%
Timeliness: Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule								
	Warehousing: Adequate quality of warehousing maintained (20 parameters check-list)	>95%	///	///	77.6%	91%	87%	87%
Non-Food Items:								
	All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves	100%	95	///	///	///	80%	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	>3.5 m ²
	Annual blanket distribution	50%	55.5	53%	57%	54%	///	50%
	Annual Clothing distribution:							
	Persons > 12 years receive camp produced longyi	50% p.a	50%	50%	39%	50%	13%	33%
	1 piece warm clothing/ person/ year	100%	75%	100%	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	9
Camp staff are sufficiently trained (according to identified need/ staff-turnover etc.)								
	Number of trainings/ workshop	As needed	///	///	///	96	>100	78
	Number of camp staff trained	As needed	///	///	///	5,154	4,116	3,215
Gender balance:								
	Equal gender participation in the distribution process	50%	35	40	42	34%	38%	40%
	Equal gender representation in camp management positions	50%	28	20	20	27%	36%	34%
Inclusive participation/ cooperation								
	Meetings/ Consultations held with CBOs	> 9/ month	7	8	8	>12	>12	>9
	Meetings/ Consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups	>2/month	///	///	///	3	>2	>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
<i>See Chapter 5 Discussion for information regarding indicators which fall below target</i>								
/// 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 pro-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. However, many cases of refoulement by the Thai army have been seen in connection with the influxes of new arrivals that have occurred along the border since November 7th, 2010. UNHCR issued a press release from Geneva after 166 people were sent back from Phop Phra district (Tak province) on Christmas day. UNHCR appeals to the Royal Thai Government that returns should take place on a strictly voluntary basis, and only when conditions are in place to return in safety and dignity.

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 December 2010, only 59% of the camp residents found eligible for support and included in TBBC's Population Database were registered as refugees. Approximately 41% (some 57,300 people) of the total verified camp population (excluding Wieng Heng) are unregistered of which about 20% were included in the pilot pre-screening exercise undertaken in 2009.

- Achievement of the desired outcome of 100% registration of all refugees will depend on when a decision is made on the pre-screening process and whether there is a re-activation of the 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 second half of 2010, 3,784kg of 30 different types of vegetable seeds were distributed to 5,884 households, representing some 25% of camp-households in the six project camps where distribution records were available - i.e. CAN is not implemented in Tham Hin camp (as other agencies support agricultural activities) and unfortunately seed distribution records for the second half of 2010 have not been consolidated for Site 1 and Site 2 as no Food Security Officer was available to collect the data.

CAN has provided training to a total of 390 people in 24 separate trainings held in six camps. Training did not occur in Site 1 and Site 2 due to the absence of a Food Security Officer in this field site. The newly applied Farmer Field School approach has contributed to-wards an approximate four-fold increase in the participation of trainings in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps

In addition, over 40 people participated in the Annual CAN workshop. This workshop provided a forum for participants to net-work, present their activities, develop new ideas, and be exposed to new information. The workshop also served a valuable role in evaluating project activities and progress.

- In the second half of 2011 TBBC handed 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 approximately 170 trained refugee staff engaged in the project.

TBBC's new Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings (EDGS) Project started in 2010. 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)* were revised in 2010 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 installment (of approximately USD 80) to start a business
- At least 350 (70%) of the participants establish successful businesses, participate in further training and receive a second grant in-stallment (approximately USD 70) to expand their businesses

The initial plan was to pilot the project in three camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin. However, due to scheduling conflicts, staffing and other considerations, the pilot in Mae La Oon camp was postponed until 2011, whilst going ahead in the re-maining two camps.

So far, a total of 286 people (69% women) have participated in trainings and received the 1st grant installment (Baht 2,400) to support their business ventures. More than 97% of the participants are currently involved in new or expanded entrepreneurial activities.

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 December, 2010, TBBC's total Verified Caseload (number of persons in the nine official camps verified as being eligible for assistance) stood at 140,452 persons. TBBC's Feeding Figure was 138,974 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) < 9/ 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 2010

All Camps	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thailand*
CMR/ 1,000 population/ year	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.0	9.0
Under 5 deaths/ 1,000/ year	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.8	6.1	4.2	8.0

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

CMR: The 2008 baseline for Thailand is 9 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year*. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e., to 18 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.

U5MR: The baseline U5MR for Thailand 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 favorably to rates for the population of Thailand. For the 2010 period (as noted from HIS reporting) CMR was 3.0 and U5MR was 4.2.

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. In 2010 Mae La camp and Site 2 were surveyed. Border-wide nutrition surveys will continue to occur every second year unless it is deemed necessary to do earlier. Results for 2003 to 2010 are presented in Figure 5.3 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. For detailed analysis of the 2009 and Site 2 2010 nutrition survey results please refer to the previous TBBC January-June 2010 six month report where the findings were discussed in detail.

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 and Mae La)

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	2.8	43.2	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	32.0
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)

Survey Results: Mae La Nutrition Survey, August 2010:

Results from the Mae La nutrition survey, conducted in August 2010, indicate a stable GAM rate of 2.8% - a small decrease from the rate in 2009 of 3.2% (NCHS reference). Chronic malnutrition rates in 2010 (32%) are very similar

to the rate in 2009 (32.8%). For comparison using WHO standards, the 2010 Mae La rates for GAM are 2.9% and for GCM 40.7%. These findings indicate a stable malnutrition rate in Mae La camp and an improvement from the 2008 findings of a 5.5% GAM rate.

A total of 18 children out of 616 surveyed were found to be acutely malnourished and there were no children found with severe malnutrition or edema. A slightly higher number of boys (319) were surveyed during the assessment compared to girls (297). Twelve cases of acute malnutrition were found amongst boys (3.8%) and six cases amongst girls (2.0%).

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 second half of 2010 is calculated at 1,995 kcals/ person/ day on average. This amount is slightly less than the World Food Programme (WFP)/ UNHCR recommendation for planning rations at 2,100 kcals/ person/ day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000).

This reduction in total kcals (of approximately 105 kcal / per person / day) was due to the temporary suspension of mung-beans from the ration, implemented in the second half of 2010 primarily due to funding short-falls. In 2011 TBBC will no longer look at an overall average kcal requirement per person - but will instead provide rations based on three different food ration categories of individuals: younger children, older children and adults. The food rations planned for 2011 will provide approximately 1,264 kcal for younger children (ages 6 months to less than 5 years), 2,100 kcal for older children (5 years to less than 18 years) and 1,986 kcal for adults (anyone 18 years or older). Older children will receive slightly more kcals than adults to account for their higher needs during their adolescent growth period. The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, due to cultural preferences, but all variations will be similar in the amount of total kcals provided.

This programme indicator will be revised in 2011 as part of TBBC's changing approach to food security.

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 the second half of 2010 all health agencies continued to adhere to TBBC's supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols.

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 second half of 2010 are presented in *Figure 5.4*.

The average enrolment for the second half of 2010 was 505 children out of 19,207 or 2.6% 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%, 1.3% and 2.4% in previous six-month periods.

Figure 5.4: Number of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes, July to December 2010

NGO	Camp	Jul 10		Aug 10		Sept 10		Oct 10		Nov 10		Dec 10	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	S1	18	0	15	0	16	0	22	0	13	0	15	0
	S2	23	0	19	0	18	0	16	2	22	2	14	2
MI	MRML	56	1	55	1	54	1	53	1	52	2	38	2
	MLO	71	3	72	1	71	0	71	2	71	2	67	1
AMI	ML	224	4	243	2	242	1	236	4	216	4	178	2
AMI/ ARC	UM	32	1	8	2	12	2	16	0	21	1	23	1
	NP	2	1	2	0	27	4	22	1	36	0	38	0
ARC	DY	0	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	8	0	10	0
IRC	TH	64	0	69	0	76	0	66	0	61	0	87	2
Total:		490	10	489	6	522	8	506	10	500	11	470	10

Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with seven out of nine camps enrolling more girls than boys (*Figure 5.5*).

Figure 5.5: Average enrolment of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by gender, July to December, 2010

NGO	Camp	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Boys)	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Girls)
IRC	S1	7	10
	S2	7	13
MI	MRML	30	23
	MLO	25	47
AMI	ML	107	119
AMI/ ARC	UM	9	11
	NP	12	10
ARC	DY	1	5
IRC	TH	34	37
Total:		232	273

Figure 5.6 summarises the average caseloads for each SFP target group and the total number enrolled during the second half of 2010. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target groups receiving SFP.

Figure 5.6: Average enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes by target group: July to December 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	126	137	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	27	0	502	4
	S2	31	27	0	0	19	0	1	0	20	8	0	0	1
MI	MRML	275	378	6	9	51	0	1	2	53	77	1	9	13
	MLO	265	410	5	7	71	0	2	2	72	97	0	13	31
AMI	ML	840	893	23	12	223	24	3	10	226	223	138	0	37
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	92	26	4	1
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	49	221	0	2
ARC	UM	279	218	6	1	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2
	NP	275	199	7	1	34	2	0	0	34	0	0	0	6
	DY	86	62	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	33	0	15	5
IRC	TH	179	267	0	0	66	5	0	0	66	33	0	0	20
TOTAL		2,356	2,590	47	29	507	30	8	13	515	638	385	543	121

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

Indicator 3f

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 improved slightly at 98.6% compared with the previous period (97.7%). 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 made in time for the scheduled distributions. There were, however, five reported incidents of late deliveries causing delays of scheduled distributions, including a late delivery of charcoal to Site 1 (55.9% of the quantity was received in time for distribution); a delivery of charcoal to Site 2; and deliveries of sugar to each Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps.

From July to December 2010 a total of 143 professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal for the nine camps (compared to 207 inspections performed during the first half of 2010). These independent checks are in addition to quality checks undertaken by the camp committees which are conducted on newly delivered supplies to camps and recorded on GRNs. *Figure 5.7* summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure 5.7: Results of Quality and Quantity Control Inspections, July to December 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)	7,495	77	94%	AQL	7,510	100.2%	6,758	90%
Mung Beans (MT)	52	54	100%	AQL	52	100.0%	51	98%
Cooking Oil (litr)	440,406	71	100%	AQL	443,042	100.6%	443,042	100%
Charcoal (MT)	3,653	65	100%	AQL	3,677	100.7%	3,415	93%
Dried Chillies (MT)	29	75	99%	AQL	29	100.0%	14	48%
Fishpaste (MT)	333	84	87%	AQL	337	101.2%	337	100%
Salt (MT)	185	78	100%	AQL	189	102.2%	189	100%
AsiaMIX (MT)	197	69	0%	AQL	197	100.0%	197	100%
Sugar (MT)	57	62	100%	AQL	57	100.0%	57	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, 54 to 84% 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, on average, 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). However, there were 6 incidents of weight shortages during the reporting period. Suppliers receive either financial penalties for significant failures or warning letters for 'marginal' (<0.3%) failures. One of the weight failures, which related to chilly supplies in Site 1, was relatively minor (<0.5% of the total shipment) and resulted in a warning letter, whilst 5 weight shortages of rice (4) and chilies (1) 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 second half of the year, 100% of all cooking oil, fish-paste, salt, Asia-mix and sugar tested, passed the quality specifications. In comparison to the previous reporting period, some improvements were seen in the quality of rice received, with 90% of the delivered quantity passing inspections, compared to 82% of rice tested between January and June. However, despite significant improvements being achieved in recent years, the quality standards of some commodities remain below targets and TBBC will continue its efforts in ensuring further improvements.

The responses to failed checks varied from verbal or written warnings on minor infringements to financial penalties or replacement of supplies that failed significantly. 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 5.8 displays the number of inspections/ tests performed on each item, the number and percentage failed, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Figure 5.8: Quality Inspections/ tests on food & fuel items and outcomes on non-compliant shipments, July to December 2010

Commodity	No. of tests done	No. failed tests	% of test sample	Reason	Outcomes of failed tests				
					Replacement	Rejected	Financial Penalty	Warning	Other
Rice	34	5	14.7%	Whole grains below spec. (3)	-	-	4	1	In cases of minor failed in the secondary parameters i.e., grass seeds, yellow kernels exceeds spec., there were no action taken.
				Broken grains exceed spec. (1)					
				Yellow kernels exceed spec. (1)					
				Moisture exceeds spec. (1)					
				Grass seeds exceeds spec. (2)					
				Insects and worm nests found (1)					
Mung Beans	6	1	16.6%	Dark yellow seeds exceeds spec. (1)	-	-	-	1	
Cooking Oil	27	0	0.0%		-	-	-	-	
Charcoal	28	6	21.4%	Heating Value below spec. (2)	1	-	5	-	
				Moisture exceeds spec. (2)					
				Volatile matter exceeds spec. (1)					
				Ash exceeds spec. (1)					
				Charcoal breakage (1)					
Dried Chillies	10	3	30.0%	Unripe & damages berries (3)	1	-	2		
Salt	10	0	0.0%		-	-	-	-	
Fishpaste	20	3	15.0%	Solid matter below spec. (3)	-	-	-	3	
AsiaMIX	3	0	0.0%		-	-	-	-	
Sugar	5	0	0.0%		-	-	-	-	
Total:	143	18	12.5%		2	-	11	6	

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 125 out of 143 tests passing (87.5%). 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 5.9 summarises findings from other monitoring activities from July to December 2010.

Figure 5.9: Other Monitoring Checks, July to December 2010

Camp	Distribution Point Check	Supply & Distribution Reconciliation (%)
	Distribution Efficiency (% pass)	
S1	98.3	98.8
S2	100	100
MRML	100	95.9
MLO	98.3	101.3
ML	100	99.8
UM	100	99.9
NP	100	99.8
TH	90	100.6
DY	91.7	99.7
Avg/ Camp:	97.2	99.5

Distribution monitoring demonstrated that the average distribution efficiency remained fairly constant with a range from 91.7% to 100% between camps (January-June 2010: 92.1%). 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 second half of 2010, TBBC staff, using the Distribution Feedback Form, observed 47 distributions – observing around 8.2% 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 97.2 % 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 5.10: Percentage of households observed during distributions per camp/ per month; July to December 2010

% of house-holds observed	S1	S2	MRML	MLO	MLA	UM	NP	DY	TH	All camps
July	1.2	4.4	2.6	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.6	2.3
August	0.9	100	0.0	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	12.6
September	96.3	0	0.0	33.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.9	15.3
October	97.1	0	3.8	26.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.9	14.9
November	1.1	1.1	11.7	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.0	2.9
December	2.40	0	0.0	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.3
Jul-Dec 6M average	33.2	17.6	3.0	12.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.7	8.2

The “supply and distribution reconciliation” is a measure of the percentage of eligible refugees who attend distribution and receive the rations as planned. An average of 99.5% 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. In the second half of 2010 the average reconciliation % was recorded as being too high in Mae La Oon due to an error in the camps receipt and distribution reports and in Tham Hin the reporting of Verified Caseloads and Feeding Figures were found to be out of sync during some months. Both issues have been followed up upon and rectified.

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 July to December 2010, the average percentage pass was 87.1% which indicated a slight improvement over the first half of 2010 (86.6%). Failures were mainly due to poor stacking practices and issues with cleanliness. TBBC field staff in all sites conduct on-going trainings with warehouse staff to reinforce best practices. The percentage-pass per camp is shown in *Figure 5.11*:

Figure 5.11: Results of camp warehouse monitoring; July to December 2010

Camp	Warehouse Check (% Pass)
S1	81.5
S2	93.2
MRML	90.2
MLO	78.5
ML	96.5
UM	94
NP	95
TH	77.8
DY	89.2
Avg/ Camp:	87.1

Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190MJ/ p/ m

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 second half of 2010, charcoal quality, overall, declined slightly with 93% of samples meeting quality specifications, as opposed to 95% during the first half of 2010. When charcoal samples failed, they did so due to low heating value (HV), the key parameter in determining charcoal quality. A total of six (6) charcoal tests failed professional inspections on account of HV falling below TBBC's specifications (2), moisture exceeding specifications (2), volatile matter exceeding specifications (1), ash content exceeding specifications (1) and broken charcoal (1). TBBC responded by imposing financial penalties (5) and requesting replacement of supplies on one occasion. 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 mid-2011 to ensure coverage returns to 100%.

Indicator 3h

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5 m²/ person)

In 2011 TBBC's focus will shift away from the previous household-based approach towards ensuring that the needs per person are met.

Standard Ration Approach: Material deliveries of bamboo (eucalyptus) and thatch are sufficient to keep a standard house of minimum 35m² for less than 6 persons and a standard house of minimum 54m² for more than 5 persons in good condition. The materials delivered will ensure that each refugee has a covered space of at least 3.5 – 4.5 m².

Pilot Needs-Based Approach (Tak province): The Material Needs Assessment which was done for each house will ensure that sufficient materials will be delivered to maintain a housing surface, in accordance to the number of household members, in good condition (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

TBBC's annual distribution took place from October to December 2010, using quilts donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR). Quilts were distributed at a rate of one per two persons.

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. From July to December, 33,746 *longyis* were produced and distributed to camp residents - thereby increasing the total 2010 production to 47,766 *longyis* (from 13,498 completed in the first half of the year). However, the loss of skilled weavers (primarily due to resettlement) has caused delays in some camps, and the project is therefore running slightly behind schedule. Some 4,000 *longyis* still need to be produced and distributed as part of the 2010 target - these are expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2011.

A distribution of second hand clothing took place in the second half of 2010, to ensure that all refugees received at least one piece of warm clothing. Approximately 106,500 pieces of clothing, donated by the Wakachiai Project, Japan were distributed in the nine camps. In addition, nearly 500 sweaters and 5,400 baby kits, donated by Lutheran World Relief were distributed in the camps.

The annual distribution of TBBC-purchased children's clothes took place during the first half of 2010 (whereby a set of clothes, consisting of a t-shirt and a pair of shorts, was provided 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, Codes of Conducts (CoCs), and disciplinary action procedures are now in place and that sufficient training is provided to CBO and camp staff on these topics. 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

In recent years, TBBC's CMSP staff have worked closely with the KRC and KnRC in reviewing their visions and missions and revising the Refugee Committee and Camp Committee election procedures, placing particular emphasis on making the process equitable and all-inclusive in terms of gender, religion and ethnicity. All Refugee and Camp Committee Organisational Structures have also been reviewed and standardised according to camp population sizes.

The revised KRC election guidelines were used in the KRC and Camp Committees elections (7 camps) which took place 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.

In the second half of 2010, the KnRC also completed their election procedures and guidelines and elections were held in December for KnRC committee members, Camp committees and section leaders in Site 1 and Site 2. TBBC provided support for election materials and education campaigns and TBBC's Capacity Building Facilitator (AVI) assisted the KnRC and Camp Committees throughout the election process.

The elections were conducted using the ballot system. Out of 11,138 people eligible for voting, a total of 8,043 voted in the two camps (72%). The entire process went very smoothly in all camp sections, flagging no areas for significant concern. However, due to lower turn-outs in some sections, it has been decided to improve the educational campaigns and expand other awareness raising activities prior to the next elections.

For 11 management positions, five women were elected, including for the positions of KnRC Secretary, Site 1 Secretary, Site 2 Camp Leader and Site 2 Secretary.

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 second half of 2010, nearly 80 different workshops/ trainings were conducted by TBBC in the camps, training more than 3,200 participants (taking the total 2010 numbers to nearly 200 workshops with more than 7,000 participants). Trainings held from July to December included:

- The Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) provided training for more than 1,000 persons on topics relating to conflict resolution, problem solving and reporting as well as Codes of Conducts and disciplinary action procedures and new-arrival interview procedures. Participants included KRC and KnRC staff, members of Camp Committees, Zone and Section Leaders and other camp-based stipend staff.
- A total of 19 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 report writing; monitoring and evaluation and training-of-trainers skills. More than 320 participants were involved in these trainings, which are organised/ conducted by TBBC's AVI volunteer in Mae Sot.
- A total of 25 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. More than 900 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of refugee and camp committees.
- More than 900 people have participated in specialised trainings conducted as part of TBBC's agriculture, income-generating and shelter projects.

Indicator 4d

Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)

At present, 40% of the camp-based distribution/ supply-chain related positions are held by women (a total of 124 women / 186 men in the 9 camps), which represents a 2% increase since June 2010. The highest % of female participation is seen in Mae La Oon camp (at 70%) and lowest in Site 2 (at 11%).

Indicator 4e

Equal gender representation in overall camp management positions (+/-10%)

In terms of total TBBC camp management stipend-positions the average percentage of female participation currently stands at 33.6% in the camps. This includes camp committees, zone committees, section leaders, advisory/judiciary positions and care-givers as well as all positions related to supply chain, agriculture, livelihood and shelter activities (but excludes security personnel). The figure represents a slight decrease of 2.3% since June 2010, primarily due to an increase in shelter staff - i.e. in Tak Province TBBC has recruited camp-based carpenters, which tends to be a trade dominated by men (32 new shelter staff were hired: 30 men/ 2 female).

Female participation varies in the different job-functions and between the individual camps, but overall, women are becoming increasingly engaged in camp-management functions (Site 1/ 28%; Site 2/ 33%; Mae La Oon/ 41.5%; Mae Ra Ma Luang/ 33%; Mae La/ 33%; Umpiem Mai/ 23%; Nu Po/ 27%; Tham Hin/ 50%; Ban Don Yang/ 41.5%).

Indicator 4f

Meetings/ consultations held with CBOs

During the second 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:

- 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
- Perspectives on dietary preferences to inform ration adjustments
- Community awareness of ration eligibility/ exemptions criteria, including revisions to ration collection regulations and methodologies of implementation
- Coverage and relevance of TBBC communication strategies with beneficiaries
- Impacts of increased ethnic/ religious diversity on refugee communities, camp management and representation
- Ongoing impacts of resettlement on households, CBOs and the community as a whole.
- Community perceptions on reductions in CCSDPT agency service provision in parallel to efforts to establish livelihoods opportunities
- 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 second half of 2010, the Community Outreach Officer held focus group consultations with members of under-represented and vulnerable sectors of the camps. The main purpose of the activity is to improve the diverse representation of community feedback and inputs into programming. Consultations held during the period included those with:

- Persons with Disabilities
- Muslim communities
- Boarding house students
- Single mothers
- Families split by resettlement

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
- Communication with beneficiaries
- Annual nutrition monitoring of children under five
- Annual weaving project
- CAN activities, including procurement and distribution of seeds
- Providing relief assistance to new influx clusters along the border and monitoring developments.

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 only, 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 newsheet which is then distributed in the camps.

A downwards trend in the number of comments received has been observed in recent years, with no significant improvements found in the second half of 2010. A total of 138 comments were received during the period but no comments were received in the four most northern camps, and only one letter was posted during the six month period in each of the central Tak camps – all three requesting more chili and/ or charcoal. The vast majority of comments were submitted in the smaller two most southern camps in September, requesting shelter and non-food items.

Fig 5.12 Comments received border-wide during the reporting period

Camp	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
S1	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MRML	0	0	0	0	0	0
ML	1	0	0	0	0	0
UM	1	0	0	0	0	0
NP	1	0	0	0	0	0
DY	0	0	21	0	0	0
TH	0	0	114	0	0	0
Total	3	0	135	0	0	0

Due to the poor beneficiary utilisation of comments boxes, an alternative and more active stop-gap method of gathering feedback has been initiated in the last quarter of the year. This involves TBBC field staff holding public forums at pre-arranged and -announced times and places, to which beneficiaries are invited to come and raise issues of concern. To date, due to the busy end-of-year period, public forums have only been held in two camps in Mae Hong Son province, although all remaining field sites also plan to implement the consultations in the first quarter of 2011. The experience so far indicates that it requires a number of fora for the community to respond to the invitation in significant numbers but, once engaged, a healthy range of pertinent and challenging issues are raised; currently, these have primarily focused on ration adjustments and TBBC policy on feeding new arrivals in light of strict implementation of RTG policy by local Camp Commanders.

A comprehensive evaluation of TBBC's overall communications strategies with beneficiaries, including the role of comments boxes, is due to take place in 2011 as outlined in the five-year Communications Strategy. With the failing of comments boxes as an effective feedback mechanism now appearing to be of a systematic nature, and the public forums acting as a complementary, rather than substitute channel to them, the planned review will be a most timely opportunity to review and revamp the system.

Appendices

July to December 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 2010 publication “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) in 2004 when it was incorporated in London 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 CCSDPT 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.

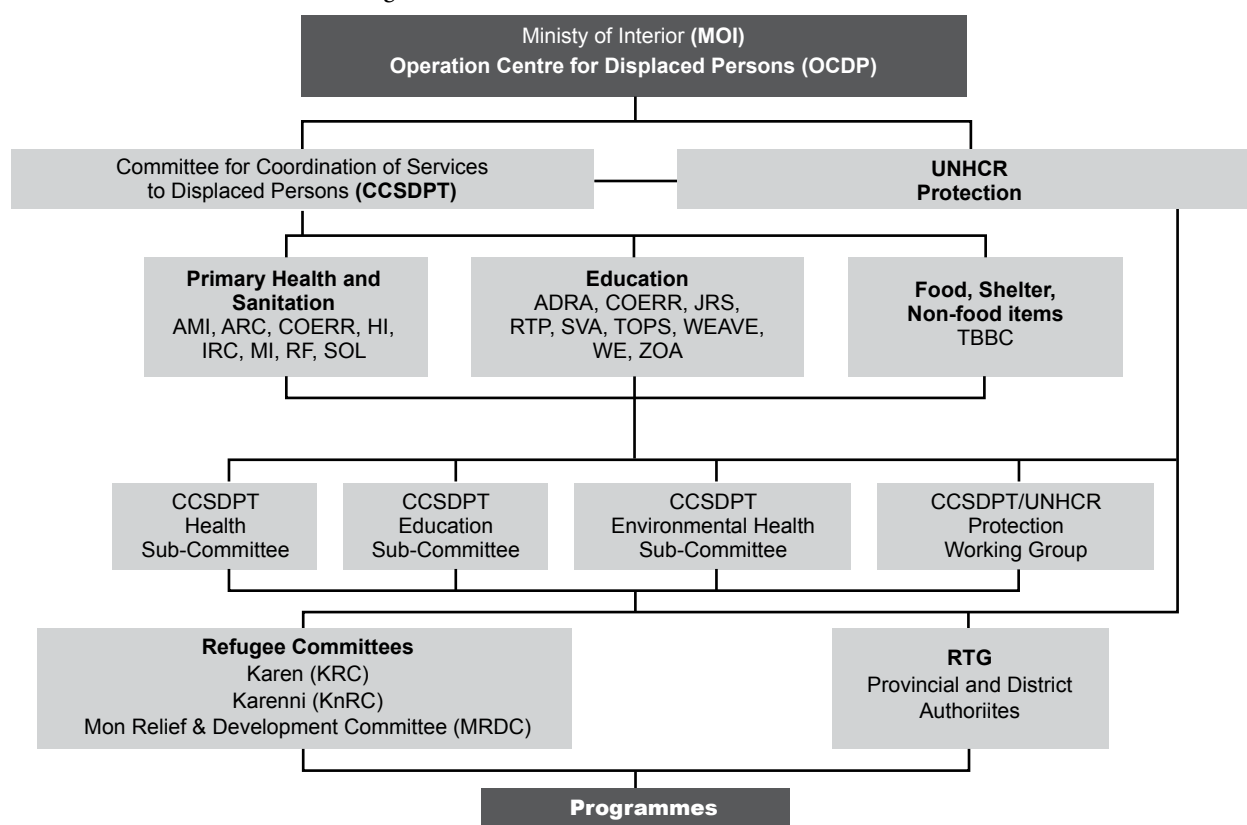
The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in *Figures A.1* and *A.2*.

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.

The objectives of the Strategic plan remain valid and it has been useful as a planning tool even though not recognised by the RTG. During 2010 CCSDPT/ UNHCR incorporated these ideas into a "Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions" to be a bidding framework for planning in all sectors. A one year Operational Plan setting targets for each service sector is also being developed.

Figure A.1 CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



CCSDPT Members

ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	RTP	Right To Play
AMI	Aide Medical International	SOL	Solidarites International
ARC	American Refugee Committee	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief & Refugees	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
HI	Handicap International	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement & Empowerment
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WE	World Education
MI	Malteser International	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands
RF	Ruammit Foundation		

Figure A.2: CCSDPT member agency services to Burmese border camps: December 2010

UNHCR has offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi with a monitoring/protection mandate.



Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)

- ▲ Current Refugee Camps
- ✕ Former Refugee Camps
- Border Line

	Food, Shelter & Relief	Primary Health & Sanitation	Education	Gender	Protection
Mae Hong Son Province					
Site 1 Ban Mai Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR, IRC	COERR, JRS, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR, IRC, RF	COERR, JRS, WEAVE, WE, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
K1 Mae La Oon	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI, RF	COERR, SVA, WE, ZOA	ARC, COERR, MI, TBBC	
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang	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 Umphang 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
- 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

A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting

Structure: The Consortium structure was informal until 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.

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 six members serve for 2011 and Board Meetings are generally convened electronically. The TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

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 Umphang in January 2011. TBBC also has a sub-office in Chiang Mai for Displacement Research.

Funding sources: TBBC has received funds from the following sources in 2010:

Figure A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2010

Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	DanChurchAid, Denmark (G)
American Baptist Churches	Diakonia, Sweden (G)
Australian Churches of Christ	Republic of China (Taiwan)
Baptist Union of Sweden	ICCO, Netherlands (G)
CAFOD, UK	International Rescue Committee (G)
Caritas Australia	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
Caritas New Zealand (G)	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Pathy Family Foundation
Christian Aid, UK (G)	Swedish Postcode Foundation
Church World Service, USA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (G)

TBBC Governmental Donors: The European Union (European Community Humanitarian Aid Department – ECHO) and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of China (Taiwan), The Netherlands and USA contributed 95% of TBBC's funds in 2010. 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 2010.

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 December 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, ethnicity and religion of the caseload.

Figure A.4 TBBC Population Database: December 2010

		Site 1	Site 2	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Total
Verified Caseload		14,313	3,505	14,988	17,257	45,692	17,491	15,543	4,104	7,559	140,452
Status	Registered	11,358	1,992	10,698	10,754	24,638	9,239	8,138	2,734	3,610	83,161
	Unregistered	2,955	1,513	4,290	6,503	21,054	8,252	7,405	1,370	3,949	57,291
	% unregistered	20.6%	43.2%	28.6%	37.7%	46.1%	47.2%	47.6%	33.4%	52.2%	40.8%
Gender	Female	6,867	1,708	7,367	8,607	22,671	8,506	7,613	2,114	3,880	69,333
	% of verified caseload	48.0%	48.7%	49.2%	49.9%	49.6%	48.6%	49.0%	51.5%	51.3%	49.4%
	Male	7,446	1,797	7,621	8,650	23,021	8,985	7,930	1,990	3,679	71,119
	% of verified caseload	52.0%	51.3%	50.8%	50.1%	50.4%	51.4%	51.0%	48.5%	48.7%	50.6%
Age	New Born - 6 months	185	25	78	88	125	77	83	38	75	774
	% of verified caseload	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
	6 months - < 5 years old	1,458	351	2,073	2,231	5,607	1,963	1,974	454	865	16,976
	% of verified caseload	10.2%	10.0%	13.8%	12.9%	12.3%	11.2%	12.7%	11.1%	11.4%	12.1%
	5 years - < 18 years old	4,574	1,309	5,545	6,822	16,329	5,851	5,286	1,446	2,509	49,671
	% of verified caseload	32.0%	37.3%	37.0%	39.5%	35.7%	33.5%	34.0%	35.2%	33.2%	35.4%
	18 years old up	8,096	1,820	7,292	8,116	23,631	9,600	8,200	2,166	4,110	73,031
	% of verified caseload	56.6%	51.9%	48.7%	47.0%	51.7%	54.9%	52.8%	52.8%	54.4%	52.0%
Boarding House Students Status	Registered	117	14	76	31	150	61	20	0	0	469
	Unregistered	205	66	420	578	1,340	463	461	24	36	3,593
	% unregistered	63.7%	82.5%	84.7%	94.9%	89.9%	88.4%	95.8%	100%	100%	88.5%
Boarding House Students Gender	Female	115	39	213	320	606	236	244	12	25	1,810
	Male	207	41	283	289	884	288	237	12	11	2,252
Ethnicity	Burman	28	2	142	9	1,283	2,528	1,609	104	87	5,792
	% of verified caseload	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	2.8%	14.5%	10.4%	2.5%	1.2%	4.1%
	Chin	2	1	0	0	105	192	237	1	0	538
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Kachin	2	7	0	0	215	146	65	0	1	436
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Karen	438	2,924	14,827	17,244	38,733	13,223	11,879	3,870	7,435	110,573
	% of verified caseload	3.1%	83.4%	98.9%	99.9%	84.8%	75.6%	76.4%	94.3%	98.4%	78.7%
	Karenni	13,311	542	2	0	44	15	9	0	0	13,923
	% of verified caseload	93.0%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
	Mon	3	0	1	0	309	673	292	105	33	1,416
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	3.8%	1.9%	2.6%	0.4%	1.0%
	Rakhine	1	0	0	0	116	206	242	2	0	567
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Shan	488	29	4	0	91	76	67	1	0	756
	% of verified caseload	3.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Other	40	0	12	4	4,796	432	1,143	21	3	6,451
	% of verified caseload	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	10.5%	2.5%	7.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.6%

Notes: The table excludes a caseload of 624 at Wieng Heng

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.

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 Strategic Plan and the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions in pursuit of increased self reliance. It has been a TBBC strategic objective since 2007 but until 2009 this had largely been through ongoing agriculture and weaving projects. Since 2009 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 piloting 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. Land outside and adjacent to the camps is being rented, a trial bamboo plantation has been established and guidance has been sought from local partners to better understand the potential of community forest management. Market research has been conducted to explore potential for expanding weaving production and markets, and the production of shelter materials including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being trialled 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 has set 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 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 started in 2010. Training Manuals were produced, support staff recruited and the first trainings for refugees took place in the second half of 2010. The first tranche of grants were issued at the end of the training.

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.

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.

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

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: The introduction of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to increase the practical application and participation in training; Training of Teachers (ToT) training for camp staff, CBOs working in the camps, with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for school students and training for camp residents; and the introduction of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation participatory tools and methods for data collection with the project staff team.
- 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 was established in eight border camps but during 2010 made preparations to realign its structure to operate in just five camps from 2011. This decision was made in accordance with an agreement reached with COERR to fully operationalise and expand their agriculture programme in three camps (Site 1, Site 2 and Ban Don Yang).

CAN has been remarkably effective in reaching and engaging the camp communities, with 25% of all households currently receiving seeds and cultivating small household gardens (primarily growing vegetables for own consumption) in six camps. 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 input to interested gardeners (i.e. provision of seeds and tools), rather than on improving out-put, measuring impact or undertaking any substantial outreach 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.

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 contracted the International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to carry out market research, to explore the potential for expanding the production of longyi and other hand woven products in the camps and better developing them as income generating projects. Their report is expected in January 2011.

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 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 introduced fortified blended flour to the food basket, whilst reducing the rice ration. After some experimentation, the original imported wheat-based blended food was replaced with AsiaMix, a Thai rice-based product.

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 were minor variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table demonstrates a representative ration which provided on average 2,102 kcal per person day.

In June 2010, further funding difficulties forced the temporary suspension of yellow beans provision for the period July through to December 2010 although beans were retained as part of the supplementary feeding programme to protect the most vulnerable camp residents. This change reduced the average kcal level to 1,995 kcal/ person/ day and provided 82% of protein needs (although not in the form of complete proteins).

Figure A.5: TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

Item	Provided Since August 2008	Adjustment from July 2010	Adjustment for Jan 2011*
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	13.5 kg/ adult & older child: 7 kg/ young child
Fortified flour (AsiaMix)	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ young and older child
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ adult & older child: 0.25 kg/ young child
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person	150 gm/ person
Mungbeans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	0 gm after current contracts end	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/adult and older child: 0.5 kg/young child
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	0.8 ltr/ person based on a sliding scale of household size
Dry Chillies	40 gm/ person	40 gm/ person	None
Sugar	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ older child and young child

* In 2011 the food ration provided will be divided into 3 distribution groups: 6 months to <5 year olds (young children); 5 years to < 18 year olds (older children) and 18 years + (adults)

In the meantime, TBBC has been looking into a longer-term strategy for food assistance which will assure continued access to adequate and appropriate food. Part of this process involved a two-month consultation from a food security and nutrition expert who visited seven camps discussing food ration options with camp residents, camp committees, CBO's, TBBC staff and health agency partners in addition to meetings within WFP, Mahidol University, IRC and ECHO. From this consultancy a strategy has been developed which includes revision of the standard food rations for 2011 (as illustrated in the table) in addition to improving or adapting nutrition programme areas to help ensure continued access and adequate support is provided to the more vulnerable camp segments. In addition, a household food economy assessment will be conducted in early 2011 to assist TBBC in establishing a food security monitoring baseline and vulnerability criteria.

■ 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. Experiments with firewood in Umpiem Mai and Tham Hin camps were not successful and terminated in 2009.

A 2010 study "one cough too many" further verified the use of charcoal in combination with bucket stoves to mitigate against respiratory infections. TBBC is presently considering conducting a new evaluation of the provision of cooking fuel to all camps along the border in 2011. This will involve an assessment of the current situation and looking at new potential technologies.

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 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. By 2003, TBBC had introduced standard rations for all camps which were subsequently adjusted based on experience and feedback from the refugees.

Sufficient materials have been supplied to ensure that houses can provide at least 3.5 square meters 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. Standardized procurement and distribution procedures were introduced border-wide in 2008. An extensive review of all aspects of the shelter program 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.

Standard building material rations are as set out in *Figure A.6*.

Figure A.6: TBBC Standard Building Material Rations

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Replacement House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
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	Leaf Thatch		350	450	175	225	200	**360
	Grass Thatch		250	350	125	175	100	180
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg				
	4"		1kg	2kg				
	3"		1kg	2kg				

In 2009 TBBC tested a revised ration approach in the three camps of 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. Based on the lessons learned from the revised ration approach TBBC in 2010 further developed a needs-based approach which is being tested in the same three camps of Tak province. 77 camp-based carpenters have been recruited for a needs-based shelter assessment as a first phase of the new approach in cooperation with the beneficiary families themselves. The needs-based approach looks at each house separately and identifies the shelter components which need to be replaced in order to keep the house in good condition. The assessed and damaged shelter components consequently are translated into required building materials to do the necessary repair works. Further to the tailored assessment, carpenters will monitor quality of delivered shelter materials and assist during the construction period to improve quality of houses for vulnerable families in particular.

The components of the pilot needs-based assessment in Tak camps for shelter components is set out in *Figure A.7*

Figure A.7: TBBC Pilot Needs-Based Assessment in Tak province - Shelter Baseline Data and required Building Materials

ASSESSMENT DATA			CONVERSION	
Main Construction	Column Main Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m	 Pces Eucalyptus (5"/6m)
	Beam Main Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m	 Pces Eucalyptus (4"/6m)
Shelter Components	Floor Cover Panels	by m2	0.66 per m2	 Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Floor Support Construction	by m2	1.12 per m2	 Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Wall Cover Panels	by m2	0.66 per m2	 Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Wall Support Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m	 Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Roof Thatches	by m2	5.6/ 4.25 per m2	 Pces Thatches (180x30/70cm)
	Roof Thatch Supporters	by m2	0.44 per m2	 Pces Bamboo (2"/6m)
	Roof Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m	 Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)

* Notes: Conversion Factors from shelter components to material quantities defined together with camp communities
Each household has a maximum building material entitlement which depends to the number of persons living in the same house. 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.

Due to funding constraints the TBBC shelter budget had to be reduced by 50% for 2011. Consequently, TBBC decided to prioritize the repairing of refugee houses and warehouses in order to keep existing structures for living and camp supply in acceptable conditions. The present funding situation will not allow any new houses to be built or the repair of any community facilities. In addition, the standard shelter ration had to be adjusted to the preferences of the different camps. The Reduced Building Material Rations for Housing Repairs as adopted in different camps are set out in *Figure A.8*:

Figure A.8. TBBC Reduced Building Material Rations (2011)

MATERIAL ITEM	SIZE	SPECIFICATION	ANNUAL REPAIRS	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
Bamboo	Standard	3" x 6m	MRML15	MRML20
			MLO20	MLO30
			Site 1/ 223	Site 1/ 227
			BDY15	BDY15
			THI25	THI30
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	Site 1/ 22	Site 1/ 22
	Large	5" x 6m	THI1	THI1
Roofing	Leaf Thatch	180 x 30cm	MRML200	MRML350
			MLO250	MLO350
			Site 1/ 2 100	Site 1/ 2150
	Grass Thatch	180 x 70cm	BDY80	BDY100
	Plastic Sheets	Standard	THI1	THI2

*Notes: Material Supplies to UMP, NPO and MLA camps as per Pilot Needs-Based Assessment of each House

Building material distribution will be further complemented with new shelter initiatives which are currently piloted for bamboo growing and treatment, community forest management and in-camp production of shelter components which in the middle and long-term will reduce the amount of building materials required every year. These additional shelter activities also provide income generating opportunities to up to 150 refugee families.

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 recently conducted and a general distribution of stoves is now scheduled to occur in the first half of 2011 in order to cover the identified gaps in camps not covered by other agencies.

■ 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, in 2010 it was 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 undertaken by staff.

■ Clothing

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) sent 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 *longyi* (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. However, TBBC continues to provide nets and mats to newly arrived refugees when not covered by other agencies (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 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). 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 2011 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 October 2010 TBBC and all health agencies implementing SFP or TFP in the camps participated in a 3-day Minimum Reporting Project pilot (MRP) workshop lead by the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN). After this workshop, it was discussed that once the SFP/TFP programme has been revised in 2011 the monitoring of the programmes could be consolidated into the UNHCR Health Information System (HIS) reporting system currently in place in addition to the collection of some new MRP indicators. In addition, the ENN consultant provided some technical support to address ways to improve the current programmes and optimize reporting and monitoring. The revision of the SFP/TFP guidelines and consolidation of the monitoring and reporting system will be a top priority in 2011.

■ 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, which have been held in March and November of this year.

All nursery school partners have been using the new reporting forms introduced by TBBC in 2010. These forms have already allowed for closer monthly monitoring both by the nursery school agencies and by TBBC. Other areas that have been discussed in 2010 for future consideration include bulk buying of foods by nursery schools; inclusion of a nutritious snack every day of the week; standardized recipes and a nutrition training of trainer's curriculum.

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.tbbsc.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 population composition (per camp section and according to 3 age categories) are recorded separately, and the form automatically multiplies quantities using the different rations for these 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

In 2010, transportation costs were included in the price of all food supplies except for AsiaMix. However, in 2011, for imported split peas, transport will be tendered for separately. As a pilot to see if cost savings could be made TBBC has also tendered to purchase some stockpile rice ex-factory and will tender separately for the transport from suppliers premises to the camps.

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).

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*) 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 were also 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 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 Hong Son Province. In the Mae Hong Son 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. 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 was 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 complimented 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 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 Camp Population Reports (CPR). 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
- Details of 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 inspection 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 primarily of household interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level.

Due to the personal nature of the questions and considering confidentiality issues, all household visits are 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 Ra Ma 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.

The BCM tool (questions asked/ information collected) will be revised and expanded to include more information on food-security, nutrition and vulnerabilities and to better assess coping-mechanisms and the impact of ration-reductions in different households. A Baseline Livelihood Vulnerability Analysis is planned to be undertaken in all camps in the first quarter of 2011. This process will include identification and categorisation of different socio-economic groups in the camps as well as design of an appropriate vulnerability assessment tools that will allow for regular follow-up monitoring in the camp households. The findings/ recommendations from the Vulnerability Analysis will subsequently be incorporated into TBBC's Beneficiary Contact-/Post-distribution Monitoring.

Locked *comment boxes* are installed at warehouses and other central locations, with a request for anonymous feedback.

During the second half of 2010, TBBC also introduced **Camp Beneficiary Forums (CBF)** to some camps. Fora are held to discuss issues relating to TBBC's programme directly with the community. These meetings will be the primary source of beneficiary feedback into the programme. Comments boxes will continue to be maintained in all camps, although they will increasingly play a secondary role to the CBF. It is hoped that one possible outcome of the forums is that it may boost the profile of comments boxes. This may arise as the forums give the opportunity for TBBC staff to respond directly to comments in person and in a timely manner. Basic guidelines for these forums are;

- Conducted once per month in each camp focussing only on the TBBC programme (supply chain, CAN, livelihoods etc.), not on broader issues such as resettlement etc.
- The meeting forum is conducted over a maximum period of 2-3 hrs with dates/times/locations for the meetings distributed/published/announced in advance.
- The forum must be chaired by a TBBC staff member (not stipend staff) but not be held at camp offices. These are designed to be community fora, in which any member of the community should feel free to express their opinions on the TBBC programme.
- The forums must not be chaired/ moderated by any camp committee/refugee committee member. Staff chairing these meetings should provide a concise summary of the forum as part of compiling the MMR data.
- Rotate meetings section by section, to keep the number of those attending manageable

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.

Since 2009 TBBC has also employed 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 second 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 Standard 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 18 years ago when migrant workers were routinely deported to the border near Huay Malai. It took care 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 and Karen Aid assist with the Elderly Safe House. 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 apportioned 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 i) 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, whereby 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.

TBBC is also piloting projects in the shelter sector, including the growing of bamboo plantations, which will have positive environmental benefits.

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 2,300 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.

During 2010 the refugee committee and camp structures were 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 established in all camps, roles and responsibilities were defined and new arrival verification procedures and all related forms were developed and introduced. Livelihood Committees were also set up at KRC and in the camps to support TBBC and other NGOs' livelihood initiatives.

Election guidelines and election laws were developed by KRC and KnRC and used for camp elections held during 2010 (KRC held elections in 7 camps in the first half of the year, whilst the KnRC conducted elections in their two camps in December. This is the first time that the Refugee Committees have held elections using detailed election guidelines and laws and both KRC and KnRC are willing to improve their election systems even further in order to be more accountable and transparent.

A.6.4 b) Community outreach

In 2005 a Community Outreach Officer was recruited with the aim of exploring the roles of different sectors of camp populations and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequities. Frequent CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007 as a conduit to ensure ongoing insights from the ground into the issues.

These meetings have enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for coordinated community activities, including the establishment of a community centre in Umpiem Mai camp. 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. Through TBBC's Camp Management Support Programme, issues relating to diversity, gender and inequity have been raised with refugee camp committees for redress.

In 2010, a project profiling the Muslim communities in the camps was completed, with recommendations to help further address the impact of programme design on its beneficiaries. The most pertinent intervention as a result has been the decision to offer eligible households in camps with Muslim communities a *Halal* alternative to their fish paste ration, specifically an extra portion of beans.

In 2010, the establishment of a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Camp Management Working Group has facilitated deeper clarification, amongst other issues, on the role and position of CBOs in terms of camp management.

The community outreach programme provides capacity building for CBOs to strengthen their organisational capacities with the longer-term aim of developing an enhanced pool of human resources to feed up into senior positions within the core camp management structures, as this is generally how camp committee members and staff rise through the ranks. 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.

Women in the refugee and displaced population from Burma 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 more recent 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 the 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. 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.

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. Alternatives to individual child minders have also been explored. TBBC discussed establishing child care centres near to distribution points but KWO have not wanted to pursue this option as they do not wish to leave very young children in communal facilities. However, in 2011 the Karenni National Women's organisation (KNWO) will pilot day care centres, as part of a new programme which TBBC will support: *"Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children"*.

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. In 2011 focus will be on raising awareness of gender issues with camp committees

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
43	Nov 2010	Independent	Nutrition & Food Security

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 second 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 in complexity 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 budgeted at only 11.8% of total expenditures in 2011. Of this 6.9% of total expenditures are indirect programme costs allocated to Activities, and 4.9% of total expenditures are general administration overhead expenses.

A.6.5 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 almost 27 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 27 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. 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 agree a viable strategy jointly with the donors, NGOs, UNHCR and RTG (see *Appendix A.6.5 f) 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 was held in Burma on 7th November 2010, there is little sign that this will significantly change 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. Nevertheless 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, almost 65,000 refugees have left Thailand. The majority of registered refugees interested in resettlement will have left by the end of 2012.

■ 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 objectives of the 2009 draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan were transferred to a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable solutions in 2010 and incremental progress is being made towards self-reliance.

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 2011*

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	1,020	21	254	153	170	149	17	1,785	141,076
2011*	983	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	983	140,869
Totals:	12,144	198	3,350	1,792	647	803	109	19,043	

*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 annual surveys have been carried out of CCSDPT and UNHCR expenditures from 2007. The 2010 data is draft since up-to-date information is still awaited from 4 agencies
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; from 2009 onwards figures are verified caseload including all verified registered and unregistered population.

Table B2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Expenditures and Funding 2008, 2009 & 2010 (millions)

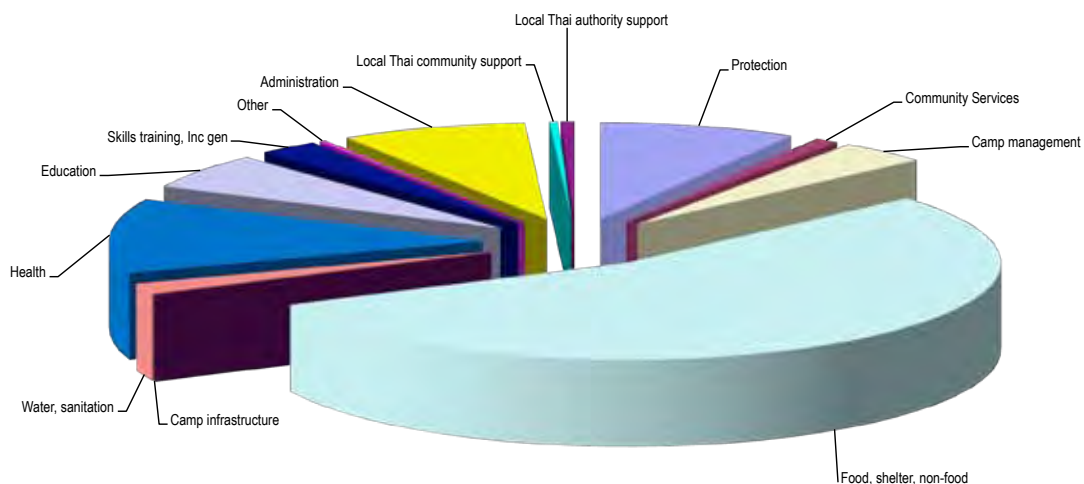
(DRAFT:2009 data used for WE, WEAVE, MI and OPE)

Sector	2008 THB	% 2008	2009 THB	% 2009	2010 THB	% 2010	2008 USD	2009 USD	2010 USD	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
Protection	84	4	110	6	152	9	3	3	5	2	2	4
Community Services	66	4	37	2	18	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Camp management	75	4	66	3	69	4	2	2	2	2	1	2
Food, shelter, non-food	1,006	53	960	49	972	54	30	28	31	21	20	23
Camp infrastructure	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	44	2	49	3	32	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health	193	10	251	11	222	12	6	7	7	4	5	5
Education	115	6	135	7	106	6	3	4	3	2	3	3
Skills training, Inc gen	35	2	38	2	47	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	19	1	12	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	207	11	258	14	144	8	6	8	5	4	5	3
Local Thai community support	30	2	14	1	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Local Thai authority support	8	0	9	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1,892	100	1,942	100	1,785	100	57	57	56	39	41	43
Resettlement processing	236		314		307		7	9	10	5	7	7
Total including resettlement:	2,128		2,256		2,092		64	66	66	43	47	50

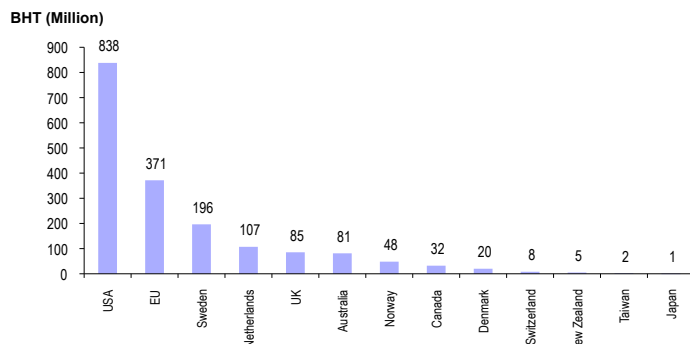
Notes:

1. Average Exchange rates used, 2008 USD 33, EUR 48, 2009 USD 34, EUR 48, and 2010 USD 31.67, EUR 41.88
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 2010
(Excluding resettlement processing)**



**2010 Government Funding (NGOs only)
(USA includes Baht 277 Million for resettlement processing)**



Total Government, UN and Other funding 2010

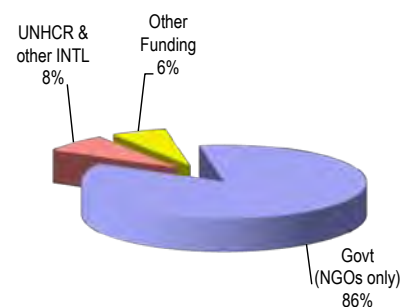


Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to December 2010

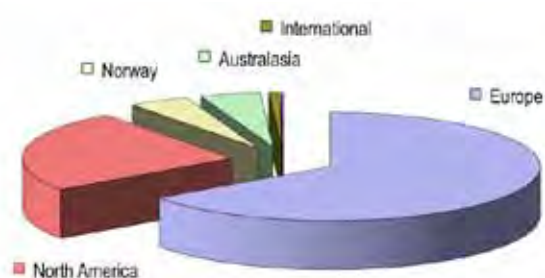
Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/CCO/Stichting Vluchteling	146,594,855	1.2%	International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
- European Union/ECHO	2,692,930,561	23.0%	Pathy Family Foundation	3,222,720
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	0.7%	Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
Subtotal:	2,924,308,370	24.9%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	2,325,211,783	19.8%	TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,932,666
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	1,969,701,844	16.8%	Caritas France	2,680,817
ZOAA	294,660	0.0%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,613,208
- Dutch Govt	794,313,120	6.8%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,697
Subtotal:	794,607,780	6.8%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Christian Aid	158,830,442	1.4%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
- DFID/UK Govt	514,937,305	4.4%	Wakachiai Project	1,826,880
Subtotal:	673,767,747	5.7%	German Embassy	1,388,100
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	548,233,622	4.7%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
DanChurchAid	29,550,568	0.3%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	439,903,878	3.7%	Caritas Austria	915,441
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
Subtotal:	482,905,694	4.1%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	450,054,637	3.8%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	318,704,191	2.7%	Caritas Korea	798,613
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	237,966,891	2.0%	American Friends Service Committee-Cambodia	682,408
Trocaire	62,062,969	0.5%	ADRA	563,350
- Irish Govt	125,665,153	1.1%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Subtotal:	187,728,122	1.6%	Austcare	512,181
Caritas Switzerland	12,485,958	0.1%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
- SDC/Swiss Govt	158,989,288	1.4%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Subtotal:	171,475,246	1.5%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.2%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.7%	CAMA	387,327
Caritas Australia	39,919,886	0.3%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.3%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Episcopal Relief & Development	28,875,763	0.2%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Caritas New Zealand	1,277,473	0.0%	YMCA	295,086
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Subtotal:	27,522,085	0.2%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
CAFOD	20,624,840	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.2%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	219,506
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.2%	Third World Interest Group	202,230
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanian por la paz)	5,270,600	0.0%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	182,608
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	182,095
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%	Giles Family Foundation	162,592
BMS World Mission	8,951,556	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	First United Methodist Church of Boulder	116,118
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	7,691,025	0.1%	Ms. Marianne Jacobson	114,771
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,553	0.1%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Weave	100,000
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Website donations	413,336
Poland Govt	5,016,208	0.0%	Gifts in kind	18,582,414
Republic of China (Taiwan)	3,288,351	0.0%	Miscellaneous	2,277,156
Compassion International	3,234,698	0.0%		
			Total (THB):	11,731,593,821

Table B4: TBBC income 2007 to 2011¹

Funding Source	Curren-	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011¹	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011¹
1. EC and Government Backed Funding													
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace)	AUD	-	660,000	970,000	2,490,000	1,500,000	36,167	45,772	-	20,624	26,190	75,142	45,000
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace)	AUD	-	-	186,660	209,104	209,104	-	-	-	-	5,448	6,161	6,276
Belgium	EUR	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,649	-	-	-	-
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	694,575	1,729,304	1,769,795	1,000,000	1,050,000	21,420	22,491	20,907	54,801	51,662	31,909	31,500
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	4,991	1,809	-	1,803	-	-
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurch)	DKK	5,037,152	6,319,037	4,810,506	3,814,422	3,814,422	31,095	28,029	31,823	42,323	30,146	20,115	20,216
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	-	(3,808)	-	-	-	126,729	61,293	-	(186)	-	-	-
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,344,000	4,860,748	3,880,000	230,039	251,392	270,020	282,110	238,448	206,477	155,200
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	520,000	580,000	25,000	-	-	10,048	21,173	24,973	28,350	1,187	-	-
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee)	EUR	1,456,311	1,941,981	1,456,311	1,456,311	1,456,311	51,759	68,757	68,811	97,172	70,223	60,933	58,252
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	160,058	225,000	200,000	200,000	-	2,209	922	3,892	5,603	4,306	4,543	-
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church)	NOK	8,550,000	9,708,738	9,228,570	9,070,295	9,070,295	44,962	59,194	49,080	63,874	53,882	47,537	45,351
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	40,600,000	37,600,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	139,666	159,214	208,767	194,110	189,406	196,363	193,600
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,303	5,950	8,565	9,622	9,223	8,370	9,300
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	-	-	50,000	49,980	60,000	-	-	-	-	1,666	1,622	1,800
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	762,433	988,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	39,790	42,888	50,135	64,319	61,026	53,306	52,080
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	1,763,687	1,763,687	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	69,686	59,762	60,665	66,421	59,852	60,000
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	4,409,000	6,547,487	6,704,695	10,105,988	10,088,000	144,334	259,154	149,318	220,082	227,055	321,660	302,640
Subtotal:							881,521	1,100,906	958,175	1,155,616	1,053,922	1,093,990	981,216
2. NGO Donors													
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	62,405	128,800	81,200	41,340	41,340	1,441	1,690	1,786	3,599	2,275	1,224	1,240
American Baptist Churches/Intl	USD	10,000	62,950	12,782	10,000	10,000	-	374	341	2,012	427	299	300
American Friends Service Comm	THB	-	682,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	-	-	-
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	153	-	-	-	115	148	150
BMS World Mission	GBP/USD	£ 3,000	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,509	1,701	205	78	-	-	-
CAFOD	GBP	51,000	40,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	966	1,707	3,510	2,629	1,254	1,228	1,200
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	400,000	150,000	130,000	130,000	-	2,939	4,219	12,291	3,537	3,906	3,900
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	-	-	25,000	32,545	32,545	-	-	-	-	538	739	749
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	104,000	206,900	105,000	105,000	105,000	3,303	4,313	2,969	6,386	3,228	2,930	3,255
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	175,000	175,000	190,000	175,000	11,730	11,299	11,360	11,445	9,216	10,060	10,060
Church World Service	USD	-	-	-	44,000	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,306	1,320
Church World Service - UCC	USD	150,000	135,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	11,468	9,752	5,047	4,682	679	119	120
DanChurchAid	DKK	343,970	530,787	-	-	-	23,239	745	1,977	3,589	-	-	-
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	270,195	339,695	168,000	-	-	-	3,117	9,388	10,677	5,693	-	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmanian people)	EUR	-	58,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,796	2,475	-	-
Giles Family Foundation	GBP	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-
ICCO	EUR	280,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	13,839	12,985	12,978	13,260	12,372	11,417	10,600
ICCO - SV	EUR	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,339	-
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	822	1,078	674	696	-	-	600
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	-	100,000	-	159	-	-	-	-	3,223	-
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	120,000	64,606	181,752	143,533	150,000	414	1,177	638	334	732	648	660
Swedish Postcode Foundation	SEK	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,360	-
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB	-	2,933,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,933	-	-	-
Third World Interest Group	AUD	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	120	83	-	-	-	-
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	623,500	7,488	325,509	-	-	2,342	-	29,055	366	15,447	-	-
United Methodist Committee on	USD	-	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,610	2,542	-	-
United Society for the Propagation	GBP	5,000	-	-	-	-	502	413	333	-	-	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	-	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	-
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	800,000	1,479,000	1,429,000	1,196,000	1,000,000	73	96	800	1,479	1,429	1,196	1,000
Subtotal:							70,519	53,506	85,363	82,707	62,254	49,142	35,154
4. International Organisations													
UNHCR	THB												
World Food Programme (4)	THB												
Subtotal:													
3.Other													
Gifts in Kind	THB	1,677,000	6,209,000	7,279,537	3,404,060	4,000,000	8	5	1,677	6,209	7,280	3,404	4,000
Income from Marketing	THB	16,000	44,000	35,234	531,064	500,000	145	31	16	44	35	531	500
Bank Interest	THB	695,000	2,490,000	705,742	429,006	1,000,000	342	654	695	2,490	706	429	1,000
Income from Charity Activities	THB	-	-	-	-	-	2,586	97	-	-	-	-	-
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	497,000	600,000	114,500	1,089,215	1,000,000	230	-	497	600	115	1,089	1,000
Gains on Exchange	THB	-	9,800,548	12,926,450	-	-	1,273	-	-	9,801	12,926	-	-
Subtotal:							4,584	787	2,885	19,144	21,061	5,453	6,500
Total Incoming Resources:							956,624	1,155,199	1,046,423	1,257,467	1,137,237	1,148,585	1,022,870
Expenses:							975,027	1,055,809	1,144,155	1,137,394	1,108,333	1,153,213	1,053,238
Net Movement Funds:							(18,403)	99,390	(97,732)	120,073	28,904	(4,628)	(30,368)
Opening Fund:							95,521	78,559	178,329	80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948
Closing Fund:							77,118	178,329	80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948	194,580
Notes:													

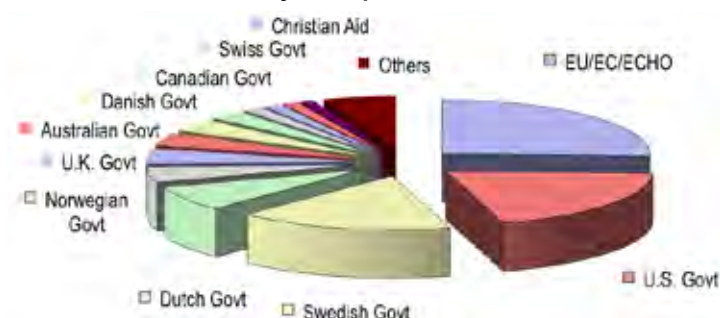
Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to December 2010¹

By Area



Europe	7,643,787,043	65.2%
North America	2,880,721,221	24.6%
Norway	548,482,022	4.7%
Australasia	542,439,558	4.6%
International	95,994,777	0.8%
Asia	14,644,492	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	5,524,708	0.0%
Total Baht:	11,731,593,821	100.0%

By Principal Donor



EU/EC/ECHO	3,014,462,525	25.7%
U.S. Govt	2,325,211,783	19.8%
Swedish Govt	1,969,701,844	16.8%
Dutch Govt	879,096,074	7.5%
Norwegian Govt	548,233,622	4.7%
U.K. Govt	514,937,305	4.4%
Australian Govt	450,054,637	3.8%
Danish Govt	439,903,878	3.7%
Canadian Govt	318,704,191	2.7%
Swiss Govt	177,344,613	1.5%
Christian Aid	158,830,442	1.4%
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.2%
Irish Govt	125,665,153	1.1%
Others	663,779,906	5.7%
Total Baht:	11,731,593,821	100.0%

2010 Only



Europe	582,545,120	50.8%
North America	418,374,722	36.5%
Australasia	91,862,988	8.0%
Norway	47,536,509	4.1%
International	3,512,211	0.3%
Asia	2,267,623	0.2%
Miscellaneous ²	134,046	0.0%
Total Baht:	1,146,233,219	100.0%

2010 Only



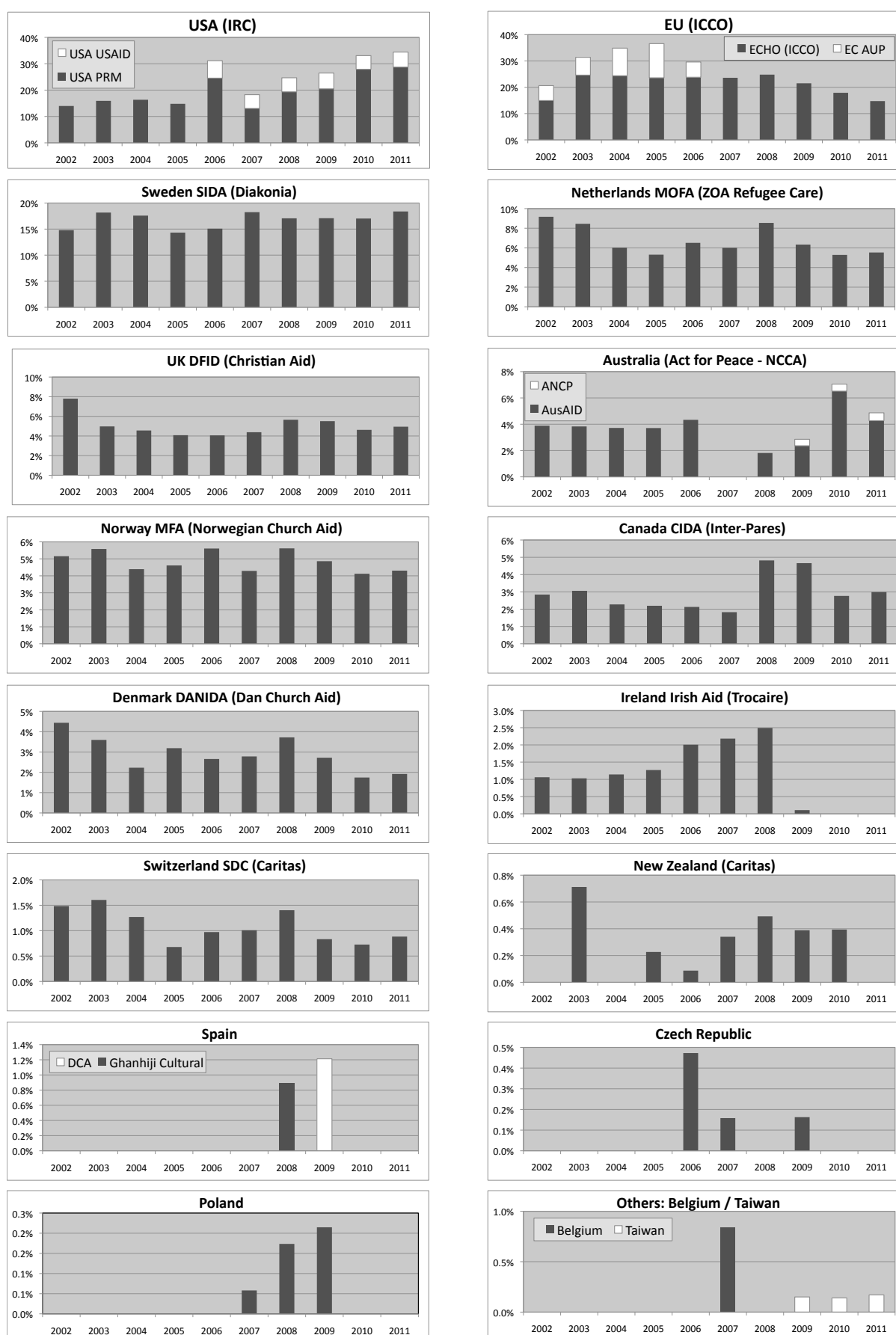
US Govt	381,512,660	33.3%
EU/EC/ECHO	206,477,319	18.0%
Swedish Govt	197,011,252	17.2%
Australian Govt	82,526,477	7.2%
Netherlands Govt	60,932,635	5.3%
UK Govt	53,306,050	4.7%
Norwegian Govt	47,536,509	4.1%
Canadian Govt	31,908,700	2.8%
Danish Govt	20,114,591	1.8%
ICCO	12,755,941	1.1%
Christian Aid	10,060,272	0.9%
Swedish Postcode Found.	9,360,000	0.8%
Swiss Govt	8,370,000	0.7%
NZ Govt	4,542,776	0.4%
Caritas (Australia)	3,906,500	0.3%
Others	15,911,537	1.4%
Total Baht:	1,146,233,219	100.0%

Notes:

1. 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
2. Miscellaneous includes only donations. In previous reports it included other income sources such as bank interest, gains on exchange etc.

Table B6: Government and EU Funding

Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*



* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2010, Cash received basis 2002-2004
2011 Income based on Projection in Table 4.1

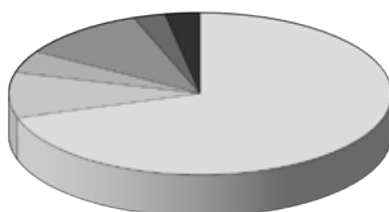
Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1986 to 2010

Item		1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		1986 to 2010	
		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%	476.1	41%	5,024.5	44%
2	Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	221.8	19%	2,452.3	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:		6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	608.5	62%	697.9	61%	7,476.8	65%
3	Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	79.1	7%	818.1	7%
4	Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	178.5	15%	2,074.7	18%
5	Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	38.6	4%	49.8	4%	360.4	3%
6	Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	147.8	13%	744.7	6%
Total (Baht M):		6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,153.1	100%	11,474.7	100%

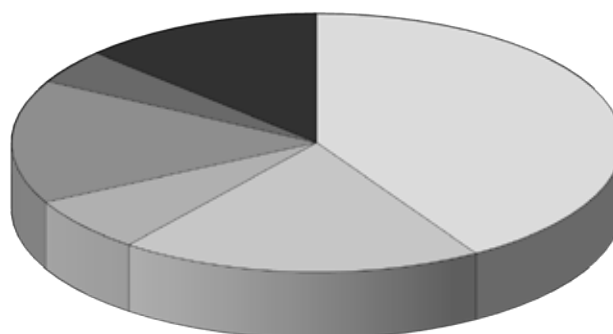
1986



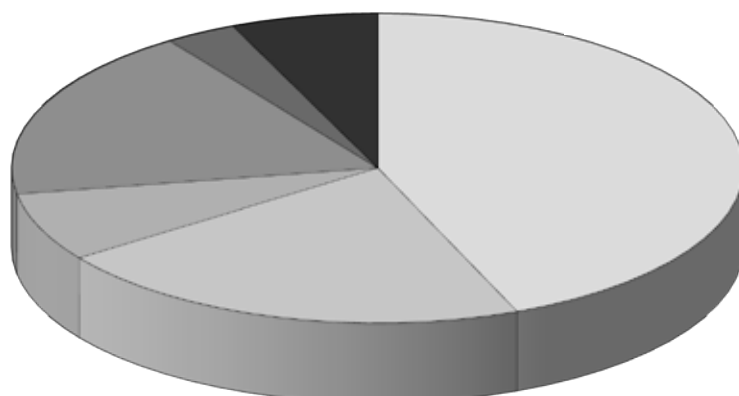
1995



2010



1986 - 2010



- Rice
- Other Food
- Shelter
- Non-Food
- Support
- Management

Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2010

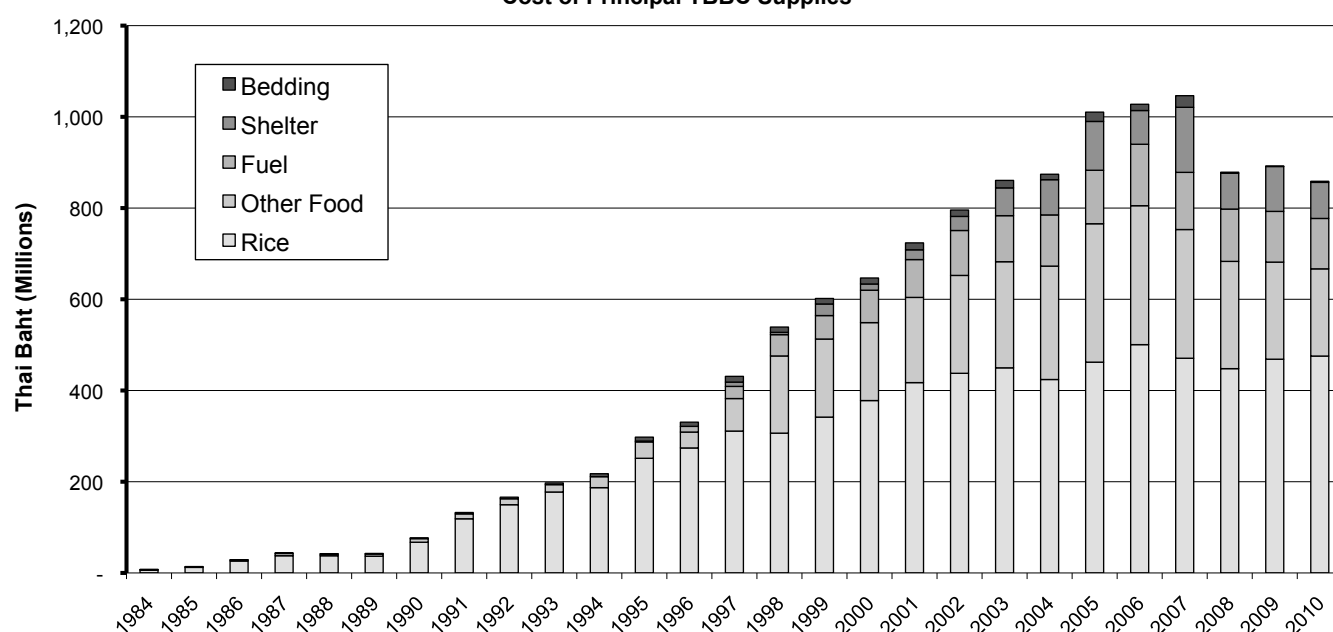
Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Mung ¹ Beans (kg)	Sar- dines (kg)	Cooking ¹ Oil (litres)	Chillies (kg)	Fortified Flour (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Cooking ² Fuel (kg)	Shelter ¹ (baht)	Blan- kets	Mos- quito Nets	Sleep- ing Mats ¹
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	1,502	-
1985	8,855	34,112	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	339,678	1,029,963	657,204	947,046	131,440	1,548,556	87,742	618,128	203,750	13,812,805	79,084,269	14,540	5,510	4,190
Total:	5,196,390	19,537,736	10,268,093	21,845,467	1,097,971	18,930,034	1,852,219	9,030,673	1,437,606	164,827,515	823,863,075	1,197,320	774,156	271,229

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**



** Based on current commodity prices.

Appendix C

Financial Statements 2010

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2010

Income	Jan - Jun 2010	Jul - Dec 2010	Jan - Dec 2010
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
4000 Voluntary income			
4100 Government backed Grants			
4104 actforpeace (ANCP-Australia)	0	6,160,763	6,160,763
4105 actforpeace (AusAID-Australia)	29,477,250	45,664,800	75,142,050
4111 Caritas New Zealand (NZ Govt)	4,542,776	0	4,542,776
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	8,370,000	0	8,370,000
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	53,306,050	0	53,306,050
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	20,125,138	(10,547)	20,114,592
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	196,363,200	0	196,363,200
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	206,438,110	39,209	206,477,319
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	31,908,700	0	31,908,700
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	263,643,790	58,016,670	321,660,460
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	0	59,852,200	59,852,200
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	0	47,536,509	47,536,509
4182 Taiwan Government	1,621,851	0	1,621,851
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	0	60,932,635	60,932,635
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	815,796,865	278,192,239	1,093,989,105
4200 Non Government Grants			
4201 actforpeaceNCCA	1,223,664	0	1,223,664
4202 American Baptist Churches	0	299,329	299,329
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	148,012	0	148,012
4209 CAFOD	1,227,560	0	1,227,560
4210 Caritas Australia	3,906,500	0	3,906,500
4211 Caritas New Zealand	739,223	0	739,223
4212 Caritas Switzerland	2,929,500	0	2,929,500
4213 Christian Aid	10,060,272	0	10,060,272
4215 Church World Service	0	1,306,360	1,306,360
4217 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	0	119,008	119,008
4235 ICCO	11,417,048	1,338,893	12,755,940
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	3,222,720	0	3,222,720
4270 Swedish Baptist Union	648,052	0	648,052
4271 Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000	0	9,360,000
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	44,882,551	3,063,590	47,946,141
4300 Donations			
4335 First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	0	5,945	5,945
4344 Meg Dunford	10,000	10,794	20,794
4345 Sally Dunford	7,473	7,232	14,705
4372 Website donations	16,799	91,352	108,151
4385 Wakachiai Project	0	645,772	645,772
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	5,676	78,171	83,847
4392 University of Melbourne	14,700	0	14,700
4395 Income from Office	173,817	128,492	302,309
Total 4300 Donations	228,465	967,758	1,196,223
4400 Income from Marketing			
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	112,787	400,388	513,174
4402 20th anniversary book	12,160	3,730	15,890
4403 Jack Dunford Presentations	0	2,000	2,000
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	124,947	406,118	531,064
4500 Gifts In Kind			
4511 Donation in kind for Programme	209,060	3,195,000	3,404,060
Total 4500 Gifts In Kind	209,060	3,195,000	3,404,060
Total 4000 Voluntary income	861,241,888	285,824,705	1,147,066,593
4700 Investment Income			
4710 Bank Interest	131,314	297,692	429,006
Total 4700 Investment Income	131,314	297,692	429,006
4900 Other incoming resources			
4920 Gains on disposal of assets	480,000	609,215	1,089,215
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	480,000	609,215	1,089,215
Total Income:	861,853,202	286,731,612	1,148,584,814

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2010

Expense	Jan - Jun 2010	Jul - Dec 2010	Jan - Dec 2010
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
51 Rice			
5100 Camp Rice	207,934,075	118,808,410	326,742,485
5104 Admin Rice	10,348,436	6,157,128	16,505,564
Total 51 Rice	218,282,511	124,965,538	343,248,049
520 Other Food			
5210 Fish Paste	17,377,631	10,549,009	27,926,640
5220 Salt	1,820,752	1,281,283	3,102,035
5230 Mung Beans	48,425,740	5,476,900	53,902,640
5240 Cooking Oil	39,954,376	25,562,920	65,517,296
5250 Chillies	3,338,953	2,396,649	5,735,603
5260 Sardines	8,655,680	0	8,655,680
5270 Fortified Flour	11,079,835	9,391,784	20,471,619
5280 Sugar	3,142,845	3,098,740	6,241,585
5290 Admin Other Food	4,414,204	1,806,886	6,221,090
530 Supplementary Feeding			
5320 AMI	3,207,475	2,923,067	6,130,542
5330 MI	2,011,436	1,816,971	3,828,407
5340 ARC	1,252,910	1,223,063	2,475,973
5350 IRC	1,723,406	1,746,404	3,469,809
Total 5300 Supplementary Feeding	8,195,227	7,709,505	15,904,731
5500 School lunch support	3,871,722	4,276,810	8,148,532
Total 520 Other Food	150,276,965	71,550,486	221,827,451
60 Non Food Items			
6100 Charcoal	62,896,377	45,187,397	108,083,774
6105 Admin Charcoal	1,676,386	1,451,848	3,128,234
6120 Blankets	759,367	571,429	1,330,796
6130 Mosquito nets	316,750	124,400	441,150
6140 Sleeping mats	440,220	197,340	637,560
6200 Clothing			
6210 Longyis	3,984,089	2,143,686	6,127,775
6220 Clothing under 5 years	573,120	0	573,120
6230 Donated clothing	26,160	4,276,279	4,302,439
Total 6200 Clothing	4,583,369	6,419,965	11,003,334
6300 Building Materials	77,502,711	1,581,558	79,084,269
Total 60 Non Food Items	148,175,180	55,533,937	203,709,117
64 Medical			
6400 Kwai River Christian Hospital	530,963	541,481	1,072,444
6420 Huay Malai Project	589,938	581,455	1,171,393
Total 64 Medical	1,120,901	1,122,936	2,243,837
65 Other Assistance			
6500 Emergencies	4,928,983	4,157,603	9,086,586
6520 Cooking Utensils	131,930	100,431	232,361
6531 Cooking Pots	412,620	133,971	546,591
6540 Food Security			
6541 Seeds	981,539	1,175,588	2,157,127
6542 Tools	426,120	322,464	748,584
6543 Training	877,900	976,218	1,854,118
Total 6540 Food Security	2,285,559	2,474,270	4,759,829
6551 Cooking Stoves	42,285	31,600	73,885
6555 Food Container	6,098	360,494	366,592
6560 Misc Supplies	4,589,035	4,503,175	9,092,210
666 Thai Support			
6600 Emergency	44,700	127,102	171,802
6610 Community	1,494,095	1,605,360	3,099,455
6620 Authority (Food)	3,834,758	2,841,342	6,676,100
6621 Authority (Non-food items)	196,350	245,884	442,234
6630 Authority (Building Mat's)	2,642,997	27,000	2,669,997
Total 666 Thai Support	8,212,900	4,846,688	13,059,588
Total 65 Other Assistance	20,609,410	16,608,232	37,217,642
670 Programme Support			
6700 Transport	387,285	414,570	801,855
6710 Quality Control	1,216,843	1,562,677	2,779,520
6720 Visibility	65,260	959,383	1,024,643
6730 Consultant fees (Programme)	640,254	2,043,851	2,684,105
6740 Data/Studies	614,118	233,310	847,428
6745 Population Survey	101,391	230,121	331,512
6750 Administration cost	6,336,404	5,118,430	11,454,834
6751 Staff Stipend	9,008,800	8,626,360	17,635,160
6760 CBO Management	2,246,099	2,207,879	4,453,978
6761 Refugee Committee Admin	2,236,100	2,664,700	4,900,800
6765 IT support in Camps	0	251,540	251,540
6766 Income Generation	37,466	1,365,212	1,402,678
6770 Misc Support	390,793	595,414	986,207
6780 Misc Training	162,578	53,670	216,248
Total 670 Programme Support	23,443,391	26,327,117	49,770,508

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2010

Expense	Jan - Jun 2010	Jul - Dec 2010	Jan - Dec 2010
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
68 Emergency Relief			
6810 Emergency Rice	48,233,000	41,138,000	89,371,000
682 Emergency Support			
6821 Admin support	4,165,195	2,302,144	2,302,144
6824 Rehabilitation	1,000,000	1,802,400	1,802,400
6826 Mon Development	1,500,000	0	0
Total 682 Emergency Support	6,665,195	4,104,544	10,769,739
Total 68 Emergency Relief	54,898,195	45,242,544	100,140,739
69 IDP Camps			
692 IDP Camp Food			
6921 Rice (Mon)	8,604,414	0	8,604,414
6922 Rice (Shan)	11,411,000	7,628,670	19,039,670
6923 Rice (Karen)	7,521,970	7,744,950	15,266,920
6932 Other Food (Shan)	151,412	113,618	265,030
6933 Other Food (Karen)	229,235	119,251	348,486
Total 692 IDP Camp Food	27,918,031	15,606,489	43,524,520
694 IDP Camp Support			
6941 Mon camps Admin support	512,284	483,820	996,104
6942 Shan camps Admin support	1,072,960	225,100	1,298,060
6943 Karen camps Admin support	337,826	111,455	449,281
6950 Non-food items (IDP camps)	12,473	0	12,473
6960 Shelters (IDP camps)	52,974	0	52,974
6970 CAN Support (IDP camps)	358,452	522,775	881,227
Total 694 IDP Camp Support	2,346,969	1,343,150	3,690,119
Total 69 IDP CAMPS	30,265,000	16,949,639	47,214,639
70 Management			
71 Vehicle			
7100 Fuel	1,088,879	1,030,640	2,119,519
7110 Maintenance	844,817	601,924	1,446,741
7120 Ins / Reg / Tax	434,806	417,012	851,818
7130 Car Wash	33,453	37,789	71,242
Total 71 Vehicle	2,401,955	2,087,365	4,489,320
72 Salary & Benefits			
721 Payroll	32,848,094	35,178,822	68,026,916
723 Medical	416,720	568,104	984,824
726 Other Benefits	1,667,321	1,340,996	3,008,317
Total 72 Salary & Benefits	34,932,135	37,087,922	72,020,057
73 Administration			
730 Office	1,247,088	1,938,001	3,185,089
731 Rent & Utilities	1,572,504	1,756,122	3,328,626
733 Computer/ IT	818,233	1,488,710	2,306,943
735 Travel & Entertainment	1,677,099	2,612,555	4,289,654
736 Miscellaneous	1,163,740	1,914,500	3,078,240
737 Staff Training	886,094	356,408	1,242,502
7380 Bank Charges	126,096	122,910	249,006
Total 73 Administration	7,490,854	10,189,206	17,680,060
76 Depreciation			
7610 Vehicles	1,702,042	1,768,574	3,470,616
7620 Equipment	40,541	40,541	81,082
7630 Computers/IT	24,792	87,447	112,239
Total 76 Depreciation	1,767,375	1,896,562	3,663,937
Total 70 Management	46,592,319	51,261,055	97,853,374
80 Governance			
8110 Audit fees	536,123	829,925	1,366,048
8120 Legal fees	0	733	733
8140 Member meetings	204,778	136,793	341,571
8150 Consultant fees (Governance)	0	726,290	726,290
Total 80 Governance	740,901	1,693,741	2,434,642
90 Costs of Generating Funds			
9100 Fundraising expenses	226,869	(226,869)	0
9200 Donor Meeting	0	348,129	348,129
9300 25 Year Scrapbook	1,265,000	174,757	1,439,757
Total 90 Cost of Generating funds	1,491,869	296,017	1,787,886
95 Other Expense			
9500 Exchange Gain/Loss	31,324,556	14,440,203	45,764,759
Total 95 Other Expense	31,324,556	14,440,203	45,764,759
Total Expense:	772,221,198	425,991,445	1,153,212,643
Net movement funds	134,632,004	(139,259,883)	(4,627,829)

Table C2: Balance Sheet : As at 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010

	Dec 31, 2009	Jun 30, 2010	Dec 31, 2010
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	153,110,146	51,433,247	106,759,520
Petty Cash	140,000	140,000	160,000
Total Bank and Cash	153,250,146	51,573,247	106,919,520
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	170,282,605	507,847,284	188,707,045
Total Accounts Receivable	170,282,605	507,847,284	188,707,045
Other Current Assets			
Sundry Receivable	1,733,255	1,042,777	1,080,921
Advances for expenses	731,500	706,500	857,467
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	2,266,931	1,039,595	2,165,892
Deposits	853,000	1,015,000	965,000
Total Other Current Assets	5,584,686	3,803,872	5,069,280
Total Current Assets	329,117,437	563,224,403	300,695,845
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	21,526,212	23,504,816	23,632,756
Acc. Depreciation	(12,797,304)	(12,971,288)	(13,027,335)
Total Fixed Assets	8,728,908	10,533,528	10,605,421
Total Assets:	337,846,345	573,757,931	311,301,266
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	99,515,839	205,428,619	80,434,570
Unregistered Provident Fund	305,663	353,977	402,316
Deferred Income	5,909,010	0	1,184,237
Accrued Expenses	2,540,816	1,342,824	2,900,923
Payroll Suspense Account	0	2,425,490	1,432,031
Total Liabilities:	108,271,328	209,550,910	86,354,077
Assets Less Liabilities:	229,575,017	364,207,021	224,947,189
Fund			
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	108,913,950	137,819,135	137,819,135
Net Income	28,905,185	134,632,004	(4,627,829)
Fund Balance:	229,575,017	364,207,021	224,947,188
Fund Analysis:			
Restricted Fund	60,515,304	185,723,397	37,162,321
Designated Fund	13,500,000	13,500,000	17,500,000
General Fund	155,559,713	164,983,624	170,284,867
Total Fund:	229,575,017	364,207,021	224,947,188

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

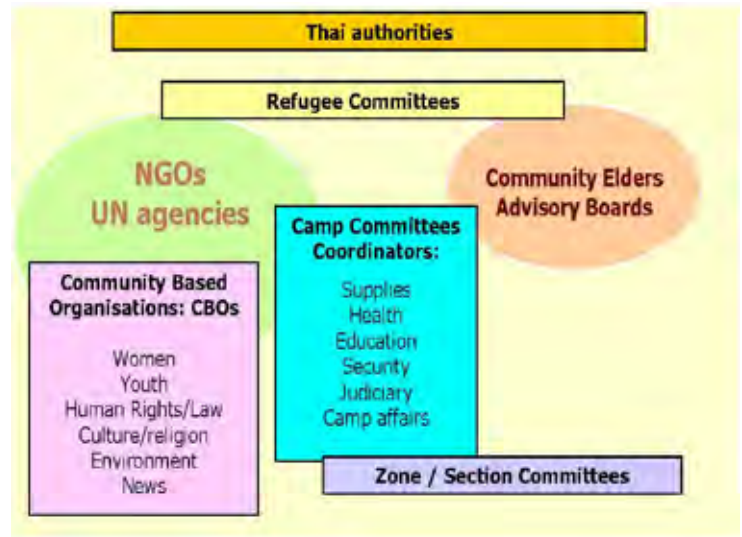
Appendix E

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.

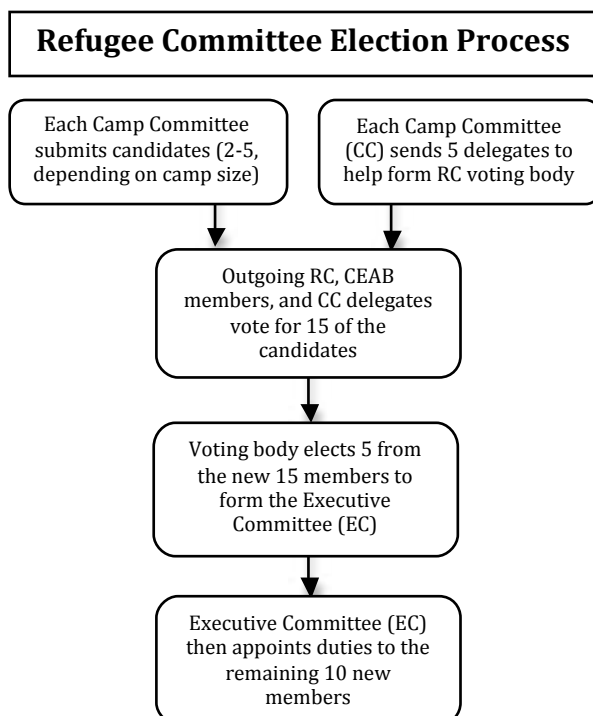
■ Thai authorities

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

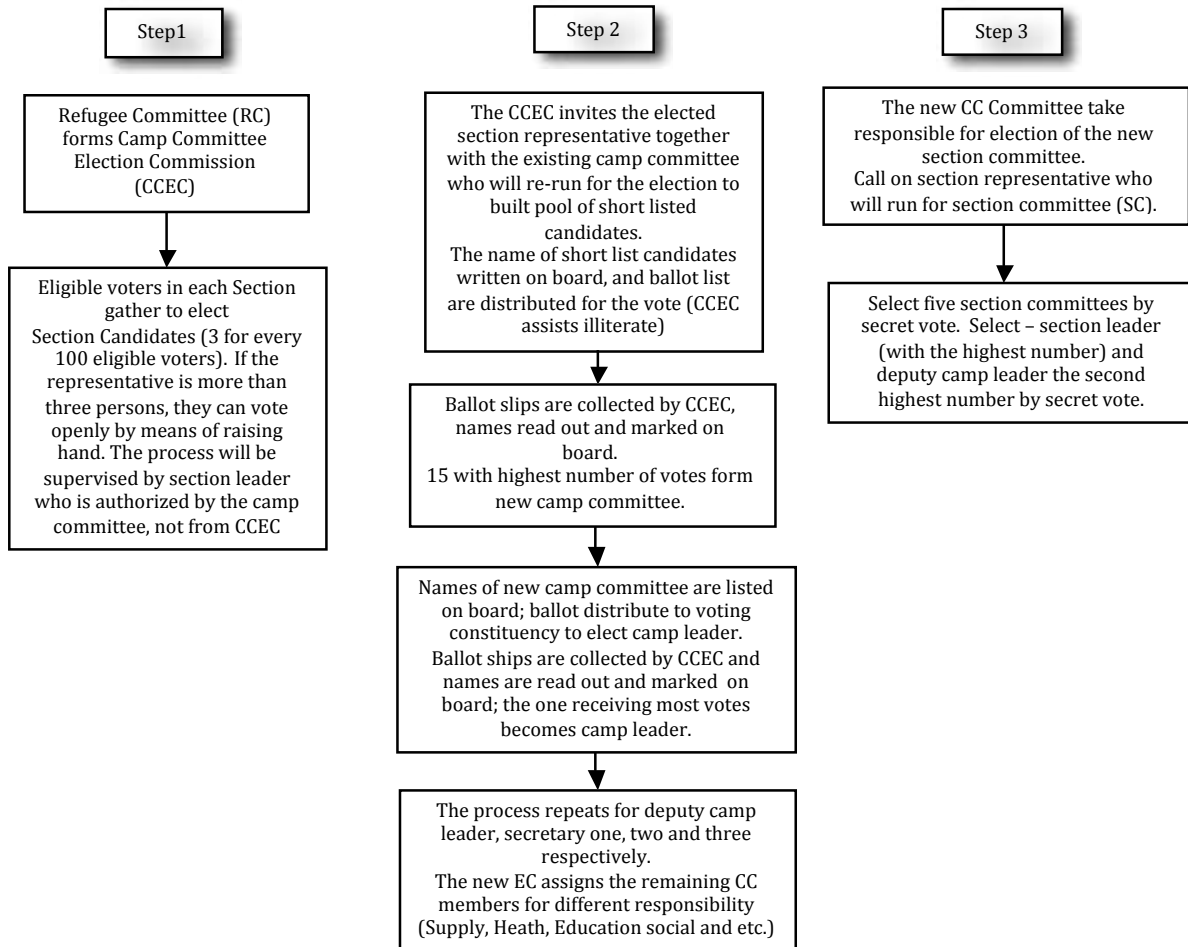
The zone- (if applicable) and section-level committees emulate the central camp-level committee structure, but with a smaller executive body (usually just a zone or section leader and a secretary) and fewer subcommittee heads. In smaller camps, zone and section committees are comprised simply of one 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 157 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.

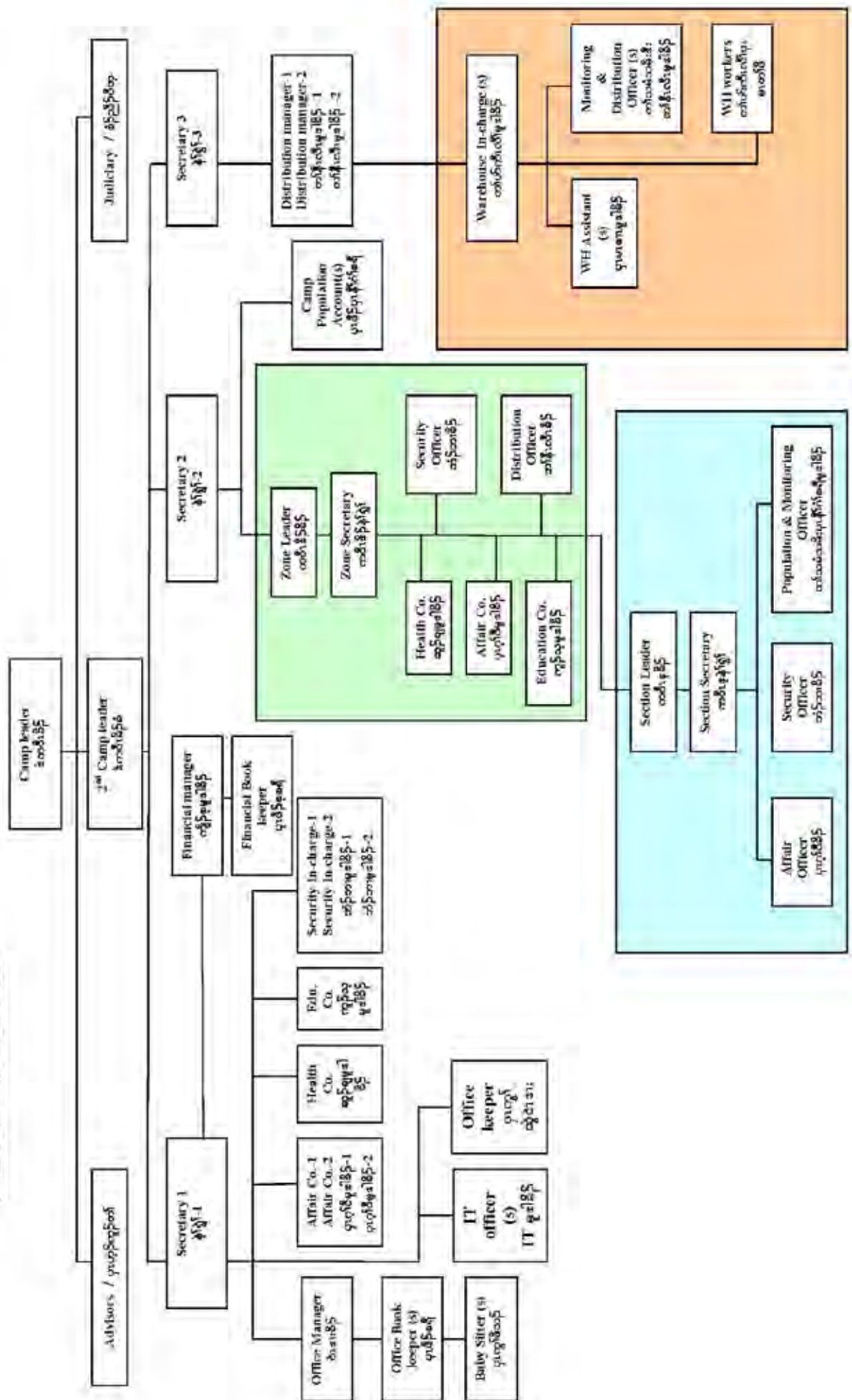
■ Other community-based organisations (CBOs)

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

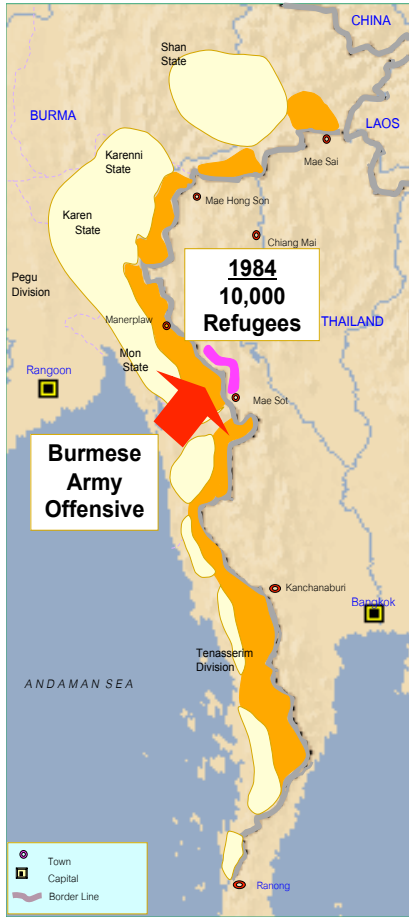
Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive village relocation plan aimed at bringing the population under military control and eliminating any remaining resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villages to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic community based organisations and compiled by TBBC, more than 3,600 ethnic villages have been de-stroyed 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 2010 there were over 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Eastern states and divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, with 446,000 in the rural areas alone including about 206,000 people in temporary ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. The most vulnerable group is an estimated 115,000 civilians who are hiding in areas most affected by military skirmishes, followed by approximately 125,000 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 140,000, including many unregistered people.

Prospects

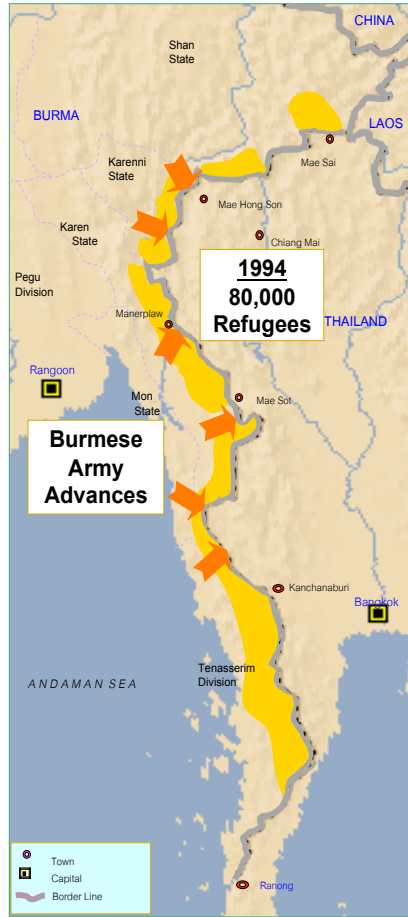
Parts of the border are still controlled by both ceasefire and non-ceasefire ethnic groups. In the lead up to the 2010 General Election SPDC tried to convert generally reluctant ceasefire armies into Border Guard Forces (BGFs) under their command. Most have so far refused and renewed military activity is possible either between BGFs and non-ceasefire groups or between ceasefire groups and SPDC, likely leading to more refugee flows.

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2010

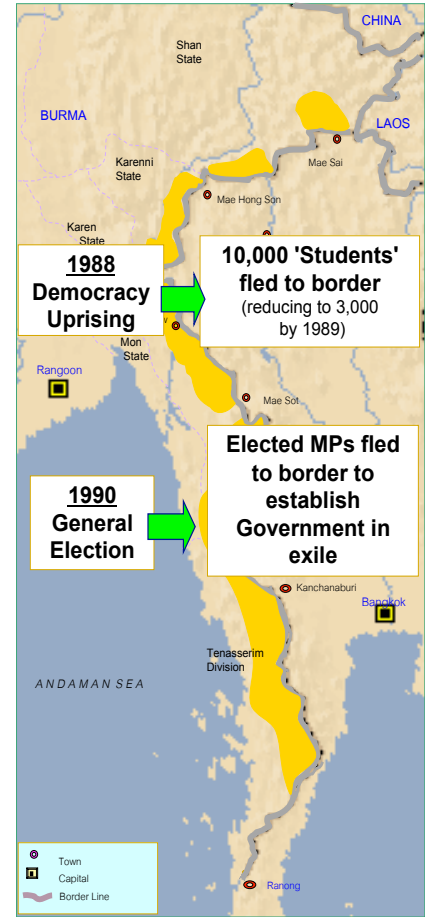
1: 1984: The First Refugees



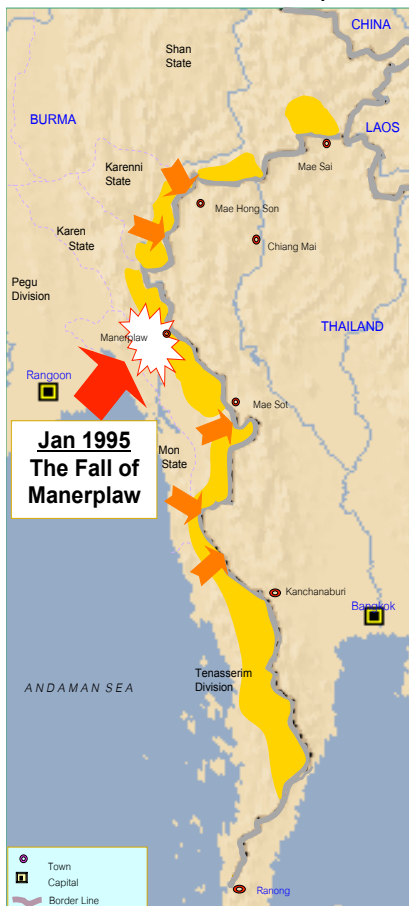
2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



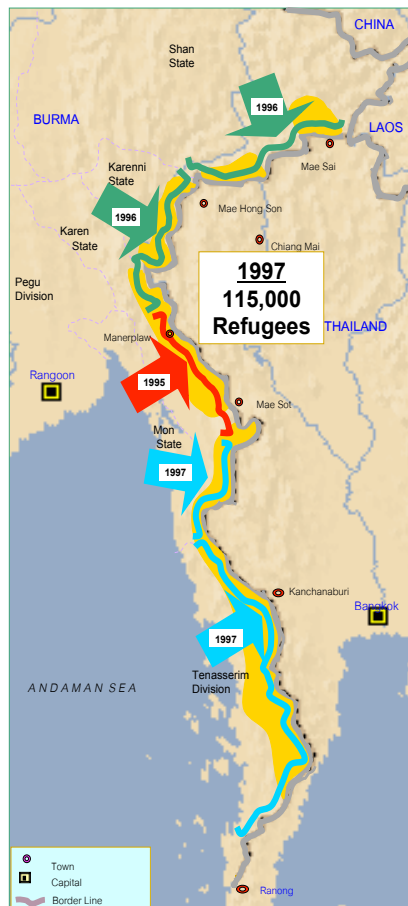
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



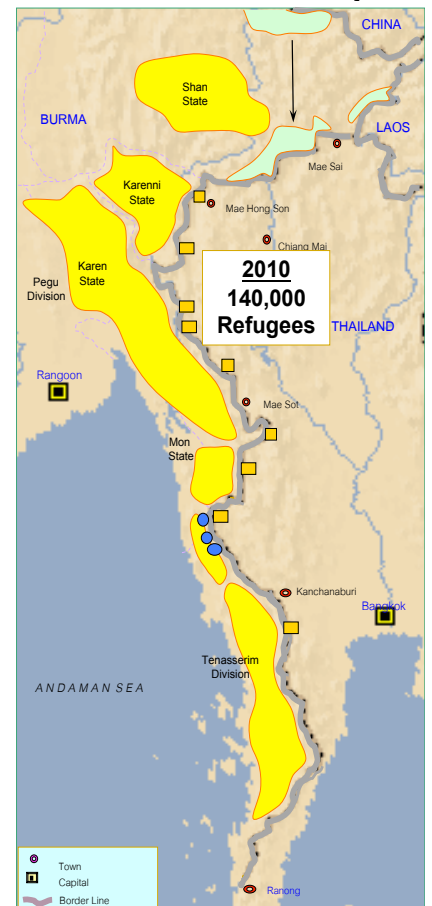
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Assimilation of ethnic territory



Appendix G

Internal displacement and chronic poverty in eastern Burma

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) has been collaborating with ethnic community-based organisations to document conditions in eastern Burma since 2002. In 2010, apart from updating information about displacement across six states and divisions, poverty assessments were also conducted in six townships. The poverty assessment was developed in consultation with humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon as a contribution towards developing a credible, nation-wide database of indicators for household vulnerability. "Protracted Displacement and Chronic Poverty in Eastern Burma/Myanmar" is available from <http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>, 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 an estimated 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. During the past year, the SPDC's attempts to pressure ethnic ceasefire groups to transform into border Guard Forces have increased insecurity in areas which were previously relatively stable.

TBBC's partner agencies have documented the destruction, forced relocation or abandonment of more than 3,600 civilian settlements in eastern Burma since 1996, including 113 villages and hiding sites during the past year. 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.

The most recent survey estimates that over 73,000 people were forced to leave their homes between August 2009 and July 2010, and at least 446,000 people were internally displaced in rural areas of eastern Burma at the end of 2010. As this conservative estimate only covers 37 townships and discounts urban areas, it is likely that well over half a million internally displaced persons remain in eastern Burma.

Displaced Villages in Eastern Burma, 1996-2010

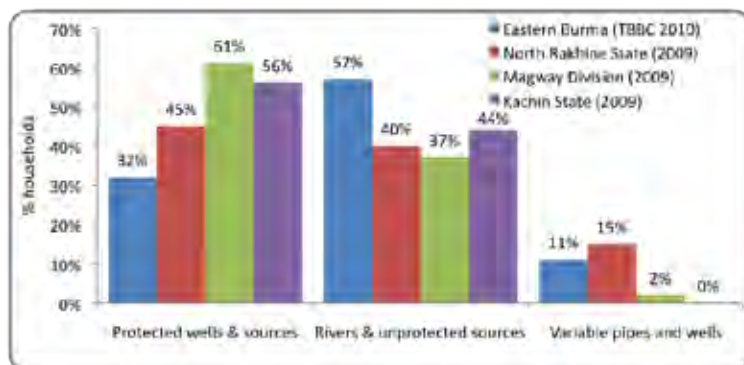


Internal Displacement in Eastern Burma, 2010



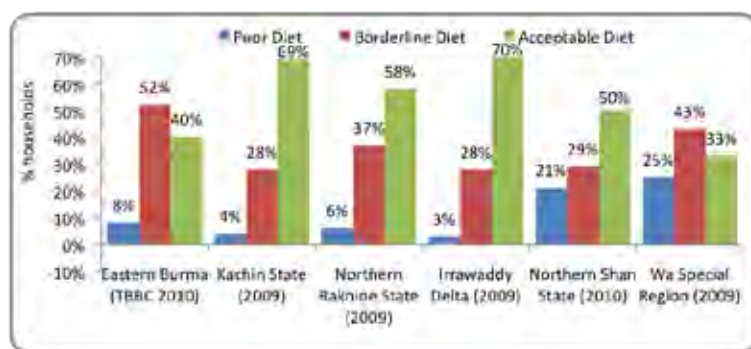
Government statistics disguise the extent of suffering and suggest relatively low levels of poverty in eastern Burma. This is because surveys are not allowed in some areas and pockets of extreme vulnerability are not taken into account when data is only disaggregated to the State or Division level. However, the indicators for vulnerability in eastern Burma documented in this report are comparable to the worst findings that international agencies have reported anywhere in Burma.

Official figures suggest that poverty rates in Kachin State and Magway Division are amongst the worst in the nation. However, this survey indicates that basic living conditions, such as access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities, are generally worse in eastern Burma. Only 32% of respondents in eastern Burma reported accessing protected wells and other sources of safe drinking water, which compares poorly to data provided by aid agencies from other areas of the country.



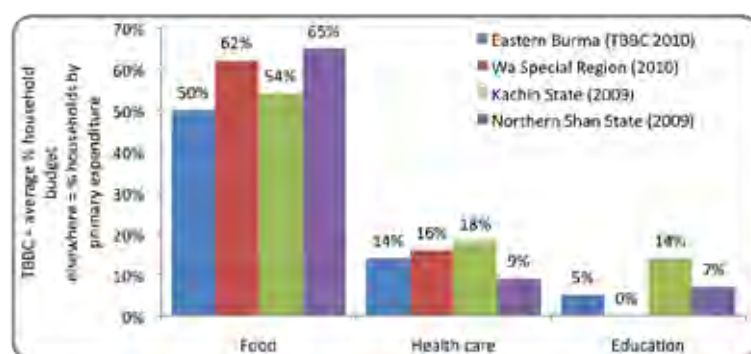
Drinking Water Sources in Selected Areas of Burma

When assessed in comparison with findings from comparable surveys in other parts of Burma, the indicators for food security suggest communities in south eastern Burma are amongst the most vulnerable in the nation. Three quarters of the households in south eastern Burma had experienced food shortages during the month prior to being surveyed, and a similar proportion were preparing for a gap in rice supply of at least three months prior to the next harvest. Food consumption analysis identifies that 60% of households surveyed have an inadequate diet, which is consistent with tight restrictions on humanitarian and market access in conflict-affected areas.



Food consumption Patterns in Selected Areas of Eastern Burma

While numerous indicators reflect severe vulnerabilities in eastern Burma, there is also evidence that subsistence livelihoods are highly resilient. The main source of staple food for three quarters of households is either their own rice crop or social networks, while access to cash income is more limited than elsewhere in the country. The low dependence on trade and high degrees of self reliance are also reflected by a relatively low proportion of household expenditures on food. This would generally be considered an indicator for lower levels of poverty, but comparisons are distorted because of increased restrictions on movement and reduced access to markets in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Burma.



Main household expenditures in selected areas of Burma

There is an urgent need to scale up poverty alleviation and humanitarian relief efforts and there are capacities within Rangoon and border-based aid agencies to absorb additional funding immediately. However, the humanitarian and development challenge is to ensure that aid funding and programming are based on needs and vulnerabilities rather than political agendas.

Appendix I

TBBC meeting schedule 2011

1) TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates set so far for 2011:

10th	February	Online conference
(TBC)	March	Mae Sot
9th	November	London

In accordance with the TBBC Mission Statement and Bylaws all Members may attend Board Meetings.

2) TBBC General Meetings

7th -11th	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Mae Sot, Thailand
27th- 28th (TBC)	October	Annual General Meeting	Thailand

3) TBBC Donors Meeting

25th or 26th October (TBC)	Thailand
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4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination Meetings in 2011 normally on a Thursday at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30hrs:

27th	January
31st	March
26th	May
25th	August
29th	September
1st	December

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



Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma

27 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.

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