



**Thailand
Burma
Border
Consortium**

**PROGRAMME
REPORT** | **2008**
January to June | Including 2009
preliminary budget

Introduction

This six-month report describes the programme and activities of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) during the period January to June 2008.

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 and Sangklaburi.

TBBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior. It is an active member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand, committed to coordination of all

humanitarian service and protection activities with the other 19 NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. TBBC's programmes are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees, community-based organisations and local groups.

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

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

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

TBBC's Strategic Plan Objectives, 2005-2010

- To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people.
- To reduce aid dependency by promoting sustainable livelihood initiatives and income generation opportunities.
- To empower displaced people through support for community management and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity.
- To advocate with and for the people of Burma to increase understanding of the nature and root causes of conflict and displacement, in order to promote appropriate responses and ensure their human rights are respected.
- To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission.



Contents

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Refugee situation January to June 2008	
a) Refugee populations	3
b) Planning initiatives and RTG policy	6
c) Migrant workers	8
d) Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma	8
e) Political developments	9
3. Programme January to June 2008	
3.1 Supporting an adequate standard of living	
a) Food security programme: food, nutrition, and agriculture	11
b) Cooking fuel, stoves, utensils	15
c) Soap	16
d) Shelter	16
e) Clothing	17
f) Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats	18
g) Tendering, procurement, monitoring, stocks	18
h) Feeding figures	20
i) Preparedness, new arrivals and vulnerable groups	22
j) Support to Mon resettlement sites	23
k) Safe house	23
l) Assistance to Thai communities	23
m) Coordination of assistance	23
3.2 Promoting livelihoods and income generation	
a) Can	24
b) Weaving project	24
c) Cooking stoves	24
3.3 Empowerment through inclusive participation	
a) Camp management	25
b) Community liaison	25
c) Gender	26
d) Protection	27
e) Peace building, conflict resolution	28
3.4 Strengthening advocacy	
a) Advocacy activities	29
b) Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	29
3.5 Developing organisational resources	
a) Governance	30
b) Management	30
c) Communications	31
d) Resource Centre	33
e) Strategic plan	33
f) Cost effectiveness	33
g) Funding strategy	33
h) Programme studies and evaluations	34
4. Finance	
4.1 Expenses	37
4.2 Income	40
4.3 Reserves and balance sheet	40
4.4 Monthly cash flow	41
4.5 2007 grant allocations	41
4.6 Sensitivity of assumptions	41

Appendices

TBBC

A) History and development, Organisational structure	51
B) Summary of TBBC and NGO programme from 1984	58
C) Accounts	66

The relief programme: background and description

D) Programme constituents:	
1. Supporting an adequate standard of living	
a) Food security programme: food, nutrition and agriculture	71
b) Cooking fuel, cooking stoves, utensils	73
c) Building materials	73
d) Clothing	74
e) Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats	75
f) Educational supplies	75
g) Emergency stock	75
h) Procurement procedures, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution, food containers	75
i) Quality control, monitoring	78
j) Assistance to Thai communities	79
2. Promoting livelihoods and income generation	
a) Can	79
b) Weaving project	79
c) Stove making	79
3. Empowerment through inclusive participation	
a) Camp management	80
b) Community liaison	80
c) Gender	80
d) Protection	81
4. Strengthening advocacy	
a) Advocacy activities	81
5. Developing organisational resources	
a) Strategic plan	82
b) Programme evaluation and review	82
c) Performance indicators	83
d) Cost effectiveness	83
e) Staff training	83
f) Sustainability and Contingency Planning	83
g) Continuum strategy (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)	84
h) Visibility	84
E) Programme performance indicators including Logframe	85

Thailand-Burma border area

F) A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation	102
G) Internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma	104

Members and staff

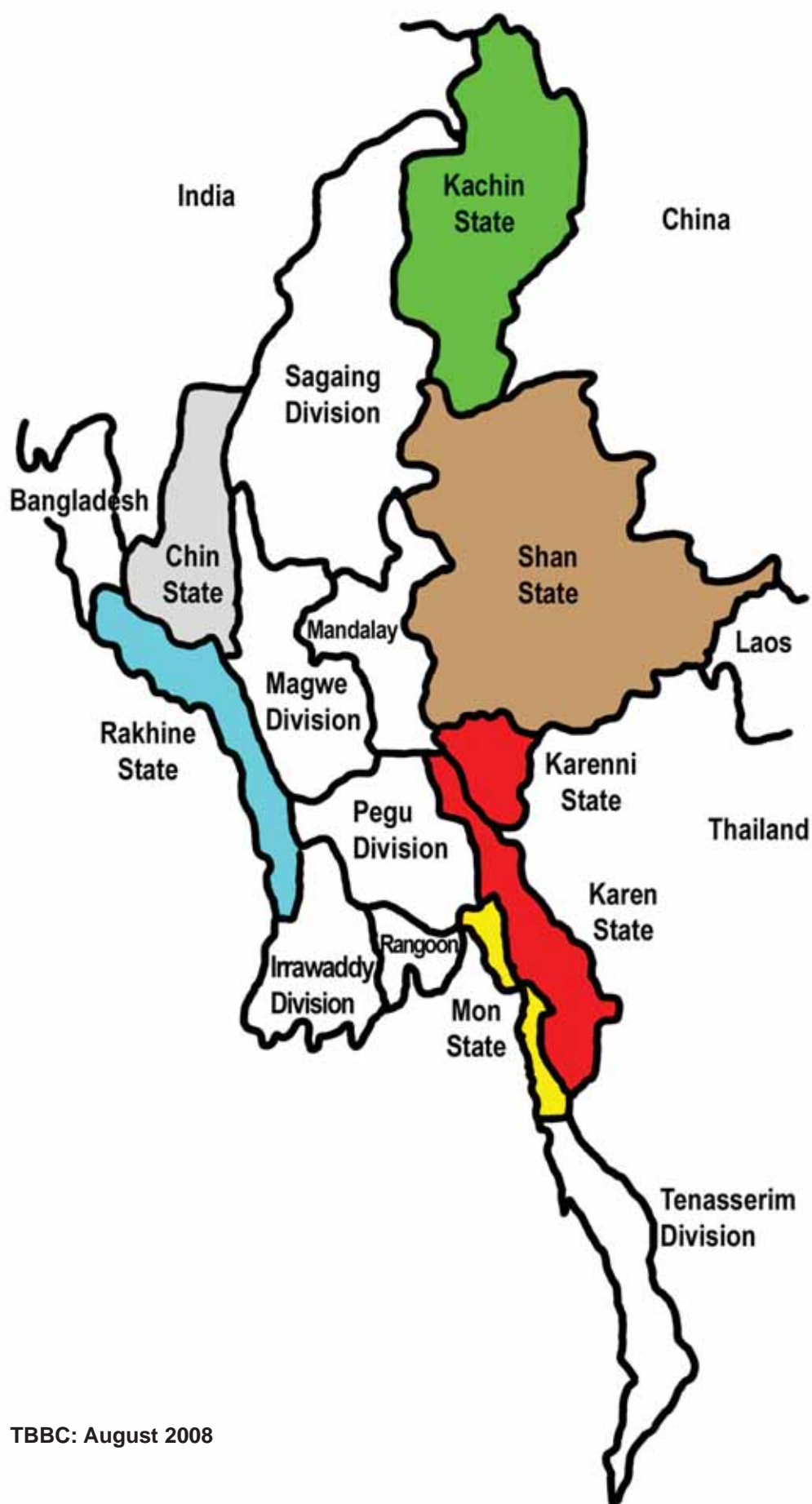
H) TBBC member agencies, advisory committee, member representatives and staff, 1984 to July 2008	108
I) TBBC meeting schedule 2008	110

Abbreviations

Maps

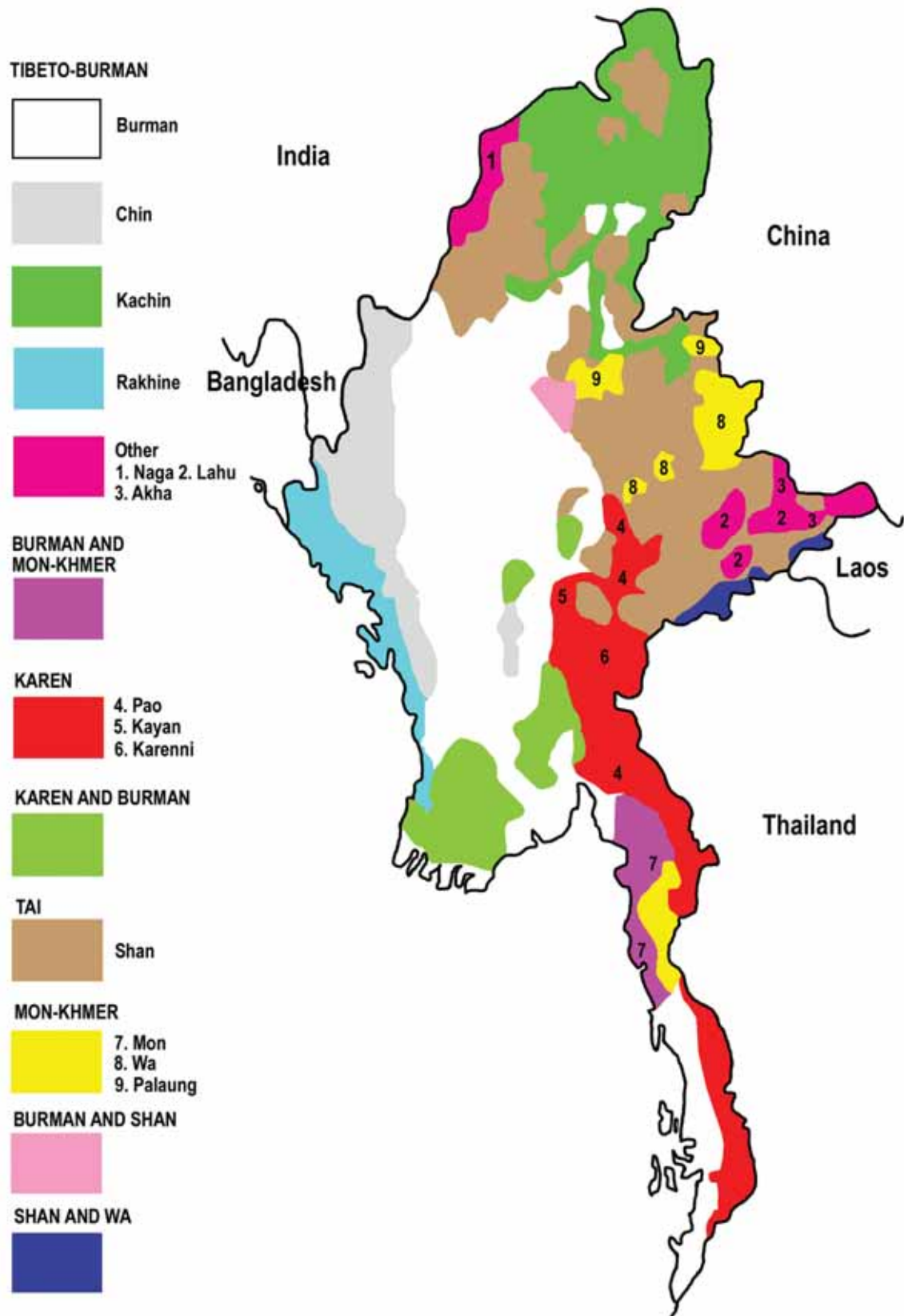
A) Burma states and divisions	v
B) Burmese ethnic groups	vi
C) Displaced Burmese June 2008	vii
D) Camp populations	5
E) CCSDPT services	53
F) Border situation 1984 to June 2008	103
G) IDP maps	104

Burma States and Divisions



TBBC: August 2008

Major Ethnic Groups of Burma



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

Displaced Burmese June 2008



Eastern Burma:

IDPs (including 12,000 Mon in resettlement sites) 500,000

Thailand:

Refugees in camps 140,000

Refugees outside camps (including Shan) 200,000+

Migrant workers 2,000,000+

Executive Summary

1



This report describes the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) programme during the first half of 2008 and presents a preliminary budget of baht 1,321 million (USD 40 million or EUR 25 million) for 2009¹.

Rice Price Crisis: Having made budget cuts in January to balance expenditures with anticipated income, TBBC was immediately hit with soaring rice prices due to global shortages. In a matter of weeks, prices more than doubled and at one point TBBC found itself at least baht 250 million short of funds again. With non-food items already reduced to a minimum, failure to raise additional funds would have necessitated disastrous cuts to refugee food rations. The response to an emergency appeal was magnificent, and included increased commitments from the governments of Canada, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, UK and USA, and a new commitment from Spain, as well as funds from private organisations and individuals including TBBC staff, family and friends. Over baht 200 million was raised, rice prices eased, exchange rates began to move in the 'right' direction, and yet another crisis was resolved. TBBC is extremely grateful to all Donors who responded.

The challenge now is to sustain this level of funding to deal with higher rice and other commodity prices expected throughout 2009. Existing programme cuts will be maintained and further economies made wherever possible, but even with reduced refugee numbers, the 2009 budget is 11% higher than anticipated expenditures in 2008 due to prices being 15% higher on average. It is hoped that in these

difficult circumstances, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) will be able to assist TBBC's traditional Donors in meeting this target by contributing rice at friendship prices.

Caseload: The TBBC feeding figure was 138,970 at the end of June, a reduction of 2,638 during the period. Between January and June there were 10,044 departures for resettlement to third countries, 2,954 births and 137 deaths, implying 4,589 new arrivals/ new entrants. The feeding figure is projected to fall to 136,000 by December. There is currently no effective determination process for new asylum seekers and the number of unregistered people in the camps has been increasing ever since the last formal registration in 2005, possibly to as many as 30,000. The RTG has announced plans to introduce a new pre-screening process and it is hoped that this will be in place by the end of 2008. TBBC Feeding Figures include all eligible residents, both registered and unregistered.

¹ TBBC's funding needs are very sensitive to commodity prices and foreign exchange rates and combined variances of 10% and 5% respectively would increase/ decrease funding needs by approximately baht 193 million (EUR 3.8 m or USD 6.1m)

Most new refugees arriving in the camps from Burma were formerly internally displaced. Widespread human rights abuses continue to be perpetrated throughout eastern Burma, mainly by the Burmese Army, during military operations in the conflict areas (e.g. rape, torture, killings, and forced village relocations) or through predatory economic activities in areas of government control (e.g. forced labour, restrictions on movement, and land confiscation).

Resettlement: Since 2005, a total of 28,904 refugees have departed for resettlement, 69% to the USA. A recent survey conducted by the Committee for Coordination of services to Displaced People in Thailand (CCSDPT) indicates that over 50% of the most skilled refugee workers will leave for resettlement during 2007/8. Replacing them continues to be one of the biggest challenges currently faced in maintaining camp services across all sectors.

Mid-Term Strategy: After 24 years, there is growing frustration with the status quo of refugees confined to camps, almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Attempts since 2005 to offer refugees opportunities to earn income, work and access higher skills and education have yet to have any significant impact. Donors, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and TBBC together with the other NGOs, are all committed to working with the RTG to find ways of increasing refugee self-reliance as part of an agreed mid-term strategy. Such an agreed strategy would hopefully ensure a coordinated response from Donors and put an end to the chronic funding crises experienced in recent years.

TBBC Responses: TBBC's programme focus has been on ensuring maximum efficiency and strengthening of the aid distribution model. New beneficiary eligibility criteria, feeding figure calculations, ration books and enhanced control procedures have all been put in place. In response to a donor assessment, a logistics and supply expert has been seconded to work with TBBC during the second half of 2008 to establish a new logistics department, and to review and strengthen TBBC's food supply chain management and monitoring systems.

Prospects: Cyclone Nargis struck Burma in May and the world was shocked by the Burmese government's callous indifference to the plight of millions of victims. Short-term humanitarian priorities had to be put ahead of longer term political concerns and, incredibly, during the early days of the emergency, State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) pushed ahead with a referendum, claiming 92.4% popular support for a constitution which will effectively perpetuate military control. At the same time it extended Aung San Suu Kyi's house arrest.

Whether the economic impact of Cyclone Nargis and bargaining power of international assistance can be employed to moderate SPDC aspirations and open up opportunities for dialogue and reconciliation remains to be seen. In the circumstances there seems little prospect of any improvement to the situation in the border areas with new refugee movements far more likely than anyone going back.



Refugee situation

January to June 2008

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

2



a) Refugee populations

Camp population: In 2004/5 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) re-registered the entire border camp population, recognising 101,992 persons from the original 1999 registration and identifying 35,867 others, a total of 137,859. As of 30th June 2008, most of the others had been presented to and accepted by the Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs) and an additional 37,592 people had been registered (including newborns and some new cases admitted to the PAB process).

Having processed most of the 2005 caseload, the PABs effectively ceased to function and there has been no admissions process in place for the steady influx of newcomers who have continued to enter the camps since 2005. Many of these are genuine asylum seekers fleeing fighting and human rights abuses in Burma (see d) *Internally Displaced: the situation in Eastern Burma* below for a description of the security situation in the border states), or 'slip holders'² and their relatives, although there are others entering the camps, either from within Thailand or direct from Burma, hoping to gain access to resettlement to third countries. As a result, there have been a growing number of unregistered people in the camps, some of whom would clearly fit any humanitarian assistance needs criteria, others for whom this would be doubtful.

This has created major problems for TBBC because neither TBBC nor the Camp Committees (CCs) are able to carry out refugee status

determination, whilst donors have questioned the validity of TBBC's feeding figures, arguing that non-refugees are being fed, thereby inflating funding requirements.

This will be impossible to resolve until an effective determination process is put in place and it is now hoped that a new pre-screening procedure will be established by the end of the year. Details are still being worked out, but the intention is that all unregistered people 'screened in' by the new process will then be presented to the PABs for consideration, and there will be an ongoing screening process in place for new arrivals.

Meanwhile, in these difficult circumstances, TBBC is attempting to estimate the number of people actually in the camps, eligible for assistance, as accurately as possible. As reported last time, a major survey was conducted in each camp during the second half of 2007, updating family records to take into account new arrivals, departures for resettlement, and the number of refugees outside the camps for work, study, medical care etc. New procedures were then established to update the feeding figures on a monthly basis.

² Burmese who approached UNHCR outside the camps between 31st December 2003, when they ceased offering refugee status to individual asylum seekers, and late 2005, when the PABs were re-established. Those registered before 31st December were generally referred to as Persons of Concern (POC).

The adjoining map shows the TBBC feeding figures at 30th June, compared with the UNHCR/ MOI registered population figures. The total TBBC feeding figure was 138,970 compared with UNHCR's caseload of 122,142. The TBBC figures include both registered and unregistered people (which were estimated at 21,550 in the 2007 survey and will now have increased) whilst UNHCR figures generally do not acknowledge new camp entries since 2005 (although the UNHCR figures include 3,709 persons presented for PAB consideration and 2,567 students). The TBBC figure also includes 649 in Wieng Heng not included in the UNHCR caseload.

The TBBC feeding figure at the end of December had been 141,608 meaning that there was a reduction of 2,638 during the period. Between January and June there were 10,044 departures for resettlement to third countries, 2,954 births and 137 deaths, thus implying 4,589 new arrivals. However, for all the reasons given above, this number must be viewed with caution.

Resettlement to Third Countries: During 2005 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement to registered refugees in all camps along the border and since 2006 refugees have been leaving mainly for 11 countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA.

Resettlement is currently available to all refugees officially registered during the 2004/5 re-registration process and those subsequently approved by the PABs. Altogether 4,525³ Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement in 2006 and 14,335 in 2007, 70% to the USA.

It is expected that around 17,000 refugees will leave for resettlement in 2008 and 10,044 had already departed by 30th June, 8,273 (82%) to the USA. The USA has been opening resettlement on a camp by camp basis: Tham Hin in 2006, Mae La in the first half of 2007, and Umpiem Mai and Nu Po during the second half of 2007. Thus the majority of departures were from Tham Hin during 2006, Mae La in 2007, and Mae La and Umpiem Mai so far in 2008.

Departures from Nu Po will increase during the second half of 2008 and the USA is opening resettlement to the remaining camps in Mae Hong Son camps and Ban Don Yang during this period. Departures so far in 2008 have been as follows:

Resettlement numbers are currently expected to be around 17,000 again in 2009 and it is likely that the majority will be from the Mae Hong Son camps, starting with Karenni from Site 1 and Site 2. As of 30th June 2008, a total of 74,804 refugees had expressed interest for resettlement border-wide since 1 January 2005.

Whilst resettlement has been welcomed as the only durable solution currently available for Burmese refugees, there has been concern about the impact on camp management and humanitarian services due to the disproportionate number of the most educated and skilled refugees leaving. Studies by the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT)⁴ and UNHCR⁵ in 2007 confirmed that large numbers of teachers, health workers and camp management staff were expected to leave for resettlement and noted that the very success of the unusual community-based service delivery model on the Thailand Burma border made it uniquely vulnerable to the impact of resettlement.

The most obvious solutions for replacing skilled workers are problematic; the available pool of sufficiently educated refugees to train as teachers or health workers is very limited and in any case may subsequently join the exodus, whilst employing Thai or international staff to replace refugees would be prohibitively expensive.

CCSDPT is currently carrying out an assessment of coping strategies to date based on a survey of member agencies. Initial results from the survey confirm that the health and education and camp administration sectors will all lose over 50% of their highest skilled staff during 2007/8. All of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are responding with enhanced training programmes but many have experienced difficulties in raising funds for this purpose. Some services have been reduced and there is a general indication that service standards have declined. Not surprisingly there has been a negative impact on staff morale.

One key coping strategy is the use of unregistered workers arriving from Burma and these may now make up over 20% of all NGO workers. These people can replace the skills of those departing, but are often not from the same ethnic groups, causing language and other problems. The Thai authorities have not officially condoned their engagement.

Refugee Departures 2008 to 30th June

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	43					2				16		61
Site 1						1						1
Site 2	51	4										55
Mae La Oon	43	80										123
Mae Ra Ma Luang	4	219										223
Mae Ia	605	12		2		9	9		10	3,545		4,192
Umpiem Mai	114	11					4		16	3,928		4,073
Nu Po	103	2				2			3	494		604
Ban Don Yang	42						4			3		49
Tham Hin	54			240	82					287		663
Total	1,059	328	0	242	90	14	17	0	29	8,273	0	10,044

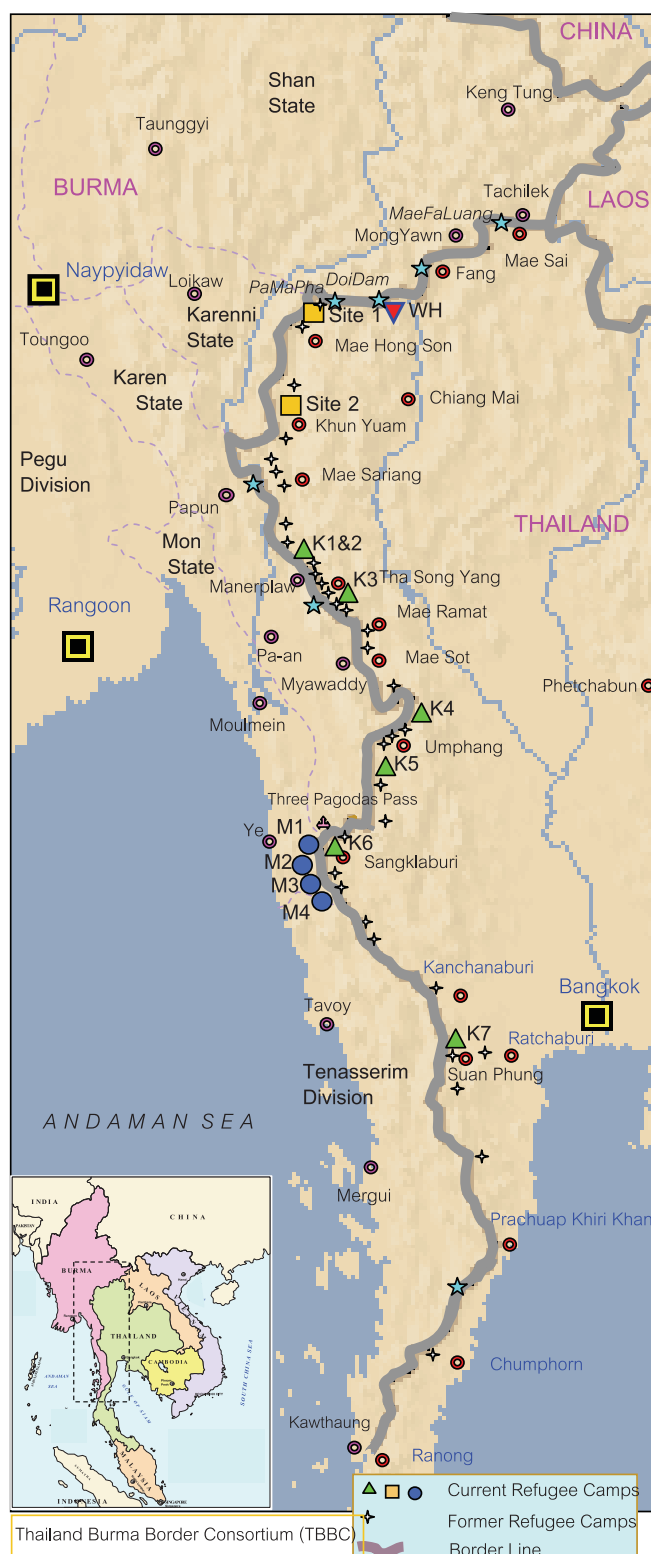
Source: UNHCR

³ Resettlement figures quoted in this report are according to UNHCR. Previous reports quoted International Organisation for Migration (IOM) figures which include some non-refugees.

⁴ *Planning for the Future: The Impact of Resettlement on the Remaining Camp Population*. Susan Banki & Hazel Lang July 2007

⁵ *Impact of Resettlement on the Health Sector in the Thai/ Myanmar border Camps*. Herve Isambert. September 2007

Burmese border refugee sites with population figures: June 2008



	TBBC Feeding ¹ 30-Jun-08	UNHCR Population ² 30-Jun-08		
		Female	Male	Total
<u>Chiangmai Province</u>				
WH Wieng Heng (Shan Refugees)	649			
<u>Mae Hong Son Province</u>				
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi ³	19,512	9,417	9,963	19,380
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	3,914	1,683	1,765	3,448
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	16,176	6,631	7,139	13,770
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	16,308	5,645	5,910	11,555
Subtotal:	55,910	23,376	24,777	48,153
<u>Tak Province</u>				
K3 Mae La	38,844	17,691	17,874	35,565
K4 Umpiem Mai	15,804	7,866	8,110	15,976
K5 Nu Po	15,762	6,450	6,902	13,352
Subtotal:	70,410	32,007	32,886	64,893
<u>Kanchanaburi Province</u>				
K6 Ban Don Yang	4,437	1,870	1,825	3,695
<u>Ratchaburi Province</u>				
K7 Tham Hin	7,564	2,745	2,656	5,401
Total for sites in Thailand:	138,970	59,998	62,144	122,142

State of Origin of Registered Population

61% Karen	6% Pegu
17% Karenni	1% Irrawaddy
7% Tenasserim	1% Rangoon
5% Mon	2% Other (Chin, Kachin, Magwe, Mandalay, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan, Unknown)

★ IDP Site

▼ Wieng Heng: Camp Committee

■ Sites 1 & 2: Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC)

▲ Camps K1-K7: Karen Refugee Committee (KRC)

● **MON - Resettlement Sites⁴**

M1 Halochanee	3,132
M2 Che-daik	599
M3 Bee Ree	3,314
M4 Tavoy	2,322
Subtotal Mon sites:	9,367
Grand total all sites:	148,337

Notes:

1. TBBC feeding figure includes all persons in camp including students, registered or not. It excludes all permanently or temporarily out of camp.

2. UNHCR figure includes registered, pending PAB and some students but excludes new arrivals.

3. Includes Padaung.

4. MRDC June 2008 population.

This remains an area of concern and needs to be factored in to any medium term strategy for the future of the remaining refugees. In the very short term NGOs need more funding to cope with immediate needs but in the longer term it may be more realistic to increasingly integrate refugee support within the Thai health and education systems.

For most refugees during the early stages of any resettlement programme it is a huge gamble to opt for a new life in a different culture and they are often influenced by vested interest groups who do or do not want to see this happen. Information campaigns and cultural orientation programmes attempt to address this, but the reality is that many decisions are based on unrealistic expectations or unfounded fears. However, more than 30,000 refugees have left the camps for third countries since 2005 and it is therefore much easier now for camp residents to learn about the realities of resettlement. Modern day communications mean that resettled refugees are able to talk frequently with their friends and families still back in Thailand, even in remote refugee camps.

In general the feedback seems to be positive, the benefits of escaping the confines of encampment, feeling safe and offering a future for their children, offsetting the struggles to earn a living and deal with an alien culture. Compared with other refugee groups in host countries the Burmese (mainly Karen so far) seem to do well, are seen as hard workers and have strong community support systems. It seems likely that the take-up rate is increasing although for many resettlement will never be a solution.

Shan refugees: During the first half of 2008, the number of Shan refugees recorded as arriving in Fang district of Thailand averaged about 350 per month. Most of these refugees continue to be from areas of central and southern Shan State forcibly relocated since 1996, where the Shan State Army - South (SSA-S) is active. Torture, killing and rape of local civilians by the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) troops continue as part of ongoing anti-insurgency tactics. Villagers also suffer from forced labour, land confiscation, and forced planting of "kyet su" (jatropha for biofuel) and other crops for the SPDC troops. Refugees reported an increase in forced portering before and during the May referendum, to carry supplies for SPDC military units deployed on a large scale to organise the voting at rural polling centres.

Shan State is self-sufficient in rice and therefore Cyclone Nargis has so far not had any significant impact on supplies and prices. However, costs of other basic food commodities, such as oil and salt, have increased sharply since May. There have also been widespread reports of SPDC authorities demanding rice and cash donations from villagers, to buy tractors and oxen for Nargis victims. Military checkpoints along roads have also been demanding cash "donations" from all vehicles.

Well over 200,000 Shan refugees are believed to have arrived in Thailand from the areas of forced relocation since 1996. They are mostly living in farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand.

There are also five Shan camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) along the northern Thai border, housing about 5,900 IDPs, all sheltering near SSA-S resistance bases. These IDP camps mostly house refugees who have either been pushed back from Thailand, or who are too afraid to venture into Thailand in case of arrest. The security of these IDPs remains precarious, as there is a constant threat of attack by SPDC troops against the nearby SSA-S bases. Although there were no military offensives along the Shan-Thai border during the early part of 2008, the SPDC has continued

improving road infrastructure along the border, which would facilitate troop deployment in the event of an attack.

Shan refugees are not generally acknowledged as such by the Thai authorities but TBBC continues to supply food and shelter items to over 600 refugees in one small camp in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai province, most of whom fled fighting in May 2002.

Rohingya boat people: During the last two dry seasons there has been a new phenomenon of Rohingya boat people arriving in southern Thailand. Between October 2006 and May 2007 around 80 boats arrived carrying an estimated 3,300 Rohingyas, and between October 2007 and April 2008 approximately 65 boats arrived with another 5,900 Rohingyas.

The Rohingyas have been arrested on arrival and initially in 2006 many were sent to Mae Sot for deportation to Burma. Some were sent to areas controlled by the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), some were smuggled back to the South, others found refuge in Mae Sot and a few escaped to the refugee camps. This caused many problems for the border agencies and deportations were subsequently made direct from Ranong. Those who were left stranded in the Mae Sot area were eventually rounded up in August 2007 and sent back to the south of Thailand. Since then, there have been no further deportations to Mae Sot.

The Rohingyas are of Burmese origin, mostly young men who have paid brokers in the belief that they would be taken to jobs in Malaysia or Thailand. Most of them are from northern Arakan, but they also include other Rohingyas from refugee camps in Bangladesh and the surrounding areas, as well as a few Bangladeshis. Interventions by the Burmese and Bangladeshi authorities resulted in changes in smuggling patterns in 2007/8 with larger boats being used and departures increasingly direct from Burma. There were reports of several boats sinking with the loss hundreds of lives.

Those arrested in Thailand are held in immigration jails in Ranong and Phangnga pending deportation to an unknown fate. The jails are often grossly overcrowded and it is believed that many are subsequently smuggled on to Malaysia. On 28th March the Thai Prime Minister announced that Rohingya boat people will be detained on a deserted island. There has been no subsequent confirmation of this as policy and the idea was perhaps floated to deter new arrivals. However, it seems inevitable that the exodus will recommence after the 2008 monsoon season.

b) Planning initiatives and RTG policy

In April 2005, UNHCR and CCSDPT began advocating with the Thai authorities for a more comprehensive approach to what had long since become a protracted refugee situation. Consideration was requested not only to allow refugees increased skills training and (higher) education opportunities, but also income generation projects and employment. It was argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy as well as promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees. Such an approach would gradually lower the need for humanitarian assistance in the longer term.

These ideas were incorporated in a CCSDPT/ UNHCR *Comprehensive Plan* (CP), and the immediate response from the RTG was encouraging. In 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities and, during that year, the RTG made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects in three camps.



The *Comprehensive Plan* has been subsequently updated⁶ but until now it has proven difficult to translate into substantive action. Although there has been some expansion of NGO skills training activities, a few small income generation projects have been set up, one agricultural project has been established outside of Mae La camp, and a handful of refugees are being considered for entrance to Thai universities, life for most refugees has not changed. There is insufficient momentum to expect any significant change in refugee self-reliance in the near future.

Obstacles faced include a lack of technical and financial resources to develop new activities and difficulties in gaining approval for projects from the RTG. On the whole the absence of a well established RTG long term policy to address the refugee issue is a major impediment. At the annual RTG/ NGO workshop held in December 2007, the RTG speakers all emphasised the need for control of the camps for national security purposes, and the need for refugees to remain within the camp boundaries.

There has been increasing frustration with this lack of progress and, during 2007, Bangkok based donors convened a Donor Working Group to address the issue. Following several meetings with CCSDPT and UNHCR and another with RTG representatives, it was agreed that UNHCR/ CCSDPT should work on a medium-term, say 5-year, strategy. In February UNHCR/ CCSDPT presented a statement to the Donors setting out actions that would lead to the gradual opening of the camps and increasing refugee self-reliance:

- *The impact of resettlement should be maximised. It is currently the only durable solution, offering refugees the opportunity to start a "new life" as an alternative to protracted encampment, and with the potential to reduce camp populations in the short term.*

- *At the same time it is important to maintain asylum space for genuine new arrivals who continue to escape the conflict in Myanmar by strengthening the capacity of the PAB and making it a more efficient and effective system.*
- *The efficiency of the existing assistance programme should be maximised. This includes assuring that only intended beneficiaries receive assistance and minimising any losses to vested interest parties. In addition, once resettlement is largely accomplished and provided that adequate space is available, the number of camps should be reduced so as to ensure better services for those refugees who do not avail themselves of resettlement opportunities.*
- *Refugee skills and education should be improved to enhance their employment/ livelihoods potential.*
- *Income generation and livelihoods projects should be promoted and arrangements sought for refugees to work legally outside the camps.*
- *Meanwhile alternative service providers should also be explored including support from the Thai education and health authorities who already support some activities in the camps. RTG should gradually but increasingly consider incorporating assistance to refugees in their national plan.*

The statement concluded that "The full cooperation and commitment of the RTG will be a crucial condition to successfully move forward on all of these actions".

Two assessments commissioned by the European Commission (EC) and by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) in 2008 have confirmed Donor interests in pursuing these objectives and it is hoped that over the coming months, dialogue between Donors, RTG, UNHCR and CCSDPT can lead to the adoption of a medium term strategy aimed at increasing refugee self-reliance and reducing aid-dependency.

⁶ CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan 2007/8 www.ccsdpt.org/download/ccsdpt_plan_english2007.pdf

c) Migrant workers

It is generally estimated that Thailand is host to well over two million migrants/ migrant workers, of whom at least 80% are likely to be from Burma. In the only comprehensive registration exercise to date, during 2004 all migrant workers were invited to register with the authorities and 1,284,920 migrants were recorded, including workers and dependents. 848,552 one-year work permits were issued and access granted to Thai health services. In the subsequent three years, these same migrants were asked to re-register and each year the number registering decreased. During 2006 there was an additional issue of 208,562 migrant work permits, but in 2007, there remained a total of only 532,305 registered workers, including 485,925 Burmese.

In December 2007, the RTG decided to extend stay and work permits for migrant workers for an additional two years until 28th February 2010. A timetable covering the first half of 2008 was set out for re-registration of existing workers including both those with valid work permits and those whose permits have expired.

It was expected that this would increase the number taking up registration in 2008 but, according to recently released statistics, only 190,107 Burmese migrant workers have registered. It is understood that the Thai authorities are now reviewing the results and there is the possibility that a new registration opportunity will be offered. However, unless the system is opened up to those never previously registered there will remain hundreds of thousands of migrant workers in the country who will remain illegal.

During 2008 there have been two new pieces of legislation proclaimed affecting migrant worker rights, the Working of Aliens Act (23rd February) and the Civil Registration Act (25th February). The former allows more flexibility in some aspects of alien worker employment but increases the penalties against illegal alien workers and employees, introducing cash rewards to informants providing information about illegal use of migrant workers. The latter legislates the right of issuing birth certificates to children born to migrant workers.

Many Burmese migrant workers are "refugees", having left their homes due to the same human rights abuses affecting those in the camps. They are not in the camps either by choice, or because they are not from the same communities, or because there is no practical admission system open to them. Thailand needs a large migrant work force and a more inclusive policy towards migrants could provide solutions for these refugees offering a degree of protection and an opportunity to earn a living.

d) Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma

Most new refugees arriving in Thailand have previously been internally displaced in Burma. Field surveys conducted by community based organisations (CBOs) consistently estimate that at least half a million people are internally displaced in eastern Burma. In 2007, this population consisted of approximately 295,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities, at least 99,000 civilians hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by conflict and atrocities, as well as around 109,000 villagers who have been forcibly evicted by SPDC and obliged to move into designated relocation sites. The following table summarises the distribution of IDPs at the end of 2007, while Appendix G provides an overview of the characteristics of internal displacement.

Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons in Eastern Burma in 2007

States and Divisions	IDPs in Hiding	IDPs in Relocation Sites	IDPs in Ceasefire Areas	Total IDPs
Southern Shan State	13,700	24,100	126,000	163,000
Karenni State	10,000	4,800	66,200	81,000
Eastern Pegu Division	18,700	12,200	0	30,900
Karen State	51,600	9,700	55,600	116,900
Mon State	600	7,200	41,600	49,400
Tenasserim Division	4,400	51,000	5,600	61,000
Overall:	99,000	109,000	295,000	503,000

Southern Shan State: Predatory economic activities practiced by the SPDC continue to be the most pervasive causes of impoverishment and displacement in southern Shan State. The severity of these measures is intensified in areas where conflict induces suspicions that villagers sympathise with the armed opposition forces. Testimonies from new arrivals coming from central Shan State to the Thailand border and the Shan Relief and Development Committee (SRDC) have reported the forced relocation of four villages in Laikha and Namzang townships; large scale land confiscation in Mong Kung township; the sustained imposition of forced labour in military camps upon 17 villages in Mong Nai township; extortion and forced conscription in Hsi Hseng township. Other displacement and abuse has been related to state-sponsored development projects, such as excavation for a new coal mining project in Kehsi township financed by Thai and Russian investors and construction of the Salween dam project which is now being backed by Chinese investors.

Karenni (Kayah) State: Displacement and conflict has predominantly affected northern Shadaw township and southern Pasaung township in recent years. The Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC) reported restrictions on travel outside of relocation sites have recently tightened, with residents in Shadaw prohibited from tending to their fields during March prior to being warned by local SPDC authorities that if civilians returned to former villages then they would be held accountable for any Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) movements in the surrounding areas. The excavation of new graphite mines in Pasaung township has led to an increase in the imposition of forced labour upon villages under the SPDC / Karen National Solidarity Organisation (KnSO) / Karenni Nationalities People's Liberation Front (KNPLF) sphere of influence, and an intensification of military patrols searching for those displaced and hiding in the surrounding forests. The past six months have also seen increasing instability in Pruso township, with the forced eviction of a village in June being the most blatant example of harassment.

Karen (Kayin) State and Eastern Pegu Division: While the wet season used to be a time of respite for Karen villagers from harassment associated with Burmese Army military patrols, concerted road construction and troop deployments during the past couple of years mean that the occupation is now sustained all year. Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) reported around 500 skirmishes with SPDC and its allied forces during the first half of 2008, the vast majority of which occurred in the northern townships of Papun, Thandaung and Kyaukgyi. The Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD) reported the primary causes of displacement and vulnerability for villagers in Thandaung township were restrictions on

travel and the imposition of forced labour, whilst heavy artillery shelling, arson and looting regularly targeted villages in Papun and Kyaukgyi townships. Further south, the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) noted that relations between the DKBA and KNLA deteriorated with reports of increased landmine pollution and skirmishes in Kawkaik, Myawaddy and Hlaingbwe townships. While the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) has documented the KNU/ KNLA Peace Council's increased focus on logging and the timber trade, competing demands for taxation and labourers have further undermined livelihoods in these townships.

Mon State: While Cyclone Nargis dissipated into a tropical storm before passing through Mon State, it still damaged boats, housing and livelihoods in numerous seashore villages in southern Mon State, as well as destroying over 400 houses and affecting over 7,000 people in northern Mon State. The Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) assessed that this was a particularly cruel twist of fate for residents of Khawzar sub-township in southern Ye who the SPDC have regularly punished for supposedly being sympathetic to a small armed opposition group, the Monland Restoration Party. During the past six months, such punishment has included the forced relocation of one village in March, as well as the arson and confiscation of plantations, restrictions on travel to fields, and imposition of forced labour for 7 other villages. Meanwhile, a cholera outbreak during March in the New Mon State Party's (NMSP) ceasefire area of Ye township affected over 60 people although a swift response from the Mon National Health Committee (MNHC) prevented any deaths.

Tenasserim Division: Instability and displacement in Tenasserim Division continues to be characterised by the high scale and distribution of government controlled relocation sites. Given their close proximity to the Burmese Army, villagers in these relocation sites are particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses. CIDKP witnessed how the constant demands for porters from Buthawplaw relocation site in Tenasserim township to carry rations for SPDC outposts has undermined the livelihoods of residents. Short term travel permits restrict the ability of villagers to cultivate their fields, and there are no guarantees when permission is granted to return to former villages. For example, 8 villages in Tavoy township that had been forcibly relocated in 1998 were allowed to return back to their ancestral lands in 2007, only to be forcibly evicted again by the Burmese Army in January 2008.

e) Political developments

The political climate in Burma reached boiling point in September 2007 when, led by Buddhist monks, people throughout the country took to the streets to protest against massive fuel price increases and SPDC's mishandling of the economy, the so-called 'Saffron Revolution'. Initially there were hopes that this might lead to political change but in the event SPDC appears to have further consolidated its power and is determined to pursue its own vision of 'disciplined democracy' for the future.

The brutal crushing of the demonstrations by the Burmese Army was widely condemned internationally and Ibrahim Gambari, the United Nations (UN) Special Envoy to Burma, made two visits to Burma in September and November to express the concerns of the international community and to encourage an inclusive political process. Although SPDC made some minor concessions in allowing Aung San Suu Kyi to meet with other leaders from the National League for

Democracy (NLD), appointing a liaison officer to act as a go-between between her and the government, and allowing a return visit by the UN special rapporteur on Human Rights in Burma, Professor Pinheiro, these proved to be meaningless gestures.

SPDC ignored commitments made to Mr Gambari and the views of the international community, continued to arrest those involved in the demonstrations and began to forge ahead with its own seven step "road map to democracy". Having spent 14 years dragging out the ritual of step one, the National Convention, SPDC began to quickly accelerate the process. The National Convention was wrapped up on 3rd September and on 3rd December a committee was appointed to write a Draft Constitution. On 9th February 2008 SPDC announced that a referendum would be held to consider the Constitution in May and a general election in 2010, and then on 19th February, they announced that the committee had completed the Draft. SPDC Foreign Minister, Nyan Win, confirmed that Aung San Suu Kyi would not be allowed to participate in any election because of her marriage to a foreigner, the late Michael Aris. The implications seemed clear. SPDC was not going to bow to international pressure and would not engage with the opposition parties or ethnic nationalities in any kind of reconciliation or negotiation process. It was determined to install a unitary government firmly under its own control.

The referendum was announced for 10th May and there was much speculation as to whether the people would vote "Yes", because having any constitution might be seen as better than none, or "No" to show their dislike of SPDC, even though this might preserve the status quo. However, opposition to the draft constitution was soon being voiced by disparate groups both inside and outside the country and a "Vote No" campaign began to gain momentum. Based on their almost exemplary conduct of the general election in 1990, many observers believed that SPDC might conduct a fair referendum and for a while it seemed just possible that a "No" vote might prevail. However, SPDC's decision to encourage 'advanced' voting set out ominous signals as well their not-unexpected refusal to accept international monitoring. Allegations soon began to emerge of communities being intimidated to vote "Yes", people having their votes "cast for them" and those canvassing for a "No" vote being arrested.

Just days before the referendum was due to be held, Burma was struck by its biggest natural disaster in living memory. On 2nd May, Cyclone Nargis swept in from the Bay of Bengal with winds of 200 km/h and a tidal surge of over 10 feet, devastating a vast area of the Irrawaddy Delta through to Rangoon. 2.4 million people are believed to have been affected and at least 138,000 are dead or missing.

SPDC was slow to acknowledge the disaster announcing, incredibly, that the referendum would go ahead as planned on the 10th although it would be postponed two weeks, until 24th, in the 47 townships affected by the cyclone. As the enormous scale of the damage became clear, offers of international assistance poured in but SPDC remained in denial for weeks, refusing to allow aid shipments to be sent or humanitarian aid workers to enter the country. Access to the delta was extremely difficult and it was mainly only through the extraordinary efforts of local community groups that any assistance was able to be delivered. Most of the affected population remained completely cut off. The international community was shocked by SPDC's callousness and intransigence and finally it took a visit from UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon on 22nd May to break the deadlock. SPDC agreed to allow unrestricted access to the international community.

Even then it took weeks for the bureaucracy to allow anything like adequate access. British, French and US warships loaded with relief

supplies were refused access but a Tripartite Core Group comprising Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Government of Myanmar and the UN was allowed to start conducting an assessment mission. The joint assessment found that 42 per cent of all food stocks had been destroyed and that 55 per cent of families only had stocks for one day or less. In a preliminary statement on 7th July the UN launched a flash appeal for USD 480 million stating that some 924,000 people will need food assistance until the November harvest this year, while around 300,000 will need continued relief until April 2009. The full report released on 21st July estimated the financial damage caused by Cyclone Nargis to be USD 4 billion.

Meanwhile SPDC announced that there had been an unbelievable 99.07% turn out in the referendum on 10th May with 92.4% voting "Yes". Given that much of the Delta remained inaccessible, even more incredibly, SPDC then announced that the referendum on 24th May in the remaining 47 townships resulted in an identical 92.4% "Yes" vote. Just after the UN Secretary General's visit Aung San Suu Kyi's detention was extended again for another year on May 27th.

The cyclone presented a major dilemma for the international community in attempting to balance the need to sustain political pressure whilst ensuring that this did not prejudice the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even the UN Secretary General's visit was on condition that the political situation was not discussed. SPDC has continued to show total disdain for any external criticism and has started to confidently prepare for the 2010 election, putting pressure on political groups to form parties and making the surrender of arms a condition for the ethnic groups to participate.

However, the Cyclone has caused considerable damage to Burma's food production capacity and its impact on an already struggling economy is likely to be severe providing, perhaps, a new opportunity for the international community to engage. Although past experience gives little room for optimism, the bargaining power of international assistance could be employed to moderate SPDC aspirations and open up opportunities for dialogue and reconciliation. As the emergency phase of Cyclone Nargis passes, international pressure on the regime has again begun to build again. On 21st July, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers called on SPDC to "take bolder steps toward a peaceful transition to democracy in the near future," and free all political detainees, whilst the UN Secretary-General's "Group of Friends" on Burma met on 23rd July in advance of another visit to Burma by the UN special envoy in August.

However, the future remains unpredictable. The people are now even more marginalised and angry. Further unrest cannot be ruled out and if the political and economic situation deteriorates, further displacement and migration is possible. In the circumstances there seem little prospect of any improvement to the situation in the border areas in the foreseeable future with new refugee movements far more likely than anyone going back.

The political situation in Thailand remains just as unpredictable. The democratic government which took office in February has been challenged by civic groups in street demonstrations and court cases against current and former leaders have led to cabinet resignations and reshuffles. There remains much speculation about the possibility of an early dissolution of the government. Thailand assumed the presidency of ASEAN in July.



Programme

January to June 2008

3

3 Programme



This section describes the main programmatic and administrative developments within TBBC during the last six months; lessons learned by staff and projected activities for the next six months. The information is presented under the five core objectives defined in TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2005 to 2010:

- To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people.
- To reduce aid dependency by promoting sustainable livelihood initiatives and income generation opportunities.
- To empower displaced people through support for community management and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity.
- To advocate with and for the people of Burma to increase understanding of the nature and root causes of conflict and displacement, in order to promote appropriate responses and ensure their human rights are respected.
- To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission.

Figure E.1 presents a summary of the impact of TBBC's programme as measured by performance indicators since 2003 and the TBBC Logframe is set out in Appendix E, Figure E.2. The results show that during this period the programme was largely meeting its operational targets, with 37 of the defined 48 indicators for the period being achieved. Additional indicators are collated on an annual basis.

Background information on TBBC is given in Appendix A and on the relief programme in Appendix D.

3.1. Supporting an adequate standard of living

To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people.

TBBC is committed to following international humanitarian best practice and delivering timely, quality services to the refugees. The overriding working philosophy at all times is to maximise refugee participation in programme design, implementation and monitoring/feedback. All of the activities described for this first core objective therefore also relate to the third core objective, 'empowerment through inclusive participation'.

a) Food security programme: food, nutrition, and agriculture

TBBC's food security programme was integrated with other field activities in 2007 with Food Security Assistants now working alongside the Field Assistants in each field site under the supervision of the

Field Coordinators. During the first half of 2008, the Food Security Programme Coordinator left TBBC and an Agriculture Manager has been recruited. TBBC will be reviewing staffing needs in the coming months including the potential for expanding livelihood opportunities.



Food rations: TBBC was forced to make food ration cuts in December 2007 due to funding problems and since then has planned two further adjustments taking into account feedback from the communities and priorities expressed by them. The reinstatement of fish-paste whilst reducing AsiaMIX in April was well-received. Given ongoing funding uncertainties and the continuing global food crisis, it has been considered prudent to maintain overall rations at the December 2007/April 2008 level whilst further reducing the adult ration of AsiaMIX by 0.25 kg while maintaining the child ration of 1 kg/child, effective August 2008. The changes are summarised below:

TBBC Food Rations Revisions 2008 (per person per month)

	Pre-December 2007	April 2008	August 2008
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years
Fortified flour (AsiaMIX)	1 kg/ person	0.50 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person
Mung Beans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years
Dry Chillies	125 gm/ person	40 gm/ person	40 gm/ person
Sugar	250 gm/ person	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/child <5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years

There are minor variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table above (August 2008) demonstrates a representative ration and provides 2,102 kcal/ person day. Calculations take into account the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) registration statistics. Actual needs are an average of 2,181 kcal/ person/ day (2,076 kcal/ person/ day + 105 kcal to reflect light to moderate activity levels.) This revised ration therefore now falls below the actual needs of the population, but still meets the World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR planning figure of 2,100 kcal per person per day.

Students in boarding houses, the majority of whom are adolescent, 10 to 18 years old, have been disaggregated from the general population to determine their nutritional needs. As a group, students require an average of 2,440 kcal/ person/ day. It was previously proposed that the boarding houses receive an increase in existing food commodities, but in the face of funding limitations, this proposal

has been suspended. However, students in boarding houses will continue to receive a full ration of AsiaMIX and sugar in order to meet their needs and support to boarding houses is being partially addressed through a Community Agricultural Nutrition (CAN) initiative to produce fresh mung bean sprouts.

To address the reduction in chilli rations since December, TBBC and CAN partners began a chilli planting project in most camps to assist households to grow chilli plants in rice sacks or other small spaces. CAN partners have made chilli seeds, seedlings, and support available to all camp residents who want to grow their own.

Nutrition surveys: TBBC has developed and implemented standard protocols for conducting annual nutrition surveys of refugee children from six months to five years of age and the results are used to inform TBBC and health programmes regarding both ration adequacy and the need for supplementary feeding programmes. To ensure consistency, TBBC now provides intensive training, camp-based supervision, standard measuring equipment and technical assistance to the health agencies to conduct these surveys and to analyse data obtained border-wide. Survey results are presented annually (see Appendix D 1.a) *Food security programme: food, nutrition and agriculture*). Survey results from 2007 indicated a slight increase in acute (wasting) malnutrition rates within normal limits and a steady border-wide decline in chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates in children six months to five years. Nutrition surveys are currently being carried out and will be completed in all nine camps by December 2008.

Nutrition Education: A 3-day comprehensive nutrition training for TBBC's four Food Security Assistants was conducted in April. The training was based on the nutrition component of the Public Health in Complex Emergencies course, adapted to this context. The 2007

Burma border refugee camp nutrition survey results and TBBC's food aid and Food Security Programmes were also reviewed with the staff. The training better equipped the Food Security Assistants to:

- Understand and be able to translate nutrition terms
- Understand basic nutrition and food groups and understand how nutrition is assessed
- Identify causes of malnutrition and their outcomes
- Be aware of food aid programmes for refugees around the world
- Bolster confidence in meeting with partners and assisting with nutrition activities in camps

TBBC continues to run campaigns designed to encourage more frequent consumption of AsiaMIX by younger children to ensure full benefit from the product. During the period, TBBC and health agency Community Health Educators continued with regular demonstrations of how to cook AsiaMIX for caretakers of children enrolled in supple-

mentary feeding programmes. These were conducted weekly in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps and were also started in Ban Dong Yang camp targeting all caregivers with children under-three years of age during monthly growth monitoring visits. Health staff in Mae La camp continue to screen children for severe stunting (or chronic malnutrition) and have begun bi-monthly small-group AsiaMIX cooking demonstrations for caregivers of these children.

Guidelines were created by TBBC on "how to conduct an effective cooking demonstration" and have begun to be distributed (available in English, Burmese and Karen) to health agency partners as a tool for trainings. These guidelines also encourage health agencies to monitor and evaluate their cooking demonstrations, through goal setting, follow-up with participants and regular reporting to TBBC.

Stunting (chronic malnutrition), although on the decline, continues to remain high in all camps (per 2007 annual nutrition survey results). TBBC strives to support and encourage health agencies to address key nutrition areas related to high levels of stunting, such as exclusive breastfeeding, continued breastfeeding and proper young child feeding and weaning practices. To help strengthen this cause TBBC has started to engage and explore possible areas of collaboration with interested Community Based Organisations to provide additional support to caregivers regarding these key nutrition areas.

By request, a short, introductory training on exclusive breastfeeding and young child feeding practices was led by TBBC staff in Mae La camp with 55 health agency staff. Participants received sample meal guidelines for children, an AsiaMIX baby foods poster and 1-page fact sheet for reference and guidance during their work. Nearly 75% of the health staff in Mae La camp is new and the topics discussed generated a lot of discussion. In addition, TBBC supported training for Mae La camp health staff on how to conduct an AsiaMIX cooking demonstration. Eleven AsiaMIX recipes in total were demonstrated and led by experienced camp-based health staff.

Focus groups were organised in two of the camps to assess basic AsiaMIX knowledge and gather feedback about the presentation and understanding of two AsiaMIX recipes. Participants included Karen and Burmese, men and women, between the ages of 18 to 50 years. Feedback was used to finalize the AsiaMIX recipes in both Burmese and Karen languages. In June, with the collaboration of Community Health Educators in Umpiem Mai, a pilot distribution of one of the AsiaMIX recipes was conducted targeting households with children under-five years of age. The recipes were distributed (in Burmese or Karen language), one per household, in conjunction with section wide demonstrations of how to prepare the recipe. Follow-up with households will be conducted in July and August to gauge the effectiveness and acceptance of this activity. A sample of the AsiaMIX recipe (front and back) is shown here:

Aid Medical International (AMI) publishes the Health Messenger Magazine. It is written in Burmese and English and distributed to all nine camps targeting camp-based medics and health workers. TBBC's technical nutrition staff contribute regularly to this publication and during this period provided articles on Growth Monitoring and Promotion, and Protein-Energy Malnutrition.

Nutrition education and training conducted by TBBC Food Security Programme staff is ongoing and targets myriad groups in the camps. Additionally, TBBC Food Security Assistants

received further nutrition instruction via CAN Training of Trainers (ToT), AsiaMIX education trainings, and through observation during the period.

Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding: Target groups for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes include malnourished children and adults, pregnant and lactating women, TB and chronically ill patients, infants unable to breastfeed, and patients in hospitals. As mentioned last time, third country resettlement is resulting in high staff turnover, putting a strain on the health agencies' capacity to implement programmes. TBBC has had to increase surveillance and technical assistance to ensure that procedures and protocols are being properly observed, and to improve coverage of the supplementary feeding programmes.

Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme guidelines and protocols were updated during this period and distributed to health agencies who are implementing this programme in the camps. A one-day Nutrition Task Force meeting/training attended by all health agencies provided an opportunity to conduct a refresher training on the revisions as well as to discuss the results of the 2007 nutrition survey. By request, TBBC conducted an additional training on supplementary feeding programmes for health agency staff working in the Mae Hong Song area camps.

Nursery school lunches: TBBC supported daily lunches for 8,244 children in nursery schools in seven camps through to the end of the school year in March. The budget was three baht per child per day, used mainly to purchase foods to supplement rice brought from home, including fruits and vegetables, and good quality protein, such as meat, fish, eggs, soymilk, and beans. AsiaMIX is also included in the feeding. This support was suspended temporarily at the beginning of the new school year in June due to TBBC's funding crisis, but will resume in August. The schools have requested and increase in budget to five baht per day due to increasing food costs and it is hoped that other donors will be able to support this increase.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on AsiaMIX



QUESTION: WHAT IS AsiaMIX MADE FROM?
ANSWER: ▶ AsiaMIX is made from RICE AND SOYBEAN FLOUR mixed together with extra vitamins and minerals special for human health.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD PEOPLE EAT AsiaMIX?
ANSWER: ▶ People in the camps do not get enough good nutrition in their diet.
▶ AsiaMIX is needed in the camps to supplement peoples' diet and ensure that everyone gets enough nutrition for growth and health.
▶ AsiaMIX is special food for people that has special medicine – vitamins and minerals – added to it to improve people's health and help children grow well.

QUESTION: WHO SHOULD EAT AsiaMIX?
ANSWER: ▶ Children – starting at 6 months – should eat AsiaMIX every day in addition to breast milk.
▶ Pregnant and lactating women should eat AsiaMIX everyday to make sure their babies are healthy and well nourished.

EVERYONE CAN AND SHOULD EAT AsiaMIX ... IT'S FOR HEALTH!

▶ AsiaMIX is HALAL.
▶ People should not have problems with gas or diarrhea with AsiaMIX, since it is made mostly from rice flour.
▶ People with HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE and other health problems can and should eat AsiaMIX – it helps with many health problems.

Mote Bay Dao

INGREDIENTS:
AsiaMIX
Sugar
Water

STEP 1: Add AsiaMIX and sugar in a bowl. Add water until AsiaMIX is slightly watery.

STEP 2: With clean hands, mix together in bowl.

STEP 3: Heat pan. Add a small amount of oil to the bottom of the pan to prevent sticking.

STEP 4: Pour the mixed AsiaMIX into the pan very slowly.

STEP 5: Cover with a lid to cook. Flip over to cook both sides evenly.

STEP 6: Keep on heated pan until ready to eat.

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CAN EAT THIS SNACK.
FOR MORE FLAVOR AND NUTRITION ADD SOME MASHED BANANAS.




Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) project and related initiatives: The goals of the CAN Project (see Appendix D 1. a) *Food security programme: food, nutrition and agriculture*) are:

- Short-term: to improve refugees' diet in camp. To assist community members achieve sustainable increases in food production using local resources.
- Long-term: to improve coping strategies for eventual repatriation. To help develop appropriate and essential skills needed to achieve future long-term food security.

As described below, seed, fence and tool distributions, and basic CAN training have continued in all camps together with small-scale projects such as support for fuel briquette and bio-gas research in Site 1 and Nu Po.

TBBC has supported other agriculture and environment-related initiatives over the past years besides CAN and, in 2007 a livelihoods and agronomy consultant was recruited to help develop a survey tool to assess the extent of agriculture activity both in and out of camps. An Agriculture and Livelihoods Consultant was then recruited during the first half of 2008 to oversee a survey in four camps, using this tool. Recommendations included the development of closer partnerships with other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in similar areas and the sharing and exchange of indigenous agricultural knowledge.



CAN activities during the last six months were as follows:

CAN ToT: TBBC supported a CAN ToT for 5 villages in Mon Halochanee camp for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in April 2008, including a small number of participants from Ban Don Yang camp. Eighteen participants were trained in areas including agriculture, energy, and nutrition, using David Sah Wah's CAN Handbook as a guide. Trainers included several seasoned CAN staff from Nu Po camps. Current CAN staffing includes 43 persons in ten sites, 30% of whom are women. New alliances and partnerships continue to be explored with camp-based CBOs, such as the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), whilst other sites run the project as its own CBO.

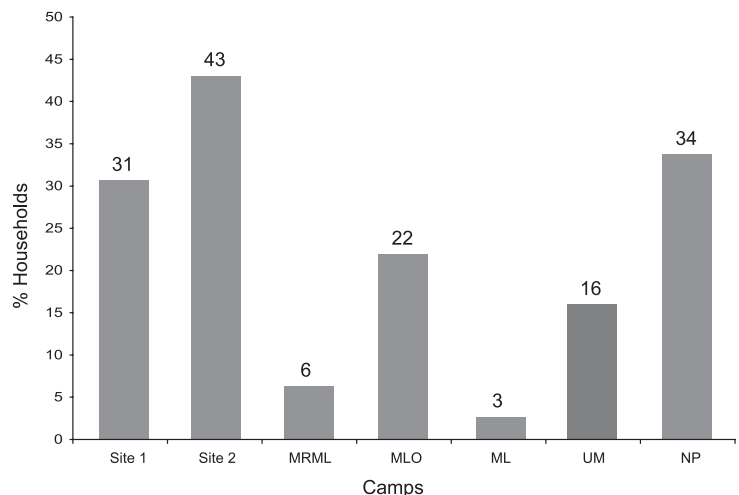
CAN demonstration gardens and basic training in camps: CAN trainers have continued to prepare and tend demonstration gardens and provide training for camp residents. A demonstration

garden and CAN training centre was completed in Halochanee Mon site and CAN activities have begun there. In coordination with other organisations, TBBC provided CAN basic training for a total of: 234 individuals representing 212 households in all camps (except Halochanee which will be included in the next period); 4 boarding houses; and 9 CBOs.

Seeds: During 2008, announcements were posted and 20 species of seeds distributed. During the first half of the year, 2,283 kg seeds were distributed to 5,357 households, 24 boarding houses and schools, and 8 CBOs. Seeds have not yet been distributed in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin, as CAN activities have not yet begun. Distribution rates are illustrated in the following figure:

Trees: Since 2004 TBBC has promoted edible tree species in camps to deal with the negative consequences of space restrictions on traditional methods of vegetable production. Seven multi-use, edible species have been chosen according to their early harvest potential, nutritional profile, cultural familiarity and ease of cultivation.

Seed distribution: Percentage of households receiving seeds by camp - January to June 2008



During the first half of 2008, 2,736 saplings were distributed to 466 households in Mae La Oon and Nu Po. The planting of the saplings also benefits the external camp environment as camp communities increase their self-reliance via community tree nurseries.

Fencing: Fencing helps to both demarcate home gardens and prevent loss of crops by poultry and other livestock. In the first half of 2008, 1,550 meters of fencing was distributed to 80 households in Nu Po camp.

Tools: Community members who participate in CAN training are supported with basic tool kits including one hoe, a small spade, a bucket, a watering can, and fencing. During the first half of 2008, 623 tool kits were distributed to 198 households, 7 boarding houses, and 8 CBOs in Sites 1, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Umpiem Mai.

Livestock: TBBC has explored various ways of increasing the production efficiency of livestock-raising in order to increase animal protein in household diets, but success has been very limited due to problems with livestock diseases, lack of expertise, space and regulations. In the past six months livestock activities continued to be

restricted to ongoing support for animal feed for pigs in bio-gas demonstrations in Site 1 and Site 2.

TBBC has recently explored the possibility of raising crickets for food, an excellent source of protein, vitamins and minerals. A pilot cricket-raising experiment at one of the demonstration sites in Nu Po camp is facing difficulties and a greater understanding of best management practices is required to increase populations for the future.

CAN Handbook: English and Burmese versions of the *CAN Handbook* have been published and distributed. The Karen version and a Thai version were completed and published during the period. The Mon Relief and Development Committee have requested the handbook be translated into Mon language.

Lessons Learned

- Ongoing training in both agriculture and nutrition concepts is essential in expanding the knowledge base of Food Security Programme staff, and enhances staff motivation to develop effective projects.

Next Six Months

Food security programme development

- Review staffing needs and the structure of the programme.
- Identify potential areas of collaboration with CBOs to promote nutrition and agriculture in the camps.
- Explore ways of more active collaboration and coordination with other sectors, such as Food Supply Chain. Both programmes strive to provide better nutrition to the refugee population, thus making it reasonable to create additional linkages when designing and planning future programmes.

Food rations

- AsiaMIX demonstrations and ongoing education will be coordinated with partner groups in all sites.
- AsiaMIX recipe pilot will be evaluated and considered for expansion to other camps as a nutrition education activity.

Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding

- Demonstrations for preparation of AsiaMIX for supplementary feeding programmes will be expanded to other camps.

Nursery Schools

- Explore possibility of other donors supporting increased school lunch costs.

Nutrition surveys

- All camp surveys will be completed by the end of the year and analysis of the data will begin.
- TBBC will team-up with the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) or other CBOs to produce AsiaMIX snacks for children attending the annual nutrition survey in at least half of the camps.
- TBBC will work with the University of British Columbia and camp-based health agencies to develop a plan and protocol to conduct a micronutrient survey in two or three of the camps for 2009.

CAN project and related initiatives

- Chilli seeds and seedlings will be distributed to all interested camp residents.
- Promotion of individual households as 'demonstration gardens' to better reflect the reality of limited space in the camps, and to highlight local innovation and adaptation.
- Coordination of 'community camp walks' to view and share local innovation and adaptation in garden design.
- Assessment of agricultural needs for Shan and Mon IDP camps.

b) Cooking fuel, stoves, utensils

Cooking fuel: Charcoal and firewood rations are based on consultant's recommendations made in 2003 and TBBC believes they are still relevant. However feedback from the beneficiaries continues to suggest that they consider the ration to be inadequate. There is evidence to suggest that the problem may be misuse or redistribution mechanisms, and field staff continue to explore reasons for this. Charcoal is distributed according to household size and during the first half of 2008, revised data concerning household sizes was collected in all camps and will be used to ensure equitable distribution of charcoal supplies.

Following an assessment in late 2007, it was decided to discontinue supplying firewood to Umpiem Mai Camp. This was originally intended to assist with heating homes during the cool season, but the assessment revealed that the firewood was generally not used for heating but for other purposes, mainly cooking. The final delivery of firewood took place in February 2008. Firewood will continue to be supplied as a cooking fuel supplement in Tham Hin camp (only) for the time being.

Due to ongoing problems in maintaining standards from the suppliers, extensive quality control inspections are conducted to continually monitor the quality of charcoal supplies (see Appendix E *Indicator (A) 2.1*). The first half of the year, saw ongoing quality issues, particularly in February and March, mainly relating to heating values and high levels of volatile matter. TBBC's feedback to suppliers resulted in some improvements during the second quarter.

Next six months

- A border wide adjustment will be made to charcoal distributions based on revised family size data for each camp.

Cooking stoves: TBBC aims to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove and supports joint stove-making programmes in 2 camps (see Section 3.2 b) *Cooking Stoves* and Appendix D 2.b) *Stove making*). TBBC purchases stoves for new arrivals in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon from the ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (ZOA) vocational training programme. Commercially manufactured stoves were purchased in 2006 to cover the 10% of households who did not possess them.

Next six months

- A distribution of cooking stoves is scheduled for the first half of 2009. This distribution will be aimed at replacement of broken stoves and provision of stoves to new arrivals. A needs assessment to support this distribution has been proposed to take place during the next 6 months.

Utensils: TBBC supplies pots or woks, every two years, the last distribution being carried out in the first half of 2007. Other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls or spoons are supplied to new arrivals, according to needs assessments carried out by staff. During the first half of the year, at the discretion of the TBBC field offices, small quantities of utensils were provided at the request of CBOs, NGOs and boarding houses, and by camp committees for new arrivals. Quantities distributed were as follows:

Cooking Utensils distributed during first half of 2008

	Mae Hong Son	Mae Saring	Mae Sot	Sangklaburi	Total
Plates	324	1,516	0	12	1,852
Bowls	156	1,037	0	12	1,205
Spoons	252	1,756	0	12	2,020
Pots	75	431	0	4	510
Woks	-	-	0	0	0

c) Soap

Having been identified as a gap under Sphere Standards as long ago as 2000, TBBC was eventually able to start border-wide distributions of soap in April 2007, providing both bathing soap and washing powder on a quarterly basis. Unfortunately these distributions were the first casualty of the budget cuts enforced at the end of the year and the last distribution occurred in October.

Since then a European Commission (EC) Assessment had recommended that TBBC should hand over responsibility for at least some non-food items to other NGOs and a decision has been made to ask the health agencies to take over soap and mosquito net distributions in 2009.

d) Shelter

TBBC's standard building supply rations are set out in Appendix D, *Figure D.3* in, and the annual distribution was carried out during January and February 2008.

Due to the funding shortages, TBBC was obliged to reduce rations considerably for 2008. Standard rations were cut to provide an overall saving of baht 18 million in the operating budget. Each field office was given flexibility to work within the reduced budget, but in general bamboo rations were cut by 55% whilst roofing materials were increased by 10% to provide better weather-protection of the other materials. Provision for the construction of new houses was reduced from 10% to 5%.

Given the ongoing challenge of providing adequate building materials, increased attention has been given to improving distribution and monitoring procedures to minimise diversions and better ensure that quantity and quality of supplies match contractual obligations. This is no easy task since building materials present unique challenges:

- Bamboo is sourced in many places and suppliers tend to deliver as soon as it is available rather than to set any schedule. This makes delivery unpredictable for recording and monitoring purposes and results in irregularities in signing delivery receipts.
- The difficulties of direct communications between camp committees and suppliers contribute to difficulties in anticipating deliveries and confirming contractual obligations.

- Volumes at delivery are huge, making storage difficult. Distribution often takes place straight from the delivery vehicle making control and recording problematic.
- Many additional demands are made on building supplies delivered by TBBC. Although TBBC allows for extra needs, there are often additional demands from Thai authorities, camp committees demand 'donations' for public buildings (religious, education, health).

For 2008 the following measures were introduced in an attempt to strengthen the distribution/ monitoring procedures:

At delivery:

- Set delivery dates and times in supplier contracts.
- Deliver section by section in each camp.
- Increase systematic monitoring checks both at the suppliers' warehouses and on delivery to the camp.
- Ensure that all camps are provided with tools and specifications with which to determine that bamboo meets specifications.
- Ensure that delivery paperwork is properly completed and that camp staff understand the importance of doing this.
- Stipulate appropriate lines of communication in dealing with quality issues, i.e. between the camp committees and TBBC field staff.
- Ensure that bamboo is set aside and counted prior to distribution.
- Order only one size of bamboo to simplify monitoring.



At distribution:

- *Specify and agree standard distribution procedures. Families should arrive in groups of 10 households. Bamboo will be set in piles, according to the relevant ration amount and an adequate number of camp staff must be present to monitor and record the distribution.*
- *The receipt of building materials must be recorded in the newly designed Ration Books.*
- *Inform NGOs that they are responsible for purchase and delivery of building materials for buildings used for their respective programmes.*
- *Inform NGOs and CBOs that it is unacceptable for them to purchase supplies from refugees including the camp committees.*

Post distribution:

- *Formal documentation of household visits. Results will be included in monthly monitoring reports.*
- *Check ration books to verify receipt according to ration.*

Field staff gave priority to implementing the new monitoring procedures during the delivery of building supplies in 2008. Special attention was paid to checking the accuracy of Goods Received Notices (GRN) for all deliveries of building materials, verifying quantity and timeliness of delivery. Summaries of these deliveries by camp were systematically recorded as part of the TBBC Monthly Monitoring Report.

Responsible staff in camps were provided with measuring tools (callipers) to ensure that materials were supplied according to correct specifications. The simplicity of measuring materials with the callipers against the minimum standard for each commodity made checking very efficient and effective.

Due to sheer volume, the storage and distribution of building materials can be very challenging. In the past supplies were often distributed directly from the back of delivery vehicles, which was difficult to monitor. Based on successful trials in Site 1, the new monitoring procedures require supplies to be systematically stacked in a temporary storage area such as a football pitch, in order to prepare them for distribution. However, in camps lacking adequate space with vehicle access, this proved to be a problem. In some camps suppliers also continued to deliver supplies to multiple sections simultaneously, which complicated receipt and distribution of supplies.

Recording the receipt of building materials in ration books proved to be a simple and effective means of monitoring distribution.

Lesson learned

- There needs to be greater emphasis on suppliers delivering according to strict schedules, section by section. This was not achieved in 2008.
- For camps in which suppliers accessed bamboo from sources further from the camp, quality control was a great deal more effective (Site1, Site 2, Mae La Oon and Mae Rama Luang). Suppliers who sourced supplies in areas close to camps would often employ refugees to clear bamboo, which created great difficulties in terms of quality control, namely Umpiem Mai and Nu Po Camps. A similar problem occurred in 2007 in Don Yang Camp, however was resolved in 2008, through the selection of an alternative supplier.

- The degree of success of the new building materials monitoring procedures was directly related to the ratio of monitoring staff to refugee population. Whilst the new initiatives provide a useful framework for the monitoring of delivery and distribution of building materials, to be really effective they will also require a significant increase human resources. The new monitoring procedures were more effective in Site 1 and 2 than they were in the three Tak camps. In a recent meeting of field staff, it was estimated that TBBC needs to have at least one staff member present in every section during delivery and distribution. There are over 130 camp sections along the border.

Next six months

- Construct a revised framework, specifically for the monitoring of delivery and distribution of building materials, based on experience gained during the 2008 delivery and with input from the new Logistician.
- Propose appropriate levels of human resources in order to monitor the delivery of building materials more effectively.
- Implement Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).
- Plan 2009 building supply procurement/ distribution. Due to ongoing funding uncertainties, rations will be maintained at levels similar to 2008: roofing, 125% of standard ration; bamboo, 50%; eucalyptus wood, 2 /3 (small/ large houses); 5% new houses in Site1, Site 2, Mae La Oon, Mae Rama Luang and Tham Hin camps.
- As a pilot exercise, explore possibilities of purchasing bamboo from the forestry department available from forest clearing operations.

e) Clothing

TBBC purchased and distributed 19,000 sets of clothing for children < 5 years in all the camps. UNICEF discontinued support for Baby Kits, but the women's organisations received funding from another donor to enable them to provide a reduced baby kit for new born babies.

Distributions of used clothing will take place during the second half of the year as described below under *Next six months*,

Next six months

Lutheran World Relief (LWR) continues to send annual shipments of second hand clothing, as well as bed quilts (see f) *Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats* below). For 2008, LWR has included children's clothing and layettes (for new born) in the shipment and the anticipated distribution will be as follows:

LWR clothing distribution 2008

Field Office	Layettes (for new borns)	Children's clothing	Adult clothing
Mae Hong Son	1,100	2,680	23,214
Mae Sariang	1,200	4,320	31,977
Mae Sot	2,700	-	-
Sanglaburi	500	-	7,524
TOTAL	5,500	7,000	62,715

Starting in 2007, the Wakachai project or "sharing project", a Tokyo-based NGO specialised in relief and development work, has also become a regular source of used clothing through TBBC. A second large consignment of over 140,000 pieces was recently despatched which will be sufficient to provide each refugee with at least one item in all nine camps. Distribution is scheduled for early August 2008 as follows:

Wakachai Clothing Distribution 2008

Field Office	Refugee camps	Thai communities
Mae Hong Son	23,400	
Mae Sariang	35,200	
Mae Sot	70,500	1,960
Sangklaburi	12,100	
TOTAL	141,200	1,960

f) Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats

Blankets: Traditionally, each year, before the cold season, TBBC has distributed one blanket for two persons, the most recent distribution occurring in October and November of 2007.

In recent years LWR has been supplying increasing numbers of bed quilts which are now provide enough for about 70% of the population. Blankets will be purchased only to make up for any shortage in LWR quilts when these are distributed later in the year. The anticipated distribution of LWR quilts is as follows:

LWR quilt distribution 2008

	Refugee Camps	Assistance to Thai Communities
Site 1	9,780	1,290
Site 2	1,950	
Mae La Oon	8,100	1,500
Mae Rama Luang	8,160	
Mae La	19,500	1,800
Umpiem	9,720	
Nu Po	(Blankets)	
Don Yang	(Blankets)	
Tham Hin	(Blankets)	
Shan	6,292	
TOTAL	63,502	4,590

Mosquito nets: Similarly, TBBC has traditionally distributed mosquito nets to all households prior to the rainy season but this was a casualty of the budget cuts for 2008 enforced by the funding shortage. There will be no general distribution of nets in 2008. It is hoped that existing refugees will be able to repair their old ones, whilst TBBC will continue to try to supply nets to all new arrivals. During the first half of 2008, 1,013 mosquito nets were distributed to new arrivals and 85 nets were distributed in Eh Thu Ta IDP camp opposite Mae Sariang.

As mentioned under *c) Soap* above, an EC assessment recommended that TBBC hand over responsibility for at least some non-food items to other NGOs and the health NGOs have been asked to take over mosquito net distributions in 2009.



Sleeping mats: Sleeping mats are normally distributed with mosquito nets, but only every second year. Mats were supplied in 2007 and so no general distribution is scheduled for 2008. During the first half of 2008, 623 mats were distributed to new arrivals and 130 to Eh Thu Ta.

Since the main reason for distributing sleeping mats was to ensure the effectiveness of mosquito nets by preventing mosquitoes entering the sleeping area through the bamboo floors, health agencies have also been asked to assume responsibility for distribution of these mats in 2009.

g) Tendering, procurement, monitoring, stocks

Tendering and procurement: TBBC tenders publicly for all major supplies except bamboo and thatch which are restricted items under Thai law and for which limited tenders are used. All tendering and contract award processes are centralised in Bangkok. Procedures are set out in a comprehensive procurement manual which complies with all major donor requirements and this was revised and reissued during the first half of 2008.

The ongoing effectiveness of competitive tendering depends on TBBC being able to maintain the interest of potential suppliers and receive adequate bids. The average number of bids received in the first half of 2008 saw a slight improvement over previous period: rice; 6 (same as previous period), mung beans 8 (5), Asia/MIX 2 (4), cooking oil 5 (5), charcoal 8 (8), salt 5 (3), chillies 8 (3), fish paste 4 (3), and firewood 2 (2). Altogether, 27 different suppliers were contracted to supply these 8 commodities during this period.

Quality control: TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on supplies in accordance with major donor regulations (see Appendix D 1.i) *Quality control, monitoring*). 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. From January to June 2008, 76.1% to 100% (average 85.5%) by quantity of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at source, all inspections of AsiaMIX are carried out at the factory.

- Charcoal quality remains a concern with a decrease in quality during the first half of 2008. A number of test failures were on the grounds of 'Heating Value' (HV) not meeting specifications. This is of great concern, as it does compromise the effective use of this commodity by refugees. A strict testing regime will be maintained until improvements are noted. A number of other test failures were only marginal and the supplies were still readily usable. The majority of samples failed the tests based on their proximate value (high percentage of moisture, ash and volatile matter, and low fixed carbon).

- Chilli quality improved dramatically during the first half of 2008 after a market shortage during 2007 caused overall quality to decrease. TBBC has also revised its testing parameters for chilli as the previous ones were specified for exports and considered to be unrealistically high. For example the physical form had to meet very high standards and broken chillies would be rejected.

- Soaring rice prices and subsequent restrictions in the market had a direct impact on the overall quality of rice; the six-month average pass-rate was 11% lower than for the previous period. Rice prices have fallen slightly and availability is similarly improving, which should see overall quality improve in the coming months.

- There was also a notable improvement in the overall quality of AsiaMIX, after over 40% of the supply failed professional inspections during the second half of 2007. During the first half of 2008, all shipments met specifications.

Quantities: Delivery weights are checked during the inspections and top-up penalties imposed whenever possible (results of these inspections are shown in Appendix E, *Figures E.18 and E.19*). 40 inspections during the first half of the year reported weight problems. Chilli and rice were the commodities most often mentioned. Two top-up penalties were demanded from suppliers, 21 financial penalties imposed and 17 warning letters were issued.

Lessons learned

- Some quality control testing standards are unnecessarily strict. Parameters used by the professional inspection companies are guidelines for the purpose of exporting agricultural commodities and thus are set to a very high standard. For the purposes of quality testing commodities which are procured and sent to camp, it is sufficient to state that food must be of a quality that ensures acceptability by beneficiaries, the food is nutritious, palatable and will not pose any threat to people's health.

Next six months

- A strict testing regime must be maintained for all charcoal supplies.
- Revise testing sample sizes, especially for larger camps.

Monitoring: TBBC has been using its current monitoring system (see Appendix D 1. i) *Quality control, monitoring*) for three years and comparisons can now be made with previous years, providing broader indications on the quality of programme and monitoring. TBBC provides feed back to the refugee community by posting a newsletter at each distribution point. A translated version of the monthly monitoring report in Burmese and Karen is also sent to camps committees and refugees committees.

The summary of the results of the staff monitoring visits during the first half of 2008 are set out in Appendix E, *Indicator (2A) 2.3. 634* visits were carried out during this reporting period compared to 809 during the second half of 2007. Staff have been very active in camps due to many factors, the main one being the number of camp workshops necessary to redefine feeding figures (see *Feeding Figures* below).

Timeliness of delivery remains an issue, 20% of deliveries arriving late, compared to 18% during the last period. However, the number of orders delayed by more than one week remains extremely low and there were only isolated incidents of stock-outs of individual items (none were reported during the second half of 2007). TBBC takes such incidents very seriously and has taken necessary action to try to ensure it does not happen again.

The distribution efficiency indicator remains high border wide. This would suggest that the amount of food distributed matches that reported as distributed. Monitoring conducted by staff in camp however suggests however that there are some discrepancies in reconciling supply and subsequent distribution. The monitoring tool which is currently used to measure supply and distribution provides a good *estimate* of distribution efficiency, but needs some refinement to make it more accurate. This tool is one which has been flagged for revision and a more appropriate tool is currently being devised for implementation during the second half of 2008.

Warehouses, stock management and food containers: Warehouses have been assessed for structural problems and will be repaired accordingly.

A pilot project using mud bricks to construct warehouses in Mae Rama Luang and Mae La Oon camps was initiated in 2007. This has proven to be successful and plans are now underway to expand the use of mud bricks for warehouse construction in one other camp in 2009.

There has been ongoing training on best practice in warehouse management. Warehouse management is monitored according to 20 parameters. The most common problems in nearly all camps are related to stacking practices and since there are numerous rice silos in both Mae La Oon and Mae Rama Luang these camps fail on all parameters related to stacking.

While during the second half of 2007 TBBC achieved 78.4% compliance to WFP standards, this decreased to 69% during the first half of 2008. This decline can be partly attributed to greater scrutiny by TBBC staff in assessing warehouses.

TBBC has now formulated a plan with the camp committees to 'phase-out' all rice silos within the next two years. The 2009 building materials budget includes provision for the construction of new warehouses to replace the rice silos. Available space in other older warehouses, such as those in Mae La, also restricts best practice in terms of stacking. Again, the 2009 building materials budget will include replacing a major warehouse in Mae La Camp to accommodate a single delivery of rice every month, to replace the current 2 delivery system.

Lessons Learned

- An EC Assessment during the period pointed out that although TBBC has implemented many recommendations arising from various studies and evaluations over the years, the result is a "patchwork" of procedures lacking overall coherence. The Assessment identified potential weaknesses in the system and recommended that a Logistics Department should be established to ensure effective food supply chain management. It recommended that TBBC accept an offer from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) of the secondment of a Logistics and Supply expert to facilitate this.

Next Six Months

- Job descriptions and the responsibility of partners involved in monitoring have now been drafted and will be finalised in the coming months.
- TBBC in conjunction with the SDC have identified a Logistics and Supply expert, who will commence work with TBBC in early August. The expert will be responsible for establishing a logistics department and key programmatic tasks set out in the agreed Terms of Reference (TOR) include:

1. To initiate a comprehensive reflection of TBBC's strategic approach of logistics and supply and propose immediate and sustainable measures considering factors such as:

- a) the financial volume of TBBC programme;*
- b) the humanitarian responsibility of TBBC when considering its central role in the supply of essential and vital goods to the entire refugee population;*
- c) the direct and indirect consequences of the camps dynamics induced by TBBC's approach (conflict sensitivity);*
- d) the necessary flexibility to implement effectively a very sensitive operation in such an uncertain context (impact of resettlement, donors' attitudes and strategies);*
- e) alternative opportunities to provide food and non-food item assistance to refugees (cash, in kind, Mixed assistance, other).*

2. To initiate a comprehensive reflection of TBBC supply practices and procedures and propose a series of measures and documentation providing full transparency and traceability of commodity movements within the supply chain.

3. To identify necessary positions for the effective and professional functioning of the section, assess the related costs and benefits, prepare the Terms of Reference for the new personnel, assess recruitment possibilities within the camps and in Bangkok, and evaluate training needs and ascertain how this section fits into TBBC's current Programme Department.

And

8. To implement the proposed measures, in particular a global, integrated and standardized supply chain system including:

- a) a standard documentation enabling full traceability of the commodities;*
- b) a direct monitoring of the distributions;*
- c) an efficient management of the stocks;*
- d) a clear definition of the food needs, taking into consideration the refugees vulnerability as well as the utilization of the distributed food.*

All aspects of the monitoring system relating to food supply chain management will be reviewed including post distribution monitoring (PDM) which has been identified as a gap. As above, the TOR anticipated the recruitment of additional staff to undertake these tasks.

h) Feeding figures

In the absence of reliable camp population figures, it is important for TBBC to be able to establish accurate Feeding Figures for the calculation of food and other supplies. During the second half of 2007 and the first six months of 2008, this was made a top priority and took up much of the Field Staff time.

A new population reporting and monitoring system has now been established in all camps. The framework of the population system is based upon a set of eligibility criteria developed during the second half of 2007. The criteria exclude people absent from the camps for work, study or other purposes, and those already provided for such as NGO or CBO workers. However, all residents are included, whether registered with Ministry of Interior (MOI)/ UNHCR or not.

The current eligibility criteria are set out in the box (See following page). They are complex and training of distribution teams is ongoing. Adjustments will be made to the criteria as experience is gained and, as recommended by the EC assessment, consultations will be held with UNHCR to determine best practice.



Implementing the new population reporting system in camp has involved extensive training for camp staff. The revision of the population reporting system was significant, as it was a departure from an established system which had been operating in the camps since their establishment. Despite this, camp staff have been able to familiarise themselves with the system in a very short space of time.

The new system is structured as follows;

- Baseline population figures were updated in all camps in late 2007/early 2008, using a new standardised form, the *TBBC Baseline Population Form (BPF)*. Subsequent baseline surveys will now be conducted on an annual basis.
- Baseline data is entered into an electronic database, the *TBBC Population Database (TPD)*.

TBBC eligibility criteria

a) Feeding figures rules:

Registered refugees	TBBC provides the full ration to registered refugees acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as continuously residing in the camp.
Unregistered asylum seekers	An asylum seeker who is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as being continuously residing in this camp should be in the feeding figures.
New unregistered asylum seekers	An asylum seeker who has just arrived and is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as being continuously residing in this camp but missed the distribution, may request from the contingency stock and should be in the feeding figures for the next distribution.
IDP servicer residing in camps but working outside for longer period	Should not be supported during the period spent outside the camp (more than one month), should report to the camp committees and be restored to the feeding figures on their return.
CBO workers residing outside camp	Should not be in the feeding figures.
NGO worker, receiving salary, residing outside camp	Should not be in the feeding figures.
Outside workers unrelated to camps activities	Anyone who has left the camp for more than one month is cut from the feeding figures.
Refugee in detention in Thai custody	Should not be in the feeding figures after one month spent out of camp.
New born	Babies will start receiving rations when aged 6 months.
Thai ID cards holders resident in the camp	Any refugee family member who holds any of the Thai ID, acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as being continuously residing in this camp should be put under feeding figures.
Refugee in detention in camp custody	Should remain on feeding figures.
Students in boarding houses	A student included in boarding house rations should be removed from the family ration if the family resides in the camp or any other camp.
Transfers IN & OUT	People whose transfer has been approved by the two Camp committees (origin and destination) after one month of notified stay in the new camp should be included in the feeding figures of that camp and removed from the previous one.
Visits from relatives	Any visitor should get food from the visited household and not be added to the feeding figures.
Medical referral and care takers	A refugee taken for medical treatment outside camp and care takers should be removed from feeding figures if not continuously residing back in camp within one month.

b) Other categories of refugee/person may receive food from the "extra need" stock as per the follow rules:

Outside security staff and family	Any security staff and its family, not continuously residing in the camp may request from the extra need stock.
Food/NFI for CBO workshops	Agencies organising workshops/office work in camps are responsible for the food/NFI. They may however request food/NFI from the extra needs stock.
Food for NGO workshops	NGO's organising workshops are responsible for the food.
Thai security staff	Cannot take anything from the refugee warehouses and all requests must be directed to TBBC field coordinator.
Visits from relatives	Any visitor should get food from the visited household and should not request from the extra needs stock.
IPD patients in camp medical facilities.	IPD patients from outside the camps may request from the extra needs stock. Care takers and accompanying persons may also request. This should be under the request of the medical agency.
Visiting CBO worker	If not continuously residing in the camp, may request from extra needs stock.
Ceremonies, festivals	Refugee groups, CBO's etc. may request from the extra needs stock.

- Feeding figures are recorded and updated at the section level, by section leaders, using a standardised form, the *Monthly Update of Population Figures* (MUPF).
- Specific forms have been developed to record population changes in boarding houses and religious accommodation.
- TBBC staff collect the MUPF directly from the section leaders and subsequently conduct regular monitoring to verify changes in population figures.
- Data included on the MUPF is used to update baseline population figures, stored in the TPD at each field office.
- Data includes house numbers, TBBC ration book numbers, UNHCR/MOI numbers (where appropriate) as well as age and gender breakdown.
- The TPD disaggregates data by section and then by household.
- The TPD provides an accurate feeding figure, which can then be used for purchase orders for supplies to camp.

The population database is now fully operational in TBBC's field offices in Sangklaburi and Mae Hong Son. The system has generated a huge amount of data in hard copy form but the Mae Sot and Mae Sariang field offices have lacked staff to assist with data entry. A Field Data Assistant (FDA) has now been employed in Mae Sot and will initially dedicate a great deal of her time to making the population database operational. Similarly a part time FDA will soon be employed in Mae Sariang. It is anticipated that the system will be fully operational in all field offices by October 2008.

Ration books: The design of TBBC ration books, as well as the system of distribution was revised for the 2008 ration book distribution. The ration book distribution/ check and the population data collection and monitoring system are now integrated. Ration book distribution is integrated into the new population monitoring system. A detailed record of ration books distribution is held at all TBBC field offices. Under the new system:

- All reported and approved families, as per the eligibility criteria, have a ration book. No ration book has been issued outside the system.
- 2007 ration books were collected during the 2008 distribution. There is little room for ration book trading, forgery and cheating.
- Families leaving for resettlement have been systematically returning their ration books to TBBC.
- No ration book should be kept in camp offices or anywhere or by anyone else other than the beneficiary. This is continually monitored by field staff.

- All ration books refer to registration forms that link to a UN number (where applicable).

Lessons Learned

- The creation of such a complex system overstretched available human resources, particularly for data entry and verification. These challenges are especially significant in camps with high levels of population movements, such as new arrivals and large-scale resettlement programmes.

Next six months

- Establish the FDA position in the Mae Sot office as a 'pilot' and duplicate in other field offices as appropriate.
- Collaborate/share population data with UNHCR field offices to enhance the new system.
- With input from the new Logistician, evaluate the system and make necessary refinements by the end of 2008 (see g) Next six months above).

i) Preparedness, new arrivals and vulnerable groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in Eastern Burma is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff so that the organisation is usually aware of impending refugee arrivals in advance. Each field site holds emergency stocks of basic ration items and generally can deliver these to groups of new arrivals within 24 hours of being alerted to their presence (see Appendix D 1. g) *Emergency stock*).

During the first half of 2008, TBBC supplied:

- Blankets, nets, cooking pots, utensils, plastic sheets and mats to 5 households in Mae La Oon whose homes were destroyed by strong winds and rain at the time of Cyclone Nargis.
- 'Emergency Stock' of non food items to the Mae La Oon 'Emergency Committee' for their use in the office as well as for future needs.
- Replacement building materials to a household in Don Yang camp whose home was destroyed by fire.
- Plastic sheeting to be used for roofing after a storm completely destroyed 3 houses, 1 boarding house and destroyed the roofs of 122 homes in Tham Hin Camp.
- Plates, bowls, spoons and pots for two households affected by a similar storm in Ban Don Yang Camp on 30th April.

Occasionally, TBBC also provided short term assistance to other Burmese people in need such as migrant workers and unrecognised refugees. Thai communities and villages neighbouring the refugee camps are also occasionally subject to emergencies such as floods. In these cases TBBC offers emergency assistance such as rice, blankets or mosquito nets from the Thai community assistance budget (see 3.1 I) *Assistance to Thai communities*).

Next six months

- A draft Avian Influenza preparedness plan for personnel will be finalised, and the SDC logistics and supplies expert will be consulted regarding the food supply chain plan.



j) Support to Mon resettlement sites

TBBC has been supporting the four Mon Resettlement Sites since 1996 (see Section 2 d) *Internally displaced: the situation in Eastern Burma*). Following TBBC's assessment trip in January, it was decided to distribute four months of rice aid to Halochanee and Bee Ree resettlement sites to supplement livelihoods in 2008. Given higher levels of vulnerability and isolation, five months of rice aid will be provided in Tavoy resettlement site. Prior to the distribution of supplies, TBBC and the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) facilitated an updated training on storage and distribution procedures with warehouse staff from all resettlement sites. Information was also disseminated about the ration level for 2008 and the use of ration books.

While the provision of relief aid decreased in comparison to previous years, support for the Mon Development Fund was slightly increased. MRDC have supervised 12 small scale projects in the first half of 2007 including the construction or repair of six schools and two rice warehouses, two water supply systems, road and bridge repairs. An Agricultural Training Centre was constructed and CAN training was facilitated in Halochanee as part of efforts to strengthen grassroots livelihoods.

In response to the withdrawal of Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF)-France in 2006 and the expiration of TBBC's emergency support for the Mon National Health Committee (MNHC), another international NGO agreed to support the procurement of basic medical supplies in the Mon resettlement sites for the last half of 2008, at least. This is in addition to an ongoing malaria control programme and responses to a cholera outbreak in Bee Ree resettlement site during March 2008.

Lessons Learnt:

- Given the lack of capacity amongst village development committees, the realities of implementation diverged from MRDC's original plans. More support needs to be provided to MRDC in project cycle management.

Next six months:

- The second phase of this year's development programme will include more focus on educational programmes for children and women's empowerment projects, as well as more infrastructural support work.
- Agricultural Training Centres will be constructed in Bee Ree and Tavoy resettlement sites, seeds will be supplied to Kyone Kwee, Halochanee, Htee Wah Doh and Baleh Done-phai and agricultural training will continue in the Mon resettlement areas.

k) Safe house

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established 15 years ago to deal with the increasing numbers of sick and mentally ill people sent to the border for deportation. These people were cared for until they were well enough to return to their families in Burma. The numbers of deportees admitted to the Safe House has declined in recent years because deportees are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass. There remains a chronic caseload 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 support and care given by Safe House staff.

The small influx of deportees still referred to the Safe House, often include young women and men rescued from abusive work environments. Generally the patients are Burmese or belong to ethnic groups from the border regions. The caseload remained fairly constant at about 50 patients, during this six-month period there having been fourteen new admissions to the house whilst three patients died and a further eleven were discharged.

The Safe House building is in a poor state of repair. Some small refurbishments were carried out in 2008 with more planned till the end of the year.

Next six months

- The manager of the Safe House would like to retire at the end of the year. A replacement will be recruited.
- An experienced volunteer is expected to join within the next six months to improve management of Safe House.
- Now that deportations no longer take place in the Sangklaburi area, TBBC would like to withdraw from support of the Safe House. Consultations will be held with other organisations and donors to explore alternative ways of maintaining long term solutions for the residents.

l) 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 D, 1.j) *Assistance to Thai communities*, for background). Much of the support goes to Thai authority personnel involved in camp security and assistance for maintaining access roads to the camps, but TBBC also supports emergency and development project requests for communities in the vicinity of the camps, including flood relief and blankets for the cold season. 90% of assistance is targeted for communities less than 30 kilometres from the refugee camps.

During this last six-month period, baht 5,824,040 was spent on this support. Baht 4,713,211 was given to local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice and other food items to border personnel and baht 1,110,829 was provided for support to Thai communities. This support consisted of educational support and school lunches to 36 schools, 9 village communities, 3 boarding houses, one temple and one Thai NGO in the form of food, and charcoal.

m) Coordination of assistance

TBBC is a member of the Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and it is mainly through this that activities are coordinated with other NGOs, UNHCR, other international organisations, the RTG and Donors. Considerable institutional resources are committed to these relationships including TBBC taking leadership roles in the CCSDPT (see Appendix A), and attending a plethora of fora including monthly coordination meetings, workshops and retreats. These activities are described elsewhere which also support the fourth and fifth core objectives, of 'strengthening advocacy' and 'developing organisational resources'.

3.2. Promoting livelihoods and income generation

To reduce aid dependency by promoting sustainable livelihood initiatives and income generation opportunities

It was agreed at the 2007 TBBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) to make the promotion of livelihoods and income generation a core objective. A UNHCR/ILO led consultancy on Livelihoods in 2006/7 concluded that priority should be given to activities related to agriculture, both inside and outside camps. However, a livelihoods/agronomy consultant recruited by TBBC later in 2007 concluded that while agriculture seemed a sensible way to proceed since the refugees come from a predominantly rural background, there are many issues to consider in relation to expanding livelihoods in the current context. e.g. many people only have experience of camp life, reliable access to land is extremely limited, and restrictions on movement give local communities an advantage over refugees. It is unknown what awaits their return to Burma, allocation of land will have to be resolved and reconstruction will likely offer a range of non-agricultural opportunities particularly for youth.

For TBBC and all members of CCSDPT, the challenge remains to determine the realistic nature and scale of a livelihoods programme and a framework for the coordination of activities to increase refugee self-reliance. Meanwhile TBBC has three existing projects that relate to this objective:

a) CAN

One of the main goals of the CAN Project (See 3.1 a) *Food security programme above*) is to assist community members achieve sustainable increases in food production using local resources. Implicit in this goal is the possibility of facilitating refugee livelihoods by continuing to support food production within the camps. However, given limited space within camps and restrictions on movement and access to land outside of camps, opportunities for significant expansion are not readily apparent.



b) Weaving project

TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations since 2002 (see Appendix D, 2.a) *Weaving project*). *Longyis* are traditional clothing items worn by

men and women. TBBC has procured thread for the KWO and Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) and this has been woven into *longyis* by weavers in the camps. TBBC has bought back the finished items at a price of 27 baht per unit, the total cost per piece averaging 130 baht. The objective is to provide one *longyi* for each man and woman over 12 years old in alternative years.

The following table provides an overview progress of the project for January to June 2008:

Longyi production; January to June 2008

	Looms	Weavers	Target pop	longyi made	Still to produce
S1	11	42	7,500	0	7,500
S2	4	8	1,500	0	1,500
Mae Ra Ma Luang	15	30	5,894	0	5,894
Mae La Oon	13	26	5,446	0	5,446
Mae La	12	31	11,727	11,727	0
Umplem Mai	9	23	6,706	6,394	0
Nu Po	6	15	6,152	6,464	0
Ban Dong Yang	2	7	1,659	300	1,359
Tham Hin	4	12	2,706	100	1,706
Total:	76	194	49,290	24,985	24,305

There are now 76 looms in use in the camps and 194 trained refugee staff. Production for 2008 is progressing according to schedule, with just under 50% of the target production complete. One *longyi* will be produced for every man in Site 1 and 2 and every woman in all other camps.



c) Cooking Stoves

TBBC supports community stove-making projects in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, which are part of the ZOA vocational training programme. 160 standard size stoves were distributed to new arrivals in both camps (surplus stock is kept by the 2 camp committees for future new arrivals) and 14 large size drum stoves were made for boarding houses.

It was originally hoped that these would become large-scale projects providing all camp needs, but interest has not been high because stoves are low cost items and income earned is relatively low (see Appendix D 2.c) *Stove making*).

Next six months

- The initial focus of the new agriculture manager will be to

consolidate the work of CAN at the household level and to consider how to expand activities to increase self reliance.

- Review support of the stove-making project given that income generation is minimal.

3.3. Empowerment through inclusive participation

To empower displaced people through support for community management and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity.

From the beginning, TBBC philosophy has been to support and encourage the refugees to participate in programme design, implementation, follow-up, and camp management. These activities have been strengthened in recent years through the Camp Management Project and with the recruitment of dedicated staff including the Community Liaison Officer and the Capacity Building Coordinator.

a) Camp management

The TBBC Camp Management Project (CMP) has been fully operational since December 2004. Camp Committees are provided with budgets for camp administration costs, stipends for camp committee members and staff involved in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies. This project has been working through partnership with Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) who provide their staff to manage and oversee the project in the nine camps.

During 2008 the CMP has been reorganised and renamed the Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) to reflect the fact that project staff work mainly to support to the camp committees and camp management staff rather than directly implementing of the project themselves. Camp based CMP staff have been increased in seven camps to ensure sufficient support and direction for the camp committees. CMSP is now responsible for overseeing the administration and the logistics of stipend support for over 1,700 staff in nine camps.

Mae La camp has a population of over 45,000 people (including new arrivals) and some sections have over 3,000 people. This creates a huge workload for section leaders and staff. During the period, therefore, camp management staff worked in cooperation with the KRC CMSP team to redefine section boundaries and increase the number of sections from 17 to 22. New section leaders and staff were elected in May and the new section structure should facilitate improvements to the efficiency and transparency of camp management in Mae La.

Following the CMSP needs assessment in 2007, a ToT was provided to 12 CMSP staff during the period. Topics included new arrival assessments, baseline data surveys, planning, budgeting, administration, monitoring of budget expenses, monitoring the use of extra needs, staff resettlement and recruitment system, writing job descriptions and staff filing systems. Subsequently, the CMSP staff conducted training to CMP camp staff in planning, budgeting, administration, monitoring of budget expenses and monitoring the use of extra needs. They worked together with CMSP camp staff on new arrival assess-



ments, baseline data surveys, staff resettlement, recruitment system and writing job descriptions.

Final job descriptions for key staff on the CMP payroll were completed during the period including camp committee chairman, vice chairman, secretary, administrative officer, finance officer, section leader, household leader, warehouse/ supplies manager and warehouse staff. The job description for each position was implemented in nine camps during the month of June.

Resettlement to third countries has had a big impact on the CMSP. 22% of CMSP staff resettled in 2007 and CMSP statistics show that 14 % of CMSP staff in eight camps applied for resettlement during the period January to April 2008. Replacement of staff leaving has become more difficult this year as more people are planning to resettle and there is less interest in working for the community. However, camp committees with the support of CMSP teams, Refugee Committees and TBBC have been able to recruit staff although this has resulted in a need for increased training for new project staff.

Lessons learned

- Most CMP camp staff are only familiar with certain parts of their jobs. All staff need formal job descriptions and clear explanation of their objectives to perform well.

Next six months

- CMP staff filing system for all 1700 staff will be implemented in all camps using the access data base system.

b) Community liaison

The Community Liaison Officer works to ensure that diverse sectors of the refugee community have equitable opportunity to be involved in the evaluation and planning of TBBC's programme as well as equal access to its outputs, and to implement initiatives which expand the capacity of community groups in order to strengthen civil society.

The main vehicle for this initiative is regular meetings with CBOs in all camps. These take the form of roundtable and individual meetings, and engage social organisations representing the gender, age, ethnicity, and religious diversities of the populations. Despite the influential role they play in community organising, the CBOs are



generally seriously under-resourced and so they have been encouraged to develop annual work plans which identify resources needs and align activities with service gaps listed in the CCSDPT/ UNHCR *Comprehensive Plan* (CP).

The work plans have been used by the CBOs to lobby NGOs, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders to generate recognition of the functions they perform, and to attract more comprehensive and long-term operational support. During the last six months, one meeting was held in Nu Po with most of the external service providers specifically for them to respond to the appeal for support. Although few tangible outputs have so far been forthcoming, a similar meeting with individual NGOs in Ban Don Yang did secure commitments for provision of sports equipment and training. TBBC has approached Australian Volunteers International (AVI) to seek a placement for a capacity builder to offer administrative and operational skills enhancement to CBOs in the Tak camps. Negotiations are still taking place, with a view to the volunteer commencing early 2009.

The planned opening of the Umpiem Mai Community Centre at the beginning of the year was delayed mainly due to the impact of resettlement to third countries, with almost 10% of the entire population leaving in some months during the first half 2008. The Management Committee (CCMC) will be reformed in July and the Centre is now scheduled to open in August.

TBBC continues to develop consultations with CBOs on programme-related issues, gathering inputs for the evaluation and planning of operations. During this period there was significant collaboration in devising ration adjustments, monitoring their acceptability and effects, and in verification of the feeding figures. Further potential for collaboration is being explored through a survey of CBOs and TBBC field staff and specialists. Likely areas of collaboration include population monitoring/ verification, ration distribution, CAN and nutrition activities, non-food item production, and information gathering and dissemination. This is expected to strengthen TBBC's programme as well as integrate community liaison work into the mainstream programme.

The design of an operational community communication strategy is ongoing following the campaigns launched in 2007 to announce ration changes. This is being incorporated in TBBC's overall communications strategy being developed by the new Communications Officer (see 3.5 c) *Communications*). TBBC News is seen as an important part of this and will be produced more regularly with the Community Liaison Officer participating in the recently-formed editorial committee.

Lessons learned

- Despite CBOs' efforts to lobby for recognition of their roles in camp management and for more systematic and comprehensive support, external service providers limit their responses and interventions to only those relevant to their own specific fields of operations. This constrains the actualisation of CBO aspirations.
- Resettlement continues to create increasing pressures on camp administrative systems, severely impacting their abilities to function effectively and consistently.
- Despite significant efforts to notify refugees of upcoming ration adjustments in a timely manner and to reassure the populations of our continued commitments, the funding crisis has added to refugees' feelings of vulnerability.

Next six months

- Consultations with CBOs in all camps will continue to gather input into the evaluation and planning of TBBC operations, as well as community opinions to inform programmatic decisions.
- TBBC programme staff will be encouraged to engage in development, implementation and monitoring of collaborative initiatives with CBO partners.
- The Umpiem Mai Community Centre will be opened under the direction of its Management Committee.
- Impacts of revisions in levels of food and non-food rations will continue to be monitored and programme informed.

c) Gender

TBBC's gender policy is set out in Appendix D 3.c) *Gender*. Responses addressing the three defined programmatic objectives during the period were as follows:

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

Women's organisations act as a driving force in the development of gender perspectives, and as the inspiration for their implementation in CBOs and NGOs. TBBC has continued to support two important programmes run by the KWO and KnWO: the longyi weaving project (see Section 3.2 a) *Weaving project*) and camp nursery schools where TBBC provides support for school lunches (See Section 3.1.a) *Food security programme: food, nutrition and agriculture*), and support is also provided for the KWO and KnWO offices and safe houses, including some support for administration, food for trainings and building materials.

KWO has over 550 workers who play an important role in camp management and of whom 80% are volunteers. For some time TBBC has been considering how to support and strengthen their activities and for 2008 KWO submitted a proposal to cover stipends for 450 of their staff, administration and organisational capacity building. Due to budget constraints this was temporarily put on hold, but TBBC is currently reviewing stipend levels of all camp staff across all programmes, and it is hoped to include the KWO and KnWO in 2009.

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

CCSDPT Protection Working Group is promoting the implementation of IASC Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings throughout programmes. TBBC reviewed action plans for implementing the guidelines in food and nutrition, in particular to enhance women's control of food in food distributions. The household ration card lists all family members. Although only 24% of households are female headed, the majority of the monthly rations (80 to 90%) are collected by women. Children who are head of households and also other children are sent to collect rations without any supervision and while community care at distribution points is considered effective it requires follow-up. Also women's sensitive issues will be included in the Post Distribution Monitoring which is under development.

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

TBBC continued to work with the camp committees to ensure that positions that become vacant due to departures for resettlement are made available to women in food distributions. In 2006 the proportion of women involved in food distribution was only around 11% but currently stands at 41%.

TBBC strives for gender-balance in staff recruitment. The current ratio is 3 female: 2 male staff and representation at management levels has increased significantly to provide a balance overall, although individual field sites do not have equitable representation.

Lessons learned

- Coordinated implementation of Gender Based Violence (GBV) activities amongst CCSDPT NGOs is extremely difficult unless a dedicated focal point facilitator is assigned to follow up on action plans after a group workshop.

Next six months

- TBBC will consider appropriate support for KWO and KnWO personnel within the context other camp worker stipends.
- The feasibility of establishing day care centres with care providers close to distribution centres will be explored to enable more women to take an active role in food distributions. This would be implemented in early 2009 to coincide with delivery of annual building materials.

d) Protection

Prolonged encampment, lack of access to further education and lack of income generation or employment opportunities, have created a broad range of protection and security problems for refugees living in the camps. The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Protection Working Group (PWG), is working to improve the protection environment on a range of issues, particularly the administration of justice, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and child protection systems. Specific issues addressed during the period were:

GBV: *the GBV Guidelines in Humanitarian settings* was translated into Burmese and Thai. UNHCR made a commitment to restart the regular GBV trend and data report to share with the PWG to ensure ongoing monitoring to better inform programmatic responses.

Child Protection: Child Protection Committees have been established in the camps to address the many protection concerns regarding refugee children and these are coordinated through the Child protection network. Children on the Edge (COTE) is working with KWO to develop a set of minimum standards of care for boarding houses with Mae Ra Mae Luang as the pilot camp.

Birth Registration: New amendments to the Civil Registration Act, which allow *all children*, regardless of their status, to register their births and obtain a birth certificate, go into effect in August. Currently the Act does not apply retroactively and advocacy will be required to address this.

Code of Conduct: The IRC supported project on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) continued with a full time coordinator under the guidance of CCSDPT / PWG. A CCSDPT inter-agency Code of Conduct has been drawn up and members will be invited to accede in August. TBBC will sign onto the CoC but staff will continue to follow the TBBC Code of Conduct which enshrines all of the CCSDPT CoC with more specificity to TBBC. TBBC co-facilitated PSAE trainings on investigation techniques for violations of CoC and the complaints reporting mechanism will be harmonised with existing mechanisms in the camps. It is proposed to establish a PSAE steering committee under the Protection Working Group (PWG).

The Legal Assistance Centre with TBBC has initiated the development of a CoC for refugee and camp management staff. A draft has been drawn up for further discussions with KRC and KnRC before taking it into the camps. CoC for 'Or Saw' who work in the camps has been published in Thai and distributed to camps.

Legal Assistance Centres: This is a joint IRC/ UNHCR programme in Site 1 and Mae La. Community Service Orders for all sectors have been developed as an alternative to detention. All aspects of detention have been under review. There is ongoing recruitment for a para legal programme. Training will be provided in Thai law and law reform.

Overseas Development Institute's (ODI) Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) presented the findings of a new report *Protective Action: Incorporating Civilian Protection into Humanitarian Response*. This includes the results of surveys conducted in the Thai Burmese border camps.

Child Soldiers: A Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for recruitment of child soldiers from the camps has been rolled out and training is ongoing. Recruitment from the camps is not of major concern, but a monitoring system needs to be in place to follow up on the signing of deeds of commitment by both the Karen National Union (KNU) and Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) to end recruitment of child soldiers. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) hosted a workshop on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) which focused on the MRM. The importance of prevention and response was also emphasised and the fact that the MRM should be seen as a protection tool and not simply a reporting mechanism. Broader NGO participation in the MRM, the need for the KNU and KNPP to develop Action Plans to expedite their removal from the lists, and the importance of responding to violations, are three key issues for the Thailand CAAC working group to address.

TBBC participates in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict as a representative of the PWG.

Next six months

- GBV guidelines will be translated and published in Karen.
- Introduce Code of Conduct (CoC) to KnRC. Finalise draft with KRC and KnRC. Begin orientation of CoC with camp management staff.
- TBBC will consider how to capture grave violations of children affected by armed conflict in information gathered from new arrivals. Advocacy will be conducted, including public awareness, to stop the use of child soldiers.

e) Peace building, conflict resolution

A workshop focused on Conflict Analysis with key staff was facilitated by Centre for Peace Building and Conflict studies, (Cambodia) as the second phase of a CARITAS Switzerland initiative in cooperation with SDC, to conduct a Conflict Sensitivity Assessment of the refugee programme.

Next six months

- Introduce Conflict analysis tools to field staff and key members of the camp and internally displaced communities.

3.4. Strengthening advocacy

To advocate with and for the people of Burma to increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement, in order to promote appropriate responses and ensure their human rights are respected.

Throughout its history TBBC has played an advocacy role on behalf of displaced Burmese both with the RTG and the international community. Staff are involved in advocacy at many different levels, 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, and dialogue with different components 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, assuring 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 return home and lead normal, fulfilling lives. There are a multitude of stakeholders who might eventually contribute solutions for displaced Burmese but accurate information is essential for informed decision making. A priority for TBBC is therefore to make optimum use of its presence and networks along the border by researching and documenting the situation as accurately as possible and, where possible, affording the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their concerns. Regular documen-



tation includes these six-month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation (see below) which are widely distributed to all stakeholders. The TBBC website is also being constantly developed as a resource tool.

a) Advocacy activities

Much of the TBBC's advocacy is accomplished by assuming leadership roles within CCSDPT. TBBC currently holds the chair, and facilitates both the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group and the Nutrition Task Force. Besides regular CCSDPT monthly meetings which act as a forum for coordination and information sharing, notable advocacy activities during this period were:

- Organising a CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreat in February to plan coordinated planning activities for the first half of the year.
- Facilitate the conduct of a new survey the impact of resettlement on camp management and services and the appointment of a consultant to analyse the results.
- Cooperation with EC and the UK Department For International Development (DFID) consultants conducting assessments of the refugee assistance programmes, including a meeting with the Donor Working Group to discuss the findings of the EC Assessment.
- Briefing and facilitating numerous high level delegations to the border including the Douglas Alexander, UK Secretary of State and the EU Heads of Mission annual visit.
- Two papers published in the April 2008 edition of *Forced Migration Review: Responses to eastern Burma's chronic emergency*, TBBC and *Community Based management* by Sally Thompson.
- A presentation on the chronic emergency in eastern Burma by the TBBC Displacement Research Coordinator at an international conference on *The Role of ASEAN Civil Society in Promoting Human Rights and Democracy in Burma/Myanmar*, Jakarta.
- TBBC perspectives about the challenges for humanitarian agencies attempting to respond in conflict-affected areas of Burma were presented by the TBBC Displacement Research Coordinator to aid workers, policy makers and academics in a workshop hosted by the University of Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre in the UK.
- Written input was also provided to advocacy initiatives from the Centre for Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) and the Australian Council for International Development's (ACFID's) Burma Working Group.
- TBBC's Food Security Coordinator and Nutrition Manager attended the 35th Annual United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition conference in Hanoi, Vietnam in March. The focus of the conference was "how to accelerate the reduction of maternal and child under-nutrition". TBBC set up an information booth for conference participants to share TBBC food security resources and raising awareness of the Thailand/Burma border.

The Executive Director made two visits to North America during the period, in January, a joint visit with International Rescue Committee focussed on funding needs for 2008 and 2009, taking in key agencies of the State Department and legislators on the Hill. A second visit was made in April to resettled Karen refugee communities, resettlement

agencies and churches, followed by a visit to Ottawa where again funding issues were raised through the Parliamentary Friends of Burma in conjunction with Inter-Pares. Observations made on Karen Resettlement in the USA can be found on the TBBC website at <http://www.tbbc.org/announcements/2008-07-karen-resettled-usa-observations.pdf>.

This period was dominated by concerns about the rice price crisis and four updates were circulated to donors and other interested parties. An emergency meeting was held with Donors on 31st March and approaches were made to the RTG for assistance.

Next six months

- A priority will be moving towards developing a medium term strategy acceptable to donors and the RTG. Ongoing planning strategies will be discussed at a UNHCR/ CCSDPT Directors Retreat in September.
- Advocacy visit to Australia in August, meeting with Government, NGO's and others.
- Participation in the TBBC Donors Meeting and AGM in Brussels in October and the Burma Day organised by the EC, Euro Burma Office, Burma Centre Netherlands and ICCO. This travel opportunity will also be used to visit other European capitals.
- Participation in follow-up of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) assessment of humanitarian assistance in eastern Burma.
- Briefings and hosting of visitors to the border.

b) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TBBC has been collaborating with CBOs to document the scale, characteristics and trends relating to internal displacement in eastern Burma since 2001 (www.tbbc.org/idps/idps.htm) A brief summary of internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma is provided in Appendix G. During the past six months, the 2007 IDP Survey was translated into Thai and Burmese for distribution to civil society actors and relevant authorities. Mapping data published in this and previous IDP Surveys was formatted into an interactive DVD, as a pilot project towards facilitating the distribution and utility of this information.

The planning framework for the 2008 IDP Survey has been drafted together with our partner organisations, and then a process of orientation and field testing was followed by data collection in the field. Rangoon based agencies were approached about conducting a joint



needs assessment this year, but were unfortunately unable to commit. As in previous year's, the survey will update assessments of the scale and distribution of internal displacement, militarisation and state-sponsored development projects that have induced human rights abuses. However, rather than conducting multiple choice household questionnaires again, this year's survey will be supplemented with qualitative assessments of vulnerability and coping strategies.

Next six months

- With reports from the field currently being triangulated, merged and analysed, the 2008 IDP Survey is on schedule for publication and dissemination in October.
- Articles will be submitted to the Forced Migration Review's issue to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the postponed Humanitarian Exchange issue on Burma.

3.5 Developing organisational resources

To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission.

a) Governance

The TBBC Board met on 17th January and the TBBC Members EGM was held in Mae Sariang in March with a field trip to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. For this meeting a consultant was engaged to facilitate a review of the effectiveness of the governance model. Other topics included advocacy strategies. This was also the time that rising rice prices were identified as a potential crisis and an additional Board Meeting was scheduled for 5th June to take any necessary remedial measures.

The governance review acknowledged the substantial progress that had been made since incorporation in 2004 and whilst also acknowledging the full strengths of the consortium model had yet to be realised, a number of members volunteered to work on priority issues.

In June, a consultant was engaged to carry out a Risk Assessment of TBBC which included governance issues.

Next six months

- The Risk Assessment will be finalised in July and discussed by the Board at its meeting on August 13th and at the AGM.
- The AGM will be held Brussels in October, preceded by the Donors Meeting.

b) Management

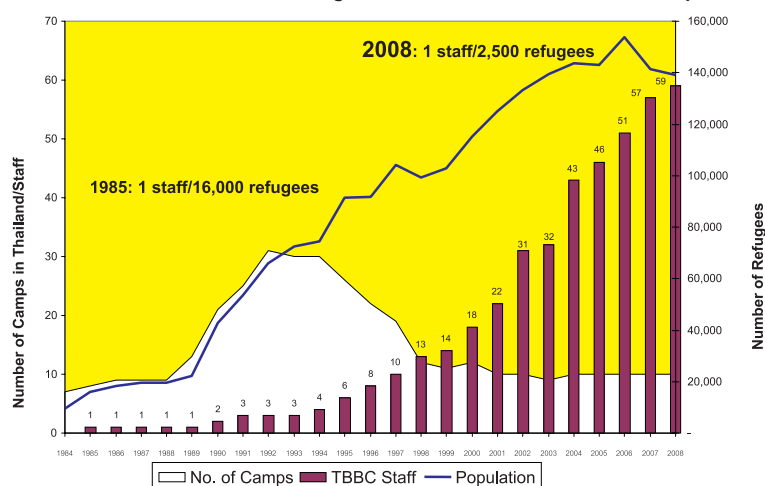
Staff numbers: TBBC currently (August) has 59 staff (34 female, 25 male, 18 international/ 41 national). The head office is located in Bangkok. There are 4 field offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Sanglaburi, with a research office in Chiang Mai. The following figure shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 through June 2008.

Staff development: Over the past six months, staff at all levels have been participating in learning and development programmes that enhance both their personal and professional skills. Staff development initiatives are linked to TBBC's strategic objectives, thereby also impacting positively on the overall work plan. Key training areas in this period have been:

- Management training for field and programme managers. These are delivered every two months over a two-day period with between 13 to 15 managers participating on a regular basis. Common skill development areas covered so far include communications, conflict negotiations, effective meetings and cross-cultural workplace environments. Whilst specific skills are being learnt during these workshops they also create a new space for dialogue allowing managers to input into TBBC's programming and planning. Beyond these two-month theme specific workshops, TBBC also provides the opportunity for one-on-one coaching with specific managers in areas that are identified (e.g. Negotiation techniques, human resource management, stress management, team building). Specific teambuilding sessions for two field sites have continued from this process at the local level.
- Group training focusing on teambuilding and community development skills are provided along similar lines for Field Assistants and Food Security Assistants. Some training themes are similar and it is hoped to bring the two groups together (the managers and field workers) for training as a way of lateral teambuilding.
- Language training. 30 national staff are participating in group English classes at all levels in Bangkok and the field sites. The English lessons offered in Mae Hong Son and Mae Sariang, for example, are closely linked to work objectives in the areas of report writing and more effective email communications, and language training will be an important component of staff training for the next few years. Similarly, international staff continue to develop their skills in Thai or Burmese. Modular Thai language classes are offered in the Mae Sot field office where there is a significant international staff component.

Details of staff training activities in 2008 are listed in Appendix D 5.e) *Staff training*.

TBBC staff numbers, refugee caseload, and number of camps



Human Resource Management: As the TBBC Human Resource Manager has become established all Human Resource (HR) functions are gradually being reviewed. During this period attention has been given to:

- Staff salary and benefits. TBBC undertakes to carry out periodic reviews to ensure that staff remuneration and benefits are in line with international standards and competitive in the Thailand International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO) market. TBBC terms were compared with those of a bench-mark INGO and found to be compatible subject to some minor adjustments.
- Job descriptions. Many job descriptions have been revised, revisiting TBBC's organisational structure with the introduction of new staff. Better links have been made between staff skills and job requirements and staff workloads more evenly distributed. Some positions have been re-graded and some job titles reconsidered to reflect the professional nature of the work performed. This will be an ongoing process as TBBC continues to evolve.
- Recruitment. Two important management positions became vacant during this period, the Programme Coordinator and the Food Security Coordinator. The Programme Coordinator position was successfully filled in June. The Food Security Coordinator position is still vacant and will be further considered as part of an overall food security programme review.

Organisational Structure: Two considerations are driving a possible reshaping of the structure of TBBC's Field work: the balance between Bangkok and the Field Offices; and the establishment of a Logistics Department.

For some time there has been a felt need for a better balance of management responsibilities between Bangkok and the Field offices. The new Programme Coordinator and Agriculture Manager have both been based in the Mae Sot Field Office and consideration is being given to establishing this as a border-wide Field office. This decision however is also linked to the development of supply chain management.

As described in Section 3.1 g) *Next six months*, a Logistics and Supply expert has been seconded from the SDC and will start work in August. He will review recommendations of the EC Assessment regarding supply chain management and the establishment of Logistics Department. Once he has been able to review the needs for a Logistics Department, where it might best be located and what the full HR implications will be, the idea of a border-wide office can be reviewed as part of a comprehensive human resource management plan.

Staff retreat: An all-staff workshop will be held in September. Activities planned include a work-session to update the TBBC *Strategic Plan*, a session on Fraud and Corruption Awareness and a one day First Aid training for some staff.

Exchange programme: Exchange/ exposure visits are considered very effective for the ongoing development of staff and bringing fresh ideas to their work. TBBC will continue to explore possibilities and hopes to identify at least one exposure visit/exchange for some staff in 2009. TBBC will aim to do these every two years.

TBBC and HIV/AIDS: A comprehensive HIV/AIDS in the Workplace Policy has been incorporated into TBBC's CoC and the HR Manager will be conducting visits to all field offices in 2008 to further explain this policy and ensure staff compliance.

Lessons learned

- Staff learning and development needs are quite varied, yet some are very similar. Group trainings should be maximised to create a participatory learning environment.
- One-on-One coaching between trainings should be further developed. The training has to be practically applied in the field and linked to staff appraisals
- The group management training is also seen as a good teambuilding space for managers who may not get enough time to deal with larger TBBC programme and planning issues.
- Constant reviews are necessary to ensure best practise in HR policies and procedures, the new HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy incorporated into the CoC being an example.
- Current TBBC Job Descriptions do not always best reflect staff work load and skill base. There is a need to refine these as TBBC continues to evolve to ensure the best possible links as well as maximise staff satisfaction in their work.

Next six months

- Once the Logistics and Supply expert is established and food supply chain HR issues are resolved, and the TBBC *Strategic Plan* has been updated, the Human Resource Manager will provide the Board and management with a comprehensive 5-year Human Resource Management Plan (2009-2013).
- Review of TBBC's Organisational Staff Structure given new challenges and new programme directions.
- Ongoing awareness and training on TBBC's HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy.
- Act upon the recommendations of the staff salary review, regarding re-grading and new job titles.

c) Communications:

TBBC's new Communications Officer, funded through a Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) internship, began work in January and spent the first three months assessing TBBC's overall communications strategies. A communications strategy is under development and a number of activities have already been advanced:

Internal communications:

- Revision of the internal monthly staff reporting system with the aim of standardising them and consolidating individual staff reports into one for each site.
- Discussions with staff on how to more efficiently share information between the Bangkok and Field offices (e.g. though the setting up of an intranet and staff 'comments boxes').

Communication with beneficiaries:

- Interviews with camp residents and new arrivals, CBOs and members of Camp Committees to give them a voice and increase understanding of the nature and root causes of forced displacement.
- Feedback from refugees is sought through TBBC's comment boxes in camps and the *TBBC News Sheet* is seen as an

important attempt to improve feed back to the refugee communities on TBBC's programme. It will be distributed on a regular bi-monthly basis and more effort will be put into making this an effective tool for communication with beneficiaries.

External communications:

- **Media:** The exposure in media was higher than normal the past six months as a consequence of the attention given to the increase in food prices.
- **TBBC e-Letter:** The first issue of the TBBC e-Letter was circulated in May. It has since been produced on a monthly basis with the primary aim to keep donors, members and other interested people up to date with the situation of displaced people along the Thailand Burma border. It also gives an insight into TBBC's ongoing programmes and activities. It has been very encouraging to receive many subscription requests since its launch.
- **The web site:** The web site has undergone some changes in its presentation (e.g. layout and pictures), and efforts have been put into making the home page and donation pages more attractive. Means to subscribe to the e-Letter is provided at the web site as well as a system for RSS feed. A special donation page was developed for the purpose of the 'TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal'. Initiatives to voice the refugees on the web site are evolving (e.g. personal interest stories and 'art pages'), as one component of TBBC's objective to advocate with and for the refugees from Burma. These stories from the field also aim at meeting advocacy needs of TBBC's donors and members. Strategies to increase TBBC's web capacity (with specific focus on design and content management) are a process that will be ongoing throughout the year.
- **The six month report:** Following suggestions from staff and stakeholders, effort has been put into improving reader friendliness of the six month report. The present six month report is a result of this and TBBC welcomes any feed back. When the website structure has been developed, some information in future reports may be moved there.
- **TBBC's brochure** was updated and re-printed during the period.
- **Position phrase:** The position phrase *"Working with displaced people of Burma"* was adopted after consultations with staff.

Lessons learned

- There is a need to start developing a framework of supporting documents for TBBC's strategic communication, including communication goals.
- Further efforts lie ahead to improve TBBC's web site and adapt it to a wider audience.
- Channels for constructive feed back from the beneficiaries can be strengthened in order to maintain good partnership relations and a solid confidence between TBBC and the people in the camps.
- New ways to support internal communication will need to be explored.
- Condensed 'information kits' about TBBC's programme activities and partners in the field should be developed.

As part of the communications review, a survey among key Embassy staff, donors and member agencies was conducted. Though the number of respondents was low (14), the survey indicated that:

1) The six month report is the primary source of information. The major purpose of using the 6 month report is to get information about refugees and IDPs in eastern Burma as well as information on programme activities. 2) A majority of the respondents visit the web site to get information on refugees and IDPs in eastern Burma, and also to find information on programme activities. 3) A very small number of the respondents (4) said that they have a link to TBBC on their own web site. 4) Respondents were in general impressed and satisfied with the information that TBBC provides although a few comments suggested that the web site could be presented more attractively and the six month report structured to be more reader friendly.

Next six months

Overall communication strategy:

- Continue developing an overall communications strategy.
- Define target groups for different communication channels.

External communications:

Web site:

- Improve technical support for web content management and design.
- Review and update existing text as well as continue introducing new features (e.g. 'voices from the field').
- Continue sending out the e-Letter on a monthly basis and increase number of subscribers.

Printed material:

- Update existing printed material; camp profiles, *Strategic Plan*, brochure.
- Production of a small booklet on TBBC's programme and partners in the field.

Internal communication:

- Find technical means to support efficient intranet or similar tool.

Communication with beneficiaries:

- Continue to document interviews with refugees in camps.
- Explore new ways for constructive feed back from camp populations.



d) Resource centre

TBBC has a wealth of documentation on the border situation and related issues, gathered over the past 24 years. The Bangkok office now has a dedicated space for the resource centre, where people can access reference books, reports, handbooks, photographs, maps, newspaper clippings, multimedia materials and TBBC publications. Archiving historical photographs and slides electronically is ongoing but the video conversion to DVD format project is now complete. A CUSO volunteer from Canada has been seconded to TBBC as the Resource Centre/Archivist Coordinator since April 2008 and in that time she attended the most pressing physical aspects of weeding and assembling the collection in a logical manner, reviewing database programs, and making some information accessible in Reception. She has started inputting catalogue entries under a user-friendly system to be used by TBBC staff, external partners and colleagues.

Next six months

- Physical reconfiguration of resource centre space with new shelving, IT software, layout, sitting area, etc, to create a pleasant environment for learning and research work.
- Ongoing developing the collection and archiving of TBBC documentation: policy, format, sources, receiving materials, updating the collection and lists of distributors.
- Organising the information: classification schemes, keywords, cataloguing, display of materials, and provision of better signs for the location of resources.
- The database will go online in conjunction with a TBBC webpage.
- Putting in place a training programme for a Thai national staff to ensure proper ongoing management of TBBC's resource centre.

e) Strategic Plan

TBBC produced its first 5-year *Strategic Plan* in 2005 (see Appendix D 5.a) *Strategic Plan*), which now informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of these six month reports. The core objectives were revised in 2007 and preliminary planning discussions have been held during the first six months of 2008, prior to a complete review with all staff during the second half of this year.

Next 6 months

- The *Strategic Plan* will be reviewed and updated for the period 2008 to 2012.

f) Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown enormously in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its programme as much as possible through refugee CBOs. It still employs only 60 staff with one staff person per 2,500 refugees in 2008. Management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be only 6.8% of expenditures in 2008. The total cost of the programme in 2008 will be baht 7,914 per refugee per year, or around 22 baht per refugee per day (US 67 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 33/USD). The actual figure of support per refugee is actually significantly

lower than this, at least 10%, since the entire budget is used in this calculation including non-camp activities such as Emergency Relief Assistance (ERA), Mon support etc.

g) Funding strategy

For 24 years TBBC has taken on an open commitment to meet the basic food, shelter and non-food item needs of the entire border population and, until 2006, had never failed to do so. TBBC faced its first really serious funding crisis in 2006 and since then the problem has become chronic with further funding shortages in 2007, climaxed by the rice price crisis experienced this year. For each of the last three years budget cuts have had to be made although so far it has been possible to sustain the basic food ration at the minimum international standard of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day.

TBBC's funding strategy has until now been 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 has largely been accepted by the international community as witnessed by the fact that, in 2008, 15 governments, plus the EC, cover around 95% of TBBC's budget with interest expressed on behalf of an additional three governments. During each crisis, governments have responded with enough funds to avoid any really serious deficiencies. There can be few NGO programmes anywhere that enjoy broader international support.

TBBC has depended on member and partner agencies in donor countries negotiating grants from their governments and contributing their own counterpart and other private funding. This whole process has been loosely coordinated through an annual Donors meeting held in member agency countries around the world, usually in October: in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), Chiang Mai (2004), Washington DC (2005), Bangkok (2006), Copenhagen (2007), with the next meeting scheduled in Brussels in 2008.

Whilst the Donors meetings have been invaluable in terms of focussing donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they have never actually raised all the funding required, nor solved the cash-flow problems. Fund-raising has always been an ongoing process with TBBC attempting to address shortfalls throughout the year.

Since the 2006 funding crisis TBBC has been forced to review funding options, but due to the scale and 'maintenance' nature of the programme, the unavoidable conclusion has been that it will remain largely dependent on Government sources. However, for this to be sustainable, governments need to be engaged more strategically and their responses better coordinated, and every effort must be made to pursue other funding sources.

Government Funding: Since 2004 TBBC's challenge to its Governmental Donors has been in the context of the Good Humanitarian Donor Initiative (GHD), seeking to get firmer and longer term commitments on a needs basis. Generally grants from individual Governments had been negotiated individually without any direct coordination with other Donors or a clear understanding of how support to TBBC contributes to the overall needs of refugees in Thailand. To address this, TBBC undertook to take a lead in developing a CCSDPT/ UNHCR CP to provide an overall context within which Donors could understand TBBC's role and budget needs. The latest version of this Plan was published and presented to Donors in May 2007.

This however did not result in the kind of coordinated Donor response anticipated because around this time Donors began to express concern at supporting the *status quo* indefinitely after 23 years, and to demand a medium term strategy which would reduce refugee numbers and aid dependency (see Section 2 b). *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*) Several Donors were not willing to increase funding beyond 2006 levels, and as exchange rates and prices worked against TBBC, this resulted in the 2007 and 2008 funding crises.

A positive outcome however, is that a Donor Working Group was established in Bangkok during 2007, led by the EC delegation, which meets to discuss strategy. TBBC and UNHCR have been invited to provide inputs and contribute towards a medium term strategy and in February UNHCR/ CCSDPT prepared a position paper which showed how a 5 year strategy could evolve which reduces camp populations and refugee aid-dependence, but pointing out that such a strategy would depend on RTG willingness to cooperate and on Donors support (Section 2 b) *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*).

The EC commissioned a consultancy which reviewed the efficacy of the existing assistance model in February and presented its findings in May and a parallel assessment by DFID also reported in July 2008. Both of these assessments supported the need to engage with the RTG to negotiate such a medium term strategy and TBBC is committed to supporting this initiative.

Agreement between Donors/ RTG/ UNHCR and NGOs to a three or five year strategy should provide TBBC with the basis to secure ongoing funding and avoid chronic funding shortages.

Other funding sources: Whilst recognising that due the scale and basic "maintenance" nature of TBBC's programme, it will always be largely dependent on Government funding, TBBC is committed to pursuing other non-traditional sources of funding such as corporations, foundations and other private and individual donors. During the last year or so TBBC has been putting in place resources and tools to do this.

As a first step, TBBC developed a 'gift catalogue' during the second half of 2007 and set this up with a 'donations' option on the website. This is in rudimentary form, but provides comprehensive examples of how smaller donations can make important contributions to the programme. It has already been extremely helpful in responding to interests of support from potential individuals and small donors.

The potential for private funding was demonstrated by the launching of a TBBC "Staff, Family and Friends" appeal at the end of May to address the rice price crisis. Within one month the target of USD 50,000 was achieved providing experience and encouragement of web-based fund-raising.

TBBC's capacity for private fund raising was considerably enhanced with the appointment of a Human Resource Manager with substantial fundraising experience at the end of 2007 and the arrival of a SIDA/ DIAKONIA -supported Communication Officer in January 2008. This has enabled the launch of a TBBC e-letter, further developments of the web site and purchase of an online fundraising tool called www.bigdatabase.com. This provides TBBC with a data base of all foundations, government and corporate funding sources in North America.

Lessons learned

- The rapid and generous response to the rice price crisis demonstrated the ongoing commitment of governmental donors to ensure that the basic needs of the refugees are met. However, for this to be sustainable it is imperative that a mid term strategy is developed and agreed.
- The EC assessment was critical of the TBBC assistance model. It will be important to address the consultants' findings to maintain Donor confidence.
- The success of the TBBC Staff, Family and Friends Appeal, demonstrated the potential for private fund raising and indicated that the recruitment of a fundraiser would be cost effective.

Next six months

- TBBC will be active in supporting the development of a mid-term strategy (Section 2b) *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*).
- TBBC will be addressing the EC consultants' recommendations by accepting the secondment of a Logistician from the Swiss Development Corporation in August. (See Section 3.1 g) *Next six months*)
- A job description will be prepared for a private fund-raising officer to be seconded to TBBC.
- The TBBC website and 'gift catalogue' will be further developed.
- www.bigdatabase.com will be used to target specific foundations and corporations for funding.
- All TBBC donors will be kept informed of TBBC's funding situation through regular updates.
- TBBC fundraising strategies will be discussed at the AGM in October.

h) Programme studies and evaluations

As an experiment, for 2006/7 Donors agreed to a coordinated evaluation plan for two years in an attempt to reduce duplication and ensure that key issues were being addressed. The plan which listed 5 priority studies/ evaluations was substantially achieved, but there were also a further unplanned 8 studies/ audits/ evaluations during this same two year period, some conceived by TBBC itself where external advice was needed, others at the instigation of Donors.

Since some of these were ongoing and others had already been committed it was agreed at the 2007 donors Meeting that, in the circumstances, a new two-year plan was not yet warranted. This will be considered again at the 2008 Donors meeting.

Evaluations undertaken, ongoing or anticipated during 2008 are as follows:

Evaluation/ Study Topic	Comment
1. EC Assessment	Although not just focussed on TBBC, this assessment included an evaluation of TBBC's assistance delivery model. Many recommendations were made and these will be addressed when a logistics and supply expert is seconded from SDC in August.
2. DFID Assessment	Again this was not focussed only on TBBC but includes recommendations affecting TBBC. These will be addressed with DFID during the second half of 2008.
3. CIDA mid-term review	This will be a review of CIDA's border activities including TBBC. The TOR is not yet available.
4. Conflict Sensitivity Assessment	This assessment is supported by CARITAS Switzerland/ SDC: Phase 1: Do No Harm training was carried out with TBBC staff in 2007. Phase 2: In June 2008, and a workshop on conflict analysis was carried out with TBBC and the consultant will return in second half of the year to conduct conflict analysis with border CBOs.
5. Risk Assessment	This was carried out by a consultant in June. Report and recommendations will be considered by TBBC Board in August and AGM in October
6. RIG approved audit	This will be a limited scope audit carried out at the request of IRC to comply with USG regulations.

Altogether there have now been 29 evaluations/ studies of TBBC since 1994 and most of the hundreds of recommendations made have been implemented or are being addressed. The evaluations/ studies are listed in Appendix D 5.b) *Programme evaluation and review*, and a summary of all the main conclusions, recommendations and responses can be found on the TBBC website at <http://www.tbtc.org/resources/tbbc-evaluations.pdf>.

Lessons Learned

- The EC consultants commented that "TBBC and its supply procedures have been audited several times and many recommendations have been made. The management team of TBBC has responded to those recommendations with some specific actions. Paradoxically, this has created a complicated patchwork of measures, forms and monitoring lacking the necessary overview to harmonise the entire system." From time to time it is necessary to take a step back and review processes.

Next six months

- TBBC will respond to the recommendation of the EC and UK Department for International Development (DFID) assessments.
- TBBC will cooperate as appropriate to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) mid-term review when programmed.
- Responses will be considered to the Risk Assessment when finalised in July.
- Introduce conflict analysis tools to border CBOs facilitated by the Centre for Peace Building and Conflict Studies.

Finance

4



The Trustees report and financial statements for 2007 were audited by Grant Thornton UK LLP and were filed with UK companies House and Charity Commission in April 2008. TBBC conforms to the 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, and are converted to UK pounds for the statutory financial statements. The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and Balance Sheet for January to June 2008, extracted from the accounting software, are shown as Appendix C.

The remainder of 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, the statutory reporting currency, UK pounds.

4.1. Expenses

TBBC expenses depend largely upon feeding figures, 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 500 per annum, and to new arrivals fleeing Burma. However significant resettlement began in 2006 and has

resulted in a decrease in the feeding population during 2007 and 2008, which is expected to continue in 2009. The feeding figures differ from registered population figures by excluding registered refugees living outside camps but including new arrivals still to be officially registered. Rations are calculated to provide at least the minimum international standard. Commodities are tendered for, normally twice per year. Budgets normally 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 has occurred in the current period, the costs of food items delivered to the camps can be volatile, rising steeply in times of market shortages and sensitive to the oil price due to long transport distances to camp.

Budgets for expenses are reviewed every six months and for each budget year there is a preliminary budget prepared in August of the previous year, an operating budget in January, and a revised projection in August. The preliminary budget presents the estimated cost of the expected needs of the target population which the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and the donor community expect TBBC to meet, in accordance with international standards, and is used to raise funds. The operating budget tailors expenses within a reasonable expectation of the funding available. When the operating budget for 2008 was set the expectation of income was not sufficient to meet the full programme cost, and Reserves, eroded in 2007, needed to be restored to a level which provided adequate liquidity to pay

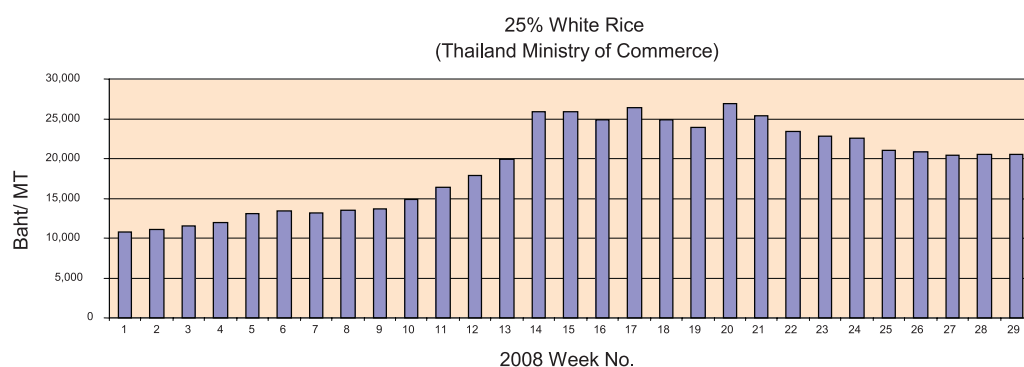
suppliers on due dates. The operating budget of expenses for 2008 was thus restricted to baht 1,017 million, baht 123 million lower than the preliminary budget. To achieve this cost savings were targeted and substantial cuts to the programme implemented, notably:

- Suspension of soap supplies (B 13 M)
- Suspension of mosquito net supplies, except for new arrivals (B 6M)
- Removal from budget of the relocations contingency (B 20M)
- Reduction in basic food ration (B 45 M)
- Reduction in building material supplies (B 18 M)
- Reduction in emergency relief (B 9M)
- Reduction in supplementary feeding support (B 4 M)

Table 4.1a compares the actual expenses for January-June 2008 with the operating budget for January-June 2008 and presents a revised projection for the full year. Table 4.1b compares the revised projection for 2008 with the actual for 2007 and introduces a preliminary budget for 2009.

2008 January-June actual expenses

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during January to June 2008 totalled baht 675 million compared with the operating budget of baht 608 million, baht 67 million or 11% higher. The feeding figure fell from 142,000 at the beginning of the year to 139,000, compared with a budget of 138,000, at the end of June. The budgeted reduction in the basic food ration was implemented. Although some allowance had been made in the budget for higher costs for rice and cooking oil it did not anticipate the unprecedented spiralling of rice prices which occurred in the February to May period. Thailand is one of the few countries which export rice, almost all the others suffered poor crops due to adverse weather conditions, so that world demand for Thai rice soared. The chart below tracks the weekly movement in a Government index for a common grade of rice. The price shot up from about baht 10,000 per metric tonne last year to over 26,000/MT in April. It has since fallen to around baht 20,000/ MT.



In addition to creating a funding crisis these conditions caused procurement difficulties for TBBC with suppliers refusing to honour tenders, and withdrawing from contracts. Contract periods for non stockpile camps were changed to a month at a time, initially to help suppliers who were reluctant to commit to fixed prices for a longer term, but also to ensure that TBBC was not locked into high prices when market prices might fall again before the end of contracts. Expenditure on rice in January-June was baht 90 million higher than budget. The average cost was baht 16,190/ MT compared with 10,670/ MT last year and the budget of 11,562/ MT.

2008 revised projection

The revised projection of expenses for 2008 is baht 1,195 million compared with the budget of baht 1,018 million, baht 177 million or 17% higher. The feeding figure is expected to fall from 139,000 at the end of June to 136,000, compared with a budget of 133,000 at the end of December. A further small adjustment will be made to the fortified flour content of the adult food ration in September. The price of rice is assumed to remain at the July level of baht 18,950/ MT, and increases in the cost of other food items incurred in the latest contracts have been allowed for.

2009 preliminary budget

The preliminary budget for 2009 expenses is baht 1,321 million, baht 126 million or 11% higher than 2008. The feeding figure is expected to fall from 136,000 to 128,000, with approximately 5,000 new arrivals, 4,000 births, 400 deaths and 17,000 departures for resettlement. No adjustments are expected in the ration which barely provides the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/ World Food Programme (UNHCR/ WFP) planning guideline of an average of 2,100 kcals per person per day. The average price of rice is budgeted at baht 19,690/ MT.

Detailed explanation of Expense items in Tables 4.1a and 4.1b

1. **Rice:** Rice is supplied for the feeding figure of refugees in camps in Thailand, with a monthly ration of 15 kgs per adult and 7.5 kgs per child under 5. **Admin Rice** is supplied for extra needs, at quantities agreed annually as part of the Camp Management Programme. The average cost of rice for Jan/June 2008 was 40% higher than budget, as prices rose over the first half year. The quantity purchased was 4% higher than budget due to a slightly higher feeding figure. The revised projection 2008 anticipates that rice prices will remain at the July level for the remainder of the year giving an average

price of baht 17,273/ MT. The rice price for 2009 is 14% higher than the average for 2008, with a full year at the higher prices. The quantity for 2009 is 5% lower than 2008 due to a reduced feeding figure.

2. **Other Food:** In addition to rice the standard monthly ration contains **Fish Paste, Salt, Beans, Cooking Oil, Chillies, Fortified Flour and Sugar** (see Section 3.1a) *Food security programme: food, nutrition and agriculture for details*). **Sardines** are supplied for the last few months of stockpiles instead of Beans which have a limited storage life. **Fermented Bean cake** was an alternative to fish paste in two camps but was discontinued at the April 2008 ration adjust-

ment, when the fortified flour and sugar ration were also reduced. The chilli and fish paste rations were reduced in December 2007, although the fishpaste ration was largely restored in April 2008. Sugar was 20% over budget due to a different timing of deliveries compared with budget. Otherwise quantities and costs were close to budget in Jan-June. The quantities for 2008 projection and 2009 budget follow the new ration and assumed feeding figures. Price increases for cooking oil, fishpaste, fortified flour and sugar have already been realised in contracts signed for the second half year. **Admin Other Food** is supplied for extra needs at quantities agreed annually as part of the Camp Management Programme. **Supplementary Feeding** costs are reimbursements to health agencies for foods supplied to vulnerable groups in line with agreed protocols. **School lunch support** is cash supplied to Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) for nursery schools at 3 baht/ child/ day. It was postponed during the funding crisis in Jan-June, but restored in the revised projection 2008 and increased to 5 baht/ child/ day in 2009 budget to reflect higher food costs. It is hoped that other donors may be found to support the increase. **Other Food** is supplied to Wieng Heng camp, rations were reduced in response to the 2008 funding crisis.

3. **Other Supplies:** Charcoal is provided monthly to the feeding figure at approx 8kgs per person (ration varies slightly by household size), costs per kilo are lower than last year. **Admin Charcoal** is supplied for extra needs at quantities agreed annually as part of the Camp Management Programme. **Firewood** is supplied instead of half the charcoal ration at Tham Hin camp as a local preference. **Blankets** have been distributed annually at one per two refugees, but quilts from Lutheran World Relief will be substituted for about 70% of the 2008 distribution. There used to be a distribution of **Mosquito nets** annually and of Sleeping mats every third year, but the mosquito nets were a casualty of the funding shortfall when the 2008 operating budget was set, and following the EU Assessment recommendations it is expected that health agencies will take over responsibility for these items. Nominal amounts have been left in the projection and budget for supplies to new arrivals. The Jan-June figure for **Clothing** represents the full year cost of under-5 clothing and year to date costs of the longyi project. The projection contains more longyi project costs and the distribution costs of donated clothing from Lutheran World Relief and Wackachai project. The budget provides for a continuation of these activities plus an allowance for a project to provide clothing for 6-12 year olds. **Soap** was another casualty of the funding shortfall when the 2008 operating budget was set, and the EU Assessment recommends it is more appropriate that health agencies provide it. **Building Materials** consist of bamboo, eucalyptus poles and roofing materials, generally thatch and leaf for house repairs, new houses, warehouses and community buildings. They are supplied at the beginning of the year so that construction and repairs can be completed before the rainy season. For both 2008 and 2009 the approximate split of the cost is 70% for repairs, 10% for new houses and 20% for warehouses and community buildings.

4. **Medical:** TBBC supports food costs at Mae Tao clinic, food and medical referrals at Kwai River Christian hospital and staff and food costs at Huay Malai Safehouse. The 2009 budget assumes that support to Mae Tao clinic will be halved.

5. **Other Assistance:** **Emergency** is a contingency. Actual expenses in Jan-June represent temporary food support to displaced people in Thailand and repairs to houses damaged by storms. **Relocation** was a contingency in case it became necessary

to relocate buildings within camps or relocate from one camp to another. It was removed from the budget due to the funding shortfall, such that TBBC does not now have the capacity to finance any relocations without seeking additional funding. Cooking Utensils are supplied to new arrivals. Annual distributions of **Cooking Pots** take place every third year, the last one in 2007, for 2008 and 2009 they are only supplied to new arrivals. **Food Security** expenses consist of training and tools for home gardens plus distributions of seeds and fences. It is intended to ensure that all households have a fuel efficient **Cooking Stove** with distributions to those who surveys discover do not. The funding shortage has delayed the next distribution until 2009, the nominal expenditure in 2008 represents stoves for new arrivals. In the last few years refugees have been supplied with **Food Containers** to collect and store fortified flour and cooking oil, expenditure in 2008 and 2009 is limited to containers for new arrivals and replacement of damaged containers. **Miscellaneous Assistance** is food supplies for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and community based organisations (CBOs) groups working with the displaced people, the budget has been maintained at the same value despite the increase in food costs. **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 some materials for Thai Authority buildings.

6. **Programme Support:** Generally **Transport** costs are included with in the budget line of the commodity they relate to, but it is impracticable to specifically allocate to budget lines for miscellaneous transport between border towns and camps. **Quality Control** consists of the costs of independent inspections of deliveries to camps and laboratory tests. 2007 also included costs of checking the environmental impact of soap distribution. The 2009 budget allows for a higher frequency of testing in response to quality problems encountered in 2008. **Visibility** represents the cost of notice boards, umbrellas, raincoats, footballs, t shirts etc. which contain the EU logo in camps where their funds are utilised. **Consultants** costs are those of evaluations undertaken not funded directly by donors. In 2008 the costs relate to an agriculture livelihoods survey and the development of a risk management plan. **Data/ Studies** costs are those of carrying out surveys and producing the annual reports on internal displacement. **Camp Administration** is support for camp committee expenses agreed annually as part of the Camp Management Programme. **Refugee Incentives** are monthly stipends paid to camp committee, section leaders, and warehouse staff who take responsibility for feeding figures, storage and distribution of supplies. **CBO Management** is a new budget line to support community liaison and livelihood opportunities. **Refugee Committee Admin** is another new line to support the administration costs of refugee committees on a temporary basis until a more appropriate donor can be found since the previous Donor stopped support. **Other Support** is miscellaneous training and non food support.

7. **Emergency Relief:** **Emergency Rice** is rice based support given via partner organisations to IDPs. The level of support has been cut back due to funding shortages, and the rising price of rice. The 2009 budget anticipates being able to support the same number of people as in 2007, although this will still be lower than 2006. **Camp Rice** is provided to Mon resettlement sites, and various Shan and Karen camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) close to the border. The cost has risen due to increasing numbers, especially at Et Thu Tha and the higher rice price. **Other Food** is supplied to the IDP camps, costs fall as rations have been reduced to address funding

shortfalls. Other Support represents non food support to the IDP camps and IDP's in the form of support for education and rehabilitation projects.

8. Management: Vehicles costs are fuel, maintenance, insurance and registration costs for 24 vehicles in Jan-June. Fuel costs are increasing through 2008 and into 2009. **Salaries/ Benefits** are the total costs for all TBBC staff, both field and support staff. Staff headcount increased by one between December 2007 and June 2008: A Resource Centre Manager (a volunteer through CUSO), and a Communications Officer (seconded by Diakonia/SIDA) were added; and the Food Security Coordinator resigned at the end of her contract. Four additional positions are projected for the remainder of 2008: a Logistician (seconded from Swiss Development Agency), a Technical Agriculture Manager, a Field Data Assistant, and a Grants & Compliance Officer. Six additional positions are budgeted for 2009: a Livelihoods/Food Security Coordinator, a Field Administrator for the Chiang Mai office, three Field Data Assistants and a Driver. During the next few months TBBC will be reviewing with the Logistician whether it will be necessary to increase staff resources further in order to strengthen Supply Chain Management. The costs of any such additional staff have not been included in the preliminary budget. A 3.2% salary increase was awarded on 1st January 2008, equal to the previous 12 month inflation rate. Inflation for 2008 is predicted to be 10%. **Office and Administration** costs are being monitored more closely than ever in order to effect savings to counteract the effects of inflation and increased staff numbers. Depreciation represents the writing off of motor vehicles and expensive office equipment over three to five years.

9. Governance: the annual audit fee and costs of member meetings.

10. Cost of generating funds: the annual donors meeting and other fund raising initiatives, an increase in 2008 as lobbying efforts redoubled in response the rice price funding crisis.

11. Other Expenses: losses on asset disposals and exchange rates. In 2008 there have been exchange rate gains which, in compliance with accounting standards, are shown as Other Income on table 4.2.

4.2. Income

Income is recognised when the rights to a grant are acquired, it is virtually certain that it will be received and the monetary value can be sufficiently reliably measured. This means that in some cases income is recognised before cash is received, usually when a contract is signed, in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Over 90% of TBBC funding is backed by 15 foreign governments and the European Union, with the remainder coming from members and other partners own resources. Exchange rates can have a significant impact on income received as virtually all funding is denominated in foreign currencies, and virtually all expenses are in Thai baht.

Table 4.2 shows the Actual and Forecast Income recognised by donor for 2007 to 2008.

The projected income for 2008 of baht 1,303 million is baht 257 million (25%) higher than 2007, and baht 235 million higher than

forecast in the previous 6-month report (February 2008). This represents a magnificent response to a funding crisis caused by the soaring price of rice. The additional funding, compared with budget, comes from:

Donor	Currency	Foreign Currency Amount	Baht 000
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	2,458,487	81,130
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)	CAD	1,000,000	30,000
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	485,670	23,555
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	UKP	263,000	17,095
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)	EUR	300,000	14,770
Spain (Birmaniam por la paz)	EUR	210,000	10,920
Switzerland (Caritas)	CHF	100,000	4,206
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	125,000	3,102
Caritas Australia	AUD	250,000	7,941
Birmaniam por la paz	EUR	60,000	3,120
American Baptist Churches	USD	55,000	1,520
Poland	EUR	28,000	1,505
Dan Church Aid	DKK	126,287	979
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	7,500	225
TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal			2,600
Exchange rate movement			32,700
Total			235,368

The operating budget required income to be baht 50 million more than expenses in order to restore reserves to a level which gave adequate liquidity. The projected income for 2008 is baht 108 million more than the expenses.

4.3. Reserves and balance sheet

The difference between income and expenses result in a net movement in funds for each period, which is added to or subtracted from the cumulative reserves at the beginning of the period.

Baht Millions	Actual 2007	Actual Jan-June 2008	Budget 2008	Projection 2008
Income	1,047	1,054	1,068	1,303
Expenses	1,144	675	1,018	1,195
Net Movement in Funds:	(97)	379	50	108
Opening Reserve	178	81	81	81
Closing Reserve:	81	460	131	189

The reserves form part of the balance sheet of the organisation:

Baht millions	Actual Dec 2007	Actual Jun 2008	Budget 2008	Projection Dec 2008
Net fixed assets	7	8	8	8
Receivables (mainly from donors)	144	452	123	181
Payables (mainly to suppliers)	(117)	(108)	(50)	(50)
Bank balance	47	108	50	50
Net assets:	81	460	131	189
Restricted funds	24	101	30	35
Designated funds	8	8	10	10
General funds - Net fixed assets	7	8	8	8
General funds - Freely available	42	343	83	136
Total reserves:	81	460	131	189
Liquidity Surplus/(Shortfall) (Bank balance- Payables)	(70)	0	0	0

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

As described above, income can be recognised before cash is received in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Some funding is remitted in instalments and some only on receipt of a report and certification of expenditure receipts. The level of funds receivable can vary enormously during the year depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. At the end of June 2008 funding receivable is much higher than it was at the end of December 2007, because grant agreements, mostly for the calendar year, have been signed and income recognised, although in some cases the funds have not been transferred.

TBBC normal terms of payment to suppliers for deliveries to camp is 30 days from completion of delivery, but other expenses have to be settled promptly, so the average amount of credit available from suppliers is equal to about two weeks expenses, which is approximately baht 50 million. Since TBBC has no facility to borrow money, if there is a cash shortage then payments to suppliers have to be delayed. This was certainly the case at December 2007, with outstanding payables at baht 117 million, much more than the bank balance available of 47, causing a liquidity shortfall of (70), severely straining relationships with suppliers, putting future deliveries at risk and compromising TBBC's ability to impose quality standards.

Reserves 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. Reserves consist of unspent restricted, designated and unrestricted (or general) funding, but only unrestricted reserves less the investment in fixed assets is freely available for future expenses. The freely available reserves projected at December 2008, although higher than the previous year, cover only six weeks expenses.

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 Reserves cover the fixed assets and funds receivable. There are thus two factors affecting liquidity, the level of reserves and the level of funds receivable (plus fixed assets). The 2008 operating budget was set to achieve adequate liquidity by reducing year end receivables and restricting expenses to baht 50 million lower than income.

By coincidence the liquidity at the end of June is also zero, despite a much higher level of funding receivable, due to recognised income in January-June being significantly higher than expenses, increasing the Reserves. Although Reserves are projected to be higher than budget at the end of 2008 liquidity is expected to remain at zero because funding receivable is also projected to be higher than budget, due mainly to a change in the terms of the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) grant with 25% withheld until submission of a final report in 2009, and the increased USA grant, with transfers based on reimbursement of certified expenses, being extended into 2009.

Table 4.3 shows the key financial data converted to US dollars, Euro and TBBC's statutory reporting currency, UK pounds.

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 largely as a result of the need to send in annual supplies of building materials and stockpile food supplies prior to the rainy season. **Table 4.4** shows the actual monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2008. During January-June monthly liquidity has been fairly good, much better than previous years. Although large shortfalls were recorded at the end of April and May the problems were erased with the arrival of additional transfers within a matter of days. The forecast for the remainder of the year predicts a strong cash position through to the year end, provided, as always, that transfers arrive as scheduled.

4.5. 2007 grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories in 2008.

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 (positive balances) or expenses allocated in anticipation of a fund being granted (negative balances).

In December 2007 expenditure commitments were added to the General Fund expense allocations in order to ensure that all the funds received were allocated to expenditure categories in the same calendar year. These commitments have been reversed in 2008 as the actual expenditure was recorded.

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 50% of the total liability at December 2007 and is reviewed by the trustees annually.

4.6. Sensitivity of assumptions

The budget presented for 2009 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, feeding population, and foreign currency exchange rates. **Table 4.6** shows how TBBC costs have risen over the years but also how annual expenditures have stabilised or jumped when prices and exchange rates have changed or stabilised. It can be seen that annual expenditure increases of 50% and more have not been uncommon. The increase in 2008 is projected to be 4% but the cost of the programme has doubled in the last six years.

Movements in the Thai baht exchange rate generally favoured TBBC's fund raising from 1997 until 2005, but seriously reduced Thai

baht income in 2005 - 2007. The average price of rice rose by approximately 27% between 2004 and 2005, but stabilised in 2006/7, only to take off in 2008. The average population had been rising by approx 4%/ annum but is now falling. **Table 4.6** shows how 2008 budget needs would change for variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by 20% above budget in 2009, of the donor currencies weakening by 10% against the baht, and a further 10% increase in the camp population would increase TBBC funding needs by EUR 7.7 million from the projected EUR 25.4 million to EUR 33.1 million, or by USD 12.2 million from USD 44.5 million to USD 56.7 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 17.7 million, or USD 32.3 million.

To emphasise the difficulty of accurately projecting TBBC expenditures, the following table shows how budget and expenditure forecasts in previous years have compared with actual expenditures.

TBBC Budget and expenditure forecasts compared with actual expenditures

Year	Preliminary Budget (previous Aug)		Operating Revision (Feb)		Revised Projection (Aug)		Actual Expenditures THB (m)
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	
2008	1,141		1,018		1,195		
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 since 1998		11%		7%		3%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events, although, since 1998, on average by only 11%. The accuracy of the revised forecasts obviously improves as events unfold with final revised projections being on average within 3% of actual expenditures.

Table 4.1a

Expenses 2008											
Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2007)		Operating Budget (Feb 2008)		Jan-June Budget	Jan-June Actual Expenses			Revised Projection 2008 (August 2008)		
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Baht	Quantity	% Budget	Baht	Quantity	% Budget
Rice (100kg)	254,786,619	232,731	266,809,464	230,584	159,824,220	233,074,183	142,951	146%	407,213,356	235,644	153%
Admin Rice (100kg)	17,781,736	16,374	18,726,106	16,374	10,713,836	14,035,073	8,793	131%	26,917,349	15,686	144%
1. Rice	272,568,355	249,105	285,535,570	246,958	170,538,056	247,109,256	152,634	145%	434,130,705	251,330	152%
Fish Paste (kg)	21,255,344	1,001,412	18,708,949	1,183,969	11,180,770	10,562,463	539,751	94%	20,714,034	947,172	111%
Salt (kg)	3,216,823	580,645	2,969,098	582,001	1,715,662	1,702,257	339,713	99%	3,072,358	589,104	103%
Beans (kg)	51,718,022	1,440,735	50,807,306	1,441,761	29,265,673	28,953,813	826,620	99%	52,853,233	1,509,724	104%
Fermented Bean Cake (kg)	1,088,457	27,381	727,516	22,137	331,392	139,552	4,361	42%	139,552	4,361	19%
Cooking Oil (ltr)	53,454,470	1,545,479	71,329,160	1,542,352	41,418,313	42,178,893	948,106	102%	78,711,220	1,564,323	110%
Chillies (kg)	24,575,362	213,736	6,155,641	73,948	3,833,267	3,669,338	48,815	96%	6,989,983	91,320	114%
Sardines (kg)	8,047,657	114,165	7,122,503	109,639	7,122,503	7,417,358	115,041	104%	7,417,358	115,041	104%
Fortified Flour (kg)	50,163,005	1,644,126	33,930,872	1,122,230	22,400,562	19,135,414	664,750	85%	31,079,109	994,478	92%
Sugar (kg)	8,658,099	408,493	5,731,869	301,103	3,275,576	3,945,259	207,425	120%	7,666,456	341,512	134%
Admin Other Food	7,916,068		7,713,072		4,213,076	4,025,229		96%	8,349,891		108%
Supplementary Feeding	18,000,000		14,000,000		7,000,000	7,079,175		101%	14,000,000		100%
School lunch support	4,750,000		4,750,000		2,375,000			0%	4,750,000		100%
Other Food	1,100,000		1,100,000		550,000	308,966		56%	742,000		67%
2. Other Food	253,943,307		225,045,986		134,681,794	129,117,717		96%	236,485,193		105%
Charcoal (kg)	128,865,471	12,816,374	107,467,180	12,939,590	65,923,181	64,057,932	7,812,373	97%	107,216,133	13,037,836	100%
Admin Charcoal	4,165,662		3,555,752		2,054,236	1,843,497		90%	3,353,317		94%
Firewood (m ³)	3,312,026	4,592	3,238,841	4,289	1,556,772	1,538,300	2,110	99%	3,334,115	4,294	103%
Blankets	9,000,000	83,818	9,000,000	80,000	0				3,000,000	30,000	33%
Mosquito Nets	7,000,000	75,000	500,000	5,000	500,000	119,592	1,208	24%	500,000	5,051	100%
Sleeping Mats	600,000	5,143	600,000	5,000	600,000	170,266	1,100	28%	600,000	3,876	100%
Clothing	9,000,000		7,000,000		3,500,000	2,987,787		85%	7,000,000		100%
Soap	13,339,216	409,807			0						
Building Supplies	100,000,000		82,000,000		82,000,000	78,028,692		95%	80,000,000		98%
3. Other Supplies	275,282,375		213,361,773		156,134,189	148,746,066		95%	205,003,565		96%
Medical	7,800,000		7,800,000		3,900,000	3,733,366		96%	7,800,000		100%
4. Medical	7,800,000		7,800,000		3,900,000	3,733,366		96%	7,800,000		100%
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	208,900		8%	5,000,000		100%
Relocations	20,000,000		0		0						
Cooking Utensils	400,000		400,000		200,000	44,050		22%	400,000		100%
Cooking Pots	500,000		500,000		500,000	204,116		41%	500,000		100%
Food Security	7,500,000		5,500,000		2,750,000	1,950,427		71%	5,500,000		100%
Cooking Stoves	540,000		540,000		270,000	8,920		3%	40,000		7%
Food Containers	2,500,000		1,500,000		750,000	155,631		21%	500,000		33%
Miscellaneous Assistance	9,000,000		9,000,000		4,500,000	5,267,421		117%	9,000,000		100%
Thai Support	12,000,000		12,000,000		6,000,000	5,824,040		97%	11,800,000		98%
5. Other Assistance	57,440,000		34,440,000		17,470,000	13,663,505		78%	32,740,000		95%
Transport	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	338,298		34%	2,000,000		100%
Quality Control	4,000,000		3,000,000		1,500,000	1,235,825		82%	3,000,000		100%
Visibility	1,200,000		1,200,000		0				1,200,000		100%
Consultants	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	525,258		105%	1,000,000		100%
Data/ Studies	1,300,000		1,300,000		650,000	371,829		57%	1,000,000		77%
Camp Administration	14,200,000		14,200,000		7,100,000	7,182,100		101%	14,850,000		105%
Refugee Incentives	15,000,000		15,000,000		7,500,000	6,916,000		92%	14,000,000		93%
CBO Management	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	366,163		37%	1,000,000		50%
Refugee Committee Admin									5,000,000		
Other Support	1,200,000		1,200,000		600,000	338,155		56%	1,000,000		83%
6. Programme support	41,900,000		40,900,000		19,850,000	17,273,628		87%	44,050,000		108%
Emergency Rice (100kg)	80,000,000		70,000,000		35,000,000	32,296,000		92%	80,000,000		114%
Camp Rice (100kg)	38,100,000		36,600,000		18,300,000	33,062,929	18,450	181%	50,325,000	28,083	138%
Other Food	11,600,000		6,370,000		3,185,000	5,028,370		158%	8,460,000		133%
Other Support	18,300,000		17,100,000		8,550,000	7,259,972		85%	15,000,000		88%
7. Emergency Relief	148,000,000		130,070,000		65,035,000	77,647,271		119%	153,785,000		118%
Vehicles	4,455,000	30 vehicles	4,415,004	29 vehicles	2,207,502	1,973,822	24 vehicles	89%	4,500,000	25 vehicles	102%
Salaries/ Benefits	57,089,035	61 staff	54,563,928	58 staff	27,281,964	26,173,666	56 staff	96%	55,103,000	60 staff	101%
Office and Administration	15,748,000		14,788,000		7,394,000	5,867,932		79%	13,570,000		92%
Depreciation	3,750,000		3,750,000		1,875,000	1,338,755		71%	3,070,000		82%
8. Management	81,042,035		77,516,932		38,758,466	35,354,175		91%	76,243,000		98%
9. Governance	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	1,024,609		102%	2,100,000		105%
10. Costs of generating funds	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	1,558,635		312%	2,500,000		250%
11. Other Expenses	0		0		0	0			0		
TOTAL:	1,140,976,072		1,017,670,261		607,867,505	675,228,228		111%	1,194,837,463		117%

Table 4.1b

Annual Expenses 2007-2009								
Item	Actual 2007		Revised Projection 2008 (August 2008)			Preliminary Budget 2009 (August 2008)		
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2007	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2008
Rice (100kg)	269,066,741	252,114	407,213,356	235,644	151%	440,834,601	223,835	108%
Admin Rice (100kg)	16,740,381	15,737	26,917,349	15,686	161%	32,061,635	16,374	119%
1. Rice	285,807,122	267,851	434,130,705	251,330	152%	472,896,237	240,209	109%
Fish Paste (kg)	21,240,247	1,020,160	20,714,034	947,172	98%	27,075,745	953,855	131%
Salt (kg)	3,323,482	641,021	3,072,358	589,104	92%	3,237,003	555,954	105%
Beans (kg)	53,824,533	1,592,052	52,853,233	1,509,724	98%	52,859,950	1,443,716	100%
Fermented Bean Cake (kg)	1,037,984	28,180	139,552	4,361	13%			
Cooking Oil (ltr)	55,657,193	1,712,234	78,711,220	1,564,323	141%	95,127,120	1,485,868	121%
Chillies (kg)	22,850,062	208,909	6,989,983	91,320	31%	8,104,829	98,272	116%
Sardines (kg)	7,518,210	111,601	7,417,358	115,041	99%	7,373,947	107,979	99%
Fortified Flour (kg)	50,094,901	1,750,775	31,079,109	994,478	62%	25,932,223	632,284	83%
Sugar (kg)	6,686,380	324,175	7,666,456	341,512	115%	6,496,709	230,263	85%
Admin Other Food	7,531,696		8,349,891		111%	10,137,105		121%
Supplementary Feeding	19,700,106		14,000,000		71%	15,000,000		107%
School lunch support	4,711,035		4,750,000		101%	8,000,000		168%
Other Food	1,203,064		742,000		62%	800,000		108%
2. Other Food	255,378,893		236,485,193		93%	260,144,632		110%
Charcoal (kg)	134,778,338	13,847,800	107,216,133	13,037,836	80%	108,791,356	12,329,383	101%
Admin Charcoal	4,156,200		3,353,317		81%	3,738,512		111%
Firewood (m ³)	3,587,480	5,201	3,334,115	4,294	93%	3,472,232	4,213	104%
Blankets	8,500,310	90,280	3,000,000	30,000	35%	9,000,000	30,000	300%
Mosquito Nets	6,727,650	76,450	500,000	5,051	7%	500,000	75,000	100%
Sleeping Mats	8,062,464	72,650	600,000	3,876	7%	600,000	3,692	100%
Clothing	9,671,236		7,000,000		72%	9,000,000		129%
Soap	9,579,575	302,410						
Building Supplies	142,619,532		80,000,000		56%	94,000,000		118%
3. Other Supplies	327,682,785		205,003,565		63%	229,102,100		112%
Medical	7,619,049		7,800,000		102%	5,100,000		65%
4. Medical	7,619,049		7,800,000		102%	5,100,000		65%
Emergencies	736,186		5,000,000		679%	5,000,000		100%
Relocations	1,119							
Cooking Utensils	295,089		400,000		136%	400,000		100%
Cooking Pots	4,684,545		500,000		11%	500,000		100%
Food Security	4,095,878		5,500,000		134%	6,000,000		109%
Cooking Stoves	73,520		40,000		54%	1,000,000		2500%
Food Containers	265,545		500,000		188%	500,000		100%
Miscellaneous Assistance	8,138,643		9,000,000		111%	9,000,000		100%
Thai Support	11,394,129		11,800,000		104%	12,400,000		105%
5. Other Assistance	29,684,654		32,740,000		110%	34,800,000		106%
Transport	1,640,907		2,000,000		122%	2,000,000		100%
Quality Control	3,720,720		3,000,000		81%	4,000,000		133%
Visibility	826,178		1,200,000		145%	1,200,000		100%
Consultants	1,596,049		1,000,000		63%	1,000,000		100%
Data/ Studies	878,483		1,000,000		114%	1,000,000		100%
Camp Administration	14,131,921		14,850,000		105%	15,000,000		101%
Refugee Incentives	13,580,200		14,000,000		103%	15,000,000		107%
CBO Management	195,515		1,000,000		511%	3,000,000		300%
Refugee Committee Admin			5,000,000			6,000,000		120%
Other Support	1,436,653		1,000,000		70%	1,000,000		100%
6. Programme support	38,006,626		44,050,000		116%	49,200,000		112%
Emergency Rice (100kg)	69,491,164		80,000,000		115%	100,000,000		125%
Camp Rice (100kg)	35,471,015		50,325,000		142%	51,619,661		103%
Other Food	9,568,673		8,460,000		88%	8,500,000		100%
Other Support	13,771,279		15,000,000		109%	17,300,000		115%
7. Emergency Relief	128,302,131		153,785,000		120%	177,419,661		115%
Vehicles	3,645,587	23 vehicles	4,500,000	25 vehicles	123%	5,300,004	27 vehicles	118%
Salaries/ Benefits	48,904,206	55 staff	55,103,000	60 staff	113%	63,966,660	66 staff	116%
Office and Administration	12,324,387		13,570,000		110%	14,940,000		110%
Depreciation	3,400,266		3,070,000		90%	3,699,996		121%
8. Management	68,274,446		76,243,000		112%	87,906,660		115%
9. Governance	1,704,987		2,100,000		123%	2,100,000		100%
10. Costs of generating funds	1,273,369		2,500,000		196%	2,000,000		80%
11. Other Expenses	420,814					0		
TOTAL:	1,144,154,876		1,194,837,463		104%	1,320,669,290		111%

Table 4.2

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2007		Budget 2008		Jan-June 2008 Actual		Revised Projection 2008	
		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									
EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund	EUR					(2,284)	(112)	(2,284)	(112)
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,840,000	270,020	5,840,000	283,240	5,840,000	282,110	5,840,000	282,110
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	4,409,000	149,318	4,075,000	134,475	4,075,000	135,079	6,533,487	216,209
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	1,763,687	59,762	1,763,687	58,202			1,763,687	58,202
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	40,600,000	208,767	37,600,000	191,760	37,600,000	194,110	37,600,000	194,110
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	68,811	1,456,311	70,631	1,941,981	97,172	1,941,981	97,172
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	762,433	50,135	725,000	47,125	988,000	64,319	988,000	64,319
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	5,037,152	31,823	6,300,000	40,950	6,319,037	42,323	6,319,037	42,323
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	8,550,000	49,080	10,000,000	62,000	9,708,738	63,874	9,708,738	63,874
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	AUD			2,100,000	60,900	740,000	20,624	2,060,000	62,864
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	694,575	20,907	720,000	23,760	729,304	22,301	1,729,304	54,301
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	404,000	11,534	405,000	11,745	505,000	15,951	505,000	15,951
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	520,000	24,973	280,000	13,580	580,000	28,350	580,000	28,350
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	160,058	3,892	100,000	2,500	225,000	5,602	225,000	5,602
Czech Republic PNIF	CZK	1,000,000	1,809	1,000,000	1,800			1,000,000	1,800
Poland	EUR	14,000	664	14,000	679			42,000	2,184
Spain	EUR							210,000	10,920
Belgium	EUR	200,000	9,649	200,000	9,700			200,000	10,400
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			961,144		1,013,047		971,703		1,210,579
OTHER									
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)	EUR	200,000	9,260	200,000	9,700	135,000	6,755	135,000	6,755
American Baptist Churches	USD	10,000	341	5,000	165	60,000	1,685	60,000	1,685
BMS World Mission	USD	GBP 3000	205	3,000	195	2,500	78	2,500	78
Birmanian por la paz	EUR							60,000	3,120
CAFOD	GBP	51,000	3,510	40,000	2,600	40,000	2,629	40,000	2,629
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	4,219	150,000	4,350	400,000	12,291	400,000	12,291
Caritas Switzerland	CHF					1,900	57	1,900	57
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	11,360	175,000	11,375	175,000	11,445	175,000	11,445
Church World Service	USD	150,000	5,047	150,000	4,950	10,000	331	160,000	5,281
DanChurchAid	DKK	343,970	1,977	325,000	2,113	451,287	3,092	451,287	3,092
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	270,195	9,388	332,195	10,962	339,695	10,677	339,695	10,677
ICCO	EUR	80,000	3,718	80,000	3,880	130,000	6,505	130,000	6,505
NCCA Christian World Service	AUD	62,405	1,786	90,000	2,610	50,000	1,423	50,000	1,423
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	674	20,000	660			20,000	660
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	120,000	638			64,606	334	64,606	334
Third World Interest Group	AUD	3,000	83					-	-
The Giles Family foundation	GBP					2,500	163	2,500	163
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	623,500	29,055			7,488	366	7,488	366
United Society for the Propogation of the Gospel	GBP	5,000	333	6,000	390			-	-
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal							1,600		2,600
Other Donations			800		200		207		307
Income from Marketing			16				21		21
Gifts in Kind			1,677						-
Interest			695		800		636		936
Other Income (Gains on Exchange)			497				22,361		22,361
TOTAL OTHER:			85,279		54,950		82,656		92,786
TOTAL INCOME			1,046,423		1,067,997		1,054,359		1,303,365
Expenses			1,144,155		1,017,670		675,228		1,194,837
Net Movement Current Year			-97,732		50,327		379,131		108,527
Funds Brought Forward			178,329		80,597		80,597		80,597
Total Funds carried Forward			80,597		130,924		459,728		189,124
Less: Restricted Funds			24,316		30,000		100,539		35,000
Designated Funds			7,600		10,000		7,600		10,000
Net Fixed Assets			7,247		8,000		7,625		8,435
Freely available General Funds			41,434		82,924		343,964		135,689

Table 4.3

TBBC Financial Summary - Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000				US Dollars 000				EURO 000				UK Pounds 000*			
	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2008 Rev Projn	2009 Budget	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2008 Rev Projn	2009 Budget	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2008 Rev Projn	2009 Budget	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2008 Rev Projn	2009 Budget
Exchange rates																
Opening					35.96	33.65	33.65	33.00	47.15	49.04	49.04		70.41	67.04	67.04	
Closing					33.65	33.00	33.00	33.00	49.04	48.50	52.00		67.04	65.00	66.00	
Average					34.81	33.00	33.00	33.00	48.10	48.50	52.00	52.00	68.97	65.00	66.00	66.00
INCOME																
ECHO (ICCO)	270,020	283,240	282,110		7,758	8,583	8,549		5,614	5,840	5,425		3,915	4,358	4,274	
USA PRM (IRC)	149,318	134,475	216,209		4,290	4,075	6,552		3,105	2,773	4,158		2,165	2,069	3,276	
USA USAID (IRC)	59,762	58,202	58,202		1,717	1,764	1,764		1,243	1,200	1,119		867	895	882	
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	208,767	191,760	194,110		5,988	5,811	5,882		4,341	3,733	3,941		3,027	2,950	2,941	
Netherlands MFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	68,811	70,631	97,172		1,977	2,140	2,945		1,431	1,456	1,869		998	1,087	1,472	
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	50,135	47,125	64,319		1,440	1,428	1,949		1,042	972	1,237		727	725	975	
Denmark (DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	31,823	40,950	42,323		914	1,283	1,283		662	844	814		461	630	641	
Norway MFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	49,080	62,000	63,874		1,410	1,879	1,936		1,020	1,278	1,228		712	954	968	
Australia AusAid (NCCA CWS)		60,900	62,864			1,845	1,905		1,256	1,209	1,209		937	952	952	
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	20,907	23,760	54,301		601	720	1,645		435	490	1,044		303	366	823	
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	11,534	11,745	15,951		331	356	483		240	242	307		167	181	242	
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaille)	24,973	13,580	28,350		718	859	519		280	519	545		362	209	430	
Other Government Backed funds	16,014	14,679	30,794		460	445	933		333	303	592		232	226	467	
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	961,144	1,013,047	1,210,579		27,615	30,698	36,684		19,984	20,888	23,280		13,936	15,585	18,342	
Other Income	85,279	54,950	92,786		2,450	1,665	2,812		1,773	1,133	1,784		1,237	845	1,406	
TOTAL INCOME	1,046,423	1,067,997	1,303,365		30,065	32,363	39,496		21,757	22,021	25,065		15,173	16,431	19,748	
EXPENSES																
Rice	285,807	285,535	434,131	472,896	8,212	8,653	13,155	14,330	5,943	5,887	8,349	9,094	4,144	4,393	6,578	7,165
Other Food	255,379	225,046	236,485	260,145	7,337	6,820	7,166	7,883	5,310	4,640	4,548	5,003	3,703	3,462	3,583	3,942
Other Supplies	327,683	213,362	205,004	229,102	9,415	6,466	6,212	6,942	6,813	4,399	4,406	4,751	4,751	3,282	3,106	3,471
Other Assistance	37,304	42,240	40,540	39,900	1,072	1,280	1,228	1,209	776	871	780	767	541	650	614	605
Programme Support	38,007	40,900	44,050	49,200	1,092	1,239	1,335	1,491	790	843	847	946	551	629	667	745
Emergency Relief	128,302	130,070	153,785	177,420	3,686	3,942	4,660	5,376	2,668	2,682	2,957	3,412	1,860	2,001	2,330	2,688
Management & Governance	71,673	80,517	80,843	92,007	2,059	2,440	2,450	2,788	1,490	1,660	1,555	1,769	1,039	1,239	1,225	1,394
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,144,155	1,017,670	1,194,837	1,320,669	32,873	30,838	36,207	40,020	23,789	20,983	22,978	25,397	16,590	15,656	18,104	20,010
RESERVES																
Net Movement Current Year	(97,732)	50,327	108,527		(2,808)	1,525	3,289		(2,032)	1,038	2,087		(1,417)	774	1,644	
Funds Brought forward	178,329	80,597	80,597		4,959	2,395	2,395		3,782	1,643	1,643		2,533	1,202	1,202	
Change in currency translation					244	47	47		(107)	18	(94)		87	38	19	
Funds Carried Forward	80,597	130,924	189,124		2,395	3,967	5,731		1,643	2,699	3,637		1,202	2,014	2,866	
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec																
Net Fixed Assets	7,247	8,000	8,435		215	242	256		148	165	162		108	123	128	
Funding Receivable	145,544	115,804	180,504		4,325	3,509	5,470		2,968	2,388	3,471		2,171	1,782	2,735	
Bank & Cash	47,373	50,224	50,000		1,408	1,522	1,515		966	1,036	962		707	773	758	
Accounts Payable	(117,437)	(50,000)	(50,000)		(3,490)	(1,515)	(1,515)		(2,395)	(1,031)	(962)		(1,752)	(769)	(758)	
Other	(2,130)	6,896	185		(63)	209	6		(43)	142	4		(32)	106	3	
Net Assets	80,597	130,924	189,124		2,458	3,758	5,725		1,687	2,557	3,633		1,234	1,908	2,863	
FUNDS - 31 Dec																
Restricted Funds	24,316	30,000	35,000		723	909	1,061		496	619	673		363	462	530	
Designated Funds	7,600	10,000	10,000		226	303	303		155	206	192		113	154	152	
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	7,247	8,000	8,435		215	242	256		148	165	162		108	123	128	
General Funds - Freely available	41,434	82,924	135,689		1,231	2,513	4,112		845	1,710	2,609		618	1,276	2,056	
Total Funds	80,597	130,924	189,124		2,395	3,967	5,731		1,643	2,699	3,637		1,202	2,014	2,866	
Liquidity Surplus (Shortfall) - 31 Dec																
(= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	(70,064)	224	-		(2,082)	7	-		(1,429)	5	-		(1,045)	3	-	

* TBBC Accounts are maintained in Thai Baht but converted to UK Pounds for Statutory Financial Statements

Table 4.4

Cash Flow for 1st January to 31st December 2008

Thal Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING													
EC Aid to Uprooted People					24,905								24,905
ECHO (ICCO) 2007								55,302					55,302
ECHO (ICCO) 2008	72,480	151,509											223,969
USA PRM (IRC) 2007	13,599	11,047											24,646
USA PRM (IRC) 2008						87,149		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	153,149
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2007/08	14,615	3,677	9,119		7,485								34,896
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2008/09											23,169		23,169
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)		96,492					101,520						198,012
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)							102,245						102,245
UK DFID (Christian Aid)						64,319							64,319
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)						43,142							43,142
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)							48,018						48,018
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)					14,214	6,410					42,240		62,864
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)					22,754			32,000					54,754
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)			12,821			3,130							15,951
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)					28,350								28,350
New Zealand nzaid (Caritas)						5,602							5,602
Czech Republic PNIF							728			1,800			1,800
Poland										1,456			2,184
Spain									10,920				10,920
Belgium							2,375				7,800		10,175
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:	100,674	262,725	21,940	-	97,708	209,752	254,886	99,302	22,920	15,256	85,209	18,000	1,188,372
OTHER													
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)						6,841							6,841
American Baptist Churches	68				1,617								1,685
BMS World Mission				78									78
Birmaiaia por la paz							1,580		1,540				3,120
CAFOD	2,629												2,629
Caritas Australia			4,282			8,009							12,291
Caritas Switzerland (Do No Harm)	57												57
Christian Aid	11,445												11,445
Church World Service						331						4,950	5,281
DanChurchAid Xmas Catalogue						3,092							3,092
Episcopal Relief & Development				5,225		249	5,204						10,678
ICCO					6,505								6,505
NCCA Christian World Service			1,423										1,423
Open Society Institute											660		660
Swedish Baptist Union			334										334
Third World Interest Group													-
The Giles Family Foundation						163							163
Trocaire Global Fund				117	249								366
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel													-
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal					50	600	950	50	78				1,728
Other Donations		10	14	18	226	11		150	150	200	200		1,179
Income from Marketing	10	2							9				21
Donations in Kind													-
Interest received	83	264	17	19	29	224						300	936
Other Income	28	27	29	31	27	27							169
TOTAL OTHER:	14,320	303	6,099	5,488	8,703	19,547	7,734	200	1,777	200	860	5,450	70,681
TOTAL RECEIPTS	114,994	263,028	28,039	5,488	106,411	229,299	262,620	99,502	24,697	15,456	86,069	23,450	1,259,053
TOTAL PAYMENTS	119,400	91,395	89,435	115,187	87,839	183,803	135,815	75,510	78,110	79,145	99,949	100,838	1,256,426
NET CASH FLOW	(4,406)	171,633	(61,396)	(109,699)	18,572	45,496	126,805	23,992	(53,413)	(63,689)	(13,880)	(77,388)	2,627
Opening Bank Balance	47,373	42,967	214,600	153,204	43,505	62,077	107,573	234,378	258,370	204,957	141,268	127,388	47,373
Closing Bank Balance	42,967	214,600	153,204	43,505	62,077	107,573	234,378	258,370	204,957	141,268	127,388	50,000	50,000
Less Accounts Payable	64,869	51,924	108,292	154,642	196,995	107,850	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Liquidity Surplus/(Shortfall)	(21,902)	162,676	44,912	(111,137)	(134,918)	(277)	184,378	208,370	154,957	91,268	77,388	-	-
USD Exchange rate	32.91	31.79	31.39	31.62	32.33	33.41	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
EUR Exchange rate	48.75	48.15	49.44	49.12	50.04	52.63	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00

Table 4.5

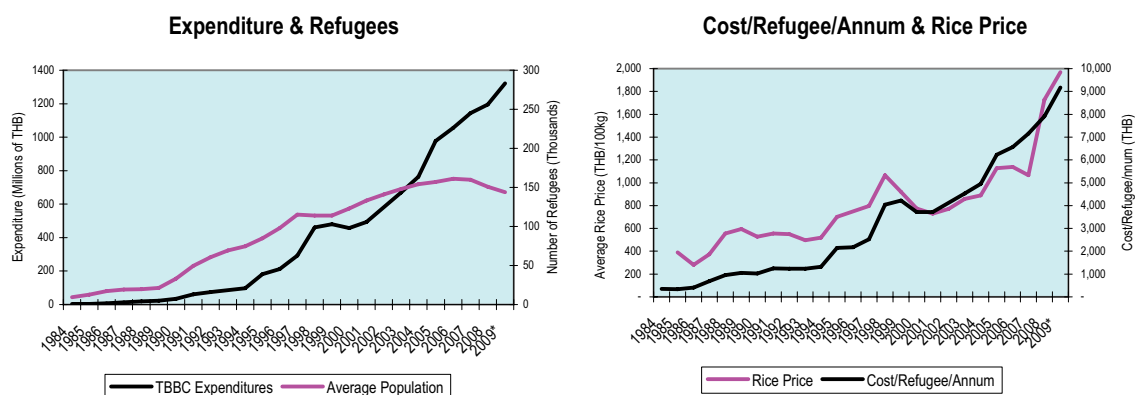
Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2008

Funding Source	31/12/2007 Fund	Income	Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Emergency Relief	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	30/6/2008 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid	-	11,445,000							11,445,000		11,445,000	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2007	-	282,109,959	115,152,637	54,010,171	31,892,334						201,055,142	81,054,817
ICCO (ECHO) 2008	-	135,078,507	67,853,573	21,816,088	15,004,329						104,673,970	30,404,537
IRC (PRM) 2008	-										23,641,812	-
IRC (USAID) IDP 2007/8	23,641,812										23,641,812	-
Spain	-		7,860,752	3,059,248							10,920,000	(10,920,000)
Open Society Institute	674,220								674,220		674,220	-
RESTRICTED:	24,316,032	428,633,466	190,866,962	78,885,487	46,896,663	-	-	-	35,761,032	-	352,410,144	100,539,354
GENERAL											<u>Allocation</u>	
American Baptist Churches	-	1,684,728	78,455	35,582	161,440	6,367	21,180	30,749	330,834	66,283	730,891	953,837
BMS World Mission	-	78,048	3,635	1,648	7,479	295	981	1,424	15,326	3,071	33,860	44,188
CAFOD	-	2,628,800	122,419	55,521	251,906	9,935	33,049	47,979	516,224	103,426	1,140,460	1,488,340
Caritas Australia	-	12,290,600	572,356	259,580	1,177,753	46,451	154,518	224,320	2,413,535	483,555	5,332,068	6,958,532
Caritas New Zealand	-	5,602,500	260,900	118,326	536,863	21,174	70,435	102,253	1,100,177	220,422	2,430,550	3,171,950
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	-	15,950,500	742,792	336,878	1,528,465	60,283	200,530	291,118	3,132,238	627,549	6,919,854	9,030,646
Caritas Switzerland (Do No Harm)	-	57,437		-				-		57,437		-
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	64,318,800	8,430,082	3,207,254	9,212,238	606,735	1,577,736	1,014,231	4,162,600	3,308,484	31,519,360	32,799,440
Church World Service	-	331,481	15,437	7,001	31,764	1,253	4,167	6,050	65,094	13,042	143,807	187,674
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	-	42,323,014	5,580,071	5,166,851	4,725,490	166,089	800,301	829,992	2,648,499	1,244,214	21,161,507	21,161,507
DanChurchAid 2004 Xmas Catalogue	-	3,092,219	144,000	65,308	296,314	11,687	38,875	56,437	607,227	121,659	1,341,507	1,750,712
Diakonia (SIDA)	-	194,110,000	19,033,532	8,632,275	39,165,856	1,544,703	5,138,441	7,459,695	-	16,080,497	97,055,000	97,055,000
EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund	-	(112,009)		-				-	-	(112,009)		-
Episcopal Relief and Development	-	10,677,114		5,338,557				-	-		5,338,557	5,338,557
ICCO	-	6,504,901	302,924	137,385	623,336	24,584	81,780	118,723	1,277,383	255,926	2,822,041	3,682,860
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	6,755,090	314,575	142,669	647,310	25,530	84,925	123,289	1,326,513	265,769	2,930,581	3,824,509
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	22,301,387		9,589,596	8,251,513	111,507	1,003,562	1,115,069	-	2,230,140	22,301,387	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	-	63,873,787	2,974,512	1,349,030	6,120,740	241,402	803,023	1,165,782	12,543,050	2,513,019	27,710,558	36,163,229
NCCA (AusAid)	-	20,624,000	8,581,968	4,484,187	5,165,869		474,526	599,904	-	1,317,546	20,624,000	-
NCCA (Christian World Service)	-	1,422,500	66,244	30,044	136,312	5,376	17,884	25,963	279,340	55,966	617,127	805,373
Swedish Baptist Union	-	334,094	15,558	7,056	32,015	1,263	4,200	6,098	65,607	13,144	144,941	189,153
Third World Interest Group	-			-				-	-			-
The Giles Family Foundation	-	162,591	7,572	3,434	15,580	614	2,044	2,968	31,928	6,397	70,537	92,054
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	-	366,325		-	366,325			-	-		366,325	-
Trocaire (Irish Aid)	-	28,350,401	1,320,238	598,767	2,716,692	107,146	356,422	517,433	5,567,237	1,115,404	12,299,340	16,051,061
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-			-				-	-			-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	-	97,172,242	1,905,652	864,270	3,921,317	154,657	514,465	746,871	-	1,609,992	9,717,224	87,455,018
Other Donations	-	1,806,026	84,104	38,144	173,063	6,826	22,705	32,962	354,654	71,055	783,514	1,022,512
Donations in Kind	-											-
Interest received	-	636,254								636,254		
Income from Marketing	-	20,712								20,712		
Other Income	-	22,361,843										22,361,843
Transfer to Designated Fund	-											-
Allocated Expenses	-	625,725,385	50,557,027	40,469,365	85,265,641	3,153,877	11,405,750	14,519,310	36,437,466	32,328,954	274,137,390	351,587,995
31/12/07 commitments allocated July-Dec 07	48,680,693	-	5,685,267	9,762,865	16,583,762	579,489	2,257,755	2,754,318	5,448,773	5,608,465	48,680,693	-
GENERAL:	48,680,693	625,725,385	56,242,294	50,232,230	101,849,403	3,733,366	13,663,505	17,273,628	41,886,239	37,937,419	322,818,084	351,587,995
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund):	7,600,000	-										7,600,000
TOTAL:	80,596,725	1,054,358,851	247,109,256	129,117,717	148,746,066	3,733,366	13,663,505	17,273,628	77,647,271	37,937,419	675,228,228	459,727,348

Table 4.6: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2009

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	115,000	2,530	63	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	114,000	4,040	101	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	114,000	4,220	111	105
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	123,000	3,710	93	99
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	133,000	3,715	84	107
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	141,000	4,121	96	97
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	148,000	4,527	110	96
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	154,000	4,955	124	99
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	157,000	6,229	156	127
2006	1056	8%	38	47	27.8	22.5	1,139	161,000	6,559	173	140
2007	1144	8%	34	46	33.6	24.9	1,067	160,000	7,150	210	155
2008	1195	4%	33	52	36.2	23.0	1,727	151,000	7,914	240	152
2009*	1321	11%	33	52	40.0	25.4	1,969	144,000	9,174	278	176

* Budget

**2009 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
2009	1321	11%	33	52	40.0	25.4	1,969	144,000	9,174	278	176
2009 (a)	1321	11%	29.7	46.8	44.5	28.2	1,969	144,000	9,174	309	196
2009 (b)	1446	21%	33	52	43.8	27.8	2,363	144,000	10,042	304	193
2009 (c)	1453	22%	33	52	44.0	27.9	1,969	158,400	9,174	278	176

Sensitivities:

Cost increases by:

	USD m	EUR m	THB m	
(a) Exchange rates fall 10% against Thai baht	4.4	2.8	-	i.e. additional THB 145 m required
(b) Rice price increases by 20%	3.8	2.4	125	
(c) Average population increases by 10%	4.0	2.5	132	

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%.



Appendix

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium

A

1. History and development

a) 1984 Mandate/ Organisation: In February 1984 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) invited 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. The situation was expected to be temporary and MOI stressed the need to restrict aid to essentials only. It was emphasised that nothing should be done which might encourage refugees to come to Thailand or stay any longer than necessary. Thailand was prepared to grant temporary asylum on humanitarian grounds.

On 4th/5th March 1984, several Bangkok-based NGO representatives visited the border to assess the situation. They all happened to be from Christian agencies and observed that several French NGOs (Medecins Sans Frontiers - MSF, Migrant Action Programme - MAP, Medecins Du Monde - MDM) were already setting up medical programmes, whilst the refugees themselves were cutting building materials to build their own houses. The immediate need was rice. The NGOs concluded that needs were quite small and, since the refugees were expected to return home in the rainy season, it would be best to work together. They agreed to open a bank account into which each agency would contribute funds and operate a programme under the name of the Consortium of Christian Agencies (CCA).

The refugees could not go back in the rainy season and the CCA became the main supplier of food and relief supplies. It had no formal structure, different NGOs joining and leaving, contributing funds and sharing in the decision making. The name was changed to the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) in 1991 to become more inclusive and a more formal organisational structure was adopted in 1996 with five member agencies. It still had no legal identity other than through the legitimacy of its individual members until the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) was incorporated in London in 2004 with ten member agencies.

From the outset, CCA worked through the Karen Refugee Committee which the Karen authorities had established to oversee the refugee population. In order to avoid duplication a Karen CCSDPT Subcommittee (Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand) was established to coordinate the relief programme, and this met for the first time in April 1984. The MOI set policy and administrated the assistance programmes through this Subcommittee.

b) 1990 expansion/ 1991 regulations: During 1989 the NGOs were approached by the Karenni Refugee Committee to assist Karenni refugees who had fled to Mae Hong Son province. Then early in 1990 Mon and Karen refugees also began to arrive in Kanchanaburi province from Mon state and another relief programme was set up at

the request of the Mon National Relief Committee. Assistance to the Karenni and Mon was provided on the same basis as that already given to the Karen and in November the name of the CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee was changed to the CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee.

In 1991 the NGOs sought formal permission from the Thai authorities to provide assistance to all of the ethnic groups throughout the four border provinces. On 31st May 1991 the agencies were given written approval to provide assistance under the authority of MOI and in accordance with their guidelines which confirmed earlier informal understandings, limiting assistance to food, clothing and medicine, restricting agency staff to the minimum necessary and requiring monthly requests to be submitted through the CCSDPT.

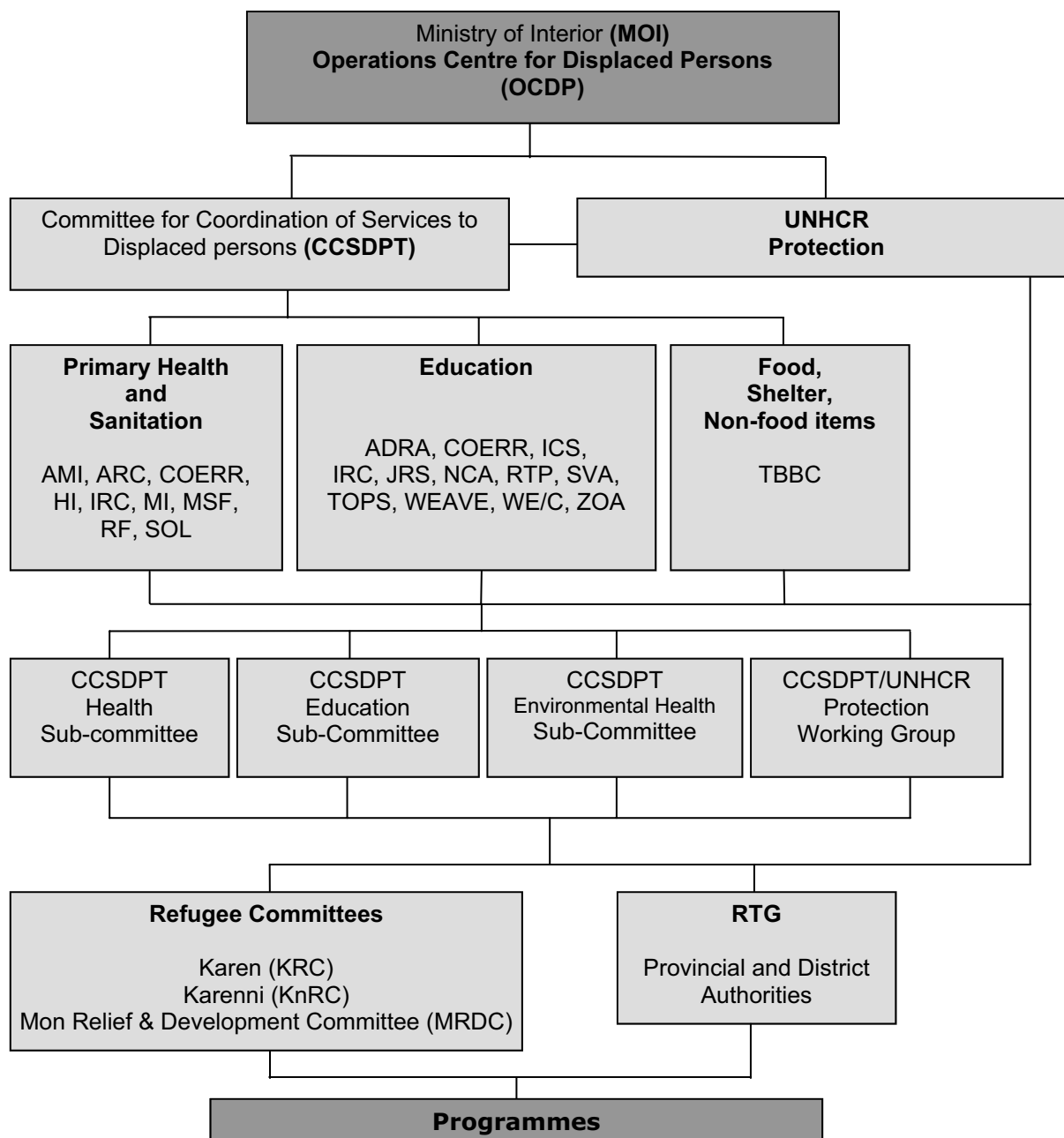
Three NGOs provided assistance under this agreement. The BBC focused on food and relief item supplies, providing around 95% of all of these items whilst the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) provided most of the balance. MSF) was the main health agency.

c) 1994 Regulations: By 1992, other CCSDPT member agencies had begun providing services on the border with the tacit approval of the MOI, but without a formal mandate. The CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee requested formal recognition of these programmes and approval for an extension of services to include sanitation and education. At a meeting on 18th May 1994, MOI confirmed that sanitation and education services would be permitted. An NGO/ MOI Burma Working Group was set up and new operational procedures were established. NGOs were required to submit formal programme proposals, apply for staff border passes, and to submit quarterly reports via the provincial authorities. All of the CCSDPT member agencies with current border activities were approved and for 1995 these included sanitation projects. The CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee carried out a survey of educational needs in 1995/6 and the first education project proposals were approved in 1997.

d) 1997 CCSDPT Restructuring and Royal Thai Government (RTG) Emergency Procedures: Now that it was working mainly with Burmese refugees CCSDPT was restructured in 1997. The Burma Subcommittee effectively became CCSDPT and the former Burma Medical and Education Working Groups were upgraded to Subcommittee status.

During 1997 refugees arrived in sensitive areas of Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi and Prachuap Khiri Khan Provinces. NGOs were required to submit requests for monthly supplies for these areas for MOI approval in the normal way, but these now also had to be approved by the 9th Infantry Division of the Royal Thai 1st Army. The 9th Infantry Division was able to override MOI approval and on occasion exercised this prerogative.

CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure

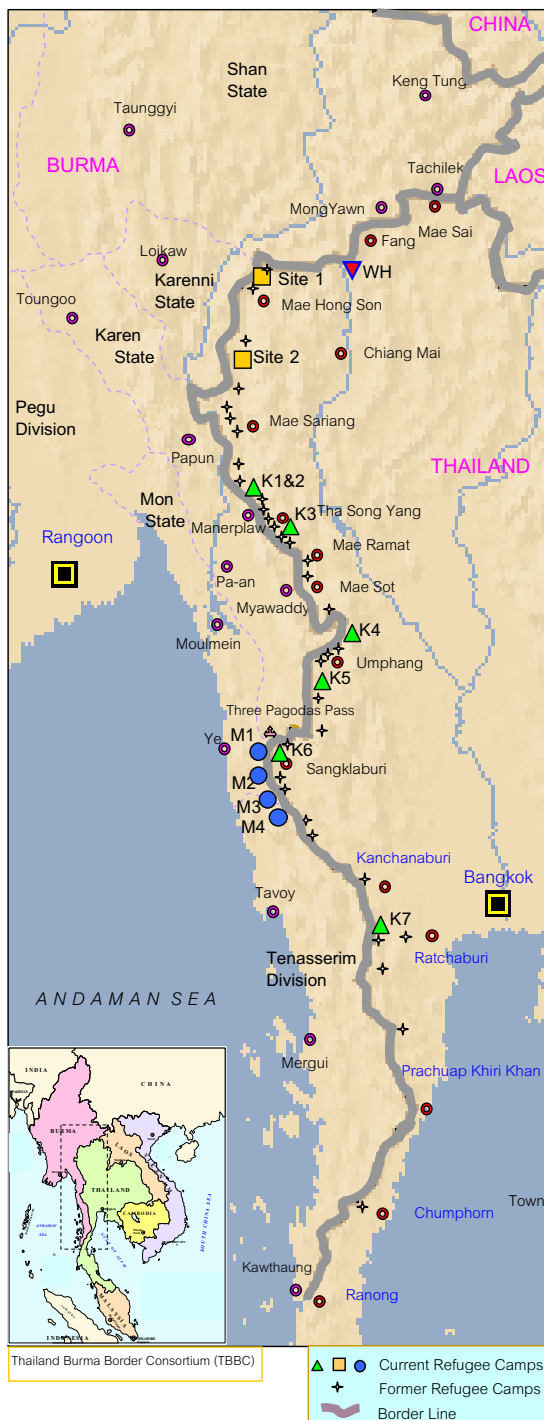


CCSDPT Members

ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
AMI	Aide Medical International	RF	Ruammit Foundation
ARC	American Refugee Committee	RTP	Right To Play
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief & Refugees	SOL	Solidarites
HI	Handicap International	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
ICS-ASIA	International Child Support- Asia	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement & Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	WE/C	World Education/ Consortium
MSF-F	Medicins Sans Frontiers-France	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

CCSDPT agency services to Burmese border camps: June 2008

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



	Food, Shelter & Relief	Primary Health & Sanitation	Education	Gender	Protection
Mae Hong Son Province					
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, RF	COERR, HI, IRC, JRS, NCA, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, RF	COERR, HI, IRC, JRS, NCA, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE	IRC
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI, RF	COERR, HI, SVA, TOPS, WE/C, ZOA	ARC, COERR, MI, TBBC	
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI, RF	COERR, HI, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	ARC, COERR, MI, TBBC	
Tak Province					
K3 Mae La	TBBC	AMI, COERR, HI, IRC, MSF, RF, SOL, TOPS	ADRA, HI, ICS, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	ARC, COERR, ICS, TBBC	IRC
K4 Umphiem Mai	TBBC	AMI, ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF, TOPS	HI, ICS, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	AMI, ARC, COERR, ICS, TBBC	
K5 Nu Po	TBBC	AMI, ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF, TOPS	HI, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE/C, ZOA	AMI, ARC, COERR, TBBC	
Kanchanaburi Province					
K6 Ban Don Yang	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RF	HI, RTP, SVA, WE/C, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
Ratchaburi Province					
K7 Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, RF, RTP	HI, RTP, SVA, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, TBBC	
Mon Resettlement Sites					
M1 Halochanee	TBBC				
M2 Che-daik	TBBC				
M3 Bee Ree	TBBC				
M4 Tavoy	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				
ICS	International Child Support				
IRC	International Rescue Committee				
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service				
MI	Malteser International				
MSF-F	Medecins Sans Frontieres-France				
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid				
RF	Ruammit Foundation for Youth & Children - Drug & Alcohol Recovery & Education				
RTP	Right to Play				
SOL	Solidarites				
SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association				
TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium				
TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service				
WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment				
WE/C	World Education/Consortium				
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands				

e) 1998/99 Role for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): During the first half of 1998 the RTG made the decision to give UNHCR an operational role on the Burmese border 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 with the opening of three offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi. The UNHCR role is principally one of monitoring and protection. It has no permanent offices in the camps, which continue to be administered by the Thai authorities themselves with the assistance of the refugee committees. Since 2005 UNCR has become increasingly involved in activities relating to the resettlement of refugees from the border to third countries.

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 the diagrams.

f) RTG Policy developments, CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plans: In April 2005, UNHCR and CCSDPT began advocating with RTG for a more comprehensive approach to what had long since become a protracted refugee situation. Consideration was requested not only to allow refugees increased skills training and (higher) education opportunities, but also income generation projects and employment. It was argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy as well as promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees. Such an approach would gradually lower the need for humanitarian assistance in the longer term.

These ideas were incorporated in a CCSDPT/ UNHCR *Comprehensive Plan* (CP) and the immediate response from the RTG was encouraging. In 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities and, during that year, the RTG made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects in three camps.

The CP has been subsequently updated but until now it has proven difficult to translate into substantive action. Donors have increasingly expressed their concern at the lack of progress and during 2007 convened a Donor Working Group to address the issue. There is now a consensus that agreement needs to be reached between Donors, RTG, UNHCR and CCSDPT on a medium-term strategy for the next 3 to 5 years.

2. Organisational structure

a) Structure: The TBBC structure was informal until 1996. Agencies joined and left over the years with current members directing the programme by consensus. With the programme growing inexorably and becoming increasingly dependent on governmental funding, the need for greater transparency and accountability led to BBC adopting a formal organisational structure at the first Donors meeting in December 1996. This became operational in 1997 with five member agencies under a new 'Structure and Regulations', comprising the Donors meeting as the overall representative body of BBC; an Advisory Committee elected from the donors to represent them between meetings; the Board, being the five member agencies

responsible for overall governance of the programme; and the BBC Director appointed by the Board and responsible for management of the programme.

Following an evaluation of the governance structure in 2003 the current five BBC members invited all donors to join in a review of governance options. At a workshop in Chiang Mai in March 2004 the members plus five potential new members agreed to recommend to their organisations that they 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 all ten agencies present subsequently 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 on 11th October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales on 13th May 2005.

Under the new structure 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 first AGM was held in Chiang Mai on 29th/30th October 2004 and the first EGM was held in Kanchanaburi 14th/17th March 2005.

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. Five members were elected for 2008 and the Board will convene at least five times. The TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which was approved at the EGM in March 2007 and which is update regularly.

TBBC shares an office with CCSDPT at 12/5 Convent Road. Current TBBC member representatives, directors/ trustees and staff are listed at the beginning of this report. A full list of all board members, advisory Committee members, member representatives and staff from 1984 to 2008 is presented in Appendix H.

For many years field coordinators worked from offices at their homes, but separate offices were opened in Mae Sot and Mae Sariang in 1998, Kanchanaburi in 2000 and Mae Hong Son in 2003. The Kanchanaburi office was relocated to Sangklaburi in 2004. TBBC also has a sub-office in Chiang Mai for Displacement Research.

b) Funding Sources: TBBC has so far received or expects to receive funds from the following sources in 2008:

Figure A.1: TBBC Donors 2008

ACT Netherlands	Government of Belgium
American Baptist Churches	Government of Czech Republic
BMS World Mission, UK	Government of Poland
Baptist Union of Sweden	ICCO(G)
Birmania por la Paz (G)	International Rescue Committee(G)
CAFOD, UK	Inter-Pares, Canada(G)
Caritas Australia	NCCA, Christian World Service, Australia (G)
Caritas New Zealand(G)	Norwegian Church Aid(G)
Caritas Switzerland(G)	Open Society Institute
Christian Aid, UK(G)	TBBC Staff, Family and Friends
Church World Service, USA	The Giles Family Foundation
DanChurchAid, Denmark(G)	Trocaire, Ireland (G)
Diakonia, Sweden(G)	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands(G)
Episcopal Relief and Development	

The European Union (European Community Humanitarian Office -ECHO) and the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and USA are expected to contribute over 90% of TBBC's funds. Their funds were mostly channelled through the TBBC donors marked 'G' above. Appendix B sets out details of funding received from all donors since 1984.

c) TBBC Bank Account: TBBC has bank accounts with Standard Chartered Bank in London in GBP, USD & EUR:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: Thailand Burma Border Consortium
Clements House	
27-28 Clements Lane	GBP Account # 00 01 254441501 (12544415 in UK)
London, EC4N 7AP	EUR Account # 56 01 254441596
England	USD Account # 01 01 254441550
SWIFT BIC: SCBLGB2L	
IBAN GB52 SCBL 6091 0412 544415	
Sort Code: 60-91-04	

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	Account # 00100783813
Silom, Bangrak,	Bank code: 020
Bangkok 10500	Branch code: 101
Thailand	Branch name: Sathorn
SWIFT SCBLTHBX	

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.

d) 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, necessitating their resignation as TBBC auditor. A special resolution at the AGM in November 2007 appointed Grant Thornton UK as the TBBC Auditor. The TBBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements denominated in UK pounds, are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The 2007 Trustees report was filed in April 2008.

Six-monthly Accounts in Thai baht are included in six-month reports, together with narrative explaining significant differences from budgets.

e) TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goal, Aim, 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 and printed on the back cover of this report.

The following 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 & 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 2005-10, incorporates 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).

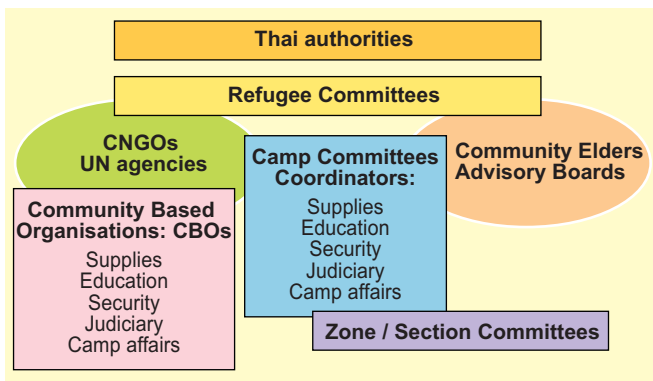
f) Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations: TBBC complies with:

- The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994).
- 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.

g) Coordination with Refugee Committees: The TBBC provides all assistance in coordination with the refugee committees of each of the three main ethnic groups: the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) based in Mae Sot; the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) based in Mae Hong Son; and the Mon Relief and Development Committee (formerly the Mon National Relief Committee until 1999) based in Sangkhlaburi. Each of these three committees report to TBBC each month recording assistance received, from other sources, refugee population statistics, and issues of concern. The overall organisational structure within the refugee camps is described below.

h) Refugee organisational structures The organisational structure for administration of the refugee camps is illustrated in the following chart:



Thai Authorities: The RTG maintains ultimate authority over the Karen and Karenni refugee camps in Thailand. The MOI, through provincial and district authorities, enforces refugee policy and controls the day-to-day running of the camps in collaboration with refugee and camp committees. Various other government agencies, including the Royal Thai Army Paramilitary Rangers and the Border Patrol Police also assist in implementing policy and providing security. Usually a MOI local District Officer ('*Palat*') is assigned as the Camp Commander in each camp, with Territorial Defence Volunteer Corps ('*Or Sor*') personnel providing internal security under his jurisdiction.

Community Elder's Advisory Boards (CEABs): CEABs provide guidance to refugee and camp committees, made up of senior elders appointed from the local community, comprising up to 15 members. Responsibilities include organising and overseeing refugee and camp committee elections. There is rarely a fixed term of office, although in some camps they are reassigned every two years.

The central Karen and Karenni CEAB are based in Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son respectively, with local boards comprising residents in each camp.

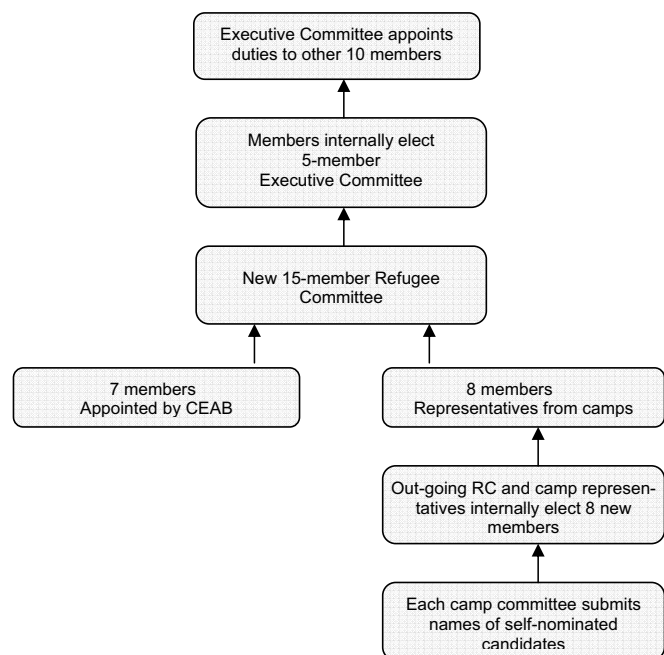
Refugee Committees (RCs): The Karen, Karenni and Shan RCs (KRC/ KnRC/ SRC) are the overall representatives for Karen, Karenni and Shan refugees living in refugee camps in Thailand. The KRC is based in Mae Sot with branch offices in Mae Sariang, Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi; the KnRC is based in Mae Hong Son, and the SRC in Chiang Mai province. They oversee activities of all the camps 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 services and activities in the camps. Rules and regu-

lations governing their selection vary, but typically occur every three years organised by the central CEAB. Eight respected and experienced people are appointed by the CEAB and the other seven are chosen from representatives from all the camps.

The process of selecting the seven camp representatives may vary but typically each camp committee is asked to put forward a number of camp residents willing to stand for selections. Members of the outgoing RC together with these new camp representatives select the new eight camp representatives from amongst themselves. The new RC then selects their executive committee members from amongst themselves; first the Chair, then the Vice Chair, followed by the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and finally the Treasurer. This new executive committee then appoints duties to the remaining ten new members of the committee.

Refugee Committee Selection Process



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 vary from camp to camp, with up to 15 members. Typically they operate at the central zone (if the camp is organised so) and section level and are made up of elected representatives from within the camp population. The central camp-level committees consist of an executive committee (five members), administrative staff, and heads of various subcommittees coordinating different activities in the camps including supplies, health, education, camp affairs, and security. Various camp committees also assign members to head other sub-committees, such as transportation, judiciary, etc.

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 some camps, zone and section committees are comprised of the two executive heads, the remaining assigned simply as members.

Below the section-level committee are ten-household leaders. These are individuals selected by the section leader from within each group of ten houses. In practice, this level of administration exists in a minority of camps.

The basic duties of the CC subcommittees and its administrative staff are as follows:

- **Health:** Responsible for coordinating with health NGOs and other relevant organisations in providing all health services, including community-based organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions.
- **Education:** Responsible for management of all camp schools and coordinating with education NGOs and other relevant organisations in providing all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions.
- **Camp Affairs:** Responsible for relations with external authorities and for monitoring and responding to social issues. They supervise and coordinate social activities in camp, including those of the women's and youth groups.
- **Security:** Responsible for coordinating and maintaining camp security in collaboration with Thai authorities and other security personnel based outside of camp, and for supervising the management of security volunteers recruited from within the camp population.
- **Supplies:** Responsible for managing camp warehouses and for monitoring and distribution of all supplies in cooperation with TBBC field staff.
- **Judiciary:** Responsible for intervening in, reconciling and arbitrating over conflicts. Collaboration with UNHCR and Thai authorities for cases which need to be referred to the Thai judicial system. Consideration is given to traditional customary principles, Thai national law and International Law

CC selections usually occur every three years. They are organised by an election commission appointed by the outgoing CC with up to fifteen members, chosen for their experience in election processes and community administration. Respected religious or education leaders may be included. The election commission is also responsible for explaining the rules and regulations to the community and for monitoring the proceedings during the actual process. It is supported and guided by the CEAB

New CC members are selected by representatives from each section of the camp. Every person twenty years old and above has the right to vote as well as to nominate themselves. Three are chosen for every hundred people of voting age in each section (the election commission confirms the number to be chosen). The section representative selections take the form of an open vote, with all those eligible voting for their first choice first, then electing their second choice, and so forth, until the quota for the section has been reached.

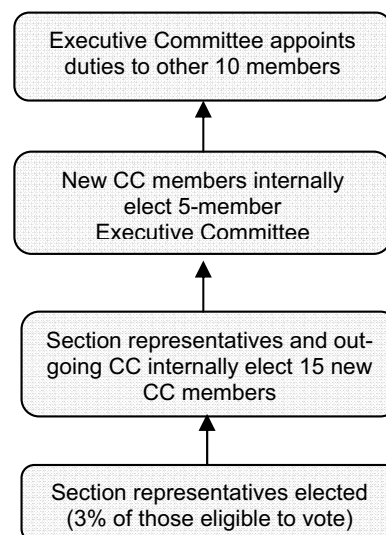
Once the representatives for each section have been selected, they, together with the fifteen (or otherwise) members of the outgoing camp committee, vote for fifteen members from amongst themselves. This group of fifteen becomes the new CC who then choose their five new executive committee members from amongst themselves. First, they vote for the new Camp Leader, then the Vice Camp Leader, followed by the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and finally the Treasurer. This new executive committee then allocates administrative duties and coordination positions of the CCs subcommittees to the remaining ten members of the new CC.

Once the new camp committee has been selected, it organises the selection of the camp's zone and section leaders. The process varies from camp to camp but the leaders being chosen from and by

the residents of that particular part of the camp. The election commission also supervises the zone- and section-level selections.

Due to third country resettlement, some camps are facing high turnover in camp management staff at all administrative levels. In these circumstances camp committees are filling vacant positions with suitably qualified residents prior to new elections at the end of the term.

Camp Committee Election Process



Women's and youth committees: 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 ethnic nationalities in the camps also often organise their own groups, such as the Muslim Women's Organisation; however, these are not officially part of the camp administration.

These committees are established in each camp and organise activities to raise awareness and promote issues, including trainings and workshops, social services, research and documentation, advocacy, publications, competitions, celebrations, etc. Funding is often sought in camp through NGOs or from sympathetic groups further afield via their head offices in nearby towns.

Structurally, the committees reflect the CCs, comprising an executive committee, heads of various subcommittees and administrative staff. They are administratively accountable to the CC Camp Affairs Coordinator, who is responsible for informing the CC and RC of their activities. Often the Coordinator will assist in the preparation of activities.

Selections for the committee members are organised and chaired by the Camp Affairs Coordinator. Both organisations have their committee members chosen at the same time in each camp, following the CC selections, normally every two years. The selections are internal, with members of the organisation electing their committee members from a list of nominees. Once the new committee has been formed, its members vote amongst themselves for the executive committee members, who in turn allocate administrative duties and programme-based responsibilities to the remaining committee members, in the same way as the camp committee.

As with CCs, Women's and youth committees are also facing regular 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.

Appendix

Summary of TBBC and NGO programme from 1984

B

Table B1: Estimate of total TBBC & other NGO assistance 1984 to 2008

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	77,107
1995	179	12	122	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	313	92,505
1996	199	12	88	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	299	101,425
1997	291	6	110	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	419	116,264
1998	447	6	118	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	592	111,813
1999	481	9	127	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	647	116,047
2000	457	9	198	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	720	127,914
2001	494	4	192	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	786	138,117
2002	581	2	188	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	886	144,358
2003	670	1	233	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,019	151,808
2004	763	-	177	157	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,096	155,785
2005	975	-	208	256	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,439	155,212
2006	1,056	-	248	219	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,523	165,857
2007	1,078	n/a	345	239	180	158	31	2,031	153,213
2008*	925	18	352	196	150	165	35	1,841	145,757
Totals:	9,017	134	2,900	1,511	330	323	66	14,281	

*Per budget

Notes:

1. Until 2006 this table was based on information collected only from NGO reports. It represented the best information available at the time but was probably incomplete due to varying reporting standards and definitions. The data did not include UNHCR expenditures (operational since 1998).
2. Detailed surveys of CCSDPT and UNHCR activities were carried out in 2007 and 2008. The figures shown for 2007 are those reported in March 2008. The figures for 2008 were projections made in March 2008.
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.

Table B2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Budgets by Sector 2007 & 2008 (millions)

(Based on Jan 2008 survey. Many agencies have subsequently secured additional funding and exchange rates have fluctuated.)

Sector	2007 THB	% 2007	2008 THB	% 2008	2008 Shortage	2007 USD	2008 USD	2007 EUR	2008 EUR
Protection	87	4	72	4	14	2	2	2	1
Community Services	93	5	78	4	16	3	2	2	2
Camp mangement	61	3	65	4	4	2	2	1	1
Food, shelter, nonfood	1,017	50	878	48	110	29	27	22	18
Camp infrastructure	19	1	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	35	2	43	2	5	1	1	1	1
Health	291	14	300	16	14	8	9	6	6
Education	200	10	157	9	43	6	5	4	3
Skills training, Inc gen	39	2	39	2	24	1	1	1	1
Other	11	1	17	1	18	0	1	0	0
Administration	147	7	148	8	17	4	4	3	3
Local Thai community support	25	1	27	1	3	1	1	1	1
Local Thai authority support	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	2,032	100	1,843	100	270	58	56	44	38
Resettlement	237		255		0	7	8	5	5
Total Including Resettlement:	2,269		2,097		270	65	64	41	44

Notes:

1. Based on questionnaire returns from 19 out of 20 CCSDPT Member Agencies and UNHCR in January 2008
2. Where data was given in USD or EUR, exchange rates of THB 35 and 46 were used for 2007, THB 33 and 48 for 2008 respectively
3. Some agencies did not separately identify administration costs and these are included in service sectors
4. Some agencies do not operate on calandar year basis. Finacial year costs were allocated to calandar years
5. In addition to services provided direct to Thai communities, many local thai villagers use health & education facilities in the camps
6. Ecah NGO was asked to estimate funding shortages for their regular programming

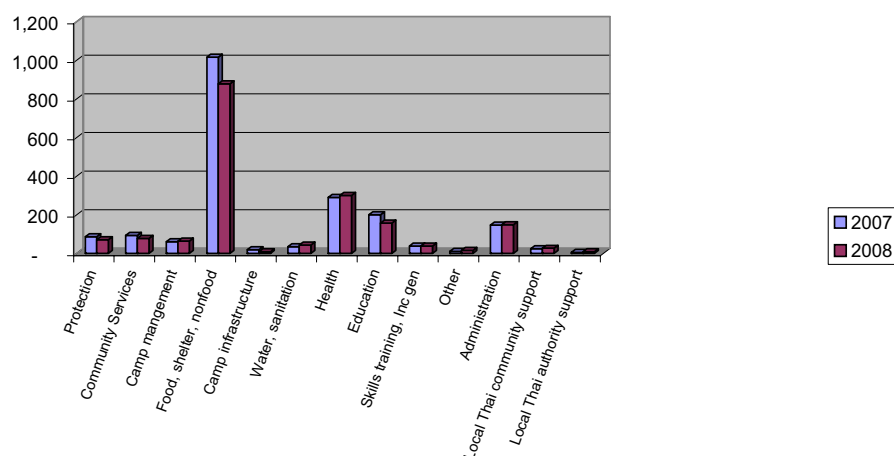
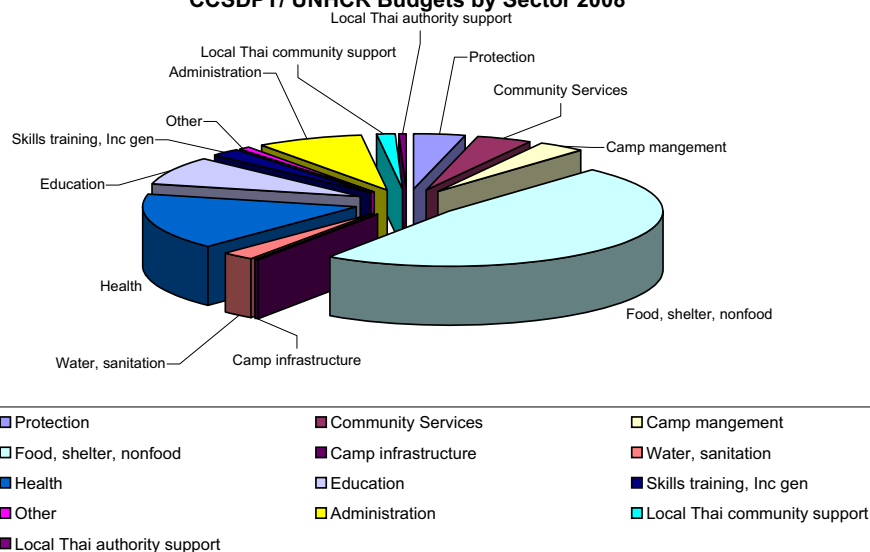
CCSDPT/ UNHCR 2007 Expenditures and 2008 Budgets by Sector**CCSDPT/ UNHCR Budgets by Sector 2008**

Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to June 2008

Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	121,467,018
- European Union/ECHO	2,248,005,563
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954
Subtotal:	2,454,255,535
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	1,582,552,558
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	1,504,555,113
ZOA/Dutch Govt	663,157,169
Christian Aid	139,554,670
- DFID/UK Govt	400,605,647
Subtotal:	540,160,317
DanChurchAid	29,054,116
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	389,643,355
Subtotal:	418,697,471
NCCA Christian World Service/AusAID/Australian Govt	331,438,540
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	446,815,184
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	238,041,372
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	202,633,504
Church World Service	136,602,016
Caritas Switzerland/SDC/Swiss Govt	147,725,196
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800
Trocaire	46,614,889
- Development Corporation/Irish Govt	124,478,695
Subtotal:	171,093,584
Bread for the World	32,610,080
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458
Caritas Germany	18,796,071
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325
Caritas Australia	32,476,386
CAFOD	18,143,370
Open Society Institute	10,972,083
Belgium Govt	9,649,400
World Food Programme	8,500,000
Misereor	8,456,101
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530
Caritas New Zealand/NZAID/NZ Govt	17,395,836
BMS World Mission	8,951,556
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,553
Inter Aid	5,553,400
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	6,637,327
Compassion International	3,234,698
International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
Episcopal Relief & Development	23,182,186
Japanese Embassy	3,030,000

Agency	Baht
Caritas France	2,680,817
Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Australian Churches of Christ	2,350,227
Caritas Japan	2,172,021
TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	1,600,392
German Embassy	1,388,100
Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
Caritas Austria	915,441
People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	7,692,815
Baptist World Alliance	880,717
Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Poland Govt	663,755
Caritas Korea	798,613
ADRA	563,350
World Council of Churches	543,700
Austcare	512,181
Food for the Hungary International	500,000
Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
CAMA	387,327
Tides Foundation	380,000
Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
YMCA	295,086
Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Marist Mission	250,700
Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	210,537
International Church Bangkok	180,865
Canadian Baptists	177,375
Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
Giles Family Foundation	162,592
Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Third World Interest Group	202,230
World Relief	114,497
Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Weave	100,000
Miscellaneous	31,451,304
Interest	14,001,968

Total (THB): 12,875,157,939

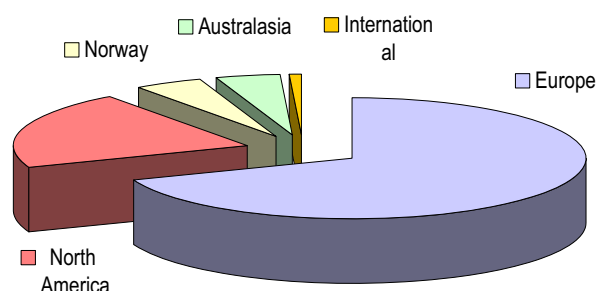
Note: This table only includes transactions through the TBBC accounts. It does not include donations in kind via TBBC except for a donation of 8,500,000 baht worth of rice from WFP in 1999.

Table B4: TBBC donors 2004 to 2008

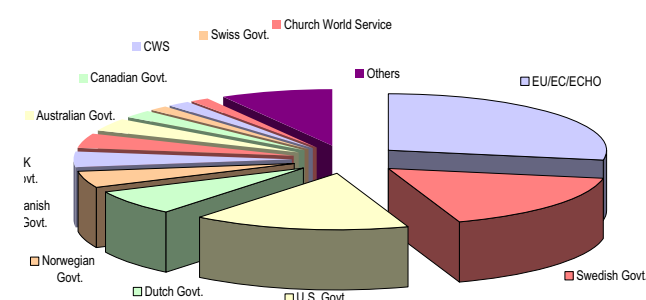
Funding Source	Curr- ency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2004 ¹	2005 ²	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008 ^{2,3}	2004 ¹	2005 ²	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008 ^{2,3}
1. EC and Government Backed Funding											
Australia: AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	AUD	1,053,885	1,204,433	1,599,754	-	2,060,000	30,217	36,167	45,772	-	62,864
Belgium	EUR				200,000	200,000				9,649	10,400
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	611,300	630,000	662,000	694,575	1,729,304	18,490	21,420	22,491	20,907	54,301
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK			3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			4,991	1,809	1,800
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	2,828,502	4,565,715	4,531,000	5,037,152	6,319,037	18,096	31,095	28,029	31,823	42,323
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	1,643,136	2,606,864	1,300,000	-	(2,284)	85,227	126,729	61,293	-	(112)
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	3,971,560	4,583,018	5,351,354	5,840,000	5,840,000	198,260	230,039	251,392	270,020	282,110
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	186,530	194,640	440,000	520,000	580,000	9,290	10,048	21,173	24,973	28,350
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	USD/EUR	\$ 1,244,660	€ 1,032,138	€ 1,420,138	€ 1,456,311	€ 1,941,981	49,031	51,759	68,757	68,811	97,172
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD/USD		\$ 79,110	40,000	160,058	225,000		2,209	922	3,892	5,602
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	6,046,117	7,170,000	10,000,000	8,550,000	9,708,738	35,692	44,962	59,194	49,080	63,874
Poland	EUR				14,000	42,000				664	2,184
Spain	EUR					210,000					10,920
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	26,830,000	26,000,000	30,887,890	40,600,000	37,600,000	142,928	139,666	159,214	208,767	194,110
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	337,500	100,000	200,000	300,000	505,000	10,317	3,303	5,950	8,565	15,951
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	500,000	546,945	601,939	762,433	988,000	37,055	39,790	42,888	50,135	64,319
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD			1,938,118	1,763,687	1,763,687			69,686	59,762	58,202
USA: USAID/BPRM (IRC)	USD	3,244,546	3,499,964	6,917,279	4,409,000	6,533,487	132,804	144,334	259,154	149,318	216,209
Subtotal:							767,407	881,521	1,100,906	958,175	1,210,579
2. NGO Donors											
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)	EUR	130,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	135,000	6,447	7,540	9,279	9,260	6,755
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD			5,000	10,000	60,000			374	341	1,685
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD		5,000					153			
Birmania por la paz	EUR					60,000					3,120
BMS World Mission	GBP	15,000	20,000	25,000	3,000	2,500	1,077	1,509	1,701	205	78
CAFOD	USD/GBP	\$25,000	\$25,000	£ 25,000	£ 51,000	£ 40,000	984	966	1,707	3,510	2,629
Caritas Australia	AUD	160,500		100,000	150,000	400,000	4,473		2,939	4,219	12,291
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	112,500	100,000	145,000	104,000	1,900	3,439	3,303	4,313	2,969	57
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	175,000	11,470	11,730	11,299	11,360	11,445
Church World Service	USD	150,000	269,990	270,000	150,000	160,000	5,872	11,468	9,752	5,047	5,281
DanChurchAid	DKK		3,451,587	115,596	343,970	451,287		23,239	745	1,977	3,092
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD			83,400	270,195	339,695			3,117	9,388	10,677
Giles Family Foundation	GBP					2,500					163
ICCO	EUR	60,000	128,000	80,000	80,000	130,000	3,144	6,299	3,706	3,718	6,505
NCCA Christian World Service	AUD	92,400	48,400	57,494	62,405	50,000	2,665	1,441	1,690	1,786	1,423
Open Society Institute	USD	19,957	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	809	822	1,078	674	660
Penney Memorial Church	USD		4,000					159			
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	60,914	76,900	229,000	120,000	64,606	325	414	1,177	638	334
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB					2,600,000					2,600
Third World Interest Group	AUD			4,000	3,000	-			120	83	-
Tides Foundation	USD			10,000					380		
Trocaire	EUR	43,470	45,360		623,500	7,488	2,165	2,342		29,055	366
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	7,000	7,000	5,950	5,000	-	524	502	413	333	-
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	233,560	72,923	96,000	800,000	307,000	234	73	96	800	307
Subtotal:							43,628	71,960	53,886	85,363	69,468
3. Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB		7,700	5,000	1,677,000	-		8	5	1,677	-
Income from Marketing	THB		145,143	31,000	16,000	21,000		145	31	16	21
Bank Interest	THB	261,398	341,852	654,000	695,000	936,000	261	342	654	695	936
Income from Charity Activities	THB		2,585,868	97,000	-	-		2,586	97	-	-
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB		230,000		497,000	-		230		497	-
Gains on Exchange	THB		1,272,962			22,361,000		1,273			22,361
Returns	THB	1,631,827					1,632				
Subtotal:							1,893	4,584	787	2,885	23,318
Total Incoming Resources:							812,928	958,065	1,155,579	1,046,423	1,303,365
Expenses:								975,027	1,055,809	1,144,155	1,194,837
Net Movement Funds:								(16,962)	99,770	(97,732)	108,527
Opening Fund:								95,521	78,559	178,329	80,597
Closing Fund:								78,559	178,329	80,597	189,124
Notes:											

Notes:

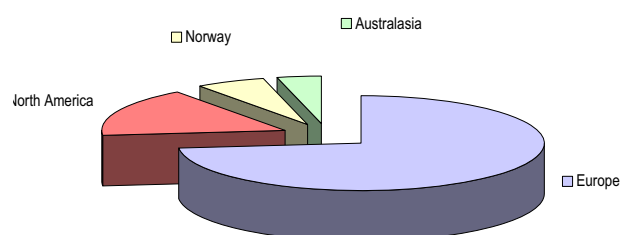
1. Income 2004 on Receipts Basis + 77,440 Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment.
2. Income 2005 onwards on Accruals Basis.
3. Projection.

Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to June 2008**By Area**

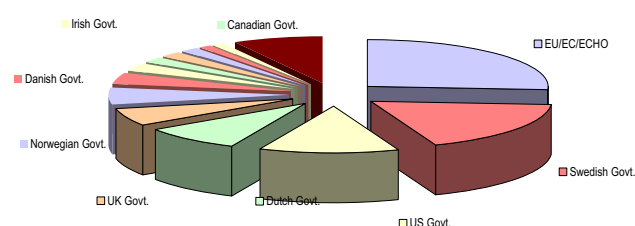
Europe	6,383,557,643	68.7%
North America	1,921,008,478	20.7%
Norway	447,063,584	4.8%
Australasia	405,990,731	4.4%
International	76,999,027	0.8%
Asia	9,529,261	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	46,802,310	0.5%
Total Baht:	9,290,951,034	100.0%

By Principal Donor

EU/EC/ECHO	2,569,612,008	27.7%
Swedish Govt.	1,582,552,558	17.0%
U.S. Govt.	1,504,555,113	16.2%
Dutch Govt.	663,157,169	7.1%
Norwegian Govt.	446,815,184	4.8%
U.K. Govt.	400,605,647	4.3%
Danish Govt.	389,643,355	4.2%
Australian Govt.	331,438,540	3.6%
Canadian Govt.	202,633,504	2.2%
Swiss Govt.	147,725,196	1.6%
Christian Aid	139,554,670	1.5%
Church World Service	136,602,016	1.5%
Others	776,056,073	8.4%
Total Baht:	9,290,951,033	100.0%

2008 Only (First 6 months)³

Europe	755,491,065	71.7%
North America	170,235,810	16.1%
Norway	63,873,787	6.1%
Australasia	39,939,600	3.8%
Miscellaneous ²	24,819,392	2.4%
Total Baht:	1,054,359,654	100.0%

2008 Only (First 6 months)³

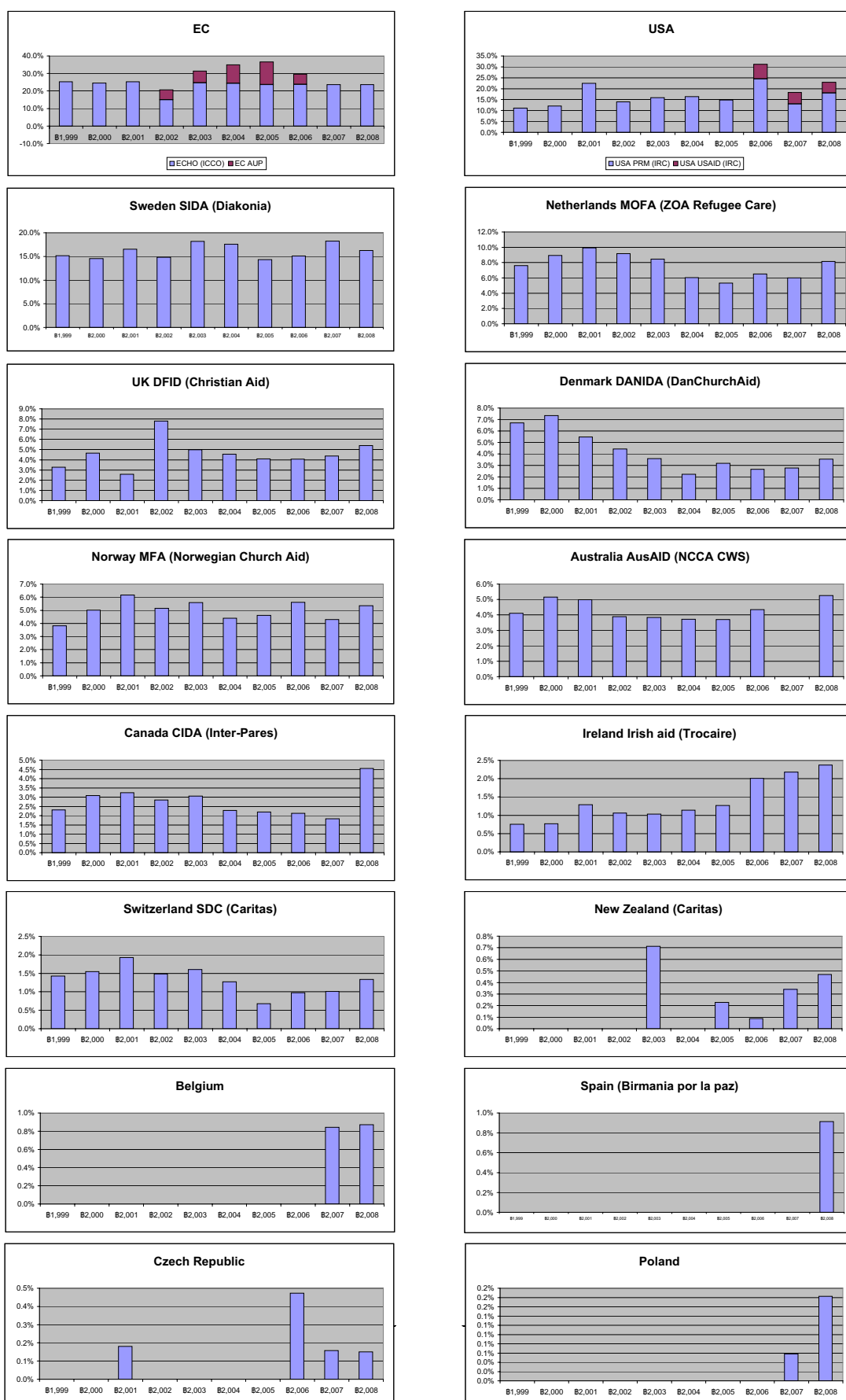
EU/EC/ECHO	281,997,950	26.7%
Swedish Govt.	194,444,094	18.4%
US Govt.	135,078,508	12.8%
Dutch Govt.	97,172,242	9.2%
UK Govt.	64,318,800	6.1%
Norwegian Govt.	63,873,787	6.1%
Danish Govt.	42,323,014	4.0%
Irish Govt.	28,350,401	2.7%
Canadian Govt.	22,301,387	2.1%
Australian Govt.	22,046,500	2.1%
Swiss Govt.	16,007,937	1.5%
ACT/ICCO/Sichting Vluch.	13,259,991	1.3%
Caritas (Australia)	12,290,600	1.2%
Others	86,445,034	8.2%
Total Baht:	1,054,359,653	100.0%

Notes:

1. 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
2. Miscellaneous included small donations and bank interest. Since 2005, with the change-over from cash to accrued income, it also includes Gifts in Kind, Income from Marketing, Income from Charity Activities, Gains on Disposal of Assets and Gains on Exchange.
3. Jan-Jun 2008 only.

Table B6: Government and EC Funding

Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*



* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2008, Cash received basis 1999-2004
Expenses 2008 based on revised projection (August 2008)

Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1984 to 2008¹

	Item	1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2008 ¹		1994 to 2008 ¹	
		฿M	%	฿M	%	฿M	%	฿M	%	฿M	%	฿M	%	฿M	%
1	Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	371.9	38%	564.5	47%	4,128.7	45%
2	Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	244.9	20%	2,001.9	22%
	Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	608.5	62%	809.4	68%	6,130.6	66%
3	Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	80.0	7%	641.6	7%
4	Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	180.5	15%	1,725.8	19%
5	Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	38.6	4%	44.1	4%	267.0	3%
6	Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	80.8	7%	505.7	5%
Total (Baht M):		6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,194.8	100%	9,270.7	100%

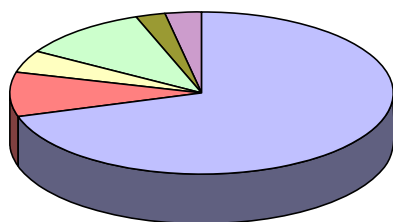
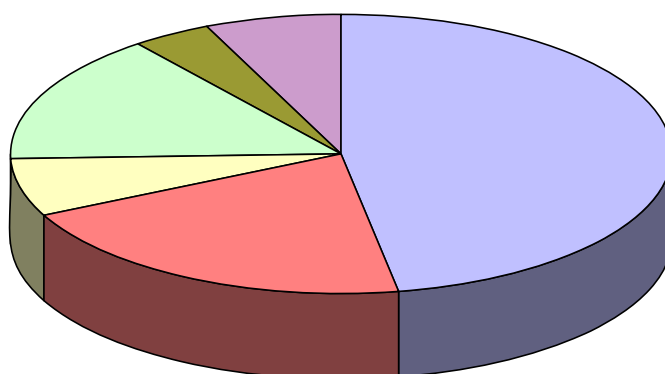
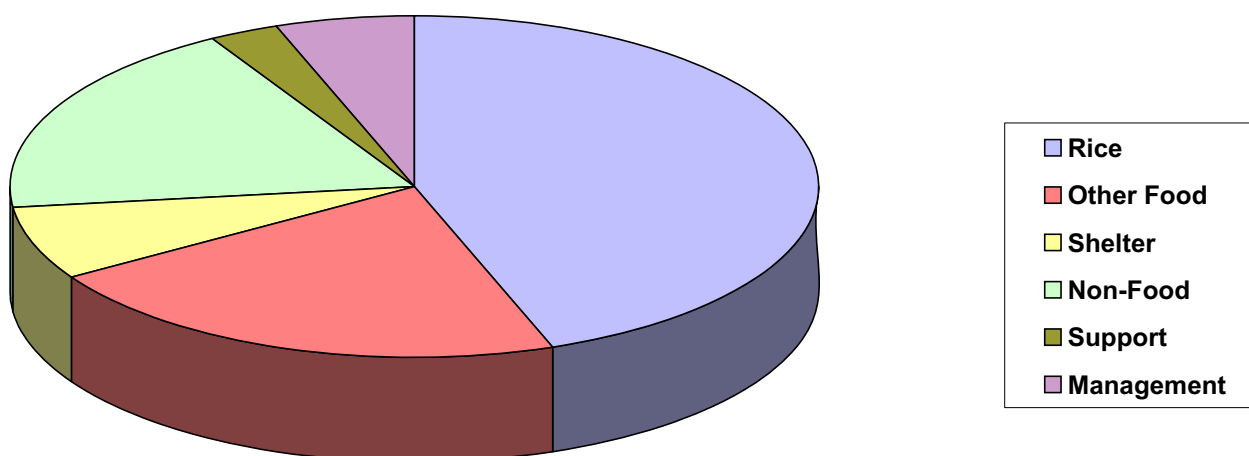
1986**1995****2008¹****1984 - 2008¹**

Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2008*

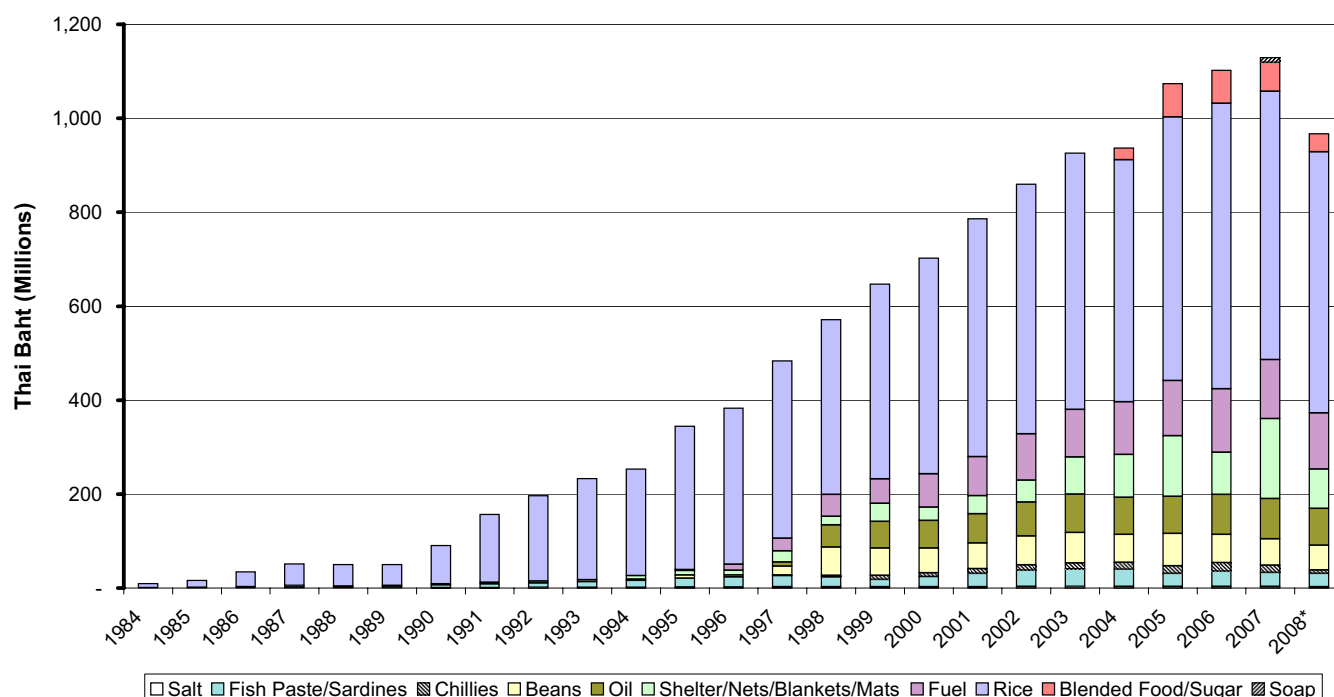
Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Blankets	Bednets	Mung ¹ Beans (kg)	Cooking ² Fuel (kg)	Mats ¹	Cooking ¹ Oil (litres)	Chillies (kg)	Building ¹ Supplies (baht)	Sardines (kg)	Blended Food (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Soap (kg)
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	4,620	1,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	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	49,640	23,889	84,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	53,517	33,539	187,310	230,000	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	61,528	37,773	110,631	1,560,000	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	81,140	55,755	539,077	3,329,456	4,500	181,696	13,015	9,405,731	-	-	-	-
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	69,816	45,715	1,734,170	5,841,073	10,415	939,676	44,318	4,953,283	-	-	-	-
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	66,515	49,966	1,658,094	6,434,835	12,974	1,125,661	115,610	25,377,344	-	-	-	-
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	70,586	46,100	1,495,574	8,880,581	19,468	1,182,147	106,462	13,639,882	15,078	-	-	-
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	71,312	45,949	1,559,572	10,369,578	32,579	1,247,213	137,278	21,399,703	41,693	-	-	-
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	76,879	63,622	1,750,516	12,312,581	12,300	1,447,208	152,641	30,864,256	94,425	-	-	-
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	87,403	45,505	1,853,254	12,622,644	30,870	1,640,237	168,030	60,935,048	113,393	-	-	-
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	80,000	55,650	1,689,658	14,030,605	545	1,587,933	194,271	77,268,014	148,647	811,835	-	-
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	80,405	57,221	1,970,415	14,660,030	55,461	1,576,501	207,281	107,005,411	100,305	2,278,260	-	-
2006	357,563	1,179,086	643,492	92,892	59,987	1,716,420	16,841,310	2,307	1,704,592	234,847	73,964,075	108,795	2,021,600	353,581	-
2007	336,267	1,020,160	641,021	90,280	76,450	1,592,052	15,668,150	72,650	1,712,234	208,909	142,619,532	111,601	1,750,775	324,175	302,410
2008*	326,779	947,172	589,104	30,000	5,051	1,509,724	14,948,510	3,876	1,564,323	91,320	80,000,000	115,041	994,478	341,512	-
Total:	4,528,777	17,584,954	9,017,755	1,189,160	770,539	19,451,087	137,729,353	267,895	15,909,421	1,673,982	647,432,279	848,978	7,856,948	1,019,268	302,410

* Per Budget

Notes:

1. Distributed in small quantities in earlier years. Statistics only show regular distributions.
2. Firewood was distributed for the first time in 2001 and included under cooking fuel at the rate of 350kg/m³.

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies**



* Per Budget

** Based on current commodity prices.

Appendix

Accounts

C

The following tables present the TBBC accounts for the period January through June 2008

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2008

Income	Thai Baht
4000 Voluntary income	
4100 Government backed Grants	
4111 Caritas New Zealand (NZ Govt)	5,602,500
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	64,318,800
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	42,323,014
4121 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	194,110,000
4125 EC Uprooted Peoples Fund	-112,009
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	282,109,959
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	22,301,387
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	135,078,507
4140 Caritas Switzerland (Swiss Govt)	15,950,500
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	63,873,787
4155 NCCA CWS (AusAID-Australia)	20,624,000
4181 Trocaire (Irish Aid Ireland)	28,350,401
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	97,172,242
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	971,703,088
4200 Non Government Grants	
4202 American Baptist Churches	1,684,728
4205 Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	78,048
4210 CAFOD	2,628,800
4212 Caritas Switzerland	57,437
4213 Christian Aid	11,445,000
4215 Church World Service	331,481
4218 Caritas Australia	12,290,600
4219 DCA DanChurchAid	3,092,219
4229 Episcopal Relief & Development	10,677,114
4235 ICCO	6,504,901
4256 NCCA-Christian World Service	1,422,500
4269 Stichting Vluchteling	6,755,090
4270 Swedish Baptist Union	334,094
4274 The Giles Family Foundation	162,591
4280 Trocaire Global fund	366,325
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	57,830,928
4300 Donations	
4330 Aungkie Sopinpornraksa	10,000
4335 First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	21,144
4340 J.R.Lyle	6,244
4341 James Troke	15,844
4370 TBBC Family & Friend Appeal	1,600,392
4372 Website donations	134,464
4375 White & Case	6,182
4390 Miscellaneous Donations	12,557
Total 4300 Donations	1,806,827

4400	Income from Marketing	
4402	20th anniversary book	14,712
4403	Jack Dunford Presentations	2,000
4405	Sally Thompson Presentation	4,000
	Total 4400 Income from Marketing	20,712
Total 4000	Voluntary income	1,031,361,555
4700	Investment Income	
4710	Bank Interest	636,254
4900	Other incoming resources	
4910	Income from Office	169,385
4930	Gains on Exchange	22,192,458
	Total Income	1,054,359,652

Expense		Thai Baht
51	RICE	
5100	Camp Rice	232,071,158
5104	Admin Rice	14,035,073
5107	Other Rice	1,003,025
	Total 51 RICE	247,109,256
520	OTHER FOOD	
5210	Fish Paste	10,562,463
5220	Salt	1,702,257
5230	Mung Beans	28,953,813
5231	Fermented Bean Cake -TuaNao	139,552
5240	Cooking Oil	42,178,893
5250	Chillies	3,669,338
5260	Sardines	7,417,358
5270	Blended Food	19,135,414
5280	Sugar	3,945,259
5290	Admin Other Food	4,025,229
5300	Supplementary Feeding	
5310	MSF	227,970
5320	AMI	3,329,677
5330	MI	1,283,361
5340	ARC	625,877
5350	IRC	1,612,290
	Total 5300 Supplementary Feeding	7,079,175
5600	Other Food	308,966
	Total 520 OTHER FOOD	129,117,717
60	NON FOOD ITEMS	
6100	Charcoal	64,057,932
6105	Admin Charcoal	1,843,497
6110	Firewood	1,538,300
6130	Mosquito nets	119,592
6140	Sleeping mats	170,266
6210	Longyis	2,403,092
6220	Clothing under 5 years	584,695
6300	Building Materials	78,028,692
	Total 60 NON FOOD ITEMS	148,746,066
64	MEDICAL	
6400	Kwai River Christian Hospital	598,799
6410	Mae Sod's Clinic	2,700,000
642	Huay Malai Project	434,567
	Total 64 MEDICAL	3,733,366

65	OTHER ASSISTANCE	
6500	Emergencies	208,900
6520	Cooking Utensils	44,050
653	Cooking Pots	204,116
6540	Food Security	
6541	Seeds	493,960
6542	Tools	332,043
6543	Training	1,124,424
	Total 6540 Food Security	1,950,427
6551	Cooking Stoves	8,920
6555	Food Container	155,631
6560	Misc Supplies	5,267,421
666	Thai Support	
6610	Community	1,110,829
6620	Authority (Food)	3,196,101
6630	Authority (Building Mat's)	1,517,110
	Total 666 Thai Support	5,824,040
Total 65 OTHER ASSISTANCE		13,663,505
670	PROGRAMME SUPPORT	
6700	Transport	338,298
6710	Quality Control	1,235,825
6730	Consultant	525,258
6740	Data/Studies	371,829
6750	Administration cost	7,182,100
6751	Staff Stipend	6,916,000
6760	CBO Management	366,163
6770	Misc Support	303,706
6780	Misc Training	34,449
Total 670 PROGRAMME SUPPORT		17,273,628
69	EMERGENCY RELIEF (ERA)	
6910	Rice Emergency	32,296,000
6921	Rice (Mon)	12,174,784
6922	Rice (Shan)	12,230,775
6923	Rice (Karen)	8,657,370
6932	Other Food (Shan)	4,268,360
6933	Other Food (Karen)	760,010
6940	Non-food items ERA	13,160
6950	Education (MNEC)	2,000,000
6970	Admin support (ERA)	394,080
6971	Mon Admin support	12,178
6972	Karen Admin support	467,208
6973	Shan Admin support	1,430,343
6980	Mon Development	1,500,000
6981	Mon Health	791,003
6990	Rehabilitation (ERA)	652,000
Total 69 EMERGENCY RELIEF (ERA)		77,647,271
70	MANAGEMENT	
71	VEHICLE	
7100	Fuel	1,059,479
7110	Maintenance	534,026
7120	Ins / Reg / Tax	380,317
Total 71 VEHICLE		1,973,822
72	SALARY & BENEFITS	
721	Payroll	22,815,897
722	Housing	1,074,752
723	Medical	348,854
726	Other Benefits	1,934,163
Total 72 SALARY & BENEFITS		26,173,666

73	ADMINISTRATION	
730	Office	1,157,063
731	Rent & Utilities	1,323,127
733	Computer/ IT	476,098
735	Travel & Entertainment	1,629,173
736	Miscellaneous	608,093
737	Staff Training	513,315
7380	Bank Charges	161,063
	Total 73 ADMINISTRATION	5,867,932
76	DEPRECIATION	
7610	Vehicles	1,305,677
7620	Equipment	10,220
7630	Computers/IT	22,858
	Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,338,755
Total 70 MANAGEMENT		35,354,175
80	GOVERNANCE	
8110	Audit fees	931,713
8140	Member meetings	92,896
	Total 80 GOVERNANCE	1,024,609
90	COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	
9100	Fundraising expenses	1,558,635
	Total Expense	675,228,228
	Net Movement Funds	379,131,424

Table C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2007 and 30 June 2008

	Dec 31, 2007	Jun 30, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
Bank and Cash		
Bank	47,248,264	107,447,676
Petty Cash	125,000	125,000
Total Bank and Cash	47,373,264	107,572,676
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable	145,543,677	452,117,235
Total Accounts Receivable	145,543,677	452,117,235
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	103,679	620,209
Advances for expenses	657,500	631,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	1,959,236	1,076,717
Deposit Payment to Supplier	0	43,104
Advance to Partners	416,600	1,508,600
House Deposits	201,000	340,100
Total Other Current Assets	3,338,015	4,220,230
Total Current Assets	196,254,956	563,910,141
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	18,186,239	19,096,809
Acc. Depreciation	-10,939,493	-11,471,818
Total Fixed Assets	7,246,746	7,624,991
TOTAL ASSETS	203,501,702	571,535,132
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	117,438,314	107,850,097
Un-register Provident Fund	129,843	173,043
Supplier Deposits	468,700	407,870
Accrued Expenses	4,868,120	3,375,973
TOTAL LIABILITIES	122,904,977	111,806,983
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	80,596,725	459,728,149
FUND		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	86,572,868	-11,159,157
Net Movement Current Year	-97,732,025	379,131,424
FUND BALANCE	80,596,725	459,728,149
Fund Analysis:		
Restricted Fund	24,316,032	111,459,354
Designated Fund	7,600,000	7,600,000
General Fund	48,680,693	340,668,795
Total Fund	80,596,725	459,728,149

Appendix

The relief programme: background and description

D

Introduction

Royal Thai government regulations: 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 the TBBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

Under regulations introduced in 1994 the TBBC submits the overall programme to MOI for approval annually. Since December 2005 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has hosted annual workshops with the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to discuss ongoing plans before issuing the necessary approvals for the following year. These have been attended by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders as well as representatives of other relevant government departments.

The 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.

Refugee demographics: The supplies are distributed to all camp residents. The breakdown by age and sex reported by the Karen, Mon and Karenni Refugee Committees in June 2008 was as follows:

Figure D.1: Refugee demographics June 2008

Group	Families	Adults*		Children		Under 5 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Karenni	4,815	7,807	6,827	3,609	3,546	1,204	1,131	24,124
Karen	24,571	41,864	40,218	12,824	12,026	8,961	8,569	124,462
Mon	1,867	4,327	4,102	-	-	485	453	9,367
Total	31,253	53,998	51,147	16,433	15,572	10,650	10,153	157,953

* For Mon this is over 5, for Karen it is over 12 years old, for Karenni over 14 years

TBBC *Strategic Plan* for 2005-2010 sets out five core objectives that guide all activities. The relief programme is described below in accordance with the organisation's five core objectives as revised in 2007.

1. Supporting an adequate standard of living

To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people.

a) Food security programme: food, nutrition, and agriculture

Food rations: The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, and fishpaste, supplemented with leaves and roots gathered from the forest, plus any vegetables or livestock that can be cultivated, raised or hunted. For many years the refugees were not entirely dependent on the relief programme for food as there was still access to territory on the Burmese side of the border. Some refugees were able to get low-paid seasonal work in Thailand, forage in the surrounding forest, keep small kitchen gardens and raise a limited amount of livestock in the camps. At the beginning of the relief programme in 1984, TBBC's aim was to cover only around 50 percent of the staple diet needs.

Over the years the ethnic groups lost their territory to the Burmese Army and the security situation deteriorated. The refugee camps became subject to tighter controls by the Thai authorities 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 percent of staple diet needs; rice, salt and fishpaste. During 1997 even stricter controls were placed on the camps for security reasons and it became increasingly difficult for refugees to leave the camps to forage or get work. In October 1997 TBBC commissioned a rapid assessment

of the nutritional adequacy of the rations and concluded that the food basket should include mung beans and cooking oil 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. This was implemented during the first half of 1998.

The TBBC food basket was still designed to cover only the basic energy and protein needs of the refugees and did not ensure adequate provision of many important micronutrients. It was 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.

In 2001/2 TBBC conducted food consumption/ nutrition status surveys which consistently showed that the ration provided was proportionately too high in carbohydrates at the expense of protein and fat, and low in many micronutrients. In January 2004, TBBC revised the food basket to include 1.4 kg fortified blended food/ refugee/ month (no differentiation for children <5) whilst reducing the rice ration to 15 kgs/ adult/ month. Starting in Karenni Site 1 the new basket was introduced on a camp-by-camp basis through March 2005. The original imported wheat-based blended food was replaced by *AsiaMIX*, a Thai rice-based product between April and December 2005.

The use of *AsiaMIX* was evaluated in 2005 and it was concluded that acceptability and use would be improved by slightly reducing the amount provided and adding sugar. After trials in four camps MOI gave approval and the adjusted food basket was introduced to all camps by the end of the year.

Due to funding problems in December 2007, TBBC was obliged to revise the food basket by reducing the quantities of chillies and fishpaste. Both of these items, although culturally important, were considered condiments, making only a small contribution to the nutrient content of the food basket. However, feedback received from the refugees indicated that they would have preferred cuts in other commodities. Therefore when further budget cuts became necessary at the beginning of 2008 necessitating a cut in at least one of the primary food basket items it was decided to cut *AsiaMIX* and sugar for adults, effective from April 2008, but at the same time to restore the fishpaste ration to help ease the shock of more cuts. Due to continued funding uncertainties, it was decided that *AsiaMIX* would be further reduced to 25% for adults (125 gm/ adult) from August 2008 while still targeting *AsiaMIX* to young children and use as a weaning food.

The rations set in 2005 and recent changes are summarised below:

TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

	Ration as adjusted in 2005	April 2008	August 2008
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/child <5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years
Fortified flour (AsiaMIX)	1 kg/ person	0.50 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person
Mung Beans	1 kg adult: 500 gm/child <5 years	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child <5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years
Dry Chillies	125 gm/ person	40 gm/ person	40 gm/ person
Sugar	250 gm/ person	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years

There are very minor variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table above demonstrates a representative ration and provides 2,210 kcal per person day. Calculations take into account the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (May 2006), and that actual needs are an average of 2,181 kcal/ person/ per day (2076 kcal/ person/ day + 105 kcal to reflect light to moderate activity levels).

Supplementary feeding: 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 hospital in-patients. The budget for ingredients is provided by TBBC.

These programmes were evaluated in May 1998 and it was recommended that the health agencies jointly review their different protocols and harmonise their programmes. From late 2000, the TBBC nutritionist worked with the health agencies to follow up on the recommendations. The majority of the health agencies phased out wet feeding centres for malnourished children and integrated the programmes into their reproductive health activities. More comprehensive reporting forms and standardised entrance and exit criteria were introduced and standardised feeding protocols were encouraged according to *Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF)* and *World Health Organisation (WHO)* guidelines.

However, an evaluation in 2003 by *European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)* uncovered inconsistencies in feeding protocols and implementation, and found that most agencies had not fully adopted the TBBC guidelines. In 2004 the TBBC nutritionist initiated the *Nutrition Task Force (NTF)*, made up of representatives from TBBC and all health agencies. The *Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta (CDC)* sent a nutritionist from their *International Health Branch* for four months at the beginning of 2005 to work with the TBBC nutritionist in implementing changes recommended by ECHO and providing training and technical assistance to the health agencies. All agencies had fully implemented new guidelines and protocols by mid-2005. The TBBC nutritionist now conducts refresher training and ongoing technical support when needed.

Nutrition surveys: Prior to 2000, nutrition surveys of children under five years of age were conducted sporadically and reactively by health agencies. TBBC assumed responsibility for coordinating annual nutrition surveys in all camps in 2001 and developed detailed guidelines for health agencies to do their own surveys. Since then, surveys have been conducted annually in most camps and since 2005 TBBC has conducted training and supervision of the surveys in order to ensure standard methodology.

Data from the 2007 survey indicates a stable, though slightly increased occurrence of acute malnutrition rates border-wide. Chronic malnutrition remains high but shows a reduction from 2006 and

an overall decreasing trend since 2000. The results of the 2008 survey will be available at the end of January 2009.

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 get a nutritious meal during the day when parents may be busy doing community activities or working. It now covers 7 of the 9 camps (a private donor currently supports schools in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin) and the programmes are administered by the *Karen Women's Organisation (KWO)* and the *Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO)*. The current budget for a nursery school lunch is three baht per child per day, and is mainly used to purchase fresh foods to supplement rice brought from home. The KWO/ KnWO have requested an increase

to five baht per child per day due to increasing food costs. Supplies are purchased in the camps, helping to stimulate the local economy. Teachers and cooks have been trained by TBBC and/or by the partner agencies on basic nutrition concepts and meal planning for maximum nutrition impact at the lowest cost.

Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN) project and related initiatives: In 1999, members of the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) began developing appropriate farming systems based on the production of indigenous food crops using only locally sourced materials in the context of minimal access to land and water. These initiatives were formalised as the Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project.

Following announcement of a new policy by MOI in 2000 which encouraged refugee agricultural production for their own consumption, several NGOs set up training courses and small agricultural support projects in some camps. With increasing understanding of the nutritional status of the refugees, TBBC began actively supporting the CAN project as a way of supplementing TBBC rations and preventing micronutrient deficiencies.

The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) agreed in 2003 to also adopt the CAN project as its food security and agricultural training programme. TBBC began supporting training and assistance to extend the CAN project to all camps. The stated goals of the project are:

- Short-term: To improve refugees' diet in camp: To assist community members achieve sustainable increases in food production using local resources.
- Long-term: To improve coping strategies for eventual repatriation: To help develop appropriate and essential skills needed to achieve future long-term food security.

Activities have included:

- Training: Training of Teachers (ToT) training for CBOs working in the camps, with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for middle school students; training for camp residents.
- Infrastructure and materials distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens at schools, boarding houses, orphanages, and community groups. Supporting community-based animal husbandry initiatives such as bio-compost pig pens; and trials of household micro-livestock. Providing CAN training participants basic tool kits to enable them to carry out small-scale domestic food production. 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. Four community seed banks were established in villages surrounding three camps in order to both support these communities as well as avoid reliance on commercial hybrid seed stock that has the potential to damage local biodiversity. The species were selected on their nutritional profile, cultural acceptance, and ease of cultivation. Distribution of seeds is through Camp Committees, Vocational Training Committees, and CBOs. The distribution of fencing to contain domestic animals and protect kitchen gardens.
- A *CAN Handbook* has been published in four languages: Burmese, Karen, English, and Thai. Shan and Pa O working versions are also available for training purposes.

The CAN project has now been established in seven border camps, Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps also continue to receive agriculture support from ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (ZOA) and

Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR).

The project aims to contribute to the nutrition of participants and their communities, and the current focus is on uptake at the household level to improve availability of fresh foods, self-sufficiency, and household food security. Although hindered in some locations by limited space and water, the project is building a comprehensive approach to both the immediate and long-term food security issues facing refugee and IDP populations.

b) Cooking fuel, cooking stoves, utensils

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 in September 1995. 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 and the current ration is set at about 7.9 kg/ person/ month depending on family 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 Tham Hin camp were only partially successful and have not been extended to other camps except for Umpiem Mai where it was supplied for supplementary heating during the cold season. However, this latter supply was terminated after the February 2008 delivery since an assessment indicated that the wood was being used to supplement cooking fuel rather than to provide heating.

Cooking stoves: Fuel-efficient 'bucket' cooking stoves developed in Site 1 Camp were introduced to other camps in Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces and workshops have been set up for the refugees to manufacture these themselves in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps (see 3 b), below).

Commercially-produced stoves were distributed during 2006 to the 10% of households identified in a survey as not having fuel-efficient stoves. Where possible, deficiencies will be met by stoves manufactured in the camps, but where the quantity is inadequate, commercial stoves will be supplied. A new survey of coverage is under consideration for the second half of 2008.

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. By the end of 2000 it was observed that there were not enough cooking pots in the camps and many households were using very old ones. A distribution of pots is now made every three years to all households at the rate of one pot per family with a larger size pot provided for families with more than five people. The last distribution was in 2007 and refugees were offered the choice of either a pot or a wok.

c) Building materials

In the past, building materials were not generally supplied but in 1997 the authorities began to prohibit refugees cutting bamboo in some areas and TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites being created during the camp consolidation period.

Early in 2000 the Thai authorities also began asking TBBC to supply materials for housing repairs, and bamboo and eucalyptus poles, thatch or roofing leaves were supplied to some of the camps. TBBC subsequently committed to providing sufficient materials for building new houses and repairs in all camps so that refugees should not have to leave the camps to supplement the building materials supplied, thereby exposing themselves to the risk of arrest or abuse. By 2003, TBBC had introduced new standard rations for all camps which were subsequently adjusted based on experience and feedback from the refugees. Standard rations established in 2005 were as follows:

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 were not allowed to plant rice although in some areas they could forage for edible roots, vegetables and building materials. The environmental impact of the camps was significant, but relatively minor when compared with the damage caused by rampant illegal logging and uncontrolled farming conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps since 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

Figure D.3: TBBC Building Supply Rations (2005)

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Replacement House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard 1-5 people	Large >5 people	Standard 1-5 people	Large >5 people	Standard 1-5 people	Large >5 people
Bamboo	Small	3" x >6m 4" x >6m	250	350	125	175	25	35
	Large or Standard						25 or 50	40 or 75
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m 5" x 6m	4 8	6 12	4 8	6 12		
	Large							
Roofing	Leaves Grass		350	450	175	225	160	300
			250	350	125	175	80	150
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg				
	4"		1kg	2kg				
	3"		1kg	2kg				

Bamboo and eucalyptus - circumference measured in **inches**, length measured in **metres**

In accordance with 'Sphere' standards, sufficient materials are supplied to ensure houses can provide at least 3.5 square metres of floor area per person. The building materials are those customarily used for houses in rural areas in Burma, as well as in Thai villages proximal to 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.

Building supplies are a large budget item and procurement is problematic, particularly for bamboo because of difficulties in accessing the large quantities required and restrictions on movement across provincial boundaries. There have been ongoing problems in securing adequate supplies and meeting standard specifications. Household surveys in 2005 and 2007 generally confirmed the validity of the current ration but it was also clear that many houses were larger than the standard size and that there was significant trading in materials.

Due to funding shortages building supply rations had to be severely reduced in 2006 and a similar situation arose in 2008. This necessitated a thorough examination of the procurement and distribution procedures for building supplies and the introduction of a more thorough monitoring and inspection system for 2008. The new monitoring procedures facilitated more efficient distributions and ensured that supplies met specifications. However, they also proved to be very labour intensive and time consuming and will be reviewed for the 2009 delivery.

Building supply rations for 2008 and the new monitoring/ control procedures are described in Section 3.1 d) *Shelter*.

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 fish paste and drums for cooking oil.

2007 a pilot project using mud bricks to construct warehouses in Mae La Oon and Mae Rama Luang camps proved successful and the project is scheduled to be expanded into at least one other camp in 2009.

d) Clothing

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) started sending shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. As the refugees became more aid-dependent the need for clothing, especially warm clothing for the cold season, became more acute and since 2001 TBBC has tried to ensure regular distributions.

The Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA) became a major source of good quality jackets/sweaters from Japan. In 2002 and 2003 TBBC was able to receive shipments from both SVA and LWR in time for the cold season, ensuring that each refugee received at least two pieces of clothing. (World Concern was no longer able to supply large enough quantities of used clothing to make the bureaucracy involved worthwhile). Unfortunately SVA had to discontinue this project after 2003.

LWR continue to supply used clothing annually and in 2007 the Wakachiai project, a Japanese NGO, also began sending used clothing. Wakachiai have pledged their continued support with a border wide distribution of second hand clothing to take place in August 2008.

Used clothing is not available for young children and since 2004 TBBC has purchased one clothing-set for all under-fives. Plans to purchase sets for five to 12 year olds have also been under consideration since 2006 but have not been realised largely due to funding

constraints. TBBC is now hoping to work with ZOA to supply 5 to 12 year old clothes through their vocational training project, and, provision has been made in the 2009 budget.

Since 2002 TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project organised by the women's organisations which is described in 2 b) below.

e) Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats

With malaria and respiratory diseases being major health problems, mosquito nets and blankets are essential relief items. They have to be supplied and replaced on a regular basis because they wear out rapidly due to heavy use and the rough conditions in crowded bamboo houses. Until 2007, major distributions are made each year.

Mosquito nets: Insecticide-treated nets were introduced in 1997 following recommendations made by the Sho Khlo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU) and the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Health Subcommittee. Malaria transmission rates in the camps subsequently fell dramatically and the use of impregnated nets was phased out by 2002. All camps have since been supplied with non-impregnated nets which SMRU's research continued to confirm as appropriate.

f) Educational supplies

The refugees sustain all community activities themselves including schools from kindergarten through to high school. Until 1997 TBBC made annual donations of basic school supplies for the teachers and pupils, mostly purchased by ZOA. During 1995/6 the TBBC staff organised a survey of educational needs in the Mon, Karenni and Karen camps on behalf of the CCSDPT. The results of the survey were presented to the MOI in August 1996 setting out recommendations for extended education services for the refugees. Now there are 11 NGOs, including two TBBC Members (ZOA, International Rescue Committee (IRC), providing education services and supplies in the camps.

g) Emergency stock

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 be 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:

Figure D.4: TBBC Emergency Stocks

Area	To Cover No. of families	Blankets	Bednets	Plastic Sheeting	Plastic Rolls	Cooking Pots 26 cm	Cooking Pots 28 cm
Mae Hong Son	100	500	200	100	25	100	100
Mae Sariang	200	1,000	500	100	25	200	200
Tak	400	2,000	750	200	50	400	400
Kanchanaburi/ Sangklaburi	100	500	100	100	25	100	100

The normal distribution rate has been one family size net for each three persons although a *Mixture* of double and family sized nets were used in 2007. However, there was no distribution in 2008 due to funding cuts although nets continue to be supplied to new arrivals. Families have been encouraged to repair existing nets.

Sleeping mats: were formally supplied only when requested by the Refugee Committees. During 1998 it was agreed that these mats should be distributed more methodically to ensure that all refugees use them in conjunction with the bednets. It was noted that households not using them were vulnerable to mosquitoes entering the nets through the bamboo flooring of houses. The policy is now to carry out a full distribution of sleeping mats at the rate of one mat per three persons every two years, the last distribution being in 2007.

Blankets: The normal distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees, and these are now supplemented by the distribution of quilts supplied by LWR.

Due to funding shortages, there has been no general distribution of mosquito nets or blankets in 2008. On the recommendation of the European Commission (EC) assessment, TBBC has requested the health agencies to take responsibility for mosquito nets and sleeping mats in the future. It is also anticipated that there should be enough LWR quilts to distribute to most households in 2008 and blankets will be purchased only to make up any shortfall.

h) Procurement procedures, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution, food containers

Procurement procedures: Traditionally, all food items were purchased in the border provinces. TBBC monitored daily rice prices published in Bangkok, checked the local markets and compared the prices paid at the different locations along the border. All of the commodities TBBC used were everyday items readily available in all markets and it was relatively straightforward to informally check value for money. Formal competitive quotations were obtained only occasionally when requested by large donors. Generally these confirmed that local suppliers could offer the lowest prices and best service, mainly because frequent deliveries were required to many small camps with constantly changing road conditions and security situations.

As the TBBC programme grew, it became very significant by local standards and the better local suppliers geared themselves up to TBBC's needs. In some cases they bought their own transportation and extended their storehouses. They got to know the local officials and became familiar with the topography. This enabled them to help solve administration blockages and to rapidly respond to frequent emergencies. Often the suppliers organised annual road repairs at the end of the rainy season to enable their trucks to get into the camps. Local suppliers built up their operations to meet TBBC's needs and had overwhelming advantages over other potential suppliers.

During 1999 however, TBBC adopted formal bidding/ contract procedures for rice and mung bean supplies in Tak province in response to ECHO grant conditions, and in 2000 tendering was introduced for rice, mung beans, cooking oil and cooking fuel in all provinces. Bidding was open to all interested suppliers and it had become more realistic for new suppliers to compete because, as a result of the camp consolidation exercise, there were far fewer camps to serve and most camps had reasonable road access. During 2001 TBBC engaged a EURONAIID consultant to assist in upgrading its tendering and contracting procedures to meet ECHO standards. TBBC now publicly tenders for all supplies except building supplies (bamboo and thatch) which are restricted items under Thai law and for which limited tenders are issued. The tender and contract award process is centralised in Bangkok.

During 2001 TBBC engaged a EURONAIID consultant to assist in upgrading its tendering and contracting procedures to meet ECHO standards. TBBC now publicly tenders for all supplies except building supplies (bamboo and thatch) which are restricted items under Thai law. Building supplies are purchased based on individual bids, and since 2008 the process is centralised in Bangkok with all previous suppliers invited to bid for all parts of the border.

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 procedures are summarised in the chart.

Transportation: Transportation costs are included in the price of all food supplies except Asia/MIX. In Tak province transportation is usually by ten-wheel truck with a capacity of 400 50-kg rice sacks. For the other camps which are less accessible, transportation is usually by six-wheel trucks or 4-wheel drive pick-ups. The TBBC staff organise the necessary permits from the local Thai authorities.

Delivery/Storage: TBBC itself does not store food. The suppliers keep their own stock and delivery is made directly to warehouses in the camps. TBBC supplies building materials for the warehouses and the refugee Camp Committees are responsible for their construction and maintenance, TBBC providing guidance and technical input to foster best practice. The frequency of delivery varies by location. For Mae La camp delivery of rice is every two weeks, but for other commodities and in most of the other camps, delivery is monthly during the dry season. During the rainy season remote camps have to be stockpiled for up to eight months.

TBBC staff arrange and check deliveries to camps. The Refugee Camp Committees check weights and quality on delivery, and generally set aside any deficient items pending further checking and/or replacement. 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.

Since most quality control inspections now take place in the camps, checks made by the inspectors and by camp committees will be rationalised to reduce duplication. For 2008 a stock card management system is being introduced where applicable (not possible for silos).

Warehouse staff receive regular training in the management of supplies. Warehouse design has been reviewed and most warehouses have been re-built or received major repairs since 2005, with technical input from the TBBC staff, and with reference to WFP guidelines adjusted to local conditions.

Distribution: The Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the distribution of supplies. Food distributions were traditionally organised by men because they had to carry 100 kg sacks, but 50 kg sacks were introduced in 2001, and women were noticeably drawn into the unloading and distribution process. Distributions of household items, e.g., pots, bednets and clothing often are conducted with the assistance of women's organisations, teachers or health workers. Each family has a ration book stating their entitlement, and they are called to the delivery point for distribution. Whilst most are male-headed households, it is the women who usually collect the rations.

During 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made five commitments to women including their equal participation in food distribution. Throughout 2006, TBBC worked with Camp Committees as part of the Camp Management Project (CMP) (see 2.a) below) to strengthen the role of women in food distribution and, border-wide, women involved in food distribution increased from 11% in 2006 to 42 % in 2008. Following on from 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 which merit further attention. Children who are head of households and also other children are sent to collect rations without any supervision and while community care at distribution points is considered effective it requires follow-up. Also women's sensitive issues must be included into the Post Distribution Monitoring which is under development.

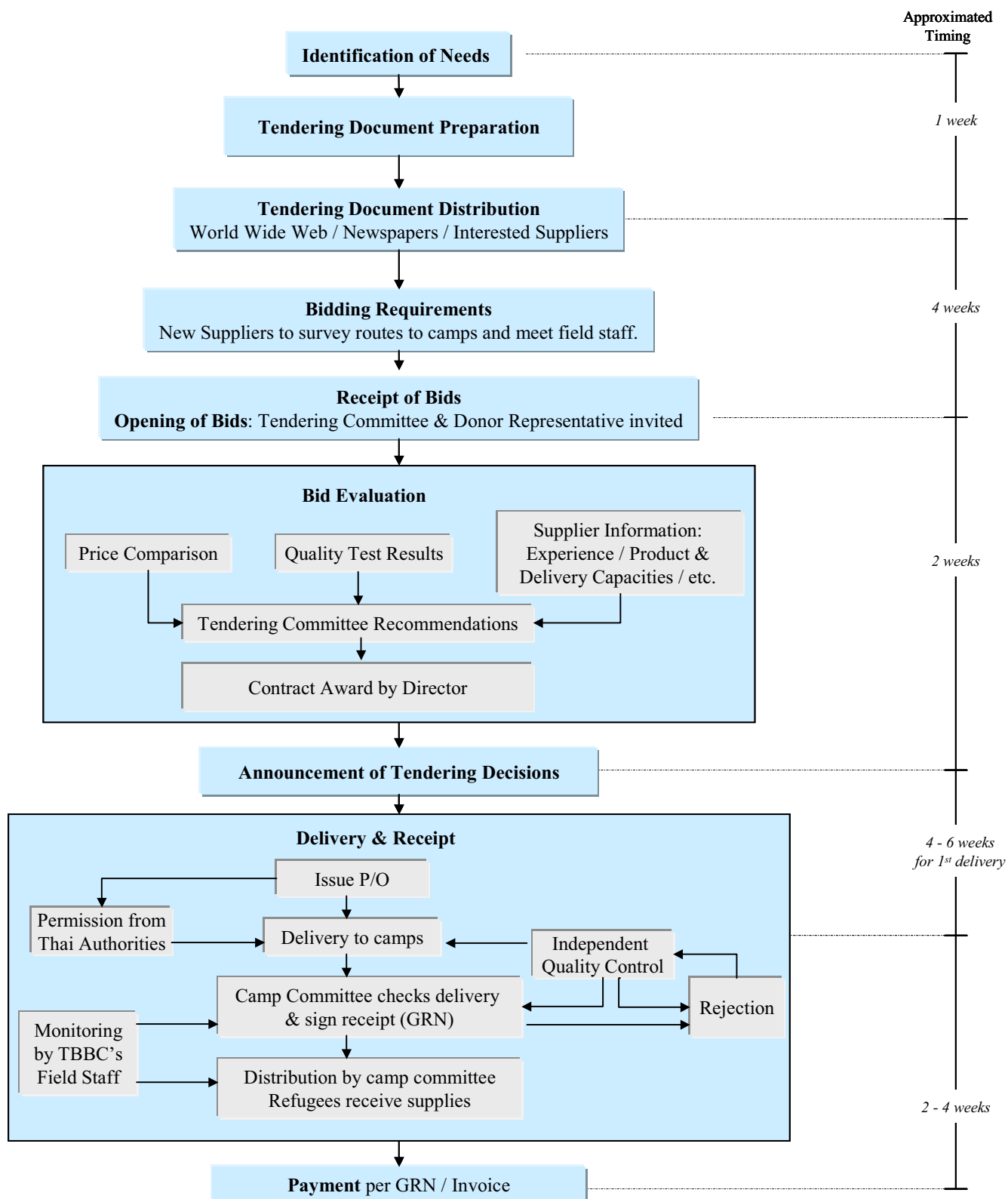
Ration pictures are posted at each warehouse depicting ration items and amounts. Their presence is checked monthly as a component of TBBC's monitoring system. Amounts distributed are recorded on camp records and in the ration books. TBBC issues standard ration books border-wide and monitors their usage. Ration books were redesigned for 2008 with serial numbers and new control procedures.

Since 2003 standard weights have been distributed to the camp warehouse to allow the calibration of scales prior to the checking of delivered goods and ration distributions and standard measures provided to improve distribution accuracy where weighing of rations is not practiced. Most camps now are either weighing only, or using a combination of standard measures and weighing. TBBC will continue to encourage camps to weigh supplies during distribution.

Food Containers: Reusable food storage containers are distributed for both health and environmental reasons. TBBC began providing containers for Asia/MIX in 2004 and cooking oil in 2005. Sealable plastic containers are provided for Asia/MIX as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and refugees are only allowed to collect Asia/MIX 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 durable and are not only hygienic, but enable refugees to visually check that their oil rations are received in full.

Sealed plastic drums were introduced for the delivery and storage of fish-paste in 2006, replacing the metal tins formerly used and which were recycled from other uses including holding toxic chemicals. The new plastic drums were initially purchased and supplied by TBBC but are now purchased by suppliers.

Procurement and quality control procedure



i) Quality control, monitoring

Quality control: Since the Refugee Committees are very familiar with the expected quality of supplies, it was generally considered in the past 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 for rice, yellow beans, Asia M/X, cooking oil, fish-paste, soybean cake, chillies, salt, sugar and cooking fuel. This can occur at the source of the supply, *en route* to camp, or in camps although the vast majority of inspections are now done in camps. In addition, the Refugee 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. Substandard supplies are subject to warnings, penalties or replacement. 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.

Results of the checks during the first half of 2007 are set out in Appendix E *Indicator (A) 2.1*.

Monitoring: 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 and was further enhanced during the first half of 2008, through the introduction of a new population monitoring system. This 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. The following table summarises the monitoring process still used during the first half of 2008.

- Information concerning the type of commodity, quantity, supplier, purchase order, time of delivery and driver.
- Comments on supplies rejected and why.
- An assessment of quantity (a 10% random sample of food items/ charcoal is weighed and recorded).

GRNs are signed by the Warehouse Manager and verified by TBBC staff. Data collected are converted to field reports on percentages of commodities passed for weight, quality and time of delivery.

Checks at distribution points which 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 one percent of households is checked for a selected supply distribution in each camp per month. Checking criteria are itemised. 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.

Every month, at least two **community groups per camp** are visited by TBBC for feedback. Generally one group is a collection of households. The second group may be a women's organisation, religious group, boarding house or other group. Qualitative data is recorded.

Locked **comments post-boxes** are installed at warehouses and, in some camps, at CBO offices with a request for anonymous feedback on supplies.

A **Supply and Distribution Reconciliation** is made monthly to detect what proportion of all supplies delivered to camp is distributed to the target population.

The Procurement Manager compiles a comprehensive **summary of quality and weight inspections** of TBBC supplies conducted by independent accredited inspection companies.

TBBC Field Assistants and Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of data in respective field sites. The Programme Support Manager and Programme Coordinator then make a border-wide evaluation and document these in monthly reports. Findings inform TBBC's

Figure D.5: Summary of TBBC monitoring process in 2008

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating food 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
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	Periodic inspection of records including ration books Monthly household and community group interviews Systematic monitoring at distribution points

The major features of the supply monitoring system in 2008 were:

GRNs are 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:

relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC management and other staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders.

The monitoring results for the first half of 2008 are set out under Appendix E, *Indicator (A) 2.3*.

During 2008 TBBC implemented a new population monitoring and reporting system, to improve the accuracy and monitoring of feeding figures used for supply calculations.

j) 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 which 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 which 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. 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. This provided TBBC with an opportunity to reconsider how best to prioritise Thai assistance. TBBC now targets 90% of this support on villages less than 30 kilometres from the refugee camps and apportions available budget for Thai authority support between provinces in proportion to their share of the refugee population.

2. Promoting livelihoods and income generation

To reduce aid dependency by promoting sustainable livelihood initiatives and income generation opportunities

It was agreed at the 2007 TBBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) to make the promotion of livelihoods and income generation a core objective. A UNHCR/ILO led consultancy on Livelihoods in 2006/7 concluded that priority should be given to activities related to agriculture, both inside and outside camps.

TBBC participated in a UNHCR/ CCSDPT agriculture workshop in the last quarter of 2007, held to coordinate a strategic response by all interested agencies, but no consensus was reached. At the time TBBC had recruited an expert livelihoods/agronomy consultant to review existing agricultural projects and analyse the context in terms of the potential to facilitate livelihoods for refugees. The consultant concluded that while agriculture seemed a sensible way to proceed since the refugees come from a predominantly rural background, there are many issues to consider in relation to expanding livelihoods in the current context. e.g. many people only have experience of camp

life, reliable access to land is extremely limited, most people are involved in agriculture as wage labour, restrictions on movement give local communities an advantage over refugees, and investment is high with returns only over a long period. It is unknown what awaits their return to Burma, allocation of land will have to be resolved and reconstruction will likely offer a range of non-agricultural opportunities particularly for youth.

For TBBC and all members of CCSDPT, the challenge remains to determine the realistic nature and scale of a livelihoods programme and a framework for the coordination of activities to increase refugee self-reliance. Meanwhile TBBC has three existing projects that relate to this objective:

a) CAN:

One of the main goals of the CAN Project (See 3.1 a) *Food security programme: food, nutrition, and agriculture above*) is to assist community members achieve sustainable increases in food production using local resources. Implicit in this goal is the possibility of facilitating refugee livelihoods by continuing to support food production within the camps. However, given limited space within camps and restrictions on movement and access to land outside of camps, opportunities for significant expansion are not readily apparent.

b) Weaving project

Since 2002 TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project organised 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. During 2006 special weaving materials were provided for Kayan women in Site 1 to weave their own traditional clothing using back-strap looms. It is planned to double production if funds become available so that all men and women receive *longyis* each year.

c) Stove making

TBBC has supported a stove making project in Site 1 since 1999 where refugees experimented to produce their own fuel-efficient stoves. Fuel-efficient 'bucket stoves' save 30% compared with fuel used in cooking by the traditional 'three stones' method and burn more cleanly, producing less air pollution in the home, reducing respiratory diseases, especially in women and children. TBBC therefore now aims to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient stove and supports community stove-making, through the purchase of stoves from projects in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon these two projects are part of the ZOA vocational training programme.

The ZOA Vocational Training Committee (VTC) has gradually improved the quality of clay stoves manufactured in camp (strength and energy efficiency). Stove specifications have been adapted to needs and standardised, and the refugees now seem fairly satisfied with them. There are now several models available in the camps: small and medium size bucket stoves for household use, extra large

drum stoves for boarding houses and CBOs, and a two-hole stove for bigger household and heavy duty use.

It was originally hoped that these would become large-scale projects providing all camp needs and income for the refugees who made them, but interest has not been high because stoves are relatively low cost items and income return is low. TBBC nevertheless continues to purchase stoves which are then mainly used for distribution to new arrivals.

3. Empowerment through inclusive participation

To empower displaced people through support for community management and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity.

a) Camp management

Camp management: In the early years when the ethnic nationalities controlled territory and carried out extensive cross-border trading, the Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees took responsibility for all camp affairs and TBBC provided no support for camp administration. As territory was lost and trading was hit, TBBC gradually allowed the committees to trade used sacks and containers to support administration expenses such as stationery, photocopying, plastic sheets and torch batteries for night security patrols, funerals, commemoration days, travel costs to town, entertainment of visitors and Thai authorities, camp festivals and social welfare for vulnerable families/ individuals.

From 2002 TBBC started providing camp administrative support on a cash basis at a standard rate of 1.8 baht per refugee per month for each camp but 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. The recommendation was that these additional needs should be budgeted so that accurate feeding population figures could be used for refugee supplies. In particular it was recommended that TBBC pay stipends to approximately 1,000 camp committee members and distribution workers at an average payment of 900 baht/ month. Administration needs varied by camp, but were based on an average of about 8 baht per refugee/ month plus additional rice for specified needs. The net cost of implementing these recommendations was off-set by savings realised by using more accurate feeding figures. KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for over 1,700 staff.

The need for capacity building for current 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 Capacity Building Coordinator in mid 2007. A needs assessment of the CMP was conducted during August through October and a TOT and CMP

staff training was subsequently conducted during the first six months of 2008. Job descriptions for CMP key staff were written through a participatory process with the camp committees and CMP staff in order to improve understanding of their work objectives and responsibilities. These were completed and implemented in all camps in June 2008.

During the first six months of 2008 the CMP was re-named the "Camp Management Support Project" (CMSP).

b) Community liaison

For some time TBBC considered developing consumer advisory groups in each camp to ensure broader participation in the programme beyond the camp committees but, although some pilot projects were started, these never really materialised. However, in 2005 a Community Liaison Officer was recruited with the aim of exploring the role of different sectors of society in camp life and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequities. Consultation and feedback tools for all programme recipients and partners were developed and regular CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007. These meetings have enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for coordinated community activities including the establishment of community centres. They have facilitated unique community input into the evaluation and planning of TBBC operations as well as community opinions on pertinent issues. These meetings have served to inform TBBC programme responses, and their focus is now expanding to develop CBO partnerships in TBBC operations.

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 household size of the registered population is 4.2. Many village communities crossed the border at the same time or re-established themselves on arrival in the camps. Thus they have been able to maintain the structural support of their community and often the village head has become a section leader within the camp. It is the responsibility of the section leaders to ensure that the needs of single female-headed households are met during such times as camp relocations, house construction and general repairs.

Women in the refugee and displaced population from Burma have supported the long struggle for autonomy, carrying out traditional roles as homemakers and carers, but remaining mostly outside the main decision making bodies, including the camp committees. In the past few years the refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's participation in all aspects of their society. Through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking, women continue to raise awareness amongst the population so that women's rights can no longer be ignored.

In line with TBBC's gender objectives, the focus is to support initiatives identified and proposed by women's organisations and, to enable this, TBBC provides core support for their offices to facilitate management and administration of their projects. TBBC also works with KRC and KnRC and camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management and delivery of the programme particularly the distribution process. For 2007 approximately 70 new positions were introduced in the warehouse and distribution sector

from a total of 96 new positions for females. 19 new positions for males were also approved. Currently women make up 41% of the distribution teams.

UNHCR rolled out its Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process in 2005 for which Thailand was used as a pilot study. TBBC field staff were engaged throughout the process and have participated in the Multi Functional Teams (MFT) which were established in each province. The intention of the MFTs was to conduct focus group discussions in the camps, garnering a wide range of opinions and concerns from all sectors/ ages of the population to better inform programmes and to build a more protective environment. This process had faltered during 2007 but is planned to continue in second half of 2008.

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 Liaison 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. The focus for 2008 is implementation of Gender Base Violence (GBV) guidelines.

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 knowledge of TBBC office and field staff in 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 the 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. It's 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. The policy will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis, as progress is made and aims achieved. The staff policy manual was screened for gender sensitivity in 2006 and minor adjustments were made in the language to be more explicit.

d) Protection

TBBC played a leading role on 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. To further this, the PWG has been extremely active in 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 (education, health, food and shelter, etc) and on an issue basis (sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), repatriation, camp management) 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, establishing standard operating procedures for reporting and referral mechanisms and, more recently, specifically codes of conduct. Legal assistance centres are operational in Site 1 and Mae La where the emphasis is on awareness raising of existing mechanisms and access to justice systems. 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.

The TBBC Deputy Executive Director is the facilitator of the PWG. TBBC also represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC). A monitoring and reporting mechanism on the 6 grave violations against children affected by armed conflict has been introduced into the camps and will be used to monitor progress by Karen National Union (KNU) and Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) who have signed deeds of commitment to end recruitment of child soldiers.

4. Strengthening advocacy

To advocate with and for the people of Burma to increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement, in order to promote appropriate responses and ensure their human rights are respected.

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 and in 2005 advocacy was established as a core objective

within the *Strategic Plan*.

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. There are a multitude of stakeholders who might eventually contribute solutions for the displaced Burmese but accurate information is essential for informed decision making. A priority for TBBC is therefore to maximise its presence along the border to research and document the situation as accurately possible and, where possible, affording the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their own concerns. Regular documentation includes these six month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation. The TBBC website is also being developed as a resource tool.

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, often in partnership with UNHCR.

5. Developing organisational resources

To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission.

a) Strategic Plan

TBBC developed its first *Strategic Plan* in 2005. Through workshops, fieldwork, surveys and informal discussions, ideas and opinions were sought from all TBBC staff, refugees in camps, partners, members and relevant external stakeholders. Previous *Strategic Planning* research and discussions were revisited. Current strategies were reviewed with due consideration of recommendations from all stakeholders. The draft *Strategic Plan* 2005-2010, was presented at the TBBC AGM in Washington in October 2005 and adopted by the Members. It was revised in 2007.

This now informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report. The *Strategic Plan* will be reviewed and updated for the period 2008-2012 during the second half of 2008.

b) Programme evaluation and review

For years, TBBC has been committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness and, besides external evaluations, increasingly consultants have been commissioned to review particular programme or management activities. 29 evaluations and reviews have been carried out to date as follows:

Figure D.6: 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	AIDCO for EC	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	Feb 2008	EC (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Strategic Assessment
28	Feb 2008	DFID (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Review aid to refugees and IDPs
29	Jun 2008	Independent	Risk Assessment

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 summary of all these evaluations/ studies including the main conclusions, recommendations and responses can be found on the TBBC website at <http://www.tbbc.org/resources/tbbc-evaluations.pdf>.

A coordinated evaluation plan was agreed for 2006/7 which was largely accomplished, plus many additional unplanned evaluations/ studies/ audits. Since there were already a number of planned evaluations for 2008 no further coordinated plan has yet been proposed.

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, Performance Indicators defined to include all aspects of the TBBC programme structured in accordance with the *Strategic Plan* Core Objectives. The Performance Indicators available for the first half of 2008 are set out in Appendix E.

d) Cost effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC philosophy was to encourage the refugees to implement the programme themselves. Staff numbers were kept to a minimum, keeping administration costs low and making the programme very cost-effective. Even though the programme has grown enormously in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor monitoring demands, management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are currently only around 7% of expenditures. The 2003 TBBC Advisory Committee suggested that some costs which TBBC allocates to administration should be considered as programme costs. If so, then TBBC's true administration costs would be even lower.

e) Staff training

The 2008 learning and development initiatives taken by staff over the first six months of 2008 were based on programme and individual learning/ development plans. Training courses and capacity building events attended by staff from January to June 2008 were:

f) Sustainability and Contingency Planning

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for over 24 years. The refugees have been largely responsible for their own lives and their culture has generally been maintained. Unfortunately more rigid controls on the camps introduced in the mid-1990s eroded the refugees' sense of self-sufficiency, making them increasingly aid-dependent. Social problems also became more evident as the camps became more overcrowded and restricted.

A major objective has been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows it. It can be argued that even after 24 years many of the refugees would want to go home immediately if the opportunity arose. However during recent years Burmese Army campaigns have destroyed thousands of villages and there are also hundreds of thousands of IDPs. Return, even if the security situation permits it, will be problematic. There will be the need for the reconstruction and redevelopment of areas laid waste by the SPDC and the scope for this will depend on the nature of any cease-fire agreement or other settlement agreed between SPDC and the ethnic parties.

Sustainability also depends on Thai people/ authorities' tolerance of the refugees' presence. In general, the local population and the Thai authorities have always been understanding of the refugees' needs, and tolerant of their presence. This can, however, never been taken for granted and must be monitored. TBBC supports services to neighbouring communities to promote goodwill, and in many areas there is local sympathy because the indigenous population is from the same ethnic group as the refugees, sometimes with direct historic links.

Perhaps one of the most critical factors affecting the sustainability of TBBC's programme is its ability to go on raising the necessary funds to cover expenditures and to receive the funds in time to pay its bills. Until 2005 TBBC was always able to raise 100% the funds necessary for its core activities, but this became problematic during 2006/ 7 necessitating emergency funding-raising appeals. Refugee food ration cuts had to be made at the end of 2007 for the first time and for 2008 further cuts had to be made to balance expenditures against anticipated income.

At the beginning of 2008 rice prices more than doubled, creating yet another serious funding crisis. This now appears to have been resolved but the ongoing viability of the programme will hinge on being able to reach agreement with Donors to underpin support for basic needs within the context of a medium term strategy.

List of TBBC staff training under the staff development programme, January to June 2008

Training Course	# of staff
English Language	31
Thai Language	5
Burmese Language	1
Management Training-Effective Learning Styles	10
Management Training – Effective Meetings/Time Management	12
Management Training – Negotiations Skills	29
Conflict Analysis Training	10
ESRI Online Training-	1
Democratic Leadership Training	1
ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement Training	2
USAID Financial and Compliance Regulations	2
TBBC Risk Assessment Review	9
Happy Work Place Workshop	8
Report Writing Workshop	16
Nutrition Training	4
Nutrition Conference, Hanoi	2
Monitoring & Evaluation Workshop, Hanoi	1
Seminar on Burmese Refugees Issues	1

g) 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. Refugees were neither allowed the opportunity to integrate in Thailand or leave for third countries.

There was however, a growing realisation that whilst there is very little hope of the refugees returning home in the foreseeable future, more could be done in the camps to prepare the refugees 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 to be considered. The response from RTG was cautious but positive, acknowledging that it would be to the benefit of all stakeholders to assist 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. During 2006, the RTG also made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects in three camps. (See Section 2 b) *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*). The current situation is as follows:

Repatriation to Burma: This remains only a long term and unpredictable possibility. The situation in Burma continues to deteriorate as the Army uses heavy-handed methods to bring former ethnic-controlled territory under its own control and it is highly unlikely that the refugees will be able to return home anytime 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-reliance. Allowing refugees to work could also contribute positively to the Thai economy.

The 2005 advocacy initiative was an attempt to move things in this direction but progress has been marginal. Obstacles faced include a lack of technical and financial resources to develop new activities and difficulties in gaining approval for projects from the RTG. The absence of a well established RTG long-term policy to address the refugee issue is the main impediment. (See Section 2 b) *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*).

Resettlement to Third Countries: Since RTG gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement in 2005, over 30,000 refugees have left Thailand. Whilst resettlement currently does offer the only durable solution for Burmese refugees, there have also been major impacts on camp management and humanitarian services due to the departure of many of the most educated and skilled refugees. (See Section 2 a) *Refugee populations*).

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 has been that a medium term strategy (say 3 to 5 years) needs to be developed and agreed between RTG, donors, UNHCR and CCSIPT. Such a strategy might see the gradually opening up the camps enabling the refugees not leaving for resettlement to become increasingly self-reliant. Under such a plan the nature of assistance would eventually shift from relief to development. (See Section 2b) *Planning initiatives and RTG policy*).

h) 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:

a) 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.

b) 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".

Almost all of TBBC's donors accept this policy but the EC, currently the largest donor, legally requires visibility for ECHO contributions to the programme. They have required a visibility component to the programme since 2001. Visibility 'projects' were agreed to maximise refugee benefits. Notice boards have been installed at each warehouse, featuring ration information and TBBC Newsletters, and committee members and warehouse workers receive T-shirts, umbrellas and notebooks. Soccer and volley balls and T-shirts are provided for sports events. All items have the EU logo/ flag printed on them and are distributed annually in October. They have proven very popular with the refugees. ICCO, TBBC's partner with ECHO has simultaneously supported visibility activities in Europe.

For 2008 ECHO's new Regional Information Officer asked for the emphasis of their implementing partners' visibility to shift from the display of logos to more actual awareness building of EC humanitarian assistance. It has been agreed to produce a joint poster with information about the EC and its programmes for display in the camps.

Appendix

Programme performance indicators

E

Figure E.1 presents a summary of the performance of TBBC's programme as measured by Performance Indicators since 2003 (where available). Figure E.2 sets out TBBC's logframe showing the Performance Indicators adopted and the proposed Means of Verification. Many of the health indicators are dependent on data from the

Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Health Information System, a common database for all the border health agencies. In 2008, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has taken the lead in setting-up a new Health Information System (HIS) for the border health agencies.

Figure E.1 Programme objectives and performance indicators									
	Programme Objectives and Performance Indicators		Standard	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
see also Logical Framework Fig E.2									Jan-Jun
A: To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter,cooking fuel and non-food items									
Health									
1	1a	Crude mortality rate (CMR) /1,000 / year	<7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	n/a
2	1b	<5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) / 1,000 <5 / year	<8	7.2	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	n/a
3	2	Percentage of children <5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	3.34	3.62	4.10%	2.8	3.5	n/a
	3	Diagnosed Thiamine deficiency rate / 1000 / month	<10	4.3	4.4	2.4	2	0.47	discontinued
Nutrition									
4	1A	1.1 Average number of kCal / person / day	>2,100	2,250	2,270	2,280	2,210	2,172	2,102
5		1.2 Adherence to TBBC SFP,TFP	Yes	na	na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6		1.3 Percentage of children identified as malnourised, enrolled in SFP	90%	na	na	52%	57%	53%	<50%
7		1.4 Percentage of children <5 receive Vitamin A	>95%		97.8	94.8	37%	25%	n/a
Commodities									
2A	2.1	Percentage of Commodities meeting quality specifications							
8		Rice	95%	97.50%	100%	82	89	93	78
9		Mung beans	95%	100%	100%	87	77	87	77.2
10		Oil	95%	100%	100%	100	100	100	100
11		Charcoal	95%	46%	86%	64	64	50	57.3
12		Chillies	95%	n/a	100%	86	36	58	85.7
13		Fish paste	95%	n/a	56%	96	97	80	91.9
14		Salt	95%	n/a	100%	89	74	75	88.7
15		Fortified flour	95%		99.50%	86	60	43	100
16		Sugar	95%				100	100	100
17		Tinned fish						100	100
18	2.2	Accessibility of Distribution Points	100%	100%	100%	100	100	100	100
19		Max no. of refugees / distribution point	< 20,000	11,470	11,100	11,631	12,566	10,190	9,711
20		Average No. of refugees / distribution point	< 10000	3,323	4,152	4,203	4,550	4,147	4,171
21		maximum walking distance to distribution point	< 5 kms	1 kms	1 kms	1.5kms	1.5	1.5 kms	1.5kms
22		Distribution times available in advance	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
23	2.3	Population receives ration as planned	95%	92%	92%	98.7	100.1	99.1	100.6
24	2.4	timely delivery of commodities	100%			87.4	75.7	81.7	79.9
Shelter									
25	2.5	Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person	≥ 3.5 m ²	7 m ²	7 m ²	7 m ²	5.75 m ²	5.2m	5.2 m ²
26		Percentage of adequate dwellings	100%	n/a	98.20%	99%	95	92	n/a
Cooking Fuel									
27	2.6	Cooking Fuel meets Minimum energy requirement / month	≥ 190 MJ	178 MJ	206 MJ	193	198.3	195.4	148
28		Household have fuel efficient stoves	100%	n/a	n/a	90	95	n/a	n/a
29	2.7	Sufficient Blankets,bednets and mats	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30		% Blankets distributed / population	50%	57.5	55.7	51%	55.5	53%	no dist.
31		% Bednets distributed / population	33%	30.4	35.7	38	34%	2.5%	no dist.
32		% Sleeping mats distributed / population	33%	22	0	39	dist 2007	52%	no dist.
33	2.8	Everyone receives some clothing	≥ 1			1.5	1.5	1.5	
34		% pop > 12 yrs received Camp produced longyi (M / F alternate years)	50%	50%	51%	49%	50%	50%	25%
35		% pop > 12 yr received warm clothing	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100	no dist.
36		% < 5 years received 1 set new clothing	100%	n/a	95%	100%	100	100	100
B: To promote self-reliance and reduce aid dependency									
37		Training integrated throughout programme delivery	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	1B:	1.1 CAN Training activities in all camps	9 camps	Yes	Yes	7	9	6	6
39		1.2 Income generation activities in all camps	9			9	9	9	9
40		longyi weaving	9			9	9	9	9
41		stove production	9			4	4	4	4
42	2B:	2.1 Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support -longyis	52,465 for 12mnths			51,160	51,730	52,796	24,984
43		2.2 Percentage of TBBC staff : Camp management staff	<5%			3%	2.8	2.5	2.5
44	3B:	3.1 Community services are uninterrupted	yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
C: To empower displaced people through effective partnerships and inclusive participation									
45		Displaced persons capacities and resources are utilised	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	1C:	1.1 % women in distribution	50%	n/a	7	11	35	40	42
47		% women on Camp management	50%	n/a	22	22	28	20	20
48		1.2 structured meetings with CCs, CBOs - borderwide	> 4 /mnth	2	2	7	7	8	8
49		1.3 Strengthened partnerships with CBOs	Yes					Yes	Yes
50	2C:	2.1 suggestion boxes functioning in all camps	9 camps			9	9	9	9
51	3C:	3.1 TBBC primary provider of food,shelter and non food items	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52		3.2 multi-sectoral networking meetings attended / month	6			11	11	11	11
53		3.3 Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative- annual coordinated evaluation plan	1			1	0	0	1
54	4B:	4.1 non-interference in delivery of services by local community	0			0	0	0	0
D: To increase understanding of nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement									
55		Ongoing Donor Support - programmes fully funded	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
56	1D:	1.1 Non-refoulement-registered refugees	0			0		n/a	0
57		1.2 All refugees are registered	100%			76	91	88	84
58	2D:	2.1 meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Gov.reps.	>1/month			2	2	2	2
See Appendix F for information regarding indicators which are below standard									

Figure E.2: Logical Framework of TBBC programme, August 2008

Principal Objective: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for 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
<p>Specific Objective A:</p> <p>To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non food items for displaced persons.</p>	<p>1. Mortality rates.</p> <p>a) Crude mortality rate CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year.</p> <p>b) Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year.</p> <p>2. Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5%.</p>	<p>CCSDPT Health Information System</p> <p>Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR).</p> <p>Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits</p> <p>Annual Nutrition surveys :</p> <p>Children <5 weight / height measurements (WHO/NCHS z scores)</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access. - Cooperation from medical agencies. - Medical agencies screen for malnutrition. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters.
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>1A. Nutritional needs of all refugees in camps are met and the nutrition of other displaced people is improved</p> <p>2A. Displaced persons receive adequate and appropriate quantity and quality of food, shelter and non-food items</p>	<p>1.1 Ration provides minimum av. 2,100 kcs / person.</p> <p>1.2 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</p> <p>1.3 Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes – 90%</p> <p>1.4 Vitamin A coverage of children < 5 > 95%.</p> <p>2.1 Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers. 95%</p> <p>2.2 Distribution points readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times. 100%</p> <p>2.3 Population receive supplies as planned. 95%</p> <p>2.4 Timely delivery of commodities</p> <p>2.5 Eucalyptus, Bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5) m2/person.</p> <p>2.6 Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m.</p> <p>2.7 Households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves – 100%</p> <p>2.8 Sufficient blankets, bednets, mats.</p> <p>2.9 Clothing distributed to everyone –</p> <p>> 12 yr receive camp produced longyi bi-annually</p> <p>1 piece warm clothing/person/yr</p> <p>< 5 years: 1 set clothing/ yr.</p>	<p>1.1 Nutritional analysis of ration.</p> <p>1.2 Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics CCSDPT HIS and TBBC programme statistics</p> <p>1.3 Children < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals) compared to malnutrition rates.</p> <p>1.4 CCSDPT HIS Vitamin A coverage</p> <p>2.1 Quality-Independent inspectors' reports, Acceptance by camp committee.</p> <p>2.2 Warehouse locations monitored:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No of refugees per distribution point. Furthest walking distance from distribution point. Camp distribution schedules. <p>2.3 Warehouse checks -Stock and Distribution records, Distribution points -Ration received after distribution- at distribution point.</p> <p>Household visits - Ration books.</p> <p>2.4 Goods Received Note – GRN</p> <p>2.5 Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m² - standard house (1-5 people) 7m/p, 54 m² – large (6+)5.4 m/p</p> <p>2.6 Laboratory test: MJoules/kg.</p> <p>Assessment of cooking habits.</p> <p>2.7 Household survey</p> <p>2.8 Household checks, distribution of blankets, nets and mats</p> <p>2.9 Longyi production in camps: No of looms, longyis produced.</p> <p>Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG allows appropriate level of services and access. - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. - Space available in camp. - Donor commitment to funding. - Vitamin A donations available from UNICEF <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters - Forced repatriation

Specific Objective B: To promote self-reliance and reduce aid dependency	Training integrated throughout programme delivery i.e. Camp management -CMP, Supply chain management -SCM, Food Security -FS, clothing -NFI,	Training conducted :		
		Topic	Content	Trainees
		CMP		
		SCM		
		FS		
		NFI		
Expected Results: 1B. Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened 2B. Capabilities for project and community management are strengthened 3B. Community strategies for coping with shocks are strengthened	1.1 CAN Training activities in all camps . 1.2 Income generation activities in all camps 2.1 Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support. Longyis produced for > 12yrs bi-annually 3.1 Community services are uninterrupted	1.1 No. of Demonstration gardens No. of CAN Basic Trainings in camps 1.2 Longyi weaving – labour cost for weavers Stove production – incentives provided 2.1 Field reports Purchase orders 3.1 Feedback from CBOs, NGOs 3.2 Systematic monitoring		
Specific Objective C: To empower displaced people through effective partnerships and inclusive participation	Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised.	Community responsibilities include i. Camp management. ii. Supply chain management : maintenance of ware-houses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies. iii. Conducting Training		
Expected Results: 1C. Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle 2C. effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened 3C. Duplication and competition are minimised 4C. Continuous delivery of the programme by reducing the negative impacts on the Royal Thai Government and local Thai communities.	1.1 50% women in distribution process 50% camp management positions held by women 1.2 Structured CBO meetings 1.3 Programme activities conducted by CBOs 2.1 Suggestion boxes functioning in 9 camps 2.2 Scheduled CBO meetings 3.1 TBBC is primary provider of food, shelter and non food items 3.2 Multi sectoral Networking meetings attended / month >7 3.3 Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative: Coordinated evaluation plan 4.1 Non interference in delivery of services by local communities	1.1 Camp staff lists, Camp management roles and responsibilities defined 1.2,2.2 Participants and minutes of meetings with CBOs 1.3 CBO matrix of activities 2.1 Standard monitoring forms recording Comments received. 3.1 Monitoring in camp 3.2 Positions held and participation in CCSDPT, Protection Working Group, Provincial and Camp coordination mtgs. 3.3 Evaluation plan for 2007 3.4 Minutes of meetings 4.1 Goods Received Note - GRN	Assumptions 1.1 Percentage will increase annually to 50% 2.1 RTG allows boxes to be set up 3.1 all service providers have access to CCSDPT	
Specific Objective D: To increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement	Ongoing donor support	Programmes fully funded		
Expected Results: 1D. Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced 2D. Stakeholders are able to develop their own advocacy strategies	1.1 Non-refoulement 1.2 All Refugees are registered 2.1 Regular Meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Government representatives	1.1, 1.2 UNHCR , MOI statistics 2.1 Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC Reports, Publications International meetings attended		

Activities	Means		Assumptions
<p>A Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, mung beans, oil, salt, fish paste, chillies, fortified flour, cooking fuel, eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, mats, bednets, blankets, cooking pots.</p> <p>Award contracts to Suppliers, Issue purchase orders against contracts.</p> <p>Purchase, bamboo, thatch, thread for longvis, clothing < 5 years, materials for stoves production, stoves.</p> <p>Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies.</p> <p>Reimbursement of Supplementary feeding and nursery school lunch programmes.</p> <p>B Provide training and education in nutrition, appropriate gardening, camp management, warehouse management, quality control.</p> <p>Purchase and monitor delivery and distribution of seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools,</p> <p>Purchase materials for income generation activities</p> <p>C Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries.</p> <p>CC undertakes storage of supplies.</p> <p>CC distributes rations.</p> <p>Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers.</p> <p>TBBC executive director chairs monthly coordination meeting in Bangkok.</p> <p>TBBC facilitates Protection Working Group.</p> <p>TBBC issues 6 month report.</p> <p>Field offices respond to local requests: distribute relief supplies, support for local Thai authorities provide school lunches and emergency relief.</p> <p>D Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications</p>	<p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 	<p>% of purchases tendered.</p> <p>Average no of bids.</p> <p>Delivery slips/Purchase orders.</p> <p>Camp visits:</p> <p>Monthly monitoring checklist.</p> <p>Camp records.</p> <p>Claims/ payments to Medical agencies, CBOs</p> <p>GRN.</p> <p>Observation, responses to requests for materials.</p> <p>Observation, distribution records in camp, payroll of camp staff involved.</p> <p>Meeting minutes, monthly reports from all field staff.</p> <p>Reports from local authorities.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Programme approval from RTG. – Donor commitment to funding. – Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. – Space available in camp. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather. - Warehouses damaged by weather.

Specific Objective A:

To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non-food items for displaced persons

Indicator (A) 1 a), b):

Mortality Rates - CMR < 7/ 1000/ year, U5MR < 8/ 1000/ year

- Crude Mortality Rate (CMR): rate of death in the entire population (presented as deaths per 1,000 population per year): The baseline CMR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 7 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year*. The CMR in all camps should be maintained below this baseline. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e. to 14 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.
- Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): rate of death among children below 5 years of age in the population (presented as deaths per 1,000 population under 5 years of age per year): The baseline U5MR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year*. The U5MR in all camps should be maintained below this baseline. 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.

Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2005.

Means of Verification

- CCSDPT Health Information System data for Mortality rates (reported annually).

Information Report). 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 compared favourably to rates for the population of Thailand.

Indicator (A) 2:

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

Means of Verification

- Annual Nutrition Surveys: children 6 months to <5 weight/ height measurements (World Health Organisation (WHO) / NCHS z scores).
- CCSDPT Health Information System data: children identified as malnourished from clinic visits or nutrition surveys conducted by the medical agencies (implemented during 2003).
- Other surveys, data.

Nutrition surveys were supervised and conducted by TBBC and all health agencies during 2007 in all camps. Results for 2003 to 2007 are presented in Figure E.4 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition.

Rates of acute malnutrition, according to WHO cut-offs, are within 'acceptable' limits at less than 5% of the under-five population. The exception is Site 2, where the rate has jumped since last year (see note below). Increases were seen in most camps, and it is notable that there were measles outbreaks in Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ban Don Yang, and Tham Hin camps during the period.

Chronic malnutrition rates have declined in most camps, being 'moderate' (20-30%) in Site 1 and 2 and Umpiem Mai, 'high' (30-40%) in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang, and 'very high' (>40%) in Mae La Oon and Nu Po camps. The rate in Site 2 declined dramatically since last year. The unreasonable changes in rates of both

Figure E.3: Crude and under-five mortality rates in all camps 2000 to 2007

All Camps	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007**	Thailand*
CMR/ 1,000population/ year	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	7.0
Under 5 deaths/ 1,000/ year	9.2	9.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.7

* UNICEF 2005 **January through November, 2007 – data for December not yet available

The data show both CMR and U5MR for all camps has steadily decreased over the past seven years, with the exception of a slight increase in U5MR in 2006 from 2005 (CCSDPT 2006 Annual Health

acute and chronic malnutrition in Site 2 indicate a previous measurement error. This issue will be followed up in the next period.

Figure E.4: Acute and chronic malnutrition rates in children <5 (% <5 population) 2003 to 2007

Camps	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)					Global Chronic Malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 SD)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Site 1	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.2	31.9	29.8	30.0	25.5	24.0
Site 2	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.0	5.8	37.1	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1
MLO (MKK)	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	4.9	43.2	39.0	37.9	49.0	42.4
MaeRaMaLuang	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	30.9	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8
Mae La	2.9	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.8	43.2	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3
Umpiem	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.1	3.5	48.4	42.0	38.2	32.9	29.2
Nu Po	4.1	5.0		1.6	2.9	42.7	28.5		37.9	41.5
Tham Hin			2.7	2.1	2.8			28.8	38.0	35.6
Ban Don Yang	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	34.1	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7
All Camps	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.5	38.8	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3

(Notes 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.)

Data from 2001 and 2007 indicate a stable trend in acute malnutrition rates border-wide. Border-wide, chronic malnutrition remains 'high' but shows a decreasing trend from last year (Figure E.5) and an overall decreasing trend since 2000.

Small annual variations in chronic malnutrition rates may be due to actual changes and other factors: 1) measurement variation at the camp level or sampling error; 2) efficacy of growth monitoring and surveillance, which help to prevent children becoming severely malnourished or malnourished for extended periods of time; and 3) changing demographics from resettlement. (Note: several camps were not included in the analysis in 2003 and 2005, skewing border-wide data slightly.)

Enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes has increased significantly from earlier years, indicating that more children who are malnourished are being identified and treated (see Indicator (A) 2.3).

The high level of chronic malnutrition is currently being partially addressed by the introduction of AsiaMIX into the camps. The AsiaMIX provided increases the quantities and variety of micronutrients in the TBBC ration basket, and provide an easily prepared infant and weaning food at the household level. Lack of micronutrients and easily used food for child feeding has been identified as the main identified reasons for the high rates, although there remain many additional factors that contribute to chronic malnutrition, including repeated illness and poverty. The rates will continue to be monitored, but significant changes could take nearly a generation.

Data disaggregated by sex show higher malnutrition rates in girls than in boys between 2003 and 2005, but then a shift to higher rates in boy than in girls in 2006 and 2007 (Figure E.6). This issue will continue to be monitored.

Figure E.5: Trend of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition in TBBC Camps in Children <5

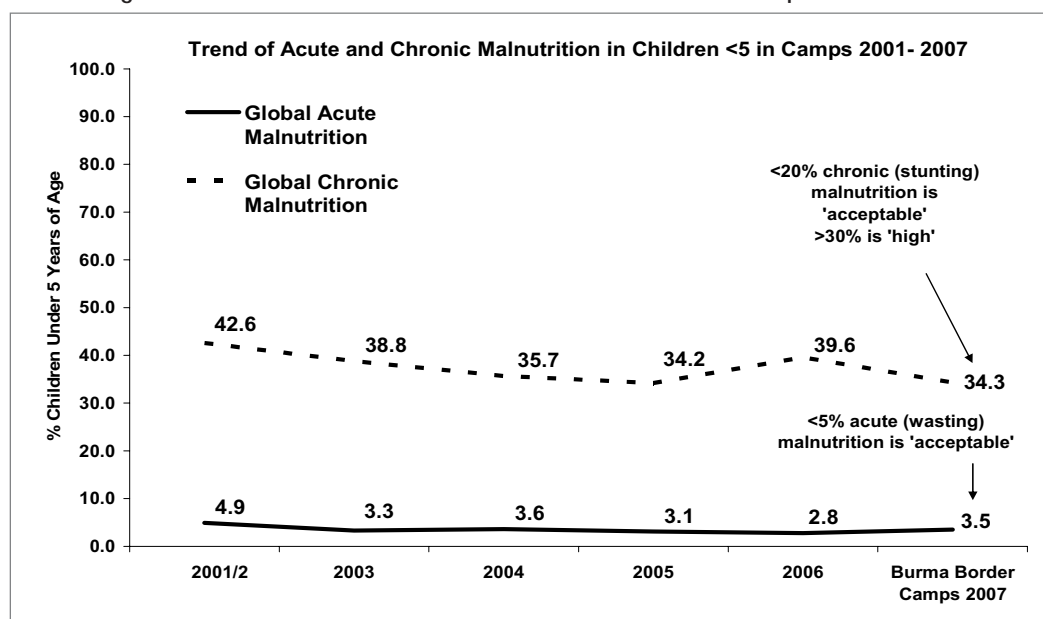
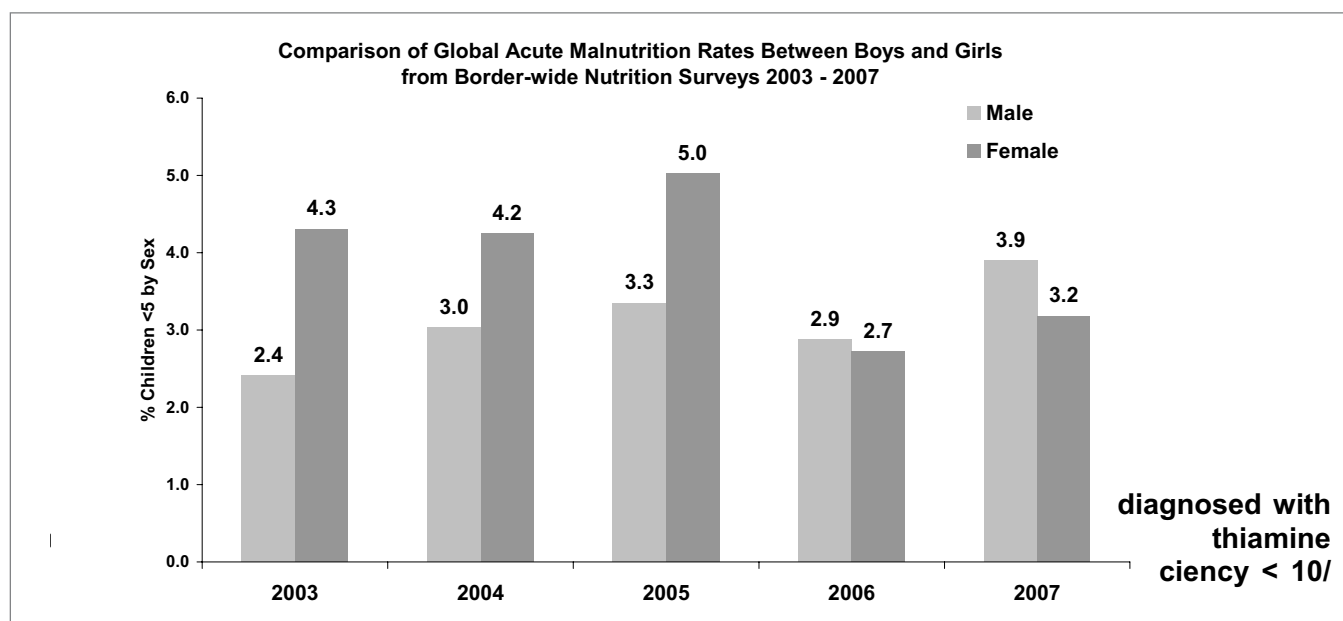


Figure E.6: Comparison of Acute Malnutrition Rates in Girls and Boys in All Camps Combined 2003 - 2007



Indicator (A) 3:

Population diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency < 10/ 1,000/ month

Discontinued: Previously, rates of Beriberi (vitamin B₁ deficiency) were monitored and used as an indicator of the TBBC programme. The CCSDPT Health Subcommittee members decided at the end of 2007 that the CCSDPT Health Information System would no longer include B₁ deficiency in the list of reportable diseases, since the rates reported were close to zero and it is no longer of public health concern in the camps.

Expected Result 1A:

Nutritional needs of all refugees in camps are met and the nutrition of other displaced people is improved

Indicator (A) 1.1:

Ration provides minimum of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day

Means of Verification

- Nutritional analysis of ration.

The nutritional content of TBBC's food basket after 2007/2008 reductions of chillies, Asia *MIX* and sugar is calculated at 2,102 kcals/ person/ day on average. This amount meets the World Food Programme (WFP)/ UNHCR recommendation for planning rations at 2,100 kcals/ person/ day. However, calculations for the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (May 2006), show that actual needs equals an average of 2,181 kcal/ person/ per day, which means that the current ration falls short by 79 kcal/day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000), and have been updated to accommodate recent changes in commodities. The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, but all variations meet the minimum recommendation.

Indicator (A) 1.2:

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 and lactating women, chronic/ HIV/ TB patients, and IPD patients)

Indicator (A) 1.3:

All Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes

Means of verification

- Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics (protocols, target groups, coverage).

TBBC has, since mid-1999, presented statistics on the number of malnourished children under five receiving supplementary or therapeutic feeding from the health NGOs at their clinics. Statistics for the first half of 2008 are as shown in Figure E.7:

The average enrolment for the 1st half of 2008 was 286 children or 1.3% (of the under-5 population) in the camps (Figure E.7). This compares with average enrolment rates of 1.9%, 2.2%, 1.7%, and 2.0% in the previous four six-month periods respectively. Although Global acute malnutrition rates for the period were unavailable, the average rate for 2007 was 3.5% which suggests that less than half of the children identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes. One factor is some mothers take their children with them to work and therefore do not attend regular feeding programmes. Only an average of 3.5 children per month were admitted for severe malnutrition for all camps, representing only 0.02% of the under-five population, and only 1.2% of all malnourished children. This means that few children are becoming severely malnourished, those enrolled are being identified and treated before their condition becomes severe. Note: data from Halochanee camp are incomplete in this period – see below.

Feeding programmes were successfully re-established in Halochanee/ IDC area in collaboration with the Mon Relief and Development Committee in April 2006, following the departure of Medecins Sans Frontieres. However, during the first half of 2007, all trained Mon medics left their posts. This has required re-training of new medics during the period, and has resulted in reduced programme implementing capacity and incomplete data collection. With limited resources and capacity it is unclear whether this programme can be fully reinstated in the coming year. TBBC will continue discussion with the Mon and Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) to determine the best course of action for future efforts.

Figure E.7: Number of Children <5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes
Jan – June 2008

NGO	Camp	Jan-08		Feb-08		March-08		April-08		May-08		June-08	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	Site 1	12	0	10	0	11	0	13	0	14	0	17	0
	Site 2	4	0	7	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	7	0
MI	Mae Ra Ma Luang	21	0	20	0	48	0	21	0	33	1	39	1
	Mae La Oon	63	0	28	2	16	0	40	0	50	0	74	0
AMI	Mae La	78	2	75	2	67	1	58	0	54	0	56	0
AMI/ ARC	Umpiem	30	1	35	2	38	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
	Nu Po	43	0	24	0	36	4	36	0	34	0	38	0
ARC	Ban Don Yang	22	0	2	0	20	0	21	0	31	1	38	1
IRC	Tham Hin	25	1	20	0	19	1	19	0	19	1	65	0
MRDC	Halochanee/ IDC												
Total:		296	4	221	6	264	6	256	0	283	3	374	2

Notes:

- Children enrolled in Supplementary feeding programs are between -2 and -3 z-scores weight/ height; children enrolled in Therapeutic feeding are <-3 z scores weight/ height.
- Figures based on monthly average enrolment reported by NGOs on statistics reports to TBBC.
- Population figures from CCSDPT 2007 Annual Health Statistics Report.

Enrolment by gender varies by camp and by month, with most camps enrolling more girls than boys (Figure E.8).

Figure E.8: Average Enrolment of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by Gender January through June 2008

NGO	Camp(s)	Average Caseload/ Month Boys	Average Caseload/ Month Girls
IRC	Site 1	8	5
	Site 2	3	5
MI	Mae Ra Ma Luang	12	19
	Mae La Oon	22	23
AMI	Mae La	22	43
AMI/ ARC	Umpiem	21	17
	Nu Po	19	18
ARC	Ban Don Yang	6	39
IRC	Tham Hin	9	19
MRDC	Halochanee/ IDC		
	Total:	117	169

Figure E.9 summarises the average case-loads for each target group and the total enrolled over the period in the supplementary feeding programmes during the first half of 2008. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target groups that receive supplementary feeding.

Indicator (A) 1.4:

Vitamin A coverage $\geq 95\%$ for children < 5

Due to the low rates of vitamin A deficiency, and in accordance with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) requirements for reporting, the indicator for vitamin A has been revised to reflect supplement coverage, rather than incidence of deficiency. Coverage should be a minimum of 65% of the target population that receives vitamin A supplements. (As proposed by 'Monitoring Vitamin A Programmes', 'The Micronutrient Initiative', and 'Controlling Vitamin A Deficiency'. UN Subcommittee of Nutrition). UNICEF/ TBBC aims to cover 95% of target group.

Means of Verification

- CCSDPT Health Information System data for vitamin A coverage, health agency nutrition surveys.

The medical agencies normally provide 6-monthly Vitamin A supplements to children <5 because they are most at risk for deficiency (which can cause permanent blindness and illness), and most agencies also provide six-monthly supplements to children ages 5-12, since sources of vitamin A in the diet are low. TBBC has assumed responsibility for coordinating vitamin A procurement (via donation from UNICEF), distribution to medical agencies, and monitoring.

No vitamin A has been supplied by UNICEF to the Burma border following a partial shipment in April 2006, due to problems with importing the donation. As a result, vitamin A prevention campaigns have been conducted sporadically in the camps during the last period, and have depended on health agencies' own resources to acquire vitamin A within Thailand. TBBC is working with UNICEF and WHO to find a solution.

Results from 2007 nutrition surveys indicate poor coverage, averaging 25% of children <5, for vitamin A supplementation this past 6 months. Results of Nutrition surveys conducted in 2008 will be available at the end of the year.

Figure E.9: Average Enrolment in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by Target Group: January - June 2008 Average caseload/ Camp/ Month

Average Caseload/ Camp/ Month														
NGO	Camp	Preg	Lact	Mal Preg	Mal Lact	Mod Mal		Severe Mal		GAM	Chronic/ HIV/ TB	IPD	Patient House	Formula-fed Infants
						<5	>5	<5	>5					
IRC	Site 1	279	355	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	107		41	10
	Site 2	50	47	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	17			4
MI	MRML	250	392	61	8	30	4	0	0	31	61			10
	MLO	158	336	57	3	45	3	0	0	45	40		22	16
AMI	Mae La	910*	1,083		9	64	1	1	1	65	85	14	0	28
	Umpiem						0	1	0	1	33	26	29	
	Nu Poh						0	0	0	0	19	113	113	
ARC	Umpiem	340	287	3	3	37	1	0	0	37	0			6
	Nu Poh	359	250	41	1	35	3	0	0	35	0			7
	Don Yang	84	70	16	1	22	12	0	0	23	24		0	0
IRC	Tham Hin	153	240	3	8	24	3	1	0	25	39			16
MRDC	HLK													
Total:		2,564	3,060	181	32	278	27	3	1	281	424	153	204	97
Total admitted to programme during period														
Total:		9,559	18,158	1,081	186	1,629	158	16	8	1,645	4,103	918	1,311	568

*Does not include June sfp enrolment statistics of pregnant women for Mae La camp – they were not available at the time of report printing.

Notes:

Mal – malnutrition

• GAM = Global Acute Malnutrition = moderate + severe malnutrition

• Chronic = patients with chronic condition needing ongoing 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

• Data for Ban Don Yang based on 3 months (Oct – Dec not yet submitted to TBBC)

Figure E.10: Percent of children < 5 years of age who received vitamin A in 2007

Camp	% children <5 that received vitamin A supplement July to December 2007
Site 1	21.2
Site 2	4.8
MLO	20.4
MRML	19.5
Mae La	82.8
Umpiem	12.5
Nu Po	31.8
ThamHin	1.5
Don Yang*	41.2
All Camps	25.1

*Note: Vitamin A supplementation is done by community health workers in Ban Don Yang camp, but supplementation records were not produced during the nutrition survey. The RCH manager states that 99.8% of children <5 received vitamin A during October, 2007.

Expected Result 2A:

Displaced persons receive adequate and appropriate quantity and quality of food, shelter and non-food items

Indicator (2A) 2.1:

95% of commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers

Means of Verification

- Reports of Independent Inspectors.
- Acceptance by camp committee.

The information gathered from the Goods Received Notes (GRN), which are completed by refugee warehouse staff, is summarised in the Figure E.11. The disaggregated data for each camp represent all supplies for respective camps, January to June 2008 inclusively.

Figure E. 11: Summary of Goods Received Notes, January to June 2008

Camp/Site	Weight (%)	Quality (acceptability) (%)	Timing of Delivery (%)
Site 1	99.1	99.9	87.4
Site 2	99.2	100.0	84.2
Mae Ra Ma Luang	99.1	100.0	80.8
Mae La Oon	99.8	100.0	86.4
Mae La	99.8	100.0	62.6
Umpiem Mai	99.4	100.0	73.0
Nu Po	95.9	100.0	76.8
Tham Hin	99.6	100.0	87.9
Don Yang	100.1	100.0	77.7
All Camps:	99.5	100.0	79.9

1. A random sample of 10% of each delivery to camp (food or fuel item) is weighed by refugee warehouse staff and recorded on GRNs. Upon completion of the delivery of a particular purchase order, TBBC Field Assistants calculate the percentage of total order actually delivered using collated sampling data from the GRNs.
2. The Camp Committee and refugee Warehouse Managers record rejected deliveries of items perceived unacceptable in terms of quality. TBBC staff quantify, as a percentage, the amount of an order accepted by each Camp Committee.
3. Percentage of the order delivered during the contract delivery period.

The recorded percentages of weight and quality of items arriving in camps over the six months remained high at 99.5 and 100.0 per cent respectively. This is comparable to findings for the second half of 2007.

The timeliness of commodity delivery fell to 79.9%, a 1.8% decrease over the previous period. A time buffer is built into the process which recognises the difficulties suppliers often confront in attempting to keep strict delivery deadlines. Delivery periods are set at least several days prior to planned distributions and in nearly all cases late deliveries were in time for scheduled distributions. There were a few isolated incidents of stock outs during the first half of 2008 but TBBC immediately warned suppliers to prevent repeat occurrences.

In several instances, underweight or substandard supplies were picked up through monitoring on delivery to camp using GRNs. This information was taken to suppliers by TBBC staff and restitution made.

The following three Figures respectively demonstrate the proportions of expected weight of delivered orders, of orders accepted by camp committees, and orders delivered during the required period for the first half of 2008. The corresponding graphs also provide a comparison with data compiled during 2007. These tables demonstrate the usefulness of the monthly monitoring summaries which are available to inform management, staff and other stakeholders so that prompt remedial action can be taken.

Figure E.12: Proportion of Expected Weight of Orders Delivered by Camp, January to June 2008⁷

CAMP/SITE	JAN 2008 (%)	FEB 2008 (%)	MAR 2008 (%)	APR 2008 (%)	MAY 2008 (%)	JUN 2008 (%)
Site 1	97.9	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	100.0
Site 2	98.3	99.8	98.0	99.9	99.8	
Mae Ra Ma Luang	99.0	99.5	99.2		99.6	98.2
Mae La Oon	97.5	99.6	99.5		100.7	102.0
Mae La	100.8	100.7	101.0	96.3	100.0	99.8
Umpiem Mai	98.9	100.2	99.4	99.2	99.3	99.3
Nu Po	99.7	100.6	101.2	99.5	75.2	99.1
Tham Hin	99.7	99.3	99.5		99.4	100.0
Don Yang	101.3	99.8	99.9	100.7	99.6	99.6
ALL CAMPS	99.1	99.7	99.7	98.4	97.2	99.5

Figure E.13: Proportion of Orders Accepted by Camp Committees for Quality by Camp, January to June 2008

CAMP/SITE	JAN 2008 (%)	FEB 2008 (%)	MAR 2008 (%)	APR 2008 (%)	MAY 2008 (%)	JUN 2008 (%)
Site 1	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Site 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Mae La Oon	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Mae La	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Umpiem Mai	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nu Po	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tham Hin	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Don Yang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL CAMPS	100.0	100.0	99.96	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure E.14: Proportion of Orders Delivered During the Required Period by Camps, January to June 2008

CAMP/SITE	JAN 2008 (%)	FEB 2008 (%)	MAR 2008 (%)	APR 2008 (%)	MAY 2008 (%)	JUN 2008 (%)
Site 1	89.4	66.6	99.6	85.7	83.3	99.9
Site 2	99.9	79.4	66.7	100.0	75.0	
Mae Ra Ma Luang	66.7	50.6	88.9		99.8	98.2
Mae La Oon	60.0	83.3	88.9		100.0	100.0
Mae La	49.7	66.7	66.7	64.9	71.4	56.2
Umpiem Mai	64.0	62.5	50.9	85.7	87.5	87.5
Nu Po	82.3	96.8	80.0	52.3	74.7	74.7
Tham Hin	99.7	71.4	99.9	56.2	100.0	100.0
Don Yang	66.7	66.3	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL CAMPS	75.4	74.3	75.0	71.6	88.0	90.6

⁷ Due to the poor condition of access roads during the rainy season, Site 2 is stockpiled from May until October. Similarly Mae La Oon and Mae Rama Luang Camps are stockpiled from April until November.

Figure E.12: Proportion of Expected Weight of Orders Delivered by Camp, January to June 2008⁷

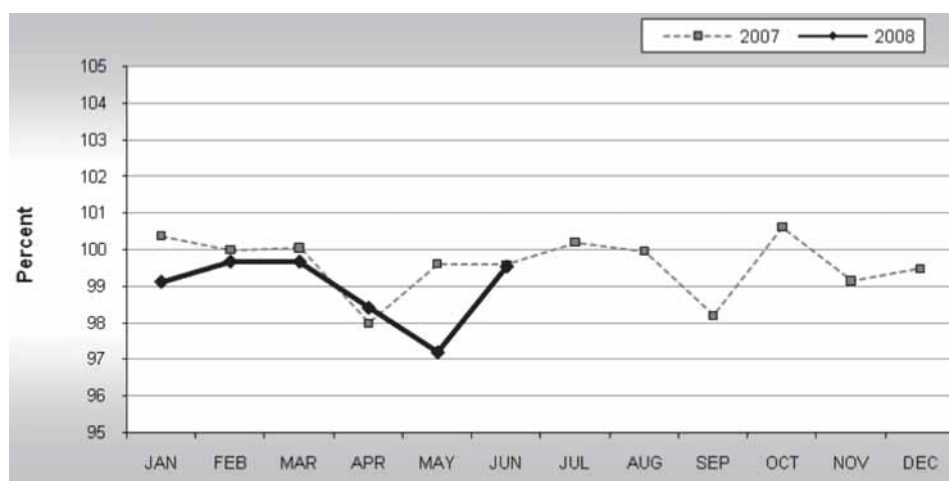


Figure E. 13: Proportion of Orders Accepted by Camp Committees for Quality by Camp, January to June 2008

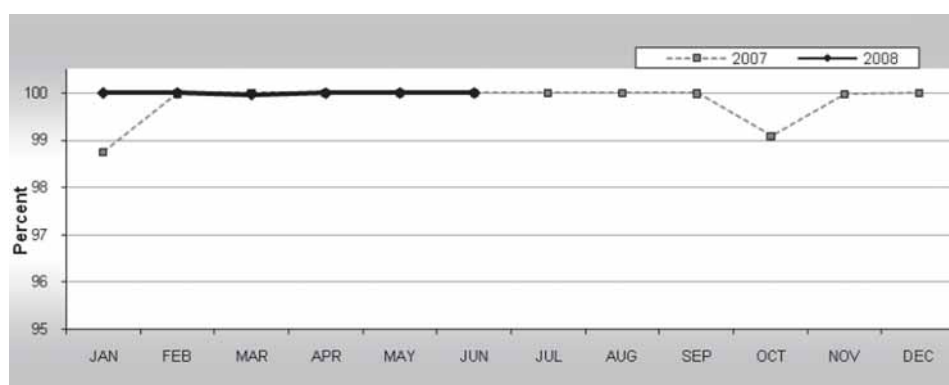
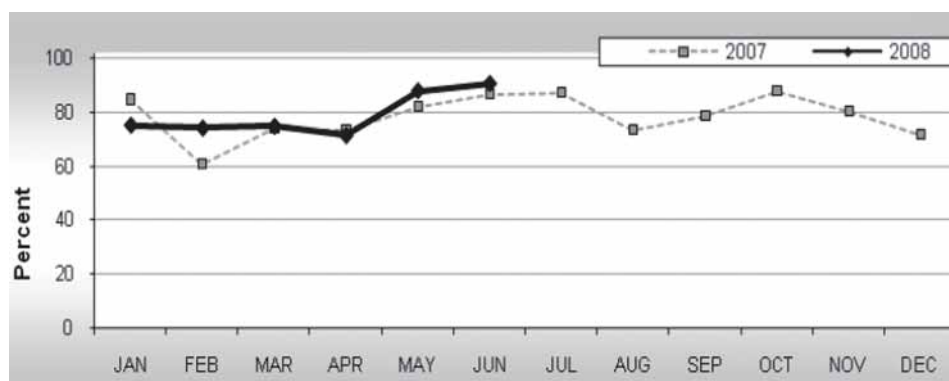


Figure E.14: Proportion of Orders Delivered During the Required Period by Camps, January to June 2008



From January to June 2008, a total of 189 independent, professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal for nine camps. Figure E.15 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure E.15: Results of Commodity Inspections, January to June 2008

Commodity	Quantity Checked ¹	% of all purchases in period ²	% checked at camps ³	% Sampled ⁴	Quantity Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity Verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity Meeting Standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice (MT)	10,132	66	83.3%	10	10,132	100.0%	7,900	78.0%
Mung Beans (MT)	570	69	95.9%	10	572	100.3%	442	77.2%
Cooking Oil (litr)	582,832	61	100.0%	10	586,104	100.6%	586,104	100.0%
Charcoal (MT)	2,515	32	100.0%	10	2,529	100.6%	1,448	57.3%
Dried Chillies (MT)	30	61	100.0%	10	29	98.3%	25	85.7%
Fishpaste (MT)	545	101	76.1%	10	550	100.8%	505	91.9%
Salt (MT)	214	63	100.0%	10	215	100.4%	191	88.7%
AsiaMIX (MT)	392	59	0.0%	10	392	100.1%	392	100.0%
Sugar (MT)	120	58	100.0%	10	121	100.3%	121	100.0%
Tinned Fish (kg)	106,780	93	100.0%	AQL	112,050	104.9%	112,050	100.0%

(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 the 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** refers to the sampling target for gross/net weight only. The sampling target of 10% means one in ten of containers available for inspection will be checked for weight. The sampling percentage for quality checks varies among commodities depending on the degree of difficulty in assessing and taking product samples (i.e., to open sacks/tins/drums). The current target for quality sampling is 10% for rice, beans, and chillies, 5% for charcoal, 2% for cooking oil, and 1% for salt and fishpaste. An exception is for the sampling of tinned fish for which the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL), an international standard 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).

The target for inspections for all of the above commodities is 50% of all deliveries to Mae La and Umphiem Mai, and once per contract (usually six months) for all other camps. By quantity, 32% to 100% of each item was randomly checked by inspectors during this period.

The results of independent inspections show that the quantity of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were in accordance with the contracted amount excepting dried chilli which came in slightly low at 98.3% of expected weight. This was determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered. Overall, both the inspectors and camp committees found the weight supplies to be over 100% of expected.

TBBC aims to conduct the majority of supply inspections in the camps. From January to June 2008, 74% of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at source, all inspections of AsiaMIX are carried out at the factory.

These independent checks are in addition to quality checks done by camp committees. As indicated, these are conducted on newly delivered supplies to camp and recorded on GRNs as the "number of containers rejected."

Camp committees not uncommonly accept supplies which fail professional inspections. In most cases this is very reasonable. Professional inspections encompass a wide-range of parameters for each commodity. A commodity which has failed inspection usually does so due to a minor infraction of a single parameter which, in

practical terms, has no adverse effect on nutrition or health and is negligible in terms of acceptability. The standards, nonetheless, are set and TBBC makes every effort to achieve these for each commodity delivered to camps.

For the first six months of the year 100% of cooking oil, AsiaMIX, sugar and tinned fish tested passed quality specifications. On the other hand, 22% of Rice (11% for Jul to Dec 2007), 22.8% of mung beans (23%), 42.7% of charcoal (36%), 14.3% of dried chilli (64%), 8.1% of fish paste (3%) 11.3% of salt (26%) were found to be sub-standard. Charcoal, which is the most tested commodity, only failed on proximate criteria, not reflecting the overall improvement obtained in heating value.

The responses to failed checks vary: no action taken; verbal or written warning to suppliers; financial or top-up penalties to suppliers; replacement of failed supplies; and occasionally discontinuance of contracts. Replacement of supplies and top-up penalties are the preferred options as these ensure refugees receive the entitled ration or equivalent of intended standard. 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.

The following table displays the number of inspections/tests performed on each item, the number and percentage failed, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Figure E.16: Inspections and Tests on Food & Fuel Items and Outcomes of Failed Tests, January – June 2008

Commodity	Number Tests Done	Number Failed Tests	% of test sample	Reason	Outcomes of Failed Tests					
					Replace-ment	Top-up	Financial Penalty	Warn-ing	No Action	Other
Rice	35	16	45.7	Whole grain below spec.(2) Insect/worm nests (2) Broken grain exceed spec.(1) Paddy exceed spec.(2)	-	-	14	2	-	-
Mung Beans	31	8	25.8	Dark seeds (4) Weevils (1) Split w/out husk (3)	-	-	-	8	-	-
Cooking Oil	29	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardine	3	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	25	13	52	Heating value below spec.(7) Volatile matter exceed spec. (3) High moisture content (1) Ash exceed spec. (3)	-	2	6	5	-	-
Dried Chillies	15	3	20	Damaged or unripe berries (3)	-	1	2	-	-	-
Fish paste	21	1	4.7%	Bacterial contamination (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Praw/fish paste blend	1	1	100	Bacterial contamination (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salt	13	2	15.4	Low iodine (2)	-	-	1	1	-	-
AsiaMIX	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean Cake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds for FS project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	189	44	23.4			3	23	16	-	2

Just below one quarter of original supply orders were below standard but in most cases there was immediate restitution and/or actions aimed to effect long-term improvement. No item of significant health risk was reported except fish paste. This was detected at source and replaced with safe product before being shipped to the camps.

In the first half of 2008, charcoal quality deteriorated. Where charcoal samples did fail, they did so only by a small margin and the supply was still readily usable. TBBC will continue to employ a rigorous professional testing schedule, to ensure the situation improves during the second half of 2008.

After experiencing significant quality problems with chilli during 2007, the first half of the year has seen a marked improvement in the quality of this commodity. The problems with chillies in 2007 were by and large a product of market shortages, which in 2008 have not been an issue.

In summary, the percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the first half of 2008 continued to be considerably below the 95% target. However, the monitoring system picked up these cases enabling timely response, markedly reducing substandard supplies month by month. Continued and consistent response through the issuance of warnings and penalties to suppliers is expected to improve quality in the long term.

Indicator (2A) 2.2:

100% distribution points are readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times

Means of Verification

- Warehouse locations. Number of refugees per distribution point.
- Warehouse locations. Furthest walking distance from distribution point.
- Camp Committee distribution schedules.

The average number of refugees served by each distribution centre is 4,171, with a maximum of 9,711 in Mae La and a minimum of 783 in Site 2. (Sphere Project minimum standard is 1 distribution point: 20,000 people).

All camp distribution points are within 1.5 kilometre walking distance of the population. (UNHCR recommends that no one should have to walk more than five km).

Refugees are informed of distribution times in advance. Distribution is carried out all day by section but supplies may be collected after the allocated distribution time.

Indicator (2A) 2.3:

95% recognised population receive the rations planned

Means of Verification

- TBBC monitoring procedures.

Figure E.17 summarises findings from other monitoring activities from January to June 2008.

Figure E.17: Other Monitoring Checks Jan – June 2008

Camp	No. of monitoring Visits ¹	Warehouse Check (% Pass) ²	Distribution Point Check ³		Supply & Distribution reconciliation (%) ⁴
			% households Checked	Distribution Efficiency (% pass)	
Site 1	134	79.2	1.48	98.3	101.2
Site 2	45	75.0	2.8	100.0	102
Mae Ra Ma Luang	76	59.2	1.27	98	101.9
Mae La Oon	65	67.5	1.32	96	99.7
Mae La	62	82.1	0.98	88.3	99.7
Umpiem Mai	64	84.4	0.98	90.0	102.1
Nu Po	51	79.9	0.83	85.0	99
Tham Hin	70	80.8	1.17	85.0	102.6
Ban Don Yang	67	81.3	1.88	86.7	97.3
Total:	634				
Average/Camp:	70.44	69	1.41	91.8	100.6

1. Number of visiting TBBC staff (Field Assistants and Field Coordinators) times the number of days each camp is visited for monitoring.
2. Each TBBC Field Assistant assesses two warehouses a month according to a checklist of 20 indicators encompassing: cleanliness; state of repair; rodent protection and activity; organisation and condition of stock; and signage. The data is presented as percentage of indicators passed.
3. At least 1% of warehouse distribution to households is observed for any commodity once monthly per camp. Monitoring is performed and "distribution efficiency" computed according to a checklist of 10 indicators involving: ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use of ration books; presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and of comments post-boxes.
4. Supplies distributed as a percentage of supplies delivered. Proportions below 97% are considered unacceptable.

During these six months, TBBC field staff made 634 monitoring visits to nine refugee camps. An average of 70.44 visits per camp was made for the six last months, or 12 visits to each camp, with a six-month maximum of 134 (Site 1) and a minimum of 45 (Site 2).

Indicators are set in conjunction with monthly monitoring of warehouses based on WFP standards. For this period, the percent pass indicated a 9.4% decrease over the second half of 2007 (range 59.2 to 84.4%) TBBC field staff in all sites have been conducting ongoing trainings with warehouse staff in camp, to reinforce best practice.

A satisfactory overall proportion of households each month (average 1.41%; target; 1%) was observed by TBBC field staff receiving a commodity during warehouse distribution. This represents a 0.1% increase over the average figure for the second half of 2007. Distribution monitoring demonstrated a slight decrease in the average distribution efficiency from 92.1% to 91.8% (range 85% to 100%).

This measure takes into account ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use 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 systematic error 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.

A TBBC quarterly news sheet (*TBBC News*) focusing on supply issues, elucidated by monitoring, is being produced and posted at warehouses. This is distributed to camp committees, section leaders and major Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

The "receipt and distribution reconciliation" average of 100.6% border-wide would appear to be excellent, with all camps demonstrating percentages above the benchmark of 97%. This figure can exceed 100% when camp committees distribute surplus supplies from replacements or surplus stock from a previous month. In reality The monitoring tool which is currently used to measure supply and distribution provides a good *estimate* of distribution efficiency, although needs some refinement to make it more accurate. This tool is one which has been flagged for revision. A more appropriate tool is currently being devised and should be implemented during the second half of 2008.

In addition to the above quantitative data, TBBC field staff systematically gathers qualitative data in camps monthly by means of

anonymous comments post-boxes at warehouses and some CBO offices, and by documented discussions with householders and community groups.

Indicator (A) 2.4:

Timely Delivery of Commodities

Means of Verification

- TBBC monitoring procedures.

As per Figure E.18, an average of 79.9% of commodities was delivered within the specified time period which remains unsatisfactory.

Indicator (A) 2.5:

Adequate dwellings are available for all the population. Minimum standard: 3.5m² /person.

Means of verification

- Materials provide sufficient covered space.
- Every family has a separate dwelling 100%.

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide minimum 35 m² (standard house < 6 people) = 7 m²/ person and 54m² (large house > 5 people), family of 12 = 4.5 m²/ person

Indicator (A) 2.6:

Cooking fuel provided meets minimum energy requirement. 190 MJoules/person/month

Means of Verification

- Random samples and laboratory testing to confirm MJoules/kg of fuel provided.
- Assessment of cooking habits.

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ/ month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. The average ration provided for the second half of the year was 8kg/ person with an effective mean heating value of 18.5 MJ/kg providing 148 MJ/ person/ month, and therefore **not** meeting requirements. (See Indicator (A) 2.1).

Indicator (A) 2.7:

All households have fuel efficient stoves.

Means of Verification

- Household survey.

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 made in 2006 to ensure 100% coverage. Although Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon have established stove making projects, the focus has been on the vocational training aspect of the project hence very limited production has been established. Another survey is planned for the second half of 2008.

Indicator (A) 2.8:

Sufficient blankets, mosquito nets and mats

Means of verification

- Household checks for the above items are informal to ensure
 - 1 Blanket/person.
 - 1 Family size mosquito net/3 people.
 - 1 Sleeping Mat/3 people.

No general distribution of mosquito nets was made in 2008 but it was hoped that refugees would be able to repair their old ones. No distribution of mats was scheduled for 2008.

There will be no general distribution of blankets either in 2008, but their should be adequate quantities of quilts which will be supplemented by blankets if necessary.

Indicator (A) 2.9:

Clothing distributed to everyone.

Means of verification

- Number of Longyis produced in each camp: Longyis for adults in alternate years. Target 2008: 49,290.
- Warm clothing distributed: everyone receives warm clothing.
- 1 set clothing for <5 years distributed.

76 looms in 9 camps operated by 194 staff have thus far produced 24,984 longyis in 2008. All camps are able to produce sufficiently for their populations.

Distributions of second hand clothing are scheduled for the second half of 2008. These distributions will ensure that refugees received at least 1 piece of warm clothing. However, those clothes were from donations, unsorted. There will be some provision of clothing for 6 to 12 year olds and new born, but not sufficient for a border wide distribution.

Specific Objective B:

To promote self-reliance and reduce aid dependency

Indicator (1B):

Training integrated throughout programme delivery

Means of verification

- Training conducted for the period
- Trainings conducted during the period included:

Expected Result 1B:

Livelihood and Food Security Initiatives are strengthened

Indicator (1B) 1.1:

CAN training activities in all camps

Means of verification

- No of demonstration gardens.

7 camps have demonstration gardens and CAN Basic Trainings were conducted for camp residents in Site #1, Site #2, MRML, MLO, Mae La, UM, and NP for 234 people.

There is no CAN project in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin camps where ZOA and COERR support agriculture programmes, but TBBC continues to support ZOA's Vocational Agriculture projects, including providing CAN trainers for Vocational Training Committees.

The number of individual household participants during the period was 234 people. Over 10,000 people have received training since CAN was established.

Indicator (B) 1.2:

Income generation activities in all camps: Weaving project, Stove production

Means of verification

- Labour cost for weavers.
- Incentives provided for stove makers.

All camps have been producing their own longyis since 2004. Labour cost is approx 23 baht/ longyi which provided an average 2,962 baht income per weaver for the period.

Stove production as income generation is still limited to Site 1, 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Nu Po.

Expected Result 2B:

Capabilities for project and community management are strengthened

Indicator (B) 2.1:

Output targets delivered with only basic materials and finance provided by TBBC

Means of verification

- Field reports.
- Purchase orders.

The longyi weaving project is ongoing in all camps and has almost reached 50% of target output for year 2008 during the half year period.

Topic	Content	Trainees
Camp management	ToT budget management, job descriptions, Work plans Baseline population reporting. MUPF –monthly updates of pop figs.	CMSP - KRC,KNRC Camp committees, section leaders
Supply chain management	GD management Stock cards , stock management GRN review Mud brick warehouses	Camp committees, section leaders, go-down staff – all camps MLO
Food Security	CAN ToT – agriculture, nutrition, CAN Basic training	Mon IDP camp, BDY 6 camps, 4 boarding houses, 9 CBOs, Mon IDP camp
Nutrition	Supplementary feeding Refresher – guidelines, protocols Breastfeeding practices AsiaMix demonstrations	Mon Community health workers

Indicator (B) 2.2:

Ratio of TBBC staff to camp management staff < 1:30

Means of verification

- TBBC staff lists.
- CMP records.

Current ratio is 1 TBBC field staff to 42 Camp management staff.

Expected Result 3B:

Community strategies for coping with shocks are strengthened

Indicator (B) 3.1:

Community services are uninterrupted

Means of verification

- Feedback from CBOs, NGOs.
- Systematic monitoring.
- Although many skilled camp staff continued to leave for resettlement, community services were still functioning throughout the period.

Specific Objective C

To empower displaced people through effective partnerships and inclusive participation.

Indicator (C):

Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised

Means of verification

- Community responsibilities include:
 - Camp management.
 - Supply Chain management: maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, distributing supplies.
 - Conducting training, surveys, nutrition education.

Expected Result 1 C:

Equitable community participation in all stages of the project cycle

Indicator (C) 1.1:

50% women involved in distribution process, 50% camp management positions are held by women

Means of verification

- Camp staff lists.
- Camp management roles and responsibilities defined.

During the first half of 2008 women's involvement in distribution work increased from 40% to 41.6% for all camps (highest: Nu Po at 50%; lowest: Tham Hin at 12.9%). The average percentage of women engaged in camp management overall was 20 % (highest: Tham Hin at 36%; lowest: Umpiem at 10%).

Camp Management job descriptions for each position were defined and implemented in nine camps in June 2008.

Indicator (C) 1.2:

Range of scheduled CBO meetings

Means of verification

- Community Liaison Officer monthly reports and participant lists.

During the first half of 2008, the Community Liaison Officer continued to conduct meetings with CBOs in camp. As planned, these have now been expanded into all camps, and engage an increased diversity of women's youth, elderly, student and religious/ cultural groups.

A focus of these meetings is gathering input into TBBC operations and during the period has informed programme of community opinions in terms of:

- Acceptability and impact of ration cuts initiated in December 2007.
- Appropriate areas for further adjustments to rations carried out in March/ April 2008.
- Defining operational communication strategies relating to ration adjustments and general programmatic developments.
- Correlations between CBO activities in camps and outstanding priority gaps identified in the CCSDPT/ UNHCR's Comprehensive Plan (2007-2008).
- Feedback on community perceptions of commodity qualities.
- Pertinent issues within the community impacting TBBC programme, including resettlement.
- General developments within camps informing awareness/ advocacy initiatives.

Indicator (C) 1.3:

Programme activities conducted by CBOs

Means of verification

- Matrix of existing partnerships with CBOs.
- Field sites reporting increased collaboration with CBOs in specific programme activities.

During the period, women's and youth CBOs were actively engaged with TBBC in:

- Population base-line surveys.
- Monthly feeding figure updates.
- Annual weaving project.
- Expansion of CAN activities.
- Nutrition surveys.
- Operational communication on ration adjustments.

Surveys and follow-up consultations were also conducted with CBOs in camp and TBBC field teams to explore potential areas in TBBC programme for building and strengthening partnerships with CBOs. Matrices plotting these expressions of interest, as well as existing partnerships were developed and updated.

Expected Result 2C:

Effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator (C) 2.1:

Suggestion boxes accessible in all camps

Means of verification

- Monitoring forms – record Comments received.

Comments boxes have been installed at distribution points in all nine camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps since 2005, providing an opportunity for camp residents to give TBBC anonymous feedback and comments on supplies. The boxes have pictorial and written instructions on their use.

Comments are collected by TBBC field staff and evaluated monthly as part of TBBC's monitoring system. Most were requests for increased,

new or alternative supplies. Some related to supply quality. Some related to protection issues. Others were for money or paid work opportunities.

The number of comments is extremely low, probably mainly due to the insecurity felt by refugees to post comments and the lack of promotion strategy. Feedback given to refugees via different media needs to be improved and the TBBC newsletter should help. It is envisaged that in the next six months the comments box system will be reviewed and improvements implemented.

Expected Result CB:

Duplication and competition are minimised

Indicator (C) 3.1:

TBBC is primary provider of food, shelter and non-food items

Means of verification

- Monitoring of supplies received in camp.

Indicator (C) 3.2:

Multi-sectoral meetings held/ month > 5

Means of verification

- Positions held and minutes of Multi-sectoral meetings.

At least one staff member attends CCSDPT monthly Directors Meetings, Open, and Health and Environmental Health Subcommittee meetings, Provincial Coordination meetings (NGO/ Refugee Community/ UNHCR and NGO/ Refugee Community/ UNHCR/ RTG), NGO/ IO/ UNHCR meetings. TBBC currently holds Chair of CCSDPT and is the facilitator of the Bangkok Protection Working Group.

During the first half of 2008 TBBC also played a leading role in organising a CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreat and a survey of the impact of resettlement.

Indicator (C) 3.3:

Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative

Means of verification

- Participants and minutes of meetings.

No specific meetings this period, but GDH principles are now implicit in responses expected from Donors. Other meetings were held with Donors relating to fund raising and dissemination of an assessment conducted by the European Commission (EC).

Expected Result 4C:

Continuous delivery of the programme by reducing the negative impacts on the Royal Thai Government and local Thai communities

Indicator (C) 4.1:

Non-interference in delivery of services by local communities

Means of verification

- Goods Received Note (GRNs).

TBBC was able to deliver the programme throughout the period without interference by local communities.

Specific Objective D:

To increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement

Indicator D: Ongoing Donor support

Means of verification

- Budget requirements met.

Although TBBC was forced to make budget cuts for 2008, the integrity of the programme was maintained and in spite of escalating rice prices TBBC was able to raise additional funds to meet its obligations for the period.

Expected Result 1D:

Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced

Indicator (D) 1.1:

Non-refoulement

and

Indicator (D) 1.2:

All refugees are registered

Means of verification

- UNHCR.
- MOI statistics.

No registered refugees were sent back to Burma from the camps during the period. However there were reports that some asylum seekers were denied access to camps in Mae Hong Son Province and others were threatened with deportation which was prevented due to an intervention by UNHCR.

Only 85% of the camp population are registered. Currently the PABs have effectively ceased functioning. MOI is developing a pre-screening process in consultation with UNHCR, and as the number of unregistered people continues to grow, there remains an urgent need for an effective process to screen in genuine refugees.

Expected Result 2D

Stakeholders are able to develop their own advocacy strategies

Indicator (D) 2.1:

Meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Government representatives and

Indicator (D) 2.2:

Presentations at international meetings

Means of verification

- Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC.
- International meetings attended by displaced communities.
- Campaigns.
- Publications, reports.

Border CBOs regularly brief diplomats and other visitors to the border. During the period this included TBBC members during the EGM field visit to Mae Sariang in March and also briefings to USAID and DFID.

Appendix

A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation

F

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 some social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been increasingly being 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.

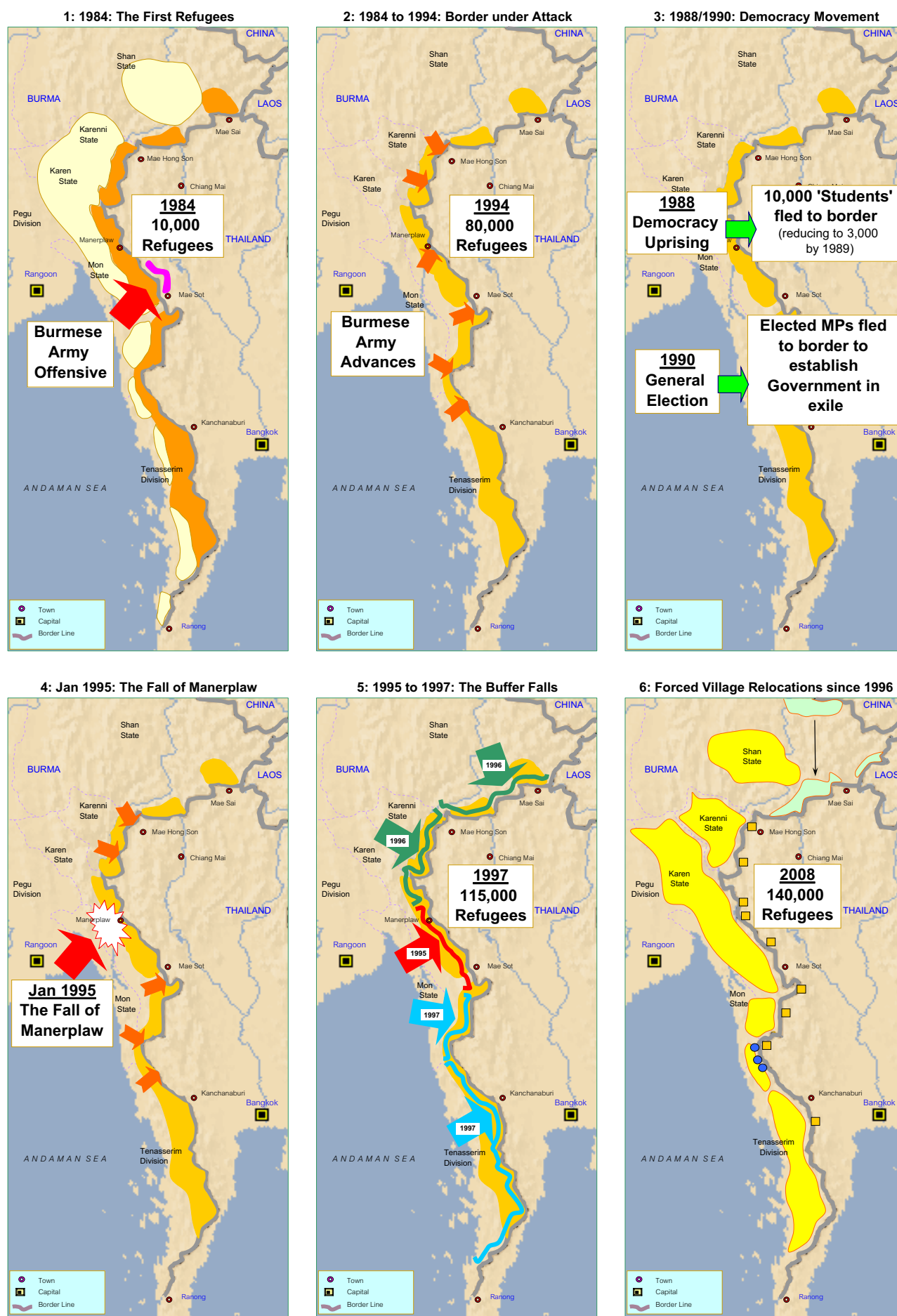
1988 and 1990 democracy movements: In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed by the army on 18th September 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' 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, a major blow for both the KNU and all the democratic and ethnic alliances.

1995 to 1997: The buffer falls: As the KNU attempted to regroup, 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 the Shan 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, overrunning 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.

Forced village relocations 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 the ethnic resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villagers to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic community based organisations (CBOs) and compiled by TBBC, over 3,200 ethnic villages have been destroyed since 1996 affecting over one million people. Probably more than 300,000 have fled to Thailand as refugees (the majority being Shan and not recognised by the Thai government). TBBC estimates that in 2007 there were conservatively still some 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Eastern states and divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, including at least 99,000 in free-fire areas, 295,000 in cease-fire areas (including 11,000 in Mon Resettlement sites) and 109,000 in relocation sites (see Appendix G). Meanwhile the population in the border refugee camps was just under 140,000 at 30th June, a slight reduction during the year due to departures for resettlement to third countries.

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2008



Appendix

Internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma

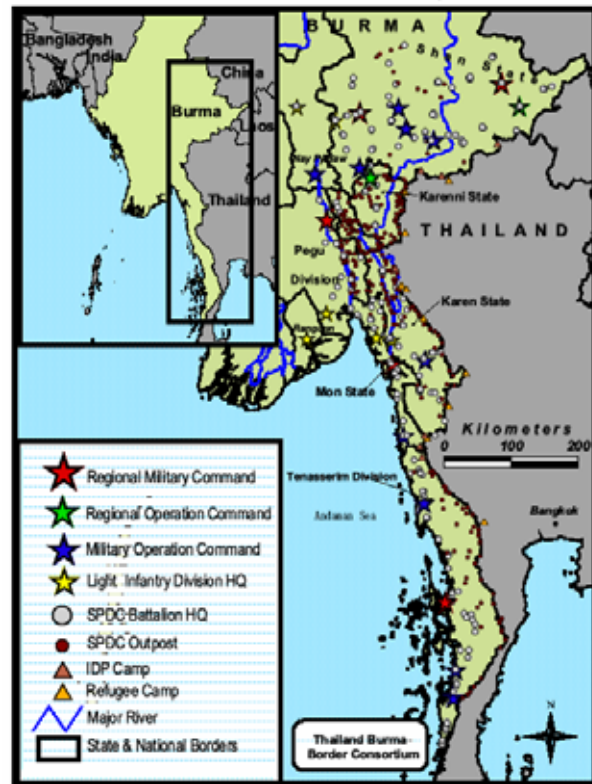
G

Since 2002 TBBC has collaborated with CBOs to document the scale, distribution and characteristics of internal displacement. Spatial assessments of displacement, militarisation and state-sponsored development projects have been updated annually by interviewing key informants in at least 35 townships. Cluster sample surveys have measured indicators of vulnerability, coping strategies and protection across 1,000 households in 2004, 2005 and 2007. The full reports are available from www.tbtc.org/idps/idps.htm, but the maps and charts here highlight some of the key findings.

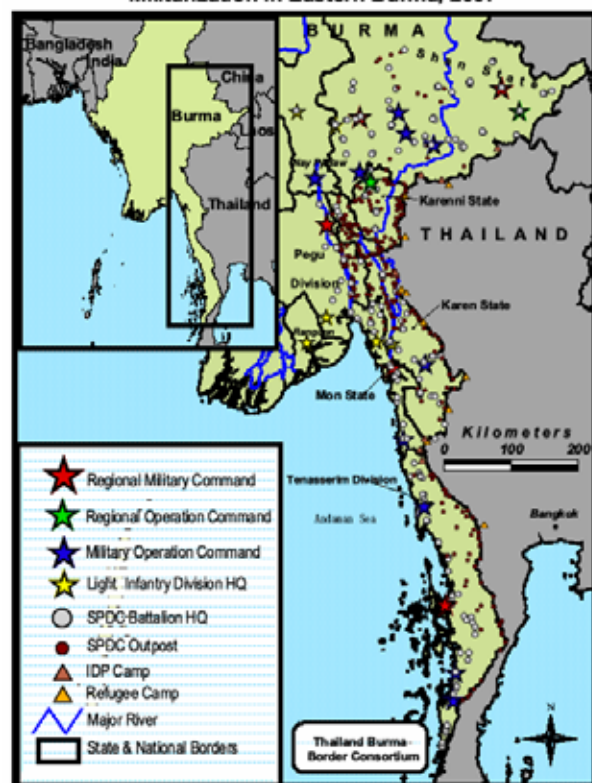
In the past ten years, Burma Army offensives have occupied vast tracts of customary land belonging to villagers from the non-Burman ethnic nationalities. Whereas villagers could previously retreat into areas administered by the armed opposition closer to the border, there is now nowhere safe to run. To consolidate territorial gains, the central government has doubled the deployment of battalions in eastern Burma since 1996. In 2007, at least 273 infantry and light infantry battalions were permanently based in eastern Burma while many more were involved in roving patrols. Given that rations for frontline Burma Army troops have been cut, villagers have had rice fields and fruit plantations confiscated to support this militarisation. Displacement has primarily been induced by the increased capacity of the Burma Army to search contested areas for civilians hiding in the forests.

Forced displacement is also increasingly related to state-sponsored development projects. By focusing on infrastructure construction and commercial agriculture, the government's Border Areas Development programme has done little to alleviate poverty in conflict-affected areas. Conversely, these initiatives have often undermined livelihoods and primarily served to consolidate military control over the rural population. Proposed dams along the Salween River have already forcibly displaced over 35,000 people, while the livelihoods of those remaining are threatened by forced labour for road construction and deforestation caused by logging. The government's promotion of castor oil plantations to produce bio-diesel has induced widespread land confiscation, the imposition of procurement quotas and forced labour to cultivate seedlings.

Militarization in Eastern Burma, 2007



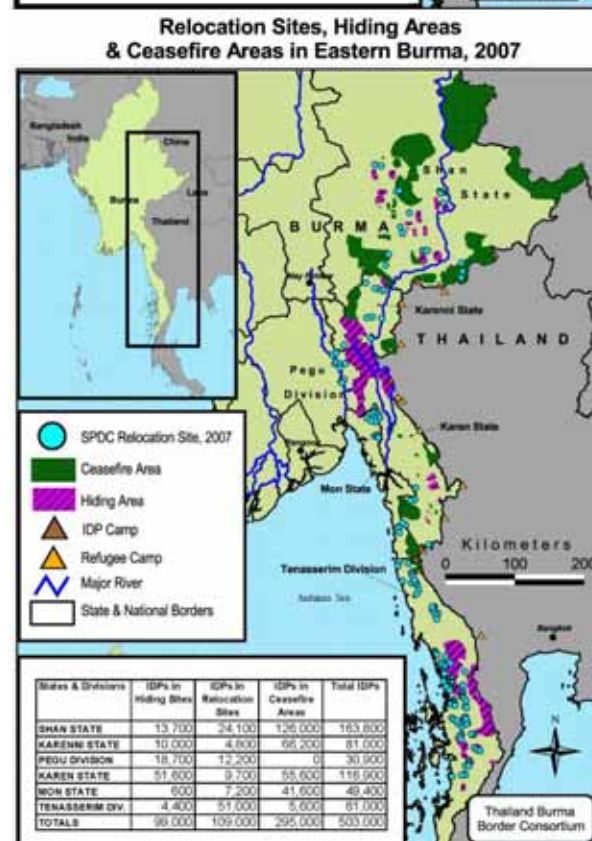
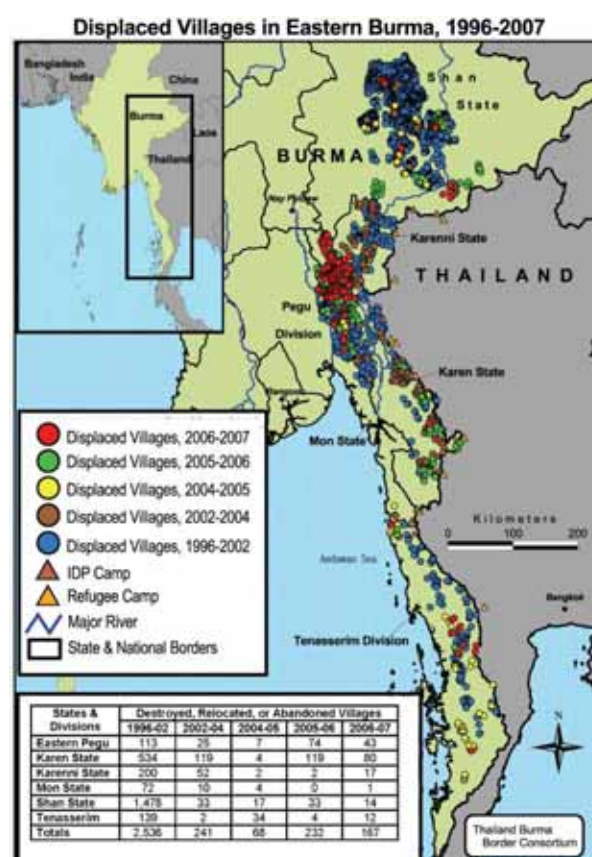
Militarization in Eastern Burma, 2007



The overall rate of displacement in eastern Burma remains critical. During the past year alone, at least 76,000 people were forced to leave their homes as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of conflict and human rights abuses. While the distribution of forced migration was widespread, the most significant concentration was in four townships of northern Karen state and eastern Pegu Division where counter-insurgency operations displaced approximately 43,000 civilians. Border-wide, at least 167 entire villages were forcibly displaced during the same period. Community based organisations have now documented over 3,200 separate incidents of village destruction, relocation or abandonment in eastern Burma since 1996. This reflects the cumulative impact of the Burmese Army's expanded presence and forced relocation campaign targeting civilians in contested areas.

Internal displacement in eastern Burma, however, is more commonly associated with the coerced movements of smaller groups rather than entire villages. This relates to impoverishment and forced migration caused by the confiscation of land, asset stripping, forced procurement policies, agricultural production quotas, forced labour, arbitrary taxation, extortion and restrictions on access to fields and markets. The compulsory and unavoidable nature of these factors is distinct from the voluntary, profit-oriented, "pull-factors" more commonly associated with economic migration.

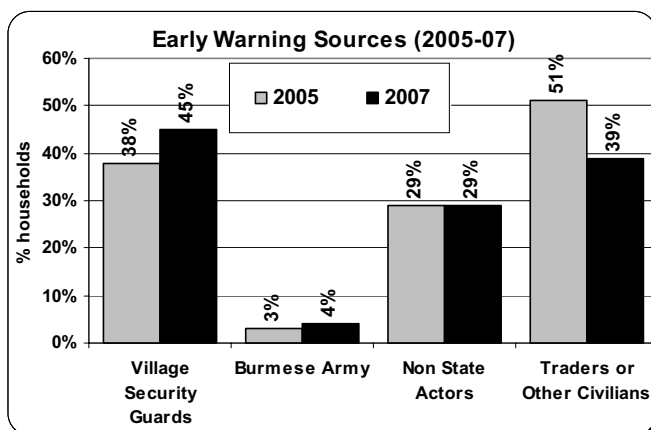
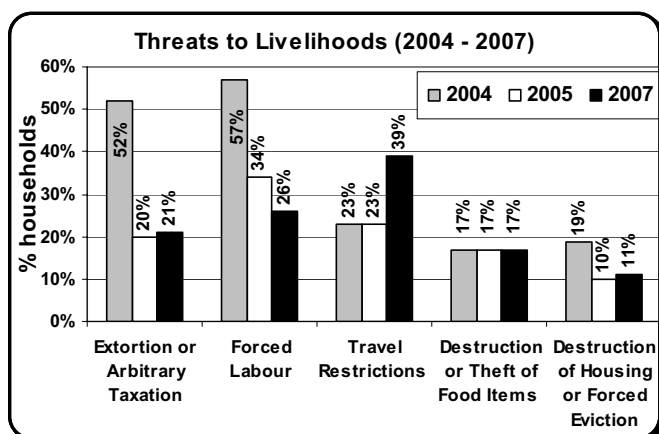
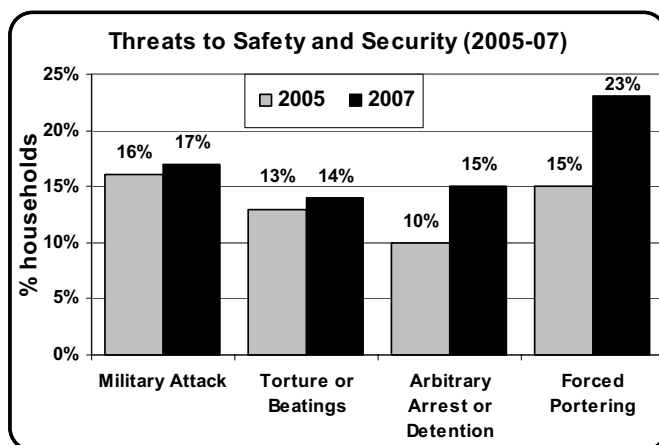
The total number of internally displaced persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes and have not been able to return or resettle and reintegrate into society is estimated to be at least half a million people. This population includes approximately 295,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. A further 109,000 villagers have been evicted from their homes by SPDC and obliged to move into designated relocation sites. The most vulnerable group consists of at least 99,000 civilians who are hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by military skirmishes and humanitarian atrocities. These population figures are considered conservative, as it has not been possible to survey urban areas. Similarly, internally displaced persons in mixed administration areas have not been counted because it has not been possible to verify how many have successfully reintegrated into society.



In terms of vulnerability, the prevalence of threats to personal safety and security has increased since households were last surveyed in 2005. This is particularly significant in regards to the incidence of arbitrary arrest or detention and forced conscription to porter military supplies. When disaggregated by surroundings, the dangers of military patrols, landmines and artillery attack are especially acute for households hiding in the most contested areas. Villagers in government controlled relocation sites are at greater risk of arbitrary arrest or detention, torture or beatings and forced conscription as a porter and landmine sweeper. These responses support the assessments of human rights groups that SPDC's troops and administrative authorities are the primary perpetrators of violence and abuse against civilians.

Despite the severity of threats to personal safety and security, the prevalence of threats to livelihoods is on a greater scale. Restrictions on civilian movement to fields and markets have increased significantly during the past two years. The survey findings indicate this is now the most pervasive human rights abuse, followed by forced labour and extortion or arbitrary taxation. The proportion of households affected by these patterns of abuse was highest in mixed administration areas and relocation sites, which is indicative of the oppressive conditions associated with living in close proximity to the Burmese Army. Conversely, the destruction or confiscation of food supplies and the destruction of, or forced eviction from, housing primarily targeted villagers hiding in the most contested areas. This reflects the SPDC's counter-insurgency strategy, which deliberately targets civilians through impoverishment and deprivation.

In terms of coping strategies, the significance of traders and other civilians as a source of early warning about approaching troop movements appears to have decreased during the past couple of years. Civilians have become more dependent on their own village security guards as a result of increased restrictions on movement weakening broader economic and social networks. However, accessing loans and aid from neighbours remain key mechanisms for coping with shocks to livelihoods. This highlights the continued importance of social capital within and between local communities for the development of a protective environment.

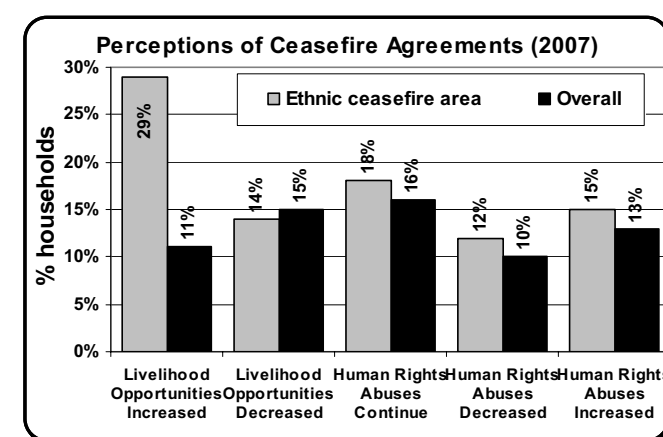
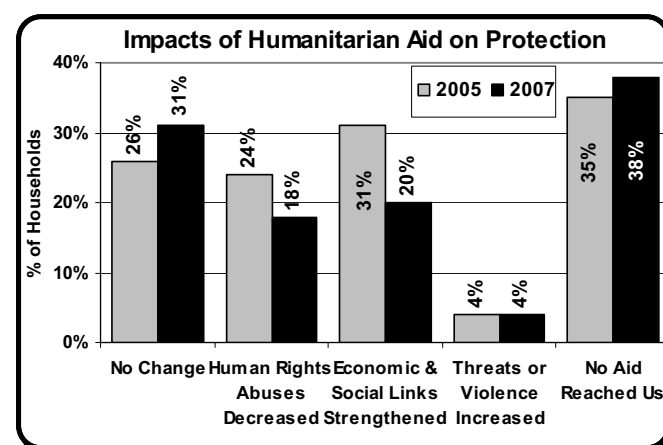
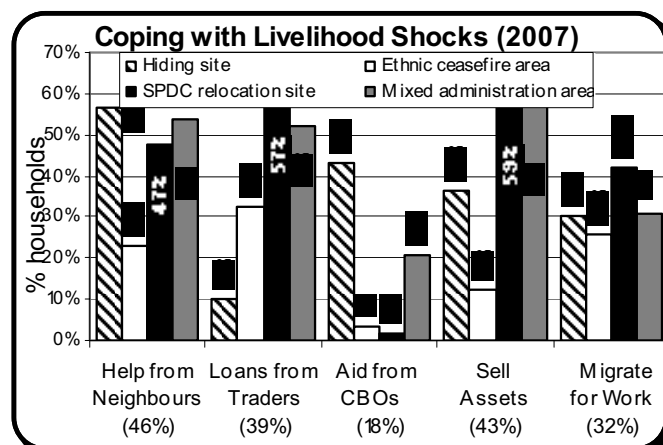


Coping strategies for dealing with shocks to livelihoods during the past year also highlight the importance of social capital. Seeking help from neighbours and loans from traders were key means of survival for internally displaced communities across all types of places. This high prevalence of accessing loans and help from neighbours reflect how maintaining strong relations between communities, and across conflict lines, is fundamental to the viability of coping strategies. The social basis of coping strategies is also reflected in responses from the most vulnerable communities in hiding sites, of whom almost half had received aid from community based organisations during the past year.

In terms of protection, there has been a contraction of humanitarian space since the purge of former Prime Minister Khin Nyunt in October 2004. Indeed, the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) publicly denounced the SPDC in 2007 for being unwilling to enter into serious discussion about stopping ongoing violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

In this context, it is not surprising that household surveys amongst conflict-affected communities in 2007 found confidence in the restoration of human rights declining. The protection dividend of humanitarian aid is still perceived positively by villagers although not as conclusively as in 2005. The majority of respondents continue to report that the provision of aid strengthens their economic and social links across political conflict lines or contributes to a decrease in human rights abuses. However in ceasefire areas, levels of satisfaction about the impact of ceasefire agreements decreased to less than half of the population surveyed. The main benefit identified was in relation to increased livelihood opportunities, with few respondents suggesting there had been any improvement in the human rights situation.

In summary, the survey findings support assessments from human rights defenders that soldiers from the Burma Army are the primary perpetrators of abuse. Further, the Government of Burma appears unwilling to support local coping strategies and protect civilians from harm. Given these trends, and the absence of fundamental political change, there is not much for internally displaced persons in eastern Burma to look forward to. It is difficult to conceive of any scenario in the near future other than ongoing violence, abuse and conflict causing more displacement and obstructing attempts at return and resettlement.



Appendix

TBBC meeting schedule 2008

1. TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board normally meets four times annually. Dates for 2008:

January	17 th	Bangkok
March	3 rd to 7 th	(EGM), Mae Sariang
June	5 th	on-line conference
August	13 th	on-line conference
October	28 th	Brussels

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

2. Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

The CCSDPT information and coordination meetings take place every month at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, usually the second **Wednesday** of each month, the exceptions this year being January, April, August, and December. The schedule for 2008 is:

January	11	July	9
February	13	August	6
March	12	September	10
April	No meeting	October	8
May	14	November	12
June	11	December	12

0900 – 1130CCSDPT Meeting (NGOs, IOs, Embassies)

1300 – 1530CCSDPT Health, Education, and Environmental Health Subcommittees and CCSDPT/ UNHCR Protection Working Group

3. TBBC General Meetings

Extraordinary General Meeting	3 rd to 7 th March, Mae Sariang, Thailand
Annual General Meeting	30 th / 31 st October, Brussels

4. TBBC Donors Meeting

October/ November 28th October, Brussels

Abbreviations

ACFID	Australian Council for International Development	KNYO	Karenni National Youth Organisation
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development
AGM	Annual General Meeting	KRC	Karen Refugee Committee
ARC	American Refugee Committee	KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
AVI	Australian Volunteers International	LWF	Lutheran World Foundation
BPF	Baseline Population Form	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
CAAG	Children Affected by Armed Conflict Working Group	MAP	Migrant Action Programme
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project	MDM	Medecins Du Monde
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MFT	Multi Functional Teams
CC	Camp Committee	MI	Malteser International
CCMC	Community Centre Management Committee	MNHC	Mon National Health Committee
CCSDPT	Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	MOI	Ministry of Interior
CDC	Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CEAB	Community Elder's Advisory Boards	MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	MUPF	Monthly Update of Population Figures
CMP	Camp Management Project	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics, USA
CMSP	Camp Management Support Project	NFI	Non Food Items
CoC	Code of Conduct	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	NLD	National League for Democracy
COHRE	Centre for Housing Rights and Evictions	NMSP	New Mon State Party
COTE	Children on the Edge	NSC	National Security Council (RTG)
CP	CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan	NTF	Nutrition Task Force
DFID	UK Department for International Development	OCDP	Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (MOI)
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
DOPA	Department of Public Administration (MOI)	PAB	Provincial Admissions Board
EC	European Commission	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	POC	Person of Concern
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance	PWG	Protection Working Group
FDA	Field Data Assistant	RTG	Royal Thai Government
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SDC	Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
GRN	Goods Received Note	SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
HIS	Health Information System	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
HPG	Humanitarian Policy Group	SORP	Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities
HR	Human Resources	SPCP	UNHCR Strengthening Protection Capacity Project
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
ILO	International Labour Organisation	SSA-S	Shan State Army South
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisations	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
IRC	International Rescue Committee	SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
KESAN	Karen Environment and Social Action Network	ToR	Terms of Reference
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation	ToT	Training of Trainers
KnDD	Karenni Development Department	TPD	TBBC Population Database
KnED	Karenni Education Department	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KnHD	Karenni Health Department	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
KNPLF	Karenni Nationalities People's Liberation Front	USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	VTC	Vocational Training Committee
KnSO	Karenni National Solidarity Organisation	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
KNU	Karen National Union	WFP	World Food Programme
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation	WHO	World Health Organisation
		ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands



www.tbbsc.org

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma

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.

Goal

To support displaced people of Burma to be independent and self-reliant in a peaceful society where there is full respect for human rights.

Core Values

Partnership
Empowerment
Accountability and reliability
Justice and equity
Dignity