



TBBC

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

PROGRAMME REPORT : JANUARY TO JUNE 2005
Including funding appeal for 2006

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
▪ CONTENTS	i	j) Community Liaison	24
▪ LIST OF APPENDICES	ii	k) Gender	24
▪ TBBC MISSION STATEMENT, GOAL, AIM AND OBJECTIVES	iii	l) Protection	26
▪ BURMA STATES and DIVISIONS	v	m) Safe House	27
▪ MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS of BURMA	vi	n) Assistance to Thai Communities	27
▪ LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii	o) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	27
1. SUMMARY AND FUNDING APPEAL	1	p) Governance and Management	28
2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 2005	2	q) Financial Control/ Accounts	30
a) Feeding Figures	2	r) Cost effectiveness	30
b) Admissions to Asylum	2	s) Strategic Plan	30
c) Shan Refugees	2	t) TBBC Website	30
d) Mon Resettlement Sites	4	u) Lessons Learned	30
e) Persons of Concern	4	4. TBBC INITIATIVES FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS	32
f) Tham Hin	5	a) Nutrition	32
g) Resettlement to Third Countries	5	b) Food Security	32
h) Mae La Oon	5	c) Environment	32
i) Mae Ra Ma Luang	6	d) Procurement	32
j) Contingency Planning: Expanded Opportunities for Refugees	6	e) Monitoring	33
k) Migrant Workers	6	f) Warehouses and Stock Management	33
l) Internally Displaced	8	g) Camp Management	33
m) Political Developments	10	h) Community Liaison Activities	33
3. TBBC PROGRAMME DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 2005	12	i) Protection	34
a) TBBC Logframe and Programme Impact	12	j) IDPs	34
b) Nutrition: Blended Food, Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition Education, Nursery School Lunches	12	k) Governance and Management	34
c) Food Security: Training, Home Gardens	18	l) Finance and Financial control	34
d) Environment: Cooking Fuel, Cooking Stoves, Building Materials	21	m) Strategic Plan	34
e) Clothing	22	n) TBBC Web Site	34
f) Procurement Procedures: Tendering, Quality Control	22	5. 2005 EXPENDITURES AND 2006 PRELIMINARY BUDGET	35
g) Monitoring	23	a) Actual 2005 6-month Expenditures compared with Operating Budget.	35
h) Warehouses and Stock Management	23	b) Revised Expenditure Projection for 2005 compared with Operating Budget.	35
i) Camp Management	24	c) 2006 Preliminary Budget	36
		6. TBBC FUNDING SITUATION	38
		a) Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) and a Comprehensive Plan	38
		b) 2005 Funding Position	38
		c) Cash-flow Situation	38
		d) 2006 Funding Situation	40
		e) Sensitivity of Assumptions	40
		7. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 2005	43
		a) The Accounts	43
		b) Grant Allocations	43
		c) Statutory Accounting and External Audits	43
		d) Banking	43

LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
▪ APPENDIX A: THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM	50	k) Emergency Stock	70
a) 1984 Mandate/Organisation	50	l) Assistance to Thai Communities	71
b) 1990 Expansion/1991 Regulations	50	m) Procurement Procedures	71
c) 1994 Regulations	51	n) Transportation	72
d) 1997 CCSDPT Restructuring and RTG Emergency Procedures	51	o) Delivery/Storage	72
e) 1998/99 Role for UNHCR	51	p) Quality Control	72
f) TBBC Organisational Structure	51	q) Distribution	72
g) TBBC Funding Sources	54	r) Monitoring	74
h) TBBC Bank Account	54	s) Indicators	75
i) Financial Statements and Programme Updates	55	t) Camp Management	76
j) TBBC Mission Statement, Goal, Aim and Objectives and Guiding Philosophy	55	u) Protection	76
k) Coordination with Refugee Committees	55	v) Gender/ TBBC Gender Policy	77
▪ APPENDIX B: REFUGEE CAMP ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES	56	w) Cost Effectiveness	78
a) Authorities and Organisations	56	x) Programme Sustainability	78
b) Selection Procedures	58	y) Programme Evaluation	79
▪ APPENDIX C: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER SITUATION	60	z) Staff Training	79
▪ APPENDIX D: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND VULNERABILITY IN EASTERN BURMA	62	aa) Visibility	80
▪ APPENDIX E: THE RELIEF PROGRAMME	65	▪ APPENDIX F: TBBC PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	81
a) Royal Thai Government Regulations	65	▪ APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF NGO AND TBBC PROGRAMME 1984 TO JUNE 2005	96
b) Refugee Demographics	65	▪ APPENDIX H: AUDIT REPORT FOR PERIOD 1st JULY to 10th OCTOBER 2004	102
c) Food Rations	65	▪ APPENDIX J: TBBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2005	108
d) Supplementary Feeding	66		
e) Food Security	67		
f) Environment: Environmental Impact, Cooking Fuel, Building Materials	68		
g) Clothing	69		
h) Blankets, Bednets and Sleeping Mats	70		
i) Cooking Utensils	70		
j) Educational Supplies	70		

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

MISSION STATEMENT, GOAL, AIM AND OBJECTIVES

MISSION STATEMENT

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 alleviate the suffering of the displaced people from Burma brought about by the ongoing conflict.

AIM

To alleviate malnutrition and food insecurity and meet the primary physical needs for survival of women, men and children, in partnership with their community

OBJECTIVES*

- To ensure that displaced persons will receive adequate availability and access to food to sustain life.
- To ensure that the displaced will receive adequate shelter, cooking fuel and basic relief items.
- To ensure that a representative cross-section of the population (gender, religion, ethnicity) will participate in design and implementation of the programme.
- To coordinate all activities with other service providers.
- To minimise any adverse effects which the presence of refugees might have on Thai communities.

ACTIVITIES

The specific activities that are undertaken to meet TBBC programme objectives vary from year to year in response to the displaced situation and services provided by other organisations.

POLICIES AND GUIDING PHILOSOPHY

CODES OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

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 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).

NATURE OF ASSISTANCE

- To ensure whenever possible the same level of support to all displaced persons regardless of location, ethnicity or religion.
- To provide levels of assistance to the displaced not inconsistent with the living standards of local communities.
- To improve Food Security (the availability, access and utilisation of food production capability) wherever possible.

DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE

- To keep staff presence and relief assistance to a minimum in order to respect cultural identity, promote self-sufficiency and minimise aid-dependency.
- To provide assistance through representative refugee relief committees to ensure coordination, to avoid duplication and to enhance the capacity of community leadership structures.

CO-ORDINATION

- To provide assistance in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Interior (MOI).
- To coordinate activities with agencies that provide health and education assistance through the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and to support these activities where appropriate.
- To work as a consortium to avoid competition and duplication of assistance between agencies and to maximise access to and use of all member resources.

GENDER

- To increase understanding and practice of gender equality within TBBC's organisation and the relief programme through the implementation of a gender policy.

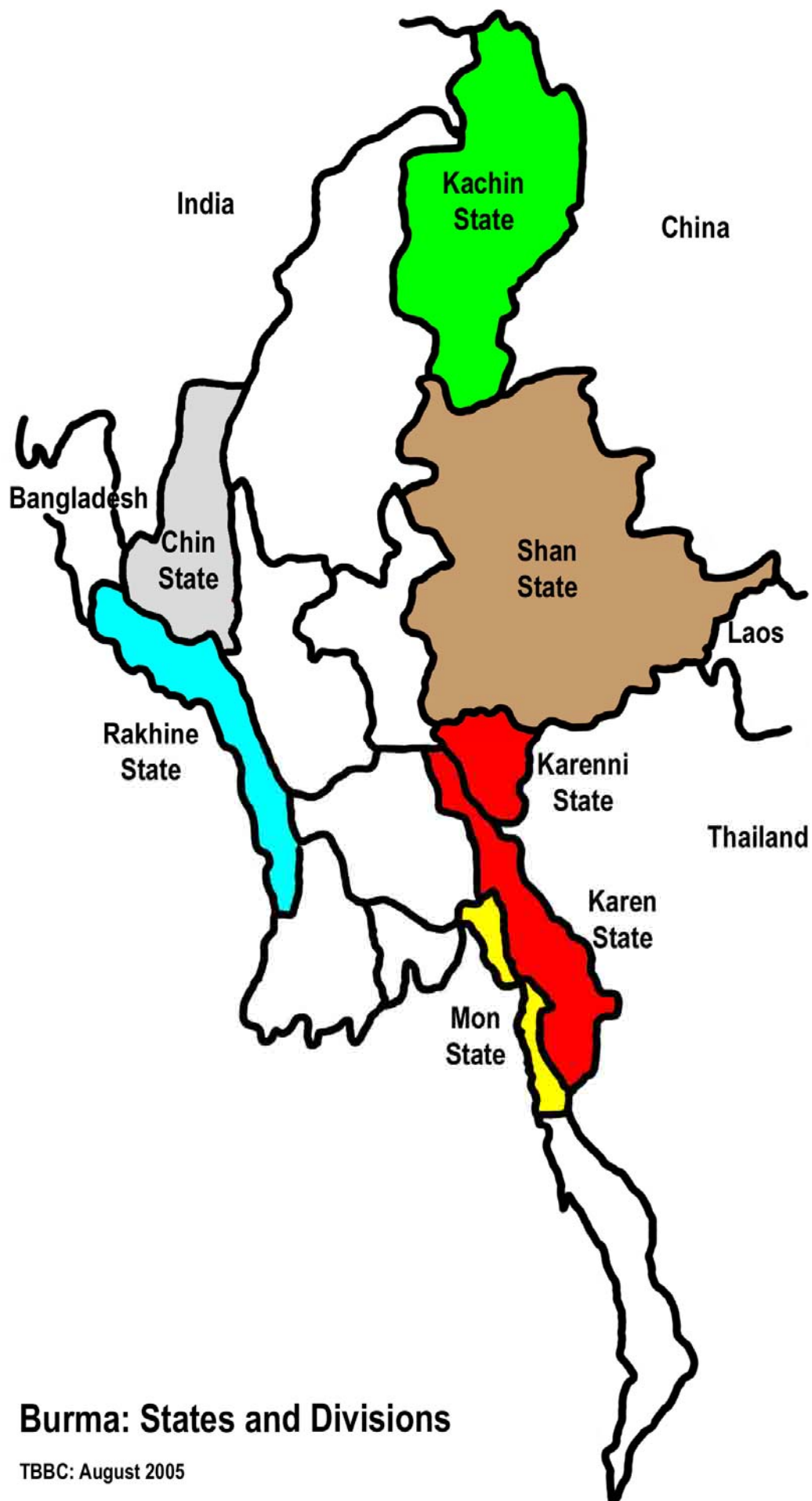
EVALUATION AND INDICATORS

- To evaluate the programme periodically as a tool for improving the effectiveness of the programme and in accordance with donor requirements.
- To assess achievement of the programme goal, aim and objectives using appropriate indicators.

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- The attainment of these goal and objectives might be influenced (positively or negatively) by external factors beyond TBBC's control. The presence or absence of epidemics, for example, could have a dramatic effect on the nutritional status of the population. Similarly, the policy of the Royal Thai Government towards displaced persons will have an important effect on the accessibility and level of services that can be provided. Other important factors which may influence TBBC's ability to achieve its goal and objectives are Donor commitment to funding the TBBC programme, the number of new refugee arrivals, foreign exchange rates and the price of commodities supplied by the TBBC each year.

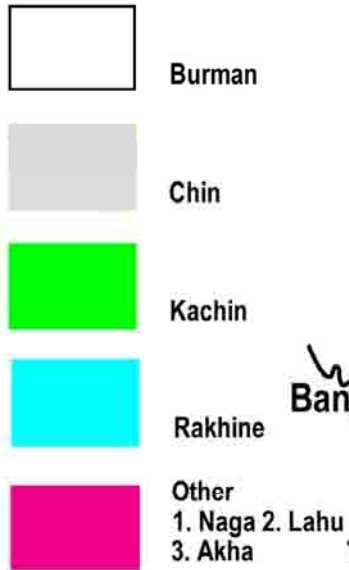
* Objects agreed for registration with the Charity Commission of England and Wales are set out in j) Appendix A.



Burma: States and Divisions

TBBC: August 2005

TIBETO-BURMAN



BURMAN AND MON-KHMER



KAREN



KAREN AND BURMAN



TAI



MON-KHMER

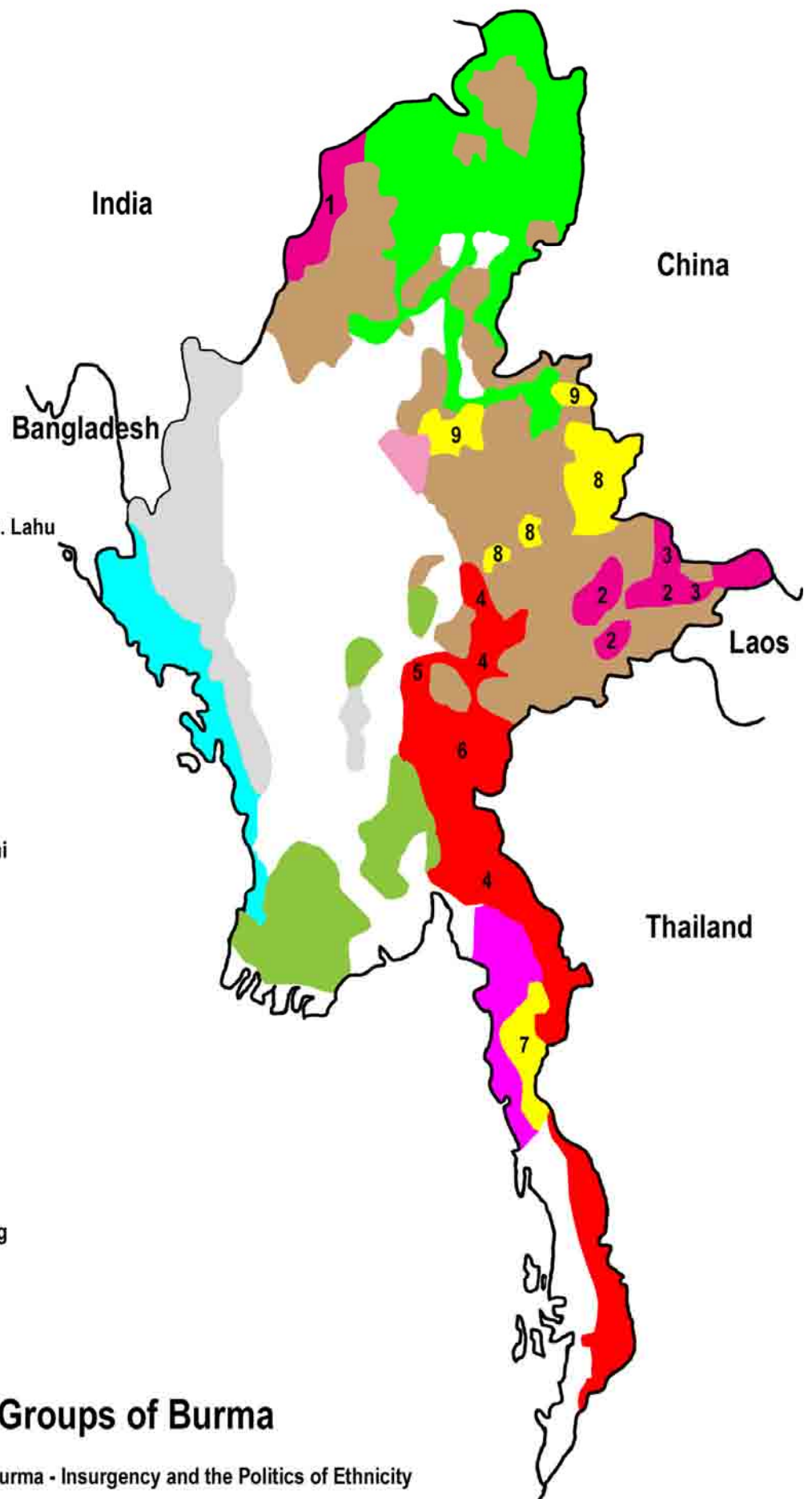


BURMAN AND SHAN



Major Ethnic Groups of Burma

Source: Martin Smith: Burma - Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Camp Committee
CCSDPT	Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand
CDC	Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta
CEAB	Community Elder's Advisory Board
CMP	Camp Management Project
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GRN	Goods Received Note
HI	Handicap International
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network
KnDD	Karen Development Department
KnED	Karenni Education Department
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee
KNSO	Karen Nationality Solidarity Organisation
KNU	Karen National Union
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
MI	Maltezer International
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
MSF	Medicins Sans Frontiers
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLD	National League for Democracy
NMSP	New Mon State Party
NTF	Nutrition Task Force
PAB	Provincial Admissions Board
POC	Person of Concern
PSLA	Palaung State Liberation Army
PWG	Protection Working Group
RC	Refugee Committee
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
SPDC	State Law and Order Restoration Council
SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SSAS	Shan State Army South
SSNA	Shan State Northern Army
SSNPLO	Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organisation
SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
TAG	Tsunami Action Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UWSA	United Wa State Army
VTC	Vocational Training Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

1. SUMMARY AND FUNDING APPEAL

This report describes the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) Programme during the first half of 2005 and constitutes an appeal for **baht 976 million** for 2006. (USD 23.8 million, Euro 19.5 million).

The refugee caseload was 157,960 at the end of June, 2,175 higher than in December. Accurate population figures will not be available until UNHCR/ MOI has completed the new registration exercise later this year, but new refugees continue to arrive. The rate of new arrivals in the camps is probably at least 300 per month, significantly lower than at the beginning of the decade because there is now a much reduced population living in the immediate border areas than before and it is more difficult for displaced people to travel to Thailand due to ever-increasing Burmese Army presence.

Included in the population increase are some 1,600 UNHCR 'Persons of Concern' (POCs) who were relocated to the camps at the end of March. This move was unpopular with the POCs, camp refugees, International Organisations, NGOs and resettlement country embassies alike but the exercise went smoothly. Subsequently there was some serious tension in Ban Don Yang between the POCs and the local Thai and refugee authorities but now that the relocated POCs have started to depart for resettlement to third countries the situation has stabilised.

The revised expenditure projection for 2005 is baht 947 million compared with baht 913 million presented last time. This is mostly because of an increase in the "feeding" population (+4%) due to the relocation of POCs and a higher proportion of refugees being in camp for the UNHCR re-registration exercise. Currently income of baht 936 million is projected. With funds carried forward from 2004 TBBC is able to cover the baht 11 million deficit in 2005, but will carry forward a fund balance of only baht 4 million into 2006, some baht 40 million short of the target of maintaining a one month cash flow reserve.

TBBC's management and governance restructuring exercise begun in 2003, is now complete with the recruitment of all key new staff and the receipt of UK charity status in May. The new TBBC Board is now developing governance policies which will define the roles and relationships of Board and Management. Management focus is on consolidating new procedures and developing a comprehensive staff development programme. A strategic plan is currently being drafted which will be presented to the Members at the AGM in October.

TBBC has now implemented, or is addressing, almost all of the recommendations made in the various audits and evaluations carried out in 2003. There has been particular focus on implementing the new financial control and field monitoring procedures. Ongoing nutrition surveillance will include an evaluation of blended food now introduced to all camps and improved supplementary feeding and growth monitoring through the Nutrition Task Force. Food security initiatives continue to be developed through the CAN project and the new Community Liaison Officer has completed an initial mapping of community organisations with a view to identifying and addressing inequalities in representation and participation in camp life.

The TBBC Budget for 2006 is baht 976 million, or 3 % higher than in 2005, reflecting an anticipated ongoing influx of new arrivals. Several Donors have responded to the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative by making multi-year commitments with built-in annual increases. As a result, although pledges have yet to be formally requested, funding levels for 2006 can provisionally be projected. Because TBBC will no longer be eligible for grants received from the EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund which have averaged around baht 100 million for the last three years, preliminary projections indicate a shortfall of baht 133 million revenue against 2006 expenses, not counting the brought forward shortfall of Baht 40 million to achieve a one month cash flow reserve. Unless this can be resolved, TBBC will be forced to present budget cut options at the Donors Meeting in October. This will be problematic since most of the budget is for basic supplies and any cut will result in sub-standard rations.

Prospects for change in Burma remain bleak with military hardliners consolidating their power following the arrest and sentencing of former Prime Minister Khin Nyunt. Faced with the threat of western boycotts and pressure from several ASEAN countries, SPDC in July postponed taking up chairmanship of ASEAN for 2006, arguing that it wanted to focus on domestic efforts to boost reconciliation and democracy. SPDC has indicated that it plans to complete the National Convention around the end of the year, put the resulting draft constitution to a referendum some time in 2006 and then hold a general election. However, no timeframe has been announced for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and there is little prospect of a democratic constitution emerging from the National Convention.

Border areas are likely to remain unstable for the foreseeable future and there is little prospect for refugee repatriation. Instead, UNHCR/ NGOs are discussing with the Thai authorities the benefits of extending refugee opportunities to work, earn income and access improved occupational training and education. Hopefully most of the refugees will still go back to Burma and by helping them more fully realise their human potential now would enhance their self-sufficiency on return. In the meanwhile, it would also enable refugees to make a more positive contribution to society and the economy during their sojourn in Thailand and prepare them better for any offer of resettlement to Third Countries.

2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 2005

A brief summary of the history of the Burmese border situation is presented in Appendix C. The total refugee caseload of concern to TBBC was 157,960 at the end of June compared with 155,785 at the end of December an increase of 2,175.

It has been difficult to compile accurate population figures since the Provisional Admission Boards (PABs) ceased functioning at the end of 2001 and a *de facto* 'no new arrivals' policy came into force. The population estimates therefore remain 'soft' but will be able to be firmed up when the new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/ Ministry of Interior (MOI) registration of the border camp population is completed during the second half of 2005. So far the new registration broadly confirms the figures which TBBC has been presenting based on camp committee statistics. The map on the facing page shows the best available estimates at the present time, based on a combination of old figures and the new registration data where available. Much of the increase in camp population during the period was a result of the relocation of some 1,600 Persons of Concern to the camps at the end of March (see e) below).

For the last few years TBBC presented comparable official MOI camp population figures which were significantly lower than the camp committee figures because they did not include un-registered refugees. MOI now acknowledges that there is indeed a large number of unregistered refugees in the camps and has suspended issuing new figures pending the conclusion of the new registration exercise.

It is not possible to estimate the number of new refugee arrivals from Burma in recent years with any degree of certainty for the above reasons. However, the evidence suggests that new refugees continue to arrive in the camps at an average rate of at least 300 per month. If this estimate is accurate, this is a significantly lower rate than experienced at the beginning of the decade when, on average, around 800 new refugees arrived each month. However, the new arrivals relate familiar stories of forced village relocations, forced labour and other human rights abuses. The reasons for reduced numbers is probably due to the fact that there is now a much reduced population living in the immediate border areas than in former days and that it is more difficult for displaced people to travel to Thailand than before due to ever-increasing Burmese Army presence

a) Feeding Figures

Since 2004, TBBC has based ration calculations on "feeding" population figures calculated with the camp committees, excluding refugees not currently in the camps. At the beginning of the year, the feeding population for the 9 camps in Thailand was 134,223 compared with a total "registered" camp population of 143,612 (93%). By the end of this period the feeding figure was 139,899 compared with total figure of 145,687 (96%), an increase of 5,676. Besides the relocation of POCs to the border, the other main reason for this increase appears to relate to the fact that many refugees outside the camps have returned for the UNHCR/ MOI re-registration exercise (see b) below). This has had an important affect on TBBC supply costs since the feeding population has increased by 4% whereas the budget was based on an increase of less than 2%, close to the actual increase in total "registered" population.

b) Admissions to Asylum

The original MOI/ UNHCR registration and headcount was carried out in 1999 and, although initially new arrivals were added to the register, there was no official registration of new arrivals after the end of 2001. Since October 2004, UNHCR/ MOI have been carrying out a new registration of the entire camp population which is now scheduled for completion during the second half of 2005. UNHCR is establishing a *ProGres* data base as part of a global pilot project with the assistance of Project Profile in UNHCR Headquarters. The registration includes additional data such as village of origin and information on vulnerabilities, as well as biometrics as required by the Royal Thai Government (RTG).

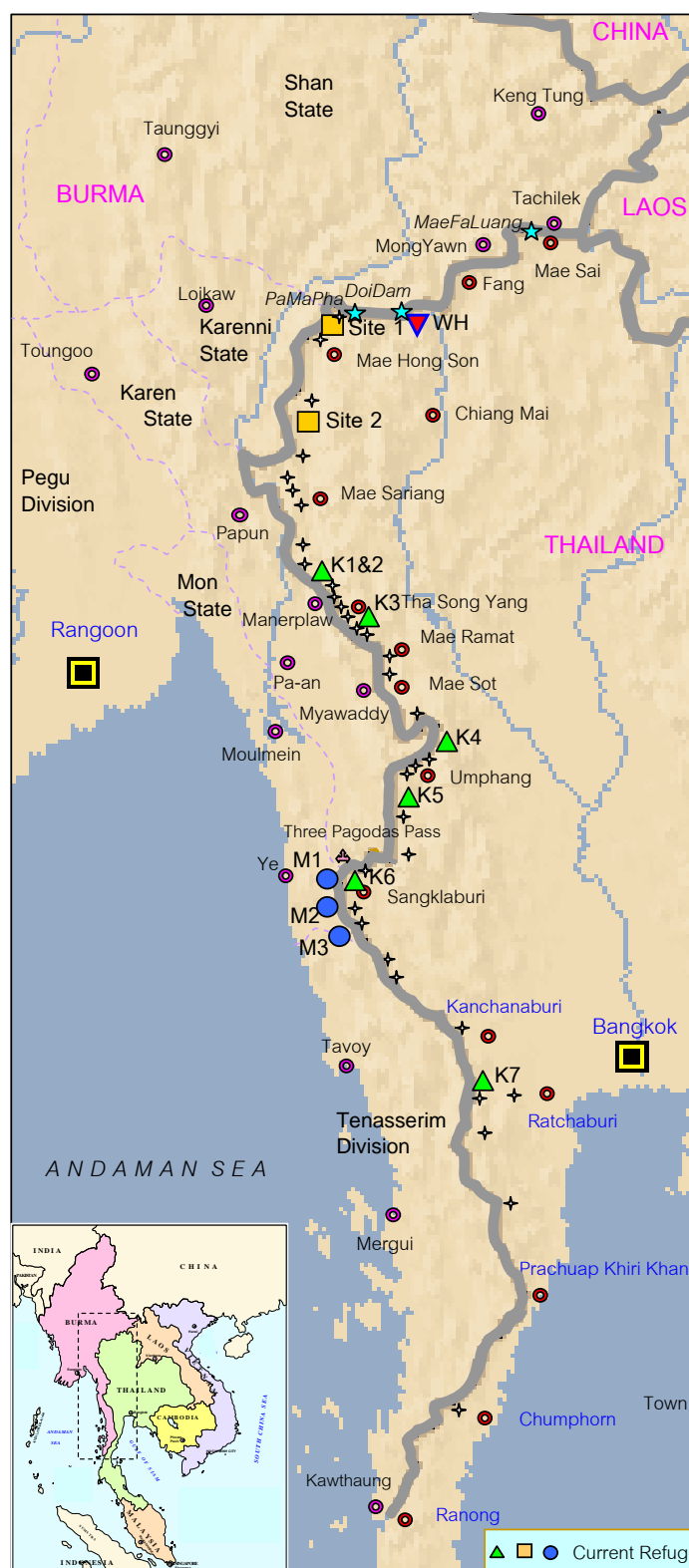
The exercise is officially a re-registration of the original population but it is hoped that the entire population will eventually be included in the exercise. It is anticipated that the estimated 20,000 plus 'unregistered' people will then be processed by reconstituted PABs. UNHCR has been engaged with the Thai authorities to train and set procedures for the PABs and these are due to become operational during the second half of 2005.

Once all of this is in place, accurate up-to-date camp population figures should be available, and procedures established for the expedient processing of any future new arrivals.

c) Shan Refugees

According to the Shan Human Rights Foundation, new Shan refugees continued to arrive in Fang District at a rate of between 700 and 1,000 a month during the first half of 2005. Besides the usual reasons given for fleeing such as forced village relocations, forced labour and economic demands by SPDC in central Shan State, many have fled conflict during this period. This has been the result of SPDC clampdowns following the declaration of independence by some exiled Shan nationals in March and the decision of one of the Shan cease-fire groups to resume military resistance against SPDC. (see I) IDPs below).

BURMESE BORDER REFUGEE SITES WITH POPULATION FIGURES - June 2005



TBBC ¹			
Jun-05			
Female	Male	Total	+ / (-) ² Dec-04

Chiengmai Province

WH Wieng Heng (Shan Refugees)	326	297	623	160
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Mae Hong Son Province

Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	8,907	9,712	18,619	(497)
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	1,677	1,793	3,470	(196)
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	7,117	8,044	15,161	445
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	6,493	7,049	13,542	920
Subtotal:	24,194	26,598	50,792	672

Tak Province

K3 Mae La	23,838	24,700	48,538	(372)
K4 Umpiem Mai	9,262	9,826	19,088	454
K5 Nu Po ³	6,238	6,411	12,649	799
Subtotal:	39,338	40,937	80,275	881

Kanchanaburi Province

K6 Ban Don Yang ⁴	2,130	2,025	4,155	166
------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Ratchaburi Province

K7 Tham Hin ⁵	4,910	4,932	9,842	196
--------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Total for sites in Thailand: **70,898** **74,789** **145,687** **2,075**

State of Origin of Registered Population

65% Karen	3% Mon
18% Karenni	4% Other (Kachin, Irrawaddy, Magwe, Mani)
10% Tenasserim	Pegu, Rakhine, Rangoon, Sagai

▼ Wieng Heng: Camp Committee

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

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

● MON - Resettlement Sites⁶

M1 Halochanee	2,599	2,712	5,311	-
M2 Bee Ree	2,074	1,937	4,011	100
M3 Tavoy	1,494	1,457	2,951	-
Subtotal Mon sites:	6,167	6,106	12,273	100
Grand total all sites:	77,065	80,895	157,960	2,175

Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)

▲ ■ ● Current Refugee Camps
+ Former Refugee Camps
— Border Line

Notes: 1. TBBC figures include new arrivals, births & deaths since MOI/UNHCR registration.

2. Change in TBBC population since previous report.

3. Includes 792 POCs (Unknown gender).

4. Includes 384 POCs (F: 158, M: 226).

5. Includes 378 POCs (F: 174, M: 204).

6. MRDC June 2005 population.

There are three informal Shan refugee camps along the northern Thai border, all located close to Shan State Army (SSA) resistance bases. One of these bases near to Loi Tai Lang in Mae Hong Son Province came under heavy attack by SPDC-backed Wa forces at the end of April. The refugee population totals about 1,800 at this location and was placed in immediate danger by the fighting. 600 of them were living on the Thai side of the border. The SSA was able to hold its base and after the fighting had abated the Royal Thai Army insisted that the 600 population in Thailand relocate to the Burma side of the border at the beginning of June. Some 400 people moved but, for the time being at least, a boarding house, temple and school remain in their previous locations.

Shan refugees are not generally acknowledged as such by the Thai authorities but TBBC continues to supply food and shelter items to one official camp in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai Province, most of whom fled fighting in May 2002. At the end of 2004 the Thai authorities ordered all of the population who had moved outside the camp into the surrounding areas to return. As a result, the population increased from 463 to 623 during the period.

d) Mon Resettlement Sites

Mon refugees were repatriated to three resettlement sites in 1996 after the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the Burma Government agreed to recognise twelve permanent ceasefire zones. Almost ten years later, UN agencies and international NGOs based in Rangoon have still not been able to gain humanitarian access to these areas. TBBC therefore continues to work in partnership with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) to coordinate rice relief, microfinance projects and infrastructural support to these resettlement sites.

During the past six months in Yebyu township of Tenasserim Division, access from the southern resettlement sites to rice supplies and markets for cash-crops has been further restricted by the establishment of a new Burmese Army checkpoint. Similarly, from the Thai side, a new checkpoint and set of regulations have restricted access from Sangklaburi to the northern sites which border Karen State. The combined affect is that over 12,000 people in the resettlement sites have become even more isolated from trade and humanitarian assistance. If this trend continues, vulnerability to livelihood shocks and stresses will only increase and hopes for sustainability will further diminish.

e) Persons of Concern

At the behest of the RTG, UNHCR stopped accepting individual applicants for refugee asylum, "Persons of Concern" (POC) status, as of 31st December 2003 pending the establishment of new PABs that will in future determine status. At that time around 2,000 POCs had already been recognised and there was a backlog of over 2,000 applicants awaiting processing. An offer from the United States to consider the POC case-load for resettlement early in 2004 was accepted by Thailand. Immediately, all currently processed cases were handed to the US Embassy for consideration and UNHCR allocated additional resources to speed up processing of the outstanding case-load. Processing was completed during the second half of 2004, newly recognised POCs being immediately passed on to the US Embassy and to other resettlement country embassies that also began offering resettlement places during the year.

It had been the original policy of the RTG that all POCs should move to the border camps but the implementation of this was postponed several times as the resettlement process got underway. Early in 2005 the authorities insisted that there could be no further postponements and that all POCs must move to the camps by 31st March. By the time of this deadline, over 1,500 POCs had already departed for resettlement, but there was still a balance of around 2,500 pending, either processed and awaiting clearance for departure, yet to be considered, or already rejected by at least one resettlement country.

The relocation was not welcomed by the POCs themselves who mainly lived in urban areas and whose quality of life would suffer in the border camps. Neither was it welcomed by the embassies and International Organisations for whom it was much more convenient to process POCs in Bangkok or Mae Sot, or by the NGOs who foresaw problems of overcrowding in the camps and possible friction between the POCs and camp residents. However, all cooperated with the Thai authorities at short notice to make the relocation as smooth as possible. TBBC was responsible for arranging additional housing and supplies and the camp committees tried to make arrivals in the camp as comfortable as possible. The relocation went relatively smoothly. Altogether about 1,600 POCs were moved to Tham Hin (400), Ban Don Yang (400) and Nu Po (800) camps within a period of two weeks. 150 were allowed to stay outside the camps because they were scheduled for departure to third countries in April and some 752 POCs failed to show up, some because they had married Thais who were not allowed to go to the camps, others for health reasons or because they had jobs or other commitments. Others are presumed to have decided not to pursue the resettlement option.

Although the relocation went smoothly, as feared, there was friction between some POCs and the local authorities and refugee communities, mainly in Ban Don Yang. Here conflicts resulted in protests and hunger strikes although the situation did not get out of hand. All of the POCs may apply for, or have already been submitted for consideration, for resettlement and as they have begun to depart for resettlement, tensions have eased. For some,

opportunities for resettlement may take a long time, particularly those who have already been rejected by one country or more. But it is hoped that most of this population will have departed before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, however, UNHCR has received at least another 8,500 approaches from potential asylum seekers since the 31st December 2003 deadline. It is understood that these persons will also be considered by the PABs, once they are established during the second half of the year. There have been some instructions to set up processing centres in the border camps although so far only one, in Site 1, seems to have reached an advanced stage of planning. Questions remain to be answered on how / where the processing will take place. It is understood that those who are judged to have fled (political) persecution will be allowed to be resettled to third countries, whilst those judged to be fleeing fighting will be allowed to stay in the camps.

f) Tham Hin

Living conditions in Tham Hin have been of concern ever since the camp was established in 1997 when space allocated was below international standards. High level interventions have failed to achieve any improvements, the Thai authorities insisting that no more space is available. Over the years the camp has faced major health crises with serious outbreaks of dengue fever and typhoid. The situation took a turn for the worse towards the end of 2004 when MSF announced that the sanitation situation was critical and that nothing could be done unless the space situation could be resolved. Latrines built under the very crowded houses were now full and could be neither emptied nor replaced. A UNHCR consultant confirmed the seriousness of the situation and a report was presented to the Thai authorities. In May 2005 a large delegation of Ambassadors visited the camp and expressed concern. Several meetings have taken place and it has been agreed by the authorities that 71 houses should be relocated from Zone 2. However, although various site options have been discussed, no action has been taken to date.

Meanwhile it is understood that the Royal Thai Government has agreed that the residents of Tham Hin can be considered for resettlement to third countries. It is expected that a processing facility will be set up and that interviews will begin before the end of the year. It is unknown what proportion of the population will be interested in taking up this offer, but overcrowding in the camp may be reduced in this way.

g) Resettlement to Third Countries

Following the generally successful processing of Burmese POCs for resettlement to Third Countries, the Thai authorities have been taking an increasingly positive stance towards the resettlement of Burmese refugees in general. Resettlement countries have been showing an increasing interest in accepting them. Tham Hin is considered a priority because of the apparently insoluble poor camp living conditions and expressed interest from the USA. As mentioned above, a decision has been made to allow the entire population to apply for resettlement. Additionally, other developed countries have also expressed an interest in taking increased resettlement case-loads and a number of delegations are due to visit other camps in the near future to interview potential cases.

Whilst all involved welcome the possibility of some refugees having a more promising future after years of confinement, this is likely to be an opportunity only for relatively small numbers, at least in the short term. There is concern that the announcement of visiting foreign delegations is raising false expectations and also that those most likely to go are the most skilled members of the camp populations. NGOs are already reporting in some cases that 80% of their medics or teachers have said they intend to apply for resettlement and that there is also a large interest from camp leaders. These are early days and significant departures have yet to begin, but there is a need for a coordinated response to this challenge. Refugees need to be given a realistic understanding of what resettlement means and what their chances are of being selected. NGOs and donors need to prepare for greatly increased training initiatives to replace the "brain drain" which looks increasingly inevitable.

h) Mae La Oon

Previous reports have described the precarious situation of Mae La Oon camp which was established in the 2004 hot season and is prone to landslides and flooding in the rainy season. As a result of landslides early in the 2004 rainy season, some emergency remedial measures were undertaken to improve drainage in the camp. Some 73 houses in the most vulnerable sections were relocated to nearby Pwe Ba Lu and the authorities prepared an emergency evacuation plan in cooperation with the camp committee, UNHCR and NGOs. Mercifully there was no major mishap during the rainy season, but in December there was another landslide damaging or destroying 5 houses. It was agreed to relocate another 96 families considered to be at risk to Pwe Ba Lu.

It was clear that large parts of the camp remained unstable and NGOs requested UNHCR to carry out an engineering study to identify any other areas of the camp needing to be relocated before the 2005 rainy season and to determine longer-term measures to prevent soil erosion and reduce the risk of landslides. UNHCR commissioned the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) to carry out the survey from 2nd to 5th April. The study confirmed the seriousness of the situation, mapping very high risk areas where evacuation was essential and designating other areas which were also judged to be very vulnerable. It recommended that rain gauges be installed and evacuation plans prepared in the event of exceptional rainfall. Urgent remedial work was also identified for culverts and roads. The challenge was that the rains were almost due once again.

Working often in very difficult conditions, COERR, with UNHCR funding, was able to complete a schedule of repairs to culverts in some 14 critical locations and TBBC was able to relocate approximately 360 households or 2,000 refugees, from the highest risk areas to Pwe Ba Lu. It was too late to be able to start any of the recommended road repairs but TBBC assisted with the purchase of rain gauges. The local Thai authorities have produced an emergency evacuation plan if rains become exceptional although at the time of writing this had yet to be rehearsed, and 29 households in high risk areas had not yet agreed to move. Hopefully the remedial measures taken will be effective but the rainy season will again be a very testing time for the camp residents.

i) Mae Ra Ma Luang

An unprecedented crisis arose in Ma Ra Ma Luang camp in May when medics, nurses and laboratory technicians stopped work in protest against Maltezer International (MI), the NGO responsible for Health services in the camp. A "Health Action Improvement Group", comprising some 9 community based organisations emerged as a community representative voice to demand changes with a long list of complaints. Several confrontational meetings were held in which temperatures rose, forcing MI to withdraw presence from the camp on 20th May. The local Thai authorities, UNHCR, CCSDPT and MI's chief Donor, ECHO all joined in mediation efforts eventually resulting in meetings on 12/13th July at which a compromise was reached. Undertakings have been made by both parties and Maltezer has resumed activities.

j) Contingency Planning: Expanding Opportunities for Refugees

The last two 6-month reports recorded a process in 2004 in which UNHCR carried out a Contingency Planning Process for voluntary return of the refugees. This process arose from some optimism early in the year that things might be about to change for the better in Burma. But by the time the conclusions were presented at the TBBC Seminar in Chiang Mai in October, optimism about prospects for change in Burma had all but evaporated and no further work has been done on the plan.

One of the major conclusions of the exercise, however, was that more could and should be done to give the refugees more skills and livelihood opportunities. This would enable refugees to be more self-reliant when the day comes to return home and to be more useful members of society if their stay in Thailand is prolonged or they are given the opportunity to resettle in Third Countries.

In January 2005 UNHCR hosted a consultative meeting with NGOs on Organisational Priorities, Global Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning for UNHCR's Operation in Thailand. This meeting reviewed needs in all sectors and in particular focused on longer term occupational training and educational needs of the refugees. It was agreed to work on producing a comprehensive plan for presentation to both the Thai authorities and donors.

In April UNHCR and the CCSDPT wrote a joint letter to the Thai authorities pointing out the advantages of a comprehensive approach to the refugee situation and requesting consideration of allowing increased occupational training opportunities, income generation projects and access to higher education facilities. It also suggested that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy as well as promoting dignity and self-reliance for the refugees. Informal exchanges have suggested some flexibility on all of these issues and it is hoped to make progress incrementally by identifying specific projects and programmes for consideration. CCSDPT members are currently examining occupational training needs and opportunities and, in one Province, studying employment opportunities. Some NGOs have also been engaged in discussion with the Ministry of Education which is pledged to opening Thai education facilities to migrants and refugees. In a recent cabinet decision, the Ministry of Education was given a budget to open learning centres both for migrants and in the refugee camps.

k) Migrant Workers

During July 2004 all illegal migrants were invited to register with the Thai authorities and 1,269,074 (702,351 male/ 566,723 female) did so, of whom around 905,881 (497,372 male/ 408,509 female) were Burmese. The registration required photographs and the issue of an ID number, and after subsequent health check ups, provided legal status in Thailand for one year, for both workers and their dependents. During the same period, Thai employers were also required to register their needs for migrant labour. Registered migrant workers are allowed to work in fishery and related production, manufacturing, domestic help, farming, plantation, rice mill, labouring for shipping business and construction work. It is generally assumed that many illegal migrants did not register because they either did not receive or understand the registration information, could not afford the sizeable baht 3,800 fees entailed, or were simply too intimidated by the process.

In 2005 a decision was made to allow those who registered in 2004 to re-register in June for another 12 months. Again employers were required to register their demand for migrant workers. The fee for re-registration ranged from baht 3,800 to 4,650 depending on the status of each worker and if their permit had already expired. It was expected that the demand for migrant workers would exceed the number registered, but policy appears to be that any additional requirements will be met by recruitment from neighbouring countries rather than from the unregistered migrants already in the country. Workers not already registered were being told to return to their countries



and request a work permit through their own governments. The number of those who re-registered has been lower than expected however, and the re-registration date has been extended to 31st August.

In July, as mentioned in j) above, the Cabinet approved access to Thai educational facilities for stateless persons. The Ministry of Education (MOE) has been actively studying the situation of migrant workers during 2005 and, even before the decree, Government officials were encouraging migrant children to enrol in Thai schools. There has also been discussion about 'regularising' migrant schools or 'learning centres' and to include Thai language teaching. It is unclear how migrants can take up these new rights and it will take some time before systems are put in place. But with the MOE taking a larger role in education along the border, it is expected that opportunities will develop.

Whilst the registration of a large number of migrant workers and the extension of their rights is a very positive development, there remain a large number of migrants who cannot register and are vulnerable to exploitation, arrest and deportation, many of whom could be considered refugees. There remains a gap between official policy and reality on the ground. Clearly it is impractical for most illegal migrants to return to Burma and request work permits and the policy fails to acknowledge the 'push' factor which causes the majority of illegal migrants to enter Thailand. Whilst progress is being made, there is still the need for a more comprehensive and more realistic long term migration policy.

A number of NGOs forming the Tsunami Action Group (TAG) have provided emergency relief, health education, counselling, referrals to state hospitals and legal assistance to Burmese migrant workers affected by the Tsunami disaster on 26th December. Joint activities continued until the end of July after which each of the organisations planned to continue their own activities including long-term initiatives to empower migrant communities to address issues of well-being and rights.

l) Internally Displaced

Peace and human rights dividends from ceasefire agreements in ethnic nationality areas have dissipated since the October 2004 purge in the SPDC leadership. Increased restrictions on humanitarian agencies, pressures on ethnic ceasefire parties to subscribe to centralized government control, and a decrease in dialogue with armed opposition forces contributed to this deteriorating climate. While internally displaced persons are as vulnerable as ever, the causes of vulnerability are increasingly indirect threats to livelihoods from abuse and conflict, rather than direct threats on lives from physical violence.

In southern Shan state, Burmese Army troops have been reinforced in Laikha, Kehsi and Kunhing townships to restrict contact between the main armed opposition parties (Shan State Army South (SSAS) and Shan State Northern Army (SSNA)). SSNA revoked their ceasefire agreement in April 2005 after the Burma Army pressured the Palaung ceasefire group, the Palaung State Liberation Army (PSLA) and one of SSNA's brigades to surrender their arms. With their autonomy under threat, other ceasefire groups (Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organisation (SSNPLO) in Mawmai township and United Wa State Army (UWSA) in Mong Pan, Mong Ton and Mong Hsat townships) have co-operated with the Burma Army in armed conflict against the SSAS. The combined result is that 10,000 civilians are estimated to have been displaced by conflict in southern Shan state between March and June 2005.

In Karenni (Kayah) state, fighting intensified between the Burmese Army and the armed opposition (KNPP) in Shadaw township. The Karenni ceasefire parties were reported to have forcibly recruited porters and guided Burmese Army patrols between February and April 2005. Circumstantial evidence suggested chemical weapons were deployed by the Burma Army during this offensive, although this allegation has not been verified. Counter attacks by KNPP in Demawso township led to the Burma Army retaliating against villagers by blocking trading routes and undermining food security.

The "gentleman's agreement" to a cease-fire between the Karen National Union (KNU) and SPDC contributed to a reduction in armed skirmishes from over 600 battles in 2002 to less than 200 in 2004. The most severe recent impacts on the civilian population resulted from the Burmese Army's "counter-insurgency" operations in eastern Pegu Division and northern Karen (Kayin) state between November 2004 and February 2005. More than 8,000 people reportedly fled into surrounding forests and over 300,000 kilograms of paddy were destroyed as a result of these patrols.

In Mon State, the long standing ceasefire agreement has still not addressed ongoing concerns relating to human rights abuses. While forced labour and land confiscation have been commonly reported, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland and the Women and Child Rights Project recently also documented the rape of 50 women and girls by the Burma Army in Mon areas. Similar reports from Shan and Karen state in recent years suggest that such sexual abuse is occurring in a climate of impunity.

Despite the unstable investment climate, and limitations on access to multilateral finance, large scale "development" projects have diversified to other ethnic nationality areas. Since the beginning of 2004, the Thai Government's petroleum authority has secured exploration and extraction rights to oil and gas fields off the coast of

Internal Displacement in Eastern Burma



Land mines in Karenni State threaten lives and livelihoods.



Logging is a source of livelihood, but deforestation adds to vulnerability of IDPs.



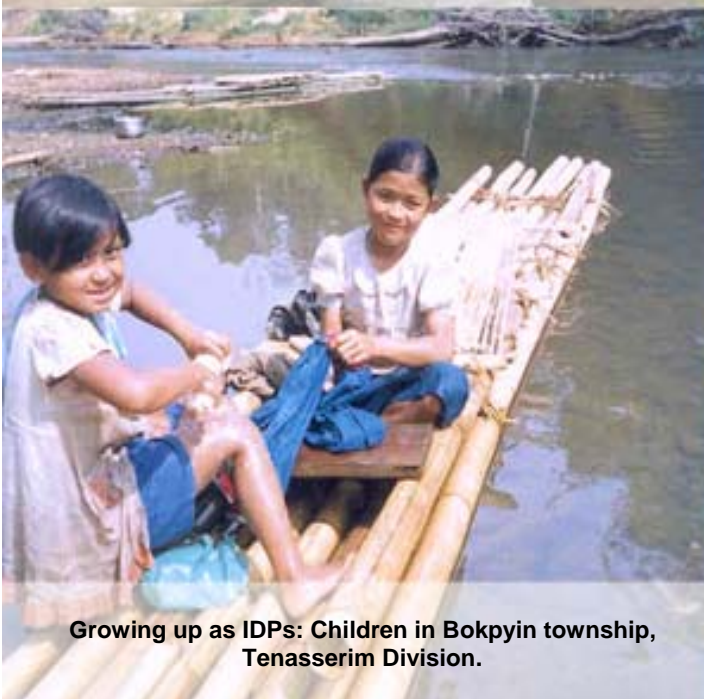
Militarization restricts access to arable land and causes forest encroachment in Karenni State.



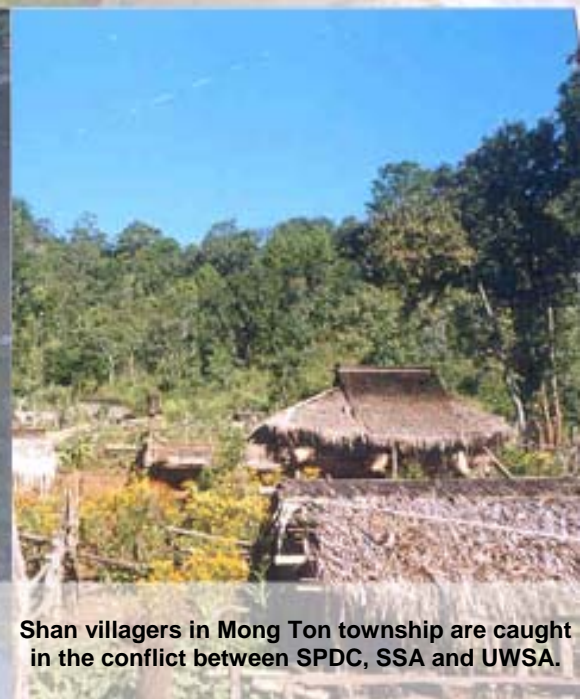
New arrivals in Mon ceasefire areas have fled from forced labour, restriction of movement and arbitrary taxation.



IDP children being fed at a hiding site in the forest, Bokpyin township, Tenasserim Division.



Growing up as IDPs: Children in Bokpyin township, Tenasserim Division.



Shan villagers in Mong Ton township are caught in the conflict between SPDC, SSA and UWSA.

Arakan state, in which it plans to invest \$US23 million over the next five years. The major concerns with such "development" projects are that the lack of public consultation, confiscation of natural resources, forced relocations, and forced labour will actually result in impoverishing local communities. The Map shows development projects in the Thai border area since 1988.

m) Political Developments

The National Convention which had gone into recess after less than two month's of proceedings in July 2004 resumed on 17th February 2005 only to close again on 31st March. There had been much speculation as to whether the ethnic ceasefire groups would participate this time round since there had been no apparent response from SPDC to their demands for some kind of power-sharing in the new constitution. In the event they did return, but SPDC ignored their concerns once again. SPDC announced that the Convention would reconvene after the rainy season, presumably in November or later.

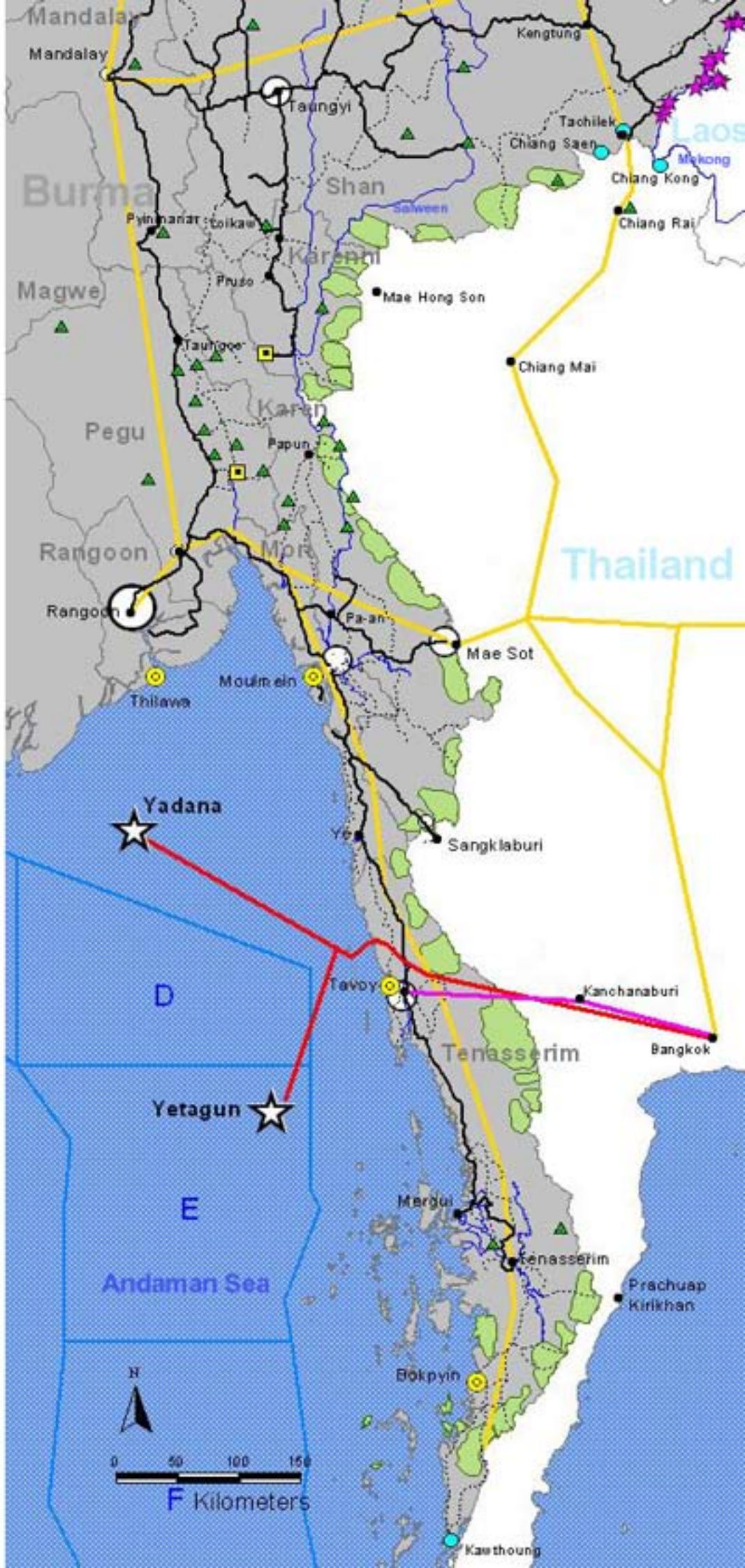
Meanwhile the prospects for political change seem to have receded even further with the regime taking an increasingly intransigent stand. It has become clear that military hard-liners are now completely in charge and centralising their control. As the USA and Europe have renewed sanctions against the regime, SPDC has become increasingly uncooperative with the international community. There have been calls within the country to withdraw from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the UN and international humanitarian organisations are reporting increased scrutiny and difficulties in gaining access to project sites. The regime appears to be adopting a bunker mentality and is in the process of building a new capitol in the centre of the country to which parliament, ministries and the army will shortly begin to relocate. Former intelligence strongman and Prime Minister, Khin Nyunt, has recently been tried and given a 44 year (suspended) sentence for corruption and most of his former associates are under arrest or serving prison terms. The country remains tense after 3 bombs went off in central Rangoon on 7th May, killing 19 and injuring 162 persons according to official figures, although unofficial sources put the figures much higher.

The time table for anticipated political change has for the last few years been linked to the prospect of SPDC taking their alphabetic turn to chair ASEAN in 2006. Popular theory was that SPDC would be prepared to move at least far enough in the direction of democracy before that date to remove their pariah status. Although SPDC claims to still be committed to the 2003 7-point Road Map to democracy, it remains stuck on Step 1, the unfinished National Convention. In the face of threatened western boycotts, several ASEAN countries petitioned SPDC to postpone their chairmanship and on 26th July SPDC did just that, arguing that it wanted to focus on domestic efforts to boost reconciliation and democracy. No timetable was announced but there is speculation that SPDC plans to finish the National Convention around the end of the year, put this to a referendum some time in 2006 and then plan a general election. SPDC has made no commitment to the release of Aung San Suu Kyi in this process.

Any hopes that the National Convention will produce a democratic constitution have long since disappeared and it is likely that the ethnic cease-fire groups will again be given the tough choice of either accepting a very unsatisfactory conclusion, or withdrawing from the process. During 2005 SPDC has been displaying increased belligerence towards the cease-fire groups pushing them to surrender their arms. Whilst one small armed group, the PSLA, and a couple of brigades from SSNA gave up their weapons under pressure, the remainder of SSNA broke its cease-fire agreement and resumed military resistance. The Karen National Union (KNU) has retained contact with SPDC this year and there continues to be speculation about more talks. It is understood that SPDC has relayed an offer of limited territorial control to KNU for consideration, but this is unlikely to meet KNU expectations. Although the 2004 unofficial KNU cease-fire still holds, human rights abuses are rife throughout the area and prospects for a satisfactory solution to the ethnic issue remain bleak.

Border Development Projects

1988 to 2005



3. TBBC PROGRAMME DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 2005

Background information on TBBC, is given in Appendix A and the relief programme is described in Appendix E. This Section describes the main programmatic and administrative developments within TBBC during the last 6 months.

a) TBBC Logframe and Programme Impact

Figure 3.1 presents a summary of the performance of TBBC's programme as measured by performance indicators since 2003. Appendix F details results for the first half of 2005 and the TBBC Logistical Frame is set out in Figure 3.2. The results show that in 2005 the programme is largely meeting its operational targets, with 25 of the defined 30 indicators being achieved. Reasons for those indicators failing to reach standard are discussed in the Appendix.

b) Nutrition

Blended Food

As described in c) Appendix E, TBBC began supplying blended food to the camps in January 2004 in order to address high levels of chronic malnutrition resulting from micronutrient deficiencies and an imbalance in the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in the refugee diet. The product initially used was a wheat/soy blend imported from Nepal. A pilot trial was carried out in Karenni Site 1 for 2 months, beginning in January 2004 after an extensive education and demonstration campaign. One month after blended food was introduced, the rice ration was reduced from 16 to 15kgs/ person /month to provide the correct planned overall food intake.

An evaluation of the acceptability and use of blended food was conducted in March which showed that the majority of camp residents understood the benefits of the flour, were able to cook it and used it in their meals. The MOI then approved the introduction of blended food border-wide on a camp-by-camp basis, subject to quick "acceptability" tests in each camp. Blended food was subsequently introduced to all camps by March 2005.

A follow-up evaluation in September 2004 revealed that whilst most families continued to use the flour, they did so in lesser amounts than previously. Fewer residents could identify the benefits of the flour and who should eat it. Reasons given were that either they did not like the taste ('strong, like animal food'), they did not have ingredients to add to it, and/or because they did not have time to cook it. Some of the groups involved in the implementation said that the amount of flour was too much and suggested that TBBC reduce the ration for adults to 1 kg/person/month and replace the difference with sugar.

These results indicated firstly the need for ongoing education to ensure that families understand the importance of and are able to use the flour, and secondly to address the issue of long-term acceptability. The following actions have been taken during the first half of 2005:

- **Change to a rice-based product:** TBBC has now found a Thai-based supplier to develop a rice/soy formula. This flour is more versatile and more familiar to the population than the wheat/soy blend and has proven more acceptable in the camps so far. The new flour is called **AsiaMix** and is being supplied at almost the same cost as the former brand. It was introduced into Site 1, Tham Hin, and Mae La in March, Umpiem Mai in April and into Ban Don Yang and Nu Po in June. The new formula also contains higher amounts of B vitamins, iron, and folate to address some of the nutrition deficiencies specific to refugee camps in Thailand. The change-over to **AsiaMix** means that all TBBC commodity purchases can once again be made in Thailand, although now competitive tendering has been introduced, bids are open to overseas suppliers. **AsiaMix** is scheduled to be introduced to all camps by December 2005.
- **Ongoing education on the benefits of blended food:** Materials for teaching and distribution are being developed and health agencies, camp committees, women's groups and others have been engaged to help enhance understanding of the benefits of blended food. Site 1 took the lead in planning an education campaign in the New Year, involving camp committees, community health workers, and other interested people. It included such activities as education in schools, public announcements, education at the household level by community health workers and posters for warehouse information boards, etc. These activities have subsequently been conducted in all camps receiving **AsiaMix** to date.

Figure 3.1: STANDARDS and INDICATORS
(see also Logical Framework Fig 3.2 and Appendix F)

STANDARDS and INDICATORS		Standard	2003	2004	2005 Jan-Jun
A : NUTRITION					
1	1 Percentage of children <5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	3.34	3.62	3.6
2	2 Percentage of children <5 receive Vitamin A	≥95%		97.8	94.8
3	3 Diagnosed Thiamine deficiency rate / 1000 / month	<10	4.3	4.4	3.8
4	4 Crude mortality rate (CMR) /1,000 / year	<7	4.2	4.1	annual
5	<5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) / 1,000 <5 / year	<8	7.2	6.5	annual
6	5 Displaced communities capacities and resources are utilised Percentage of TBBC staff : Camp management staff	Yes <5%			Yes 1%
B : 1. SUPPLIES					
7	1.1 Average number of kCal / person / day	≥ 2,100	2,250	2,270	2,270
8	1.2 Percentage of Commodities meeting quality specifications				
	Rice	95%	97.50%	100%	100%
9	Mung beans	95%	100%	100%	100%
10	Oil	95%	100%	100%	100%
11	Charcoal	95%	46%	86%	75%
12	Chillies	95%	n/a	100%	93%
13	Fish paste	95%	n/a	56%	100%
14	Salt	95%	n/a	100%	100%
15	Blended Food	95%		99.50%	100%
16	1.3 Accessibility of Distribution Points	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Max no. of refugees / distribution point	< 20,000	11,470	11,100	11,192
	Average No. of refugees / distribution point	< 10,000	3,323	4,152	4,312
	maximum walking distance to distribution point	< 5 kms	1 kms	1 kms	1kms
	Distribution times available in advance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	1.4 Population receives ration as planned	95%	92%	92%	99.8
18	1.5 Supplementary Feeding Programmes in all camps	9 camps	Yes	Yes	9
19	1.6 Percentage of children identified as malnourished, enrolled in SFP	100%			na
B : 2. FOOD SECURITY					
20	2.1 CAN Demonstration gardens in all camps	9 camps	7	7	7
21	2.2 Training activities in all camps Handbook available in ethnic languages	Yes 6 languages	Yes	Yes 4	Yes 4
B : 3. NON FOOD ITEMS					
Shelter					
22	3.1 Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person Percentage of adequate dwellings	≥ 3.5 m ² 100%	7 m ² n/a	7 m ² 98.20%	7 m ² 100%
Cooking Fuel					
23	3.2 Cooking Fuel meets Minimum energy requirement / month	≥ 190 MJ	178 MJ	206 MJ	196
24	3.3 Camps produce cooking Stoves for all households -av/camp Stove production in all camps	1,400 9 camps	n/a	280 7	< 300 7
25	3.4 Sufficient Blankets, bednets and mats % Blankets distributed / population % Bednets distributed / population % Sleeping mats distributed / population	Yes 50% 33% 33%	57.50% 30.40% 22%	55.70% 36% 0%	Yes dist Oct 38% 39%
26	3.5 Everyone receives some clothing % pop>12 yrs received Camp produced longyi (M/F alternate years) % pop received warm clothing % < 5 years received 1 set new clothing	≥ 1 50% 100% 100%	50% 100% n/a	51% 100% 95%	1.5 na dist Nov 100%
B : 4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION					
27	4.1 Women & men are consulted and involved in all aspects of programme structured meetings with CCs, CBOs % women in distribution % women on Camp committees	≥ 4 month 50% 50%	2 n/a n/a	2 7% 22%	4 7% 22%
28	4.2 Camp committees distribute all supplies	100%	100%	100%	100%
B : 5. COORDINATION					
29	5 No of multi -sectoral meetings / month	≥ 7			8
B : 6. HOST COMMUNITIES					
30	6 Acceptance of displaced persons at Local Level Disruption to delivery of programme	Yes 0	Yes 0	Yes 0	Yes 0

See appendix F for information regarding indicators which are below standard

Fig 3.2: Logical Framework of TBBC Programme

Principal Objective: To alleviate the suffering of the displaced people in camps on the Thailand Burma border			
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective:</p> <p>To prevent malnutrition and food insecurity and meet the primary physical needs for survival in partnership with the displaced community.</p>	<p>(A)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children (m/f) < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5%. Vitamin A coverage > 95%. Population (m/f) diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency. < 10 / 1,000 / month. Crude and < 5 Mortality rates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year. U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year. Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Common data collection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children (m/f) < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals). Vitamin A distribution. Clinical incidence of thiamine deficiency. Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR). Nutrition survey <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children (m/f) < 5 weight/height measurements. Clinical examinations for vitamin A deficiency. Actual nutrient intake. Vit A records. Community responsible for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Camp management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBBC staff : camp management staff Implementation of programme. 	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate availability and access to food to sustain life received by displaced persons. Skills of displaced persons to manage aid they receive are upgraded. 	<p>(B)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ration provides minimum av. 2,100 kcs /person. 95% of commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers. 100% distribution points are readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times. 95% population receive supplies as planned. Existence of Supplementary feeding programmes in all camps for malnourished children, pregnant/lactating women, TB patients. Children identified as malnourished are enrolled in SFP – 100% <p>Community Agriculture and Nutrition project - CAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CAN Demonstration gardens in all camps. Training activities in all camps. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional analysis of ration. Quality-Independent inspectors reports. Acceptance by camp committee. Warehouse locations monitored: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No of refugees per distribution point. Furthest walking distance from distribution point. Camp distribution schedules. Up-to-date population figures (m/f)-registered & new arrivals. Stock and Distribution records. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ration books. Ration received after distribution. At distribution point. Household. Common Data collection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly supplementary feeding re-imbursement claims. No. of Demonstration gardens. No. of participants, trainings held. CAN Handbook production, distribution. 	<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. <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.

3. Adequate shelter, cooking fuel and non-food items received by displaced persons.	3.1 Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5) m ² /person. 3.2 Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m. 3.3 Camp produces Cooking Stoves for every household. (target av.1400 / year/camp). 3.4 Sufficient blankets, bednets, mats. 3.5 Clothing distributed to everyone: – > 12 yr receive camp produced longyi bi-annual 49,000 / year, – 1 piece warm clothing 143,000/yr – < 5 years: 1 set clothing/yr. 4.1 Women and men are consulted and involved in decision making re: needs assessment, programme design and implementation. 4.2 Camp committees distribute all supplies. 5. Multi-sectoral meetings attended/month ≥ 7. 6. Acceptance of displaced persons at local level.	3.1 Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m ² - standard house (1-5 people), 54 m ² – large (6+) 3.2 Laboratory test: MJoules/kg. Assessment of cooking habits. 3.3 Stove production in all camps Additional stoves distributed to meet target. 3.4 Household checks, distribution of blankets, nets and mats 3.5 Longyi production in camps: No of looms, longyis produced. Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing. 4.1 Meetings with camp committees, women's organisations. Camp committee reports, population updates. % men and women in distribution process. 4.2 Roles and responsibilities defined, stipend received. 5. Positions held and participation in CCSDPT, Protection Working Group, Provincial and Camp coordination meetings. 6. Non interference in delivery of services by local communities.	
4. Representative groups from population participated in design and implementation of programme. 5. TBBC activities coordinated with other service providers. 6. Adverse effects which the presence of refugees might have on Thai communities minimised.			
Activities	1. Issue tenders; evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, mung beans, oil, salt, fish paste, chillies and blended food. Award contracts to Suppliers, Issue purchase orders against contracts. Purchase seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools. Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies. Reimbursement of Supplementary feeding and nursery school lunch programmes. Provide training in nutrition and appropriate gardening. 2. Issue tenders; evaluate bids for supply and delivery of cooking fuel, eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, mats, bednets, blankets, cooking pots. Award contracts to Suppliers, Issue purchase orders against contracts. Purchase bamboo, thatch, thread for longyis, clothing < 5 years, materials for stoves production, stoves. Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies. 3. Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries. CC undertakes storage of supplies. CC distributes rations. 4. Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers. TBBC executive director chairs monthly coordination meeting in Bangkok. TBBC facilitates Protection Working Group. TBBC issues 6 month report. 5. Field offices respond to local requests: distribute relief supplies, provide school lunches and emergency relief.	Means – 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.	Assumptions – Programme approval from RTG. – Donor commitment to funding. – Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. – Space available in camp. Risks – Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. – Armed attacks on camps. – Access denied due to weather. – Warehouses damaged by weather.
		1. % of purchases tendered. Average no. of bids. Delivery slips/Purchase orders. Camp visits: – Monthly monitoring checklist. Camp records. Claims/ payments to Medical agencies, CBOs. 2. As above. 3. GRN. Observation, responses to requests for materials. Observation, distribution records in camp, payroll of camp staff involved. 4. Meeting minutes, monthly reports from all field staff. 5. Reports from local authorities.	

- **Ongoing cooking demonstrations and education:** Women's and other interested groups are assisting in cooking demonstrations and training to ensure that all households are able to cook blended food and include it in their normal diet. Cooking demonstrations were conducted in all camps that received **AsiaMix** in the last period, and health educators in Umpiem Mai camp conducted a highly successful **AsiaMix** cooking contest that involved camp residents from all sections of the camp.
- **Consideration of including sugar and/or increased oil in ration basket:** Sugar and oil are the most commonly requested items for use with **AsiaMix** and Blended Food. Sugar would provide families with an ingredient to enhance consumption, especially for children. If included, however, sugar would probably be provided separately from the flour, so that the flour could be used in savoury as well as sweet foods. A decision will be made following the formal evaluation of **AsiaMix** to determine whether revision of the ration in this direction is necessary.

The provision of blended food enabled some reduction in rice, the basic rice ration being reduced from 16 to 15 kgs. This was expected to be a sensitive issue and, in the early days of the new rations, there was some resistance expressed by leaders in Mae La camp. This has since been satisfactorily resolved through discussion and ongoing support from camp based CBOs. However, because the refugees have grown up using standard measuring tins both at the distribution point and in their households, the smaller amounts are perceived to be inadequate. In response, TBBC has developed new standard measures for distribution at warehouses that are consistent with the new ration and these measures are available/ distributed to all camps. Some camps (Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, and Mae Ra Ma Luang) weigh all rice rations distributed but might still use the standard tin on the scales. For the longer term TBBC is encouraging weighing as opposed to using standard measures. The reduction in rice has little or no effect on the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in the ration, but the addition of blended foods increases the amount of quality protein and micronutrients in the diet.

Initially a reduction in the ration of mung beans from 1.5 to 1 kg was also planned in conjunction with the rice reduction. But, but due to concerns about changing another staple item following the rice reduction and the complication of changing from blended food to **AsiaMix**, the reduction in mung beans was delayed. The new plan is to complete the initial evaluation of **AsiaMix** before the end of the year, and then review all food basket rations.

Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition Education

An evaluation by ECHO in 2003 concluded that the feedings supplied by the health agencies were generally inappropriate for the camp logistics (e.g. providing highly perishable and fragile foods like eggs) and in terms of international standards (e.g. providing milk powder to households). The evaluation suggested that TBBC begin providing blended food as the sole supplementary food, targeting pregnant women to ensure optimal nutrition and weight gain and prevent stunting *in utero*.

In 2004 TBBC collaborated with the Centres for Disease Control (US) for technical assistance to complete revisions and implement new supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols, including expanding the target groups, revising the feeding protocols, including objectively verifiable indicators in statistics collection, and refining the guidelines. The CDC seconded a nutritionist to TBBC from January through April 2005. The TBBC and CDC nutritionists revised the Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding programme protocols to meet international standards, and MSF began a pilot of the new protocols in Mae La camp in December 2004. Following the successful completion of the pilot, TBBC and CDC prepared materials for all health agencies and camp clinics. Trainings were conducted in most camps during the first half of 2005 to familiarise camp staff and programme managers with the new protocols.

The new protocols include a blended food premix for malnourished children and adults (blended food mixed with oil, sugar, and dried milk powder). It was decided from discussions with health agencies not to include blended food in the feeding for pregnant and lactating women since the amounts provided in the general ration are sufficient. Therefore, a variety of foods were devised for these target groups including oil, beans, and one other food such as dried fish, peanuts, etc. In addition, health agencies will be encouraged to use TBBC-produced materials to provide nutrition education to mothers on infant and young child feeding practices. Training and introduction of the new protocols will be completed for all camps by August 2005.

Nursery School Lunches

TBBC surveys reveal that some children eat less than 3 meals per day, and children under 5 are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Nursery school feeding can ensure that some children in this age group get a nutritious meal on a regular basis and help fill the micronutrient gap in the diet. TBBC began supporting nursery school lunches in three camps in 2003 (Sites 1 and 2, and Mae Ra Ma Luang) and during 2005 support was extended to cover 3 more camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po). TBBC will begin providing funds to schools in Mae La Oon in January, which was previously funded by another NGO. Schools in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin are currently supported by a private donor. The programmes are run by the Karen Women's Organisation in the Mae Sot and Mae Sariang

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention & Thailand Burma Border Consortium

**Collaboration on Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programme
Development and Training for Health Agency Staff in All Camps**



The CDC (US) seconded a nutritionist to TBBC for 3 months to assist in the revision of supplementary and therapeutic feeding guidelines, protocols, criteria, and statistics collection. The CDC and TBBC Nutritionists collaborated with the health agencies to pilot the new systems in Mae La camp and conduct 2 day trainings in camps and health agency offices on newly developed materials.



area camps, and by the Karenni Women's Organisation in Sites 1 & 2. Trainings have been conducted with some of the teachers and cooks on basic nutrition concepts and meal planning for maximum nutrition impact at the lowest cost. The current budget for a nursery school lunch is 3 baht per child per day, and is mainly used to purchase items such as vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, and milk to supplement rice brought from home.

c) Food Security

As described in e) Appendix E, TBBC has been supporting the Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project (CAN) since 2000. 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 during the last six months were as follows:

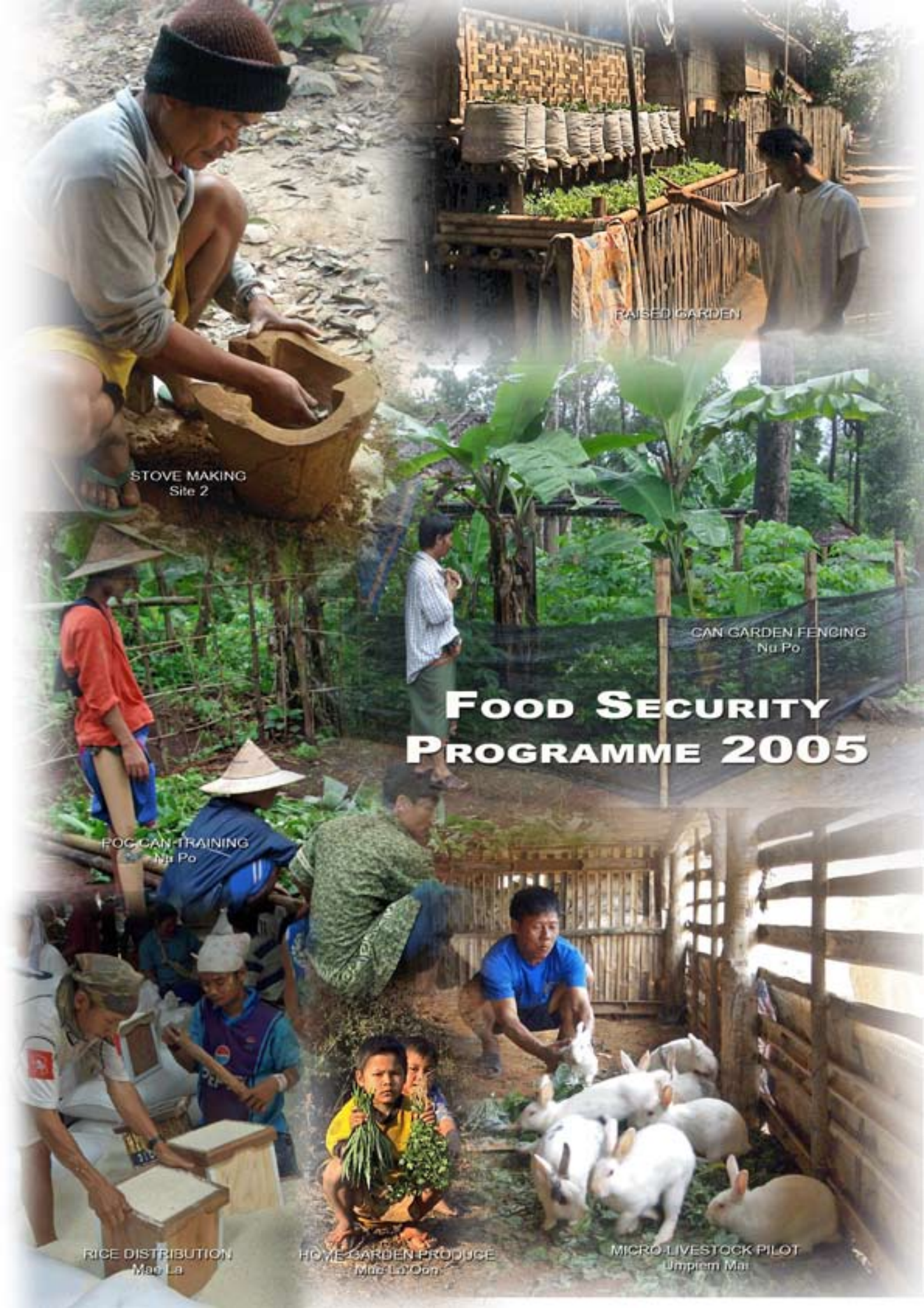
Training

CAN Training in Site 1 and Site 2:

- RC Community Health Educators trained to assess household requirements for agricultural materials and/or training, and refer to Karen Development Department (KnDD):CAN staff.
- Teacher training, learning resources, and infrastructure for crop production and aquaculture support to Karenni Education Department (KnED)- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) 'CAN-In-Schools' programme. 519 students from six schools in both camps.
- Basic CAN training for 71 section representatives
- Facilitated training in System of Rice Intensification (SRI) with the McKean Rehabilitation Centre with trials in Site 1 using seed sourced from the Royal Project. SRI is considered of significant potential benefit in post-repatriation settings and is being rapidly adopted globally as a low-input means of increasing both irrigated and upland rice yields.
- Facilitated Provincial Livestock Department training in small-scale intensive frog and cat-fish raising for KnDD, JRS, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Handicap International (HI) staff. (see Livestock below).
- Introduction and training in cultivation of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) at Site 1 to familiarise camp residents with a crop increasingly being used for crop substitution programmes in northern Burma, notably Shan and Kachin States.
- Residential Training of Trainers course for 12 village trainers and students from PaO Development Organisation Thai and IDP based staff. Covering organic agriculture, integrated animal husbandry and basic human nutrition. The CAN Handbook in PaO has now been completed.
- Completion of year-long internship for two IRC-supported camp residents covering organic agriculture, training resource development, logistics and documentation.
- Follow-up training in seed and fencing distribution at Boo Mah Orphanage, Site 1. Potential exists for extension of aquaculture programme to here and other similar institutions in camp.

CAN Training in Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Mae Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po:

- 14 short-course format CAN trainings supported by TBBC, ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (ZOA) and Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) at Mae LaOon (2), Mae Ra Ma Luang (2), Mae La (1), Umpiem Mai (4), and Nu Po (6). Total attendance was 420, a 24% increase on the previous six months, with gender representation at 38% female, 62% male.
- Following the death of the Mae La CAN trainer, 2 new trainers were selected and CAN short-courses re-established. A new Demonstration Site and Stove Workshop was established in Zone C, and the pig-raising programme renewed.
- 2 CAN short-courses for POCs in Nu Po at request of UNHCR. 64 participants assisted to establish community and household gardens.
- Establishment of 2 additional agriculture water supply systems in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai in coordination with American Refugee Committee (ARC). Estimated 335 beneficiaries.
- 28 ARC community received CAN training in basic home gardens in Umpiem Mai. The health workers can now make referrals to CAN services during regular home visits and assist CAN trainers in facilitating training and materials distribution.
- Training in organic agriculture, provision of fencing, seed, micro-livestock and basic agricultural tools given to nine student borders and orphanages with kitchen gardens run by community based organisations in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po. 511 student participants.



STOVE MAKING
Site 2

RAISED GARDEN

CAN GARDEN FENCING
Nu Po

FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME 2005

FOG CAN TRAINING
Nu Po

RICE DISTRIBUTION
Mae La

HOME GARDEN PRODUCE
Mae La Oon

MICRO LIVESTOCK PILOT
Umpiem Mai

- Introduction of small-scale intensive frog and cat-fish raising with Vocational Training Committees (VTC), ZOA and HI. (see Livestock below), coordinated with ZOA's fish-propagation programme begun in July. Extension of both programmes has the potential to significantly contribute to household consumption of animal protein.
- Further consolidation of the mini-farm demonstration in Umpiem Mai, which now holds a training centre, stove workshop, store room, gravity water system, contour farming, fruit tree plantation, annual rice and maize crop, living fence and vegetable beds.
- TBBC and ZOA are coordinating a response to a request from MOI Mae La for training in aquaculture for 238 camp residents arrested for forest encroachment to be implemented in the second half of 2005.

Home Gardens

Seeds: TBBC began informal distributions of seed upon request to refugee communities in 1992. In 2004 TBBC established a more formalised distribution system with both Camp Committees and Vocational Training Committees in the seven participating camps. In the first six months of 2005, TBBC distributed an approximate 2,150kg of seed comprising 24 different vegetable species. This represents an increase of 68% over the last 6 months of 2004, reflecting both the greater planting opportunity during the wet season, as well as expansion of the programme within camps.

Fencing: TBBC has also stepped up the provision of fencing for home gardens and poultry raising. Fencing is vital to the success of home gardens in confined camps, helping to both demarcate land and prevent loss of crop by poultry and other livestock. In the six months to date, 51 kilometres of fencing has been distributed to 2,767 households at an average of 18.5m per household.

Tools: Community members who participate in CAN training are subsequently supported with basic tool kits to enable them to more effectively carry out small-scale domestic food production. These kits include; one hoe, small spade, bucket, watering can, fencing, and digging stick. A total of 357 such kits were distributed to schools and households in the first six months of 2005, a decrease of 32% over the last six months of 2004. This reflects the smaller number of training courses on offer during this time. However, the long-term overall demand for tools will remain static unless new agricultural land is made available outside camp.

Trees: During the 2004 wet season, TBBC began promotion of edible tree species in camp as a way of dealing with space restrictions on traditional methods of vegetable production. While the pilot with school-based nurseries was successful with 9,216 trees distributed, monitoring of the programme was impossible due to staff constraints. This current wet season, TBBC has been able to procure tree seedlings from commercial suppliers with greater efficiency. At the time of writing, 15,700 trees had been distributed to 5 camps, with a further 13,900 to be delivered by the end of this month. Species were chosen according to the early harvest potential, nutritional profile, cultural familiarity and ease of cultivation.

Livestock: In June 2005, TBBC recruited a second Food Security Assistant whose main focus is on supporting livestock initiatives in camp. In the past six months, and increasingly in the two months since the recruitment, TBBC has been able to consolidate several activities and investigate two further livestock options. On-going has been the extension of the micro-livestock project for households, consisting of the provision of small pens for the breeding of rabbits and guinea-pigs in confined spaces. Certain technical difficulties were overcome in the 2004 trials and the project has now extended to 120 pilot households in Nu Po camp.

Given the widespread popularity of pig raising in most camps, TBBC has continued exploring ways of increasing efficiency of production in order to raise the level of animal protein in household diets. In June 2005 TBBC provided Moi-Xian-Duroc pigs to three camps in Tak province from successful projects in northern Thailand. The feed composition is the same as for the traditional variety, but the breed has significantly better weight gain potential. The breed's introduction is coinciding with training in vaccination and diet supplementation that builds on last year's introduction of a Korean husbandry system.

In February 2005, TBBC approached the Provincial Fisheries Department in both Tak and Mae Hong Song provinces regarding assistance in training for small-scale catfish and frog raising. In June, the first training was facilitated by TBBC and Department trainers for staff from the JRS, HI and IRC in Site 1. Three trial ponds are currently being supported in this site. MOI has requested an extension of the project for 238 people recently arrested for forest encroachment outside Mae La camp. Similarly, TBBC is coordinating with ZOA to develop a fish-breeding programme in Nu Po camp that aims to provide vocational training and breeding stock for the extension of the activity in this camp and Umpiem Mai.

CAN Handbook: Advanced drafts of the CAN Handbook, in Pa-O and Burmese are actively used for training and as a resource. There are also working drafts available in Karen and English and feedback from Shan partners is

pending for the final draft of the Shan language version. Finalisation the handbook has been delayed by competing activities but the first printing of ten thousand copies in Burmese, Karen, Shan and English is now scheduled for the second quarter of 2006.

d) Environment

As described in f) Appendix E, TBBC began supplying cooking fuel and building materials in 1995 when the camps started to become larger under the consolidation programme. Cooking fuel and building material supplies were introduced incrementally, but now all camps receive “full” rations, accounting for over 20% of total TBBC expenditures.

Cooking Fuel

A UNHCR consultant studied TBBC's cooking fuel supplies in May 2000 and returned again in July 2003 to review his recommendations. All of the consultant's recommendations have now been implemented, resulting in higher rations, the use of family-size curves for distribution, the use of more efficient charcoal, the production and use of energy-efficient cooking stoves and the supply of firewood for heating purposes in the cold season in Umpiem Mai, the coldest camp on the border.

Cooking Stoves

Since the cooking fuel consultancy in 2000, TBBC has been committed to ensuring the distribution of fuel efficient cooking stoves border-wide. TBBC began exploring ways of supporting community stove-making programmes in the camps after the recruitment of a Food Security Coordinator in 2003. Over the last two years, TBBC has supported the IRC-KnDD stove-making project in Sites 1 and 2. 2,100 stoves have been produced and distributed, 70% or 1,470 in the last year. 30% of camp households have now received two stoves each.

TBBC and ZOA support a stove-making workshop and associated vocational training programme in Mae Ra Ma Luang and a similar project will be established in Mae La Oon in the next dry season. Progress has been slow due to other priorities and the difficulty in procuring sufficient clay. To date production has been, and is likely to remain, very limited. Similar constraints exist in Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps although ZOA established a stove-making workshop in Umpiem Mai in March this year.

It has become clear that in these four camps it is unlikely that stove-making projects will be sufficient to cover camp needs in the foreseeable future. The only way to ensure full distribution will be to purchase stoves commercially. During the last three months discussions have been held in Mae La with camp committees, warehouse staff, the KWO, and individual households to agree specifications for tendering. TBBC plans to distribute commercial stoves, one per household, in Umpiem Mai before the end of this year and in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon during the first quarter of 2006. Throughout 2006, similar distributions will be undertaken in Mae La, Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang. Subsequently in-camp production of stoves will help to replace broken stoves and meet the needs of new arrivals. It is likely however that procurement of commercially manufactured stoves will be required every two or three years to supplement in-camp production.

By contrast, the Nu Po stove-making project has progressed these last six months thanks to adequate local supplies of clay and an highly experienced production team. A further 213 stoves were distributed to camp households, with an additional 30 delivered to MOI, Or Saw and POCs. The total number of stoves delivered now stands at 518 with 23% coverage of households.

Building Materials

As described in f) Appendix E, TBBC started to provide annual supplies of building materials for house repairs in all camps in 2000. Since then, supplies have been standardised in all camps, and steadily increased, in an attempt to meet all basic needs and avoid refugees having to go out of the camps to gather supplementary supplies. Rations for 2005 are set out in the Appendix, representing an increase on 2004, largely as a result of experience with the move of Mae Khong Kha to Mae La Oon in 2004, where existing rations for building a new house were considered insufficient.

However, it now appears that the new ration is too high, largely because it was based on the unusual conditions in Mae La Oon which has very steep hillsides requiring extra long support poles. Families in Mae Khong Kha had also extended their houses over the years and thus their expectation of a new house on relocation was significantly higher than a new arrival coming into the camp for the first time. It was further estimated that 10% of houses would need to be replaced and the rest repaired, but no adjustment was made for those houses made out of wood which received the same quota of bamboo. As a result, many families did not need the additional rations provided and gave them to other families on the condition that the following year it would be vice versa. Building materials will be reviewed later this year and the ration is likely to be adjusted down to around 2004 levels.

e) Clothing

As described in g) Appendix E, TBBC has been organising distributions of used clothing from overseas since 1995. For the 2004/5 cool season a large shipment of clothing and quilts was received from Lutheran World Relief, each refugee receiving at least 1 piece of warm clothing.

Since 2002 TBBC has also been supporting a longyi-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations. A longyi is a Burmese style wrap-around 'skirt' worn by both men and women. All women and men over 12 years old receive one longyi in alternate years. Training has been ongoing in all the camps and each camp now has sufficient capacity to produce their own longyis. There are over 60 looms in use in the camps which produced over 39,700 longyis for women in the Karen camps in 2004 and over 8,000 for men in the Karenni camps at an average cost of 99 baht. Training of new weavers has been ongoing this year, and now production is well on the way with a target of 49,000 longyis.

Although regular distributions of adult clothing had been established, until last year there remained a lack of clothing suitable for young children. In March 2004, TBBC purchased one set of new clothes for each child under 5. There were some problems in the choice of materials and sizes initially, but in 2005 all children < 5 received one set of clothing. UNICEF also arranged the distribution of baby kits to all the Karen camps for the first time at the end of 2003. This was extended to the Karenni camps in 2004 and in 2005 all camps will receive kits distributed through the women's organisations.

f) Procurement Procedures

Tendering

In 2005 TBBC is publicly tendering for all supplies of rice, mung beans, cooking oil, fish-paste, blended food (the new rice/soy formula), sardines, chillies, salt, cooking fuel, bednets, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, plastic roofing and eucalyptus poles. The majority (85%) of TBBC's commodity purchases now comply with all Donor procurement requirements. The only major items for which public tendering remain impractical are bamboo and thatch which are restricted items under Thai law.

The procurement process, including the advertising of tenders, bidding process, opening of bids, awarding of contracts and invoice/payment procedures, has been subjected to several external evaluations/audits and gradually upgraded. They are now judged to comply with all major Donor requirements and a draft procurement manual has been in use since early 2005.

The introduction of formal tendering has been very effective, but its ongoing effectiveness depends on TBBC being able to maintain the interest of potential suppliers and receiving adequate competitive bids. The average number of bids received in the first half of 2005 was satisfactory: rice 5 (4), beans 5 (5), cooking oil 4 (4), charcoal 6 (6), salt 7 (-), chillies 6 (-), tinned fish 3 (-), fish paste 3 (-), firewood 1 (3), blended food 4 (-), blankets 8 (-) (Figures in brackets are for last 6-month period where applicable).

Quality Control

TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on supplies in accordance with major Donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality. During the first half of 2005 rice, mung beans, cooking oil, blended food, fish-paste, chillies, salt and cooking fuel were all tested. The refugee committees continue to carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution and this year training was given to warehouse staff to better understand how to conduct physical checks of delivered supplies against set standards. During the second half of 2005 independent inspectors will be conducting more of their checks in camp. Results of the checks during the first half of 2005 are set out in Appendix F. Failure rates were generally very low during this period except for problems experienced with one shipment of chillies and a general shortage of charcoal. Substandard supplies are subject to penalties or replacement.

As reported in the last 6-month report, quality control checks on fish and prawn paste in 2004 revealed lead and cadmium contamination well above maximum levels set by WHO and the Thai Food and Drug Agency. In response, TBBC immediately halted distribution of fish and prawn paste in the camps until a suitable source or replacement food could be found. In January 2005, TBBC sourced fish paste from a supplier that is below maximum levels for lead and cadmium. This product is made from cleaned sea fish but is about 50% more expensive than the traditional product. This was introduced to the camps early in 2005, at a lower ration of 750 grams / person / month.

TBBC is conducting ongoing monitoring of the new fish paste but, due its consistent high quality, is not yet considering replacing it with another food item. Announcements were made over camp loudspeakers during its

introduction, encouraging thorough cooking of the product before consumption, but further campaigns have not yet been designed or conducted. Reports from the camps indicate a high level of satisfaction with the new product.

g) Monitoring

Over the years TBBC has periodically upgraded its commodity distribution monitoring procedures and in 2003 these procedures were thoroughly examined by both an ECHO Auditor and an ECHO Evaluation team. These studies essentially endorsed the procedures, but made many detailed recommendations aimed at more accurate recording and reporting. In 2004, TBBC employed a Monitoring Consultant to help follow-up on these recommendations. On the whole, the Monitoring Consultant found TBBC's monitoring mechanisms to be functioning well but made two broad recommendations for refinement of the system:

- 1. To redesign the monitoring forms used, to aid simplicity of completion and the production of statistically significant data.*
- 2. To incorporate the analysis of monitoring data into regular management meetings.*

In consultation with staff, the consultant made specific recommendations for revisions to the system and these are listed in r) Monitoring in Appendix E.

The monitoring revisions were implemented from March 2005. The revisions immediately proved beneficial, providing quick and documented feedback of the conditions of supplies reaching camp; quality and weight. Although supplies are subject to professional quality/ quantity inspections, in several cases shortfalls in weight (especially of rice), and poor quality of commodities were detected. With this information in hand, TBBC staff have worked with suppliers to make up underweight supplies or replace commodities of poor quality.

Overall, the revisions made and systems in place have been beneficial but field staff found them difficult to implement. Even though selected staff received expert training by the Monitoring Consultant, it has taken time to become familiar with the new forms and monitoring requirements, and to fit this into routine work schedules and procedures. Other difficulties emerged in the camps, including the capacity and degree of readiness of Camp Committees and warehouse staff to engage in the system. Some forms proved unsuited to particular or unusual situations. During this transitional phase, there have therefore been some delays, mistakes and omissions in the monitoring data but, by June 2005, all four field sites had submitted satisfactory sets of data.

Ad hoc discussions were held among the refugee partners and TBBC staff during the introduction of the revised monitoring system. The Field Assistants and Programme Coordinator met in February 2005, prior to implementation, to address several pressing concerns regarding certain components of the system. They again met in June for a "Preliminary Evaluation Workshop on TBBC Monitoring System Revisions". This workshop underlined the strengths of the system, in particular: collaboration and ownership of monitoring and sharing of problems with refugee partners; systematic and standardised documentation to facilitate replacement of substandard supplies and correct ration delivery; and the means to compare supplies entering camps with supplies distributed. Problems raised fell under several themes: monitoring forms; warehouse staff; weight disparity; suppliers; time requirements; stockpile camps; and comments post-boxes. Solutions are being worked on to address these problems. These include streamlining monitoring forms, smarter use of computer spreadsheets for monitoring data collation and calculation, and capacity building for refugee partners. A second formal evaluation of the monitoring system is planned for the latter half of 2005.

The results of the staff monitoring visits during the first half of 2005 are set out under Indicator B1.4 in Appendix F.

h) Warehouses and Stock Management

As reported in o) Appendix E, camp warehouse design changed little over the last 20 years, each camp committee choosing their own designs, some preferring to store rice in sacks whilst others preferred to empty the sacks into silos. Since 2004 TBBC has been reviewing warehouse design and equipment in order to reduce rain and pest damage to stock, to facilitate stock counts, and to enable good storage practice such as "first in first out".

In 2005, seventy-two warehouses have been re-built or repaired in eight camps with reference to WFP guidelines and local conditions. A further four warehouses will be rebuilt in the next dry season, and all of the previously completed structures will be reviewed. The WFP Warehouse Manual has been translated into Burmese for use by TBBC field and warehouse staff. Field offices are continuing to coordinate with the professional quality control inspectors to monitor stock throughout the current wet season.

In line with recommendations of the 2004 ECHO evaluation, TBBC has introduced standard measures to improve distribution accuracy in the warehouses that still do not weigh individual rice rations. In the six months to date, all

measures requested by respective Field Offices have been delivered and a system established with the ZOA vocational training project for the repair of broken units. However, although the new measures were tested to be accurate to +/-1.3%, 100% accuracy over time cannot be assured using volume measures due to weaknesses in available construction materials and the significant variation in rice grain between supplies. Standard measures must be considered as an interim step and TBBC will continue discussions with warehouse management teams to promote full weighing in camps to ensure more accurate distribution of the rice ration.

For hygiene, safety and storage reasons, TBBC has been experimenting with food containers for blended food, oil and fish paste during the last 18 months or so. Plastic blended food containers were given to each household during the introduction of blended food on a camp by camp basis from the end of 2003 through to the beginning of 2005. During 2005 these are now being supplemented because **AsiaMIX** is bulkier than the original product. Plastic oil containers will be distributed to each household during the second half of 2005 and in 2006 plastic containers will be used for the delivery of fish-paste. Currently fish-paste is delivered in metal cans which have been recycled from other uses including holding toxic chemicals. These may be purchased and supplied by TBBC or by the suppliers, in which case the cost would be included in the fish paste price.

i) Camp Management

As described in t) Appendix E, during 2004 TBBC established a new system under which Camp Committees were provided with cash budgets to cover camp administration costs and incentive payments to refugee committee members and workers involved in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies. Additionally, extra rice was delivered for various purposes such as ceremonies and festivals, camp security, Thai relationships etc.

The programme has now been fully operational since December 2004 and has generally been welcomed by the camps which are now able to manage supplies more transparently and meet their financial needs. The Refugee Committees have the main responsibility for paying administration support, monitoring accounts, coordinating with the Camp Committees for paying staff stipends and updating staff payrolls. Additional financial support and training were given to KRC and KnRC to enable them to take on this extra responsibility. They report monthly to TBBC with summary accounts. The programme is under continuous evaluation. Meetings are held regularly between KRC, KnRC, Camp Committees and TBBC staff to consider adjustments to the programme.

j) Community Liaison

TBBC recruited a Community Liaison Officer at the beginning of 2005 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 inequalities. To do this, there is a need to develop more accessible consultation and feedback tools for all programme recipients and partners. Regular CBO meetings in the camps are seen as the primary way of achieving this. Preparatory work so far has included a mapping of all relevant CBOs in and outside the camps, of boarding houses, safe houses, and of schools not included in the standard camp education systems. A summary of camp organisational structures is set out in Appendix B. Preliminary discussions with recipients have already resulted in increased and more inclusive feedback which has usefully informed TBBC's provision of food and non-food items. Other activities have included preparing standardised and up-to-date profiles of all camps in which TBBC works.

k) Gender

Women's organisations continue to act as a driving force in the development of gender perspectives, and as the inspiration for their implementation in CBOs and NGOs. TBBC is committed to enabling them to play an active role in different aspects of camp life and continues providing core support for basic materials, project management through the longyi weaving programme and administration to enable them to carry out some camp activities such as the distribution of baby kits provided by UNICEF. The KWO have recruited a volunteer through partnership with TBBC and Australian Volunteers International to work in Mae Sot on management capacity building. This will help to strengthen TBBC links with the refugee community.

Two of the five UNHCR commitments to refugee women are ensuring that women participate directly and indirectly in camp management and in distribution of food and non food items. Although TBBC works in close collaboration with the camp committees, the camp management review (see i) above) confirmed that women's participation is very low. At present, 22% of positions on Camp Committees are held by women. Of those involved in supply distribution only 7% are women.

TBBC is committed to raising awareness and understanding of the importance of the role of women in camp affairs and encouraging camp committees to involve a broad representation of the camp population in all aspects of the programme. Equitable representation within camp organisations will be discussed further in the camp management workshop to be held in September (see l) below)




RECONSTRUCTED WAREHOUSE
Umplem Mai


Warehouse Reconstruction




WAREHOUSE WITH PALLETS
Mae Ra Ma Luang



INSPECTING NEW WAREHOUSE
Mae La Oon



DOUBLE WAREHOUSE
Ban Don Yang



VISIBILITY BOARD
Mae La



CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS
Mae La

NEW RICE STORE
No Re

TBBC participated in the 4th border-wide meeting 'Moving Ahead on Gender Issues', attended by 23 organisations including NGOs, CBOs and UNHCR. This was the best attended conference so far in the series, with 20% of participants being male. There was reflection on the progress made during the seven months since the previous meeting. Most participants reported that there was greater integration of gender perspectives in their programmes. Interagency protocols for responding to Gender Based Violence, sensitisation towards confidentiality, and ideas for involving men in peace building had been developed. Suggestions for overcoming barriers to this last initiative include:

- GBV carries very negative connotations: the terms used should be more positive and encourage men by referring to "Healthy Relations" or "Strengthening Families", etc.
- Perpetrators should be counselled to help them reflect on their actions and underlying causes, increasing awareness and sensitivity to GBV issues.
- GBV should be presented as something that can be caused by women as well as men. This will be seen as more fair and men will be more willing to engage in the issue.
- All-male GBV-awareness workshops should be organized.
- Men should not be "blamed".
- It must be realised that men will not change their attitudes overnight.

TBBC's gender policy is set out in v) Appendix E. TBBC's staffing is gender- balanced at most grade levels and this is taken into account when recruiting new staff (see p) below)

I) Protection

TBBC continues to play an active role in and is the current facilitator of the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group established in 2000. A review of the partnership between UNHCR/NGOs took place in 2005 with the participation of the UNHCR Director of Protection, Erika Feller. Areas of agreement were as follows:

- Protection is a shared responsibility; UNHCR has the coordinating responsibility for protection based on consultations.
- Protection can be more effective by empowering refugee communities.
- There is a need for building capacity of all partners to do protection, including civil society.
- Justice and traditional justice systems are complimentary and should be viewed in a balanced way. National capacity building should be used to inform traditional justice systems.
- Application of justice must be even handed irrespective of status. Some refugees have received disproportionately harsh sentences within the Thai legal system.
- It is useful and important to work with camp committees but committees must be as representative as possible.
- The civilian nature of camps requires closer definition and strategic discussion.
- More discussions are required to reach consensus on reporting SGBV incidents/trends.
- Policy and operations should be more closely linked. Global policies need to be sensitive to local conditions.
- UNHCR needs to provide more resources for training.

Since UNICEF joined the Protection Working Group there has been more attention to child protection issues and a Child Protection Network has now been established. UNHCR commissioned 2 reports to address Child Protection and recruitment of child soldiers.

Areas of concern to TBBC from both of these reports particularly related to boarding houses. It was noted that the children in the boarding houses seem to be better protected than many in foster homes or those living with relatives. Generally the conditions in boarding houses are: predictable, with daily routines ;fair, where children are treated equally; supportive of education, with fixed times for doing home work and help available; good for discipline and character building; and the children build friendships and family-like relations with each other.

However, the situation in some boarding houses was reported to be not so good. Some children were beaten for disciplinary reasons and the Christian influence was very apparent causing students from other religious backgrounds to leave. Levels of service were unpredictable because of the unreliability of external funding.

A baseline survey for boarding houses will be conducted later this year to assess the level of care and facilities. There are no existing international standards because the policy of UNICEF and other NGOs is not to encourage such institutions. However given the situation in the camps with an ever increasing number of boarding houses, it is felt that there is a need to establish a set of minimum standards. However facilities must probably remain basic so that families in camp are not tempted to send their children to them for care.

Other ongoing issues include:

- Registration of births: In 2003 the Thai authorities agreed to issue delivery certificates for the registered camp populations but, although progress is being made, harmonisation of registration procedures border-wide continues to be very slow.
- Camp justice systems: UNHCR continues to explore Thai law with local Thai authorities, Thai Ministry of Justice and refugee communities: how it relates to traditional justice systems; what should be contained within camp administration; and when Thai authorities should intervene.

m) Safe House

There continues to be a shift in role played by the Sangklaburi Safe House which is increasingly becoming a chronic care facility. Two years ago the border checkpoint used for the deportation of illegal immigrants was moved from nearby the Safe House to Three Pagoda Pass. The new deportation point is a significant distance from the Safe House and new arrivals from these deportations has slowed significantly. As a result, the chronically mentally ill have become a much larger proportion of the total patient caseload. The majority of these patients have been at the facility for over five years. New patients tend to come from the villages in the immediate area and often return to their communities after recovering. There have been some admissions of migrant workers that have either been injured or become seriously ill and have sought the security that the Safe House offers. Many of these patients leave after recovery or in the case of those suffering from HIV infection, die and are interred by the Safe House staff.

The staff still provide a valuable service and many of the chronic patients have been targeted for deportation. However, new admissions to the centre are generally not deportees, but rather illegal migrants in need of a secure environment to recover from illness. Though the demographics of the patient caseload remains the same, i.e. displaced people from Burma, the path taken to the Safe House has changed. Previously the majority of patients had spent considerable time in detention centres before being sent to the border. Now many of the admissions are direct referrals from either nearby hospitals/ clinics or village leaders.

n) Assistance to Thai Communities

As described in I) Appendix E, the TBBC continues to support requests for assistance to Thai communities. Much of the support goes to Thai authority personnel involved in camp security, but TBBC also supports emergency and development requests. During this last 6-month period, TBBC spent Baht 4,393,061 on this support and distributed 450 blankets, 200 bednets, 70 mats, 8,940 quilts, and 50 pots to Thai communities. About half of the support, baht 2,181,074 was given to local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice to border personnel. Baht 110,809 was spent on emergency requests and baht 2,101,178 on development projects. The majority of the latter expenditures were for school lunches in districts neighbouring the camps.

o) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TBBC has been collaborating with community based organisations to document the scale, characteristics and trends of internal displacement since 2001. Reports can be accessed from the following links, while a summary of the most recent survey on internal displacement and vulnerability is provided in Appendix D.

"Internal Displacement and Vulnerability in Eastern Burma", 2004:

www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/TBBC-IDPs2004-full

"Food Security and Internal Displacement in Eastern Burma", 2003:

www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC-Reclaiming_the_Right_to_Rice.pdf

"Internally Displaced Persons and Relocation Sites in Eastern Burma", 2002:

[www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC_Relocation_Site_Report_\(11-9-02\).htm](http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC_Relocation_Site_Report_(11-9-02).htm)

In the past six months, the most recent report has been translated into Burmese and Thai languages. TBBC and partner organisations have designed and coordinated a new survey on the protection of internally displaced persons. This survey aims to inform the development of humanitarian protection strategies for civilians whose lives and livelihoods are threatened by war, abuse and violence in eastern Burma. Questionnaires and focus group discussions have been conducted with over 1,000 households and representatives of over 30 townships, while semi-structured interviews have been facilitated with humanitarian agencies and armed opposition authorities. It is expected that results will be available for the TBBC meetings in Washington in October.

p) Governance and Management

The recommendations of the 2003 evaluation of TBBC's Management and Governance Structures have now mostly been implemented.

Governance

The main objectives of the restructuring exercise were to strengthen TBBC's governance by separating governance and management roles, expanding membership, clarifying membership rights and obligations and establishing a legal entity. The **Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC** was registered as a Company limited by Guarantee in London on 11th October 2004 and receive Charity Status on 13th May 2005.

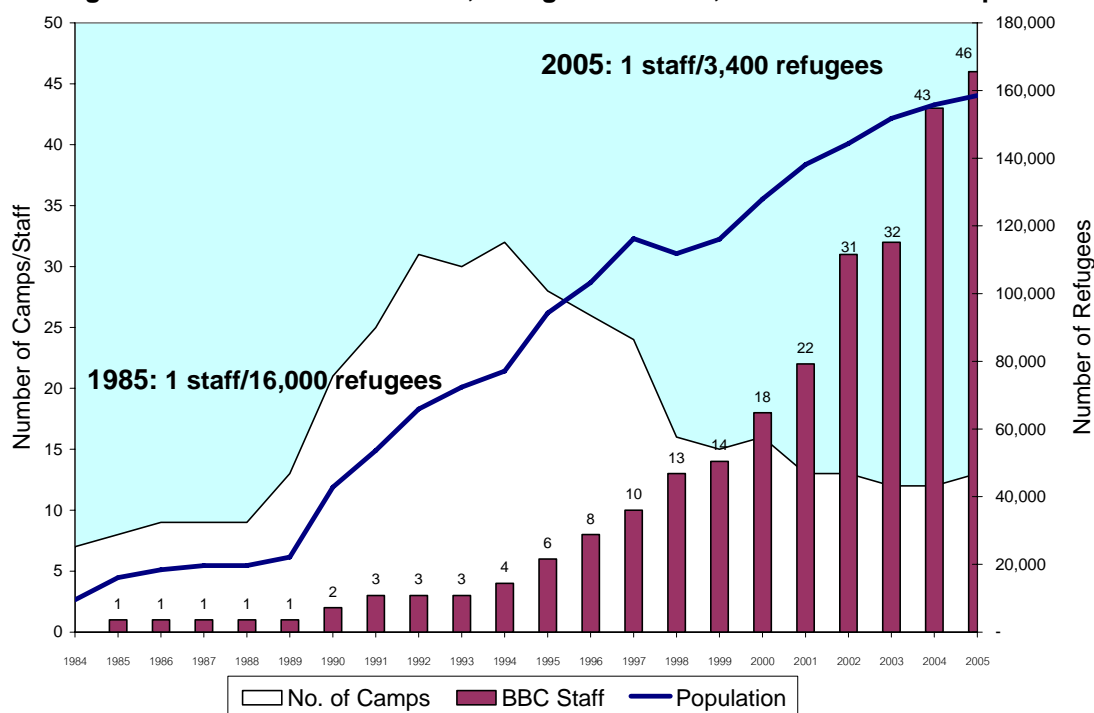
Under TBBC's Articles and Bylaws, there are at least two general meetings (one annual, one extraordinary) each year. The first Annual General Members Meeting was held in Chiang Mai on October 29/30th 2004 and the first Extraordinary General Meeting was held in Kanchanaburi 14/17th March 2005. The TBBC Board is currently developing policies to define how Members and Directors will provide Governance to TBBC to better define roles and the relationship between Board and Management. This process will continue through 2006 and progress will be reported at the 2005 AGM in October.

Management

The main objectives of the management restructuring exercise were to strengthen the organisational structure, integrate all job descriptions, recruit an effective middle management and then introduce a supervisory/training structure enabling the recruitment of the remaining staff positions. The recruitment of Financial Controller and a Community Liaison Officer in January 2005 completed the recruitment required under the restructuring exercise. New job descriptions and job titles are in use.

The current total TBBC staff complement is 46 including two part-time (currently 26 female/ 20 male: 14 international/ 32 Thai). These statistics now include 5 local staff (4 office assistants and 1 driver) who had been employed informally for some time but whose employment status was regularised during the period. Figure 3.3 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees since 1984. TBBC's staffing is gender- balanced at most grade levels and this will continue to be taken into account when recruiting new staff in the future.

Figure 3.3: TBBC Staff Numbers, Refugee Caseload, and Number of Camps 1984-2005



Note: Figures for staff in 2003/4/5 readjusted to include support staff (drivers/office assistants) not previously recorded.

Two priorities following the restructuring exercise are a review of TBBC's remuneration and benefits package and the development of a comprehensive staff capacity building programme. A consultant has been hired to assist in the staff compensation review and her recommendations will be available by the end of August. Some data has been collected on staff training needs and some available courses have been documented, but in order to devise a

comprehensive staff development programme, further consultant support will be required, hopefully in 2006. Training arranged/attended by staff during the first half of 2005 are listed in z) Appendix E.

With inputs from Christian Aid, TBBC has prepared a one day training curriculum for all staff on HIV/AIDS to begin sometime towards the end of 2005.

q) Financial Control/ Accounts

The recruitment of a Financial Controller at the beginning of 2005 substantially increased TBBC's capacity to respond to the recommendations of the Financial Control consultancy carried out during the second half of 2004. Considerable progress has been made, the main actions being:

- The TBBC financial year has been officially changed from July/June to the calendar year, effective 31st December 2005.
- BBC closing accounts for the period July 1st to October 10th 2004 were audited by TBBC's current auditors KPMG. The first TBBC audit will cover the period 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005. A comprehensive scope of audit was agreed by the Board and Members and was sent out to leading auditors for expressions of interest in May 2005. RSM Robson Rhodes LLP, have been approved to carry out the audit which will comply with the very exacting requirements of the UK Companies Act and Charity regulations.
- The Financial Procedures Manual has been finalised, translated into Thai, and staff are being trained in its implementation.
- The facilities of QuickBooks are now being used for grant tracking purposes.
- Field Offices are now on-line to the account system in Bangkok

A requirement of incorporation in England and Wales as a Charity is that the main accounts must be held in the UK. TBBC has therefore opened accounts with the Standard Chartered Bank in London and, as of August 2005, Donors will be requested to channel EUR, GBP and USD funds through these accounts. TBBC has also opened accounts with SCB in Thailand and will use these once online banking has been set up and the necessary security procedures put in place. Donations in other currencies may be made to the Bangkok accounts.

r) 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 the refugee's own committees and still employs only 46 staff. (1 staff person per 3,400 refugees, compared with 1 person per 16,000 refugees in 1985). Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected at 6% of expenditures in 2005. The total cost of the programme in 2005 is projected at baht 5,956 per refugee per year, or around baht 16 per refugee per day (US 40 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 41 /USD).

s) Strategic Plan

TBBC now maintains a detailed annual Work Plan developed by the staff, which is monitored and developed as an ongoing management tool. TBBC has also acknowledged the need for a Strategic Plan for some time, but due to other pressures, felt it necessary to wait completion of the Governance and Management restructuring exercises. Now that these are done, TBBC's first strategic plan is being developed in 2005. A facilitator was recruited and two Workshops were held with a cross-section of staff in Chiang Mai on 27/28th April and with all staff at the Staff Retreat on 12th May. Inputs were sought from the TBBC Members at the Extraordinary General Meeting in March and during July staff solicited the views of target group stakeholders. A final staff Workshop will be held in Chiang Mai on 28/29th August, after which the draft strategic plan will be written for presentation to the TBBC AGM in October.

t) TBBC Website

During the first half of 2005 TBBC staff have been specifying the requirements of a long-overdue Website which will be used not only to respond to numerous inquiries for information, but also to post tenders and results as required by some Donors. It is hoped that Website designer will be recruited during the second half of the year.

u) Lessons Learned

TBBC has been requested to report on 'Lessons Learned' during the implementation of the programme. The TBBC programme has now been running 21 years, constantly evolving as the situation and NGO humanitarian assistance practice has changed. It has been an ongoing learning process without necessarily any major lessons learned in any particular 6-month period. Nevertheless, key staff were asked to each come up with "lessons learned" during the last 6-months and the following were some of the responses:

- Involvement of the beneficiary community is crucial to success when introducing an unfamiliar food (blended food) to the ration basket.
- The impact of introducing blended food on the use of other food basket items, such as oil, was not identified at the outset and will need adjustment in the future.
- The impact of any reduction in familiar food items requires thorough discussion with community groups to determine timing.
- The mapping of CBOs in itself provides an opportunity for discussion of and feedback on programme with the potential for deeper engagement.
- Ownership of a research exercise by partner organisations requires more than participation by key staff in design, analysis and documentation. CBO management must also be aware of the demands on field and administrative staff in terms of data collection and entry. These capacities will need to be developed in order for CBOs to initiate and coordinate their own research agendas in the future.
- The engagement of refugee partners in formal and systematic monitoring of relief supplies shares ownership and responsibility. The rich monitoring data obtained through this partnership strengthens the overall system.
- Evaluating monitoring data from a variety of sources but using strategic and systematic professional inspections of commodities for quality and quantity creates a robust and comprehensive monitoring system.
- Monitoring which involves communities provides feedback from refugees groups and understanding which extends beyond that related directly to relief supplies.
- It is vital to act quickly if irregularities in supplies are suspected otherwise there is no justification for withholding payment to suppliers beyond the contract date.
- Physical limitations (overcrowding, limited space, and seasonal water shortages) and limited human resources are major constraints which must be addressed in order to increase the effectiveness of food security activities.
- Cooking stove production is well behind target because there is not sufficient incentive for trainees. It is not enough to offer skills training unless there are opportunities for practical application. It must be supported by adequate income generating opportunities.
- The promotion of Good Humanitarian Donorship has raised Donor awareness of TBBC funding concerns and even though no comprehensive response has yet to emerge, just discussing the issues have yielded positive results. Several Donors have committed to multi-year funding and brought forward grant transfers to earlier in the year.

One common theme running through many of these staff comments is the need for, and benefits, of consulting and working with target communities. The overall lesson re-learned therefore is the need to keep paramount the commitment to “working together with displaced persons of Burma” as set out in TBBC’s Mission Statement.

For management, this has been a reflective period. Having completed the restructuring process the benefits are becoming very apparent. Perhaps one of the most important lessons learned is that whilst TBBC’s policy of maintaining a skeletal staff was meritorious, both for economy reasons and for maximising refugee self-reliance, it put inordinate pressure on the staff employed and placed severe limitations on the ability of the organisation to engage with its partners. TBBC is now in a much stronger position to promote genuine partnership and refugee ownership than it was before the restructuring exercise.

TBBC was also always concerned that demands from Donors for increased monitoring and standardisation of supply distributions would take away the refugees own sense of responsibility and ownership. TBBC made every effort to engage the refugees at each stage of development of the new monitoring procedures and to get their understanding that greater accountability would be to their own advantage. As a result, not only have TBBC’s monitoring procedures been brought up to Donor standards, but they are resulting in improved commodity supplies. Refugees are integral to the process. Although enhanced monitoring is very challenging, the time and resources used are well justified time provided that all stakeholders are involved and party to the system.

Finally, TBBC invests a lot of key staff time in coordination and advocacy activities through CCSDPT, time which many other member agencies are not willing or able to contribute. TBBC chooses to become involved in many issues that have no immediate impact on its own activities using resources which may at times appear to detract from its own programme demands. During this period long-term advocacy on improved refugee protection and rights have begun to show clear results impacting positively on the well-being of the refugee communities. For TBBC, time well-invested in coordination and advocacy activities, is justified by the commitment made in its Mission Statement to “strengthen (displaced persons) self-reliance and promote appropriate and lasting solutions in pursuit of their dignity, justice and peace.”

4. TBBC INITIATIVES FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

This Section summarises the key TBBC activities planned for the next 6-months.

a) Nutrition

Blended Food

AsiaMIX will be introduced to Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon at the end of the rainy season (November). TBBC will continue to actively support education activities in the camps promoting the use of **AsiaMIX**, including supporting materials to health workers in camp and encouraging cooking contests. A poster on how to make baby food with **AsiaMIX** for the 6 to 12 month age group is being developed for use in all camps.

TBBC will undertake a formal evaluation of the acceptability of **AsiaMIX** and the results and recommendations will be presented in the next report.

TBBC will begin international tendering for **AsiaMIX** during the next 6 month period.

TBBC will conduct research in collaboration with the World Food Programme and the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University to look at the degradation of micronutrients in fortified flours after cooking, including **AsiaMIX**. The study is expected to cover 5 countries that use fortified flours, including Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka.

Supplementary Feeding

TBBC will complete the revision and implementation of the statistical system for reporting on supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes to include indicators such as programme coverage and average length of stay in the programme. Supplementary feeding enrolment will be presented using z-scores. This means that data from supplementary feeding enrolment statistics can be more accurately compared to nutrition survey outcomes and coverage, the number of malnourished children actually enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, can be assessed.

In addition, TBBC will continue to provide ongoing technical assistance to health agencies to implement quality supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, particularly in Tham Hin and Mae La camps which have recently undergone changes in health agencies. Areas of focus will include resolution of 'social cases' (those children who stay enrolled in the programme as a result of poor care practices in the home) and ensuring that children identified as malnourished are enrolled. TBBC will also continue to provide technical assistance to conduct annual nutrition surveys and to analyse data border-wide.

b) Food Security

Household participation in the seed distributions will be calculated at the end of the wet season, and it is hoped that additional data will be available on household consumption of produce gained from the distribution. Similarly, total household participation in and production from fencing will be documented at the end of the wet season and the results made available in time for the next 6-month report.

The pilot trials of breeding of rabbits and guinea-pigs will be evaluated at the end of the year.

c) Environment

Building Materials

The use of building supplies will be reviewed and it is expected that new, lower rations will be agreed for 2006.

Cooking Stoves

Commercial cooking stoves will be tendered for and supplied to Umpiem Mai, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Ma La Oon camps. Stove production will begin in Ma La Oon.

d) Procurement

The draft procurement manual will be finalised during the second half of the year.

In response to the gaps analysis undertaken with UNHCR early in January 2005, TBBC has undertaken to distribute soap to the 7 camps not regularly receiving it through other agencies. (ARC distributes soap in Nu Po and Ban Don Yang). Distribution is planned to begin in November.

Camp Committees are requesting that distribution of blankets be changed from 1 between 2 persons annually, to one blanket for each person in alternate years. This will be reviewed for 2006.

TBBC has been supplying family sized mosquito nets on the assumption that parents share a net with their children. However it is felt that double nets should be supplied, so that children can sleep separately from their parents when no longer a toddler. This will be taken into account when preparing the 2006 tender.

e) Monitoring

A training of trainers (TOT) in evidence-based warehouse management and supply distribution is planned for Field Assistants, who in turn will train warehouse staff in late 2005 or early 2006. This will be the foundation to positive change in warehouse management and supply distribution practices.

TBBC currently is looking into the idea of Camp Committees identifying a key person to provide technical support and assist in running the monitoring system in each camp.

Further refinements will be made to monitoring forms, in order to streamline data collection and minimise calculation errors. In addition, monitoring feedback reports will be generated monthly in order to inform programme in a timely manner and expedite appropriate responses to problems with supplies.

To address charcoal supply and quality problems, longer lead-times are to be utilised for tendering. One of TBBC's longstanding and reputable suppliers is also establishing a new charcoal factory. TBBC will apply more stringent quality testing: in addition to heating value, moisture, ash, volatility and fixed carbon will all be checked.

Until now, most professional on-site inspections of commodities were performed at source; factory, mill or warehouse, the major advantage being the ability to detect and prevent problems with supplies before they are sent to camp. Nevertheless, what is most important to TBBC and recipients is not what leaves the source location but rather what arrives in camp. Rice, for example, passed for weight by inspectors at source yet found underweight on arrival in camp has created confusion and difficulty in recouping shortfalls from suppliers. As such, TBBC now aims that the majority of professional inspections will be carried out in camp. Additional benefit will come from: removal of the chance for suppliers to directly influence inspectors; opportunities for on-the-job and formal training of camp warehouse staff by inspectors; verification by inspectors of Camp Committee monitoring data and methods; and the visible expression to warehouse staff and refugee communities that TBBC is serious about maintaining commodity standards.

Local level discussion with MOI will be continued in an effort to ensure that comments post-boxes can be installed in all camps. Relevant monitoring feedback will also be regularly provided to camp residents by posting TBBC reports on visibility boards. This is a part of the revised monitoring system which, to date, has not been carried out.

f) Warehouses and Stock Management

The condition of stockpiled supplies and the effectiveness of new warehouse designs will be monitored so that recommendations can be made for any necessary modifications during the next dry season. A Burmese language warehouse manual will be distributed.

g) Camp Management

TBBC, together with the Refugee Committees will be assessing the Camp Management programme in terms of how it should encompass camp community based organisations, making recommendations on levels of support needed by these groups.

h) Community Liaison Activities

The main focus will be planning and conducting CBO meetings in camps. These are intended to strengthen civil society in the camps, increase sensitisation to gender, diversity and other equity issues, and create a more representative forum through which consultations on pertinent issues can take place. In terms of programme, this is expected to not only strengthen community participation in the provision of services, but also promote more equitable representation of beneficiaries and safeguard TBBC's responsibilities of accountability and transparency to those it serves. Methods for gathering feedback and creating effective response mechanisms will be considered. Ongoing discussions with stakeholders will continue to provide further informal input into aspects of the programme

i) Protection

UNHCR has developed a basic Protection Training manual which outlines Protection without the jargon, in order to make it accessible for a wide target group. The course will be taught throughout the border by a range of people within the NGO community under the guidance of the Protection Working Group and UNHCR beginning in the second half of 2005.

A Camp Management Workshop for NGOs/ IOs/ UN/ and refugee committees will be held in September which aims to create a common understanding on the role of Camp Committees and Community Based Organisations and how NGOS and the UN can effectively work with them to enhance protection and strengthen self reliance.

j) IDPs

TBBC will present an up-to-date report on the IDP situation to the Donors Meeting in October including results of a protection survey.

k) Governance and Management

The TBBC Board will continue a series of meetings to draw up policies for TBBC Governance.

A staff compensation review will be completed by the end of August with the object of implementing recommendations by the final quarter of 2005.

Terms of Reference will be drawn up for a consultancy to help plan a comprehensive staff development programme

TBBC staff will lead a one day HIV/Aids training for all staff.

l) Finance and Financial control

TBBC will pursue the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative with interested embassies and through members. TBBC will also participate in the Comprehensive Planning Process with UNHCR and CCSDPT to produce a consolidated budget for 2006.

TBBC's potential funding deficit for 2006 will be pursued and alternative 2006 budget scenarios will be prepared for the Donors Meeting if it cannot be adequately resolved.

TBBC's new auditors will begin work according to the new scope of audit, ensuring that TBBC accounts meet UK Charity and Accounting Act requirements.

On-line banking will be set up with the Standard Chartered Bank.

m) Strategic Plan

A draft plan will be agreed at a Staff workshop on 29/30th August, written up and presented to the TBBC AGM in October.

n) TBBC Web Site

A designer will be commissioned to create TBBC's Website which it is hoped will be established before end of 2005. Initially the Website will contain all TBBC reports, the latest population figures etc, and other useful links. It will be maintained by TBBC staff and once established, consideration will be given in 2006 to producing news and other articles.

5. 2005 EXPENDITURES 2006 PRELIMINARY BUDGET

Table 5 sets out TBBC's actual expenses incurred on an accrual accounting basis for the first six months of 2005 and a revised projection for the full year 2005, compared with both the Preliminary Budget made a year ago and the Operating Budget presented in the last report. It also introduces a Preliminary Budget for 2006.

a) Actual 2005 6-month Expenditures compared with Operating Budget.

Overall TBBC expenses incurred totalled Baht 584 million compared with the operating budget of Baht 582 million projected in February, or 100% of budget. Some expenses were higher than expected and others lower, the key differences (<or> 10%) were:

- **Main food items:** Overall food items were close to Budget. Emergency Rice is expected to be in line with Budget for the full year. Deliveries of Fish Paste, halted late last year when high lead and cadmium content was discovered did not resume fully until March. A budgeting error whereby the camp populations of two camps were transposed led to a slightly higher budget for Sardines than was necessary. Beans were overspent due to a late delivery of December's consumption, slightly higher prices and a delay in reducing the ration following the introduction of blended food. Supplementary feeding was lower than expected and School lunch support marginally higher as billed by the partner agencies.
- **Non Food Items:** Overall slightly higher than Budget, due to Building Materials which were supplied for significant upgrading of warehouses and the POC case-load. The same budgeting error mentioned above resulted in under-budgeting Firewood and over budgeting Charcoal. A slightly higher number of Bednets were purchased at a slightly higher price than expected.
- **Medical:** The over-spend is due to late reimbursement to a partner of 5 months expenses from last year and a mistake in the budget which omitted food requirements for patients at the Kwai River Christian Hospital.
- **Other Assistance:** These lines include contingencies for items which cannot be foreseen accurately. In the event, there were no significant Emergencies and only one partial camp Relocation, at Mae La Oon. The expenditure on Education was an early payment of an expense budgeted for the second half year. Cooking Utensils were supplied for the POC caseload, Cooking Stoves were delayed. The expenditure on Food Containers represented a large trial of new Fish-paste containers. Miscellaneous supplies and Thai support to which TBBC responds to requests for food and utensils were higher than anticipated, the former mainly due to a significant POC case-load outside the camps for which UNHCR requested support.
- **Programme Support:** Overall these items are on budget. Transport costs were a little over, due to the effect of the oil price rise. The Consultancy budget for the year provides consultancies for Strategic Planning and Staff Compensation review, the former was in process at the end of June but not completed and the latter only began in July. Data Studies costs are expected to be in line with Budget for the full year. Other support to which TBBC responds to requests for administrative assistance was slightly higher than anticipated.
- **Administration:** Vehicle maintenance costs were lower than expected, and within the Office line, travel costs were lower than anticipated. An unbudgeted profit was made on the sale of a fully depreciated vehicle, and an exchange rate gain made on holding a foreign currency receipt in London for three days.

b) Revised Expenditure Projection for 2005 compared with Operating Budget.

The current projection of expenses for 2005 takes into account actual expenses for the first 6-months, current refugee populations increasing at 500 per month overall and current commodity prices. The revised projection of Baht 947 million is higher than earlier expectations, because of an increase in the feeding population due to the relocation of POCs to the border at the end of March and some refugees returning to Camp for the UNHCR registration, slightly higher commodity prices, and some of the over budget expenses in the first half:

- **Main Food Items:** Overall marginally higher than the February Budget due to the increase in the feeding population. Beans and School lunch support are higher than Budget due to the first half over-spend. Other Food includes an amount to support the Mon in the second half of the year
- **Non Food Items:** The higher than budget projection is largely due to the first half overspend, a small contingency has been projected for additional building materials.

- **Other Assistance:** Cooking utensils, Miscellaneous assistance and Thai support are higher than Budget due to first half expenses, the contingency for relocations has been reduced, the Food Containers projection provides for additional blended food containers required because **AsiaMix** is bulkier than the original blend, and cooking oil containers are now being provided to all households after a pilot period.
- **Programme Support:** The Projection retains the Budget for most line items, except that the Donors Meeting in Washington is expected to cost more than originally budgeted.

c) 2006 Preliminary Budget

The preliminary budget for 2006 is based on the current refugee population, assumed to increase at 500 per month overall, latest contract commodity prices, and the new food basket following the full implementation of blended food. The expenditure budget is Baht 976 million, an increase of 3% on the revised projection for 2005.

- **Main Food Items:** The increase of 5% reflects the forecast increase in the feeding population and the slightly higher commodity prices. The higher increase in Fish-paste results from the low level of supplies in early 2005 due to the problems with lead and cadmium content. The higher increase in blended food is because full implementation had not been achieved at the beginning of 2005.
- **Non Food Items:** The provision of soap to all Camps not already receiving it from other agencies has been included in the budget, commencing in November 2005. It is planned to reduce building material rations closer to 2004 levels.
- **Other Assistance:** The contingency for Relocations has been restored to a full year amount, following a reduction in the 2005 revised projection after an under spend in the first half. The budget has been increased for the Food Security and Cooking Stoves initiatives which promote greater self support. The main constituent of the Food Containers budget is the procurement of hygienic and reusable fish paste containers, following trials in 2005.
- **Programme Support:** Provision is made for up to three consultancies in 2006, compared to two in 2005, (possibilities include food security, monitoring and staff development) Camp Administration and Refugee Incentives are planned to increase by 10% to allow refinements of the Camp Management project. A small increase in miscellaneous support has been included to meet increasing levels of requests.
- **Administration:** A 14% increase on 2005 projection largely due to planning to take on six extra staff compared with the average contingent for 2005, it is anticipated two will be recruited in late 2005 and four in early 2006. These staff are likely to include an Assistant Nutritionist and Bangkok Office Assistant this year as previously budgeted, and a possible Monitoring Coordinator, ERA Programme Officer and Assistant, and a Community Liaison Officer Assistant in 2006. Two additional vehicles will be required, affecting depreciation, and the diesel price is assumed to remain at the second half 2005 level, rather than the much lower early 2005 level.

Table 5

2005 Budget, 6-Month Expenditure and Revised Projection, 2006 Budget

2005 Budget, 6-month Expenditures, Revised Projection															2006					
Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 04)			Operating Budget (Feb 05)			Jan-Jun Bud. (Feb 05)			Actual Expenditure			Revised Projection (Aug 05)			Preliminary Budget (Aug 05)				
	Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity			
Rice (100kg) Admin Rice (100kg) Emergency (100kg)	231,042,834	261,261		277,036,652	250,165		185,816,098	189,527,602	171,005	102%	291,843,199	262,291	306,048,251	263,087	105%	306,048,251	263,087	105%		
	14,213,760	16,152		18,288,668	16,164		9,144,336	8,685,678	8,145	95%	18,009,380	16,227	18,811,344	16,164	104%	18,811,344	16,164	104%		
	48,000,000	52,174		48,000,000	44,037		24,000,000	17,447,450	14,769	73%	48,000,000	40,000	50,000,000	43,290	104%	50,000,000	43,290	104%		
	293,256,594	329,587		343,325,320	310,366		218,960,434	215,660,730	193,919	98%	357,852,579	318,518	374,859,595	322,541	105%	374,859,595	322,541	105%		
	16,846,191	1,460,181		19,410,683	1,068,330		13,179,299	10,761,912	589,905	82%	17,376,168	961,009	20,107,271	1,108,711	116%	20,107,271	1,108,711	116%		
	3,589,365	598,226		3,339,015	590,106		2,186,339	2,356,586	412,507	108%	3,532,192	633,283	3,414,118	608,832	97%	3,414,118	608,832	97%		
	36,292,592	1,456,914		37,517,829	1,451,361		22,882,194	28,191,830	1,105,335	123%	45,301,337	1,701,103	43,852,535	1,493,722	97%	43,852,535	1,493,722	97%		
	54,017,193	1,577,693		51,057,151	1,550,373		33,648,409	31,472,756	942,590	94%	49,497,107	1,513,535	52,684,660	1,603,497	106%	52,684,660	1,603,497	106%		
	13,431,719	221,294		12,028,137	217,316		7,312,906	7,599,043	136,550	104%	12,203,138	225,626	11,421,626	224,952	94%	11,421,626	224,952	94%		
	16,218,026	268,526		6,046,280	657,204		6,046,280	5,363,261	417,161	89%	5,363,261	417,161	5,836,907	633,675	109%	5,836,907	633,675	109%		
Blended Food (kg) Supplementary Feeding Other Food	61,206,872	2,153,186		63,880,978	2,063,439		34,606,199	31,676,287	1,101,035	92%	62,721,409	2,066,368	73,030,369	2,270,845	116%	73,030,369	2,270,845	116%		
	17,000,000			17,000,000			8,500,002	7,580,806		89%	17,000,000		17,000,000		100%	17,000,000		100%		
	4,000,000			3,000,000			1,500,002	1,586,201		106%	4,000,000		4,300,000		108%	4,300,000		108%		
School lunch support	1,700,000			3,850,000			1,924,998	2,237,634		116%	4,225,000		4,000,000		110%	4,000,000		95%		
2. Other Food	224,301,958			217,130,073			131,786,628	128,826,316		98%	221,219,613		235,647,486		107%	235,647,486		107%		
	98,258,370	13,026,566		98,965,346	13,030,201		65,017,031	60,854,724	7,941,140	94%	95,765,800	12,565,317	101,522,895	13,175,319	106%	101,522,895	13,175,319	106%		
	2,232,502	4,661		1,771,296	2,896		872,582	1,765,554	3,045	202%	3,298,303	5,818	3,091,547	5,598	94%	3,091,547	5,598	94%		
	7,650,000	85,000		7,020,000	78,000		20,350	20,350	185		7,392,240	79,200	7,462,000	82,000	101%	7,462,000	82,000	101%		
	5,100,000	60,000		4,760,000	56,000		4,760,000	5,569,029	57,221	117%	5,569,029	57,221	5,700,000	60,000	102%	5,700,000	60,000	102%		
	3,255,000	35,000		4,836,000	52,000		4,836,000	5,073,407	46,494	105%	6,000,000	55,046	110,000	1,000	2%	110,000	1,000	2%		
	6,200,000			6,400,000			3,199,998	3,257,466		102%	6,400,000		6,400,000		100%	6,400,000		100%		
				2,438,141	110,825				0				1,002,317	45,560	6,944,285	315,649	693%	6,944,285	315,649	693%
	85,000,000			87,500,000			87,500,000	103,699,572		119%	105,000,000		80,000,000		120%	80,000,000		76%		
	207,695,872			213,690,783			166,185,611	180,240,102		108%	230,427,688		211,230,727		92%	211,230,727		92%		
3. Other Supplies	7,300,000			6,292,000			3,145,998	3,523,546		112%	6,800,000		6,792,000		100%	6,792,000		100%		
	5,000,000			5,000,000			2,500,002	16,095		1%	5,000,000		5,000,000		100%	5,000,000		100%		
	15,000,000			15,000,000			7,500,000	3,417,832		46%	10,000,000		15,000,000		150%	15,000,000		150%		
	2,000,000			2,000,000				400,000			2,000,000		2,000,000		100%	2,000,000		100%		
	175,000			175,000			87,498	401,346		459%	500,000		400,000		80%	400,000		80%		
	3,500,000			3,100,000			1,549,998	1,596,175		103%	3,100,000		4,000,000		129%	4,000,000		129%		
	500,000			500,000			250,002	33,810		14%	500,000		1,000,000		200%	1,000,000		200%		
	2,792,681			965,875			767,950	1,053,633		137%	2,500,000		3,000,000		120%	3,000,000		120%		
	2,000,000			4,000,000			1,999,998	3,022,286		151%	5,000,000		5,000,000		100%	5,000,000		100%		
Thal Support	7,000,000			7,000,000			3,499,998	4,393,061		126%	8,500,000		7,500,000		88%	7,500,000		88%		
5. Other Assistance	37,967,681			37,740,875			18,155,446	14,334,238		79%	37,100,000		42,900,000		116%	42,900,000		116%		
Transport Quality Control Visibility Consultants Data/ Studies Camp Administration Refugee Incentives Donors Meeting Other Support	1,700,000			1,900,000			949,998	1,083,599		114%	1,900,000		1,900,000		100%	1,900,000		100%		
	3,000,000			3,000,000			1,500,000	1,572,806		105%	3,000,000		3,000,000		100%	3,000,000		100%		
	850,000			1,500,000				6,000			1,500,000		1,500,000		100%	1,500,000		100%		
	800,000			1,000,000			500,000	329,573		66%	1,000,000		1,500,000		150%	1,500,000		150%		
	1,500,000			1,500,000			750,000	511,674		68%	1,500,000		1,500,000		100%	1,500,000		100%		
	14,178,000			13,365,600			6,682,800	6,798,797		102%	13,500,000		14,694,000		109%	14,694,000		109%		
	11,952,000			11,994,000			5,997,000	5,997,000		100%	11,994,000		13,332,000		111%	13,332,000		111%		
	500,000			500,000				4,575			1,000,000		500,000		50%	500,000		50%		
	2,000,000			1,800,000			900,000	962,245		107%	1,800,000		2,000,000		111%	2,000,000		111%		
	36,480,000			36,559,600			17,279,798	17,266,269		100%	37,194,000		39,926,000		107%	39,926,000		107%		
Vehicles Salaries/ Benefits Office and Administration Depreciation	3,259,000			3,361,200			1,416,000	1,241,275		88%	3,367,275		3,794,500		113%	3,794,500		113%		
	35,148,774			36,770,651	21 vehicles		15,948,524	16,624,460	21 vehicles	104%	38,004,687	21 vehicles	42,805,550	23 vehicles	113%	42,805,550	23 vehicles	113%		
	13,116,000			15,085,600	46 staff		7,496,800	5,350,845	46 staff	71%	12,372,645	48 staff	14,249,600	52 staff	120%	14,249,600	52 staff	120%		
	3,162,201			2,957,300			1,369,944	1,335,743		98%	2,915,899		3,503,443		99%	3,503,443		99%		
7. Management	54,685,975			58,174,751			26,231,268	24,552,323	0	94%	56,660,506		64,353,093		114%	64,353,093		114%		
	861,688,080			912,913,402			581,745,183	584,403,524		100%	947,254,387		975,708,900		103%	975,708,900		103%		
TOTAL:																				

6. TBBC FUNDING SITUATION

TBBC Donors Meetings have been held annually for the last 9 years, in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), and Chiang Mai (2004). The 2005 meeting will be held in Washington DC in October. The Meetings have been used to introduce the Preliminary Budget for next year and secure Donor commitments. In recent years it has become equally important to seek Donor support to enable TBBC to match income and expenditure month by month. Cash outflow is unequal through the year (62% of 2005 expenses were incurred in the first 6 months), largely as a result of the need to stockpile supplies prior to the rainy season and TBBC has no facility to borrow money.

Whilst the Donors Meetings have been invaluable in terms of focussing Donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they have neither raised all the funding required, nor solved the cash-flow problems. Most Donors plan their contributions bilaterally outside the Donors Meeting mechanism. Furthermore, even though TBBC has been operating for 21 years and there is no foreseeable end to the need for ongoing funds, until now little planning has been done beyond a one-year horizon.

a) Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) and a Comprehensive Plan.

Two recent initiatives are addressing some of the weaknesses in the Donors Meeting mechanism. In June 2003 Sweden hosted a meeting to launch a Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative challenging international donors to allocate humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and allow space for humanitarian actors to fulfil their mandates by ensuring good practices in donor financing, management and accountability. At the 2004 TBBC Donors Meeting, SIDA Thailand, proposed that TBBC would be a useful case study for GHD since it has multiple international donors and could benefit greatly from improved donor coordination. A preliminary meeting was held in November 2004 between TBBC and embassy donor representatives at which TBBC listed a number of areas which need to be addressed. These were written up as a draft paper and presented to a follow-up meeting with donor embassies in February 2005 and to the TBBC Membership at the EGM in March.

Although no formal response can be reported at this stage, some Donors have already responded to some of the issues raised, improving TBBC's cash-flow problems and addressing some of the longer term funding needs. Further follow-up consultations will be held during the second half of 2005.

In a parallel, but separate initiative, UNHCR hosted a workshop with NGOs in January 2005 to look at "Global Needs". One outcome of this exercise was acknowledgment that some kind of Comprehensive Plan which pulled together both UNHCR's and CCSDPT Members operational plans and budgeting requirements would be beneficial as a planning tool. The concept has been discussed with Donors who have confirmed their interest. It is hoped that UNHCR and CCSDPT will be able to develop a Comprehensive Plan for 2006 which will further enable Donors to commit funds strategically, thereby strengthening longer term financial planning.

b) 2005 Funding Position

Table 6.1 details the actual and projected receipts and payments to show the Cash Flow and Funding surplus and deficits by month. Total payments of Baht 935 million are now projected for the year, and total receipts are expected to be Baht 936 million, a net cash inflow of Baht 1 million. The bank balance is therefore projected to increase from Baht 35 million at the beginning of the year to Baht 36 million at the end of the year, which is equivalent to approximately two weeks expenses. The projected payments (of Baht 935 million) are not the same as the projected expenses (of Baht 947 million) because the expenses are recorded as they are incurred, not when they are paid. The amount due to suppliers at the beginning of 2005 was Baht 27 million, this is projected to rise to Baht 35 million at the end of 2005. This represents approx. 14 days credit, which is equal to the contractual terms.

c) Cash-flow Situation

Payments can only be made if there are sufficient funds in the bank. According to the contracts with suppliers the amount of credit should not exceed approximately two weeks expenses. Delayed payments places TBBC in a weak negotiating position with regard to price and quality of products and service. A reasonable measure of liquidity therefore is Bank balance less any payments to suppliers which exceed the agreed credit terms (Overdue Accounts Payable). The target funding position is to have sufficient cash to have a surplus of bank balance over the overdue accounts payable sufficient to cover one month's expenses.

This ideal situation occurred only once in the first six months and is projected to occur at only two month ends in the second half. But there was a considerable improvement in the cash-flow situation compared with recent years. Payments to suppliers had to be delayed in four of the first six months but this is not projected to occur again this year (dependant on funding receipts arriving as scheduled). Delays were much less serious than last year.

Table 6.1

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
FUNDING RECEIPTS & EXPECTATIONS - 2005
THAI BAHT 000

Donor	Status ¹	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	F								6,500					6,500
ICCO (ECHO 2004 Balance) ²								36,009						36,009
ICCO (ECHO 2005) ³				176,022										176,022
ICCO							3,669							3,669
EC 2001 (Uprooted People-Balance) ⁴	F								12,500					12,500
EC 2003 (Uprooted People-Balance) ⁵	F					43,244				87,000				130,244
Christian Aid		11,730												11,730
Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)	F							42,410	39,600					39,600
Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)			97,257				15,245							139,667
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt-2004-6) ⁶			1,441											1,441
NCCA											10,250			10,250
Church World Service	F						412							412
Church World Service (PC-USA)														
Church World Service (UCC-USA)		389												389
DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)							31,095							31,095
DanChurchAid (2004 Christmas Collection)				12,935			9,621							22,556
NCA (Norwegian Govt)						44,962								44,962
Open Society Institute	R								820					820
USPG	R								504					504
Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)	F			3,304					20,790					20,790
Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)				3,303										3,303
Caritas (Switzerland)						2,209								2,209
Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)														966
CAFOD				966										
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)						51,759								51,759
IRC (2004 BPRM balance-US Govt) ⁷								26,175						26,175
IRC (2005 BPRM-US Govt) ⁸	P				1,509					113,229			15,921	129,150
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)														1,509
Penney Memorial Church						159								159
Swedish Baptist Union														414
Trocaire (Development Cooperation-Irish Govt)			414											
Trocaire					10,049									10,049
Miscellaneous Donations					2,342									2,342
Interest		7				1	24							32
		1	2	2	17	9	153							184
Total Income:		12,127	99,114	196,532	13,917	142,343	60,219	104,594	80,714	200,229	10,250	-	15,921	935,960
Payments		(42,550)	(69,861)	(131,406)	(64,490)	(108,830)	(119,783)	(92,998)	(56,524)	(64,744)	(54,884)	(56,610)	(72,449)	(935,129)
Net Cash Flow		(30,423)	29,253	65,126	(50,573)	33,513	(59,564)	11,596	24,190	135,485	(44,634)	(56,610)	(56,528)	831
Opening Bank & Cash Balance:		35,159	4,736	33,989	99,115	48,542	82,055	22,491	34,087	58,277	193,762	149,128	92,518	35,159
Closing Bank & Cash Balance:		4,736	33,989	99,115	48,542	82,055	22,491	34,087	58,277	193,762	149,128	92,518	35,990	
Less Overdue Accounts Payable		(9,811)	(23,284)	13,482	(28,698)	(25,196)	(35,511)							
Immediate Funding Surplus/(Deficit):		(5,075)	10,705	112,597	19,844	56,859	(13,020)	34,087	58,277	193,762	149,128	92,518	35,990	
One months average expenses		(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	(76,076)	
Funding Surplus/(Deficit):		(81,151)	(65,371)	36,521	(56,232)	(19,217)	(89,096)	(41,989)	(17,799)	117,685	73,051	16,441	(40,086)	
USD Exchange Rate (Actual)		38.66	38.39	38.50	39.52	40.43	41.22	41.66						
EUR Exchange Rate (Actual)		50.55	49.78	50.63	50.95	49.97	49.66	50.37						

Assumed exchange rates for remainder of 2005: USD=41 Baht, AUD=31, CAD=33, CHF=32, DKK=6.6, EUR=50, GBP=72, JPY=0.36, NOK=6.3, NZD=28, SEK=5.3 (based on exchange rates 29 July 2005).

1: F=Firm, P=Probable, G=Guess, R=Requested, N=No Reply (assumed same as 2004).

2: Total grant 3.256M EUR.

3: Total grant 4.32M EUR (0.856M due Apr 06).

4: Total grant 2M EUR.

5: Total grant 4M EUR (0.4M due in Jun 06).

6: Total grant 3.79664M AUD (0.8492M due Jul 06)

7: Total grant US\$2.983M.

8: Total grant US\$3.500M (\$0.35M due Jan 06).

- Funds received

- Funds expected

Nevertheless, TBBC has had to rely on the goodwill of the suppliers too often and they have become increasingly less willing to accept late payments. Such dependency makes quality of product and of delivery difficult to enforce. TBBC is trying to negotiate an extension of agreed terms in purchase contracts, and has had preliminary discussions with the Standard Chartered Bank to provide an overdraft facility secured against signed donor funding commitments. However such arrangements would incur additional costs and the preferred solution would be to manage the Cash Flow in partnership with the Donors so that periodic shortfalls can be eliminated.

d) 2006 Funding Situation

The preliminary budget for 2006 is Baht 976 million. Several Donors have responded to the Good Humanitarian Donorship discussions by making multi-year commitments with built-in annual increases and so, although pledges have yet to be formally requested, funding levels for 2006 can already be provisionally projected. **Table 6.2** shows confirmed grants for 2006 and assumes that all other Donors will continue supporting TBBC at rates similar to 2005. This projection shows that although TBBC was close to break-even in 2005 and next year's budget is only 3% higher, a shortfall of baht 133 million is expected, not counting the brought forward shortfall of baht 40 million to achieve a one month cash flow reserve. The main reason for this is that in 2006 TBBC will no longer be eligible for grants received from the EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund which have averaged around baht 100 million for the last three years.

Unless this projected shortfall can be addressed, TBBC will be forced to present budget cut options at the Donors Meeting in October. This will be problematic since most of the budget is for basic supplies and any cut will result in sub-standard rations.

e) Sensitivity of Assumptions

The budget presented for 2006 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, camp population, and foreign currency exchange rate. **Table 6.3** shows how TBBC costs have risen over the years but also how annual expenditures have stabilised or jumped when prices and exchange rates have stabilised or moved. It can be seen that annual expenditure increases of 50% and more have not been uncommon. The average annual increase during the last three years has been about 18%.

The Thai Baht exchange rate was relatively stable during 2004/5, In the last twelve months the baht has varied from 49 to 52 against the euro, and 38 to 42 against the USD. The average price of rice rose approximately by 25% between 2004 and 2005, and current prices, used for the 2006 budget, are another 4% higher. The average population has risen by 4% p.a over the last three years, and another 4% increase has been budgeted for 2006. Table 6.3 shows how 2006 budget needs would change for variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by another 20% in 2006, of the euro weakening again to 2003 lows, and a further 10% increase in the camp population would increase TBBC funding needs by Euros 6.5 from the projected Euros 19.5 million to Euros 26.0 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	Budget (August)		1 st Revision (February)		2 nd Revision (August)		Actual Expenditures THB (m)
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	
2005	862		913		947		
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		+ 8%		+ 7%		+2%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events, although, since 1998, on average by not more than 8%. The accuracy of the revised forecasts obviously improves as events unfold with 2nd revised projections being on average within 2% of actual expenditures.

Table 6.2

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

FUNDING EXPECTATIONS - 2006

THAI BAHT 000

Donor	Note	Currency	Firm Loc Curr	Estimate Loc Curr	Exchange Rate	Firm Baht 000	Estimate Baht 000	Total Baht 000
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling		EUR		130,000	50.00		6,500	6,500
ICCO (ECHO 2005 Balance)	1	EUR		856,000	50.00		42,800	42,800
ICCO (ECHO 2006)	2	EUR		3,644,000	50.00		182,200	182,200
ICCO		EUR		100,000	50.00		5,000	5,000
EC 2003 (Uprooted People-Balance)	3	EUR	400,000		50.00	20,000		20,000
Christian Aid		GBP		160,000	72.00		11,520	11,520
Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)		GBP	611,050		72.00	43,996		43,996
Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)		SEK	28,500,000		5.30	151,050		151,050
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt-2004-6)		AUD		1,350,000	31.00		41,850	41,850
Church World Service		USD		250,000	41.00		10,250	10,250
Church World Service (PC-USA)		USD		10,000	41.00		410	410
Church World Service (UCC-USA)		USD		10,000	41.00		410	410
DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)		DKK		4,700,000	6.70		31,490	31,490
DanChurchAid (2004 Christmas Collection)		DKK			6.70			-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)		NOK		7,170,000	6.30		45,171	45,171
Open Society Institute		USD		20,000	41.00		820	820
USPG		GBP		7,000	72.00		504	504
Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)		CAD	661,500		33.00	21,830		21,830
Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)		CHF		200,000	32.00		6,400	6,400
Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)		USD		56,000	41.00		2,296	2,296
CAFOD		USD		25,000	41.00		1,025	1,025
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)		EUR		1,043,000	50.00		52,150	52,150
IRC (2005 BPRM balance-US Govt)	4	USD		350,000	41.00		14,350	14,350
IRC (2006 BPRM-US Govt)	5	USD		3,330,000	41.00		136,530	136,530
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)		GBP		20,000	72.00		1,440	1,440
Swedish Baptist Union		SEK		76,900	5.30		408	408
Trocaire (Development Cooperation-Irish Govt)		EUR		240,000	50.00		12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous Donations		THB			1.00			-
Interest		THB			1.00			-
Total Income						236,875	605,524	842,399
Expenditure								975,709
Shortfall								(133,310)

Exchange rates as at 29 July 2005

Notes: 1. Total grant 4.32M EUR (3.464 received in 05)

2. Total grant 4.5N EUR (0.856 due Apr 07)

3. Total grant 4M EUR (0.4M received in 05)

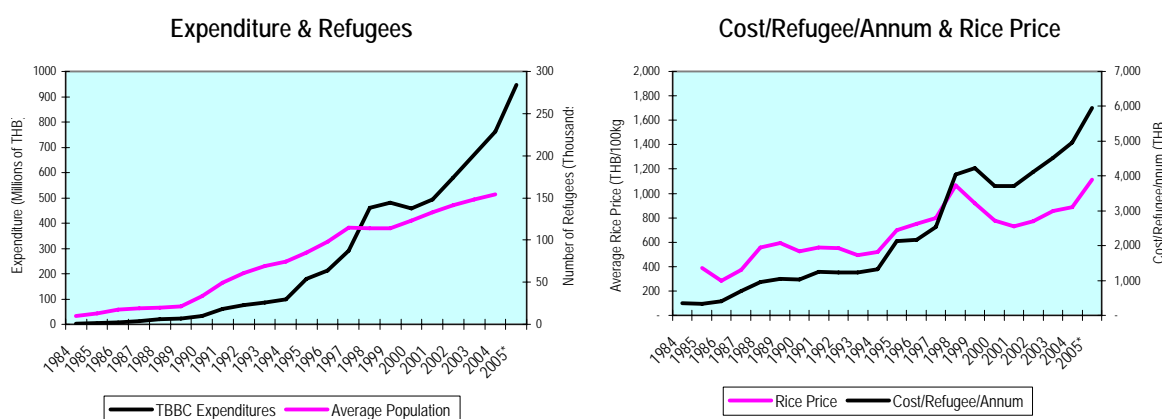
4. Total grant US\$3.500M (\$3.15M received in 05)

5. Total grant US\$3.700M (\$0.37M due Jan07)

Table 6.3: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2005

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*	947	24%	40	50	23.7	18.9	1,113	159,000	5,956	149	119

* Per Budget



2006 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
2006	976	3%	41	50	23.8	19.5	1,163	165,000	5,915	144	118
2006 (a)	976	3%	41	43	23.8	22.7	1,163	165,000	5,915	144	138
2006 (b)	1041	10%	41	50	25.4	20.8	1,336	165,000	6,309	154	126
2006 (c)	1074	13%	41	50	26.2	21.5	1,163	181,500	5,915	144	118

Sensitivities:

- (a) Euro Exchange rate falls to 2003 low level (14%)
- (b) Rice price increases by 20%
- (c) Average population increases by 10%

Cost increases by:

USD m	EUR m	THB m
-	3.2	-
1.6	1.3	65
2.4	2.0	98

7. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 2005

a) The Accounts

The accounting records have been maintained on an accruals basis using QuickBooks accounting software since 1st July 2004. The following Revenue and Expenses and Balance Sheet reports have been extracted from the software.

- **Table 7.1** sets out the Revenue and Expenses for the first six months of 2005
- **Table 7.2** presents the Balance Sheet at 31st December 2004 and 30th June 2005
- **Table 7.3** summarises Cash Flow and Property.

b) Grant Allocations

Table 7.4 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories. Funds allocated for specific purposes are listed separately as designated donations with expenditures allocated appropriately. All undesignated donors are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category. Balances carried forward represent either expense incurred not yet reimbursed by the donor (negative numbers in brackets) or funds received for which expenses have not been incurred (positive numbers). The net surplus carried forward at 30 June 2004 is equal to the Net Fund in the Balance Sheet (Table 7.2).

In December 2003 and December 2004 expenditure commitments were added to the expense allocations in order to ensure that all the undesignated funds received were allocated to specific expenditure categories in the same calendar year. These commitments are reversed in the following year as the actual expenditure is incurred. The classification of the commitments to expense categories was however erroneous in both 2003 and 2004, with too much rice being allocated to the undesignated donors. An adjustment has therefore been made to the reversal of the commitments to ensure that the 2005 allocations are realistic.

c) Statutory Accounting and External Audits

Following incorporation in the UK on 11th October 2004 it is necessary to report on a statutory basis an accounting period beginning on 11th October 2004, and it was decided that this first accounting period of TBBC should end on 31st December 2005, with subsequent accounting periods ending every following 31st December. The previous audited accounts were for the year to 30th June 2004, so an audit for the period from 1st July 2004 to 10th October 2004 has been completed, and is set out in Appendix H.

For 6-Month reports, Accounts will continue to be shown and compared with Budgets for full six and 12 month periods. To compare the 6-month reports with the statutory accounts a reconciliation has been prepared at the end of Appendix H.

Future external audit reports must be signed off by an auditor with a qualification recognised by UK authorities. An invitation to submit a proposal to become the TBBC Auditor was sent out to seven audit practices in Bangkok with international associates in UK. The scope included not just the statutory requirement but also assessment of and advice on internal controls, and meeting the separate audit requirements of individual donors. Five notified that they would not submit proposals, one did not reply and one, RSM Robson Rhodes LLP submitted a proposal, which was approved by the TBBC Board.

d) Banking

The recent changes made to the governance structure of TBBC, involving registering as a Company Limited by Guarantee in England and with the Charity Commission, led to the opening of UK Pound, US Dollar and Euro accounts with the Standard Chartered Bank in London. All grants in these currencies should now be deposited in one of these accounts, and TBBC will transfer the funds to Bangkok. Accounts have been also been opened at Standard Chartered, Bangkok where transfers in other currencies can be made.

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Revenue and Expense

January through June 2005

Income	Jan - Jun 2005		
	Currency		Thai Baht
4100 Donation			
4105 Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	GBP	20,000	1,509,000
4110 CAFOD	USD	25,000	965,750
4111 Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)	NZD	79,110	2,209,338
4112 Caritas Switzerland	CHF	100,000	3,303,397
4140 Caritas Switzerland (Swiss Govt)	CHF	100,000	3,303,397
4113 Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	11,729,600
4116 Church World Service (PC-USA)	USD	9,990	411,687
4117 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	USD	10,000	388,700
4119 DanChurchAid (2004 Christmas)	DKK	3,346,087	22,556,377
4120 DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)	DKK	4,565,715	31,094,647
4121 Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	SEK	18,000,000	97,256,948
4126 EC	EUR	870,000	43,243,352
4130 ICCO - ECHO	EUR	3,465,018	176,022,414
4135 ICCO	EUR	74,000	3,668,920
4154 NCA (Norwegian Govt)	NOK	7,170,000	44,962,281
4155 NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)	AUD	490,220	15,245,342
4156 NCCA-Church World Service	AUD	48,400	1,440,852
4161 Penney Memorial Church	USD	4,000	159,317
4170 Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	76,900	413,895
4180 Trocaire	EUR	45,360	2,341,794
4181 Trocaire (Devpt Corp-Irish Gov)	EUR	194,640	10,048,649
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	EUR	1,032,138	51,759,301
Total 4100 Donation			524,034,957
4200 Miscellaneous Donation			
4204 Sally Thompson - Clarendon Park	GBP	325	24,055
4209 Roger Wilkes	GBP	100	7,200
Total 4200 Miscellaneous Donation			31,255
4300 Bank Interest			185,839
Total Income			524,252,051
Expense			
Programme			
51 RICE			
510 Rice			
5100 Karen			150,767,358
5101 Karenni			22,999,710
5102 Mon			9,130,041
5104 Camp Admin			8,685,678
5106 Other			6,630,493
Total 510 Rice			198,213,280
5109 Rice Emergency			17,447,450
Total 51 RICE			215,660,730
52 Other Food			
5210 Fish Paste			10,761,912
5220 Salt			2,356,586
5230 Mung Beans			28,191,830
5240 Cooking Oil			31,472,756
5250 Chillies			7,599,043
5260 Sardines			5,363,261
5270 Blended Food			31,676,287

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Revenue and Expense

January through June 2005

	Jan - Jun 2005
530 Supplementary Feeding	
5310 MSF	4,250,012
5320 AMI	279,980
5330 MHD	840,329
5340 ARC	1,302,708
5350 IRC	907,777
Total 530 Supplementary Feeding	7,580,806
540 Other Food	1,586,201
550 School lunch support	
5510 KWO	209,538
5520 KnWO	963,096
5530 TOPS	1,065,000
Total 550 School lunch support	2,237,634
Total 52 Other Food	128,826,316
60 Non Food Items	
6100 Charcoal	60,854,724
6110 Firewood	1,765,554
6120 Blankets	20,350
6130 Bednets	5,569,029
6140 Mats	5,073,407
620 Clothing	
6210 Longyis	2,665,267
6220 Clothing under 5 years	592,200
Total 620 Clothing	3,257,467
630 Building Materials	103,699,572
Total 60 Non Food Items	180,240,102
64 Medical	
6400 Medical Referrals KRCH	376,268
6410 Mae Sod's Clinic	2,573,460
642 Huay Malai Project	573,818
Total 64 Medical	3,523,546
65 Other Assistance	
6500 Emergencies	16,095
6510 Relocation	3,417,832
6520 Education	400,000
653 Cooking Equipment	
6531 Cooking Pots	74,690
6532 Cooking Stoves	33,810
6535 Cooking Utensils	326,656
Total 653 Cooking Equipment	435,156
654 Food Security	
6541 Seeds	450,005
6542 Tools	851,034
6543 Training	295,135
Total 654 Food Security	1,596,174
6550 Food Container	1,053,633
656 Misc Supplies	3,022,287
660 Thai Community	
6600 Emergency	110,809
6610 Development	2,101,178
6620 Authority	2,181,074
Total 660 Thai Community	4,393,061
Total 65 Other Assistance	14,334,238

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Revenue and Expense

January through June 2005

	Jan - Jun 2005
67 Programme Support	
6700 Transport	1,083,599
6710 Quality Control	1,572,806
6720 Visibility EC	4,680
6721 Visibility Other	1,320
6730 Consultant	329,573
6740 Data/Studies	511,674
675 Camp Administration	
6750 Administration cost	6,798,797
6751 Staff Stipend	5,997,000
Total 675 Camp Administration	12,795,797
6760 Donor Meeting	4,575
677 Misc Support	848,033
6780 Misc Training	158,279
6790 20th Anniversary	(44,066)
Total 67 Programme Support	17,266,268
Management	
71 Vehicle	
7100 Fuel	506,286
7101 Maintenance	415,579
7102 Ins / Reg / Tax	319,410
Total 71 Vehicle	1,241,275
72 Salary & Benefits	
7200 Salaries	11,155,280
7201 Staff Benefits	1,819,129
7202 House Rent	866,048
7203 House Utilities	192,130
7204 House Maintenance	26,543
7205 House Other	65,330
7206 Severance Fund	2,500,000
Total 72 Salary & Benefits	16,624,460
73 Office Administration	
7300 Office	3,277,215
7301 Equipment	229,945
7302 Communication	593,152
7303 Travel	1,670,604
7304 Bank Charges	170,864
7305 Entertainment	64,672
7306 Miscellaneous	56,800
7308 (Profit)/Loss on Sale of FA	(230,000)
7309 Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(482,406)
Total 73 Office Administration	5,350,846
76 Depreciation	
7610 Vehicles	1,226,524
7620 Equipment	35,355
7630 Computers/IT	73,864
Total 76 Depreciation	1,335,743
Total 70 Management	24,552,324
Total Expense	584,403,524
Net Income	(60,151,473)

Table 7.2

Thailand Burma Border Consortium
Balance Sheet
As of June 30, 2005

	Dec 31, 2004	Jun 30, 2005
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank and Cash		
Bank	34,987,029	22,376,048
Cash	172,373	115,000
Total Current/Savings	<u>35,159,403</u>	<u>22,491,048</u>
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	0	239,152
Advances on work	400,000	445,000
Advance Pmt Staff Expenses	110,000	48,940
Deferrals	1,442,766	647,902
Deposit Payments to Suppliers	5,026,165	6,000
Advance BRC	0	1,300,000
Total Other Current Assets	<u>6,978,931</u>	<u>2,686,994</u>
Total Current Assets	42,138,334	25,178,042
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	14,833,994	15,777,014
Accumulated Depreciation	(6,743,182)	(6,753,946)
Total Fixed Assets	<u>8,090,812</u>	<u>9,023,068</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>50,229,146</u>	<u>34,201,110</u>
LIABILITIES		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	26,859,473	70,512,119
Accruals	5,287,672	3,258,464
Severance Fund	2,500,000	5,000,000
Total Liabilities	<u>7,787,672</u>	<u>8,258,464</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>34,647,145</u>	<u>78,770,583</u>
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	<u>15,582,001</u>	<u>(44,569,473)</u>
FUND		
Funding at Incorporation	34,814,224	34,814,224
Net Income Prior Year	0	(19,232,223)
Net Income Current Year	<u>(19,232,223)</u>	<u>(60,151,473)</u>
FUND BALANCE	<u>15,582,001</u>	<u>(44,569,472)</u>

Table 7.3

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

CASH FLOW

Thai Baht	Jan - Jun 2005
Net Income	(60,151,473)
Add Back Depreciation	1,335,743
(Less) Capital Expenditure	(2,268,000)
(Less) Net Book Value Disposals	0
(Inc)/ Dec Other Current Assets	4,291,937
Inc/ (Dec) Account Payable	43,652,646
Inc/ (Dec) Other Liabilities	470,792
Net Cash Flow	<u>(12,668,355)</u>
Bank and Cash at beginning	35,159,403
Bank and Cash at End	22,491,048
Net Cash Flow	<u>(12,668,355)</u>

PROPERTY

Thai Baht	Dec 31, 2004	Additions	Disposals	Jun 30, 2005
Capitalised in Balance Sheet				
Gross Fixed Assets				
Vehicles	13,752,994	2,268,000	1,263,027	14,757,967
Equipment	423,100	0	0	423,100
Computer/IT	657,900	0	61,953	595,947
	<u>14,833,994</u>	<u>2,268,000</u>	<u>1,324,980</u>	<u>15,777,014</u>
Acc. Depreciation				
Vehicles	6,069,862	1,226,524	1,263,027	6,033,359
Equipment	275,773	35,355	0	311,128
Computer/IT	397,547	73,864	61,953	409,458
	<u>6,743,182</u>	<u>1,335,743</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,753,945</u>
Net Fixed Assets				
Vehicles	7,683,132	1,041,476	0	8,724,608
Equipment	147,327	(35,355)	0	111,972
Computer/IT	260,353	(73,864)	0	186,489
	<u>8,090,812</u>	<u>932,257</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,023,069</u>
Others fully expensed on purchase				
Computer Equipment	2,038,698	116,098	0	2,154,796
Furniture/fittings	647,599	27,830	4,020	671,409
Other Electrical equipment	1,241,027	115,017	22,079	1,333,965
Vehicle accessories	68,200	0	0	68,200
	<u>3,995,524</u>	<u>258,945</u>	<u>26,099</u>	<u>4,228,370</u>

Table 7.4: TBBC Income, Fund Allocations and Balances for the Period 1 January to 30 June 2005

	Funds Allocated to Donors 1 Jan 05 to 30 Jun 05											Total Funds Available	Surplus/ ³ (Deficit) C/F 30-Jun-05	Total Funds Available		
	Income 1 Jan 05 to 30 Jun 05	Surplus/ ³ (Deficit) B/F	Donations	Rice	Emergency Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical Assistance	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Management Expenses				Allocated in Period	
Designated Donations:																
	Christian Aid	-	11,729,600	11,729,600	11,729,600		11,050,387					11,729,600	-	11,729,600		11,729,600
	Church World Service	-	800,387									11,050,387	(10,250,000)	800,387		800,387
	DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)	-	31,094,647	4,099,669	1,945,848	3,796,077	3,471,810	122,026	587,980	609,794	914,122	15,547,323	15,547,324	31,094,647		31,094,647
	EC 2001 (Uprooted People)	(15,681,489)		(2,429,160)		(653,216)	(753,139)			(55,798)	(600,181)	(4,491,494)	(11,189,995)	(15,681,489)		(15,681,489)
	EC 2003 (Uprooted People)	(20,402,254)		70,324,477		22,841,098	14,649,353			4,680	7,499,117	113,482,934	(90,641,836)	22,841,098		22,841,098
	ICCO (ECHO 2004)	(32,001,002)	-	3,971,360						36,127		4,007,487	(36,008,489)	(32,001,002)		(32,001,002)
	ICCO (ECHO 2005)	(7,879,853)		67,523,593		19,890,742	23,126,219			3,379,547		113,920,101	54,222,460	168,142,561		168,142,561
	ICCO 2005	-	3,668,920							1,142,925	912,278	2,055,203	1,613,717	3,668,920		3,668,920
	IRC (2004 BPRM-2nd Grant)	(24,155,400)		1,986,619			32,400					2,019,019	(26,174,419)	(24,155,400)		(24,155,400)
	IRC (2005 BPRM)	(2,217,801)	-	44,315,775		29,638,914	37,056,018					111,010,707	(113,228,508)	(2,217,801)		(2,217,801)
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)	17,629,084	15,245,342	4,722,234		4,950,000	5,357,550		917,950	733,700	947,650	17,629,084	15,245,342	32,874,426		32,874,426	
Subtotal:	(84,708,715)	281,804,661	194,514,567	13,675,448	78,627,824	93,990,598	122,026	1,505,930	5,850,975	9,672,986	397,960,351	(200,864,405)	197,095,946		197,095,946	
Undesignated Donations:																
	Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	1,509,000														1,509,000
	CAFOD	965,750	11,857	2,859	69,889	245,971	16,190	73,622	49,971	66,267	536,626	972,374	965,750		965,750	
	Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)	2,209,338	7,589	1,829	44,728	157,420	10,361	47,118	31,981	42,411	343,437	622,313	2,209,338		2,209,338	
	Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)	6,606,794	17,361	4,185	102,325	360,128	23,704	107,790	73,163	97,023	785,679	1,423,659	6,606,794		6,606,794	
	DanChurchAid (2004 Christmas appeal)	22,556,377	51,915	12,515	305,992	1,076,926	70,883	322,336	218,788	290,136	2,349,491	4,257,303	22,556,377		22,556,377	
	Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	97,256,948	177,244	42,729	1,044,894	3,676,754	242,005	1,100,493	748,967	990,558	8,021,444	14,534,933	97,256,948		97,256,948	
	NCA (Norwegian Govt)	44,962,281	764,227	85,173	2,082,418	7,328,980	482,395	2,193,644	1,488,952	1,974,508	15,989,376	28,972,905	44,962,281		44,962,281	
	NCCA (Church World Service)	1,440,852	353,306	2,729	66,733	234,863	15,459	70,297	47,715	63,275	512,393	928,459	1,440,852		1,440,852	
	Penney Memorial Church	159,317	11,322	302	7,379	25,969	1,709	7,773	5,276	6,996	56,656	102,661	159,317		159,317	
	Swedish Baptist Union	413,895	1,252	784	19,169	67,466	4,441	20,193	13,706	18,176	147,187	266,708	413,895		413,895	
	Trocaire (Ireland Aid-Irish Govt)	12,390,443	97,362	305,756	573,861	2,019,678	132,936	604,512	410,317	544,123	4,688,545	7,701,898	12,390,443		12,390,443	
	ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	51,759,301	406,716		2,397,220	8,436,914	555,319	2,525,261	1,714,039	2,272,998	18,308,467	33,450,834	51,759,301		51,759,301	
	Other Donations	31,255	246	59	1,448	5,095	335	1,525	1,035	1,373	11,116	20,139	31,255		31,255	
Subtotal:	-	242,261,551	1,903,649	458,920	11,220,289	39,489,326	2,599,194	11,819,587	8,022,630	10,453,021	85,966,616	156,294,935	242,261,551		242,261,551	
Interest Received:	-	185,839									185,839	-	185,839		185,839	
Total Undesignated:	-	242,447,390	1,903,649	458,920	11,220,289	39,489,326	2,599,194	11,819,587	8,022,630	10,638,860	86,152,455	156,294,935	242,447,390		242,447,390	
Total Funds Available:	(84,708,715)	524,252,051	439,543,336										439,543,336			
Reverse commitments allocated at 31 Dec 04:	Accrued expenditure 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2005:															
	Reverse commitments allocated at 31 Dec 04:															
	Correction to 2003/4 allocations:															
Total Expenditure allocated 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2005:	Total Expenditure allocated 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2005:															
Closing Balance:											100.0%					
												(44,569,472)				

1: All figures in Thai baht; 2: Some rows & columns may not total exactly due to rounding of figures; 3: Negative values in B/F and C/F columns indicate allocated expenditure pending reimbursement from donor.

APPENDIX A

THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

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 essential levels 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 offer these people temporary asylum on humanitarian grounds.

On 4th/5th March 1984, several Bangkok-based NGO representatives visited the border to assess the situation. The NGO representatives all happened to be from Christian Agencies and observed that several French NGOs (MSF, MAP, MDM) were already setting up medical facilities, whilst the refugees themselves were cutting building materials from the surrounding forest to build their own houses. The immediate need was food supplies. The NGOs concluded that needs were quite small and, since it was expected that the refugees would return home at the beginning of the rainy season, it would be best to work together rather than try to divide the work up or to compete with each other. 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 to the refugees. It was an informal organisation and different NGOs joined and left, contributing funds and sharing in the decision making. The name was changed to the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) in 1991 to become more inclusive, accessing a broader range of donors. BBC adopted a more formal organisational structure with five recognised membership agencies in 1996, but still had no legal identity other than through the legitimacy of its individual members. The name changed again to the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) in 2004 when it was incorporated in London with 10 member agencies.

The NGOs involved in setting up the initial assistance programmes decided to work through the Karen Refugee Committee, which the Karen authorities had established to oversee the refugee population. In order to avoid duplication and competition, they established a subcommittee under the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) to coordinate the relief programme. The CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee met for the first time in April 1984 and there have been monthly coordination meetings every since. All agencies providing assistance or interested in the situation are invited. The MOI sets policy and administrates the assistance programmes through CCSDPT.

b) 1990 Expansion/1991 Regulations

During 1989 the NGOs were approached by the Karenni Refugee Committee to assist Karenni Refugees who had fled fighting in Karenni State to Mae Hong Son Province. Early in 1990 Mon and Karen refugees also began to arrive in Kanchanaburi Province from Mon State. Another relief programme was set up at the request of the Mon National Relief Committee.

Assistance to each of the new groups was provided on the same basis as that already given to the Karen, through the respective refugee committees. In August 1990 the Agencies informed the MOI of these extended programmes 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 four border provinces. On 31st May 1991 the Agencies were given written approval to provide assistance under the authority of the Ministry of Interior 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 Burmese Border Consortium focused on food and relief item supplies. The BBC provided around 95% of all of these items and the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) provided most of the balance. Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF) was the main medical agency working under agreement with the MOI.

c) 1994 Regulations

By 1992, a number of other CCSDPT Member agencies were providing services on the border in coordination with approved programmes, with the tacit approval of the MOI, but without a formal mandate. The CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee requested formal recognition of these programmes and official approval for an extension of services to include sanitation and education. At a meeting with NGOs, international organisations and embassies on 18th May 1994, MOI confirmed that sanitation and education services would be permitted and also announced that all agencies should re-submit their programmes for formal approval via CCSDPT.

An NGO/MOI Burma Working Group was set up and meetings were held to establish new operational procedures. NGOs were required to submit formal programme proposals, apply for border passes for authorised personnel, and to submit quarterly reports via the provincial authorities. All of the CCSDPT member agencies with current border activities were given approval for their programmes.

The programme approvals for 1995 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 RTG Emergency Procedures

With the Indochinese refugee caseload almost gone, CCSDPT was restructured for 1997. CCSDPT was now principally engaged with Burmese refugees, making the Burma Subcommittee redundant. The former Burma Medical and Education Working Groups were upgraded to Subcommittee status to coordinate activities in these fields.

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 is able to override MOI approval and on occasion exercises this prerogative.

e) 1998/99 Role for UNHCR

During the first half of 1998 the Royal Thai Government 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. The UNHCR established a presence on the border during the second half of 1998 and became fully operational in the early part of 1999 with the opening and staffing 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. 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.

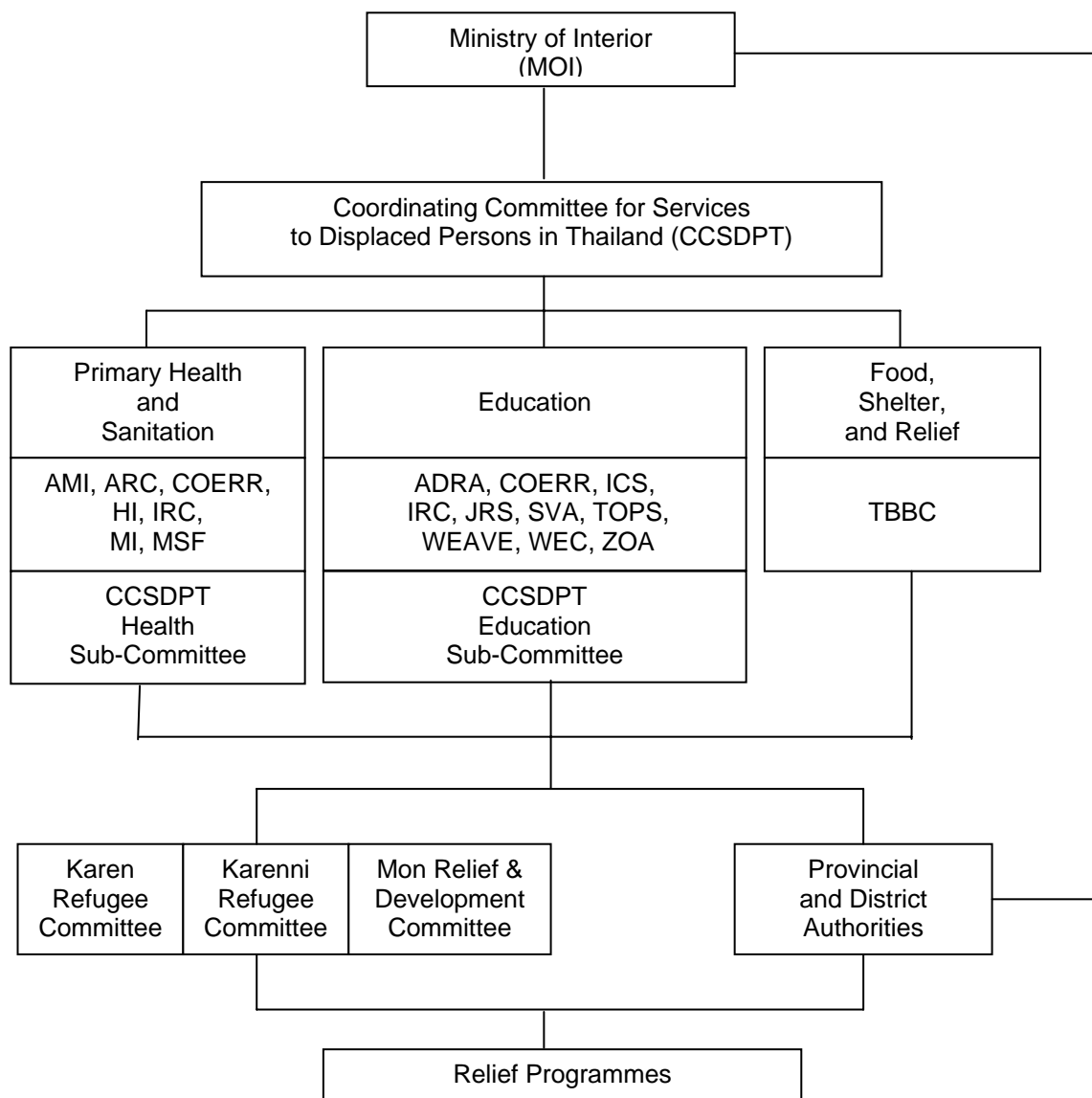
The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in the diagrams.

f) TBBC Organisational Structure

The TBBC structure was informal until 1996. Various agencies joined and left over the years with current member agencies directing the programme by consensus. With the programme growing inexorably and becoming increasingly dependent on governmental funding, a need for greater transparency and accountability led to BBC adopting a formal organisational structure at the first Donors Meeting in December 1996 which became operational in 1997. It comprised: the Donors Meeting, being the overall representative body of BBC; an Advisory Committee, elected from the Donors at the Donors Meeting, representing the Donors Meeting between meetings; the BBC 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. These arrangements were set out in new BBC "Structure and Regulations".

Following an evaluation of BBC's Governance Structure in early 2003 the current five BBC Members invited all Donors to join in a review of governance options. After a series of meetings and E-group discussions representatives of the Members plus 5 potential members agreed at a Workshop in Chiang Mai in March 2004, to recommend to their organisations that they become members of 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. All ten agencies present subsequently agreed to join the new entity whilst the draft documents were edited and finalised. The TBBC Mission Statement is presented at the beginning of this report.

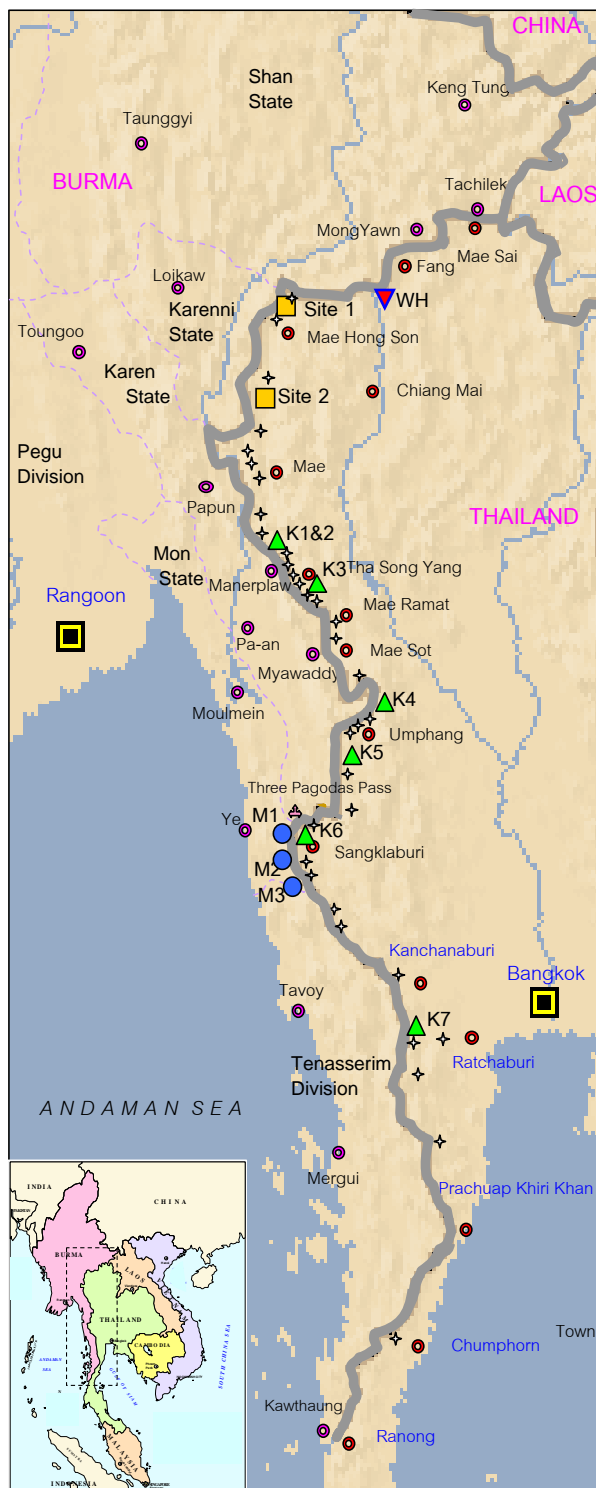
Structure of Relief Assistance



- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AMI - Aide Medicale Internationale
- ARC - ARC International
- 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 - Medecins Sans Frontieres – France
- SVA - Shanti Volunteer Association
- TBBC - Thailand Burma Border Consortium
- TOPS - Taipei Overseas Peace Service
- WEAVE - Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
- WEC - World Education/Consortium
- ZOA - ZOA Refugee Care The Netherlands

CCSDPT AGENCY SERVICES TO BURMESE BORDER CAMPS - June 2005

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



Mae Hong Son Province

Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC	COERR,HI,IRC, JRS,WEAVE,ZOA	COERR,IRC, TBBC,WEAVE
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC	COERR,HI,IRC, JRS,WEAVE,ZOA	COERR,IRC, TBBC,WEAVE
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC,MI	COERR,HI,SVA, TOPS,WEC,ZOA	COERR,MI,TBBC
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC,MI	COERR,HI,SVA,TOPS, WEAVE,WEC,ZOA	COERR,MI,TBBC

Tak Province

K3 Mae La	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC,MSF,TOPS	ADRA,HI,ICS,SVA, TOPS,WEAVE,WEC,ZOA	COERR,ICS, MSF,TBBC
K4 Umpiem Mai	TBBC	AMI,ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,TOPS	HI,ICS,SVA,TOPS, WEAVE,WEC,ZOA	AMI,ARC, COERR,ICS,TBBC
K5 Nu Po	TBBC	AMI,ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,TOPS	HI,SVA,TOPS,WEC,ZOA	AMI,ARC, COERR,TBBC

Kanchanaburi Province

K6 Ban Don Yang	TBBC	ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,MSF	HI,SVA,ZOA	ARC,COERR, MSF,TBBC
-----------------	------	-----------------------	------------	---------------------

Ratchaburi Province

K7 Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR,HI, IRC,MSF	HI,SVA,ZOA	COERR,MSF,TBBC
-------------	------	-------------------	------------	----------------

Mon Resettlement Sites

M1 Halochanee	TBBC	MSF	COERR	COERR
M2 Bee Ree	TBBC	MSF	COERR	COERR
M3 Tavoy	TBBC	MSF	COERR	COERR

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
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	International Child Support
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
MI	Malteser International
MSF-F	Medecins Sans Frontieres-France
SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
WEC	World Education/Consortium

The **Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC**, was incorporated in London on 11th October 2004 and was granted charitable status by 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 29/30th October 2004 and the first EGM will be held in Kanchanaburi 14th/ 17th March 2005. The member representatives appoint five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees of TBBC to be elected annually. Five members were elected for 2005. The TBBC Directors meet regularly between general meetings and are currently working on governance policies which will be finalised by the end of 2006.

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 2005 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.

g) Funding Sources

TBBC has received or expects funds from the following sources in 2005:

Figure A.1: TBBC Donors 2005

ACT Netherlands	DanChurchAid, Denmark(G)
Australian Churches of Christ	Diakonia, Sweden(G)
Baptist International Ministries	EC Aid to Uprooted People
Baptist Missionary Society, UK	ICCO(G)
Baptist Union of Sweden	International Rescue Committee(G)
CAFOD, UK	Inter-Pares, Canada(G)
Caritas Australia	Norwegian Church Aid(G)
Caritas New Zealand(G)	Open Society Institute
Caritas Switzerland(G)	Presbyterian Church, USA
Christian Aid, UK(G)	Trocaire, Ireland(G)
Christian World Service Australia(G)	United Churches of Christ, USA
Church World Service, USA	United Society for Propagation of the Gospel
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands(G)

(G) The Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Union (ECHO), Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and USA contribute over 85% of TBBC's funds. Their funds are all channelled through these Donors. Appendix G sets out details of funding received from all Donors since 1984.

Until mid-1997 the former BBC member agencies transferred funds received from the Donors to a programme account held by TBMF, but in 1997 BBC was able to open its own bank accounts. Donations are now made direct to the TBBC Bangkok account.

h) TBBC Bank Account

Donors remitting funds in GB Pounds Sterling, US Dollars or Euros are requested to use the appropriate account at Standard Chartered Bank, London. Donations will be converted into Thai Baht on transfer by TBBC from London to Bangkok.

Standard Chartered Bank
Clements House
27-28 Clements Lane
London, EC4N 7AP
England

Account Name: Thailand Burma Border Consortium

GBP Account # 00 01 254441501
EUR Account # 56 01 254441596
USD Account # 01 01 254441550

SWIFT BIC : SCBLGB2L
IBAN GB52 SCBL 6091 0412 544415

Donors remitting funds in other currencies are asked to remit direct to the following account at Standard Chartered, Bangkok. These donations will be converted into Thai Baht on receipt.

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (Main Savings Account)
90 North Sathorn Road	Account # 00100671624
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

i) Financial Statements and Programme Updates

The TBBC produces monthly income and expenditure statements and a summary report every six months. The TBBC financial year was 1 July to 30 June until 2004. Accounts were audited annually and the Auditors' report for the period 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 was presented in the August 2004 6-month report

An audit of the final accounts for the former BBC for the period 1st July to 10th October 2004 is presented in Appendix H. The TBBC financial year has been changed to the calendar year effective 31st December 2004 and the first audit of the TBBC accounts will be for the period 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005.

The six-monthly reports include a narrative explaining the major events during the period.

j) TBBC Mission Statement, Goal, Aim and Objectives and Guiding Philosophy

The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first Donors Meeting in December 1996, which were subsequently revised at the Oslo Donors Meeting in 2000 and the Ottawa Donors Meeting in 2002. The Goal, Aim and Objectives, Policies and Guiding Philosophy. are set out at the beginning of this report.

A new TBBC Mission Statement was prepared during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004 (which is also set out at the beginning of the report) and Objects were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales for registration purposes. These were as follows:

- 1) The relief of charitable needs of displaced people of Burma by the provision of humanitarian aid and assistance.
- 2) 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
- 3) 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.
- 4) To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in the Thailand Burma border area by monitoring and research.

A new consolidated statement of TBBC's Goal, Aim and Objectives, Policies and Guiding Philosophy will be prepared during the Strategic Planning process in the second half of 2005.

k) 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 Sangklaburi. Each of these three committees report to TBBC each month recording assistance received both from TBBC and other sources, refugee population statistics, and issues of concern.

Appendix B sets out the overall organisational structure within the refugee camps.

APPENDIX B

REFUGEE CAMP ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

The organisational structure for administration of the refugee camps is illustrated in the chart opposite.

a) Authorities and Organisations

Thai Authorities

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) maintains ultimate authority over the Karen, Karenni and Shan refugee camps in Thailand. The Ministry of Interior (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 (Thahan Phran), and the Border Patrol Police also assist in implementing policy and providing security. Usually a local District Officer ("Palat") is assigned as the Camp Commander in each camp.

Community Elder's Advisory Boards (CEABs)

Community Elder's Advisory Boards are set up to provide guidance for refugee committees and camp committees in their work. They are made up of elders appointed from the local community and in theory consist of 15 members. In reality, a lot fewer than this actively make up each board. Specific aspects of their work include the organising and overseeing of refugee committee and camp committee elections, and assisting in solving conflict.

The central Karen CEAB is based in Mae Sot, with camp-based boards present in each Karen camp made up from the local population. The central Karenni CEAB is based in Mae Hong Son, with camp-based boards in both Karenni camps. Members of these are also made up from the local population.

Refugee Committees (RCs)

The Karen, Karenni and Shan Refugee Committees (KRC / KnRC / SRC) are the overall representatives for Karen, Karenni and Shan refugees living in refugee camps in Thailand. 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.

Refugee committees consist of an executive committee, administrative staff and heads of various subcommittees which oversee specific services and activities organised in the camps. In theory, refugee committees also consist of fifteen members however, due to the difficult working conditions associated with such duties, often less than this are active members.

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.

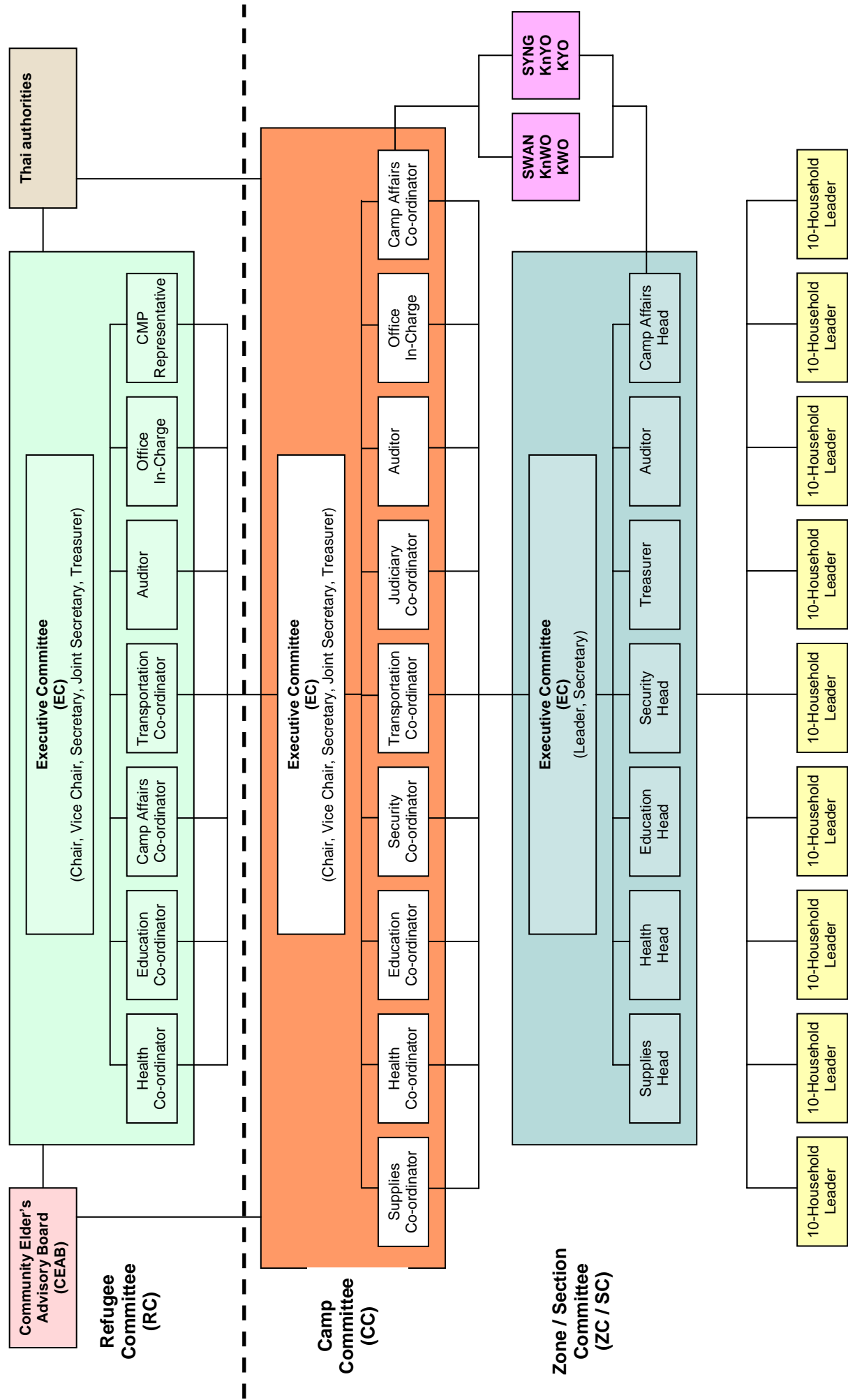
Camp Committees (CCs)

Camp Committees 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.

Due to their semi-autonomous nature, camp committee structures vary from camp to camp, with differences in the number of camp committee members (although the standard complement is fifteen) and the duties assigned to them. However, they all follow a similar pattern:

- Camp committees 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 (5 members), administrative staff, and heads of various subcommittees. These are set up to coordinate different services and activities in the camps, the most common ones being supplies, health, education, camp affairs, and security. Various camp committees also assign members to head other sub-committees, such as supplies, 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 10-household leaders. These are individuals selected by the section leader from within each group of ten houses to act as a focus point between the section leaders and the individual households. In practice, this level of administration rarely exists in many of the camps.

Structure of Refugee Camp Local Administration



Note: Due to their semi-autonomous nature, camp administrative systems vary widely from camp to camp. The above example illustrates their basic structure

Following are the basic duties of the camp committee subcommittees and its administrative staff:

- **Health:** Responsible for coordinating with health NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all health services, including community-based organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions, etc
- **Education:** Responsible for ensuring the smooth management all camp schools and their staff, and for coordinating with education NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions, etc.
- **Camp Affairs:** Responsible for monitoring and responding to social issues and trends, and for supervising and coordinating social activities in camp. This includes 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 their staff, and for monitoring and distribution of all supplies in co-operation with TBBC field staff.
- **Transportation:** Responsible for arranging transportation of materials and people when needed, and for coordinating the use and maintenance of camp vehicles.
- **Judiciary:** Responsible for intervening in, reconciling, and arbitrating over conflicts through a fair and due process often based on traditional customary principles, and for collaborating with UNHCR and Thai authorities in special cases.
- **Auditor:** Responsible for the checking and verification of all financial records.
- **Office In-Charge:** Responsible for the day-to-day running of the committee office, its staff, and equipment and facilities.

Women's and Youth Committees

The main women and youth committees are the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO) in the Karen camps, the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) and Karenni Youth Organisation (KnYO) in the Karenni camps, and as the Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) and the Shan Youth Network Group (SYNG) in the Shan camp. If other sizeable ethnic minorities exist in the camp's population, they 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 set up independently of each other in each camp and aim to represent the needs, views and aspirations of the women and youth sections of the populations, through organising and carrying out various activities to raise awareness and promote issues relevant to their respective target groups. These include trainings and workshops, social services, research and documentation, advocacy, publications, competitions, celebrations, etc. Funding for these projects is sought by themselves through a number of NGOs working in the camps and from sympathetic groups further afield. The local camp committee and refugee committee are informed of their activities before and after implementation through the local Camp Affairs Coordinator, to whom they are administratively accountable.

Structurally, they generally reflect the camp committees, comprising an executive committee, heads of various subcommittees (related to their group's activities) and administrative staff.

b) Selection Procedures

As the main coordinating bodies of the camps, refugee committees have rules and regulations governing the selection processes of the camps' administrative committees. Some of these take the form of more general guidelines, allowing for varying interpretations in their implementation. As a result, selection procedures often differ from camp to camp. The following explanations are based on standard refugee committee rules and regulations.

Community Elder's Advisory Boards

CEAB members are appointed by senior elders from the local community in which the CEAB operates. There is rarely a fixed term of office, although in some camps they are reassigned every two years. However, members can be re-appointed by the senior elders.

Refugee Committees

Refugee Committee selections occur every three years, and are organised by the central CEAB. Of the fifteen members selected, seven respected and experienced people are appointed by the CEAB and the other eight are chosen from representatives from all the camps. The process of selecting the eight camp representatives is as follows.

Each camp committee is asked to put forward a number of camp residents who would like to stand for the refugee committee selections. Members of the outgoing refugee committee together with these new camp representatives select the new eight camp representatives from amongst themselves.

The new refugee committee, consisting of the seven appointees and eight camp representatives, then select 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.

Camp Committees

Camp Committee selections occur usually every two years, and are organised by an election commission set up and appointed by the outgoing camp committee. The election commission usually consists of fifteen members, but may have only five or seven in a small camp. Members of the election commission are chosen for their experience in election processes and community administration. Respected religious or education leaders may also be included. The election commission is also responsible for explaining the rules and regulations to all sections of the community prior to the camp committee selection, and for monitoring the proceedings during the actual process.

The new camp committee members are selected by representatives from each section of the camp. Every person twenty years old and above has the right to vote for these section representatives as well as to nominate themselves to be voted for. Three representatives 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, etc, 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. These are listed in order from one to fifteen, from the person who received the most votes to the person who received the fifteenth-most votes. This group of fifteen becomes the new camp committee.

The fifteen new members of the camp committee 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 camp committee's subcommittees to the remaining ten members of the new Camp Committee.

Once the new camp committee has been selected, it organises the selection of the camp's zone and section leaders. The particular process varies from camp to camp, as the refugee committees do not offer specific guidelines for the selection of these levels of camp administration. However, the processes generally follow the principles laid out in the camp committee selections and are based on 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.

Women's and Youth Committees

Selections for the committee members of the camp-based KWO / KnWO / SWAN and KYO / KnYO / SYNG in each camp are organised and chaired by the camp's Camp Affairs Coordinator. Both the women's and youth organisations have their committee members chosen at the same time in each camp, following the camp committee 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.

APPENDIX C

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER SITUATION

The adjoining maps illustrate how the situation on the Thai/Burmese border has developed since 1984.

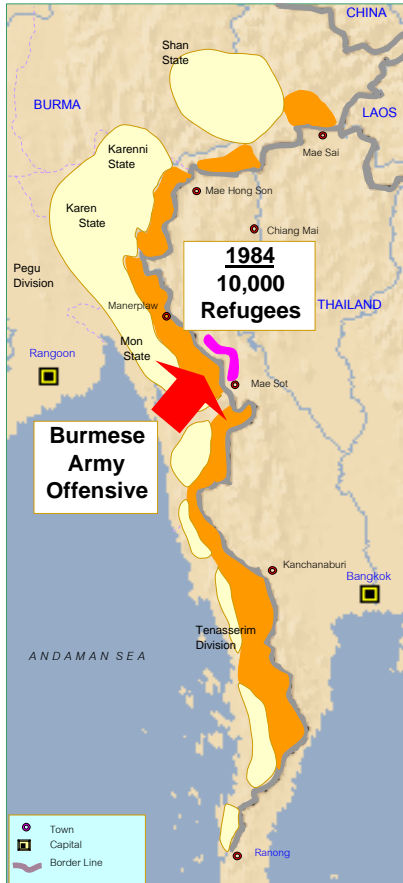
1. **1984: The First Refugees:** In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under the direct control of the Burmese Government or occupied by Burmese Army. Instead, 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 resistance armies and some social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been under attack, 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 massive 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.

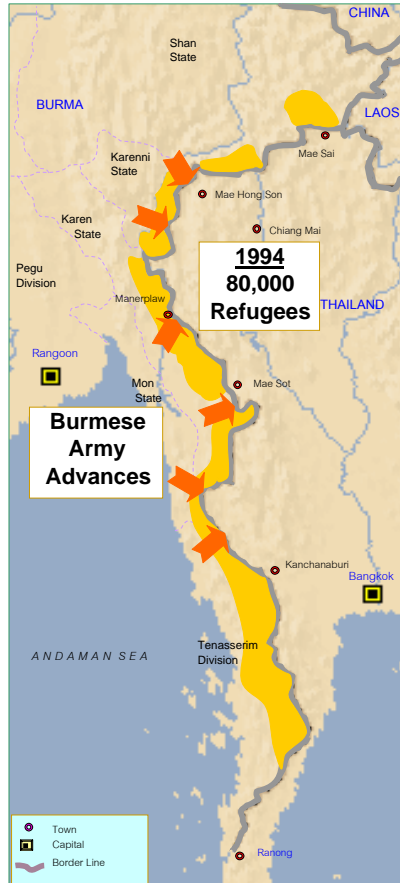
2. **1984 to 1994: The Border under Attack:** Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.
3. **1988 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 September 18th 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" had declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was over-whelmingly 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
4. **January 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw:** In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Association (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw, a major blow for both the KNU and all the democratic and ethnic alliances.
5. **1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls:** As the KNU attempted to re-group, the Burmese Army overran all their other bases along the Moei River, taking control of this important central section of the border. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived cease-fire agreement with the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and in 1996 similarly overran all of their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed 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, over-running the remainder of Karen controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three short years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled any significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to around 115,000. The remaining "student" camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the ethnic refugee camps.
6. **Forced Village Relocations since 1996:** Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive 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 CBOs and compiled by TBBC, almost 3,000 ethnic villages have been destroyed since 1996 affecting over one million people. More than 250,000 have fled to Thailand as refugees (the majority being Shan and not recognised by the Thai Government). TBBC estimates that in 2004 there were conservatively still some 526,000 IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) in the Eastern States and Divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, including at least 84,000 in free-fire areas, 365,000 in cease-fire areas and 77,000 in relocation sites. Meanwhile the population of the border refugee camps has increased to around 158,000. TBBC will report revised IDP population estimates in October 2005.

A Brief History of the Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2005

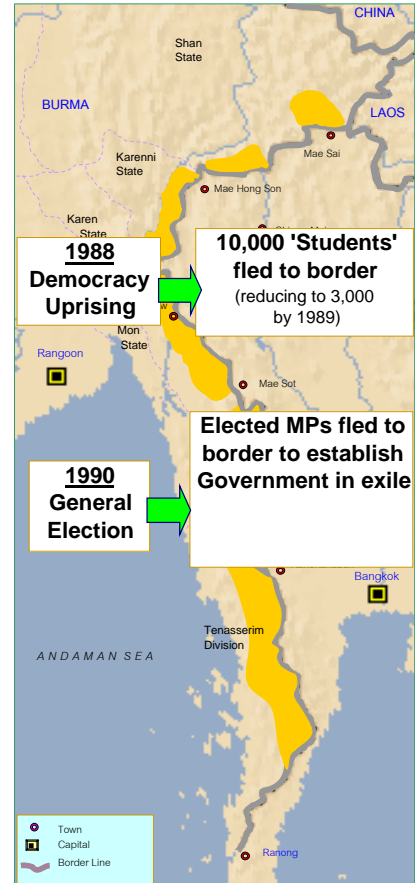
1: 1984: The First Refugees



2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



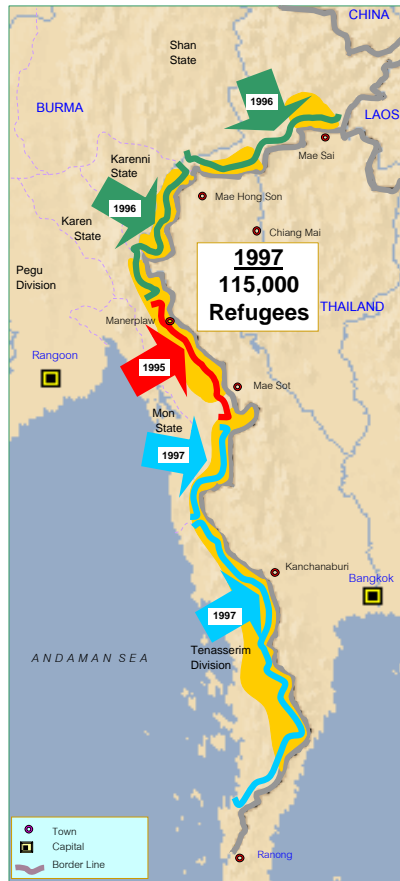
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



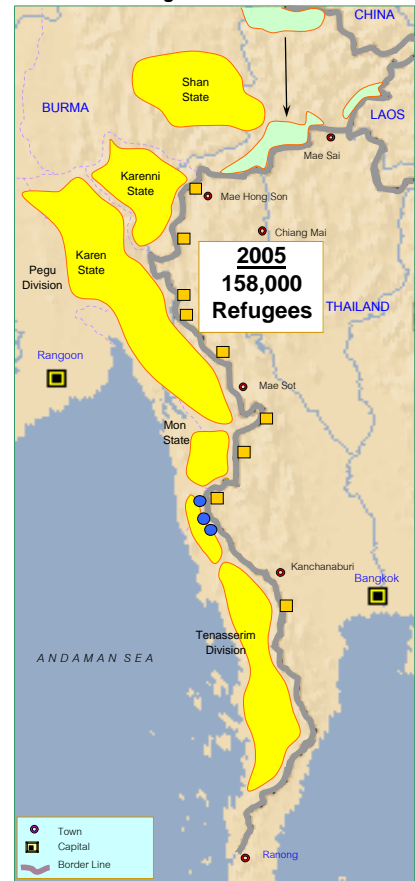
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Forced Village Relocations since 1996



APPENDIX D

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND VULNERABILITY IN EASTERN BURMA

In October 2004, TBBC published "Internal Displacement and Vulnerability in Eastern Burma" which is available from the Online Burma Library at www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/TBBC-IDPs2004-full. While access to much of eastern Burma remains restricted, this report draws together the results of new surveys conducted by community organizations. Population estimates have been gathered from key informants in 36 significant townships and vulnerability indicators have been developed from a multi-stage cluster survey of 6,070 people and 1,071 households affected by internal displacement.

Population estimates indicate at least another 157,000 civilians have been displaced by war or human rights abuses since the end of 2002. This includes people from at least 240 villages which have been documented as completely destroyed, relocated or abandoned during the past two years.

The total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes and have not been able to return or resettle and reintegrate into society as of late 2004 is estimated to be at least 526,000 people. The population consists of 365,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities, while 84,000 civilians are estimated to be hiding from the military-government in free-fire areas and approximately 77,000 villagers still remain in designated relocation sites after having been forcibly evicted from their homes.

This represents a decrease since 2002 when 633,000 people were estimated to be internally displaced in hiding sites, temporary shelters and relocation sites. This decrease can be attributed to a mix of sustainable return or resettlement, forced migration into the fringes of urban and rural communities, flight into refugee and migrant populations in Thailand and methodological differences in data collection. Speculation remains as to how many people on the fringes of rural and urban communities have been obliged to leave their homes and are unable to resettle and reintegrate, but whose status as internally displaced persons can not be verified.

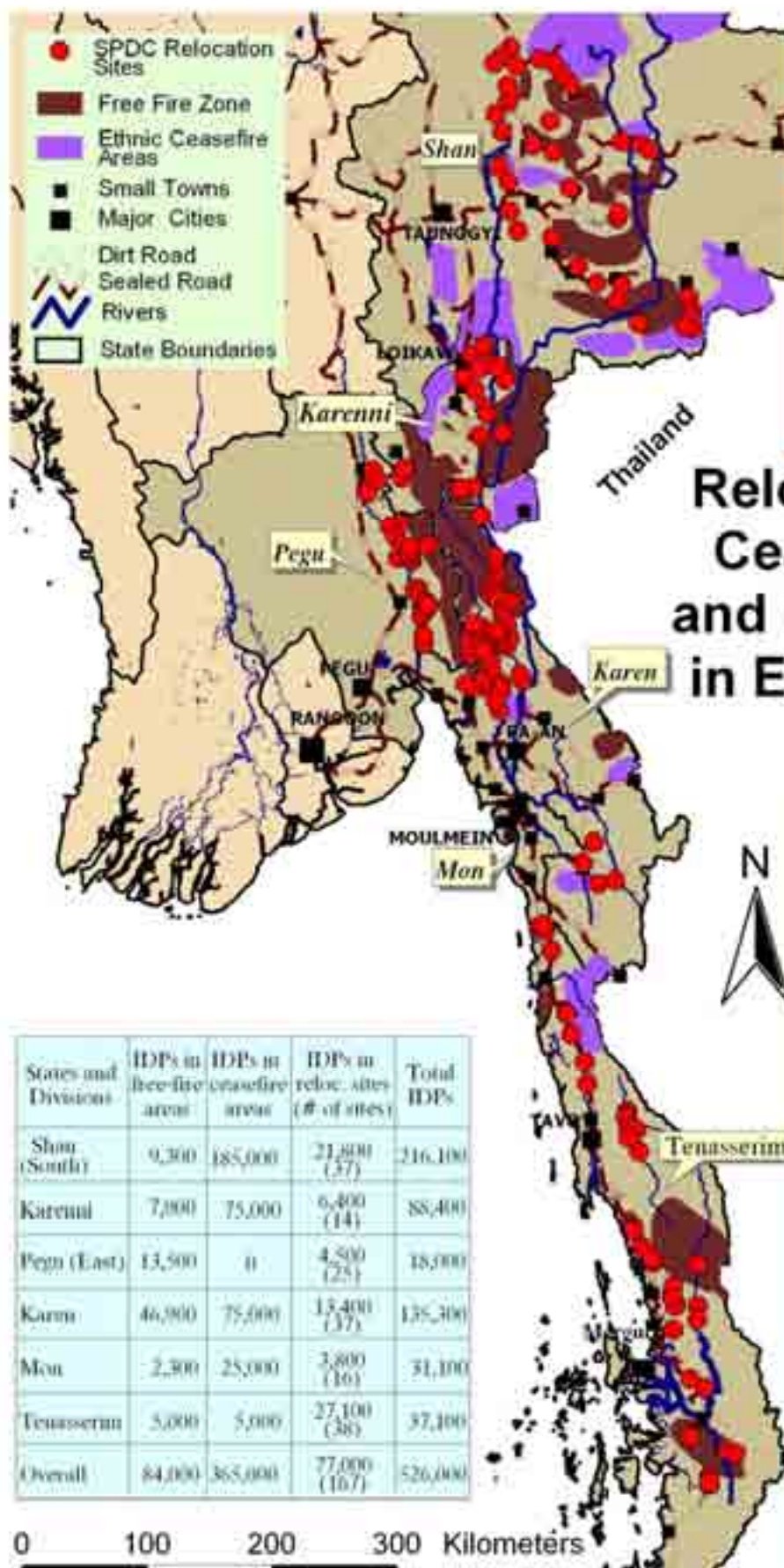
Indicators of vulnerability for the internally displaced population reflect a critical situation. The survey found that more than half of internally displaced households have been forced to work without compensation and have been extorted of cash or property during the past year. While these and other human rights abuses were widespread and a lack of protection was common in all areas, people in relocation sites had reportedly been affected the most.

Livelihoods in free-fire areas are demonstrated as largely dependent on subsistence-oriented slash and burn agriculture, yet still they are undermined by government patrols searching for and destroying crops. Conversely, less households were documented in relocation sites than elsewhere as being involved in any type of rice farming, indicating a lack of access to land and greater restrictions on movement. Yet the survey also found the highest rates of hunting and gathering were in densely populated ceasefire areas, which is indicative of the livelihood constraints of resettlement into these areas.

This report presents indicators which suggest there is a public health emergency amongst internally displaced persons in eastern Burma. A third of households surveyed had not been able to access any health services during the past year, contributing to high mortality rates from infectious diseases which can be prevented and treated, such as malaria. Child mortality and malnutrition rates are double Burma's national baseline rate and comparable to those recorded amongst internally displaced populations in the Horn of Africa.

The population structure shows significantly more children dependent on a smaller proportion of working age adults compared to official data sources for Burma. This working age adult population consists of a high proportion of women representing greater rates of mortality, economic migration, flight from abuse and military conscription amongst young adult men. Low adult literacy rates and a high degree of restrictions on access to primary schools were also found. This low level of educational attainment is likely to restrict the capacity of internally displaced persons to cope and recover from all of these aspects of vulnerability.

The surveys demonstrate that the problem of forced migration in Eastern Burma remains large and complex and that internally displaced populations are extremely vulnerable. As in 2002, TBBC presents this compilation of data without making any recommendations. The intention is that policy makers and humanitarian organisations might be better informed in terms of preparing for refugee repatriation and addressing the situation of internal displacement itself.

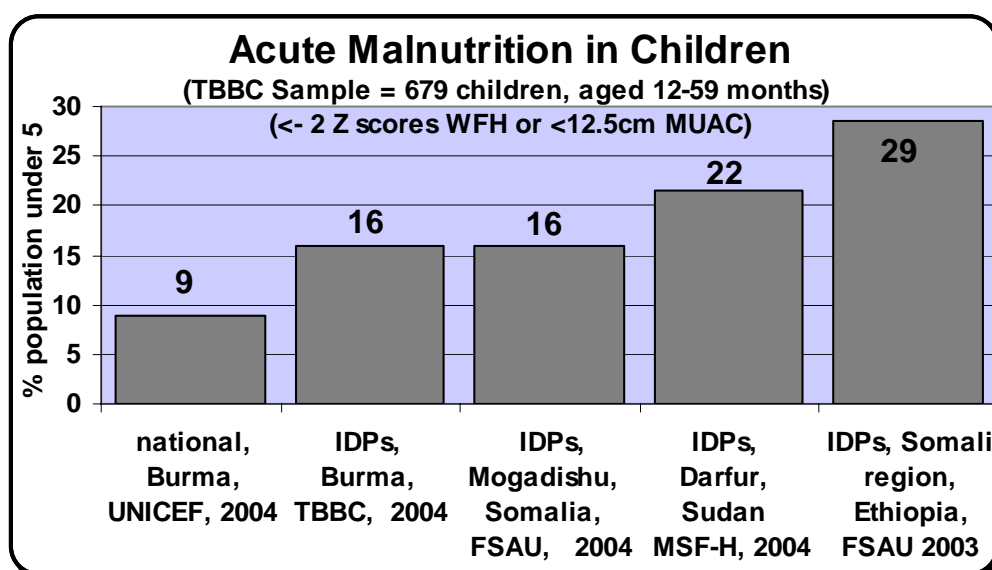
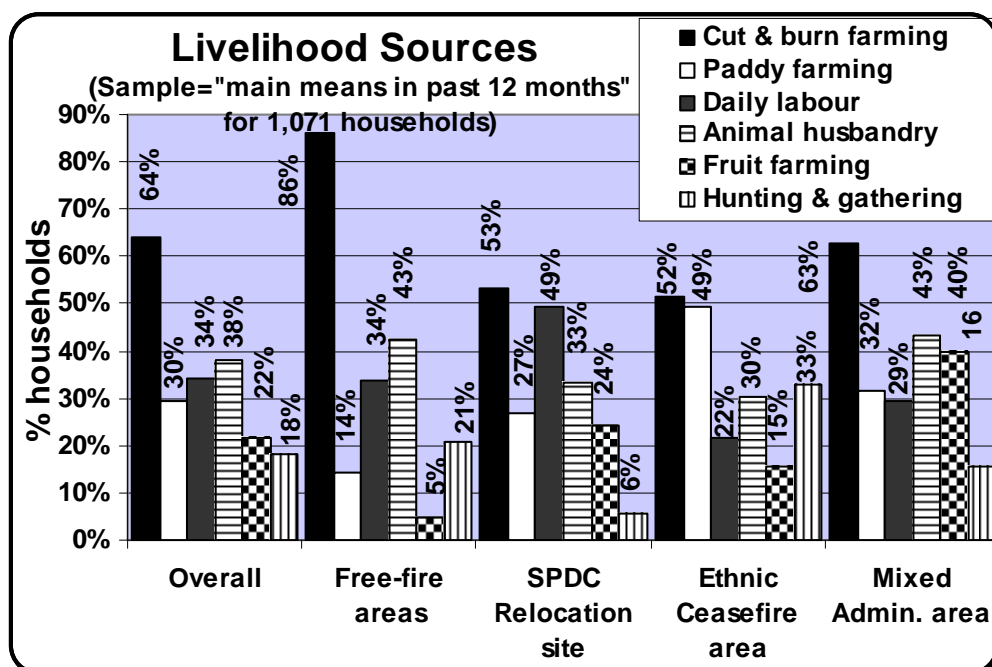
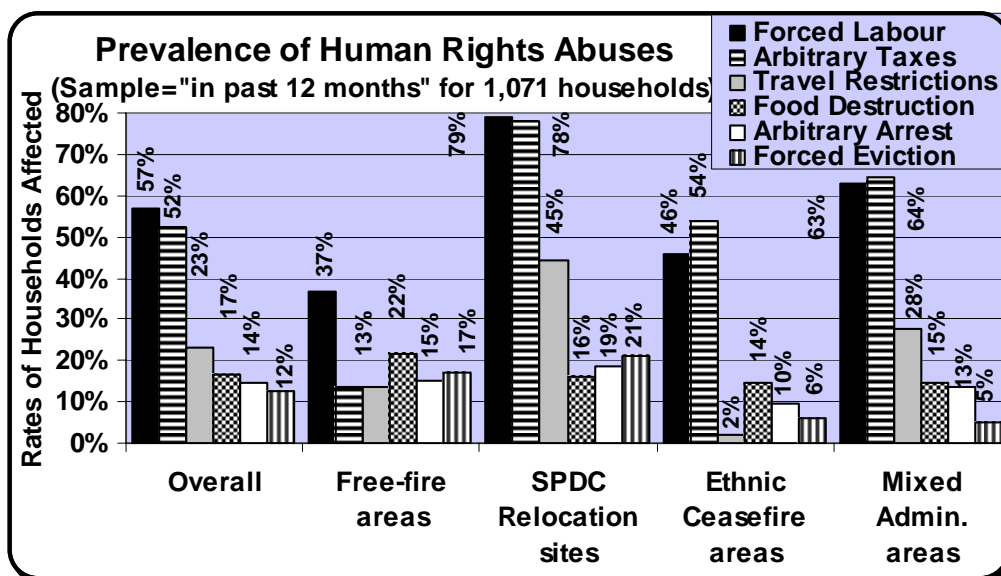


Relocation sites, Ceasefire areas and Free-fire areas in Eastern Burma 2004

Relocation Sites 2002



Thailand Burma Border Consortium



APPENDIX E

THE RELIEF PROGRAMME

a) Royal Thai Government Regulations

Each month the TBBC submits lists to MOI, detailing supplies to be delivered to each camp the following month, including expected delivery dates. Copies 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. 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.

b) Refugee Demographics

The supplies are distributed to all camp residents. The breakdown by age and sex reported by the Karen, Mon and Karenni Committees in June 2005 was as follows:

Figure E.1: Refugee Demographics June 2005

Group	Families	Adults*		Children		Under 5 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Karenni	4,418	7,285	6,130	2,496	2,816	1,724	1,638	22,089
Karen	18,207	35,546	34,247	11,621	10,941	6,985	6,580	105,920
Mon	2,226	3,939	4,016	1,568	1,451	599	700	12,273
Total	24,851	46,770	44,393	15,685	15,208	9,308	8,918	140,282

* For Karen and Mon, this is over 12 years old, for Karenni over 14 years old.

c) Food Rations

The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, and fish paste, 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 and showed commendable willingness to be self-sufficient where possible. Their political organisations still controlled territory on the Burmese side of the border, traded on the black market, and grew crops in some areas. Some refugees were also 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. At this level life in the camps remained simple and poor, but not inconsistent with standards in their former villages, or in Thai villages in the area.

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 fish paste. During 1997 even stricter controls were placed on the camps for security reasons and, in some cases, it became impossible for refugees to leave the camps to forage or get work. NGOs became concerned that the refugees were no longer getting an adequate diet and in October 1997 the TBBC commissioned a rapid assessment of the nutritional adequacy of the rations.

TBBC rations were compared with the new WFP/UNHCR guidelines for planning estimates for populations that recommended providing a minimum of 2,100 Kcal per person per day based on an average family, with no differentiation for age. The conclusion was that the standard food basket should include mung beans and cooking oil for all the camps to ensure the minimum average of 2,100 kcal, and this was implemented during the first half of 1998.

The TBBC food basket was 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 TBBC rations by buying, bartering, growing or foraging to make up for any other needs. But as the refugees have become more aid-dependent the 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 in two camps and rapid nutrition surveys in three other camps. The results showed quite consistently that the ration provided was proportionately too high in carbohydrates at the expense of protein and fat, and low in many micronutrients. It was concluded that the

refugees were not able to adequately supplement the TBBC ration with other foods to compensate and were much more dependent on the TBBC ration food than was previously assumed.

TBBC has since 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 15kgs/adult/month. MOI granted approval for a pilot test in Karenni Site 1 which commenced in January 2004, and has subsequently agreed for TBBC to begin distribution on a camp-by-camp basis, following a short pilot for each camp. Blended food was introduced in all camps by March 2005. The new ration provides 2,300 kcal on average and includes:

Figure E.2: TBBC Food Rations

Rice	15 kg/adult: 7.5 kg/child <5 years
Fortified flour ('Blended Food')	1.4 kg/person
Fish Paste	0.75 kg/person
Iodized Salt	330 g/person
Mung Beans	1.5 kg/adult: 750 gm/child <5 years
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/adult: 500 ml/child <5 years
Dry Chillies	125 g/person

There are some variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the above composition provides approximately 2,300 kcal per person day. Calculations that include the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (June 2003) show that actual needs are an average of 2,224 kcal/person/per day. (2084 kcal/person/day + 140 kcal to reflect moderate activity levels such as walking 3.5-4 m/hr, carrying loads, gardening, construction, etc.).

Quality control checks on fish and prawn paste in 2004 revealed lead and cadmium contamination well above maximum levels set by WHO and the Thai Food and Drug agency. In response, TBBC immediately halted distribution of fish and prawn paste in the camps until a suitable source or replacement food could be found. In January 2005, TBBC sourced fish paste from a supplier that is below maximum levels for lead and cadmium. This product is made from cleaned sea fish but is about 50% more expensive than the traditional product. This was introduced to the camps early in 2005, at a lower ration of 750 grams / person / month. It appears the better quality fish paste is acceptable at the amounts provided and there are no plans for revision in the near future.

d) Supplementary Feeding

For many years the health agencies ran 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 was provided by TBBC which included rice, eggs, dried fish, beans, sugar, milk powder (to severely malnourished children only), vegetable oil, fresh fruits and vegetables.

The supplementary feeding programmes were evaluated in May 1998 and the main conclusions were that the programmes and target groups were justified, the current food items covered by TBBC were appropriate and phasing out was not yet appropriate. It was felt not necessary to include other vulnerable groups at that time. The evaluation noted different approaches adopted by the health agencies and, whilst not advocating any particular model, recommended them to jointly review their different protocols and harmonise their programmes within reasonable boundaries. It also recommended greater interchange between agencies to share experiences and tabled a suggested new format for reporting the programmes.

From late 2000, the TBBC Nutritionist worked with the health agencies to follow up on the evaluation recommendations. The majority of the health agencies phased out wet feeding centres for malnourished children and integrated the programmes into their Reproductive Health activities. It was agreed that the feedings targeting pregnant and lactating women and chronic patients were justified and should be continued. More comprehensive reporting forms and standardised entrance and exit criteria were introduced and standardised feeding protocols were encouraged that identified the foods and amounts that should be provided according to MSF and WHO guidelines.

However, the 2003 ECHO evaluation of the TBBC programme uncovered inconsistencies in feeding protocols and implementation, and found that most agencies had not fully adopted the TBBC guidelines. The evaluators made the following recommendations:

- Feeding protocols (for women and children) need to be revised and standardized to fully adopt international recommendations for supplementary feeding programmes;
- TBBC and health agencies should phase out current foods and introduce a blended food mix as the supplementary feeding.

- Supplementary Feeding Programmes of health agencies should report nutritional impact using objectively verifiable indicators;
- Reliable growth monitoring of children <3 needs to be set up by all health agencies;

In 2004 the TBBC Nutritionist initiated a working group, the Nutrition Task Force (NTF), made up of representatives from TBBC and all health agencies. The NTF first met in July 2004 to strategize on the implementation of the ECHO recommendations including; revising the feeding protocols, target groups, criteria, and reporting forms for the programme; phasing out some of the foods currently provided, and introducing blended foods as the main component of supplementary feeding; including indicators for programme efficacy, such as average length of time malnourished children stay in the programme; and focusing on better growth monitoring in all camps using current MSF and WHO guidelines.

The Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta, (CDC) sent a nutritionist from their International Health Branch for 4 months at the beginning of 2005 to work with the TBBC Nutritionist in implementing some of the changes and providing training and technical assistance to the health agencies. Most agencies have fully implemented new guidelines and protocols and all agencies will have implemented by mid 2005.

e) Food Security

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 formalized as the Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project (CAN).

Following announcement of a new policy by MOI in 2000 which encouraged projects designed to increase 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 targeting micronutrient deficiencies.

After 3 years of development in the Karenni camps, the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) in 2003 agreed 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 include:

- Training: For CBOs working in the camps, with IDPs and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for middle school students.
- Infrastructure and Materials Distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens around schools, boarding houses/ orphanages, and community groups. Supporting community-based animal husbandry initiatives in camps such as bio-compost pig pens; distribution and training in poultry incubators for re-stocking after disease incidents; 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 through Camp Committees and Vocational Training Committees
- Production is on-going of a CAN Handbook in five languages for distribution in 2006: Burmese, Sgaw Karen, English, Shan and Pa O languages.

The CAN project has now been established in seven border camps. Ban Don Yang is currently serviced by ZOA and COERR whilst space limitations in Tham Hin camp have so far precluded activities there. The project has contributed to the nutritional status of the participants. The appropriateness of the project's training, technical and material components is evidenced by its adoption in some form by seven border NGOs and CBOs and on-going requests for further training. 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.

f) Environment

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 in the jungle for 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 conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps since 1995 has placed greater strain on the environment. This has resulted in the need for TBBC to supply cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials as explained below. The cooking fuel is made from waste from sawmills, bamboo and coconut by-products and, where possible, the building materials are supplied from commercially grown plots. TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers, e.g., sacks for rice, mung beans and salt, tins for fish paste and drums for cooking oil.

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 Mae La with compressed sawdust logs in September 1995. Log rations were gradually increased on an experimental basis and by the end of 1997 they had become a major expense. During 1998 TBBC tried out new forms of fuel, principally charcoal sawdust logs and bamboo charcoal. These were well received by the refugees and were more efficient to use. In Karenni Camp 3 the Karenni Refugee Committee also taught refugees to manufacture their own charcoal logs using rice husk ash and off-cut bamboo ash.

With increasing concerns for the environment and restrictions on refugee movements, more and more camps were supplied with cooking fuel each year and, since early 2000, all camps have been provided with 'full' rations. Cooking fuel became TBBC's second largest expenditure after rice. But even after 'full' rations had been introduced, the Thai authorities still complained that the refugees were destroying the local forests and asked TBBC to increase the rations by as much as 100%. TBBC decided that it needed expert advice to determine optimum rations more scientifically and to help assess the efficiency of the available products.

In April/May 2000 UNHCR commissioned a consultant who concluded that there was a need for increased rations, variable according to family size, but that improving fuel quality, supplying efficient cooking stoves and improving cooking techniques could reduce the overall need. He also recommended experimenting with much cheaper, commercially available firewood.

These recommendations had mostly been implemented by 2003 but refugees still complained that their rations were inadequate. TBBC therefore re-commissioned the original consultant to review the current situation in June/July 2003. This resulted in a recommendation to revise the family distribution curve, increasing the average fuel ration from 7.1 to 7.9 kg/person/month. This recommendation was implemented immediately. Other suggestions including the handling and inspection of charcoal have also been implemented and a penalty system for suppliers of poor quality charcoal has been introduced.

An experiment with firewood in Tham Hin camp in 2000/1 was partially successful in that about 34% of fuel costs were saved compared with supplying 100% charcoal. This resulted in TBBC increasing the firewood proportion of fuel in Tham Hin to 70:30 in 2002 at the request of MOI and extending the experiment to Umpiem Mai and Karenni Camp 3 to test the availability and acceptance of firewood in other provinces.

The extensions of this experiment were not successful. Tham Hin residents complain that the firewood component there is too high and the committees have problems in ensuring equitable distributions. There are problems with consistency and storage of supplies. The residents of Umpiem Mai complained of fire risk due to high winds experienced in that camp and the experiment in Karenni Camp 3 had to be abandoned when the camp was relocated to Camp 2 (now known as Site 1). It has been decided to limit the use of firewood for cooking fuel to Tham Hin camp for the time being, and to supply firewood to Umpiem Mai only for supplementary heating during the cold season. However, the range and quantity of charcoal in the market place continues to increase reducing the cost benefits of firewood. The use of firewood is under review again in 2005.

New fuel efficient cooking stoves developed in Karenni Site 1 are now being introduced to the other camps in Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces. Workshops have been set up for the refugees to manufacture these themselves in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps. It was originally hoped that all camps would

become self-sufficient but due to the lack of clay in some camps and other training priorities, this is not feasible at least in the short term. Commercial stoves will be distributed in the interim.

Building Materials

In the past, building materials were not usually supplied, although roofing was given when camps had to be moved out of season and the materials were difficult to find. In 1997, however, the authorities began to prohibit the cutting of bamboo in some areas and TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites created during camp consolidations.

Early in 2000 the Thai authorities also asked TBBC to supply materials for housing repairs in all camps since they were concerned that the refugees were still depleting the local forests. During that year bamboo and eucalyptus poles were supplied to most camps and thatch or roofing leaves to some. During 2001 TBBC increased the amount of materials supplied and extended distributions to all camps, but there were still inconsistencies and difficulties obtaining good and consistent quality materials in some areas. In response to the protection workshops TBBC is committed to providing sufficient materials for building new houses and repairs so that no refugee should have to leave the camp to supplement the building materials supplied, thereby exposing themselves to the risk of arrest or abuse.

TBBC introduced new standard rations for all camps in 2003 and these were reviewed in 2004, largely as a result of experience with the move of Mae Khong Kha to Mae La Oon in 2004, where supplies to build a new house were considered insufficient. Revised standard rations for 2005 were as follows:

Figure E.3: TBBC Building Supply Ratios 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					25	35
	Large						25	40
	Standard		250	350	125	175	50	75
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	4	6	4	6		
	Large	5" x 6m	8	12	8	12		
Roofing	Leaves		350	450	175	225	160	300
	Grass		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**

However, it now appears that the new ration is too high, largely because it was based on the unusual conditions in Mae La Oon which has very steep hillsides requiring extra long support poles. Families in Mae Khong Kha had also extended their houses over the years and thus their expectation of a new house on relocation was significantly higher than a new arrival coming into the camp for the first time. It was estimated that 10% of houses would need to be replaced and the rest repaired, but no adjustment was made for those houses made out of wood which received the same quota of bamboo. As a result, many families did not need the additional rations and gave their ration to other families on the condition that the following year it would be vice versa. Building materials will be reviewed later in 2005 and the ration is likely to be adjusted down to around 2004 levels in aggregate.

g) Clothing

TBBC did not provide clothing to the refugees for many years but, from 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) started sending shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. Most refugees were able to receive at least one item of clothing most years. As the refugees became more aid-dependent there was a growing need for clothing, especially warm clothing for the cold season, and since 2001 TBBC has been trying 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 was not able to continue this project after 2003. Used clothing is not available for young children and in 2004 and 2005 TBBC purchased one clothing-set for all under 5s.

Since 2002 TBBC has also 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. Approximately 39,700 thousand longyis were produced for women and 8,000 for men in 2004. The target for 2005 is 49,000 longyis.

h) Blankets, Bednets and Sleeping Mats

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

Impregnated bednets were introduced in 1997, following recommendations made by the Sho Khlo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU) and the CCSDPT Health Subcommittee. Malaria transmission rates in the camps have since fallen dramatically and the use of impregnated nets was phased out of Tak and Mae Hong Son camps during 2000 and 2001 and in Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps in 2002. All camps have since been supplied with non-impregnated nets.

Sleeping mats were traditionally 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 from underneath their houses. Household surveys were conducted and additional distributions undertaken. The current policy is to carry out a full distribution of sleeping mats every two years, the latest being in 2005.

The normal distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees, one family size bednet and one sleeping mat per three persons, although this may be changed next year with one blanket being distributed every two years to each refugee. Changing from family size to double sized bednets is also under review. These items are usually given to all new refugees on arrival as necessary.

i) Cooking Utensils

The refugees have traditionally taken care of their own miscellaneous household needs but this has become increasingly problematic as their ability to work and forage has become very 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 was made to all households early in 2001 at the rate of one pot per family with a larger size pot provided for families with more than five people. Another distribution was made in 2004, and needs will be reassessed in 2006.

j) 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 eleven NGOs, including two TBBC Members (ZOA, IRC), providing education services and supplies in the camps.

k) Emergency Stock

TBBC aims to have staff in the area within 24 hours of any emergency situation such as an influx of new arrivals, flood or fire damage. An assessment will then be carried out where possible (i.e., where there is no security risk) in coordination with the health agencies, a member of the refugee community, UNHCR and the local Thai Authorities.

Since June 2002 an 'emergency stock' of basic non-food items has been maintained in order to be able to 'respond' quickly to any emergency. Items are stocked as follows:

Figure E.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	100	500	200	100	25	100	100
Tak	400	2,000	750	200	50	400	400
Kanchanaburi	100	500	100	100	25	100	100

l) 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. The TBBC also provided compensation to local communities affected by the location of the refugee camps in their area, and assisted local Thai authorities with the cost of repairing roads near the refugee camps.

In 1999 the TBBC established a more formal but still general policy for responding to such requests. The policy specifies 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 is equal or less than that of the refugees; and Thai agencies providing security or assistance which are not adequately funded by the authorities. The policy also sets out procedures for submitting requests.

Assistance given to Thai communities during the first half of 2005 is detailed in Table 7.1 totalling baht 4,393,061.

m) Procurement Procedures

Traditionally, all food items were purchased in the border provinces, usually monthly, but sometimes rice was purchased in advance to secure good prices. 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.

The TBBC programme was quite small in the early years but as it grew, it became very significant by local standards. Over time 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 respond rapidly to frequent emergencies, getting their supplies to difficult remote areas at very short notice. In some cases the suppliers organised annual road repairs into the camps at the end of the rainy season to enable their trucks to get in. In short, some local suppliers built up their operations to meet TBBC's needs and had overwhelming advantages over other potential suppliers from a distance.

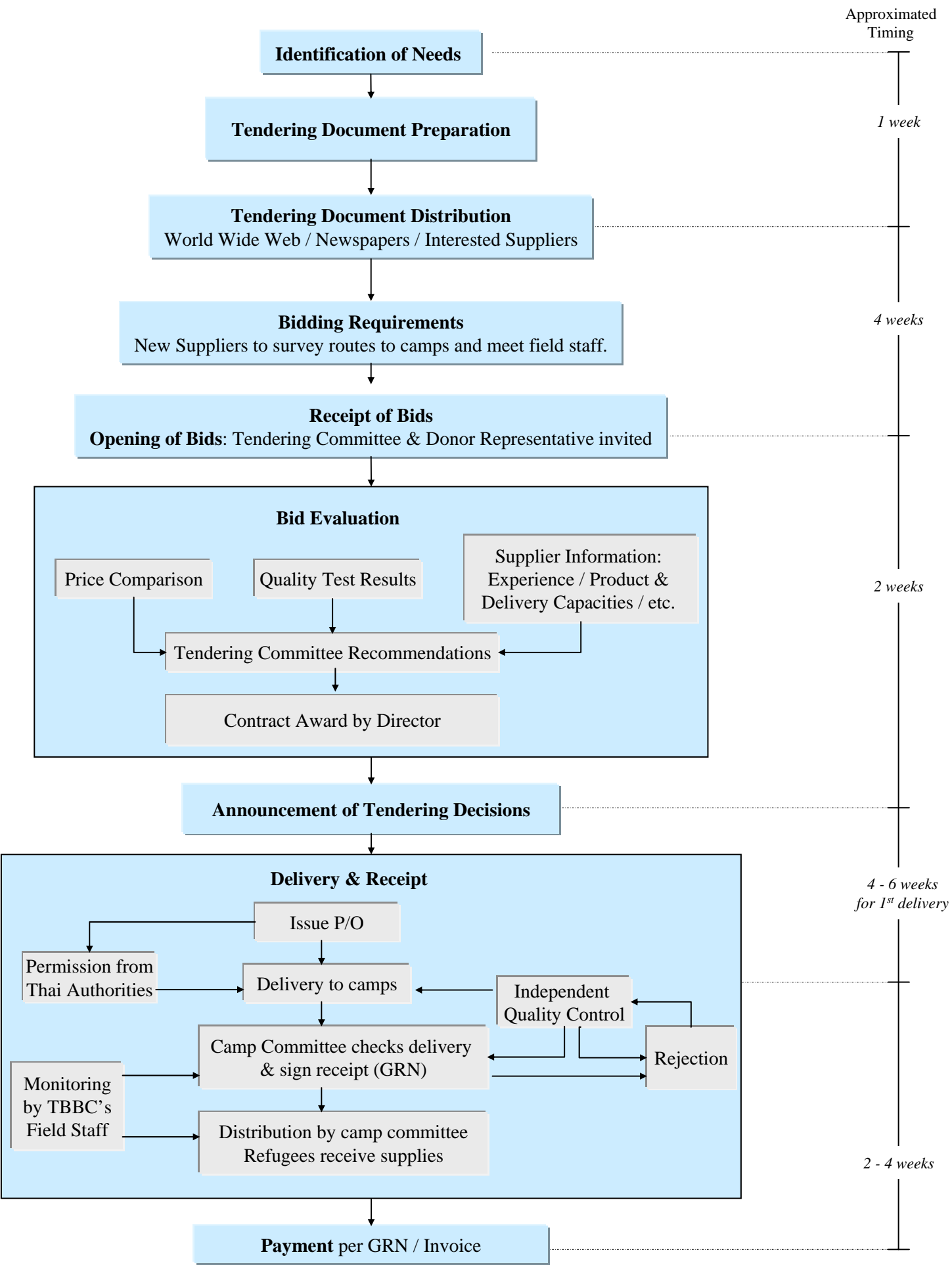
During 1999, however, mainly in response to tighter ECHO grant conditions, the TBBC adopted formal bidding/contract procedures for rice and mung bean supplies in Tak Province. And in 2000 tendering was introduced for rice, mung beans, cooking oil and cooking fuel in all provinces. Bidding was open to all interested suppliers and it became more realistic for new suppliers to compete because, as a result of the camp consolidation exercise, there were far fewer camps to serve with better road access. During 2001 TBBC engaged an EURONAIID consultant to assist in upgrading its tendering and contracting procedures to meet exacting ECHO standards, including international bidding and the opening of bids before a tendering committee.

TBBC now publicly tenders for all supplies of rice, mung beans, cooking oil, fish-paste, blended food (the new rice/soy formula), sardines, chillies, salt cooking fuel, bednets, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, plastic sheeting and eucalyptus poles, representing around 85% of all commodity purchases. The only major items for which public tendering will not be feasible in the foreseeable future are building supplies (bamboo and thatch) which are restricted items under Thai law.

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 have been gradually upgraded and standardised. These are now judged to meet all major Donor requirements and are summarised in the chart. A TBBC Procurement Manual was drafted early in 2005 will be finalised during the year.

Most contracts are still let to local companies. Experience with 'outside' suppliers has often been problematic and TBBC has adopted a policy to only award new suppliers with contracts for the less sensitive camps as a way of testing their ability.

TBBC Procurement and Quality Control Procedure



n) Transportation

Transportation costs are included in the price of all food supplies. 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.

o) Delivery/Storage

TBBC itself does not store food except for small quantities of blended food. The suppliers keep their own stock and delivery is made direct 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 provides guidance to foster best practice. The frequency of delivery varies by location. For Mae La camp in Tak Province, delivery is every two weeks, but for most of the other camps, delivery is usually monthly during the dry season. During the rainy season remote camps have to be stockpiled for up to eight months because they become inaccessible by truck. TBBC staff arrange and check deliveries to camps. The Refugee Camp Committee checks weights and quality on delivery, setting aside any deficient items. Weights have been distributed to the camp stores to ensure that scales are calibrated prior to delivery and distribution. The store managers sign for each delivery and a copy is sent to the TBBC field office for cross reference before payment can be approved. A new goods received form GRN was field-tested in 2004 and has been brought into full use during 2005. 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 emergencies.

As a result of the various evaluations and the monitoring consultancy in 2004, Camp Committees are receiving additional training in the management of supplies. Warehouse design has also been reviewed and to date, seventy-two warehouses have been re-built or repaired in eight camps with reference to WFP guidelines and local conditions. A further four warehouses will be rebuilt in the next dry season, and all of the previously completed structures will be reviewed.

p) Quality Control

Since the Refugee Committees are very familiar with the quality of supplies to be expected, 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, regular independent quality control inspections were introduced in 2001 and now TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks in accordance with major Donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality for rice, mung beans, cooking oil, blended food, fish-paste, chillies, salt and cooking fuel. The refugee committees continue to carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution. Substandard supplies are subject to penalties or replacement.

Since 2004, random checks are now being made by independent inspectors at the camp warehouses as well as at the loading points, and refugee committees and TBBC staff have been trained in the basic tests. Quality problems inevitably continue to occur and when this happens sampling rates are increased and further checks initiated.

Results of the checks during the first half of 2005 are set out in Appendix F.

q) 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 kgs sacks. However, during 2001, 50 kg sacks were introduced to all camps and women have been noticeably drawn into the unloading and distribution process. Distributions of household items, e.g., pots, bednets and clothing are often 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 TBBC rations. During 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made 5 commitments to women including their equal participation in food distribution. TBBC began looking at the role of women in food distribution as part of the camp management project (see t) below) and this is an issue to be addressed as part of the recently recruited TBBC Community Liaison Officer's work.

Ration pictures are posted at each godown that depict the ration items and amounts. Amounts distributed are recorded on the camp records and on the ration cards. TBBC has introduced standard ration books border wide

and while it is the intention that each family should retain its own book, some sections have reverted to collection by the section leader. One reason cited for this is protection, since unregistered families are easily recognised by not having the same ration book. Section leaders have therefore kept all the books in some cases, for this reason.

Following the ECHO evaluation in 2003 greater attention is being given to the accuracy of weights and distribution containers. TBBC has introduced standard measures to improve distribution accuracy in the warehouses that still do not weigh individual rice rations. In the first half of 2005, all measures requested by respective Field Offices have been delivered and a system established with the ZOA vocational training project for the repair of broken units. However, 100% accuracy cannot be assured using volume measures due to weaknesses in available construction materials and the significant variation in rice grain between supplies. Standard measures must be considered as an interim step and TBBC will continue discussions with warehouse management teams to promote full weighing in camps to ensure accurate distribution of the rice ration.

r) Monitoring

TBBC staff continuously monitors refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. A dynamic and formal monitoring system has been in place since 1995. This system supports the gathering of information on supplies by expert inspections and from each camp through checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution), camp recording systems, unusual events and staff visits. The monitoring system's effectiveness is supported and improved by frequent evaluation and refinement. The following table summarises the monitoring process used into the first half of 2005.

Figure E.5: Summary of TBBC Monitoring Process

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating food required	Camp population and population structure	Camp leaders Refugee Committees MOI/UNHCR registration	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 Notices and Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	State of stores Losses to pests Godown management practices	Camp leaders and godown staff	Periodic visual inspection / Godown inventory Monthly monitoring of godowns
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

Two initiatives are helping to greatly improve the accuracy of camp population figures used for supply calculations. The Camp Management Project (see t) below), led by the Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees, has resulted in the production of 'feeding' population figures (as opposed to camp registration figures) which take account of absentees from the camps, and these continue to be monitored under this project. Currently the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR are also jointly conducting an exercise to re-register the population in each camp. This will provide another more accurate check on data used in the Camp Management Project.

Monitoring Revisions: TBBC employed a Monitoring Consultant in 2004 to review the monitoring system and specifically follow-up on issues raised in the ECHO audit and evaluation of 2003. On the whole, the Monitoring Consultant found TBBC's monitoring mechanisms to be functioning well but made two broad recommendations for refinement as follows:

- *To redesign the monitoring forms used, to aid simplicity of completion and the production of statistically significant data.*
- *To incorporate the analysis of monitoring data into regular management meetings.*

In addition, it was considered important that the impact of monitoring be more immediate through timely feedback of findings to TBBC staff and partners, and to the recipients of TBBC's programme. All recommendations were accepted by TBBC.

The Monitoring Consultant backed up recommendations with a new set of monitoring forms, and by establishing appropriate training for TBBC staff and refugee partners. Field Assistants, as the major interface between the consortium and the refugee camps, were seen as key to monitoring in terms of data collection and processing of

information. Refugee partners in camps also were assigned a stronger role in the monitoring of commodities. The system provides opportunity for greater independent feedback from refugees and community groups. In addition to Field Assistants, TBBC Field Coordinators, Field Administrators, Procurement Manager and Programme Coordinator all play a role in TBBC's monitoring and response.

Specifically, the major features of the revised system are:

- "Goods Received Notices" (GRNs), have replaced suppliers "Delivery Receipts" as TBBC's means of verification that supplies are delivered to camp as planned. A GRN is completed by the Godown Manager on arrival of every supply truck to camp. Included in the completed GRNs are:
 - a. Information concerning the type of commodity, supplier, purchase order, time of delivery and driver.
 - b. Comments on supplies rejected and why.
 - c. An assessment of quantity (a 10% random sample of food items/charcoal is weighed and recorded).

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

- Direct distribution point checks have replaced control checks. Control checks were intended to verify independently, without the knowledge of godown staff, that supplies were distributed according to ration allowances. TBBC Field Assistants set up checking points of newly-distributed rations out of the eyesight of godown staff. The rations of 20 households were checked. In practice, godown staff always were aware that TBBC staff were in camp, such that control checks were not truly independent, and were undermining trust between TBBC staff and Camp Committees. Checks at distribution points, on the other hand, allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a larger number of household rations. Furthermore, the distribution practices of godown 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 converted to percentage pass.
- Formal inspection of warehouses in camps are now conducted each month by TBBC staff. 20 parameters are used to rate the state of the warehouse as a percentage.
- Under the former system, Field Staff made regular visits to households to seek feedback on ration supplies. These proved very informative. Under the revised monitoring system, two community groups per camp are visited by TBBC monthly for feedback. Generally, one group is a collection of households as before. The second group may be a women's organisation, religious group, boarding house or other group. Qualitative data is recorded.
- A completely new feature is that locked comments post-boxes are installed, mostly at warehouses, with a request for anonymous feedback on supplies.
- A "Receipt 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 Coordinator then makes a border-wide evaluation. Findings inform TBBC's relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders.

The monitoring results for the first half of 2005 are set out in Section F.

s) Indicators

Since the 2000 Oslo Donors meeting, TBBC has been committed to developing Performance Indicators to assess the achievement of the programme objectives. It was recognised that producing indicators to measure all aspects of TBBC programme would take some time and during the first half of 2001 a Logframe was developed to establish priority indicators for initial attention. These related to food distribution and all became available during 2002.

Having established the priority food indicators the Logframe was extended in 2003 to include food security, shelter, non-food items, coordination of services, effects on Thai communities, gender, and refugee participation. The Performance Indicators available for the first half of 2005 are set out in Appendix F.

t) Camp Management

In the early years 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 agreed to allow the committees to retain some of the used sacks and containers for resale. The proceeds were then used 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. As the amounts became more significant, TBBC took responsibility for selling back the rice sacks and allocated funds to the committees. By 2000 about 70% of the credit received was given to the Camp Committees for their operating expenses.

With the introduction of polypropylene sacks in 2001, which have a resale value of only about one baht compared with up to 20 baht for a jute sack, this source of revenue drastically declined. From 2002 TBBC started providing camp administrative support on a cash basis at a standard rate of baht 1.8 per refugee per month for each camp. This then appeared as a budget line item. Camp committees presented monthly reports on these accounts which were summarised in TBBC 6-Month reports.

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. One way this was achieved was by requesting food for the entire registered population and then using the balance after rations were distributed to refugees in camps. A significant number of refugees are away from the camps at any time. Small taxes also often were levied on refugees during distribution. This led to conjecture of malpractice and put pressure on Camp Committees. For some time it had been evident that a more transparent system was desirable.

ECHO consultants in 2003 recommended that feeding and other supply needs should be clearly separated for monitoring purposes. From September 2003 through May 2004 TBBC carried out a study to establish the real demands on Camp Committees, how they deal with them, and what alternative systems could be instituted. The review confirmed that Camp Committees do need additional supplies on top of the actual needs for feeding the population to cover camp security, activities, meetings, relationships with local Thai Villages and Thai Authorities and other miscellaneous needs. It was also found that Camp Committees have legitimate cash requirements to administer the camps, including office, logistics, travel, activities and relationship costs as well as support for the camp and food supply workers. The recommendation was that these additional needs should be budgeted for 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.

Staff stipend levels were discussed amongst Camp Committee members, the KRC and KnRC and Refugee Advisory groups. An appropriate scale of support was agreed at an average payment of 900 baht/month. Maximum stipend levels were set at a standard rate for all camps. The level of refugee incentives was also shared with other NGOs to ensure that these were not out of line with health and education sector payments. Administration needs vary 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.

The new feeding populations, supply figures and cash payments were negotiated and implemented on a camp by camp basis between July and December 2004. This involved additional financial support and training to KRC and KnRC so that they could take responsibility for managing the introduction of staff stipends and camp administration support in the camps. The new system is constantly being monitored and will be subject to adjustment as experience is gained.

u) Protection

TBBC played a leading role on establishing the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group in 2000 in response to UNHCR's Outreach Workshop held in Bangkok in 1999. It 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 with service sectors (education, health, food and shelter, etc) and on an issue basis (SGBV, repatriation) and ongoing training is seen as a key component of the

collaboration. PWG meetings are held regularly at both the Bangkok and Provincial level. Mainstream issues in which the RTG is currently engaged include birth registration and the administration of justice in camps. The TBBC Deputy Executive Director is the facilitator of the PWG.

v) Gender/ Gender Policy

The majority of the camp populations arrived as a family unit. Most families have male headed households and the ratio of male to female is approximately 51: 49. The average family size is 5.6. 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. Approximately 6% of households are single female headed households and it is the responsibility of the section leaders to ensure their needs 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, representatives from the refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's subordinate position and work towards women's increased participation in all aspects of their society. Through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking, women are gradually raising awareness amongst the population that women's rights can no longer be ignored. However, their focus has mainly been through women's networks, and they need support in addressing these issues from men in the camps and more specifically from the camp authorities. It is therefore TBBC's intention to focus its gender activities on working with camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management. TBBC also provides some core support to Women's organisations to facilitate management and administration of their projects.

TBBC was considering developing consumer advisory groups in each camp to ensure broader participation in the programme beyond the camp committees. A Community Liaison Officer has been recruited to explore existing and potential links with CBOs and to address issues related to equitable representation.

TBBC established a Gender Working Group in 2003 to ensure that the Gender Policy would remain an active document. This group met again in the first half of 2004 to discuss the role the Community Liaison Officer and may reconvene again in early 2006.

GENDER POLICY

TBBC's 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 co-operate 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*

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.

TBBC Gender Policy:

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 6-monthly basis, as progress is made and aims achieved.

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.*

w) 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 bureaucratic demands, TBBC still employs only 46 staff to service a budget of around USD 23 million. Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are still only around 6% of expenditures (compared with 2 to 3 % in the early years). 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 than 6%.

The total cost of the programme in 2005 is still only equivalent to around baht 5,956 per refugee per year, or around baht 16 per refugee per day (US 40 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 41/USD).

x) Programme Sustainability

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for 21 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 recent years have eroded the refugees' sense of self-sufficiency, making them increasingly aid-dependent. Social problems have also become more evident as the camps have become more overcrowded and restricted. Regarding the TBBC programme, new demands from Donors for independent control checks initially appeared as a threat to the trust built up with the Refugee Committees and their own sense of responsibility and involvement in administering the assistance programme. However, by carefully ensuring that the refugees themselves were involved in redesigning the monitoring procedures and engaged in responding to the results, the positive benefits have been recognised by all parties and greater accountability achieved.

A major objective of the philosophy has been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows it. It can be argued that even after 21 years most of the refugees would want to go home immediately if the opportunity arose. They would be eager to just get on with their lives. However during recent years Burmese Army campaigns have destroyed hundreds of villages and there are also tens of thousands of internally displaced persons. Return for all of the population will be problematic. There will be the need for some strategic planning for the reconstruction and redevelopment of areas laid waste by the SPDC. The scope for this will depend on the nature of the cease-fire agreement and any other settlement agreed between SPDC and the ethnic leaders. UNHCR initialised a contingency planning exercise in 2004 to raise awareness and understanding of these issues, an exercise in which TBBC and other CCSDPT members actively participated.

Sustainability also depends on Thai people/authorities tolerance of the refugees' presence. Although there were periods of tension in the past, in general the local population and the Thai authorities were very understanding of the refugees' needs, and tolerant of their presence. After the economic crisis in 1997 however, the presence of large numbers of refugees and illegal workers became a much more sensitive issue with calls for more controls and pressure to reduce numbers. A series of security 'incidents' involving armed Burmese elements, beginning with the armed raid of the Burmese Embassy in October 1999 made matters even worse. These incidents increased the Thai authorities' concern about security and the problems refugees are perceived to be bringing to Thailand. Since then there has been periodic rhetoric against the refugees, accusing them of environmental damage, bringing in diseases, taking Thai jobs, as well as being involved in crime, prostitution and drug trafficking.

The current political situation in Burma however gives little grounds for optimism for change and having conducted a contingency planning exercise for repatriation in 2004, few people expect an early return for the refugees to be feasible. Instead, there has been some realisation that more could be done in the camps to prepare the refugees for the future. In 2004 Thailand registered over 1.2 million migrants in the country and also identified an even greater number of jobs required to be filled by migrants. During 2005 UNHCR and the NGOs have jointly advocated for income generation to be considered in the camps, or even refugees being allowed to work. Such changes would provide the basis for a more sustainable mid- to long-term strategy towards both migrants and refugees.

A major factor 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. In 2005, TBBC's expenditures will be 24% higher than last year, which in turn was 14% higher compared with the previous year, and 15% the year before that. The preliminary budget for 2006 is 3% higher than 2005. So far Donors have responded magnificently, but the programme depends on their continuing capacity and goodwill in the future.

y) Programme Evaluation

TBBC is committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving the effectiveness. Evaluations and reviews carried out to date are as follows:

Figure E.6: Evaluations and Reviews of TBBC Programme

March 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/EC/Femconsult. Overall Programme
November 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/Femconsult. Monitoring Procedures
April 1997	ECHO Evaluation Report. Overall Programme
November 1997	ECHO Audit. Financial/Administration Procedures
May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/International Agricultural Centre/Supplementary Feeding
April 2000	DanChurchAid/Sphere Project Minimum Standards
May 2000	UNHCR Consultant Study of TBBC Cooking Fuel Supplies
March 2003	Independent. TBBC Management and Governance Structure
June 2003	IRC. Procurement and Quality Control Procedures
July 2003	Independent: Review of TBBC Cooking Fuel
October 2003	ECHO Audit for Ma La and Umpiem Mai
November 2003	ECHO. ECHO-Funded Nutrition and Food Aid Activities
August 2004	Review of TBBC Monitoring Procedures
September 2004	Review of TBBC Financial Control Procedures

TBBC is committed to implementing the key recommendations of its evaluations and almost all of the recommendations of the evaluations and reviews undertaken to date have now been implemented or are currently being addressed. Suggestions for on-going evaluations will be discussed at the Donors Meeting in October 2005.

z) Staff Training

Now that the TBBC restructuring process is more or less complete work will begin on a comprehensive staff development programme. Although previously there has been no systematic staff training programme TBBC has organised periodic trainings and encouraged staff to attend appropriate courses run by other organisations.

Trainings courses and capacity building events attended by staff in the first half of 2005 were:

Figure E.7: List of TBBC Staff Training January to June 2005

Training Course	# of staff
The Standards of Purchasing Techniques	2
Quickbooks	6
USAID Rules & Regulations	1
E-learning training: The Best Practices in Tendering and Procurement based on ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement	3
Improving the Tendering and Procurement practices (on line training)	3
HR's Critical Issues in 2005 -Outsource, Insource, or Get Out!	1
ICVA / NSPCC – Building Safer Organisations	2
RedR: Essentials of Humanitarian Practice	2
RedR: Personal Security and Communications	2
Researching Refugee Health	1
Camp Management Workshop	10
Evaluation Workshop of Monitoring System Revisions	14
Factory visits for Field Assistants	9
Report Writing	12
Strategic Planning Workshop - Pranburi	all
Strategic Planning Workshop - Chiang Mai	14
English Language Courses	2

aa) Visibility

The following visibility policy was adopted at the 2001 TBBC Donors Meeting:

"TBBC policy is not to display any publicity in the refugee camps. Its vehicles and property are unmarked and generally no Donor publicity such as stickers or signs are posted.

This policy has been observed since the beginning of the programme in 1984. The rationale is:

- 1. To show mutuality and promote the dignity of the refugees. The Refugee Committees are considered operational partners, sharing responsibility for providing the basic needs of the refugee communities. They are encouraged to be as self-sufficient as possible and it is not considered appropriate to make them display their dependence on outside assistance.*
- 2. TBBC has around 40 Donors. It considers that it would be inequitable to display publicity for one/some donors only and impractical to publicise all.*

The TBBC wishes all Donors to respect this policy. Where contractual practices necessitate publicity Donors will be requested to minimise their expectations and, if possible, to accept non-field publicity.

Whilst other NGOs working on the Thai/Burmese border do not maintain such a strict 'invisibility' policy, they nevertheless maintain a low-profile presence. This reflects the original Ministry of Interior mandate, which specified 'no publicity'."

Almost all of TBBC's Donors accept this policy but the European Commission, currently the largest Donor, legally requires visibility for ECHO and the EC Uprooted People's Fund contributions to the programme. They have required a visibility component to the programme since 2001. Visibility "projects" have been agreed to maximise refugee benefits. Notice boards have been installed at each godown, featuring ration information and in 2005 committee members and godown workers will receive T-shirts and umbrellas with soccer and volley balls provided for sports events. Mugs and notebooks will also be distributed for various camp committees. All items are supplied to all camps, carrying ECHO/EC logos in the camps where ECHO/EC funds are used. These items are very popular with the refugees.

APPENDIX F

TBBC PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Figure 3.1 in Section 3 sets out TBBC's Logframe showing the Performance Indicators adopted and the proposed Means of Verification. TBBC began to develop Performance Indicators at the end of 2000 and initially prioritised those relating to food distribution. These have been presented in 6-month reports from 2001. The current Logframe includes indicators for food security, the provision of shelter and non food items, coordination of services, and assistance to Thai communities. Indicators for gender and refugee participation have yet to be developed.

Many of the nutrition indicators are dependent on the collection, compilation, and analysis of a common database for all the border health agencies. The position of CCSDPT Health Information System Officer was vacant for more than one year but an Australian Volunteers International volunteer began work in April 2005. In the interim, TBBC and the health agencies employed a temporary person for the compilation of basic data and simple analysis. More comprehensive data and analysis will be available from 2005 onwards.

Data from nutrition surveys are presented annually following annual surveys conducted by the health agencies and were expected to be ready for presentation in this report. However, nutrition surveys have been delayed until July/August of this year for 2 reasons: 1) health agency staff were focused on training and implementation of new supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes; and 2) nutrition surveys are conducted in conjunction with vitamin A supplementation campaigns. However, this year UNICEF requested that TBBC return vitamin A provided for the border for use in tsunami relief. The vitamin A will be returned to TBBC in July at which time the health agencies will begin conducting surveys. Rates for beriberi for the second half of 2004 were compiled in the CCSDPT 2004 Annual Health Statistics Report that was released this 6-month period.

The Centres for Disease Control (Atlanta) conducted a baseline comprehensive nutrition survey in Umpiem Mai camp to look at nutrition status (wasting and stunting, and iron and vitamin A status), feeding practices, and household food security during the first half of 2004. The survey will be repeated in 2005 to determine acceptability of blended food and its effect on the nutrition status of the population. Some results are highlighted in the relevant sections below and the full report will be available following completion of the follow up survey.

Aim: To prevent malnutrition and food insecurity and meet the primary physical needs for survival in partnership with the displaced community.

Indicator (A)1: Children <5 with wasting malnutrition < 5% of Under 5 Population

Means of Verification

- Annual Nutrition Surveys: children <5 weight/height measurements (WHO/NCHS z scores).
- Common Data Collection: children identified as malnourished from clinic visits or nutrition surveys conducted by the medical agencies (implemented during 2003).
- Other surveys, data

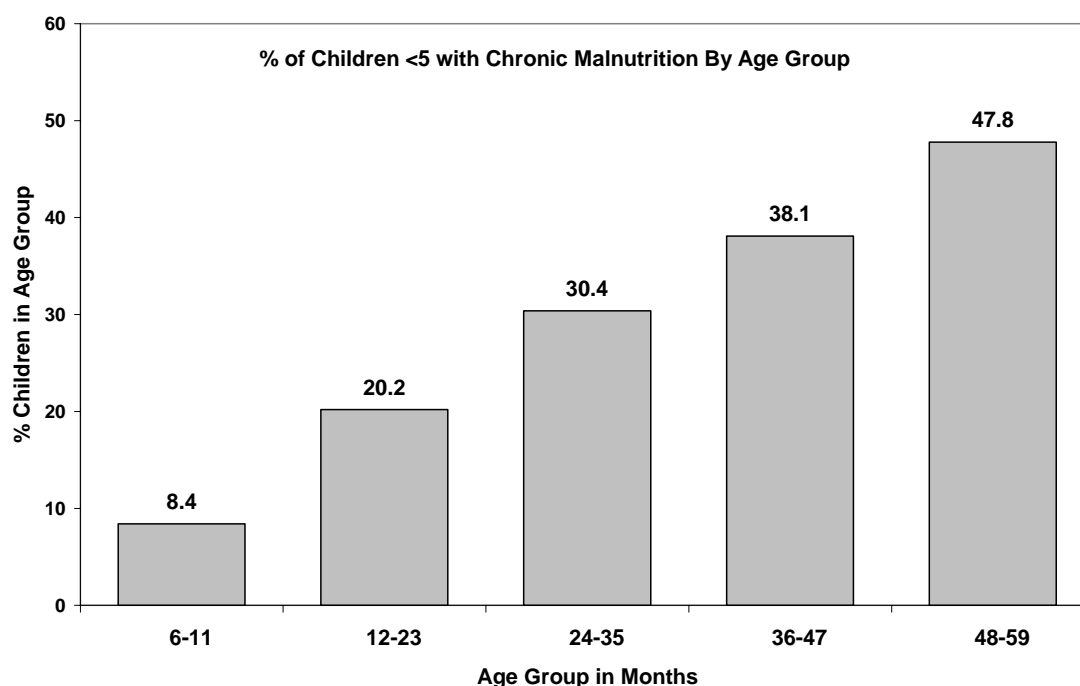
i) Preliminary CDC Survey Results for Umpiem Mai Camp (June 2004)

Nutrition Status in Children

Acute malnutrition (wasting) in children 6 to 59 months of age was below the acceptable level (4.6%). There was a difference in the prevalence of acute malnutrition between males and females, 61.5% and 38.5%, respectively, although not significant. Sixty-five percent of malnourished children were between the age of 12 and 35 months, and were the most vulnerable group for malnutrition.

The mean weight for height z-score was -1.44 and almost all children shows some signs of chronic malnutrition. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) was elevated (29.9%) among children 6 to 59 months of age. As would be expected the prevalence of stunting increases by age group, with 47.8 % of children aged 48-59 months being stunted. The prevalence of stunting was similar between males and females, 52.9% and 47.1%, respectively.

Figure F.1: % of Children <5 with Chronic Malnutrition by Age Group ...



Angular stomatitis, bilateral fissures or scarring at the corners of the mouth usually indicating vitamin B₂ deficiency was detected in 2.2% of children.

Infant and Child feeding

Most women, 92.7%, reported giving colostrum to their child. The mean duration of breastfeeding was 19 months. Slightly less than half (47.7%) of women reported feeding their child more often when they were sick. However, 28.9% reported feeding their child less than normal during illness. The majority of children 6-11 months of age, 98.6%, are breastfed. Breastfeeding falls off in the 12-23 months of age group, with only 68.6% of children being breastfed.

Among children 6 to 11 months of age, breast milk (91.6%) and water (98.6%) were the most frequently reported liquids consumed. Orange juice, tea/coffee and Mali Milk (sweetened condensed milk) were also frequently reported by mothers for children in this age group. Consumption of infant formula and powdered milk was greatest among children 12-23 months, 7.0% and 9.3%, respectively. Water is by far the most consumed liquid across all age categories. Of particular note, is the consumption of orange drink from the shops (18.3-44.2% across age groups).

All food commodities were consumed by all age groups. Rice was the most frequently consumed food item by all age groups, followed by oil. Rice soup was consumed most frequently by children 6-11 months of age (26.8%), followed by children 12-23 months. Vegetable consumption during the previous 24 hours for children older than 11 months of age ranged between 73.6% and 84.4%. Meat/Fish and egg consumption was lower with closer to 50% of children 12 to 59 months of age consuming these foods within the last day. Consumption of fruit was the lowest for this age range (12-59 months).

Mothers were asked how many rice meals per day their child consumes. At 24 months of age, there is a shift from 2 rice meals per day, seen in the younger age groups, to 3 rice meals per day (56.6% (23-35 months), 59.2% (36-47 months), 71.1% (48-59 months).

Women were asked at what age a child should start eating solid foods; 24% of respondents indicated 6 months of age. There were a significant number of mothers who responded that solid foods should be introduced at earlier ages: 1 month 11.1%; 2 months 12.7%; 3 months 17.4%. Additionally, 5% of women believed that solid foods should not be introduced until 10 months of age.

For children aged 6 months, roughly 25% of mothers said that fruit, vegetables, beans and meat should not be consumed. For a child aged one year, mothers responded that they should eat all food items with the exception if rice soup. Thirty-three percent of mothers did not think that a one year old should eat rice soup.

Figure F.2: Mothers' Understanding of Child Food Acceptability

Food	6 months old		12 months old	
	% Yes	% No	% Yes	% No
Rice	83.5	16.5	100	----
Rice Soup	83.1	16.9	66.8	33.2
Beans	71.5	22.5	97.7	2.3
Fruits	76.5	23.5	98.4	1.6
Vegetables	74.8	25.2	98.4	1.6
Eggs	83.7	16.3	99.1	0.9
Meat/Fish	76.2	23.8	97.9	2.1
Oil	95.6	4.4	99.8	0.2

Conclusions

The high prevalence of stunting is most likely a result of inadequate dietary intake and feeding practices. The introduction of complimentary foods and solid foods is too early. More than half of mothers believed that solid food should be introduced before 6 months of age, with 3 months as the preferred age for introduction. The replacement of breast milk- a highly bio-available form of iron- with solid foods at a young age consisting mostly of non-heme iron, a less bio-available form, may be contributing to the high rates of anaemia (see below). Additionally, a number of mothers were delaying the introduction of complimentary foods to 10 months of age. This may also contribute to growth faltering.

It is expected that the introduction of **AsiaMix** along with education campaigns about child feeding will help to address this issue.

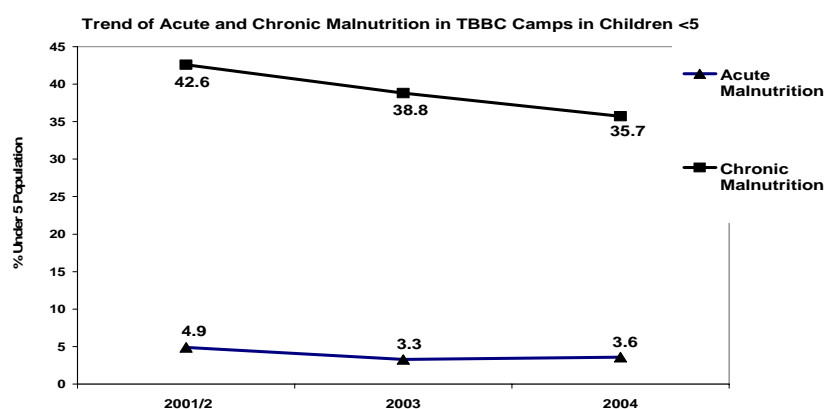
ii) Results from Previous Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys were conducted by most health agencies during the first half of 2004. Results for both 2003 and 2004 are presented below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. The next round of surveys are currently being conducted and will be presented in the next period (see above for explanation).

Figure F.3: Acute and Chronic Malnutrition Rates in Children <5 (% <5 Population) 2003 and 2004

Camps	Severe Acute		Global Acute (moderate + severe)		Severe Chronic		Global Chronic (moderate + severe)	
	W/H: < -3SD		W/H: < -2SD		H/A: < -3SD		H/A: < -2SD	
	2003 %	2004 %	2003 %	2004 %	2003 %	2004 %	2003 %	2004 %
Site 1	0.5	0.0	3.4	2.0	8.0	8.5	31.9	29.8
Site 2	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.3	11.7	7.9	37.1	35.3
Mae La Oon	0.1	0.5	2.9	5.7	13.4	13.8	43.2	39.0
Mae Ra Ma Laung*	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.4	5.2	13.6	30.9	40.5
Mae La	0.7	0.8	2.9	4.5	14.3	11.4	43.2	37.8
Umpiem	1.5	0.5	3.9	3.8	15.4	12.5	48.4	42.0
Nu Po	0.4	0.5	4.1	5.0	8.5	10.8	42.7	28.5
Tham Hin	no data							
Ban Don Yang	0.2	0.6	4.3	2.9	8.6	11.1	34.1	46.7
All Camps	0.5	0.3	3.3	3.6	10.3	11.3	38.8	35.7

Figure F.4: Trend of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition in TBBC Camps in Children <5



Data from 2001 to 2004 show that the trend over time for acute malnutrition (wasting) is decreasing and is within acceptable limits. Border-wide, less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished, indicating that the food supply both to the camps and within the households is stable and adequate. The elevated rate in Mae La Oon camp may be related to the camp move. Rates tend to be higher in girls than boys, although the CDC study confirmed that the difference was not significant in Umpiem Mai camp.

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains high. The small reduction in rates from between 2001 and 2004 is most likely due to measurement variation at the camp level. The high level of chronic malnutrition is currently being partially addressed by the introduction of fortified blended food into the camps. The blended food provided will increase 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. The rates will continue to be monitored, but significant changes in rates could take nearly a generation.

Indicator (A) 2: Vitamin A coverage \geq 95% for children < 5

Due to the low rates of vitamin A deficiency, and in accordance with 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 and UNICEF has agreed to continue to support vitamin A to the border for 2005.

Means of Verification

- Common Data Collection for vitamin A coverage

The medical agencies routinely provide 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 6 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. At the end of December, UNICEF requested TBBC return donated vitamin A stocks for emergency use in their tsunami relief efforts. As result, supplementation campaigns planned for this 6 month period have been delayed in anticipation of the return of supplies in July. Coverage rates and dates of campaigns can be found in Figure E4 and rates for all camps reporting, with the exception of Tham Hin and Mae La, exceed the minimum. Since these past surveys, IRC has assumed responsibility for Tham Hin, and AML for Mae La, and vitamin A supplementation will adhere to border protocol in these camps for the next period.

Figure F.5: Vitamin A Coverage Rates in Children <5 and 5-12 Years:

Camp	<5 Years % Coverage	Date Conducted	5-12 Years % Coverage	Date Conducted
Site 1	100.0	Feb 05	100.0	Feb 05
Site 2	100.0	Feb 05	100.0	Feb 05
Mae La Oon	100.0	Jun-05	100.0	Jun-05
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.0	Jan-05	100.0	Jan-05
Mae La*	89.9	May-05	na	na
Umpiem Mai	98.0	Dec 04	97.0	Dec 04
Nu Po	99.5	Jan/Feb 05	99.4	Jan/Feb 05
Ban Don Yang	100.0	Jan 05	100.0	Dec 04
Tham Hin**	90.0 (2-5 yrs)	Jun 05	90.0 (5-10 yrs)	Jun 05
Border-wide	94.8		97.3	

*MSF coverage for children ages 24-59 months only

**MSF coverage for children ages 24 months-10 years only. IRC will begin supplementation according to standard protocols during the upcoming campaign in December.

Preliminary CDC Survey Results for Umpiem Mai Camp (June 2004)

There is a high rate of night blindness (the first clinical sign of vitamin A deficiency) of public health significance in pregnant women in addition to high rates of anaemia in children. Maternal night blindness during their last pregnancy was reported by 7.6% of women- exceeding the IVACG cut-off of \geq 5% as an indicator that vitamin A deficiency is a significant public health problem in this population. The prevalence of anaemia is extremely high among children 6 to 59 months. 40.5% of children were classified as anaemic (WHO cut-off <11.0 g/dl for haemoglobin concentration), and 0.5% were severely anaemic (< 7.0 g/dl) The greatest proportion of anaemia among children is among those in the 6-11 and 12-23 months of age groups, 67.6% and 64.8%, respectively. Inadequate dietary intake in conjunction with iron absorption inhibitors, such as phytates (found in cereals and legumes) and polyphenols (found in tea), and feeding practices are likely to be contributing factors to the elevated prevalence of anaemia.

Some of the health agencies plan to begin supplementation of pregnant women according to the new WHO recommendation and depending on staff capability (because of potential harm to the foetus, vitamin A must be supplemented in small, frequent doses and must be strictly monitored). It is expected that the introduction of **AsiaMix** will help to prevent further cases of both vitamin A deficiency and anaemia, and the Nutrition Task Force is looking into interventions to screen for and treat anaemia.

Indicator (A) 3: Population diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency < 10 / 1,000 / month

Means of Verification

- Common Data Collection: clinical incidence of thiamine deficiency.

Data collected from all camps for July through December 2004 show the following case rates of vitamin B₁ deficiency:

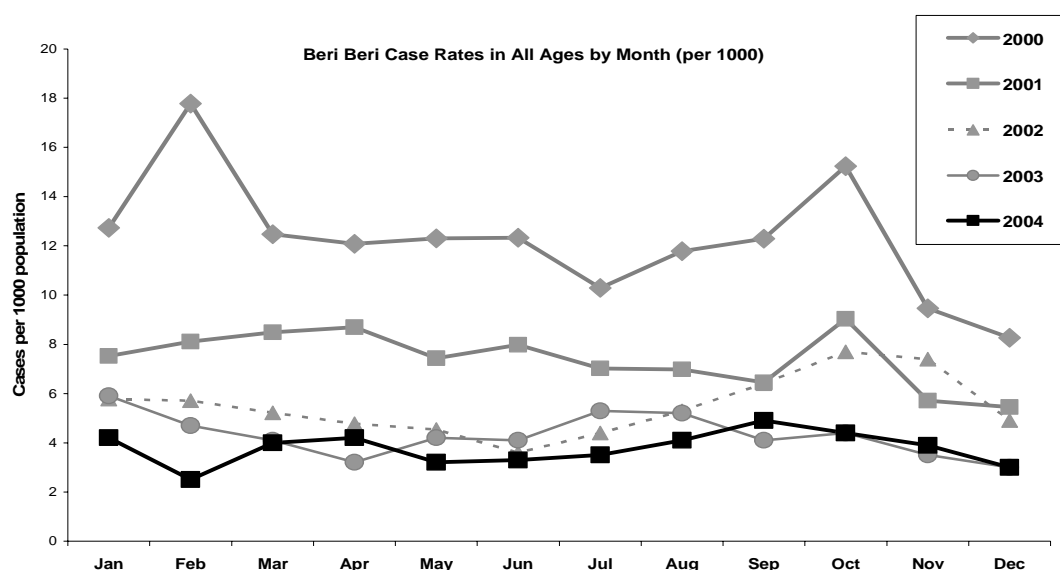
Figure F.6: Vitamin B1 Deficiency, Jul - Dec 2004

Age Group	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Under 5 Years	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
All Ages	3.5	4.1	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.0
All Ages Jul-Dec 03	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.0
All Ages Jan-Jun 04	4.2	2.5	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.3

Rate = Cases/1000 population

Data from CCSDPT Common Data for 2003/04

Figure F.7: Beriberi Case Rates in All Ages by Month



According to the Sphere Project, the nutritional needs of the population are met when 'there are no cases of beriberi' (vitamin B₁ deficiency). Following revision of the Burmese Border Guidelines to include a more clear case definition for diagnosing vitamin B₁ deficiency, the rates continue to be declining overall, possibly indicating more accurate detection. Because of the diet based on polished rice and other factors that inhibit vitamin B₁, some cases of deficiency will be expected, and rates continue to be monitored. However, a decreasing trend is expected that may be partially attributable to the increased amount of B₁ in the diet from the blended food.

Indicator (A) 4: 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, that is to 14 deaths/1,000 population/year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.
- Under 5 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

- Common Data Collection: Mortality rates (reported annually)

Figure F.8: Crude and Under five Mortality Rates in all Camps 2000 to 2004

All Camps	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Thailand [#]
CMR/1,000population/year	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.0
Under 5 deaths/1,000/year	9.2	9.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.7

[#] UNICEF 2005

The data show both CMR and U5MR for all camps has decreased over the past four years. Since 2002, 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) 5 : Displaced Communities Capacities and Resources are Utilised

Means of Verification

- The Communities are responsible for Camp management and implementation of the programme.

The ratio of TBBC staff to refugee Camp Management Staff is about 1:60 or around 1.7%

Expected Result 1: Adequate availability and access to food to sustain life received by displaced persons

Indicator (B) 1.1: Ration provides minimum of 2,100 kcals/person/day

Means of Verification

- Nutritional analysis of ration.

The nutritional content of TBBC's full food basket standard ration that include the addition of blended food and the reduction in rice is calculated at approximately 2,270 kcals/person/day border-wide. This exceeds the WFP/UNHCR recommendation for planning rations at 2,100 kcals/person/day. Calculations for the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (June 03) show that the actual needs equal an average of 2,224 kcal/person/per day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000). The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, but all variations meet the minimum recommendation.

Indicator (B) 1.2: 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.

Figure F.9 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure F.9: Results of Quality Control Inspections, January to June 2004

Commodity	Qty Checked (1)	% of all purchases in period (2)	% Checked at camps (3)	% Sampled (4)	Qty Check		Quality Check	
					Qty Verified (5)	% (6)	Qty meeting Standard (7)	% (8)
Rice (MT)	10,445	61	3	10	10,458	100.1	10,458	100
Mung Beans (MT)	358	32	9	10	359	100.3	359	100
Cooking Oil (ltr)	396,903	42	0	10	398,105	100.3	398,105	100
Charcoal (MT)	2,808	35	5	10	2,839	101.1	2,117	75
Chillies (MT)	84	62	7	10	84	100.0	78	93
Fish Paste (MT)	450	76	0	10	452	100.4	452	100
Salt (MT)	260	63	4	10	262	100.8	262	100
Blended Food (MT) (10)	1,031	94	0	10	1,034	100.3	1,034	100

- (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 fish paste.
- (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).

Between 32% and 94% of each item was randomly checked by inspectors during this period. The target for inspections for all commodities was 50% of all deliveries to Mae La and Umpiem, and once per contract (usually six months) for all other camps.

The results of independent inspections show that the quantity of supplies were delivered by TBBC's vendors in accordance with contracts. This was determined by net weight/volume of supplies delivered which, by average, was slightly higher than the TBBC's required weight/volume by 0.08 to 1.13%.

26% of charcoal and 7% of dried chillies inspected were found sub-standard in quality. There was a significant charcoal shortage problem at the beginning of this year. Due to this, some charcoal delivered to some camps was poor quality. Considering the difficulties that the suppliers faced to get adequate quantity of charcoal and to meet the time constraints of stockpile delivery, TBBC had to accept the charcoal with the heating value of 20 MJ/kg and over (TBBC's usual standard is at least 24 MJ/kg). Although there was no rejection or financial penalty imposed, four official warning letters were sent to suppliers. Despite the quality problem, the average heating value of charcoal was still 24.5 MJ which exceeds TBBC's standard (see more detail under Indicator (B) 1.4 below).

As for dried chillies, one shipment was found substandard in terms of unripe and infested berries, the proportion of which was slightly higher than the minimum standard. The supplier was verbally warned for the problem and delivered replacement chillies for those rejected by the camp, to compensate for the poor quality.

Indicator (B) 1.3: 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 < 11,200
- Warehouse locations. Furthest walking distance from distribution point < 1.5 km.
- Camp Committee distribution schedules

The average number of refugees served by each distribution centre is 4,312, with a maximum of 11,191 in Mae La and a minimum of 1,157 in Site 2. (Sphere Project minimum standard is 1 distribution point: 20,000 people).

All **camp distribution points** are within **one kilometre** walking distance of the population. (UNHCR recommends that no one should have to walk more than **five kms**)

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 (B) 1.4: 95% recognised population receive the rations planned

Means of Verification

- TBBC monitoring procedures

As explained in r) Monitoring in Appendix E, TBBC has adopted new monitoring procedures during the first 6 months of 2005 and therefore the results of monitoring TBBC's programme during this period are presented in two parts: January to February under the former monitoring system and March to June under the revised monitoring system. Much of the data presented of the two systems, even under similar indicator titles, may be quite different in nature. As such, direct comparisons should not be made. The revised system is considerably more stringent and inclusive. It takes into account a number of criteria, not formerly monitored or met, but which are considered of importance as TBBC strives to improve programme delivery. This is particularly so with regard to warehouse management and supply distribution practices.

January to February 2005

For the period of January to February 2005 inclusively, camp by camp figures and totals of the number of visits made, monitoring carried out, control checks and distribution efficiency percentages were as follows:

Figure F.10: Result of Monitoring Checks January-February 2005

Camp	No. of visits	Rice Sacks Re-jected ¹	Ration books checked ²		Household visits made ³		Monitoring checks ⁴		Control checks ⁵		Distribution Efficiency % ⁶
			x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	Avg. % received	% families ration as planned	
Site 1	18	0	0	59	0	17	0	22	100.5	100	97
Site 2	7	0	0	10	0	8	0	10	-	-	97
Mae La Oon	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	13	-	-	99
Mae Ra Ma Luang	9	0	0	1	0	2	3	17	-	-	100
Mae La	15	0	0	6	0	6	0	21	100	100	96
Umpiem Mai	18	0	0	16	0	16	0	26	100	100	96
Nu Po	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	11	-	-	99
Tham Hin	7	0	0	0	0	12	4	19	-	-	102
Don Yang	8	0	0	0	0	12	0	25	100	95	103
TOTAL	97	0	1	99	0	83	7	164	100	99	99

- (1) Rice sacks rejected are recorded in monthly Camp Supply report forms completed at the godowns
- (2) Ration books are checked at the distribution points and during household visits. The check is failed if there is any inaccuracy in the number of members in the household or the ration entitlement.
- (3) Household visits are recorded as failed if it is clearly established the family has not received supplies as planned.
- (4) Informal Monitoring checks are made in five areas: at distribution, during delivery, in the store, on camp records and other supplies delivered.
- (5) 20 families are selected at random at the distribution point and their rations are weighed and checked against their entitlements. The percentage of families receiving rations as planned is the percentage receiving within +/-10% of the entitlement. Either of the two main commodities is checked; rice or beans.
- (6) The Distribution Efficiency shows the accuracy of rice distribution, calculating actual needs of the registered camp population against what is distributed.

During these two months, TBBC field staff made 97 camp monitoring visits to nine camps in Thailand. This is an average of 10.7 visits per camp for the two months, or 5.4 visits to each camp per month, with a maximum of 18 visits (Mae La Camp) and a minimum of seven (Site 2, Nu Po and Tham Hin).

Of the 173 general monitoring checks conducted for the period, 7 (4.1%) required follow up or drew special attention. Typical examples of these extracted from the field monitoring sheets are:

Building materials arrived to camp late.
Building materials are of poor quality.
Householders are happy with new fishpaste ration.
Rations were distributed early because of godown repairs.

Overall, data received from the control checks carried out on the main commodities of rice and beans indicate distributions were made as planned. All checks showed "average percentage received" to be equal to or above the acceptable limit of 95%. A control check was not conducted all camps during this short period. In February, during the usual distribution period, Field Assistants were engaged in their quarterly meeting and inspections of several supplies factories. Also, in anticipation of the new monitoring system, control checks were being phased out.

Throughout the first two months of 2005, TBBC continued the timely and uninterrupted delivery to nine camps of a range of food and non-food items. The overall distribution efficiency for all camps of 99% is very acceptable, with no camp being below 96%.

In addition to monthly monitoring checklists, TBBC field staff submit narrative reports. The latter sometimes highlight problems not indicated by the checklists. Also, staff raise issues directly with Camp Committees which, if clarified satisfactorily, will result in a check being passed and the issue remaining unreported. Hence household visits, monitoring checks and ration book checks have raised many more issues than the registered failed checks for the two-month period. Similarly, Camp Committees have not always record rejected supplies particularly if replacement occurs in time for scheduled distribution.

March to June 2005

The information gathered from Goods Received Notices is summarised in the following table. The disaggregated data for each camp here represent all supplies for respective camps, March to June 2005.

Figure F.11: Summary of Goods Received notes, March-June 2005

Camp	Delivery Summary		
	Weight (%) ¹	Quality (%) ²	Timing of delivery (%) ³
Site 1	97.8	100.0	100.0
Site 2	97.5	100.0	100.0
Mae La Oon	100.5	100.0	78.2
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.9	100.0	80.5
Mae La	101.1	100.0	89.3
Umpiem Mai	99.8	98.9	95.2
Nu Po	99.7	100.0	100.0
Tham Hin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Don Yang	99.4	100.0	100.0
AVERAGE	99.6	99.9	93.7

- (1) A random sample of 10% of each delivery to camp (food or fuel item) is weighed by godown staff and recorded on separate 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.
- (2) Camp Godown Managers record rejected deliveries due to substandard quality. TBBC staff quantify, as a percentage, the amount of an order accepted on grounds of quality.
- (3) Percentage of the order delivered during the required period.

Percentage weight and quality of items arriving in camps over the four months were remarkably high at 99.6 and 99.9 percent respectively. This is even more remarkable given there were significant problems with yellow beans and charcoal.

The first half of 2005 was marked by a significant and uncharacteristic charcoal shortage. Normally, TBBC specifies that charcoal heating value should be at least 24mJ/kg but, in order to procure sufficient cooking fuel, in practice suppliers were allowed to deliver charcoal with heating values of 20mJ/kg and over. Although an undesirable compromise, it was necessary to ensure adequate quantities of fuel went into stockpile camps before the rainy season. In fact, as it turned out, the mean heating value of this charcoal was 24.5mJ/kg and exceeded the standard. This meant that each person in camp received above the minimum average cooking fuel energy requirement of 190 mJ/month in accordance with TBBC's applicable indicator. There were, however many complaints from camps which related not to heating value, but rather to other physical qualities of the charcoal. In the second half of 2005 the heating value standard of at least 24mJ will be reapplied.

A drought in Thailand resulted in a shortage of yellow beans. In some instances, suppliers substituted other beans for yellow beans without TBBC's permission. Some were acceptable to camp residents; others not. Also, as was the case with charcoal, a significant number of deliveries were delayed up to one month, which accounts for the percentage of deliveries arriving in camp during the prescribed period being an unacceptably low 93.7 percent.

Regarding problems with these two supplies, depending on the severity of the violation of contract, some suppliers received warnings while others were penalised.

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 table summarises findings from other monitoring activities from March to June 2005.

Figure F.12 Other Monitoring Checks March to June 2005

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	61	63.8	0.9	80.0	99.5
Site 2	21	55.0	3.2	80.0	98.4
Mae La Oon	39	62.5	-	-	-
Mae Ra Ma Luang	42	58.8	-	-	-
Mae La	57	55.0	1.1	80.0	98.9
Umpiem Mai	46	57.5	-	-	99.0
Nu Po	16	60.0	-	-	100.0
Tham Hin	22	55.0	1.7	80.0	98.8
Don Yang	23	80.0	5.0	75.0	104.0
TOTAL	327				
AVERAGE / CAMP	36.3	63.8	2.4	79.0	99.8

- (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 godowns 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 godown 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 comments' post-boxes.
- (4) Supplies distributed as a percentage of supplies delivered. Proportions below 97% are considered unacceptable.

In the early implementation phase of the revised monitoring system, some data from camps was of poor quality or incomplete. In these cases, analysis of the four-month period data was not undertaken. Monitoring, nevertheless, still proved beneficial at local level.

During these four months, TBBC field staff made 327 monitoring visits to nine camps in Thailand. This is an average of 36.3 visits per camp for the four months, or 9.1 visits to each camp per month, with a maximum of 61 visits (Site 1) and a minimum of 16 (Nu Po). This is a significant increase over the average 5.4 visits to each camp per month in the second half of 2004.

Ambitious indicators have been set in conjunction with monthly monitoring of warehouses. During the first half of this year many warehouses underwent upgrading. It is hoped that further improvements, too, can be made in terms of Warehouse management. This includes correct stacking of commodities on pallets with appropriate corridors between stacks and fixed structures. Some changes require materials; some require extra space; all require behavioural change on behalf of warehouse staff. A few camps now have begun engaging in better warehouse management. Don Yang is the prime example here with the highest warehouse check score of 80 percent for the four months. Taking all into consideration, at this point a border-wide average of 63.8 percent for warehouse checks is reasonable. There, however, is room for improvement.

With respect to distribution point checks from March to June 2005, for those camps from which useful data was obtained, a good overall proportion of households per month (2.4 percent) were observed by TBBC field staff receiving a commodity during warehouse distribution. Distribution efficiency of the range 75-80 percent and an average of 80 percent may seem low. This is not the case considering the parameters by which this indicator is measured. With the former system of monitoring, "distribution efficiency" referred purely to the percentage of households receiving the correct ration plus or minus ten percent. Under the revised system, this measure takes into account ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use of ration books; 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. Looking at available raw data, all recipients received the ration as planned apart from a single case of ration miscalculation. Consistent weaknesses occurred in the accuracy of reading weighing scales, the presence of TBBC monitoring feedback information (an initiative yet to be implemented), and householders not holding their own ration books.

The "supply and distribution reconciliation" average of 99.8 percent border-wide is excellent. Over the four month period, no camp recorded a level lower than 98.4 percent. This indicates that close to all deliveries are distributed to the target population. In theory, supply and distribution reconciliations should not exceed 100 percent. In practice this has occurred and may relate to out-of-month distributions. This phenomenon is being looked into.

Under the revised monitoring system, regular visits by TBBC staff to households in camps remains a valuable source of feedback on supplies. This monitoring activity has been enhanced by staff now visiting a variety of community groups monthly. Examples of community groups visited to date include the Karen Women's Organisation, boarding schools, a bible school and security staff. A selection of feedback from these contacts, which has informed TBBC programme, follows:

Yellow beans are mixed with soy beans which cook at a different rate.

Charcoal is soft, moist, and of poor quality.

We need more bed nets than were distributed.

Recipients mostly are satisfied with the ration.

Some people don't like fish paste and are allergic to it.

Some families don't know how to calculate their rations.

Householders know how to calculate their rations, from ration pictorial information on visibility boards, and are holding their own ration books.

The ration book is collected from the family by the Section Leader before distribution of supplies.

Locked comments' post-boxes are being installed in camps, mostly close to distribution points, to provide an opportunity for camp residents to give TBBC anonymous feedback and comments on supplies. Post-boxes are accompanied by written instructions on their use. There has been difficulty gaining MOI permission to set up post-boxes in some camps, and this still is disallowed in Mae La Oon Camp. For those camps with post-boxes, initial feedback with regard to quantity has ranged from very little to copious amounts. Most requests are for increased, new or alternative supplies. Some relate to supply quality. Others are for money or paid work opportunities. TBBC is presently looking at ways to best process and respond to this feedback.

Further important information relating to TBBC's programme has come through the TBBC Community Liaisons Officer's work to date with community groups in camps. In particular, this feedback has influenced distribution methods of some ration items to support equity yet be pragmatic, and has helped the consortium look at unmet relief and development needs.

From January to June 2005, a total of 160 independent and professional inspections were performed on food items and charcoal for nine camps. These related to quality and weight. Of these, and taking into account the temporarily revised charcoal standard, 97.5 percent passed inspection. This is considered exceptionally high. In addition, samples submitted by suppliers with bids in response to TBBC's calls for tender also are tested for quality. The results of testing have a major influence on the Tendering Committee's choices of suppliers for contract recommendations.

Indicator (B) 1.5: 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)

Means of verification

- Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics (protocols, target groups, coverage)
- Supplementary feeding programme expenditures

TBBC has, since mid-1999, presented statistics on the number of malnourished children receiving supplementary feeding from the health NGOs at their clinics. Statistics for the second half of 2004 are as follows:

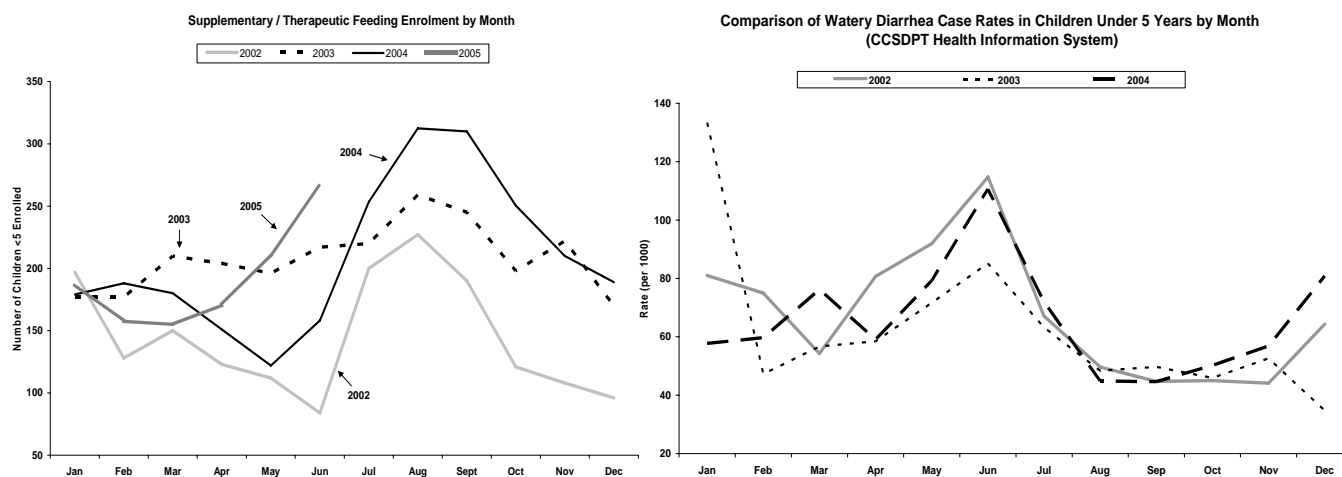
Figure F.13: Number of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes: Jan-June 2005

Camp(s)	NGO	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		6 Month Average		% of Pop < 5 Years ³	
		Mod ¹	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
Sites 1 & 2	IRC	27	-	20	-	21	-	20	-	17	-	10	-	19	-	0.58%	0.00%
Mae La Oon	MI	8	-	6	-	5	-	5	-	4	-	7	-	6	-	0.20%	0.00%
Mae Ra Ma Luang	MI	3	-	4	-	4	-	7	-	8	-	7	1	5	-	0.23%	0.01%
Mae La	MSF	48	4	20	4	22	6	14	7	22	9	88	3	36	6	0.48%	0.07%
Umpiem Mai	AMI/ARC	3	-	1	-	2	-	7	3	24	1	17	2	9	1	0.33%	0.04%
Nu Po	AMI/ARC	21	-	23	3	22	1	22	1	19	4	19	3	21	2	1.30%	0.12%
Don Yang	ARC	12	-	14	-	17	-	32	-	44	2	44	2	27	1	5.02%	0.12%
IDC/Halochanee	MSF	17	-	17	-	15	-	12	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	2.17%	0.00%
Tham Hin	MSF	42	3	44	3	40	4	41	-	39	4	43	6	41	3	2.24%	0.14%
Total:		180	7	148	10	148	7	160	11	192	20	250	172	179	12	0.77%	0.05%
Global Acute Malnutrition²		187		158		155		171		212		266		191		0.82%	

1. Mod = moderate acute malnutrition (-3 to -2 z scores or <80% median weight for height); Sev = severe acute malnutrition (<-3 z scores or 70% median weight for height). WHO/NCHS Reference Standards. Figures based on average monthly caseload reported by NGOs on statistics reports to TBBC.
2. Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence = severe + moderate.
3. Population figures from CCSDPT Common Data form 2004 mid-year population data
4. WHO states that acute malnutrition <5% of under 5 population = 'acceptable', 5-9% 'poor', etc. Thailand's acute malnutrition rate in 1993 in under 5's was 5.9%.

The number of malnourished patients enrolled in the supplementary feeding programmes in Mae La and Umpiem Ma camps increased nearly two-fold in May and June following training on new supplementary/therapeutic feeding protocols and guidelines, which included better identification of malnourished children, and may reflect the effect of seasonal increases in diarrhoea rates during the start of the rainy season (Figure F.14). The jump in enrolment in Ban Don Yang camp can be partially explained by the seasonal increase in diarrhoea during this time, but is being further investigated by the health agency.

Figure F.14 Comparison of Trends in SFP/TFP Enrolment and Diarrhoea Rates in Children <5 by Month



The total enrolment for the period was 0.82% of the under-5 population in the camps. This compares with enrolment rates of 1.38%, 0.93%, 1.16% and 1.23%, and in the previous four six-month periods respectively. Figure F.14 below presents the results from the most recent health agency nutrition surveys (2004) that show the percentage of malnourished children compared to the average number of children enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.

The number of children enrolled on average for all camps (0.82%) represents about 2/3 of the number of children identified as malnourished (1.36%), indicating that, overall, most children who are malnourished are enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes at some point during the period. In a camp by camp comparison, however, Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La appear to be under-enrolled, Site 1 and 2 appear to have adequate coverage, and Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang appear to be over-enrolled. New statistics forms which reflect the adequacy of programme coverage – the number of malnourished children compared to the number enrolled in feeding programmes – will assist both the health agencies and TBBC in monitoring and responding to under or over-enrolment in feeding programmes.

Figure F.15 Comparison of Acute Malnutrition Rates in Children <5 and Supplementary Feeding Enrolment (% Median)

Camp	Severe	Moderate	Total Malnutrition (Severe + Moderate - W/H <80% median)			SFP/TFP Enrolment
	%	%	% M	% F	Total %	Total %
Site 1&2	0.00	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.58
Mae La Oon	0.26	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	0.2
Mae Ra Ma Luang	0.00	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.2
Mae La	0.20	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	0.6
Umpiem	0.26	1.2	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.4
Nu Po	0.00	1.7	0.6	2.9	1.7	1.4
Ban Don Yang	0.00	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	5.1
Tham Hin*	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
All Camps	0.09	1.3	0.95	1.78	1.36	0.82%

*data unavailable

The following Table summarises expenditures and case-loads for the supplementary feeding programmes during the first half of 2005.

**Figure F.16 Breakdown of Supplementary Feeding Programme Expenditures Jan-Dec 2005
TB patients, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Malnourished Patients**

Average Caseload/ Agency ¹ /Month	AMI	ARC	IRC	MI	MSF	Total
TB Patients	21	3	25	26	88	163
Pregnant & Lactating Women	0	959	1,121	1,167	2,585	5,832
Malnourished children < 5	5	53	21	11	105	195
IPD patients	17	6	42	0	13	78
Others ²	31	13	68	32	55	199

1. AMI: Aide Medicale Internationale, ARC: American Refugee Committee, IRC: International Rescue Committee, MI: Malteser International, MSF: Medecins San Frontieres.

2. Others: includes malnourished children over 5, chronic patients, companions or relatives

Expected Result 2: Skills of displaced persons to manage aid are upgraded

Indicator (B) 2.1, 2.2: CAN Project Demonstration gardens and training activities in all camps

Means of Verification

- Number of demonstration gardens
- Number of trainings held,
- Number of participants,
- Handbook production and distribution

There are 9 demonstration gardens in 7 camps. CAN project is not operational in Don Yang camp because agricultural programmes are already being provided by ZOA and COERR and in Tham Hin the lack of space has restricted implementation.

Trainings are available in all camps. The total number of participants since training activities were established is estimated at 4,778.

There are drafts of the CAN Handbook, in Pa-O, Burmese, Karen, Shan and English. Finalisation of the handbook has been delayed by competing activities but the first printing of the final versions is now scheduled for the second quarter of 2006.

Expected Result 3. Adequate shelter, cooking fuel and non food items received by displaced persons.

Indicator (B) 3.1: Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (minimum standard: 3.5m²/person)

Means of verification

- Materials provided can build minimum 35 m2 (standard house < 6 people) =7 m2/person
- 54m2 (large house > 5 people), family of 12 = 4.5 m2/person

Indicator (B) 3.2: 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

The ration provided for the period was approx. 8kg/person with average heating value 24.5 MJ which provided an average 196 MJ/person/month

Indicator (B) 3.3: Cooking Stoves produced in all camps for every household: Target 1,400/camp/year

Means of Verification

- Stove workshops in camps
- Number produced per year

Workshops have been established in all camps except Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin.

Site 1 & 2 produced 1,000 units, Nu Po produced 213 and Mae Ra Ma Luang 40. Mae La and Umpiem have focused on the vocational training aspect of the project hence very limited production established. Some stoves were purchased locally to make up for the shortfall.

Indicator (B) 3.4: Sufficient blankets, bednets and mats

Means of verification

- Household checks for the above items are informal to ensure
 - 1 Blanket/person
 - 1 Family size Bednet/3 people
 - 1 Sleeping Mat/3 people

Actual Distribution rates for 2005 as % of camp population were as follows: Blankets (to be distributed in October), Bednets 38%, Mats 39%

Indicator (B) 3.5: Clothing – Longyis for adults in alternate years, warm clothing, < 5 years clothing distributed

Means of verification

- Longyi production in all camps: Number of looms, number of longyis produced
- Warm clothing distributed
- 1 set clothing for < 5years distributed

In 2004 51% population > 12 yrs received longyis. Over 60 looms in camps were used to produce 39,700 longyis for women and 8,000 longyis for men. Target distribution for 2005 is 50% > 12 yrs.

Everyone received 1 piece of warm clothing and all children <5 years received 1 set of regular clothes in 2004. Target 100% coverage for 2005

Expected Result 4: Representative groups from population participated in design and implementation of programme

Indicator (B) 4.1: Women and men are consulted and involved in decision making re: needs assessment, programme design and implementation

Means of Verification

- Structured meetings with camp committees, women's organisations, camp committee reports, population updates, % men and women involved in distribution process

An average of 4 structured meetings was held per month. In addition staff met regularly with refugee committees in the local town and camp committees and CBOs during camp visits.

22% of positions on the camp committees are held by women and only 7% of population involved in distribution are women. A mapping of all CBOs and their responsibilities in the camps has been collated as the first step towards addressing issues related to equity.

Indicator (B) 4.2: Camp committees distribute all supplies

Means of Verification

- Roles and responsibilities defined, stipend received

Payroll has been established outlining different levels of responsibilities from camp leader to section leaders and security staff for warehouses. Job descriptions have not been formalised.

Expected Result 5: TBBC activities coordinated with other service providers

Indicator (B) 5: Membership and participation in CCSDPT, Protection Working group, Provincial coordination meetings

Means of Verification

- Attendance of staff at meetings, positions held

At least one staff member attends CCSDPT monthly Directors Meeting, Open, Work and 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.

Expected Result 6: Adverse effects which the presence of refugees might have on Thai Communities minimised

- **Indicator (B) 6: Acceptance of displaced persons at local level**

Means of Verification

- Non interference in delivery of services by local communities

TBBC was able to deliver the programme throughout the period without interruption.

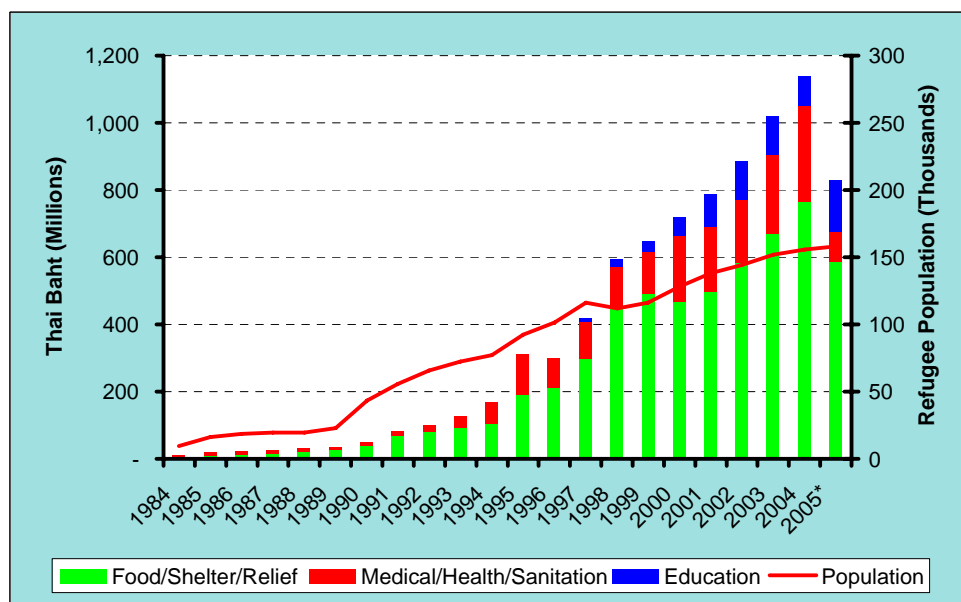
APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF NGO AND TBBC PROGRAMME: 1984 TO JUNE 2005

Table G1: ESTIMATE OF TOTAL TBBC & OTHER NGO ASSISTANCE: 1984 TO JUNE 2005

Year	Food, Shelter Relief (THB M)		Medical, Health, Sanitation (THB M)	Education (THB M)	Total (THB M)	Year End Population
	TBBC	Other				
1984	3	2	5	-	10	9,502
1985	4	6	9	-	19	16,144
1986	7	5	9	-	21	18,428
1987	13	3	10	-	26	19,675
1988	19	4	10	-	33	19,636
1989	22	5	8	-	35	22,751
1990	33	5	10	-	48	43,500
1991	62	6	14	-	82	55,700
1992	75	6	20	-	101	65,900
1993	85	6	35	-	126	72,366
1994	98	7	64	-	169	77,107
1995	179	12	122	-	313	92,505
1996	199	12	88	-	299	101,425
1997	291	6	110	12	419	116,264
1998	447	6	118	21	592	111,813
1999	481	9	127	30	647	116,047
2000	457	9	198	56	720	127,914
2001	494	4	192	96	786	138,117
2002	581	2	188	115	886	144,358
2003	670	1	233	115	1,019	151,808
2004	763	-	286	87	1,137	155,785
2005*	584	-	91	155	831	157,960
Totals:	5,567	116	1,948	688	8,318	

* 6 months only



Notes: 1. This table and graph summarise total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGO's working under agreement with MOI. It does not include assistance provided to other groups or support given directly to the refugees by others.

2. 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 G2: TBBC DONORS 1984 TO JUNE 2005

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	72,073,726	1.3%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
- European Union/ECHO	1,336,295,881	24.2%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	1.5%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Subtotal:	1,493,152,561	27.0%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,197,323
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	975,902,574	17.7%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	661,331,618	12.0%	German Embassy	1,388,100
ZOA/Dutch Govt	428,417,034	7.8%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
DanChurchAid	22,556,377	0.4%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	287,467,759	5.2%	Caritas Austria	915,441
Subtotal:	310,024,136	5.6%	People in Need Foundation/Czech Reput	893,160
Christian Aid	105,450,470	1.9%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
- DFID/UK Govt	203,473,565	3.7%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Subtotal:	308,924,035	5.6%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	274,667,228	5.0%	Caritas Korea	798,613
National Council of Churches Australia/AusAID/Australian	256,851,688	4.7%	ADRA	563,350
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	115,514,909	2.1%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Church World Service	110,745,855	2.0%	Austcare	512,181
Caritas Switzerland/SDC/Swiss Govt	109,920,459	2.0%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	78,370,000	1.4%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	1.4%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Trocaire	17,193,710	0.3%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
- Development Corporation/Irish Govt	49,982,587	0.9%	CAMA	387,327
Subtotal:	67,176,297	1.2%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.6%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.4%	YMCA	295,086
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.3%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.3%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Caritas Australia	13,027,586	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
CAFOD	10,298,050	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.2%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Misereor	8,456,101	0.2%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	184,109
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.2%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Open Society Institute	8,397,608	0.2%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
Caritas New Zealand/NZAID/NZ Govt	6,978,447	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	6,967,845	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	5,072,755	0.1%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	4,237,183	0.1%	Weave	100,000
Compassion International	3,234,698	0.1%	Miscellaneous	1,445,262
International Refugee Trust	3,226,046	0.1%	Interest	11,861,071
Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569	0.1%	Total (THB):	B5,523,337,751

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 G3: TBBC FUNDING 2001 TO 2005

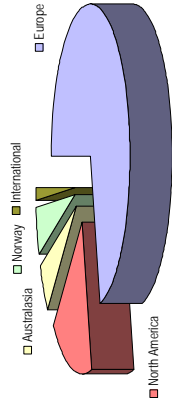
Funding Source	Cur.	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁽¹⁾
1. Opening Bank Balances	THB						966	45,875	18,774	65,478	35,159
2. Governmental Back Donors (2)											
EC Uprooted People's Fund	EUR		800,000	950,000	990,000	2,860,000		32,960	45,410	52,173	142,744
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO (new)	EUR	2,587,498	1,521,153	2,616,822	2,616,028	3,465,018	102,243	61,469	125,984	130,308	176,022
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO (balances)	EUR	600,000	616,104	838,734	641,776	713,756	22,890	25,463	38,922	31,830	36,009
MHD/ECHO	EUR			121,138					5,635		
International Rescue Committee/USAID/BPRM (3)	USD	2,510,000	1,926,768	2,562,372	2,617,133	3,777,395	110,785	81,200	106,667	106,912	155,325
Diakonia/SIDA (Sweden)	SEK	18,929,000	20,600,000	24,340,000	26,830,000	26,000,000	81,719	85,967	121,719	142,928	139,667
ZOA Refugee Care/DIA (Netherlands)	EUR	\$ 1,140,121	\$ 1,206,000	\$ 1,344,082	\$ 1,244,660	€ 1,032,138	48,908	53,259	56,627	49,031	51,759
DanChurchAid/DANIDA (Denmark)	DKK	5,225,000	4,750,000	3,800,000	2,828,502	4,565,715	27,015	25,791	24,093	18,096	31,095
National Council of Churches in Australia/AusAID	AUD	1,018,800	1,000,700	991,744	1,658,885	490,220	24,583	22,602	25,672	47,846	15,245
Christian Aid/DFID (UK) (3)	GBP	200,000	700,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	12,703	45,321	33,320	37,055	39,600
Norwegian Church Aid (Norway)	NOK	6,016,000	5,800,000	6,457,628	6,046,117	7,170,000	30,429	29,951	37,377	35,692	44,962
Inter-Pares/CIDA (Canada)	CAD	544,000	603,476	681,600	611,300	630,000	15,990	16,530	20,509	18,490	20,790
Caritas/SDC (Switzerland)	CHF	360,000	337,500	337,500	337,500	100,000	9,537	8,627	10,751	10,317	3,304
Trocaire/Development Cooperation (Ireland)	IRP	125,000	€ 160,000	€ 152,400	€ 186,530	€ 194,640	6,356	6,167	6,899	9,290	10,049
Caritas/NZAID (New Zealand)	NZD			200,000		79,110			4,769		2,209
PNIF (Czech Republic)	THB	893,160					893				
Subtotal:							494,050	495,306	664,356	689,968	868,780
3. NGO Donors											
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	NLG	250,000	€ 115,000	€ 130,000	€ 130,000	€ 130,000	4,338	4,373	6,162	6,447	6,500
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	10,000	10,000	7,000			455	432	299		
Australian Baptist World Aid	THB	225,754					226				
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	GBP	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	980	933	1,001	1,077	1,509
Bread for the World	THB	1,999,800	2,000,000	925,000			2,000	1,999	925		
CAFOD	USD	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,068	1,088	1,067	984	966
Caritas Australia	AUD	30,000	130,000	50,000	160,500		693	2,880	1,192	4,473	
Caritas Austria	EUR			20,000					915		
Caritas France	FRF	120,000					736				
Caritas Germany	EUR		90,000					3,945			
Caritas Hong Kong	USD		5,000					217			
Caritas Japan	USD	5,000	10,000	20,000			212	438	855		
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	90,000	112,500	112,500	112,500	100,000	2,384	2,876	3,584	3,439	3,303
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	10,219	9,936	10,904	11,470	11,730
Church World Service	USD	267,180	289,252	260,245	150,000	269,990	11,441	12,449	9,963	5,872	11,051
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	USD		5,000					217			
DanChurchAid	DKK					3,346,087					22,556
ICCO	EUR		60,060	55,556	60,000	74,000		2,600	2,656	3,144	3,669
International Refugee Trust	GBP	10,000	12,500	7,500			634	800	525		
Misereor	DEM		200,000					3,984			
Mission Ministries	USD	4,000					177				
National Council of Churches in Australia	AUD	40,000	40,000	40,000	92,400	48,400	965	941	1,035	2,665	1,441
Open Society Institute	USD		29,960	20,000	19,957	20,000		1,304	828	809	820
Penney Memorial Church	USD					4,000					159
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	335,000	119,000	200,000	60,914	76,900	1,492	534	1,065	325	414
Trocaire	IRP	35,000	€ 40,000	€ 87,600	€ 43,470	€ 45,360	1,740	1,504	3,966	2,165	2,342
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	8,500	14,680	7,312	7,000	7,000	537	952	507	524	504
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	100,875	50,562	49,213	233,560	31,255	101	51	49	234	32
Subtotal:							40,396	54,452	47,496	43,626	66,996
4. Other											
Bank Interest	THB	1,071,097	911,671	615,881	261,398	185,839	1,071	912	616	261	184
Returns	THB	3,264,875	3,266,477	4,044,234	1,631,827		3,265	3,266	4,044	1,632	
Subtotal:							4,336	4,178	4,660	1,893	184
Total Funds Available:							539,749	599,812	735,285	800,965	971,119
TBBC Actual Expenditures:							493,874	581,038	669,807	765,806	935,129
Closing Bank Balance:							45,875	18,774	65,478	35,159	35,990

Notes:

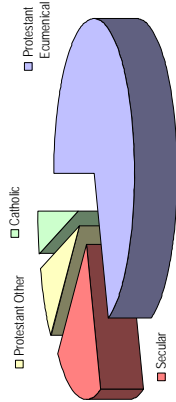
- 2005 income to date plus pledges & estimates at current exchange rates. Projected expenditures for 2005 used.
- Some Governmental Back Donor figures include NGO's own contributions but where known these are shown separately under 3:NGO Donors.
- The table shows actual amounts received in calendar year. Some fiscal year grants were received in the following calendar year.

Table G4: TBBC FUNDING SOURCES 1984 TO JUNE 2005

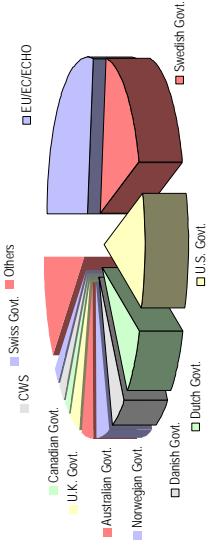
By Area



By Constituency



By Principal Donor

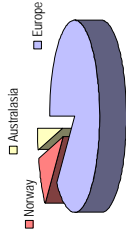


Europe	3,911,545,471	70.8%
North America	936,110,830	16.9%
Australasia	301,182,556	5.5%
Norway	274,915,628	5.0%
International	76,999,027	1.4%
Asia	9,529,261	0.2%
Miscellaneous	13,054,978	0.2%
Total Baht:	5,523,337,751	100.0%

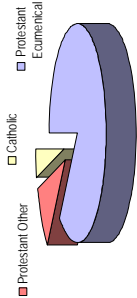
Protestant Ecumenical	3,807,942,227	68.9%
Secular	1,016,583,820	18.4%
Protestant Other	447,636,345	8.1%
Catholic	238,120,381	4.3%
Miscellaneous	13,054,978	0.2%
Total Baht:	5,523,337,751	100.0%

EU/EC/ECHO	1,498,230,954	27.1%
Swedish Govt.	975,902,574	17.7%
U.S. Govt.	661,331,618	12.0%
Dutch Govt.	428,417,034	7.8%
Danish Govt.	287,467,759	5.2%
Norwegian Govt.	274,667,228	5.0%
Australian Govt.	256,851,688	4.7%
U.K. Govt.	203,473,565	3.7%
Canadian Govt.	115,514,909	2.1%
Church World Service	110,745,855	2.0%
Swiss Govt.	109,920,459	2.0%
Others	600,814,108	10.9%
Total Baht:	5,523,337,751	100.0%

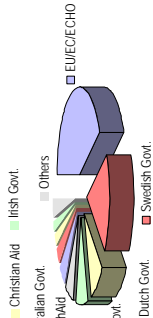
2005 Only (First 6 months)



2005 Only (First 6 months)



2005 Only (First 6 months)



Europe	459,217,441	87.6%
Norway	44,962,281	8.6%
Australasia	18,895,532	3.6%
North America	959,704	0.2%
Miscellaneous	217,093	0.0%
Total Baht:	524,252,051	100.0%

Protestant Ecumenical	450,103,332	85.9%
Protestant Other	51,759,301	9.9%
Catholic	22,172,325	4.2%
Secular	-	0.0%
Miscellaneous	217,093	0.0%
Total Baht:	524,252,051	100.0%

EU/EC/ECHO	219,265,766	41.8%
Swedish Govt.	97,670,843	18.6%
Dutch Govt.	51,759,301	9.9%
Norwegian Govt.	44,962,281	8.6%
Danish Govt.	31,094,647	5.9%
DanChurchAid	22,556,377	4.3%
Australian Govt.	16,686,194	3.2%
Christian Aid	11,729,600	2.2%
Irish Govt.	10,048,649	1.9%
Others	18,478,393	3.5%
Total Baht:	524,252,051	100.0%

Notes:

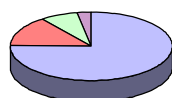
1. "By Constituency" means affiliation of the agency which channels the funds. Over 85% of this is now Government funding.
2. "Miscellaneous" is small donations plus bank interest.

Table G5: TBBC EXPENDITURES 1984 TO 2005*

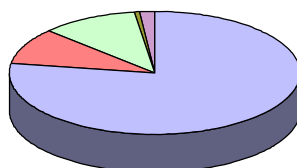
Item		1986		1990		1995		2000		2005*		1984 to 2005*	
		B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%
1	Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	357.9	38%	2,725.3	47%
2	Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	221.2	23%	1,224.1	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:		6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	579.1	61%	3,949.4	68%
3	Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	105.0	11%	343.0	6%
4	Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	169.3	18%	1,126.4	19%
5	Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	37.2	4%	147.6	3%
6	Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.7	6%	281.9	5%
Total (Baht M):		6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	947.3	100%	5,848.3	100%

* Per Budget

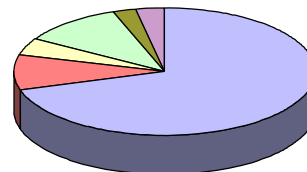
1986



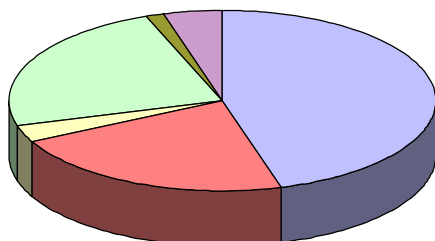
1990



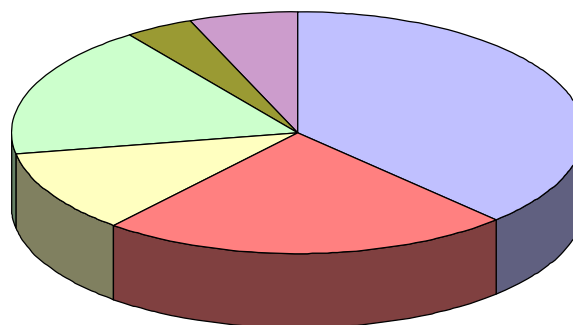
1995



2000



2005*



1984 - 2005*

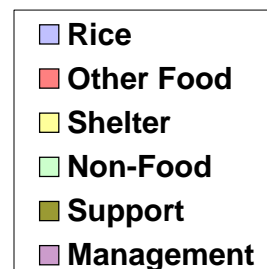
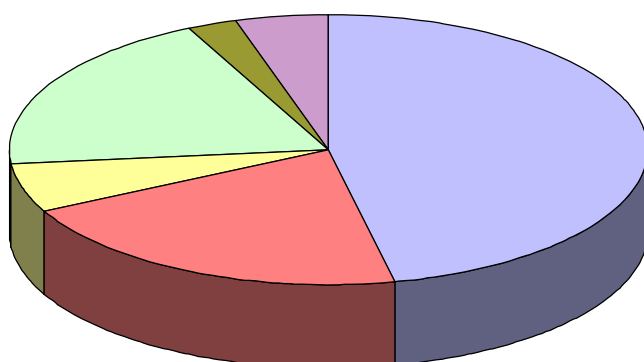


Table G6: PRINCIPAL TBBC SUPPLIES 1984 TO JUNE 2005

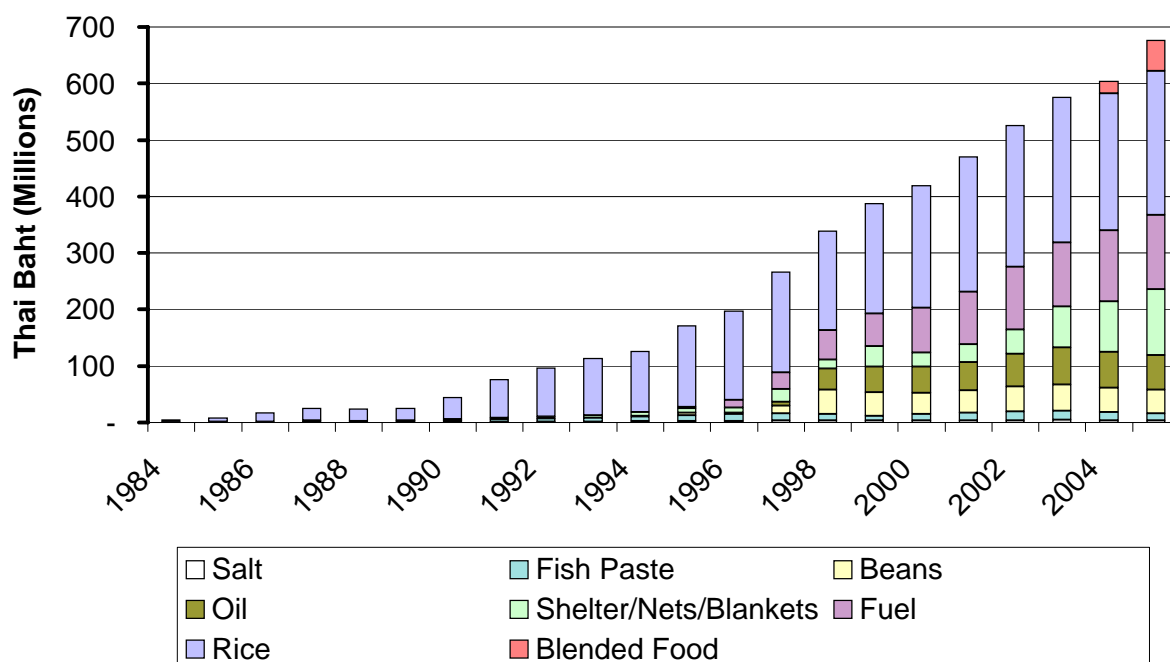
Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Blankets	Bednets	Mung Beans (kg)	Cooking Fuel (kg)	Cooking Oil (litres)	Building Supplies (baht)	Blended Food (kg)
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	4,620	1,502	-	-	-	-	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	5,400	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18,660	83,632	20,878	4,470	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
1987	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	-	-	-
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	61,528	37,773	110,631	1,560,000	-	-	-
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	81,140	55,755	539,077	3,329,456	181,696	9,405,731	-
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	69,816	45,715	1,734,170	5,841,073	939,676	4,953,283	-
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	66,515	49,966	1,658,094	6,434,835	1,125,661	25,377,344	-
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	70,586	46,100	1,495,574	8,880,581	1,182,147	13,639,882	-
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	71,312	45,949	1,559,572	10,369,578	1,247,213	21,399,703	-
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	76,879	63,622	1,750,516	12,312,581	1,447,208	30,864,256	-
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	87,403	45,505	1,853,254	12,622,644	1,640,237	60,935,048	-
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	80,000	55,650	1,689,658	14,030,605	1,587,933	77,268,014	811,835
2005*	318,518	961,009	633,283	79,200	57,221	1,701,103	14,601,617	1,513,535	105,000,000	2,066,368
Total:	3,496,576	14,428,194	7,087,599	974,783	629,051	14,363,579	90,212,970	10,865,306	348,843,261	2,878,203

* Per Budget

Notes:

1. Mung Beans, Cooking Oil and Building Supplies were 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

APPENDIX H



KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.

Empire Tower, 22nd Floor
195 South Sathorn Road
Bangkok 10120, Thailand

บริษัท เคพีเอ็มจี ภูเก็ต สอบบัญชี จำกัด

ชั้น 22 เอ็มไพร์ทาวเวอร์
195 ถนนสาทรใต้
กรุงเทพฯ 10120

Tel : 66 (2) 677 2000
Fax: 66 (2) 677 2222
www.kpmg.com

AUDIT REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

To the Board of Directors of Thailand Burma Border Consortium
(Formerly: Burmese Border Consortium):

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and fund balance of Thailand Burma Border Consortium as at October 10, 2004 and the related statements of income and expenses for the period from July 1, 2004 to October 10, 2004. The consortium's management is responsible for the correctness and completeness of information presented in these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the accompanying statements of assets and fund balance of Thailand Burma Border Consortium for the year ended June 30, 2004, which are presented for comparative purposes, were prepared by the consortium's management which were reviewed by us, stated that nothing had come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying statements of assets and fund balance referred to above were not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

As described in Note 3, to the financial statements, the Board of Thailand Burma Border Consortium have decided to reserve over a 3 years period starting in June 2004 for the cost of staff severance fund, so the consortium has accrued the said cost in the financial statements.

In our opinion except for the effect to the financial statements as described in the third and fourth paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets and fund balance of Thailand Burma Border Consortium as at October 10, 2004, and its income and expenses for the period from July 1, 2004 to October 10, 2004, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

We draw attention to note 1 regarding the basis of preparation of financial statements and principal accounting policies.

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok, April 1, 2005

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
(FORMERLY: BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM)
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND FUNDS BALANCES
AS AT OCTOBER 10, 2004 (AUDITED) AND JUNE 30, 2004 (UNAUDITED)

ASSETS

		Baht	
	<u>Notes</u>	October 10, 2004	June 30, 2004
			"UNAUDITED"
		<u>"AUDITED"</u>	<u>"REVIEWED"</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand and deposits at financial institutions		46,038,481.66	3,189,613.76
Advance for goods		12,044,311.73	6,265,362.57
Prepaid expenses		521,885.00	992,081.00
Advance to employee		90,000.00	-
Total Current Assets		58,694,678.39	10,447,057.33
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment - net	1, 2	8,098,959.85	7,397,441.19
TOTAL ASSETS		66,793,638.24	17,844,498.52

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses		24,767,263.86	98,144,262.62
Salary and other payables		<u>4,712,150.61</u>	<u>2,970,873.00</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>29,479,414.47</u>	<u>101,115,135.62</u>

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Provision for severance pay	3	<u>2,500,000.00</u>	<u>2,500,000.00</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>31,979,414.47</u>	<u>103,615,135.62</u>

FUND BALANCE

Balance at beginning of years		(85,770,637.10)	94,452,275.85
Excess of income over (under) expenses		<u>120,584,860.87</u>	<u>(180,222,912.95)</u>
Fund Balance		<u>34,814,223.77</u>	<u>(85,770,637.10)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		<u><u>66,793,638.24</u></u>	<u><u>17,844,498.52</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
(FORMERLY: BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM)
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 2004 TO OCTOBER 10, 2004 (AUDITED)
AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004 (UNAUDITED)

		Baht	
		For the period from July 1, 2004 to October 10, 2004	For the year ended June 30, 2004
	Notes	"AUDITED"	"UNAUDITED" "REVIEWED"
INCOME	1		
Donations		242,434,573.68	580,438,679.07
Interest income		-	613,458.89
Gain on sale of vehicles		-	397,360.00
Other income		-	3,016,825.06
Total Income		<u>242,434,573.68</u>	<u>584,466,323.02</u>
EXPENSES	1		
Rice		45,385,557.40	287,089,636.90
Fish paste		2,354,701.74	17,295,170.00
Mung beans		8,159,867.40	43,723,185.80
Cooking oil		10,414,826.66	54,090,304.62
Other food		10,978,578.13	47,746,345.58
Medical		1,158,183.00	8,209,245.56
Blankets, nets and mats		2,009,061.20	17,535,507.36
Programme support		6,869,840.15	14,618,767.01
Cooking fuel		17,160,113.00	100,646,954.05
Emergency and other		7,028,140.45	136,100,233.40
Administration costs		10,330,843.68	35,133,885.69
Allowance for severance fund		-	2,500,000.00
Total Expenses		<u>121,849,712.81</u>	<u>764,689,235.97</u>
Excess of Income Over (Under) Expenses		<u>120,584,860.87</u>	<u>(180,222,912.95)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
(FORMERLY: BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM)
Notes to Financial Statements
October 10, 2004 (Audited) and June 30, 2004 (Unaudited)**

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Board of Director Meeting held on July 13, 2004 passed a unanimous resolution to change from a cash basis to an accrual basis for the recording of accounting transactions with effect from July 1, 2004, and that it has made adjustments to convert its accounts for the year ended June 30, 2004 to an accrual basis.

The statements of assets and fund balance of Thailand Burma Border Consortium for the year ended June 30, 2004, which are presented for comparative purposes, were prepared by the consortium's management which were reviewed by the auditor.

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on March 10, 2004 approved to register as a charity in the UK. The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales issued certificate of incorporation of a private limited company dated October 11, 2004.

The financial statements of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium ("TBBC") operations have been prepared on a accrual basis. Consequently certain income and related assets are recognised when earned rather than when received, and certain expenses are recognised when the obligation is incurred rather than when disbursed.

The financial statements of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium show all the transactions incurred and were recorded in books of the Consortium only.

Income and Expenses

Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Donations are recorded as income when received.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency is converted using the commercial rate at the date of receipt and disbursement.

Equipment

The minimum value to be recorded as assets will be Baht 60,000, equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives for 3 and 5 years.

Estimation

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions used in the preparation of these financial statements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
(FORMERLY: BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM)
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
October 10, 2004 (Audited) and June 30, 2004 (Unaudited)

2. EQUIPMENT-NET

Equipment as at October 10, 2004 are summarized as follows:

	Useful lives (Years)	As at July 1, 2004	Addition	Disposal	As at October 10, 2004
Cost					
Vehicles	5	11,832,994.00	1,277,500.00	-	13,110,494.00
Office equipment		423,100.00	-	-	423,100.00
Computers		657,900.00	-	-	657,900.00
Total		<u>12,913,994.00</u>	<u>1,277,500.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,191,494.00</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
Vehicles		4,955,805.00	519,695.34	-	5,475,500.34
Office equipment		240,417.50	17,677.50	-	258,095.00
Computers		320,330.31	38,608.50	-	358,938.81
Total		<u>5,516,552.81</u>	<u>575,981.34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,092,534.15</u>
Net Book Value					
Vehicles		6,877,189.00			7,634,993.66
Office equipment		182,682.50			165,005.00
Computers		337,569.69			298,961.19
Total		<u>7,397,441.19</u>			<u>8,098,959.85</u>

Depreciation for the period from July 1, 2004 to October 10, 2004 in the amount of Baht 1,961,207.16, were presented in the statements of income and expenses.

Vehicles at October 10, 2004, in the amount of Baht 1,865,74, are fully depreciated, but still in use.

The former policy regarding assets of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium was recorded as expenses, since July 1997 the policy was changed to record as assets and depreciated on estimated useful lives.

3. PROVISION FOR SEVERANCE FUND

The Board of TBBC have decided to reserve over a 3 years period starting in June 2004 for the cost of staff severance fund, as they consider that if the Burmese refugee problem is resolved, the TBBC organization might be disbanded. Whilst this is viewed as a possibility in 3 or more year time, It is considered highly unlikely to happen earlier. The provision is set based on the staff's salary according to their length of service with TBBC.

4. RENAME AND REGISTRATION

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on July 13, 2004 passed a unanimous resolution to rename from "Burmese Border Consortium" to "Thailand Burma Border Consortium"

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on March 10, 2004 approved to register as a charity in the UK. The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales issued certificate of incorporation of a private limited company dated October 11, 2004.

5. APPROVAL FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved by the directors.

Reconciliation of July-December 2004 Six-Month Report to Statutory Accounting periods

Baht 000	Audited			Unaudited		Total
	30 Jun 04	01 Jul 04 to 10 Oct 04	10 Oct 04	11 Oct 04 to 31 Dec 04	31 Dec 04	01 Jul 04 to 31 Dec 04
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income & Expense						
Income		242,434,574		124,314,920		366,749,494
Programme Support		45,385,557		47,474,559		92,860,116
Other Food		31,907,974		40,374,800		72,282,774
Non Food Items		20,821,619		26,467,940		47,289,559
Medical		1,158,183		1,594,635		2,752,818
Other Assistance		5,375,696		3,943,337		9,319,033
Programme Support		6,238,051		10,703,504		16,941,555
Management		10,962,633		12,988,368		23,951,001
Total Expense:		121,849,713		143,547,143		265,396,856
Net Income:		120,584,861		(19,232,223)		101,352,638
Balance Sheet						
Bank & Cash	2,787,369		45,661,482		35,159,403	
Other Current Assets	1,394,326		988,885		1,952,766	
Deposits	6,265,363		12,044,312		5,026,165	
Fixed Assets	7,397,441		8,098,960		8,090,812	
Accounts Payable	(98,144,263)		(24,767,264)		(26,859,473)	
Other Current Liabilities	(2,970,873)		(4,712,151)		(5,287,672)	
Severance Fund	(2,500,000)		(2,500,000)		(2,500,000)	
Net Fund:	(85,770,637)		34,814,224		15,582,001	
Opening Fund	42,617,470		(85,770,637)		34,814,224	
Period	(128,388,107)		120,584,861		(19,232,223)	
Closing Fund:	(85,770,637)		34,814,224		15,582,001	
Cash Flow						
Opening Bank:		2,787,369		45,661,482		2,787,369
Income		242,434,574		124,314,920		366,749,494
Payments		199,560,461		134,816,999		334,377,460
Net Cash Flow		42,874,113		(10,502,079)		32,372,034
Closing Bank:		45,661,482		35,159,403		35,159,403

- * The Accounts for the period 1st July 2004 to 10th October 2004 have been audited (columns A, B and C).
- * The Balance Sheet at 10th October 2004 (column C) is thus the opening statement of assets and liabilities on the date of incorporation of TBBC.
- * The Revenue and Expenses for the period 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2004 (column D) will be added to those for 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005 to create the results for the first statutory accounting period, which will be subject to a single audit in early 2006.
- * The Balance Sheet at 31st December 2004 (column E) and Revenue and Expenses for the period 1st July 2004 to 31st December 2004 (column F) are those in the January-December 2004 6-month report.

APPENDIX J

TBBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2005

1. TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board currently meets irregularly but at least once every two months. Dates for 2005:

January	18
February	22
April	29
June	2, 3
August	11
September	15
November	10

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

2. 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 schedule for 2005 is:

January	12	July	13
February	9	August	10
March	9	September	14
April	no meeting	October	12
May	11	November	9
June	8	December	14

0900 – 1130	CCSDPT Open Session (NGOs, IOs, Embassies)
1300 – 1530	CCSDPT Health and Education Subcommittees

3. TBBC General Meetings

Extraordinary General Meeting	14-17 March, Kanchanaburi, Thailand
Annual General Meeting	28-29 October, Washington DC, USA.

4. TBBC Donors Meeting

27 October, Washington, USA