

TBBC

THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM



RELIEF PROGRAMME : JULY TO DECEMBER 2004

Including revised funding appeal for 2005

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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

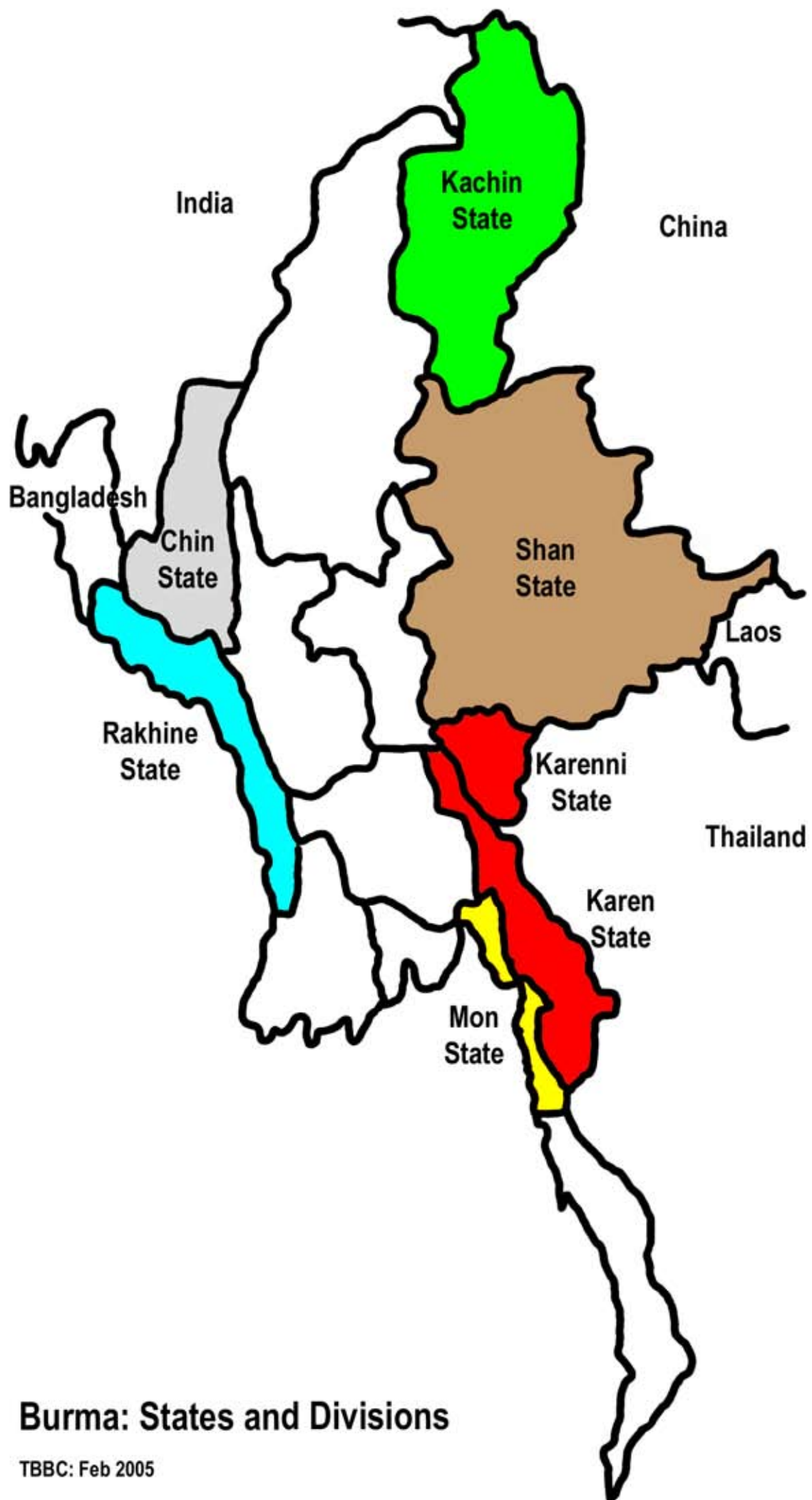
- To increase understanding and practice of gender equality within TBBC's organisation and the relief programme through the implementation of a gender policy.

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.



Burma: States and Divisions

TBBC: Feb 2005

TIBETO-BURMAN



Burman



Chin



Kachin



Rakhine



Other
1. Naga 2. Lahu
3. Akha

BURMAN AND MON-KHMER



KAREN



4. Pao
5. Kayan
6. Karenni

KAREN AND BURMAN



TAI



Shan

MON-KHMER



7. Mon
8. Wa
9. Palaung

BURMAN AND SHAN



Bangladesh

India

China

Laos

Thailand

Major Ethnic Groups of Burma

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

1. SUMMARY AND FUNDING APPEAL

This report describes the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) Relief Programme during the second half of 2004 and constitutes a revised appeal for **baht 913 million** for 2005. (USD 23.7 million, Euro 18.6 million).

The refugee caseload was 155,785 at the end of December just 1,636 higher than in June. Accurate population figures will not be available until UNHCR has completed a new registration exercise later this year, but it now seems clear that during 2003/ 2004 new arrivals were significantly fewer than observed during the previous 5 years when, on average, around 800 new refugees arrived each month. Rather than any improvement in conditions inside Burma, however, this reflects the much reduced population living in the immediate border areas and the greater difficulty for displaced people to cross the border with ever-increasing Burmese Army presence.

TBBC expenditures totalled baht 763 million in 2004. Although cash carried forward to 2005 was short of the targeted one-month cash reserve, two grants which had been anticipated in 2004 will now be received early in 2005 and funding targets for 2004 were essentially met. 2004, however, was the worst year ever regarding cash flow problems, with TBBC almost continuously USD 2 to 4 million in debt from April into August, posing a serious threat to the programme. A strategy is still required to address this problem in 2005.

The revised expenditure projection for 2005 is baht 913 million compared with the budget of baht 862 million presented last time. This is mostly due to a large increase in rice prices during the last half of 2004 which added baht 50 million to budget. Several large Donors have yet to confirm funding for 2005 but currently income of baht 880 million is projected. **At this stage TBBC is therefore short of funding by baht 35 million just to cover 2005 expenditures, and baht 128 million if the one month cash flow reserve is to be achieved.** This will have important implications for 2006 when a large shortfall in funding is currently feared due to the ending of large grants from the EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund enjoyed for the last three years.

The **Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC** was incorporated in London, UK, in October and Charity Status is anticipated shortly. The new TBBC has 10 founding members from 8 countries. The first Annual General Meeting was held in Chiang Mai in October when TBBC's also marked its 20th Anniversary with a photo exhibition and a special publication, "Between Worlds. 20 Years on the Border".

TBBC has now recruited all of the staff envisaged under the management restructuring exercise. Two important consultancies took place during the second half of 2004, one reviewing TBBC's Financial Control procedures, and the other TBBC's Field Monitoring procedures. These two consultancies have produced financial control and monitoring manuals which will be put into practice during the first half of 2005.

Imported blended food will have been introduced to all camps by early 2005 but will be replaced by an improved formula made in Thailand during the year. Other nutritional issues raised in the ECHO evaluation are being addressed jointly with the Health Agencies. A Nutrition Task Force is in operation, supplementary feeding protocols revised and malnutrition surveillance upgraded. TBBC has also now recruited a Community Liaison Officer to develop responses to gender and equity issues and, with the implementation of the camp management project which includes the payment of refugee incentives, during 2005 TBBC will be able to implement all of the main recommendations made by the various 2003 evaluations/audit.

Prospects for change in Burma have dimmed once again following the arrest of Prime Minister Khin Nyunt in October and the ongoing purge of his associates in Military Intelligence, a move widely interpreted to be the consolidation of power by relative hardliners. The National Convention is due to reconvene on 17th February but expectations are low since Aung San Suu Kyi's house arrest has been formally extended to November 2005 and her party, the NLD, has not been invited to attend. Khin Nyunt had been the main proponent of cease-fire deals with the ethnic nationalities and much interest will be focussed on how the ethnic issue is handled when the Convention resumes. Outside the Convention, the KNU and SPDC have both made statements committed to ongoing cease-fire negotiations but nothing has materialised so far. The "gentleman's" agreement is still holding, but there have been many violations and the situation remains tense.

The results of the UNHCR-NGO consultation process on durable solutions were presented at the TBBC Seminar in Chiang Mai in October but, by then, voluntary repatriation already seemed a distant prospect. The exercise highlighted the fact, however, that much more could be done now to prepare refugees for the future. Specifically the need for more skills training and education was identified and a case made for income generation activities in the camps and/or the opportunity to work outside. These conclusions resonated with a campaign launched in 2004 by the US Committee for Refugees against "Warehousing", the encampment of refugees for extended periods where UN Refugee Convention rights to work and education are restricted. With the situation in Burma remaining bleak and some refugees now in camps for more than 20 years, these issues are being addressed with the Royal Thai Government. 2005 could be the year when better conditions for Burmese refugees become negotiable.

2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2004

A brief summary of the history of the Burmese border situation is presented in Appendix B. The total refugee caseload of concern to TBBC was 155,785 at the end of December compared with 154,149 at the end of June. It has been difficult to compile accurate population figures ever since the Provisional Admission Boards (PABs) ceased functioning at the end of 2001 and a *de facto* 'no new arrivals' policy came into force. However it now seems clear that the rate of new arrivals during 2003 and 2004 was significantly lower than that experienced during the previous 5 years when, on average, around 800 new refugees arrived each month. Rather than any improvement in conditions inside Burma, this reflects the much reduced population living in the immediate border areas and the greater difficulty for displaced people to cross the border due to ever-increasing Burmese Army presence. New refugees continue to relate stories of forced village relocations, forced labour and other human rights abuses and there remain hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons in the border areas. (See j) below).

The map on the facing page shows camp population changes reported to TBBC during the period. The map also shows the official registered camp populations as provided by the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The latter represents an updated record of the 1999 registered case load, plus all new arrivals approved by the Provincial Admissions Boards through to 2001, but does not include rejected cases still living in the camps or new asylum seekers awaiting status determination.

a) Admissions to Asylum

It is almost 6 years since the MOI/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) registration and headcount in 1999, and there has been no official registration of new arrivals since the end of 2001. However, starting in October 2004 UNHCR is currently carrying out a new registration of the entire camp population which is scheduled for completion during the first 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 finger prints which are required by the Royal Thai Government (RTG). Although UNHCR is only re-registering the existing registered case-load, data is being collected on unregistered refugees in the camps. The plan is that these will be presented on a group basis for formal consideration by the reconstituted PABs which are expected to recommence activities in the first half of 2005.

So far UNHCR considers the re-registration exercise to have been a success and hopefully this will result in accurate up-to-date camp population figures, including the current large unregistered case-load. Currently procedures are being drawn up for the ongoing operation of the PABs and so hopefully there will also be procedures in place for the expedient processing of any future new arrivals.

b) Shan Refugees

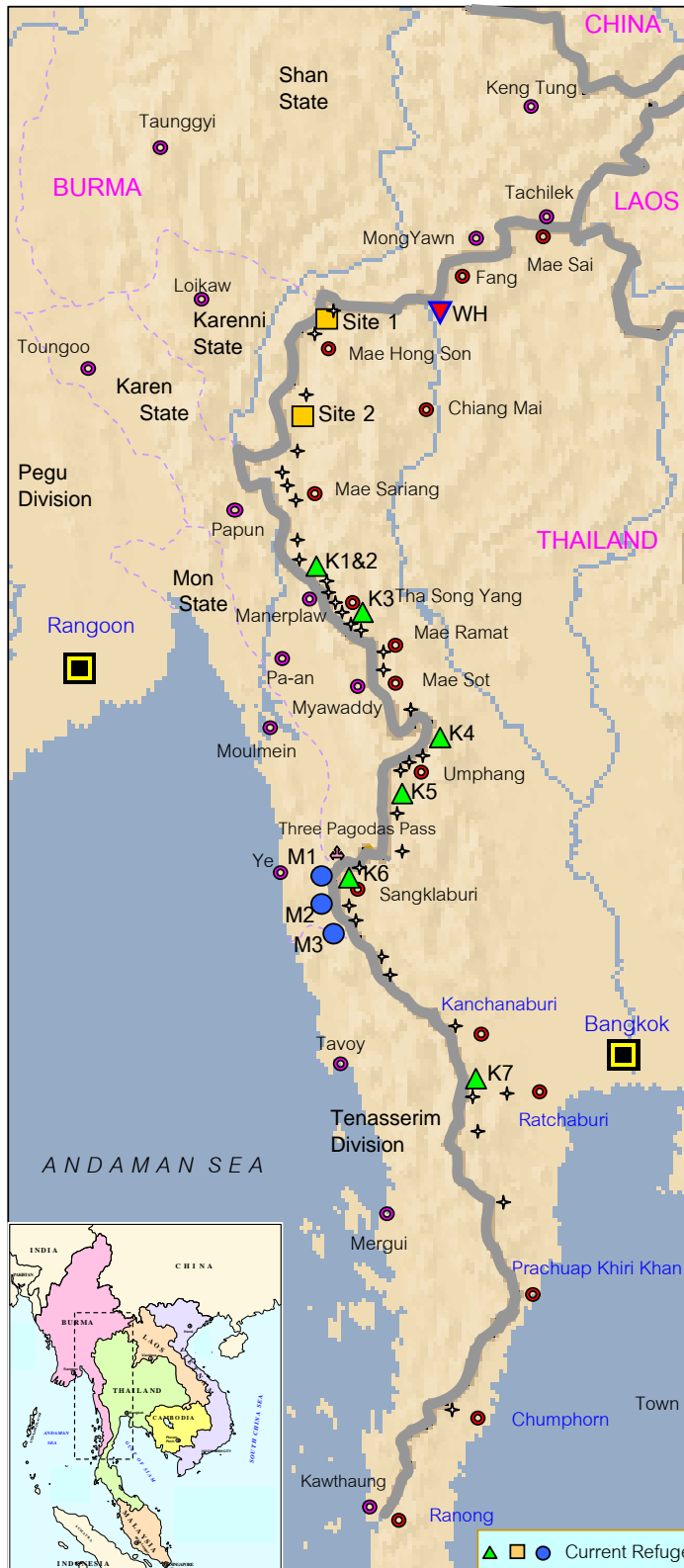
According to the Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) new Shan refugees arrived in Fang District at a rate of about 900 per month during the second half of 2004. As usual, the reasons given for fleeing included forced village relocations, forced labour and economic demands by SPDC in central Shan State. The SHRF estimates that well over 200,000 Shan refugees have now entered Thailand since 1996. Shan refugees are not generally acknowledged as such by the Thai authorities but TBBC continues to supply food items to 463 refugees in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai Province most of whom fled fighting in May 2002. Some of these had left the camp to work in surrounding areas during 2004 but at the end of the year the authorities set a deadline for all to return to the camp.

c) Mon Resettlement Sites

Mon refugees were relocated to three resettlement sites in 1996 after the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) had agreed to recognise twelve permanent ceasefire zones. Because international access from Rangoon to the resettlement sites has still not been permitted, TBBC has continued to provide humanitarian assistance to these partially returned refugees in partnership with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC). It was initially hoped that this resettlement assistance, which is a combination of rice relief and microfinance for development initiatives, would promote self-sufficiency. However a lack of infrastructure and social services, an ongoing influx of new arrivals and restrictions on access to agricultural land outside of the ceasefire areas continue to frustrate this.

Halochanee is located adjacent to Thai border whilst Bee Ree and Tavoy are more isolated. New arrivals continued to enter these latter two sites throughout 2004. The reason for this influx stems from increased travel restrictions, forced labour and taxation in Mon State. The new arrivals reported that travel restrictions to areas outside the village boundaries have made it virtually impossible to tend to their farms. This, plus the increasing demand for forced labour has made their existence in their home villages untenable. New arrivals generally join

BURMESE BORDER REFUGEE SITES WITH POPULATION FIGURES - December 2004



	TBBC ¹			+/(-)²	MOI ³		
	Female	Male	Total	Jun-04	Sep-04		
<u>Chiangmai Province</u>							
WH Wieng Heng (Shan Refugees)	236	227	463	463	-		
<u>Mae Hong Son Province</u>							
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	9,179	9,937	19,116	180	18,805		
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	1,736	1,930	3,666	46	3,517		
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	6,869	7,847	14,716	270	14,561		
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	5,990	6,632	12,622	146	12,533		
Subtotal:	23,774	26,346	50,120	642	49,416		
<u>Tak Province</u>							
K3 Mae La	24,242	24,668	48,910	852	33,362		
K4 Umpiem Mai	9,071	9,563	18,634	604	15,823		
K5 Nu Po	5,913	5,937	11,850	(1,206)	8,738		
Subtotal:	39,226	40,168	79,394	250	57,923		
<u>Kanchanaburi Province</u>							
K6 Ban Don Yang	2,042	1,947	3,989	354	3,595		
<u>Ratchaburi Province</u>							
K7 Tham Hin Main Camp	4,796	4,817	9,613	107	9,073		
Tham Hin Zone 4	10	23	33	(27)	39		
Subtotal:	4,806	4,840	9,646	80	9,112		
Total for sites in Thailand:			70,084	73,528	143,612	1,789	120,046
<u>State of Origin of Registered Population</u>							
65% Karen	3% Mon						
18% Karenni	4% Other (Kachin, Irrawaddy, Magwe, Mandalay, Pegu, Rakhine, Rangoon, Sagaing, Shan)						
10% Tenasserim							
<div><div>▼</div> Wieng Heng: Camp Committee</div> <div><div>■</div> Sites 1 & 2: Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC)</div> <div><div>▲</div> Camps K1-K7: Karen Refugee Committee (KRC)</div> <div><div>●</div> <u>MON - Resettlement Sites</u>⁴</div>							
M1 Halochanee	2,599	2,712	5,311	(58)			
M2 Bee Ree	2,027	1,884	3,911	173			
M3 Tavoy	1,487	1,464	2,951	(268)			
Subtotal Mon sites:	6,113	6,060	12,173	(153)			
Grand total all sites:	76,197	79,588	155,785	1,636			

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

2. Change in TBBC population since previous report
3. MOI registered camp population.

4. MRDC Dec 2004 population.

already established villages within the resettlement sites. However, at Bee Ree a new village has been settled with 20 newly arrived families. This figure could grow significantly in the coming months.

The SPDC have increased their presence in the Tavoy area. The SPDC checkpoint adjacent to the western-most village in the resettlement site, has been strengthened. Vehicles passing through the checkpoint are rigorously inspected. Traders carrying goods from the site are heavily taxed, effectively stopping most of the villager's livelihoods. The trade in beetle nut and jackfruit has ceased, cashew nut is now the only financially viable crop remaining.

The health situation in the sites has generally improved. NGO medical support resumed in 2004, and all clinics have sufficient anti-malarial medication to last the high season. In Bee Ree the head medic reported a substantial decrease in the incidence of malaria, attributing this to greater health outreach into the community, especially through health education in schools. The main health concern remaining in the Tavoy site concerns a high rate of malnutrition. The head medic at Krong Kraing village reported that 15% of the children seen at the clinic were malnourished. Though this is not necessarily representative of the whole community it is still significant.

d) Tham Hin

Following the closure of the Maneeloy "Student Centre" in December 2001 the residual Burmese caseload relocated to Tham Hin is now less than 40 individuals. All of this caseload is still eligible for resettlement if accepted by third countries. Processing continues.

Living conditions in Tham Hin have been of concern ever since the camp was established in 1997 and 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 are now full and can neither be emptied nor replaced. A UNHCR consultant confirmed the seriousness of the situation and a report was presented to the Thai authorities. Although no solution has yet been agreed, at the time of writing it is still hoped that additional space or a camp move might be negotiated. Meanwhile advocates of refugee resettlement to Third Countries are suggesting Tham Hin should be a priority because of the unacceptable living conditions. This would be another way of reducing overcrowding in the camp.

e) Mae La Oon

The rainy season was a fearful time for residents of the newly established camp at Mae La Oon. Early rains in June caused major erosion, threatening houses and access roads in many sections of the camp, whilst the River Yuam rose to flood levels and access by road was cut-off. There were real dangers of major flooding and landslides during the heaviest rains anticipated in August/ September. COERR, with UNHCR funding, carried out extensive emergency repairs, digging drainage ditches and laying sand-bags, and some 73 houses in the most vulnerable sections were relocated to Pwe Ba Lu, a location near Mae La Oon which had previously been rejected as the camp site because of its closer proximity to the border. But it was feared that these measures could be totally inadequate if the rains were really heavy. The authorities prepared an emergency evacuation plan in cooperation with the camp committee, UNHCR and NGOs.

Thankfully, in the event, the rainy season passed with no further emergencies, but in December there was another land-slide damaging or destroying 5 houses. It was agreed to relocate another 96 families considered to be at risk to Pwe Ba Lu.

Vegetation rapidly establishes in these areas and further remedial work will be done in the camp during the dry season to reduce risks. However NGOs have requested UNHCR to carry out an engineering study to ascertain whether there are areas of the camp at particular risk which also need to be relocated before the next rainy season and to determine longer-term measures to prevent soil erosion and reduce the risk of landslides.

f) Political Developments, KNU Cease-Fire

The much criticised National Convention which re-opened on 17th May 2004, went into recess on 9th July and is now scheduled to resume on 17th February 2005. It had been anticipated that the Convention would reconvene in October or November after behind-doors negotiations with the ethnic groups whose demands had reportedly resulted in the decision to go into recess. However, there was a dramatic turn of events when on 18th October Khin Nyunt, Prime Minister and former head of Burma's powerful Military Intelligence was arrested. The MI has since been dismantled and a major purge of former Khin Nyunt loyalists is ongoing. Khin Nyunt and some 300 other



Mae La Oon Camp

military and intelligence officials are currently facing trial in Rangoon, charged with corruption and other abuses of power.

This action stunned the outside world, Khin Nyunt and his associates being the main contacts between the regime and the international community. The general interpretation was that relative hardliners in the regime had strengthened their hold on power, a view given added-weight by the fact that SPDC announced the formal ongoing detention of Aung San Suu Kyi for one more year from 27th November and their subsequent confirmation that her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), will not be invited back to the National Convention when it reconvenes.

The removal of Khin Nyunt has created considerable political tension with rumours persisting of major differences between President Than Shwe and Army Chief Maung Aye. Yet SPDC claims that the 7 point Road Map to democracy is still on track and is still expected to assume the Chair of ASEAN in 2006. It is generally expected that the National Convention will pick up exactly where it left off and that SPDC will be intent on wrapping up the draft constitution as quickly as possible to move on to the second step of the Road Map which will be a referendum.

The focus of attention will be on the ethnic nationalities, whether SPDC acknowledges any of their demands for power-sharing and the degree to which the ethnic groups will be prepared to compromise whether or not SPDC has anything to offer. It seems that most of the cease-fire groups are committed to return to the Convention.

Meanwhile there has been some verbal jousting between the Karen National Union (KNU) and the SPDC with both sides claiming commitment to ongoing cease-fire negotiations but with no progress to note. The last formal talks were in February 2004 although a KNU delegation had just arrived in Rangoon the day that Khin Nyunt was arrested. They returned immediately after making only brief contact with the regime. Although it is generally holding, the current "gentleman's" cease-fire is very tenuous with outbreaks of fighting and SPDC strikes adjacent to IDP areas on several parts of the border. The situation for the Karenni looks even worse with heavy military pressure being put on their bases near Mae Hong Son. The Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) has reportedly postponed any possible cease-fire talks in the face of this aggression.

The situation for the ethnic groups therefore remains very tenuous and unpredictable. Khin Nyunt was the driving force in the cease-fire negotiations with all of the ethnic groups in Burma. It remains to be seen how the remaining leaders will deal with this perennial and complex issue.

g) Contingency Planning

As a result of some optimism early in 2004 that things might be about to change for the better in Burma, TBBC and other CCSDPT members cooperated with UNHCR in a Contingency Planning Process for voluntary return to Burma. The process involved research and documentation of leading issues and consultation with key stakeholders, including the Royal Thai Government, donors and refugee committees. NGOs made major contributions by writing many of a series of "Food for Thought" papers, some of the contents of which were then incorporated into a UNHCR draft report on the UNHCR-NGO consultations process, "Durable Solutions for Myanmar refugees in Thailand".

During the process it became clear that the situation was complex, early repatriation would be premature and that much planning and preparation would be required before any operation could begin. Two key conclusions were firstly, that the situation in Burma was so bad that considerable investment in infrastructure would be required before any return was possible and secondly, that more could be done in the camps in Thailand now to better prepare refugees for the future.

By the time of the TBBC Seminar in Chiang Mai on 27th October, optimism about prospects for change in Burma had all but evaporated after the National Convention had been largely discredited, Aung San Suu Kyi remained under house arrest and Khin Nyunt had been arrested on 18th October. UNHCR presented the findings of the contingency planning exercise but, in the circumstances, did not publish the draft report.

Since that time no further work has been done on the plan but NGOs are still keen to get more representative feedback from the refugee communities on the issues raised by the Food for Thought papers for future input. These have been translated into Burmese and Karen and the NGOs are seeking effective ways of soliciting feedback.

Meanwhile UNHCR and the NGOs are keen to pursue possibilities of better preparing refugees for the future. Priorities would be to provide more skills training and educational opportunities for the refugees allied with income generation projects. This agenda coincides well with the "Anti- Warehousing" campaign launched by the US Committee for Refugees in 2004 which advocates challenging the long-term encampment of refugees where rights embodied in the UN Convention on Refugees are restricted, particularly the right to work and the right to educa-

tion. It is understood that the Thai authorities are willing to consider these issues but a major limiting factor will be space availability in the camps.

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 at needs in all sectors and it is hoped that a comprehensive plan can be developed for presentation to both the Thai authorities and donors.

h) 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 waiting 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. This exercise 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. A total case-load of over 4,500 was granted POC status.

As of the end of 2004, just under 1,500 POCs had departed from Thailand, mostly for the United States (about 1,250) but others to Norway (about 150), Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Other countries were also considering taking cases. It had been hoped that the entire caseload might be taken by the middle of 2005 but, at the end of 2004, the programme slowed considerably because some resettled refugees in the United States were discovered to have multiple drug resistant tuberculosis and health screening was under review.

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. The latest postponement was until 31st March 2005 by when it was hoped that most of the case-load would have departed. It now seems that the deadline cannot be postponed again which means that the NGOs and UNHCR must plan for maybe more than 3,000 POCs to be housed in the border camps from the end of March. During 2004 TBBC built housing for 1400 POCs in Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang and Nu Po, but some of this is now either being used for other purposes or in disrepair.

Additionally, UNHCR has received at least another 6,000 approaches from potential asylum seekers since the 31st December 2003 deadline. It remains to be seen what system will be set up for processing these when the PABs are established. Should these also be required to move to the camps this will become a major logistical challenge for UNHCR and the NGOs.

i) 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 will not have registered 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.

Since then the registration period has been extended although ongoing policy is unclear. Exact figures are not available, but it is understood that the demand for migrant workers was greater than the registered population. Presumably a new policy will emerge during the year as the one year expiry date approaches. One of the original requirements of the exercise was that all registered migrants should report to their embassies to have their citizenship confirmed. Clearly this is totally unfeasible for the Burmese caseload and again this policy will need to be reassessed.

Burmese migrant workers made the headlines following the Tsunami disaster on 26th December. There were as many as 60,000 registered Burmese workers in the 6 affected Provinces plus an unknown number of illegal migrants. Many were caught up in the disaster with estimates of those who died varying from around 1,000 up although the actual number will never be able to be confirmed. With a huge rebuilding task ahead, it soon became clear how important these workers are to the southern economy as employers tried to hold on to their workers.

Hopefully the recognition of the contribution which migrant workers make to the Thai economy and the benefits of certification will lead to a more enlightened longer-term migrant policy. It could be that this might even encourage the Thai authorities to reconsider whether refugees in the camps might also be given the right to work since they are quite small in number compared with the migrant population, are well-documented, in good health and relatively well-educated.

j) Internally Displaced

Community based organisations carried out a new survey of the Internally Displaced Persons during 2004 which TBBC compiled in a new report, including population estimates, "Internal Displacement and Vulnerability in Eastern Burma". This is summarised in Appendix C.

Prospects were grim for the internally displaced during the second half of 2004, a short wet season resulting in smaller than expected rice harvests across eastern Burma. These poor harvests will adversely affect the capacity of internally displaced persons to repay debts, recover from the stresses of forced migration and re-establish livelihoods in 2005. Yet it is the lack of protection against human rights abuses which constitutes the greatest concern for the internally displaced population.

Despite the informal ceasefire between KNU and SPDC, government sponsored attacks on civilians and their livelihoods appear to have intensified in northern Karen state and Eastern Pegu Division during the past six months. More than 8,000 people have reportedly fled into surrounding forests and almost 20,000 baskets of paddy have been destroyed. Civilians who have remained in their villages have been subjected to forced labour to build new SPDC army camps and upgrade roads reaching from Taungoo and Kyaukgyi to the Thailand border.

Conflict between armed parties was most pronounced during the past six months in Karenni state. Following an offensive into southern areas previously controlled by Karenni opposition early in 2004, SPDC forces began a new offensive in December 2004 towards the Thailand border and the last stronghold of KNPP. This area had been relatively deserted since the ceasefire broke down in 1996, so concerns were not so much related to displacement but rather SPDC's reported use of 400 civilian porters to carry military supplies.

Displacement caused by SPDC development projects was most significant during the past six months in southern Mon state and northern Tenasserim Division. Approximately 2,000 people from villages adjacent to the Ye-Tavoy road and railway fled into the Mon ceasefire areas due to forced labour, land confiscation and arbitrary taxes associated with the construction of new administrative, military and hospital facilities.

The scale and nature of conflict, human rights abuses and displacement in southern Shan state continues to be difficult to gauge as the large geographic area adds an extra obstacle to accessing independently verified information. Apart from an ongoing litany of incidents of forced labour, arbitrary taxes and sexual violence perpetrated by SPDC troops against civilians, recent reports have also noted an increase in conscription into paramilitary forces and the arbitrary detention and extortion of migrants heading for Thailand.

The demise of Khin Nyunt may have delayed some Thai investment projects in the border areas, but as and when these are re-established the Economic Cooperation Strategy (ECS), under which Thailand provides grants and loans to Burma for the development of infrastructure and economic projects in the border areas, will increasingly have an impact on displacement. SPDC usually takes possession of land for development projects with little or no compensation and therefore there is a risk that these projects might also result in displacement. The Map diagrammatically shows economic or development projects in the border area since 1988.

Internally Displaced into Mon Ceasefire Areas



After fleeing villages adjacent to the Ye-Tavoy railway and road, villagers seek to rebuild their homes.

Schooling is in Mon language but most children drop out by Grade Four to support their families.




Militarisation has restricted the sale of forest products, such as brush.

Psycho-social support for the ill, disabled or traumatised depends entirely on home care.



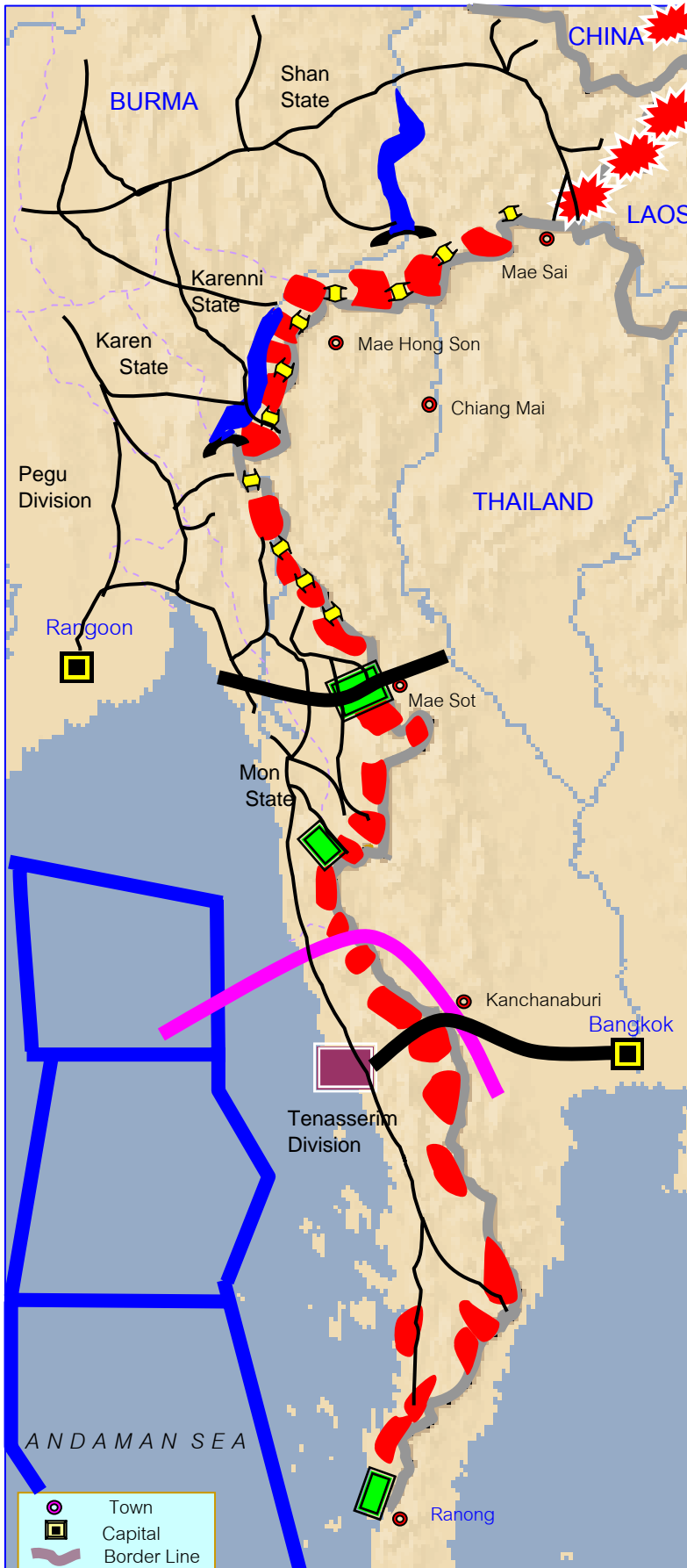
Border Development

Post 1988 Developments

-  Logging Concessions
-  Fishing Concessions
-  Gas Pipeline

Current Developments

-  Highways
-  Tavoy Deep Sea Port & Industrial Zone
-  Dams
-  Reef Blasting
-  Economic Development Zones
-  New Fishing Concessions
-  20 Twinned Villages
-  Road Construction/Improvement



Thailand Burma Border Consortium

3. TBBC PROGRAMME DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2004

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

a) TBBC Logframe and Programme Impact

TBBC produced its first Logframe in 2001 and the latest version is set out in Figure 3.1. Appendix E sets out the performance indicators against which the achievement of TBBC's specific objective and expected results can be measured. These indicators demonstrate that the TBBC programme meets or exceeds most of the standards set.

b) Nutrition

As described in c) Appendix D, Nutrition surveys carried out by TBBC in 2001/ 2002 demonstrated a high level of chronic malnutrition in the refugee population resulting from micronutrient deficiencies and an imbalance in the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in the refugee diet. Four strategies were proposed to address these problems:

i) Add Blended Food to the Ration

It took about one year to chose a supplier of blended food and gain the necessary approvals from Ministry of Interior and the Thai Food and Drug Administration. The chosen product was a wheat/soy blend imported from Nepal at baht 28/ kg. The initial approval was for a pilot trial in Karenni Site 1 where the flour was tested for 2 months, beginning in January 2004. An extensive education and demonstration campaign was conducted before beginning distribution and households were provided with plastic containers for household storage. 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 and again in September/October of 2004 by interviewing 36 randomly chosen households representing 167 and 169 people, respectively. Focus groups were also held with women in the camp.

The March evaluation indicated that:

- the majority of camp residents understood the benefits of the flour and knew who should eat it
- the majority of camp residents were able to cook it and used it in their meals
- only a minority of people were dissatisfied, more related to the rice reduction

These results were formally reported to MOI who subsequently approved the distribution of blended food in Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps. This approval was subject to a quick "acceptability" test in each camp, which in both cases was positive. Permission was then given to introduce blended to food on a camp-by-camp basis as follows:

January:	Site 1
July:	Mae La
August:	Umpiem Mai
September:	Tham Hin
November:	Site 2
December:	Nu Po

This schedule was a little slower than planned because of the time required to get approval, but blended food will be introduced to all the remaining camps, Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Ban Don Yang, by March 2005.

The follow-up evaluation in September revealed that:

- fewer residents could identify the benefits of the flour and who should eat it.
- residents were cooking and eating less of the blended food, either because 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.
- most families continued to use the flour, though in lesser amounts than previously.

Fig. 3.1 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. 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. 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. 	<p>(B)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ration provides minimum av. 2,100 kcal / person. 95% of commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by BBC 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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. Ration books. Ration received after distribution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At distribution point. Household. Common Data collection. Monthly supplementary feeding re-imbursement claims. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Skills of displaced persons to manage aid they receive are upgraded 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CAN Demonstration gardens in all camps Training activities in all camps. 		

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) m2/person. 3.2 Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m. 3.3 Camp produces Cooking Stoves for every hshld. 3.4 Sufficient blankets, bednets, mats. 3.5 Clothing – < 12 yrs receive longyi produced in camp in alternate years (49,000 / year), 1 piece warm clothing (143,000) , 1 set < 5 years clothing. 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. Membership and participation in CCSDPT, Protection Working Group, Provincial and Camp coordination meetings. 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 house (6+). 3.2 Laboratory test: MJoules/kg. Assessment of cooking habits. 3.3 Stove production in all camps (target av.1400 / year/camp). Additional stoves distributed to meet target. 3.4 Household checks. 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. Attendance of staff at meetings, leadership positions held. 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		Means	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. Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, mung beans, oil, salt, fish paste, chillies, 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 longyi/s, 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.	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.		

Additionally, some of the groups involved in the implementation said that the amount of flour was too much for some families and suggested that TBBC reduce the flour for adults to 1 kg/person/month and replace it with sugar.

The follow-up evaluation and discussions indicated the need for ongoing education to ensure that families understand the importance of and are able to use the flour, and to address the issue of long-term acceptability. The following actions were agreed:

- Revise the formula to a rice-based product: TBBC has now found a Thai-based supplier and has developed a rice/soy formula. Samples sent to the camps have received very positive reactions since this flour is more versatile and more familiar to the population. The new flour will be called **AsiaMIX** at a cost of 28.8 baht per kilogram and will be introduced to all camps in 2005. **AsiaMIX** will be introduced into Site 1, Tham Hin, and Mae La in March, into Don Yang, Nu Po, and Umpiem Mai in April, and into Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon at the end of the rainy season. It was decided not to stockpile **AsiaMIX** in Nu Po and Don Yang as the amounts provided are relatively small and can be sent to these camps during the rainy season. The new formula also contains higher amounts of B vitamins, iron, and folate to address some of the nutrition deficiencies specific to these camps. It is TBBC policy to purchase supplies in Thailand whenever possible and blended food had been the only exception.
- Ongoing education on benefits of flour: This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with health agencies, camp committees, women's groups and other agencies involved in community work. It will include periodic campaigns, development of materials for teaching and distribution, and other activities to enhance community understanding of the purpose of the flour. Site 1 has taken the lead in planning an education campaign to begin in the New Year, which will involve camp committee and community health workers, and other interested people. It will include such activities as education in schools, announcements, education at the household level by Community Health Workers, posters for warehouse information boards, etc.
- Ongoing cooking demonstrations and education: Women's groups and other interested groups will assist in providing ongoing cooking demonstrations and training to the community to ensure that all households are able to cook it and include it in their normal diet.
- Consider including sugar and/or increased oil in ration basket: This would provide families with an ingredient to enhance consumption, especially for children. If offered, however, they should be provided separately from the flour, so that the flour can be used in savoury as well as sweet foods.

ii) Reduce some other Food Basket Items

The provision of blended food enabled some reduction in rice and mung beans, the basic rice ration being reduced from 16 to 15 kgs. The reduction of the rice ration was expected to be a sensitive issue, but there has yet to be any particularly strong reaction except in Mae La camp from some of the leaders. For most camps, the total amounts of food provided actually increased. However, because the refugees have grown up using standard measuring tins both at the distribution point and in the households, the smaller amounts are perceived to be inadequate. In response, TBBC has developed new tins for distribution at the godown that reflect the new amount provided, so that rice measures at the distribution point appear full. The reduction in rice will have little or no effect on the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in the ration, but the addition of blended foods will increase the amount of quality protein and micronutrients in the diet.

iii) Continue to encourage provision of adequate and appropriate supplementary feeding foods in all camps and provide nutrition education

The 2003 ECHO evaluation 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*.

Because of the incentive that 'special' foods provide to pregnant and lactating women to attend ante- and post-natal clinics, TBBC and the health agencies decided to include blended food as a component of the supplementary feeding protocols, but also to include several other items as deemed logistically and financially appropriate. The TBBC nutritionist revised the Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding program protocols to meet international standards, and MSF began a pilot of the new protocols in Mae La camp in December. The new protocols include a blended food premix for malnourished children and adults (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



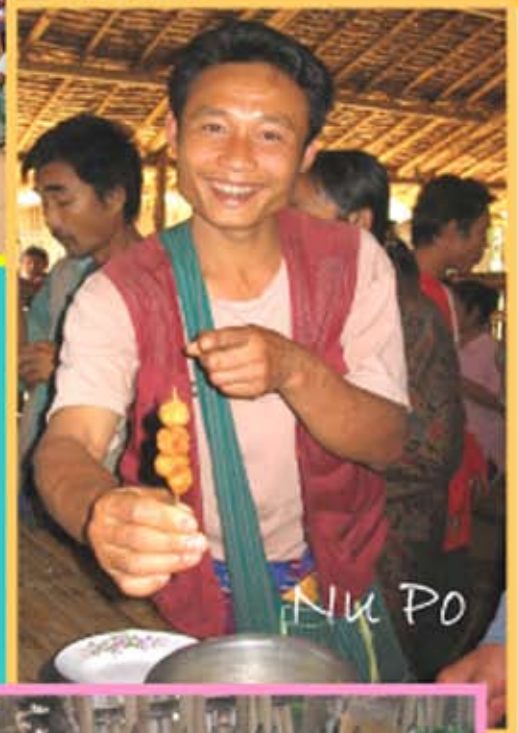
Mae La

2004

Blended Food Campaigns



Umpiem Mai



Nu Po



Site 2



Ban Don Yang



Thanh Hin

will be encouraged to use TBBC-produced materials to provide nutrition education to mothers on infant and young child feeding practices.

Nursery School Lunches: During 2004 TBBC continued to support nursery school lunches in three camps. Other NGOs are supporting similar programmes in other camps. 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. 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 and fish, and milk to supplement rice brought from home. This support will be continued through 2005 and extended to 6 camps since TOPS is no longer able to support the lunches in the 3 camps in Tak Province.

c) Food Security

The fourth strategy to address nutritional deficiencies was to continue identifying and supporting food security and gardening projects. As described in e) Appendix D, 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

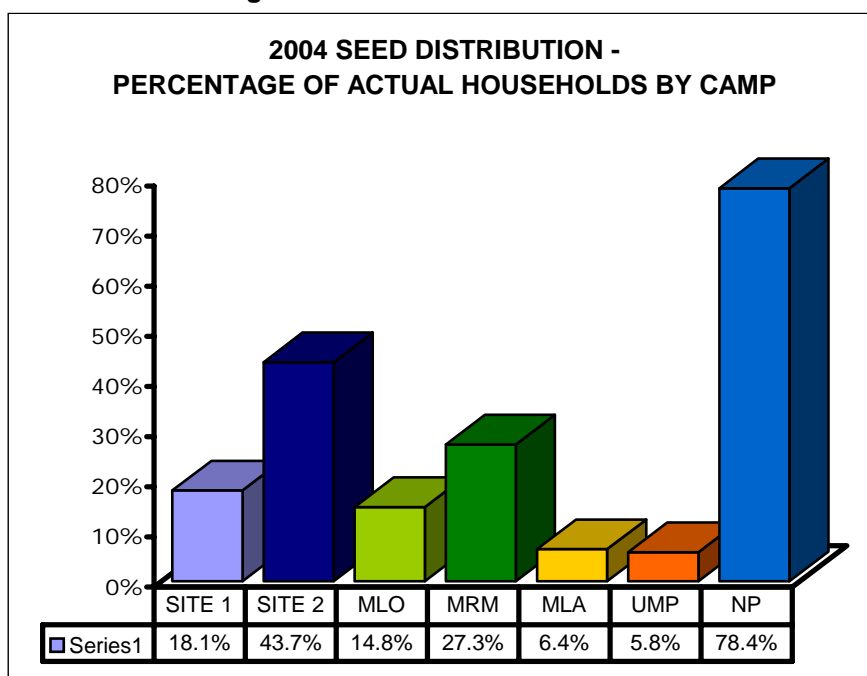
- Continued support to Karenni CAN activities in Site 1 and Site 2:
 - On-going capacity building of local Community Based Organisation (CBO) Karenni Evergreen, in the promotion of environmental awareness and agricultural alternatives in IDP areas of Karenni state.
 - One-month residential course for 5 PaO interns in organic agriculture and rural extension, including further development of the CAN Handbook in the local language.
 - Beginning of a year-long internship for two IRC-supported camp residents covering organic agriculture, training resource development, logistics and documentation.
 - On-going support to KnED-JRS 'CAN-In-Schools' program for 382 middle school students from five camp schools. TBBC-KnDD provided teacher training, learning resources, and infrastructure for crop production and animal raising. Based on this first year's experience, the project is expected to expand in 2005 to include a further two schools and approximately another 330 students.
- Continued support to Karen CAN activities in camps Mae La Oon, Ma Ra Mae Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po:
 - Increasing adoption of the CAN short-course training format enabling increased community and gender participation. TBBC supported eleven short-courses in four camps during the last six months attended by 306 participants.
 - Continued TBBC support to KED-ZOA long-course training with four courses completed in three camps with a total 68 participants. These courses run for between three months and one year and make use of the CAN curriculum.
 - TBBC support for CAN training with three Thai-Karen villages in Umphang district requested by RTG officials. A total 112 participants have attended training either in Nu Po camp or in location by carried out by refugee trainers.

Infrastructure and Materials Distribution

- A Demonstration Site was established in recently relocated Mae La Oon at the KED-ZOA Vocational Training Centre. This brings to 9 the total number of Sites established in the seven participating camps. The number of community food gardens increased to 25 with a further two established in boarding houses, but one was discontinued by MSF at Mae La Hospital One. The distribution now for the seven participating camps is: schools (9), boarding houses / orphanages (9), community groups (6), hospitals (1).

- Due to the limited number of staff, only minor progress was made in the development of support to community-based animal husbandry initiatives in camp. Namely, TBBC was able to support; the phased-introduction of bio-compost pig pens; distribution and training in poultry incubators for re-stocking after disease incidents; trials of household micro-livestock; trials of intensive goat raising. It is hoped that this area of the Food Security programme can be further developed during 2005 with the recruitment of an additional staff member.
- In all camps, CAN training participants are supported with basic tool kits to enable them to carry out small-scale domestic food production. These kits include; one hoe, small spade, bucket, watering can, fencing, and digging stick. Including support to schools, a total 532 basic tool kits were distributed to the seven participating camps in the last six months of 2004.
- With the participation of schools and CBOs, thirteen crop-tree nurseries were established in five camps and 9,216 trees distributed to households. The species used are chosen on the basis of their nutritional profile, application (fencing, fuel wood etc) and familiarity to local communities. TBBC and partner groups will carry out an assessment of this activity before the next wet season to determine if it warrants further expansion in 2005.
- 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.
- TBBC began informal distribution of seed upon request to refugee communities in 1992. The last six months of 2004 saw the development of a more formalized distribution system with both Camp Committees and Vocational Training Committees in the seven participating camps. A total 907kg of seed was distributed representing 22 local species. Mean household participation was 27.8% with significant variation between camps and between sections within individual camps. Understandably, locations with greater access to land and water were able to make better use of available seed and demand was correspondingly higher (example, Site 2, Nu Po). Additionally, camps closest to Thai communities (notably, Mae La and Umpiem) requested less seed, in some part due to time given to seeking work opportunities outside camp rather than tending gardens. A breakdown by camp this most recent seed distribution (September to November) is presented in Figure 3.2 which shows the number of households requesting and receiving seed in the seven participating camps. The total number of seed packs distributed was significantly higher than these figures (average +14.6%), representing households that requested seed on more than one occasion.

Figure 3.2: 2004 Seed Distributions



Production is on-going of a CAN Handbook in five languages for distribution in 2005. The Handbook is being jointly produced by the CAN Committee and TBBC with financial support from the Canada Fund for Burmese Refugees (CFBR). The first print run of ten thousand copies will be in Burmese, Sgaw Karen and English. Future publications will be in Shan and Pa O languages.

The project has demonstrated that it can contribute to the nutritional status of the participants. 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. Over the coming year TBBC will continue to respond to household and community requests for their own individual food production initiatives.

d) Environment

As described in f) Appendix D, 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 of these items, 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 in the light of current circumstances. 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 which is the coldest camp on the border.

Cooking Stoves

The ongoing production and distribution of regular fuel-efficient household stoves reached 1,100 units for Sites 1 and 2 in the last six months of 2004. The extension of the project to Nu Po camp produced 305 units to cover the needs of three sections and the workshop is currently being expanded to increase capacity. In both Mae La and Umpiem, TBBC and ZOA have been coordinating on the development of the vocational training aspect of the project and workshops with limited production have been established. This project will be extended to the remaining two camps, Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang in 2005. Where production is not sufficient, stoves are purchased locally and distributed in coordination with Camp Committees and CBOs. Priority will be given to families with no stoves, and others will be replaced as necessary. The CAN trainers (see c above) are responsible for setting up production workshops in the camps and the project is under the supervision of the Food Security Coordinator.

TBBC has continued to provide technical input to the KnDD-IRC stove making project in Sites 1 and 2 which continues to do further experimentation, most recently with the introduction of more fuel efficient designs sourced in Thailand. Trials during the last six months have shown that while these units are impractical for home use, they have good potential for institutions such as student boarders to which TBBC currently provides large commercial stoves. Through KnDD-IRC and ZOA, TBBC has agreed to support camp-based production of these stoves as a vocational training and income generation activity in 2005.

Building Materials

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. The latest revised rations for 2005 are set out in f) Appendix D.

By 2004 many houses needed completely rebuilding because their bamboo poles had rotted. Approximately 15% of the housing had to be replaced. In 2005 a further 10% of houses will be replaced, the rest repaired. Eucalyptus poles are being used for all new and replacement houses.

e) Clothing

As described in g) Appendix D, TBBC has been organising distributions of used clothing from overseas for several years. 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. The project began because donated used-clothing often included inappropriate women's dresses. 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 had sufficient capacity to produce their own longyis for the first time in 2004. There are now 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. The target for 2005 is 49,000 longyis. Besides providing a necessary and popular clothing item, the project increases Women's Organisations inputs to camp life, provides training in small business administration and is a useful skills training activity.



Photo: Masaru Gotu

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, for the first time, purchased one set of new clothes for each child under 5. There were some problems in the choice of materials and sizes, but these will be addressed before making a similar distribution in 2005. 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 will be continued in 2005.

f) Procurement Procedures

Tendering

In 2004 TBBC publicly tendered for all supplies of rice, mung beans, cooking oil, cooking fuel, bednets, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, plastic roofing and eucalyptus poles, representing around 75% of all commodity purchases. During the second half of 2004 tendered items represented about 83% of all commodity expenditures, a much higher percentage than in the first half of the year which is when the major non-tendered items are purchased (building materials).

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/audit and gradually upgraded. They are now judged to comply with all major Donor requirements but a procurement manual will be produced early in 2005 so that full compliance can be verified.

TBBC's largest Donors are the most demanding regarding procurement procedures and their grants can only be used for the commodities listed above. Since there are also other constraints associated with these grants (e.g. geographic), the allocation of these funds has become problematic. It has therefore become more urgent to follow the full procurement process for other commodities. During 2005 it is planned to introduce competitive tendering for fish-paste, blended food (the new rice/soy formula) and sardines. Trial quality control checks have also been conducted for chillies and salt which may allow these items also to be tendered for at a later date. 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 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 second half of 2004 was rice 4 (3), beans 5 (3), cooking oil 4 (4), charcoal 6 (7), firewood 3 (2), bednets 4, sleeping mats 5, and eucalyptus poles 4 (Figures in brackets are for last 6-month period where applicable).

Quality Control

BBC 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 2004 fish-paste, chillies and salt were added to the list of rice, mung beans, cooking oil, cooking fuel and blended food as the items tested. The refugee committees continue to carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution. Results of the checks during the second half of 2004 are set out in Appendix E. Failure rates were very low during this period, the main problem being with fish paste deliveries as described below. Substandard supplies are subject to penalties or replacement.

Fish Paste: Routine quality monitoring during this six month period revealed a particular problem with prawn and fish paste. All supplies of these commodities were found to contain levels of lead and cadmium higher than the upper limit considered acceptable according to WHO and the Thai Food and Drug agency standards. In addition, a number of tested fish paste samples contained pathogenic bacteria: *Bacillus cereus* and *Clostridium perfringens*. TBBC immediately ceased prawn and fish paste delivery to camps pending further investigation and consultation. Some camps received a temporary token substitute (1 small tin of sardines per person per month).

Discussions with Ministry of Public Health and other investigations indicated that:

- the lead and cadmium contamination most likely comes from industrial runoff in the river water that the fish are caught in
- contamination is likely to be highest in the rainy season
- sea fish are likely to have lower levels of lead and cadmium contamination
- cleaned fish (guts and heads removed) should be less contaminated with heavy metals
- fish paste commonly contains bacteria that can be destroyed by proper cooking.

TBBC sought a safe supply or alternative commodity and relevant stakeholders, including Camp Committees and health agencies working in camps, were informed and updated throughout the process. Possible substitutes

identified included fish sauce and fermented bean cakes. However, fish sauce, although below the maximum level for lead, was still found to be above the maximum level for cadmium, and fermented bean cakes tested had very high levels of B Cereus bacterial contamination. TBBC has since (January 2005) sourced a safe 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.

TBBC plans to proceed as follows:

- provide 750 grams / person / month of safe fish paste, starting in March 2005 (1 kg / person / month was supplied formerly);
- conduct ongoing and intensive monitoring of all fish paste provided to camps (test for lead and cadmium levels);
- continue to search for suitable substitutes to be used in the event that future fish paste supplies are found to be unsafe;
- plan education campaigns on proper cooking for fish paste to minimize potential for bacterial contamination.

g) Monitoring

Over the years TBBC has periodically upgraded its commodity distribution monitoring procedures. New distribution, ration book/ household control checks, and standardised stock/ distribution records were introduced in 2002.

During the second half of 2003 these procedures were thoroughly examined by both an ECHO Auditor and an ECHO Evaluation team. These studies essentially endorsed the procedures in place as appropriate, but made many detailed recommendations aimed at more accurate recording and reporting. These included the revision of some monitoring forms, checking and ensuring more accurate weight measurements, as well as separating the accounting for refugee population supplies from support for other administrative demands such as refugee incentive payments. The recommendations also included more training of staff and camp committees, including understanding of the quality control procedures.

Some of the recommendations could be implemented immediately whilst for others it was first necessary to recruit new staff to provide more capacity for monitoring activities. Additional Field Assistants were recruited mid-year and during the second half of the year TBBC appointed a consultant (funded by ICCO/ECHO) to help review progress and set up a programme for implementing the remainder of the recommendations. The consultancy was completed in November. Two broad recommendations for refinement of the system were:

- To redesign the monitoring forms, both to simplify completion and produce statistically significant data.
- To incorporate the analysis of monitoring data into regular management meetings.

In consultation with TBBC staff, the consultant prepared a new comprehensive monitoring procedures manual which will be implemented in the first half of 2005. Training of TBBC Field Assistants, camp committees and warehouse staff commenced during the consultancy and has continued subsequently, with Field Assistants taking on the role of trainers. The upgraded monitoring system will facilitate: closer and more immediate tracking of TBBC's programme; rapid detection and response to problems as they arise; and, ultimately, support a more proactive approach to addressing difficulties faced in procurement, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies.

Mostly the new procedures involve modifications to monitoring forms, more accurate distribution equipment and more methodical checking by both camp and TBBC staff. But two other important developments were also required, one being the redesign of camp warehouses, the other being clear separate accounting for feeding and other supply needs. These are discussed under h) Warehouses and Stock Management and i) Camp Management.

The results of the staff monitoring visits during the second half of 2004 are set out in r) Appendix D. The staff made 300 camp visits, an average of over 5.5 visits to each camp per month. They carried out 398 checks on seven different aspects of the camp supply and distribution system, including the camp records of which 14 needed additional follow up.

h) Warehouses and Stock Management

Camp warehouse design changed little over the years although it varied from camp to camp. Some committees preferred to store rice in sacks where others preferred to empty the sacks into silos. Each of TBBC's consultants commented that the godowns were barely adequate to serve their purpose. Indeed, with increased staff presence and monitoring in place TBBC was becoming concerned about the levels of water or pest damage particularly during the stockpile period. Concrete floors were laid in most godowns last year as an initial response.

The consultants now pointed out that the way commodities were stored in one big pile or silo made it impossible to carry out any stock checks or to carry out good distribution practice such as “first in first out”. They recommended the use of pallets with space so that counts can be made.

In the last six months TBBC has reviewed warehouse construction and distribution equipment in all camps. Border-wide, seventy-two warehouses are now being re-built or repaired with reference to WFP guidelines and local community experience. At the same time, TBBC field staff and an independent inspection company monitoring team are carrying out training for warehouse staff in stock quality assessment and management.

In line with recommendations of the ECHO evaluation, TBBC has additionally been trialing the introduction of standard measures for rice to improve distribution accuracy. Trials are also underway of more hygienic household cooking oil containers in Site 1 and an improved lining bag for fish-paste is being piloted.

i) Camp Management

TBBC for many years provided camp committees with a nominal administration budget for the running of the camps whilst recognising that this by no means covered all such expenses. A major burden on the committees was finding adequate supplies to “pay” hundreds of volunteer workers who helped in camp administration and food storage/ distribution. The committees were left to their own resources to meet these demands. One way this was achieved was by requesting food for the entire registered population and then using the balance left over due to many refugees being away from the camps at any point in time. Small taxes were also often levied on refugees at the time of distribution. This led to rumours of malpractice and put pressure on the camp committees. For some time it had been clear that a more transparent system was desirable

The ECHO studies 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 find out what the real demands on the Camp Committees were, how they dealt with them, and what alternative systems could be set up. 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 camps 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.

As reported last time, Staff stipend levels were discussed amongst Camp Committee members, the KRC and KnRC and Refugee Advisory groups and 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 in total could be covered by paying an average of about 8 baht per refugee/month plus additional rice for specified needs. The net cost of implementing these recommendations was actually a saving because the identified costs were at least off-set by savings realised by using accurate feeding figures and avoiding the need for refugees to sell supplies at disadvantaged prices.

The new feeding populations, supply figures and cash payments were negotiated and implemented on a camp by camp basis between July and December. 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 implementation went surprisingly smoothly and has generally been welcomed by all involved. There are of course some teething problems and over the next six-months the whole programme will be reviewed and fine-tuned. But the new system will already make supply monitoring more straightforward.

j) Gender

TBBC is committed to strengthening women's organisations to enable them to play an active role in different aspects of camp life. During the second half of 2004 TBBC continued its core support of basic materials to women's organisations, support for project management through the longyi weaving programme and some administration support.

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. Women have expressed their desire to have more active involvement in issues related to camp man-



Photo: Masaru Gotu

agement and distributions. Camp committees have also shown themselves to be aware of some of the issues and expressed a willingness to explore this further. At present, 22% of positions on Camp Committees are held by women, but only 7% are involved in supply distributions

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. Staff have requested training and guidance on how to incorporate this into their day to day discussions and relations with the camp committees for which the Community Liaison Officer will take the lead. One of the first tasks will be to undertake a mapping of all CBOs in the field to better understand their current and potential roles in camp life.

TBBC participated in the 3rd border-wide meeting of 17 organisations involving NGOs, CBOs and UNHCR, 'Moving Ahead on Gender Issues'. There was reflection on issues raised in the first SGBV workshop convened in 2001 which had generally been acted upon and progress made. Exchange of current activities indicated more organisations are becoming interested in how to incorporate gender perspectives in their existing work, with some NGOs employing specialist staff for Gender Based Violence programmes in more camps.

Women's organisations continue to work hard to encourage women in their communities to become stronger and more confident in speaking out against the barriers they face in reaching greater respect and equality. One of the greatest difficulties is finding ways to engage men in genuine dialogue and action to bring about change.

Some recommendations from the meeting were:

- A real effort must be made to educate men about women's empowerment, in addition to supporting women's empowerment, starting with men in positions of leadership.
- More education is needed about domestic violence and how to resolve conflict in non-violent ways.
- Counselling services for survivors of violence need to be evaluated, improved, discussed, made more consistent.
- Response systems in camps need to be well organised and coordinated in/by the community to ensure survivors have access to support services they need.
- Trafficking issue needs to be followed up to determine the extent to which women are at risk
- Find ways of increasing networking efforts and supporting each other in this work

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

k) Protection

TBBC continues to play an active role and is the current facilitator of the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group which has continued to meet regularly since its inception in 2000. At the end of 2004 a survey was conducted to assess progress and areas of concern. Key protection issues raised in the survey were as follows:

- SGBV (domestic violence cited specifically), psycho-social support to survivors of GBV, safety measures for survivors, their families, and service providers.
- Child protection, separated children and unaccompanied minors, child soldiers, boarding houses (facilities and care).
- Lack of mental health care, trafficking, deportations, birth registration
- Camp organisation, lack of equitable representation on camp committees, administration of justice in the camps, development of community capacity to manage protection matters, ensuring access to fair and adequate justice, militarization of camps/ security cases
- Arrest and exploitation of camp and urban refugees, reducing need for refugees to leave camp, re-registration of camp residents, criteria for provincial admissions boards

Agreement was reached on the need to build capacity of all partners on protection and areas identified for training were as follows:

- Basic awareness on protection
- Child Protection
- Training on Thai law
- Coordinated camp community capacity building programme
- GBV

Reachout/RedR conducted a ToT to build up a pool of trainers to be able to provide ongoing basic training on protection to NGOs and CBOs working in the border areas. 6 NGOs attended included 1 person from TBBC. UNHCR will lead the development of materials and the Protection Working Group will co-facilitate workshops in 2005.

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 both 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.
- Education: awareness of recruitment of child soldiers, recognising signs of gender based violence and introducing human rights curriculum into teacher training.
- Boarding houses: there has been a significant increase in unaccompanied minors in the camps and a corresponding increase in boarding houses (currently over 70). An assessment of facilities and care provided is planned before establishing a baseline of acceptable minimum standards to be met.

l) Safe House

The activities of the Safe House in Sangklaburi continue much as before. The sewing and weaving programmes continue to provide a source of income for the residents and as they have become more established there are new opportunities to expand the market base. Products from the Safe House are now being sold in both Japan and the U.S.A.

On average, the Safe House has taken care of forty patients during the last six months. They are being treated for a number of serious illnesses including cancer, AIDS, stroke and paralysis. There are also five elderly patients who are unable to care for themselves. More patients are now being referred from within Thailand. Factory owners that have workers suffering from the most serious afflictions are now sending them to the Safe House. The workers come from a variety of countries although the majority is Burmese.

There are still difficulties in returning patients to their homelands. There are two Chinese patients who wish to return to their homeland but to date there is no channel available to facilitate their travel. Patients from India, Cambodia, China and Malaysia continue to be cared for with little or no chance of ever being able to return home.

The Safe House celebrated its tenth anniversary in December 2004. Although it was a celebration of the dedication and patience of the house manager, Paw Lu Lu, and her staff, it was also a sad reminder that there is still a strong need for this programme even after all these years.

m) Assistance to Thai Communities

As described in l) Appendix D, 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 3,298,705 on this support and distributed 1,540 blankets, 452 bednets, 149 mats, 8,940 quilts, and 7,680 pieces of warm clothing to Thai communities.

n) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TBBC has been collaborating with community-based organizations to document the scale, characteristics and trends related to internal displacement since 2001. A quantitative survey of the population was published in 2002, followed by a qualitative report related to food security in 2003. Population estimates were then updated and combined with a quantitative survey of vulnerability in 2004. A summary of the most recent survey of internal displacement and vulnerability, which was published in October 2004, are provided in Appendix C. These assessments are also available from the Online Burma Library at the following addresses:

www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/TBBC-IDPs2004-full
www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC-Reclaiming_the_Right_to_Rice.pdf
[www.obiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC_Relocation_Site_Report_\(11-9-02\).htm](http://www.obiblio.org/obl/docs/BBC_Relocation_Site_Report_(11-9-02).htm)

Given the dynamic nature of internal displacement, the scale and characteristics are constantly changing. Recognizing this, TBBC and its collaborating partners have decided that the research agenda for 2005 should include updating the population estimates. Given that last year's survey found that the lack of protection was a

main cause of vulnerability, it has also been agreed to utilize both quantitative and qualitative field research to assess protection in practice for internally displaced persons.

o) Governance and Management

TBBC commissioned an evaluation of its Management and Governance Structures in February/March 2003 and then engaged the consultant to help implement the recommendations. The recommendations 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. After 18 months of discussion and planning a new **Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC** was registered as a Company limited by Guarantee in London on 11th October 2004. The existing five member agencies were joined by five new members all of whom were major donor partners and all of whom had participated formerly on the Advisory Committee. The ten members are from eight countries and represent about 80% of TBBC's funding sources. Membership is open and it is hoped that other agencies will join at a later date.

The TBBC now operates under Memorandum and Articles of Association and a new Mission Statement and Bylaws. Application was made to the Charity Commission for England and Wales in October and Charity Status is anticipated early in 2005. Five of the ten Member representatives currently serve as Directors and Trustees.

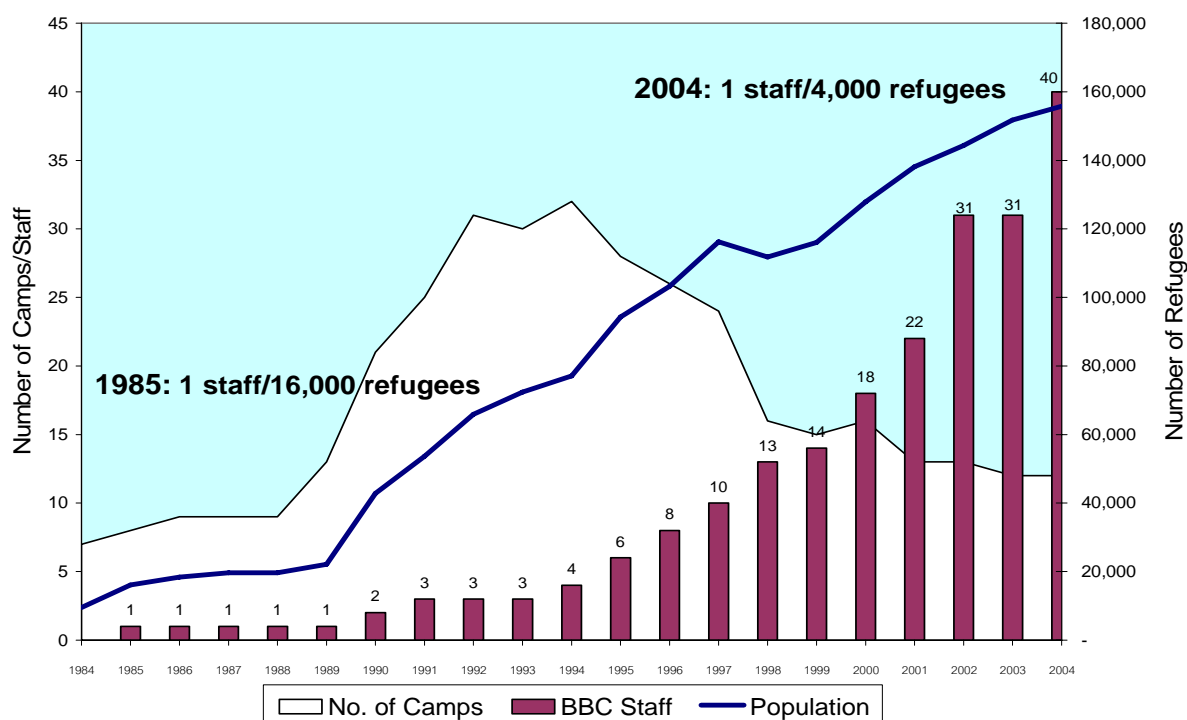
Under TBBC's Articles and Bylaws, there will be at least two general meetings (one annual, one extraordinary) each year. The first Annual General Members Meeting was held in Chiang Mai after the Donors Meeting on October 29/30th and the first Extraordinary General Meeting will be held in Thailand 14/17th March 2005. The TBBC Board and members are currently considering how best to exercise their governance role under the new structure and support a strategic planning process.

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. During 2004 two new middle managers, Programme Administrator (December) and Programme Coordinator (May) were recruited and 4 new Field Assistants were employed in June. With the commencement of a Community Liaison Officer and the recruitment of a Financial Controller (recommended by the Financial Control consultancy, see p) below) in January 2005, this will complete recruitment of the essential positions required under the restructuring.

New job descriptions and job titles have been drafted. The current total TBBC staff complement is 40 including two part-time (currently 21 female/ 17 male: 14 expatriate/ 24 Thai: 2 vacancies). 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 1984-2004



Each of the consultants that have worked with TBBC this last year have strongly recommended that the organisation now needs time to consolidate before being subjected to further evaluations or programme initiatives. Two priorities for 2005 will be a review of TBBC's remuneration and benefits package and the development of a comprehensive staff capacity building programme. Consultants will be required to help with these exercises. Training arranged/attended by staff during the second half of 2004 are listed in y) Appendix D.

p) Financial Control/ Accounts

During the second half of the year ICCO recruited a consultant to help TBBC review its financial control procedures and in particular to follow up on the recommendations made by the ECHO Audit and Evaluation of 2003. The consultancy was completed in November. The consultant concluded that TBBC was addressing the issues raised in the ECHO studies and that there were no major weaknesses in TBBC's financial control procedures. However he made some important recommendations which are now being implemented. These included:

- Changing the TBBC financial year from July/June to the calendar year to facilitate easier budget comparison and to better relate to most Donors' funding cycles. This change will be effective from 31st December 2004.
- To upgrade TBBC audits from simple compliance to include performance. A scope of audit has been agreed which will be sent out to leading auditors for expressions of interest early in 2005. BBC closing accounts for the period July 1st to October 10th 2004 will be audited by TBBC's current auditors KPMG, and the first TBBC audit will cover the period 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005. The latter must comply with very exacting requirements of the UK Companies Act.
- That TBBC use a Financial Procedures Manual which addresses all current control issues. The consultant drafted this manual which has now been translated into Thai for ongoing implementation.
- That TBBC recruit a senior financial officer and train existing staff to take higher responsibilities. After much discussion TBBC has recruited its QuickBooks consultant to be Financial Controller for 7 months from January 2005. This consultant is an experienced accountant and completely familiar with the TBBC accounts, staff and operation. This will enable TBBC to put in place all necessary procedures for implementing the consultant's recommendations and to consider the best ongoing structure for TBBC financial management.

The implementation of QuickBooks went remarkably smoothly and a priority for 2005 is to maximise its facilities for grant tracking purposes. Further work also needs to be done to fully integrate the Field Offices on line into the account system.

A requirement of incorporation in England and Wales as a Charity is that the majority of funds must pass through a UK bank. TBBC has therefore opened accounts with the Standard Chartered Bank in London. These will become

operational as soon as Charity Status is achieved and most Donors will be requested to channel funds through these accounts.

q) 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, even after the management restructuring employed only 40 staff at the beginning of 2005. (TBBC currently employs 1 staff person per 4,000 refugees, compared with 1 person per 16,000 in 1985). Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected at just over 6% of expenditures in 2005. The total cost of the programme in 2004 was equivalent to around baht 4,955 per refugee per year, or around baht 14 per refugee per day (US 35 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 38.5/USD).

r) TBBC 20th Anniversary

TBBC marked the occasion of completing 20 years of service and partnership with refugees from Burma by commissioning photographer Masaru Goto and writer Sandy Baron to produce a special publication "Between Worlds. 20 Years on the Border". This book has been widely distributed to TBBC donors and others and is available from the TBBC office. A photo exhibition and reception was also held in collaboration with the Aja project at Chiang Mai University on October 25th, immediately before the 2004 Donors Meeting. The Aja project has supported refugees in Mae Hong Son Province to document their history through photographs and video.

s) Strategic Planning

TBBC now maintains a detailed annual Work Plan developed by the staff and which is monitored and developed as an ongoing management tool. TBBC has also for some time acknowledged the need for a Strategic Plan but felt it necessary to wait completion of the Governance and Management restructuring exercises. Now that this restructuring is essentially complete the strategic planning exercise will be undertaken in 2005. Initial inputs will be sought from the TBBC members at the Extraordinary General Meeting in March and then the process will be completed in and between two workshops planned for April and August/September. The plan should be available for the TBBC AGM in October.

t) TBBC Website

During 2005 TBBC plans to develop a long-overdue Website, not only to respond to numerous inquiries for information, but also to be able to post tenders and results as required by some donors.

4. 2004 EXPENDITURES AND 2005 BUDGET

Table 4 sets out TBBC's actual expenditures for 2004 compared with budget and revised expenditure projections for 2005 compared with the budget presented in the last report.

a) Actual 2004 expenditures compared with August Projection.

Table 4 shows actual expenditures for 2004 (accrual basis) compared with the latest projection presented in the August 6-month report. Overall TBBC expenditures totalled baht 763 million compared with baht 794 million projected in August (96%). Some expenditures were higher and some lower than expected during the second 6 months. The key differences (< or > 10%) as explained below:

- **Main food items:** Overall, food supplies tended to be lower than projected because the camp management project recommendations were implemented during this period and camp feeding populations were adjusted downwards (see below). Blended food was further under-spent, because introduction to the camps was slower than planned, and fish-paste was withdrawn from distribution to the camps after discovering higher than acceptable lead and cadmium content (see f) in Section 3). Once again expenditures on chillies was lower than projected. It is still not clear why this is the case but it should be possible to investigate this in 2005 with the new accounting/ monitoring procedures in place. School Lunch expenditures were lower than expected as billed by the partner organisations. Sardine distribution was higher than projected because additional sardines were sent to some camps as a replacement for fish-paste.
- **Non Food Items:** The non food items were close to budget with the exceptions that firewood was slightly less than projected due to an error in the budget calculations and the small contingency that had been included for miscellaneous sleeping mats was only partly used.
- **Other Assistance:** These lines include contingencies for items which cannot be budgeted accurately. In the event, there were no emergencies and no further camp relocation expenses during the second half of the year. Miscellaneous assistance and Thai support for which TBBC responds to requests were a little higher than anticipated. Expenditures on Food Security/Cooking Stoves increased during the second half of the year as new activities became established.
- **Medical:** TBBC has now tightened criteria for support to the Mae Tao clinic and the Kwai River Christian Hospital and expenses in the second half of the year were lower than earlier projected.
- **Programme Support:** Programme support items were generally within budget. Transport costs were a little higher than anticipated but these cover a range of expenses which are budgeted only on a historical basis. Visibility items had originally been budgeted under "other support". Taking these two lines together, they were 16% over-spent, all of this relating to the visibility items which were budgeted before the programme had been finalised. The Donors Meeting in Chiang Mai was very economical.
- **Camp Administration/ Refugee Incentives:** The camp management project recommendations were implemented on a camp by camp basis during the last 6 months of the year. This involved using lower feeding figures, but providing extra rice to cover other needs (admin rice), plus cash for refugee incentives and administration. This meant that during the 6-month period there were progressively lower expenditures on food supplies, offset by higher cash expenditures. These were expected to balance each other out and no specific changes had been made to budget to accommodate this. These are fully budgeted for in 2005 (below).
- **Administration:** Expenditures were lower than expected because of slightly slower than planned recruitment of new staff.

b) 2005 Projection compared with August 2005 Budget

The basis for the revised expenditure projections for 2005 remains unchanged from the assumptions made for original budget. The political situation in Burma remains extremely volatile. Although the National Convention is due to reconvene in February 2005, SPDC still appears to be unwilling to make any concessions. Ongoing stalemate or further political turmoil seem to be the most likely scenarios.

There are still hundreds of thousands of IDPs across the border and there are hundreds of thousands of illegal Burmese in Thailand. Depending what happens in Burma and how Thai policy evolves, there is still the potential for refugee numbers to either increase or decrease.

Table 4

2004 Actual Expenditures compared with Budget, 2005 Budget and Revised Projections

Item	2004 Budget, Revised Projections and Actual Expenditures												2005 Budget and Revised Projection											
	Budget (Aug 2003)				Projection (Feb 2004)				Projection (Aug 2004)				Actual Expenditures 2004				Budget (Aug 2004)				Projection (Feb 2005)			
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp Aug Proj	% Exp Aug Proj		
1. Rice	288,071,033		274,431,736	325,871	280,795,582	324,481	176,735,522	203,821	92,860,116	99,132	269,595,638	302,953	96%	293,256,594	329,587	343,325,320	310,365	117%						
1.1. Rice (100kg)	246,071,033	285,139	232,431,736	276,607	238,795,582	276,754	154,490,522	178,574	76,562,116	81,692	231,052,638	260,266	97%	14,242,834	261,261	277,038,668	250,165	120%						
Admin Rice	-										-	-		14,213,760	16,152	18,288,668	16,164	129%						
Emergency (100kg)	42,000,000	48,524	42,000,000	49,264	42,000,000	47,727	97,208,000	25,247	16,298,000	17,440	38,543,000	42,687	92%	48,000,000	52,174	48,000,000	44,037	100%						
2. Other Food	201,199,349		184,909,291		176,953,825		22,208,948	-	72,282,774	-	169,491,722		96%	224,301,958		217,130,072		97%						
2.1. Other Food	18,189,077	1,561,086	17,430,963	1,482,392	17,085,160	1,427,285	11,348,555	917,623	312,271	1,740,187	1,229,884		86%	16,846,191	1,480,181	19,410,683	1,068,330	115%						
Fish Paste (kg)	3,806,334	639,142	3,624,960	609,275	3,808,065	639,520	2,472,935	412,773	1,307,963	221,160	3,780,928	633,933	98%	3,599,365	598,226	3,339,015	590,106	93%						
Salt (kg)	40,462,251	1,658,033	39,393,442	1,608,417	39,922,692	1,670,938	24,964,167	1,061,638	45,074,811	628,020	39,938,978	1,689,658	100%	36,292,692	1,456,914	37,517,929	1,451,361	103%						
Beans (kg)	40,038,296	1,383,451	33,683,662	1,141,987	28,383,279	965,573	3,850,704	148,835	17,321,713	663,000	21,172,417	811,835	75%	61,206,872	2,153,186	63,880,978	2,063,439	104%						
Blended Food (kg)	40,036,001	1,686,355	53,816,438	1,606,849	51,814,318	1,542,713	32,088,258	955,891	21,309,257	632,042	53,997,193	1,587,933	103%	54,077,193	1,577,693	51,550,373	1,550,373	95%						
Cooking Oil (ltr)	15,207,934	236,425	14,487,279	222,085	12,457,197	212,139	7,605,023	130,983	3,693,380	63,268	11,298,403	194,271	91%	13,431,719	221,294	12,028,137	217,316	90%						
Chillies (kg)	7,939,456	138,739	7,291,707	126,187	7,291,707	122,855	5,214,598	122,855	6,509,245	25,792	8,996,880	148,647	123%	16,218,026	268,526	6,046,280	657,204	37%						
Sardines (kg)	12,000,000		11,000,000		11,000,000		5,214,598		6,509,245		11,723,843		107%	17,000,000		17,000,000		100%						
Supplementary Feeding	3,500,000		2,750,000		3,000,000		1,517,694		1,192,696		2,710,390		90%	4,000,000		3,000,000		75%						
Other Food	-																							
3. Non Food Items	208,404,899		210,369,754		193,933,815		955,411		775,870		1,731,281		79%	1,700,000		3,850,000		226%						
3.1. Non Food Items	208,404,899		210,369,754		193,933,815		955,411		775,870		1,731,281		79%	1,700,000		3,850,000		226%						
Charcoal (kg)	100,046,115	12,519,882	98,923,077	12,958,002	96,163,089	12,688,511	61,510,056	8,048,925	33,714,447	4,464,080	99,224,503	12,513,005	98%	98,258,370	13,026,566	98,965,346	13,030,201	101%						
Firewood (m³)	6,027,978	4,234	3,606,677	5,666	2,596,912	5,021	1,225,200	2,214	7,403,140	2,122	2,298,370	4,336	87%	2,232,502	4,661	1,771,296	2,896	79%						
Blankets	2,682,538	80,513	7,200,000	80,000	7,200,000	80,000	36,960	420	7,402,440	79,580	7,439,400	80,000	103%	7,650,000	85,000	7,020,000	78,000	92%						
Bedsheets	4,218,268	54,080	4,675,000	55,000	55,650	55,650	4,634,500	55,650			4,634,500	55,650	99%	5,100,000	60,000	4,760,000	56,000	93%						
Mats	930,000	10,000	465,000	5,000	100,000	1,249	2,500	25	46,000	520	48,500	545	49%	3,255,000	35,000	4,836,000	52,000	149%						
Building Supplies	90,000,000						75,308,804		1,959,210		77,268,014		100%	85,000,000		87,500,000		103%						
Soap																								
Clothing	4,500,000		5,500,000		5,900,000		2,362,816		3,134,292		5,497,108		93%	6,200,000		6,400,000		103%						
4. Medical	6,500,000		7,000,000		7,812,212		3,894,315		2,752,818		6,647,133		85%	7,300,000		6,292,000		86%						
Medical	6,500,000		7,000,000		7,812,212		3,894,315		2,752,818		6,647,133		85%	7,300,000		6,292,000		86%						
5. Other Assistance	38,600,000		64,925,000		64,753,448		46,097,114		9,319,033		55,416,147		86%	37,967,681		37,740,875		99%						
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		58,421		12,000		70,421		1%	5,000,000		5,000,000		100%						
Relocations	22,500,000		45,000,000		45,000,000		37,201,646		75,000		37,276,646		83%	15,000,000		15,000,000		100%						
Education	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		550,000		1,500,000		2,050,000		103%	2,000,000		2,000,000		100%						
Cooking Utensils			3,525,000		3,525,000		3,345,712		79,036		3,424,748		97%	175,000		175,000		100%						
Cooking Utensils	3,100,000		1,400,000		1,228,448		578,448		771,695		1,350,143		110%	3,500,000		3,100,000		89%						
Cooking Stoves																								
Food Containers																								
Miscellaneous Assistance	6,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		752,607		2,026,329		1,566,267			2,792,681		965,875		35%						
That Support	6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		3,610,280		6,908,985		3,298,705		139%	7,000,000		4,000,000		200%						
6. Programme support	19,215,500		19,339,554		19,699,580		6,661,329		16,941,555		23,602,884		120%	36,480,000		36,559,600		100%						
Transport	2,000,000		1,700,000		1,700,000		873,361		1,894,541		1,021,180		111%	1,700,000		1,900,000		112%						
Quality Control	4,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		1,248,892		1,489,341		2,738,233		91%	3,000,000		3,000,000		100%						
Visibility	-		-		-		-		1,231,706		1,231,706			850,000		1,500,000		176%						
Consultants	1,480,000		1,480,000		1,140,028		440,026		791,769		1,231,795		108%	800,000		1,000,000		123%						
Data/ Studies	500,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		701,905		974,375		1,500,000			1,500,000		1,500,000		100%						
Camp Administration	8,965,500		7,889,554		7,889,554		2,245,903		5,398,164		7,644,067		94%	14,178,000		13,365,600		94%						
Refugee Incentives	-		-		-		-		4,003,730		4,003,730			11,994,000		11,952,000		100%						
Donors Meeting	500,000		500,000		700,000		312,133		312,133		45%			500,000		500,000		100%						
20th Anniversary	-		1,000,000		1,500,000		142,756		1,429,778		1,572,534		105%											
Other Support	1,770,000		2,770,000		2,770,000		1,008,486		991,265		1,999,771		72%	2,000,000		1,800,000		90%						
7. Administration	50,797,122		44,410,859		49,802,249		21,447,648		23,951,261		45,398,649		91%	54,685,975		58,174,751		106%						
Vehicles	7,422,000		6,742,850	21 Vehicle	2,970,260	20 vehicles	1,436,235		1,261,292		2,697,527	19 vehicles	91%	3,259,000		3,361,200	21 vehicles	103%						
Salaries/ Benefits	31,163,122		26,350,009	<=37 staff	32,039,613	39 staff	14,067,249		14,818,135		28,905,384	38 staff	90%	35,148,774		36,770,651	42 staff	105%						
Office and Administration	12,192,000		11,318,000		12,450,887		4,860,281		6,644,994		11,495,225		92%	13,176,000		15,085,600		115%						
Depreciation					2,341,489		1,073,883		1,226,629		2,300,512		98%	3,162,201		2,957,300		94%						
TOTAL:	812,787,903	-	805,385,194		793,750,771		497,125,712		265,396,856		762,522,568		96%	861,688,080		912,913,401		106%						

Purely for budgeting purposes, it has been again assumed that there will be an average increase in the refugee case-load of 500 per month, including births. TBBC will continue to publish camp population figures and during 2005 these will be updated in line with the new UNHCR registration. However it is acknowledged that at any one time a significant percentage of the population is out of camp and as part of the camp management project lower feeding figures were negotiated with the camp committees which will also be regularly updated. Using the 500 per month increase, the projected mid-year 2005 feeding case load is 149,000; 137,000 in camps in Thailand, plus 12,000 Mon in the resettlement sites.

Table 4 shows the current projection of expenditures for 2005 compared with the budget presented in the August 6-month report, taking into account current refugee population figures and commodity prices. The revised projection of baht 913 million for 2005 is 6% higher than the baht 862 million projected in August. This is mainly due to a sharp rise in the cost of rice which adds baht 50 million to the budget, but other differences (< or > 10%) are explained below

- **Food Supplies:** Adjusted population figures are a little lower than those used in August (2%) but there have been large price increases since August for rice (30% from baht 880 to baht 1131 per 100kg) and fish paste (52%, this being the new “cleaned, lead-cadmium free” product). The higher-priced, higher quality fish-paste is initially to be supplied at a lower ration (75%) to offset the cost and this will be monitored for acceptability. Originally sardines had been budgeted as a replacement for blended food for the last part of the stockpile period because blended food has a limited shelf-life. In the event, for some camps it has been decided that it will be possible to get blended food supplies in, even during the rainy season, because of the relatively low quantities involved, and for the other camps, a more convenient substitute will be the reinstatement of the original rice-ration (16 kg/person/ month compared with the lower ration of 15kg now supplied). Other food supply requirements (Shan etc) have been estimated downwards whilst school lunch expenditures will increase because TBBC will now cover the three Tak Province camps previously taken care of by TOPS.
- **Non Food Items:** Sleeping mats were under budgeted previously whilst firewood was over-budgeted. A new item is multi-purpose soap. The Sphere Project sets a minimum standard for the supply of soap for both bathing and washing clothes. This has been partially covered by the health agencies but not consistently throughout the border. During a UNHCR sponsored Global Needs Assessment consultative meeting in January 2005, it was agreed that this was a gap which should be addressed. There is no clear guideline as to where this responsibility should lie but TBBC agreed to supply soap to the non-stockpile camps for the second half of the year, pending further consideration of responsibility for coverage in the future
- **Other Assistance:** The original budget assumed that blended food containers would have to be replaced in 2005 but since many were only distributed towards the end of 2004 or even early 2005, and their life span is probably longer than one-year, it has been possible to reduce this budget substantially.
- **Programme Support:** Visibility items were under-budgeted for 2004 and the revised projection reflects actual costs. The consultant budget has been nominally increased to allow for help both with reviewing staff remuneration packages and for setting up a TBBC Website.

5. BBC 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 again (2004). The 2005 meeting will be held in Washington DC in October.

Besides sharing information and discussing the TBBC programme, the main objectives of the Donors Meetings are to raise the necessary funds for the following year based on TBBC's preliminary budget, and to ensure that funds are scheduled for transfer throughout the year to avoid cash-flow difficulties. 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, critically, solved the cash-flow problems. Most Donors plan their contributions bilaterally outside 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 between TBBC and embassy donor representatives at which TBBC listed a number of areas which need to be addressed. These have been written up as a draft paper which will be discussed in a follow-up meeting in February 2005. TBBC's most pressing problem is cash flow (see c) below) and hopefully this initiative will lead to more effective coordinated long-term planning which will solve this.

a) 2004 Funding Position

Table 5.1 summarises the funding situation for 2004. Total expenditures were baht 763 million compared with baht 794 million projected in August. Cash carried forward to 2005 was baht 35,159,403. However, accounts payable totalled baht 26,819,923 and baht 78,253,175 was required for January 2005 expenditures. Therefore TBBC was some baht 69,913,695 short of the targeted position of having a one-month cash reserve to carry forward at the end of the year.

Two grants, however, which had been anticipated in 2004 will now be received early in 2005 (approximately baht 24 million from IRC/BPRM, and approximately baht 65 million from the ECAUP fund). TBBC therefore essentially met its funding targets for 2004.

b) 2005 Funding Needs

The budget for 2005 is set out in Section 4, totalling baht 913 million (USD 23.7 million, euros 18.6 million at the current exchange rates of USD 1 = baht 38.5, Euro 1 = baht 49), representing an increase of 20% over 2004 expenditures. As explained in Section 4 the main reason for this is the 30% increase in rice prices since the middle of 2004.

Table 5.2 summarises current funding expectations for 2005. Several major donors have yet to confirm their grants for the year but using the best available information as presented, funding projected for 2005 is baht 881 million. This is some baht 35 million short of covering expenditures projected for the year and baht 128 million short of the ideal target of carrying forward a one month cash-flow reserve into 2006.

c) Cash-flow Problems

TBBC's biggest problem is cash-flow. The very first TBBC Donors Meeting in 1996 was in fact called largely as a result of cash flow difficulties. The meeting set a target for TBBC to always have a one-month cash flow reserve but, unfortunately, other than setting this as the funding target each year, no mechanism has ever been established to ensure that this is achieved. Donors are asked to commit transfer dates in advance, but they have been notoriously bad at adhering to these. On average TBBC receives funds about three months later than originally predicted. As a result, TBBC has suffered serious cash flow problems every year to the point in 2004 when the programme was in danger of collapse.

The only way the programme survives is through the goodwill of TBBC's suppliers, but this has reached breaking point. TBBC receives desperate calls from indebted suppliers almost on a daily basis. In 2004 there were occasions when TBBC was told that they could no longer get credit from the rice mills and deliveries would stop. Another problem was that TBBC is obliged by donors to enforce strict quality control, but it proved very difficult to insist that suppliers replaced stock or paid penalties when TBBC was heavily in debt to them. Cash payments also had to stop during times of crisis, closing down the ERA programme and affecting relationships with Thai authorities and communities.

During the last 5 years, on average, TBBC has started 8 months in each year without enough funds in the bank to cover the expenditures planned even for that month, let alone having the comfort of a reserve. On average, TBBC only achieves the target of a one month reserve for 3 months of the year. During 2004 TBBC carried debts of 1 to 4 million euros throughout the period February through July.

At the time of writing this report the cash flow situation for 2005 looks little better than 2004 as per the following table which compares 2004 actual cash-flow with 2005 projections. This Table presents the situation slightly differently than in previous reports showing the funding surplus/ deficit at the beginning of each month (funds available in the bank at the beginning of the month compared with the funds needed to pay overdues to the suppliers and pay the current months expenses). It also shows the equivalent number of weeks of expenditures that this represents (calculated by dividing the surplus or (deficit) by the average weekly expenses for the year).

Funding Surplus / (Deficit)* in 2004 and 2005

2004	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Baht M	14	(57)	(106)	(154)	(178)	(121)	(113)	39	(2)	(65)	(82)	(70)
No. Weeks	1	(4)	(7)	(10)	(12)	(8)	(8)	3	0	(4)	(6)	(5)

2005	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Baht M	(157)	(105)	(228)	(119)	(80)	(65)	(84)	96	46	4	(65)	(128)
No. Weeks	(9)	(6)	(13)	(7)	(5)	(4)	(5)	5	3	0	(4)	(7)

* From Table 5

In both 2004 and 2005 TBBC will only start 3 months with adequate funds to pay that month's commitments plus holding a one month cash reserve. (zero or positive number)

In 2004 there were 7 months in which TBBC did not have adequate funds to cover that month's commitments (more than (4)) let alone carry a reserve, and in 2005 there will likely again be 7 months where this is the case. There will be an immediate problem in March and April when payments will have to be delayed to key suppliers by approximately two months beyond contract terms. The situation could easily deteriorate further if Donors once again fail to send grants on time.

It is urgent that this problem be resolved and this will be a major issue to be addressed by the TBBC Members Meeting in March 2005. It will also be addressed through the GDH as mentioned in the introduction to this Section.

d) 2006 Funding Situation

Traditionally TBBC has only looked ahead to the next year for funding purposes, but as part of the GHD exercise some rough projections were made for 2006 which highlighted a potential crisis. Assuming only a modest increase in refugee numbers (500 per month), current commodity prices and a 10% increase in administration costs, the TBBC budget would increase from 912 million in 2005 to around baht 960 million in 2006 a further 5% increase. However during the last three years TBBC has enjoyed large grants for the ECAUP fund. No funds are currently expected from this source in 2006 and, assuming all other Donors continue supporting TBBC at rates similar to 2005, this would leave a baht 200 million (euros 4 million) shortfall for the year. This situation must also be urgently addressed.

e) Sensitivity of Assumptions

As always, the budget presented for 2005 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price and foreign currency exchange rate. The **Table 5.3** 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 16%.

After wild variations during 2003, the Thai Baht exchange rate was relatively stable during 2004 but becoming more volatile again early in 2005. The baht has varied from 47 to 52 against the euro, and 38 to 41 against the USD. The price of rice rose approximately by 30% in the second half of 2004 and these prices are now fixed through much of 2005 as result of the tendering process. The Table shows how 2005 budget needs would change if the exchange rate shifted within ranges experienced during last year and if rice prices continue to rise. A combination of rice prices rising by another 20% in 2005 (this would only affect the next tendering period which on average will be only 10 weeks at the end of 2005)) and the Euro weakening again to 2003 lows, would increase TBBC funding needs from the projected Euros 18.6 million to Euros 21.5 million.

Table 5.1

**BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM
FUNDING RECEIPTS - 2004
THAI BAHT**

Donor	Status ¹	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling							6,446,700							6,446,700
ICCO-2004													3,143,500	3,143,500
ICCO (ECHO 2003 Balance)							29,700,000		2,130,076					31,830,076
ICCO (ECHO 2004) ¹								49,749,500	80,558,496					130,307,996
EC 2003 (Uprooted People) ²													52,173,001	52,173,001
Christian Aid		11,470,400												11,470,400
Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)												37,055,000		37,055,000
Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)		89,244,918				53,510,818							172,076	142,927,812
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt) ³							16,855,594		33,655,524					50,511,118
Church World Service						18,096,245							5,872,000	5,872,000
DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)						29,314,646								18,096,245
NCA (Norwegian Govt)							6,377,230							35,691,876
Open Society Institute							808,619							808,619
USPG													524,168	524,168
Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)							18,120,000				369,745			18,489,745
Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)														13,755,381
CAFOD				984,000		13,755,381								984,000
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)				19,701,249		29,329,888								49,031,137
IRC (2003 BPRM balance-US Govt)				10,277,354										10,277,354
IRC (BPRM-US Govt)									74,662,753				21,972,263	96,635,006
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)						1,077,000								1,077,000
Swedish Baptist Union		324,672												324,672
Trocadre (Development Cooperation-Irish G)														11,454,784
Caritas (Australia)						28,669	7,955	1,678,225					2,794,500	4,472,725
Miscellaneous Donations		7,770		85,675								7,663		233,560
Interest														
Returns							133,211							161,797
Total Income		101,047,760	11,454,784	31,048,279	43,085,270	102,027,378	80,074,135	51,427,725	191,006,849	-	-	7,000	-	735,487,099
Expenses							368,737,605	420,165,330	611,172,179	611,172,179	611,541,924	648,611,587	735,487,099	
Plus Capital Expenditure							497,125,712	25,862,887	47,725,158	37,596,644	40,412,242	64,135,298	49,664,627	762,522,568
Less Depreciation							757,342			1,920,000				2,677,342
NBV Disposals							(1,073,884)	(184,882)	(184,883)	(206,216)	(216,883)	(216,882)		(2,300,513)
Inc/(dec) Deposit payments							6,265,363	(6,265,363)						161,797
Inc/(dec) Other Assets							(420,872)	(960,696)	4,755	28,615	43,000	4,881,920	144,245	5,026,165
Inc/(dec) Accounts Payable							(68,887,351)	25,235,206	63,270,196	662,741	(30,650)	(33,183,711)	1,442,766	137,568
Inc/(dec) Other Liabilities							(2,500,000)							80,640
Cash Outflow							431,428,107	43,687,152	110,815,226	40,001,784	40,207,709	35,616,625	64,048,964	(2,500,000)
Cumulative Cash OutFlow:		-	-	-	-	-	431,428,107	475,115,259	585,930,485	625,932,269	666,139,978	701,756,603	765,805,567	765,805,567
Net Cash Flow														
Cumulative Net Cash Flow:														
Opening Bank & Cash Balance:		65,477,871	-	-	-	-	(62,690,502)	(54,949,929)	80,191,623	(40,001,784)	(39,837,965)	1,453,038	22,826,549	(30,318,468)
Closing Bank & Cash Balance:							65,477,871	2,787,369	10,527,942	90,719,565	50,717,781	10,879,817	12,332,855	65,477,871
Accounts Payable							2,787,369	10,527,942	90,719,565	50,717,781	10,879,817	12,332,855	35,159,403	
Next months Expenses less Depreciation							98,144,263	75,879,930	12,609,734	11,946,993	11,977,643	45,161,354	26,819,923	
Next months Capital Expenditure							25,678,005	47,540,275	37,390,428	40,195,359	63,918,416	49,447,744	78,253,175	
Funds required next month									1,920,000					
Funding Surplus/(Deficit):							123,822,268	123,420,205	51,920,162	52,142,352	75,896,059	94,609,098	105,073,098	
USD Exchange Rate (Actual)		39.00	39.00	39.36	39.34	40.47	(121,034,899)	(112,892,263)	38,799,403	(1,424,571)	(65,016,242)	(82,276,243)	(69,913,695)	
EUR Exchange Rate (Actual)		49.05	49.15	48.16	47.07	48.42	40.71	40.83	41.40	41.38	41.22	40.25	39.13	
							49.45	49.99	50.31	50.38	51.26	52.07	52.26	

1: Total expected grant 3,256M EUR (0.64M due Jan 05).

2: Total 2003 grant 4M EUR (3.01M due in 2005/6).

3: Total grant 3,78664M AUD (40,000 due Jan 05, 1,146155M due Jul 05, 0,6655 due Jul 06)

Table 5.2

**THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM
FUNDING RECEIPTS & EXPECTATIONS - 200:
THAI BAHT**

Donor	Status ¹	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	N						6,370,000							6,370,000
ICCO (ECHO 2004 Balance) ²	F				31,360,000									31,360,000
ICCO (ECHO 2005) ³	R				105,864,500				63,518,700					169,383,200
EC 2001 (Uprooted People-Balance) ⁴	F					12,250,000								12,250,000
EC 2003 (Uprooted People-Balance) ⁵	F						42,630,000						20,356,854	127,890,020
Christian Aid		11,729,600												11,729,600
Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)	N								36,000,000					36,000,000
Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	F		84,240,000					33,238,495	56,160,000					140,400,000
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt-2004-6) ⁶	F		1,160,000											34,398,495
Church World Service	F									9,500,000				9,500,000
Church World Service (UCC-USA)		388,700												388,700
DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)	P		13,200,000		31,350,000									44,550,000
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	P				760,000	39,000,000								39,000,000
Open Society Institute	N													760,000
USPG	F					504,000								504,000
Inter-Pares (OIDA-Canadian Govt)	P						18,000,000							18,000,000
Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)	F				7,872,000									7,872,000
CAFOD	F		950,000											950,000
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	P					51,107,000								51,107,000
IRC (2004 BPRM-balance-US Govt) ⁷	F		23,803,694						81,624,000				20,330,000	101,954,000
IRC (2005 BPRM-US Govt) ⁸	N													1,080,000
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	F		1,080,000											1,080,000
Swedish Baptist Union	N		328,936											328,936
Trocadre (Development Cooperation-Irish Govt)	P		11,270,000											11,270,000
Miscellaneous Donations		7,200												7,200
Interest														-
Returns														-
Total Income		12,125,500	200,935,796	-	177,206,500	102,861,000	67,000,000	33,238,495	237,302,700	-	9,500,000	-	-	880,856,845
		12,125,500	213,061,296	213,061,296	390,267,796	493,128,796	560,128,796	593,367,291	830,669,991	830,669,991	840,169,991	840,169,991	880,856,845	
Expenses		78,438,058	99,505,589	147,609,271	122,723,249	69,349,674	64,119,349	49,741,598	52,555,363	58,207,162	50,137,103	51,298,134	69,228,850	912,913,400
Plus Capital Expenditure								1,660,000						3,220,000
Less Depreciation				1,560,000										
Net Cash Flow		(35,159,403)	53,858,895	(53,858,895)	-	-	-	-	163,655,010	(57,938,289)	(40,368,230)	(51,042,202)	(14,306,289)	(35,159,403)
		(35,159,403)	18,699,492	(35,159,403)	(35,159,403)	(35,159,403)	(35,159,403)	(35,159,403)	128,495,607	70,557,318	30,189,088	(20,853,114)	(35,159,403)	
Opening Bank & Cash Balance:		35,159,403	-	53,858,895	-	-	-	-	-	163,655,010	105,716,721	65,348,491	14,306,289	35,159,403
Closing Bank & Cash Balance:		-	53,858,895	-	-	-	-	-	163,655,010	105,716,721	65,348,491	14,306,289	-	-
Accounts Payable		57,788,195	10,000,000	105,067,493	50,341,359	16,588,827	13,466,970	31,361,200	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	23,979,775	
Next months Expenses less Depreciation		99,288,706	147,366,388	122,480,366	69,108,468	63,878,143	49,472,725	52,286,490	57,938,289	49,868,230	51,042,202	68,972,918	104,253,141	
Next months Capital Expenditure		-	1,560,000	-	-	-	1,660,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Funding required		157,076,901	159,926,388	227,547,859	119,449,827	80,466,970	64,599,695	83,647,690	67,938,289	59,868,230	61,042,202	78,972,918	128,232,916	
Funding Surplus/(Deficit):		(157,076,901)	(105,067,493)	(227,547,859)	(119,449,827)	(80,466,970)	(64,599,695)	(83,647,690)	95,716,721	45,848,491	4,306,289	(64,666,629)	(128,232,916)	
USD Exchange Rate (Actual)														
EUR Exchange Rate (Actual)		38.66												
Assumed exchange rates for 2005: USD=38 Baht, AUD=29, CAD=30, CHF=32, DKK=6.6, EUR=49, GBP=72, JPY=0.36, NOK=6.0, NZD=5.4 (based on exchange rates 31 Jan 2005).		50.55												

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 (0.864M due Apr 06).

4: Total grant 2M EUR.

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

6: Total grant 3,786,644M AUD (0.8492M due Jul 06)

7: Total grant US\$2,983M.

8: Total grant US\$2,983M (\$0.3M due Jan 06).

- Funds received

- Funds expected

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.

BBC Budget and Expenditure Forecasts Compared with Actual Expenditures

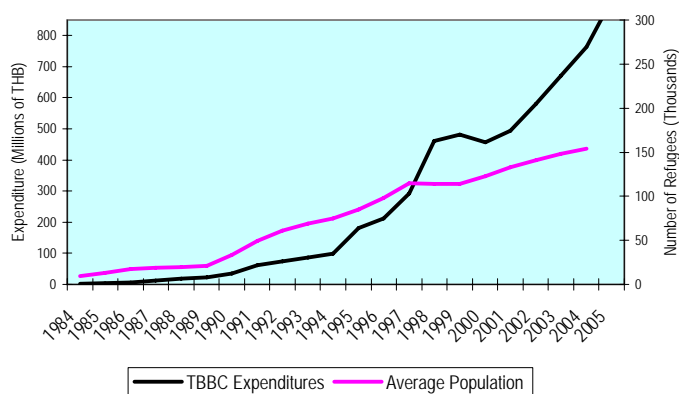
Year	Budget (August)		1 st Revision (February)		2 nd Revision (August)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB million
2005	862		913				
2004	813	107	805	106	794	104	763
2003	727	109	707	106	699	104	670
2002	565	97	562	97	561	97	581
2001	535	109	535	109	522	106	493
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.

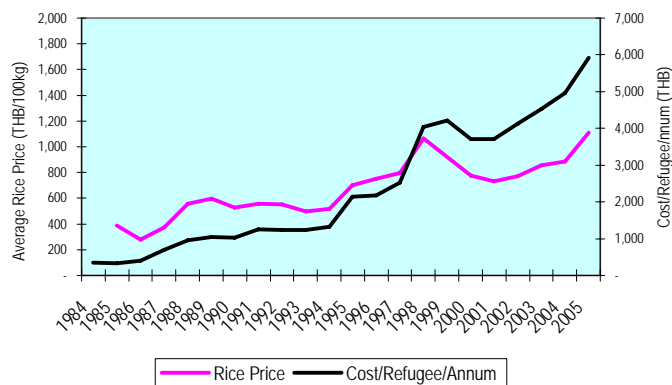
Table 5.3: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2004

Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m	(THB/100kg)		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	913	20%	38.5	49	23.7	18.6	1,107	154,000	5,929	154	121

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price



2005 Budget

Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m	(THB/100kg)		THB	USD	EUR
2005 (a)	913	20%	38.5	49	23.7	18.6	1,107	154,000	5,929	154	121
2005 (b)	913	20%		43		21.2	1,107	154,000	5,929		138
2005 (c)	925	21%		49		18.9	1,328	154,000	6,006		123
2005 (d)	925	21%		43		21.5	1,328	154,000	6,006		140

(a) Exchange rate and rice price as per appeal.

(b) Euro Exchange rate falls to 2003 low level

(c) Rice price increases by 20% for next tendering period

(d) Euro Exchange rate falls to 2003 low level, rice price increases 20% for next tendering period

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6. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR SECOND HALF OF 2004

a) The Accounts

Having transferred the TBBC accounts from a cash- to an accrual- basis as of 1st July 2004, the accounts presented for the second half of the year are now presented in the new format which is produced by QuickBooks.

The TBBC Profit and Loss account (unaudited) is presented in **Table 6.1**, setting out the income and accrued expenses for both the first (converted to an accrual basis) and the second half of 2004, together with the year totals. Information on the supplementary feeding programmes formerly presented in this section can now be found in d) Appendix D.

Table 6.2 sets out the TBBC Balance Sheet at 31st December 2003, 30th June and 31st December 2004..

Table 6.3 presents TBBC cash flow and a summary of TBBC property.

b) Grant Allocations

Tables 6.4a-c present the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expenditure categories on an accrual basis. **Table 6.4a** covers the previous reporting period January to June 2004. This was presented on a cash basis in the last 6-month report and the note "Reconciliation" after Table 6.4 sets out the adjustments made to put it on an accrual basis. **Table 6.4b** covers the current reporting period July to December 2004. **Table 6.4c** shows total expenditures for the period January to December 2004. Funds accepted for specific purposes are listed separately as designated donations in Table 6.2a-c, with expenditures allocated appropriately. All undesignated donations are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category.

Generally TBBC undertakes to expend all grants within a 12-month period. Balances carried forward at the end of one period will be spent and accounted for during the next 6-month period. However many Donors require their grants to be fully expended by the end of the calendar year, regardless of whether the funds were actually received in the first or second half of the year. This becomes problematic when, as is now usually the case, TBBC carries forward significant end-of year balances. To overcome this problem Table 6.4 allocates "commitments" at 31st December enabling all funds to be allocated to specific expenditure categories. These expenditures will actually be incurred early in 2005. A similar adjustment for commitments was made in 2003 and reversed in 2004.

c) External Audits

Until 2004 TBBC's financial year was from 1st July through 30th June. The Financial Statements and Audit Report of KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. for the period 1st July 2003 through 30th June 2004 were presented in the August 2004 6-month report.

TBBC was incorporated on 11th October 2004 and final BBC accounts for the period 1st July to October 10th 2004 will be audited and presented in the next 6-month report.

As recommended by TBBC's financial consultant, the TBBC has changed its financial year to the calendar year effective from 1st January 2005. It has been subsequently agreed that the first audit of the TBBC will be for the period from October 11th 2004 to 31st December 2005. A new expanded scope of audit has been prepared which will be sent to leading audit firms for expressions of interest.

Table 6.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Profit and Loss

July through December 2004

Income		Jan - Jun 2004	Jul - Dec 2004	Jan - Dec 2004		
		Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Currency	Amount	Thai Baht
4100	Donation					
4102	ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluch	6,446,700	-	EUR	130,000	6,446,700
4105	Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	1,077,000	-	GBP	15,000	1,077,000
4110	CAFOD	984,000	-	USD	25,000	984,000
4111	Caritas (Switzerland) Swiss Gov	13,755,381	-	CHF	450,000	13,755,381
4113	Christian Aid	11,470,400	-	GBP	160,000	11,470,400
4114	Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)	-	37,055,000	GBP	500,000	37,055,000
4115	Church World Service	-	5,872,000	USD	150,000	5,872,000
4117	Caritas Australia	-	4,472,725	AUD	160,500	4,472,725
4120	DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Gov	18,096,245	-	DKK	2,828,502	18,096,245
4121	Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	142,755,736	172,076	SEK	26,830,000	142,927,812
4125	EC Uprooted Peoples Fund (2003)	-	52,173,001	EUR	990,000	52,173,001
4130	ICCO-2004	-	3,143,500	EUR	60,000	3,143,500
4133	ICCO (ECHO 2003 Balance)	29,700,000	2,130,076	EUR	641,776	31,830,076
4134	ICCO (ECHO 2004)	-	130,307,996	EUR	2,616,028	130,307,996
4136	Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt	18,120,000	369,745	CAD	611,300	18,489,745
4137	IRC (2004 BPRM)	10,277,354	96,635,007	USD	2,616,133	106,912,361
4154	NCA (Norwegian Govt)	35,691,876	-	NOK	6,046,117	35,691,876
4155	NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)	16,855,594	33,655,524	AUD	1,751,285	50,511,117
4160	Open Society Institute	808,619	-	USD	19,957	808,619
4170	Swedish Baptist Union	324,672	-	SEK	60,914	324,672
4181	Trocaire (Devpt Corp-Irish Gov)	11,454,784	-	EUR	230,000	11,454,784
4190	Utd Soc Propagation Gospel	-	524,168	GBP	7,000	524,168
4197	ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	49,031,137	-	USD	1,244,660	49,031,137
Total 4100 Donation		366,849,497	366,510,816			733,360,314
4200	Miscellaneous Donation					
4201	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	-	7,663	USD	200	7,663
4202	J.R.Lyle	7,178	11,111	GBP	250	18,289
4203	Jack Dunford Presentations	2,200	5,858			8,058
4205	Sally Thompson Presentation	22,491	-	AUD	750	22,491
4206	Lydia Solomon	7,770	-	USD	200	7,770
4207	Presentation at UNHCR workshop	5,755	-		-	5,755
4208	Williamsburg United Methodist C	84,675	-	USD	2,155	84,675
4210	White & Case	-	78,859	GBP	1,100	78,859
4230	Other Miscellaneous Income	-	7,000		-	7,000
Total 4200 Miscellaneous Donation		130,069	110,491			240,560
4300	Bank Interest	133,211	128,187			261,398
4400	Returns	1,624,827	-			1,624,827
Total Income		368,737,605	366,749,494			735,487,099
Gross Profit		368,737,605	366,749,494			735,487,099
Expense						
50	Programme					
51	Rice					
510	Sub Total Rice					
5100	Rice - Karen	120,218,382	54,244,652			174,463,034
5101	Rice - Karenni	18,799,350	15,347,050			34,146,400
5102	Rice - Mon	9,419,456	767,040			10,186,496
5103	Rice - Other	4,553,334	6,203,374			10,756,708
Total 510 Sub Total Rice		152,990,522	76,562,116			229,552,638
5104	Rice - Emergency	22,245,000	16,298,000			38,543,000
Total 51 Rice		175,235,522	92,860,116			268,095,638
52	Other Food					
5110	Fish Paste	11,348,555	3,392,632			14,741,187
5120	Salt	2,472,835	1,307,993			3,780,828
5130	Mung Beans	24,864,167	15,074,811			39,938,979
5140	Cooking Oil	32,088,258	21,309,257			53,397,515
5150	Chillies	7,605,023	3,693,380			11,298,403
5160	Sardines	7,291,703	1,705,177			8,996,880
5170	Blended Food	3,850,704	17,321,713			21,172,417
520	Supplementary Feeding					
5210	Supp Feeding MSF	2,548,662	3,382,336			5,930,998
5220	Supp Feeding AMI	188,046	208,502			396,548
5230	Supp Feeding MHD	588,446	740,018			1,328,464
5240	Supp Feeding ARC	944,056	1,068,061			2,012,118
5250	Supp Feeding IRC	945,388	1,110,327			2,055,716
Total 520 Supplementary Feeding		5,214,598	6,509,245			11,723,843
5300	Other Food	3,017,694	1,192,696			4,210,390
5400	School lunch support	955,411	775,870			1,731,281
Total 52 OTHER FOOD		98,708,947	72,282,774			170,991,722
61	Relief Supplies					
6100	Charcoal	61,510,056	33,714,447			95,224,502
6110	Firewood	1,225,200	1,033,170			2,258,370
6120	Blankets	36,960	7,402,440			7,439,400
6130	Bednets	4,634,500	-			4,634,500
6140	Mats	2,500	46,000			48,500
6150	Clothing	2,362,816	3,134,292			5,497,108
6160	Building Materials	75,035,805	1,959,210			76,995,015
6170	Shelters (ERA)	273,000	-			273,000
Total 61 Relief Supplies		145,080,836	47,289,559			192,370,395

Table 6.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Profit and Loss

July through December 2004

	Jan - Jun 2004	Jul - Dec 2004	Jan - Dec 2004
63 Medical			
6300 Medical Referrals KRCH	397,103	312,384	709,487
6310 Mae Sod's Clinic	3,232,212	2,171,360	5,403,572
632 Huay Malai Project	265,000	269,074	534,074
Total 63 Medical	3,894,315	2,752,818	6,647,133
65 Other Assistance			
6500 Emergencies	58,421	12,000	70,421
6510 Relocation	37,201,646	75,000	37,276,646
6520 Education	550,000	1,500,000	2,050,000
6530 Cooking Utensils	3,345,712	79,036	3,424,748
6540 Food Security	578,448	771,695	1,350,143
6550 Food Container	-	1,556,267	1,556,267
6560 Misc Supplies	752,607	2,026,329	2,778,936
660 Thai Community			
6600 Thai Emergency	151,910	192,160	344,070
6610 Thai Development	984,349	1,017,262	2,001,611
6620 Thai Authority	2,474,021	2,089,283	4,563,304
Total 660 Thai Community	3,610,280	3,298,705	6,908,985
Total 65 Other Assistance	46,097,114	9,319,033	55,416,146
67 Programme Support			
6700 Transport	873,361	1,021,180	1,894,541
6710 Quality Control	1,248,892	1,489,341	2,738,233
6720 Visibility EC	-	927,553	927,553
6721 Visibility Other	-	304,153	304,153
6730 Consultant	440,026	791,769	1,231,794
6740 Data/Studies	701,905	272,470	974,375
675 Camp Administration			
6750 Administration cost	524,572	5,398,164	5,922,736
6751 Stipend	287,000	4,003,730	4,290,730
675 Camp Administration	1,434,331	-	1,434,331
Total 675 Camp Administration	2,245,903	9,401,894	11,647,797
6760 Donor Meeting	-	312,133	312,133
6770 Misc Support	816,052	802,313	1,618,365
6780 Misc Training	192,434	188,972	381,407
6790 20th Anniversary	142,756	1,429,778	1,572,533
Total 67 Programme Support	6,661,329	16,941,554	23,602,883
Total 50 Programme	475,678,063	241,445,855	717,123,917
70 Management			
71 Vehicle (20 vehicles)			
7100 Fuel	318,750	341,386	660,136
7101 Maintenance	392,819	580,126	972,945
7102 Vehicle Ins / Reg / Tax	724,666	339,781	1,064,447
Total 71 Vehicle	1,436,235	1,261,292	2,697,528
72 Salary & Benefits (38 staff)			
7200 Salaries	8,851,751	11,988,273	20,840,024
7201 Staff Benefits	1,809,800	1,697,421	3,507,220
7202 House Rent	749,874	912,311	1,662,185
7203 House Utilities	151,648	157,785	309,433
7204 House Maintenance	5,023	36,715	41,738
7205 House Other	19,154	25,631	44,785
7206 Severance Fund	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Total 72 Salary & Benefits	14,087,249	14,818,135	28,905,385
73 Office Administration (6 offices)			
7300 Office	1,975,383	3,817,877	5,793,261
7301 Equipment	554,504	233,174	787,678
7302 Communication	585,544	756,410	1,341,954
7303 Travel	1,597,046	1,545,682	3,142,728
7304 Bank Charges	158,106	152,144	310,249
7305 Entertainment	39,590	92,673	132,262
7306 Miscellaneous	98,312	46,200	144,512
7308 Profit / Loss on Sale of FA	-	-	-
7309 Exchange Gain/Loss	-	784	784
Total 73 Office Administration	4,850,281	6,644,944	11,495,225
76 Depreciation			
7610 Depn - Vehicles	980,604	1,114,057	2,094,661
7620 Depn - Equipment	35,355	35,355	70,710
7630 Depn - Computers/IT	57,925	77,217	135,142
Total 76 Depreciation	1,073,884	1,226,629	2,300,513
Total 70 Management	21,447,649	23,951,001	45,398,651
Total Expense	497,125,712	265,396,856	762,522,568
Net Income	- 128,388,107	101,352,638	- 27,035,469

Table 6.2

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2004

	Dec 31, 2003	Jun 30, 2004	Dec 31, 2004
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	65,158,281	2,534,657	34,987,029
Cash	319,589	252,711	172,373
Total Bank and Cash	65,477,871	2,787,369	35,159,403
Other Current Assets			
Advances on Works	325,000	402,245	510,000
Deferrals	1,490,198	992,081	1,442,766
Deposit payment to Suppliers	-	6,265,363	5,026,165
Total Other Current Assets	1,815,198	7,659,689	6,978,931
Total Current Assets	67,293,069	10,447,057	42,138,334
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	12,480,459	12,913,994	14,833,994
Acc. Depreciation	- 4,928,272	- 5,516,553	- 6,743,182
Total Fixed Assets	7,552,187	7,397,441	8,090,812
TOTAL ASSETS	74,845,255	17,844,499	50,229,145
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	-	98,144,263	26,859,473
Accruals	32,227,785	2,970,873	5,287,672
Severance Fund	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total Current Liabilities	32,227,785	103,615,136	34,647,145
Total Liabilities	32,227,785	103,615,136	34,647,145
Equity			
Opening Balance Fund	94,452,276	42,617,470	42,617,470
Net Income	- 51,834,806	- 128,388,107	- 27,035,469
Total Equity	42,617,470	- 85,770,637	15,582,001
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	74,845,255	17,844,499	50,229,145

Table 6.3

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

CASH FLOW			
Thai Baht	Jan - Jun 2004	Jul - Dec 2004	Jan - Dec 2004
Net Income	-128,388,107	101,352,638	-27,035,469
Add Back Depreciation	1,073,884	1,226,629	2,300,513
(Less) Capital Expenditure	-757,342	-1,920,000	-2,677,342
(Less) Net Book Value Disposals	-161,797	0	-161,797
(Inc)/(Dec) Other Current Assets	-5,844,491	680,757	-5,163,733
Inc/(Dec) Accounts Payable	98,144,263	-71,284,790	26,859,473
Inc/(Dec) Other Current Liabilities	-26,756,912	2,316,799	-24,440,113
Net Cash Flow	<u>-62,690,502</u>	<u>32,372,034</u>	<u>-30,318,469</u>
Bank and Cash at beginning	65,477,871	2,787,369	65,477,871
Bank and Cash at End	2,787,369	35,159,403	35,159,403
Net Cash Flow	<u>-62,690,502</u>	<u>32,372,034</u>	<u>-30,318,468</u>

		PROPERTY			
<u>Thai Baht</u>		<u>June 30, 2004</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Dec 31, 2004</u>
Capitalised in Balance Sheet					
Gross Fixed Assets	Vehicles	11,832,994	1,920,000		13,752,994
	Equipment	423,100			423,100
	Computer/IT	657,900			657,900
		<u>12,913,994</u>	<u>1,920,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,833,994</u>
Acc. Depreciation	Vehicles	4,955,805	1,114,057		6,069,862
	Equipment	240,418	35,355		275,773
	Computer/IT	320,330	77,217		397,547
		<u>5,516,553</u>	<u>1,226,629</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,743,182</u>
Net Fixed Assets	Vehicles	6,877,189	805,943	0	7,683,132
	Equipment	182,683	-35,355	0	147,328
	Computer/IT	337,570	-77,217	0	260,353
		<u>7,397,441</u>	<u>693,371</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,090,812</u>
Others fully expensed on purchase					
Computer Equipment		2,021,768	49,780	32,850	2,038,698
Furniture/fittings		598,790	53,608	4,799	647,599
Other Electrical equipment		1,197,640	96,457	53,070	1,241,027
Vehicle accessories		68,200	0	0	68,200
		<u>3,886,398</u>	<u>199,845</u>	<u>90,719</u>	<u>3,995,524</u>

Table 6.4b: TBBC Income, Fund Allocations and Balances for the Period 1 July to 31 December 2004

1All figures in Thai baht; 2Some rows & columns may not total exactly due to rounding of figures; 3Negative values in B/F and C/F columns indicate allocated expenditure from donor. 4All figures in Thai baht; 5Some rows & columns may not total exactly due to rounding of figures; 6Negative values in B/F and C/F columns indicate allocated expenditure from donor.

Table 6.4c: TBBC Income, Fund Allocations and Balances for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2004

		Funds Allocated to Donors 1 Jan to 31 Dec 04												Total Funds Available		Surplus ³ (Deficit) C/F 31-Dec-04									
		Income 1 Jan 04 to 31 Dec 04		Total Funds Available		Rice		Emergency Rice ⁴		Other Food		Relief Supplies		Medical		Other Assistance		Programme Support		Management Expenses		Allocated in Period		Total Funds Available	
Donor	Agency	Surplus ³ (Deficit) B/F	Donations	Designated Donations:																					
				TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC	TBBC
Christian Aid	Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)	-	11,470,400	11,470,400	-	11,470,400	-	11,470,400	-	14,721,000	-	9,597,000	-	319,900	-	3,016,200	-	868,300	-	2,010,800	-	11,470,400	-	11,470,400	
Christian Aid	Church World Service	-	37,055,000	37,055,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,872,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,055,000	-	37,055,000	
Church World Service		-	5,872,000	5,872,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,872,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,872,000	-	5,872,000	
DanChurchAid (DANIDA-Danish Govt)		-	18,096,245	18,096,245	-	3,813,646	4,018,081	3,935,864	4,076,820	127,152	755,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,894	-	993,694	-	18,096,245	-	18,096,245	
EC 2001 (Uprooted People)		6,010,964	-	6,010,964	12,379,370	-	2,951,665	4,716,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,851	-	1,388,145	-	6,010,964	-	6,010,964	
EC 2003 (Uprooted People)		-	52,173,001	52,173,001	37,682,105	-	-	14,462,796	15,282,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,712	-	4,747,914	-	52,173,001	-	52,173,001	
ICCO 2004		-	3,143,500	3,143,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,185,553	-	1,957,947	-	3,143,500	-	3,143,500	
ICCO (ECHO 2003)		(31,483,198)	31,830,076	346,878	-	-	-	-	346,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,878	-	346,878	
ICCO (ECHO 2004)		-	130,307,996	130,307,996	77,683,170	-	-	35,061,191	46,392,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,171,967	-	-	-	130,307,996	-	130,307,996	
ICCO (ECHO 2005)		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,377,096	2,676,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826,400	-	-	-	7,879,853	-	7,879,853	
Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)		1,240,295	18,489,745	19,730,040	10,493,368	-	-	9,236,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,730,040	-	19,730,040	
IRC (2003 BPRM)		(10,825,141)	10,277,354	(547,787)	(262,327)	-	-	(134,896)	(150,564)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(547,787)	-	(547,787)	
IRC (2004 BPRM)		(10,673,475)	96,635,007	85,961,532	34,328,443	-	-	19,176,315	32,456,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,961,532	-	85,961,532	
IRC (2004 BPRM-2nd Grant)		-	-	-	11,063,374	-	-	6,372,171	6,719,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,155,400	-	24,155,400	
IRC (2005 BPRM)		-	-	-	576,610	-	-	233,095	1,408,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,217,801	-	2,217,801	
NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)		-	50,511,118	50,511,118	5,943,987	1,160,000	11,311,047	9,741,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,000	-	1,723,000	-	32,882,034	-	32,882,034	
Open Society Institute		-	808,619	808,619	200,223,546	17,457,100	121,704,016	139,136,036	447,052	5,440,294	8,418,677	12,821,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,619	-	808,619	
Subtotal:		(45,730,555)	466,670,061	420,939,506	200,223,546	17,457,100	121,704,016	139,136,036	447,052	5,440,294	8,418,677	12,821,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505,648,221	-	420,939,506	
Undesignated Donations:																									
Act Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	TBBC	-	6,446,700	6,446,700	767,222	1,148,631	868,358	1,391,234	142,050	1,188,246	385,276	555,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,446,700	-	6,446,700	
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	TBBC	-	1,077,000	1,077,000	128,174	158,480	145,071	232,423	23,731	198,511	64,365	126,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077,000	-	1,077,000	
CAFOD	TBBC	-	984,000	984,000	117,106	144,798	132,541	212,353	21,682	181,369	58,807	115,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984,000	-	984,000	
Caritas (Australia)	JRS	-	4,472,725	4,472,725	87,495	2,345,489	497,090	18,052	123,335	195,803	387,001	818,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,472,725	-	4,472,725	
Caritas (Switzerland-Swiss Govt)	TBBC	-	13,755,381	13,755,381	1,637,028	2,824,104	1,852,825	2,968,488	203,094	2,335,371	622,066	1,312,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,755,381	-	13,755,381	
Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	TBBC	-	142,927,812	142,927,812	17,097,519	8,795,088	32,304,493	30,829,796	3,509,826	27,201,819	11,110,124	20,874,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,927,812	-	142,927,812	
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	TBBC	-	35,691,876	35,691,876	4,247,687	3,807,635	7,702,503	786,452	786,452	6,678,676	953,753	2,720,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,691,876	-	35,691,876	
Swedish Baptist Union	TBMF	-	324,672	324,672	38,639	47,776	43,734	70,066	7,154	59,843	19,403	38,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,672	-	324,672	
Trocaire (Ireland Aid-Irish Govt)	JRS	-	11,454,784	11,454,784	1,363,234	2,635,572	1,192,939	2,472,006	252,401	2,011,329	634,576	892,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,454,784	-	11,454,784	
United Society Propagation Gospel	TBBC	-	524,168	524,168	10,254	-	252,282	2,116	20,313	46,385	80,511	112,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524,168	-	524,168	
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	ZOA	-	49,031,137	49,031,137	5,871,188	12,588,212	10,588,618	1,151,682	9,200,170	3,212,872	6,418,395	6,418,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,031,137	-	49,031,137	
Other Donations	TBBC	-	233,560	233,560	17,504	59,527	29,021	28,487	6,877	33,132	23,689	35,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,560	-	233,560	
Interest Received:	Subtotal:	-	266,923,814	266,923,814	31,383,050	18,159,465	53,714,201	56,516,142	6,248,597	49,330,654	17,552,423	34,019,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,923,812	-	266,923,812	
Returns:		-	261,398	261,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,398	-	261,398	
		-	1,631,827	1,631,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,631,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,631,827	-	1,631,827	
Total Undesignated:		-	268,817,039	268,817,039	31,383,050	18,159,465	53,714,201	56,516,142	6,248,597	49,330,654	17,552,423	35,912,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,817,037	-	268,817,037	
Total Funds Available:		(45,730,555)	735,487,100	689,756,545	231,606,597	195,652,178	6,695,649	54,770,947	48,734,005	774,465,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,756,543	-	689,756,543	
Total Expenditure allocated: 1 Jan - 31 Dec 2004:																									
Closing Balance:																									

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.

Note to Table 6.4: Reconciliation

The Jan-June 04 Table printed in the last six month report has been restated from a Cash to Accruals Accounting basis, so that the full year figures can be presented on the same basis. On a Cash basis the Opening and Closing Balances related to the Bank and Cash balance, but on an Accruals basis the Balances relate to the TBBC Fund, the balance of assets less liabilities.

The Opening and Closing Balances on Table 6.4 also include Commitments made at the period end sufficient to fully allocate the funds received from the undesignated donors, which are reversed out at the beginning of the next period, as the Commitments are recorded as Expenses.

	<u>Jan-June</u>	<u>July-Dec</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>
Opening (Deficit) from Dec 03 report	(45,730,555)		(45,730,555)
Reverse Commitments in Dec 03 report	<u>111,533,426</u>		<u>111,533,426</u>
Opening Bank Balance*	65,802,871		65,802,871
Cash to Accrual Adjustment	<u>(23,185,401)</u>		<u>(23,185,401)</u>
Opening Fund per Balance Sheet	42,617,470	(85,770,637)	42,617,470
Income	368,737,605	366,749,494	735,487,099
Expenses	(497,125,712)	(265,396,856)	(762,522,568)
Closing Fund per Balance Sheet	<u>(85,770,637)</u>	15,582,001	15,582,001
Commitments at 31 Dec 04	<u>(85,770,637)</u>	<u>(100,290,716)</u>	<u>(100,290,716)</u>
Closing (Deficit)	<u>(85,770,637)</u>	<u>(84,708,715)</u>	<u>(84,708,715)</u>
* Bank & Cash	65,477,871		
Advances (previously included in Bank & Cash)	<u>325,000</u>		
	<u>65,802,871</u>		
<u>Total Expenditure Allocated per report:</u>			
Reverse Commitments in Dec 03 report	111,533,426	0	111,533,426
Cash to Accrual Adjustment:	-23,185,401	0	-23,185,401
Expenses	-497,125,712	-265,396,856	-762,522,568
Commitments at 31 Dec 04	0	-100,290,716	-100,290,716
	<u>-408,777,687</u>	<u>-365,687,572</u>	<u>-774,465,259</u>

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 co-ordinate the relief programme. The CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee met for the first time in April 1984 and there have been monthly co-ordination 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 co-ordination 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 co-ordinate relief services to the refugee camps under bilateral agreements with RTG as before, although UNHCR may provide complementary assistance especially regarding camp relocations.

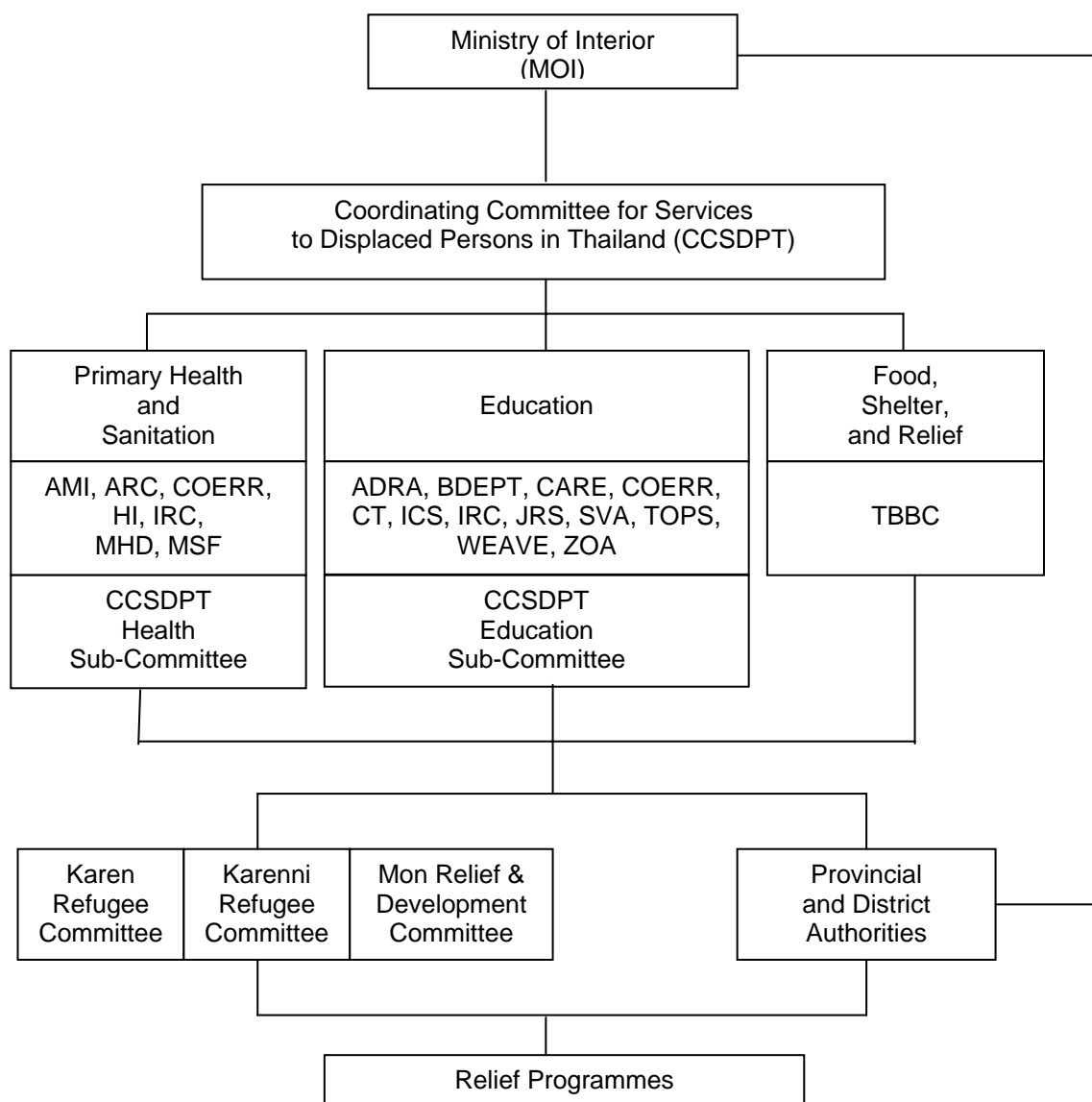
The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in the diagrams.

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.

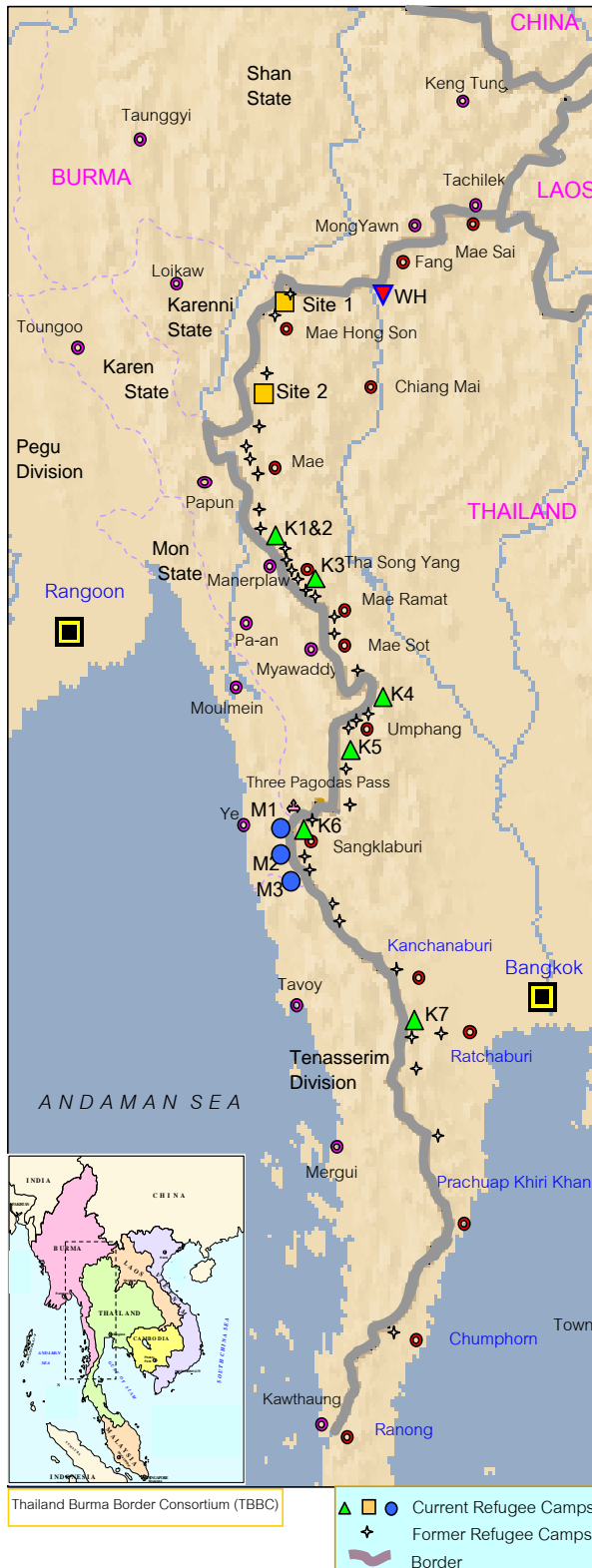
Structure of Relief Assistance



- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AMI - Aide Medicale Internationale
- ARC - ARC International
- BDEPT - Burma Distance Education Programme-Thailand
- CARE - Community Addiction Recovery and Education Project
- COERR - Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
- CT - Consortium Thailand
- HI - Handicap International
- ICS - Internationaal Christelijk Steunfonds Asia
- IRC - International Rescue Committee
- JRS - Jesuit Refugee Service
- MHD - Malteser Germany
- 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
- ZOA - ZOA Refugee Care The Netherlands

CCSDPT AGENCY SERVICES TO BURMESE BORDER CAMPS - December 2004

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,MHD	COERR,CT,HI, SVA,TOPS,ZOA	COERR,MHD,TBBC
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	TBBC	COERR,HI,IRC,MHD	COERR,CT,HI, SVA,TOPS,WEAVE,ZOA	COERR,MHD,TBBC

Tak Province

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

Kanchanaburi Province

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

K7 Tham Hin Main Camp	TBBC	COERR,HI, IRC,MSF	HI,SVA,ZOA	COERR,MSF,TBBC
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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
CT	Consortium Thailand
HI	Handicap International
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	Internationaal Christelijk Steunfonds
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
MHD	Malteser Germany
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

The **Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC**, was incorporated in London on 11th October 2004 and application was made immediately to the Charity Commission of England and Wales for Charitable status. It is expected that this will be granted early in 2005. TBBC's registered address is 35 Lower Marsh, London, SE1 7RL (Christian Aid)

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.

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 G.

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 received funds from the following sources in 2004:

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

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

Until mid-1997 the 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) BBC Bank Account*

The TBBC bank account for grant transfers is as follows:

Siam Commercial Bank	Branch Ref No: 14-064
Surawong 2 Branch	Name: Burmese Border Consortium
141 Sakulthai Bldg-Surawong Tower	Account #: 064-2-15287-3
Surawong Road, Bangrak	Swift ID Code: SICOTHBK
Bangkok 10500, Thailand	

The TBBC Tax ID number is: 4-1070-5787-5

*** As soon as TBBC receives Charity Status Thailand Burma Border Consortium accounts already opened with the Standard Chartered Bank in London will become operational and most funds will be required to be transferred via this account. Donors will be notified.**

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

An audit of the final accounts for the former BBC will be carried out for the period 1st July to 10th October 2004. The new TBBC Board has decided to change the financial year 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.

j) Programme 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.

These have yet to be reviewed since the formation of TBBC, but remain valid. The Goal, Aim and Objectives, Policies and Guiding Philosophy plus the new TBBC Mission Statement are set out at the beginning of this report.

k) Co-ordination with Refugee Committees

The TBBC provides all assistance in co-ordination 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

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BURMESE BORDER SITUATION

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

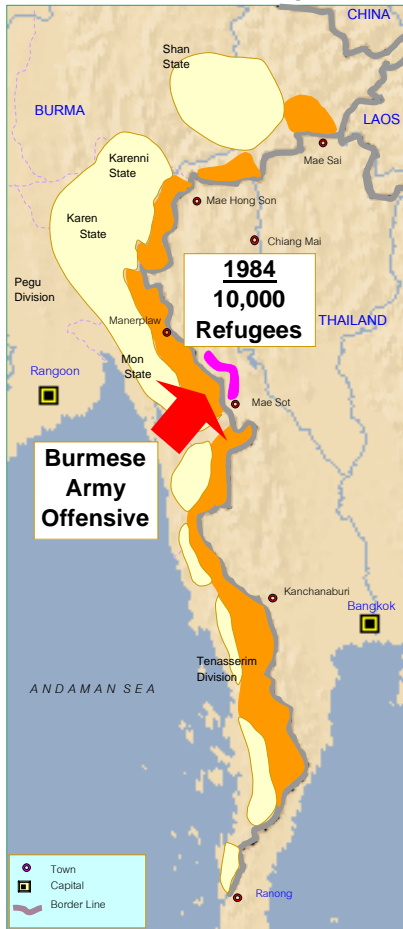
1. **1984: The First Refugees:** In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never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

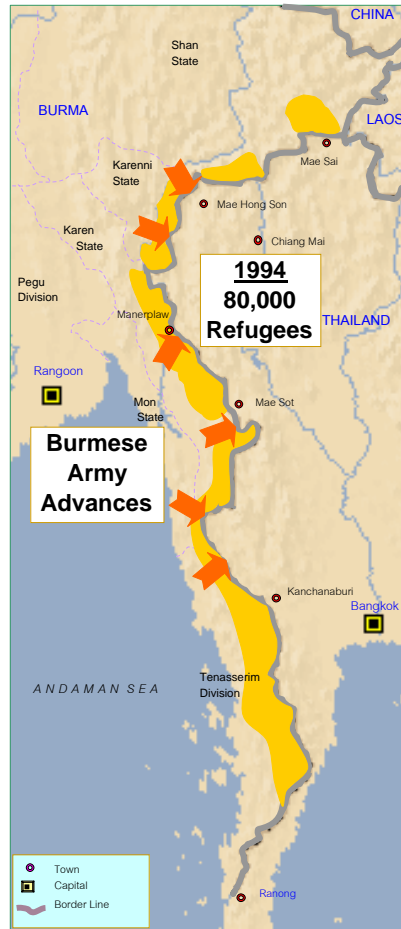
2. **1984 to 1994: The Border under Attack:** Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.
3. **1988 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 the vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villagers to move to relocation sites. According to studies conducted by ethnic community based organisations 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 are 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 156,000.

A Brief History of the Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2004

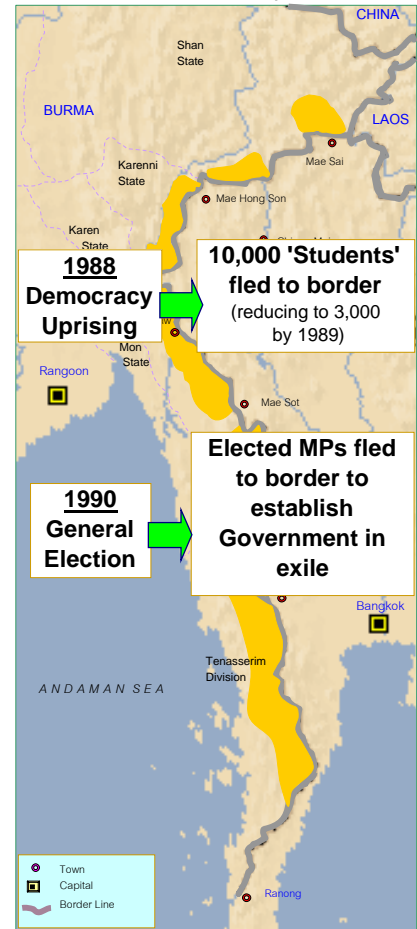
1: 1984: The First Refugees



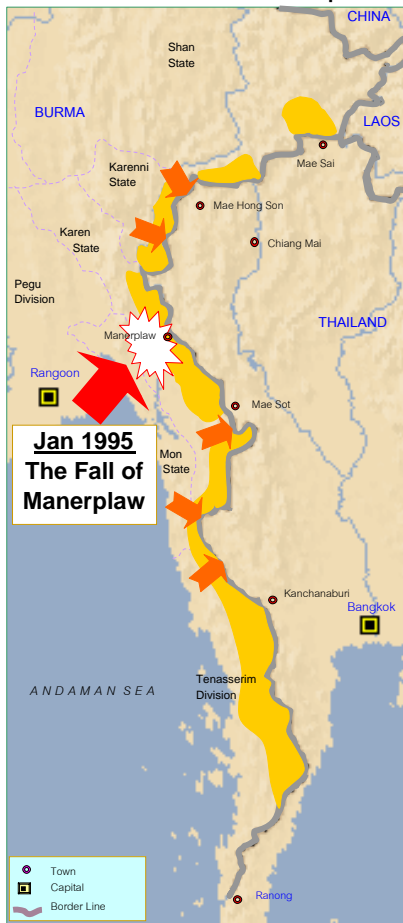
2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



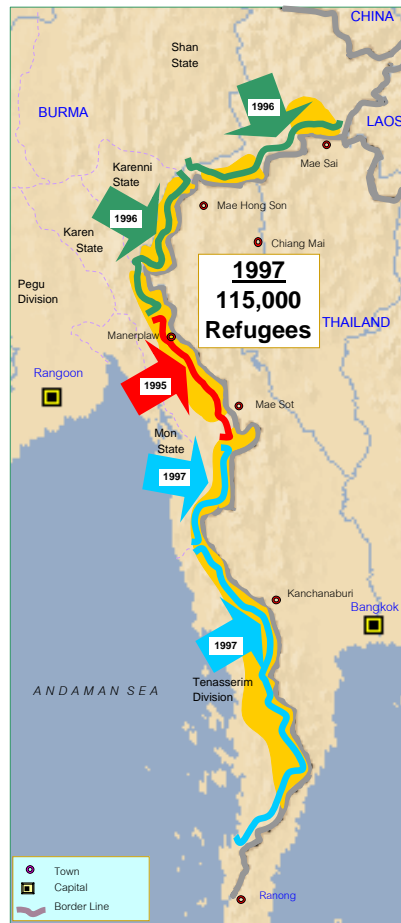
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



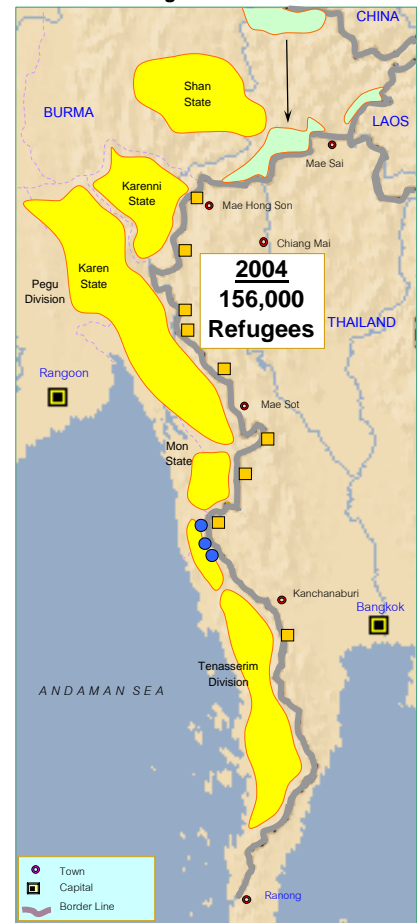
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Forced Village Relocations since 1996



APPENDIX C

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.

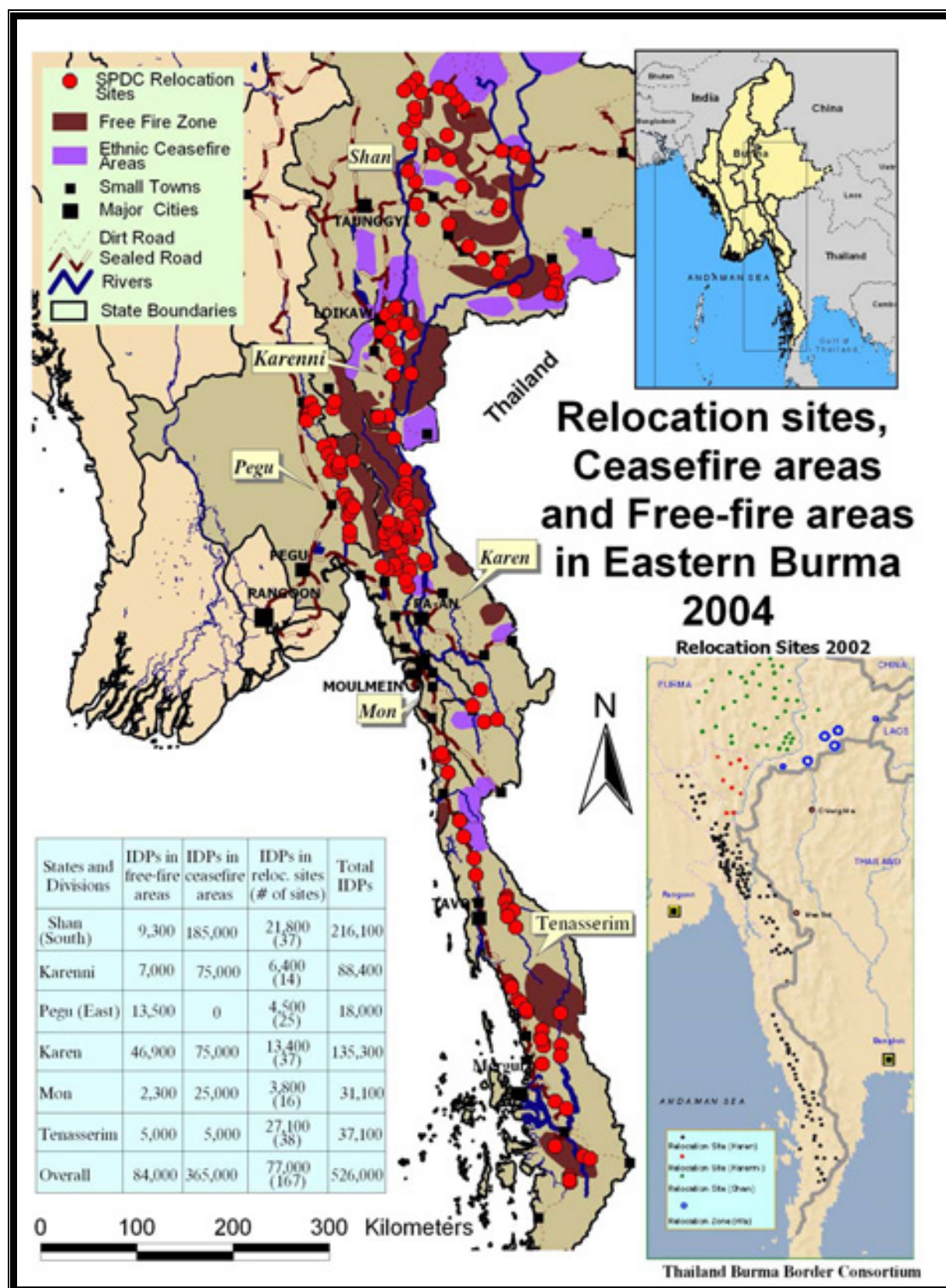
Indicators of vulnerability for the internally displaced population reflect a critical situation. The survey found that more than half of internally displaced households have been forced to work without compensation and have been extorted of cash or property during the past year. While these and other 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.

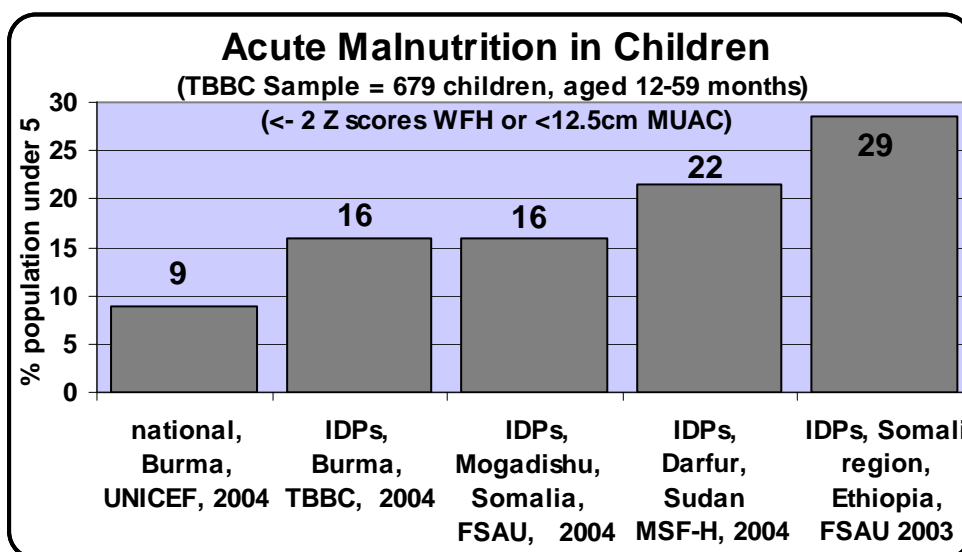
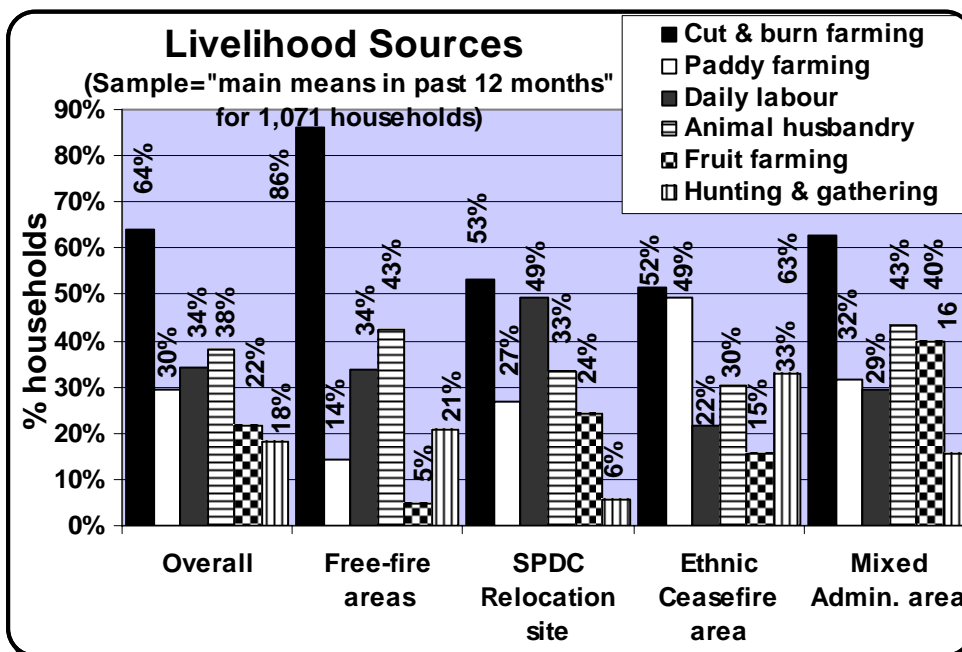
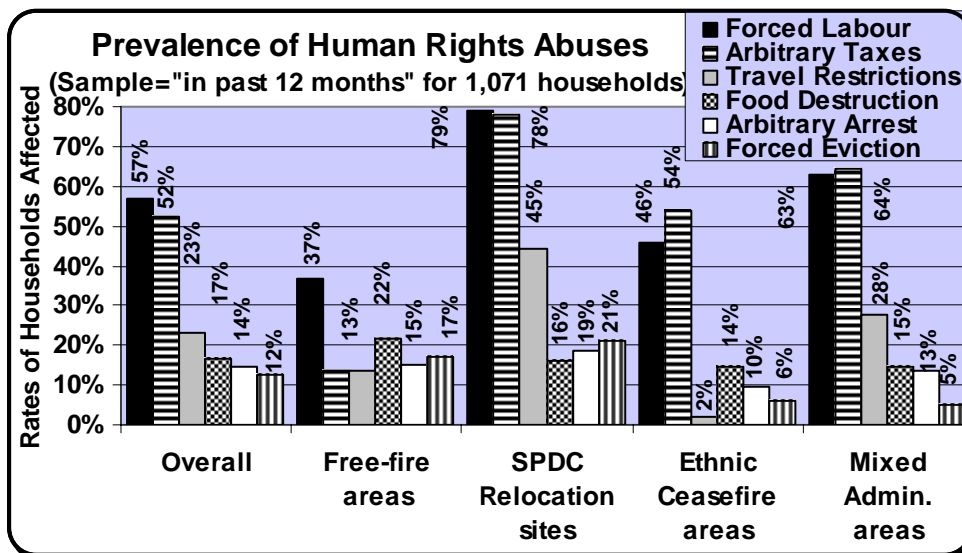
Livelihoods in free-fire areas are demonstrated as largely dependent on subsistence-oriented slash and burn agriculture, yet still they are undermined by government patrols searching for and destroying crops. Conversely, less households were documented in relocation sites than elsewhere as being involved 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.





APPENDIX D

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 December 2004 was as follows:

Group	Families	Adult*		Children		Under 5 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Karenni	4,463	7,725	6,511	2,488	2,728	1,518	1,570	22,540
Karen	17,906	34,495	33,093	12,019	11,236	6,761	6,398	104,002
Mon	2,194	3,898	3,982	1,556	1,441	599	697	12,173
Total	24,563	46,118	43,586	16,063	15,405	8,878	8,665	138,715

* 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 or raised. 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 currently 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 will have been introduced in all camps by March 2005.

The new ration provides 2,300 kcal on average and includes:

Rice	15 kg/adult: 8 kg/child <5 years
Fortified flour ('Blended Food')	1.4 kg/person
Fish Paste	1 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 will be introduced to the camps early in the year, at a lower ration of 750 grams / person / month. This will be carefully monitored before deciding on a long-term solution.

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 tuberculosis 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 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 programs;
- TBBC and health agencies should phase out current foods and introduce a blended food mix as the supplementary feeding.

- Supplementary Feeding Programs 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 met in July 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) plans to send 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.

Figure E.2 presented in Appendix E shows that feeding enrolment for acutely malnourished children remains extremely low. These figures reflect the numbers of children enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme using the % median cut-off for identifying malnutrition. Data from CCSDPT common data provides more accurate information on true rates of malnutrition in the camps (Figures E.1 and E.3).

The following Table summarises expenditures and case-loads for the supplementary feeding programmes during the second half of 2004.

**Breakdown of Supplementary Feeding Programme Expenditures Jul-Dec 2004
TB patients, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Malnourished Patients**

Average Caseload/Agency/Month	AMI		ARC		IRC		MHD		MSF		Total	
TB Patients	44		0		24		20		152		240	
Pregnant & Lactating Women	0		917		1,159		1,186		2,266		5,528	
Malnourished children < 5	2		59		34		12		140		247	
IPD patients	34		8		44		0		29		115	
Others ²	44		5		66		29		37		181	
Items purchased during 6 months	Kg	Baht	Kg	Baht	Kg	Baht	Kg	Baht	Kg	Baht	Kg	Baht
Mung Beans	393	10,061	11,698	378,758	11,628	434,760	700	19,600	37,096	1,248,154	61,155	2,091,333
Eggs	758	34,097	9,585	421,199	8,635	373,085	3,225	114,810	-	-	22,203	943,191
Sugar	57	1,218	179	2,508	108	1,712	-	-	405	5,737	748	11,175
Vegetable Oil	195	7,190	2,069	69,771	4,603	197,510	-	-	2,200	94,273	9,067	368,744
Dry Fish & Sardines	1,585	63,093	1,107	55,360	-	-	11,500	518,500	27,886	1,379,680	42,079	2,016,633
Milk Powder	81	4,670	505	112,974	488	82,250	353	86,689	2,604	537,546	4,031	824,130
Miscellaneous ³	7,871	88,173	2,219	27,491	1,632	21,010	50	419	10,180	116,947	21,952	254,040
Total:		208,502		1,068,061		1,110,327	1	740,018		3,382,336		6,509,245

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

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

3. Miscellaneous: rice, peanuts, meat, vegetables, chillies, fruit, salt, fish paste.

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 program. 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, community groups and hospitals. 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; trials of intensive goat raising. 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 2005: 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 adequately by ZOA and COERR whilst space limitations in Tham Hin camp have so far precluded activities there. The project has demonstrated that it can contribute 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

i) Environmental Impact

The impact of the refugee population on the environment was minimised until the mid-1990s by keeping the camps to the size of small villages. The refugees 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 in most of the border areas. 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.

ii) 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. After researching alternative types of cooking fuel, 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 throughout the border 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 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 will be reviewed 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 with the aim for all camps to become self-sufficient.

iii) 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 the 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 which were reviewed in 2004. Revised standard rations for 2005 are as follows:

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					25	35
	Large or Standard	4" x >6m	250	350	125	175	25 or 50	40 or 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**

By 2004, after three years, many houses needed rebuilding and TBBC provided materials to rebuild 15% of the houses. New assessments of houses needing replacement will be conducted each year and it is estimated that around a further 10% of houses will need to be replaced in 2005.

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 in 2004. Used clothing is not available for young children and in 2004 TBBC purchased one clothing-set for all under 5s. This will be repeated in 2005.

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.

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 and the next full distribution will be in 2005.

The normal distribution rate is one blanket for every two refugees, one family size bednet and one sleeping mat per three persons. These items are usually also given to all new refugees on arrival as necessary.

i) Cooking Utensils

The refugees traditionally have 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 in the camps and ZOA distributes school supplies under its own programme.

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 co-ordination 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:

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 second half of 2004 is detailed in Table 6.1 totalling baht 3,298,705. Most of this, baht 2,089,283 was given to local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice to border personnel. Baht 192,160 was spent on emergency requests and baht 1,017,262 on development projects.

1,540 blankets, 452 bednets, 149 mats, 8,940 quilts and 7,680 pieces of children's clothing, were also distributed to Thai villagers during the period.

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 the 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 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 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, cooking fuel, bednets, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, plastic sheeting and eucalyptus poles, representing around 75% of all commodity purchases in 2004. 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, but early in 2005 a TBBC Procurement Manual will be produced so that compliance can be verified.

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.

During 2005 it is planned to introduce competitive tendering for fish-paste, blended food (the new rice/soy formula) and sardines. Trial quality control checks have also been conducted for chillies and salt which may allow these items also to be tendered for at a later date. 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. TBBC's procurement and quality control procedures are summarised in the chart.

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. 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 is being 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.

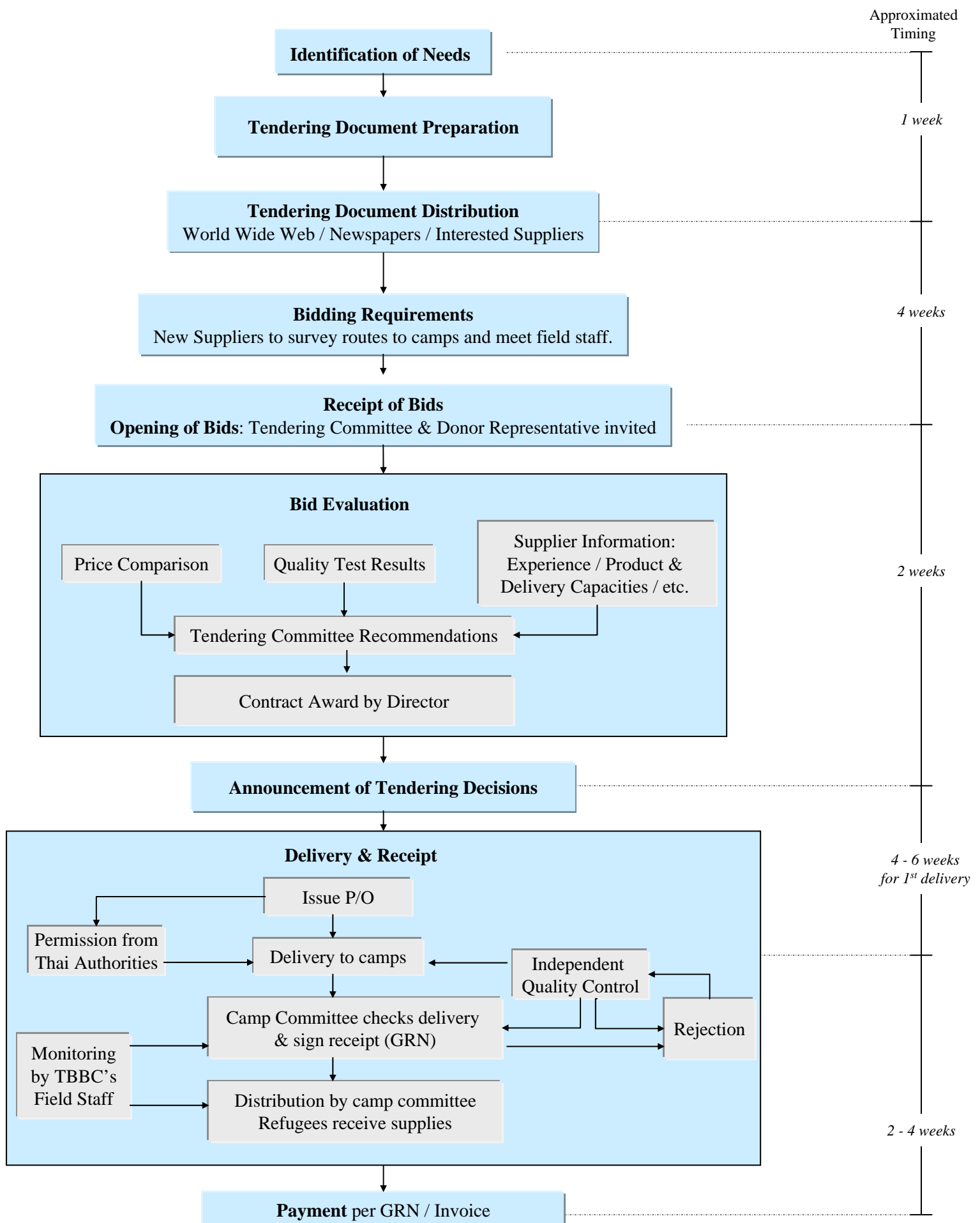
As a result of the various evaluations and the monitoring consultancy in 2004, Camp Committees are receiving additional training in the management of supplies. Warehouse design has also been reviewed and during 2005 they will be re-built with more space, allowing supplies to be stored on pallets to facilitate stock-taking and the practice of "first in, first out" at the time of distribution. Concrete floors were laid in 2004 as the first phase of this, and sturdy containers have been provided to store blended food, since rats seem particularly partial to this.

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, fish-paste, chillies, salt, mung beans, cooking oil, cooking fuel and blended food. The refugee committees continue to carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution. Substandard supplies are subject to penalties or replacement.

TBBC Procurement and Quality Control Procedure



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 second half of 2004 are set out in Appendix E.

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 will be an issue to be addressed as part of the new 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. New scales have been distributed and new distribution containers are being field-tested.

r) Monitoring

The TBBC staff continuously monitors refugee population numbers and the delivery and distribution of supplies. This involves regular crosschecks among information supplied by the refugee committees and camp leaders, as well as informal discussions with refugees. In addition, TBBC field staff conduct systematic observation of deliveries, distribution and of supplies in storage. A dynamic and formal monitoring system has been in place since 1995. This system supports the gathering of information from each camp through checks made on supplies (deliveries, quality, weight, and distribution) camp recording systems, unusual events and staff visits. The monitoring system's effectiveness is underpinned by frequent internal evaluation and refinement. The following table summarises the monitoring process used in the second half of 2004.

Summary of TBBC Monitoring Process

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating food required	Camp population and population structure	Camp leaders, MOI Registration	Periodic house counts
Procurement & Tendering	Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions	Local, national suppliers, TBBC staff	Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	Quality and quantity Delivery and distribution schedules	Camp leaders, suppliers	Checks by independent inspection company prior to loading and/or at camp store. Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing. Delivery slips, etc
Storage	State of stores. Losses to pests	Camp leaders	Periodic visual inspection
Distribution	Distribution schedule. Amount distributed, Stock in hand	Camp stock and distribution records, household ration books.	Periodic inspection of records including ration books. Periodic household interviews. Random weight checks at distribution points.

During the six-month period from July to December 2004 inclusively, the TBBC field staff made 300 camp monitoring visits to the nine camps in Thailand. This is an average of 33 visits per camp over the six-month period, or six visits to each camp per month, with a maximum of 66 visits (Mae La Camp) and a minimum of 17 (Nu Po). In addition, four monitoring visits were made to the Mon resettlement site at Halochanee.

In 2002, in coordination with refugee communities, TBBC commenced standardised and formal control checks of the distribution system. This was to both ensure refugees are receiving their ration entitlement and to measure performance against set indicators. In conjunction with the control checks, new 'Supply Receipt and Distribution Forms' were introduced into the camps. These forms enable a comparison of overall distribution levels and the expected ration entitlement of the population as a whole. The distribution efficiency, calculated from this data, is presented as a percentage.

For the period of July to December 2004, camp by camp figures and totals of the number of visits made, monitoring carried out, control checks and distribution efficiency percentages are as follows:

Camp	No. of visits	Rice sacks rejected	Ration books checked		Household visits made		Monitoring checks		Control checks		Distribution efficiency %
			×	√	×	√	×	√	Avg. % received	% families ration as planned	
Site 1	61	0	0	120	0	26	1	16	100	100	94
Site 2	19	0	0	6	0	13	1	4	102	100	102
Mae La Oon	15	0	1	20	1	15	0	16	98	95	97
Mae Ra Ma Luang	31	0	0	40	0	17	3	40	98	88	100
Mae La	66	0	0	121	0	121	0	92	100	100	95
Umpiem Mai	42	0	0	65	0	65	0	65	99	100	100
Nu Po	17	0	0	20	0	26	0	20	101	98	101
Tham Hin	24	0	0	7	0	21	7	64	82	71	100
Don Yang	25	0	0	10	0	41	2	67	98	93	100
TOTAL	300	0	1	409	1	345	14	384	98	94	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.

Of the 398 general monitoring checks conducted for the period, 14 (3.5%) required follow up or drew special attention. Typical examples of these extracted from the field monitoring sheets are:

- “Charcoal was delivered to the camp very late.”
- “People complained that chilli is not spicy enough and is insufficient in quantity.”
- “Prawn paste is not tasty, is too salty, does not liquefy well, and is not sticky.”
- “Weighing scale used for measuring rations is old and not accurate.”
- “The amount of thatch delivered is inadequate for house repairs.”
- “Some sacks of rice were damaged by rodents.”
- “Salt delivered to camp was found to be non-iodised.”

Overall, data received from the control checks carried out on the main commodities of rice and beans indicate distributions were made as planned. Tham Hin Camp, however, fell below the acceptable range of “Average Percentage Received” of 95-105%. This camp, together with Mae Ra Ma Luang and Don Yang Camps, also yielded low figures for “Percentage of families receiving rations as planned”. In theory, low figures in the “Average Percentage Received” or “Percentage of Families Ration as Planned” columns indicate supplies ordered for a camp, based on population figures, are not being distributed as planned by TBBC. In practice, these low figures reflect a basic difference among the Camp Committees in the calculation of supplied rations at camp level. The three mentioned camps calculate rations according to numbers of members present in respective households rather than those listed on household ration cards. The actual number of household members present during each month of distribution often is lower than that indicated on ration cards. The reasons for this are: household members are out of the camp for work or other purposes; school-aged children are staying in boarding houses rather than with their families; and deaths without removal of deceased persons’ names from registration cards. Consequently, for Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin and Don Yang Camps there is a tendency for distributed supplies to be less than expected according to ration cards. The remaining camps, on the other hand, distribute supplies in accordance with names on ration cards. The control check findings for these remaining camps fall well within the acceptable range for both “Average Percentage Received” and “Percentage of Families Ration as Planned” indicators.

The differences in methods of calculating household numbers among camps results from TBBC’s philosophy of encouraging refugee ownership of supplies distribution. Various Camp Committees choose one or the other system for a number of valid, camp-specific reasons. The disparity, nevertheless, does pose difficulties for TBBC to make comparisons of supply distribution among the nine camps, and to ensure the supply pipeline is as water-tight as possible. This will be addressed by revisions to TBBC’s monitoring system to be introduced in the first quarter of 2005.

Throughout the latter half of 2004, TBBC maintained timely and uninterrupted delivery of a range of food and non-food items to all nine camps. The overall distribution efficiency of 99% is very acceptable. The small drop in distribution efficiency for both Site 1 and Mae La Camps, however, is being investigated. The monitoring statistics may have been affected by major revisions to population feeding figures made in conjunction with the phased introduction of the Camp Management Programme in 2004. In this respect, population feeding figures are anticipated to stabilise in 2005.

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 14 failed checks for the six-month period. Similarly, Camp Committees do not always record rejected supplies particularly if replacement occurs in time for scheduled distribution.

TBBC recruited a Monitoring Consultant from 18th August to 26th November 2004 who addressed matters general to TBBC's monitoring system, and specific issues raised in the ECHO audit and evaluation of TBBC's operation in 2003. On the whole, the Consultant found TBBC's systems for recording deliveries, storage and ration distribution, to be robust. Two broad recommendations for refinement were:

- 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.

All recommendations have been accepted. Monitoring revisions will be implemented in the first quarter of 2005. Training of TBBC Field Assistants, Camp Committees and warehouse staff, in the new monitoring system, commenced during the consultancy. Training has continued subsequently with Field Assistants taking on the role of trainers. The upgraded monitoring system will facilitate: closer and more immediate tracking of TBBC's program; rapid detection and response to problems as they arise; and ultimately support a more proactive approach to long term or periodic difficulties faced by those concerned with the procurement, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies.

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, co-ordination of services, effects on Thai communities, gender, and refugee participation. The Performance Indicators available for the second half of 2004 are set out in Appendix E.

t) Camp Management

In the early years the Karen and Karenni Refugee Committee 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 stationary, 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. During this period, this system was phased out and a new camp administration support system put in place (see below). A summary of expenditure for all camps for the 6-month period, January to December 2004, using the old system up to the point when the new system was introduced on a camp by camp basis, is tabulated below. Future reports will show use of the new administration budgets.

Income (all camps)	Baht		
Balance c/f from June 2004	9,460		
Income from TBBC	827,998		
Camp income	31,945		
Total Income	869,403		
Expenditure		%	Details
Admin/office costs	130,307	14.8	Miscellaneous office costs, entertainment, travel
Social welfare	79,250	9.0	Individual support, funerals and weddings, special needs
Personnel costs	117,242	13.3	Stipends for volunteers and committee members
Security costs	172,314	19.5	Communication equipment and supplies, wet weather clothing
Activity costs	219,677	24.9	Meetings, special activities, sports and cultural events
Other/miscellaneous	163,776	18.5	Misc. expenses including support for Thai authorities and local villages
Total Expenditure	882,566	100	
Balance c/f	-13,163		

Expenditures by class vary no more than 4.2% from comparable figures for January to July 2003.

By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance is inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs. Although there was a small component used for stipends, hundreds of refugees serve on camp committees and work on food/relief supply storage and distribution. For the most part, these were very poorly rewarded compared with health and education workers in other NGO programmes and committees resorted to taking a small proportion of distributions to give to their workers. The Refugee Committees were also subject to many other demands from the surrounding communities/authorities.

To address these issues TBBC undertook a review of camp management to find out what the real demands were on the Camp Committees and how they deal with these, so that more accountable ways could be determined for the future. The review concluded that Camp Committees need additional rice 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 camps have cash requirements to administrate the camps, including office, logistics, activity and relationship costs. Furthermore Camp Committees were under increasing pressure to find ways to support their staff.

Staff stipend levels were discussed amongst Camp Committee members, the KRC and KnRC and Refugee Advisory groups and 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 in total could be covered by paying an average of about 8 baht per refugee/month plus additional rice for specified needs. The net cost of implementing these recommendations was actually a saving because the identified costs were at least off-set by savings realised by using accurate feeding figures and avoiding the need for refugees to sell supplies at disadvantaged prices.

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.

u) 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 (CAG) in each camp to ensure broader participation in the programme beyond the camp committees. However some concerns have been raised that there are already many existing CBOs in the camps and TBBC may do better to develop links with these groups as opposed to creating another coordination group in camp. Hence a Community Liaison Officer has been recruited to explore links with CBOs and 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 in 2005 under his leadership.

GENDER POLICY

BBC'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:

BBC 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.

BBC Gender Policy:

BBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an ongoing process. Its initial goal, and objectives are considered as realistic in the context of current gender awareness in TBBC. TBBC recognises that men and women are at different stages of gender awareness and as a result, different activities will be targeted for men and women within the refugee communities. 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.*

v) 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 employed only 40 staff at the beginning of 2005 to service a budget of over USD 20 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 2004 was still only equivalent to around baht 4,955 per refugee per year, or around baht 14 per refugee per day (US 35 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 38.5/USD).

w) Programme Sustainability

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for 20 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 have threatened to undermine the trust built up with the Refugee Committees and their own sense of responsibility and involvement in administering the assistance programme.

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 20 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 increasing 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. There is the possibility in 2005 that income generation may be considered in the camps, or even refugees being allowed to work. Such changes would provide the basis for a more sustainable middle 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 rise by 20% compared with last year, which in turn was 14% higher compared with the previous year, and 15% the year before that. So far Donors have responded magnificently, but 2004 saw TBBC's worst ever cash flow problems with debts of up to USD 4 million owed for most of the period April into August. Once again the programme survived only because of the goodwill of TBBC's long-serving suppliers. But only just. The problem reached the point at times where suppliers could no longer get credit and supplies were threatened.

x) Programme Evaluation

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

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

TBBC is committed to implementing the key recommendations of its evaluations and almost all of the recommendations of the evaluations through 2000 have now been implemented. The large number of recommendations arising from the studies and evaluations carried out during 2003 are now being addressed and should have been largely implemented by the middle of 2005.

y) Staff Training

Now that the TBBC restructuring process is more or less complete work will begin on a comprehensive staff capacity building 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 attended by staff in 2004 were:

QuickBooks	8 staff
QuickBooks introduction	8 staff
ECHO : FPA Framework Partnership Agreement	1 staff
RedR :Essentials of Humanitarian Practice	2 staff
RedR :Sphere Core Technical Sectors	2 staff
Orientation for new staff	7 staff
Logistic & Supply Chain	1 staff
Rice Inspection Training (SGS)	14 staff
Integrated Transportation Management	2 staff
Procurement Training	11 staff
4WD Training at MSR	15 staff
UNHCR e-Centre Return and re-integration : Lessons Learned	2 staff
Reach Out/RedR TOT Refugee Protection	1 staff
Purchasing Arranged Course	2 staff
Purchasing Practices: Negotiated Prices and Bid Invitation	2 staff
Purchasing & Procurement Contracts	1 staff
UNHCR eCentre - Basics of International Response	1 staff
Challenges for Refugee Return and Re-integration	11 staff
RedR Humanitarian field and Security management	1 staff

z) 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 2004 committee members and godown workers received T-shirts and umbrellas with soccer and volley balls provided for sports events. 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 E

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, co-ordination 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 has been vacant for more than one year but an Australian Volunteers International volunteer will begin work in April 2005. In the meantime, TBBC and the health agencies have employed a temporary person for the compilation of basic data and simple analysis. More comprehensive data and analysis will be available during 2005.

Data from nutrition surveys is presented annually following annual surveys conducted by the health agencies and will be presented in the next report. Rates for beriberi for this last period will be compiled with the CCSDPT 2004 Annual Health Statistics Report and presented in the next report.

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. Results will be available for the next report.

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%

Means of Verification

- TBBC Supplementary Feeding Statistics: children <5 enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.
- Nutrition Survey: children <5 weight/height measurements (WHO/NCHS % median).
- Common Data Collection: children identified as malnourished from clinic visits or nutrition surveys conducted by the medical agencies (implemented during 2003).

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. See the January-June 6 month report for more detail:

Figure E.1: Acute and Chronic Malnutrition Rates, 2003 and 2004

Acute Malnutrition (Wasting) All Camps	Severe Malnutrition (W/H < -3SD)		Moderate Malnutrition (W/H < -2SD - <-3SD)		Total Acute Malnutrition (W/H < -2SD)	
	2003 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2004 Total
	0.54%	0.34%	2.80%	3.28%	3.34%	3.62%
Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting) All Camps	Severe (H/A < -3SD)		Moderate (H/A < -2SD - <-3SD)		Total Chronic Malnutrition (H/A < -2SD)	
	2003 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2004 Total
	10.3%	11.3%	28.5%	24.4%	38.8%	35.7%

Data show that acute malnutrition (wasting) remains stable in the camps. 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. Rates are higher in girls than boys, although the gap appears to have closed somewhat in the last year.

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains high. The small reduction in rates from 2003 to 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.

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

Figure E.2: Number of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes: Jul – Dec 2004

Camp(s)	NGO	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		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	36	0	33	0	33	0	37	0	24	0	29	0	34	-	1.18	-
Mae La Oon	MHD	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	6	-	0.27	-
Mae Ra Ma Luang	MHD	8	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	-	0.26	-
Mae La	MSF	50	1	120	5	111	1	73	2	63	1	49	2	78	2	1.24	0.03
Umpiem Mai	AMI/ARC	43	0	19	0	19	0	29	0	13	0	6	0	22	-	0.90	-
Nu Po	AMI/ARC	21	0	24	0	22	0	21	0	19	0	13	0	20	-	0.98	-
Don Yang	ARC	25	2	26	1	27	1	26	0	21	0	22	0	25	1	4.35	0.15
IDC/Halochanee	MSF	21	2	18	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	17	-	2.47	0.05
Tham Hin	MSF	42	0	56	0	57	12	60	13	55	10	66	3	56	6	5.32	0.40
Total:		249	5	306	7	296	14	236	15	199	11	184	5	262	10	1.33	0.05
Global Acute Malnutrition ²		254		313		310		251		210		189		271		0.93%	

1. Mod = moderate acute malnutrition (<80% median weight for height); Sev = severe acute malnutrition (<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 medical agency data.

4. WHO states that malnutrition <5% is 'acceptable,' 5-9% 'poor', etc. Thailand's malnutrition rate in 1993 = 5.9%.

The number of malnourished patients enrolled in the supplementary feeding programmes remains very small, representing only 0.93% of the under-5 population in the camps. This compares with enrolment rates of 0.93%, 1.16%, 1.23%, and 1.04%, and in the previous four six-month periods respectively. Figure E.3 below presents the results from recent health agency surveys that show the percentage of malnourished children in all camps using the same cut-off as used to enrol children into supplementary feeding programmes. The number of children enrolled (1.16%) is close to the number of children identified by the survey as being malnourished (1.36%), indicating that most children who are malnourished are enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes.

Figure E.3 Acute Malnutrition Rates in Children <5 Using % Median Cut-off (Supplementary Feeding Enrolment)

Acute Malnutrition All Camps	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Severe		Moderate		Total Malnutrition= Severe + Moderate (W/H < 80%)					
	W/H < 70 %		W/H 70-80%		% M	% M	% F	% F	total	total
	0.13	0.09	1.33	1.3	0.96	0.95	1.98	1.78	1.35%	1.36%

Indicator (A) 2: Vitamin A coverage ≥ 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 Programs,' 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). TBBC has assumed responsibility for co-ordinating vitamin A procurement (via donation from UNICEF), distribution to medical agencies, and monitoring. For most camps reporting, coverage rates exceed the minimum (Figure E.4):

Figure E.4: Vitamin A Coverage Rates in Children <5 Years: January - December 2004:

Camp	% Coverage
Site 1	100%
Site 2	100%
Mae La Oon	100%
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100%
Mae La	not available
Umpiem	91.8
Nu Poh	100%
Don Yang	96.5%
Tham Hin	94.0

Preliminary results from the Centres for Disease Control (Atlanta) survey conducted in May/June 2004 have indicated a 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 and pregnant women. TBBC plans to work with the CDC Atlanta and the health agencies to address these issues.

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.

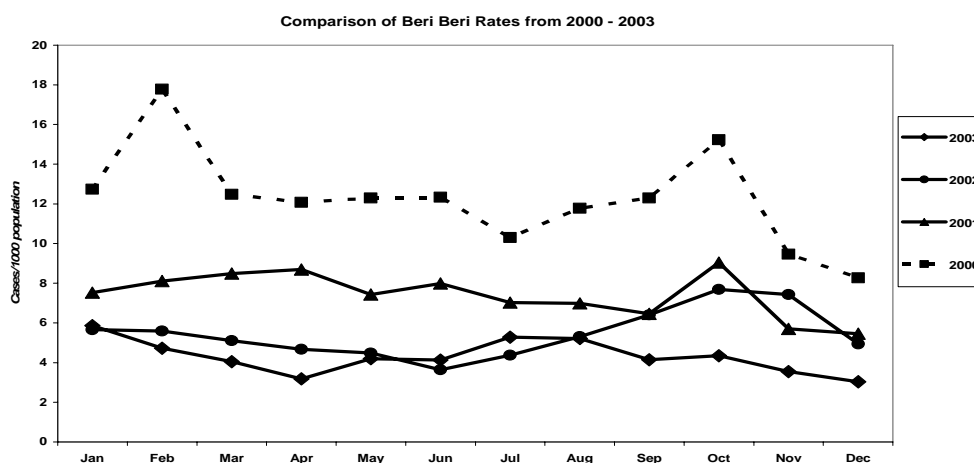
Data collected from all camps for January through June 2004 show the following case rates of vitamin B₁ deficiency:

Figure E.5: Vitamin B1 Deficiency, Jan – Jun 2004

Age Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Under 5 Years	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.9
All Ages	4.2	2.5	4.1	4.8	3.2	3.4
All Ages Jul-Dec 03	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.0
All Ages Jan-Jun 03	5.9	4.7	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.1

Rate = Cases/1000 population

Data from CCSDPT Common Data for 2003/04



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 appear 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.

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 E.6: Crude and Under five Mortality Rates in all Camps 2000 to 2004

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

UNICEF 2005

The data show both CMR and U5MR for all camps has decreased over the past four years. In 2003, the rates were 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. Data from the camps for 2004 will be released in 2005.

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.

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.

The results of independent inspector checks during the second half of 2004 were as follows.

Figure E.7: Results of Quality Control Inspections, July to December 2004

Commodity(2)	Quantity Checked (1,6)	% of all purchases in period (3)	% Checked at camps (4)	% Sampled (5)	Quantity Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity Verified (6)	% Short	Amount Sub-standard (7)	% Sub-standard
Rice (MT)	7,520	94	18	10	7,505	0.19	-	-
Mung Beans (MT)	378	60	18	10	378	-0.01	-	-
Cooking Oil (litr)	297,444	47	0	10	298,255	-0.27	-	-
Charcoal (MT)	2,728	61	7	10	2,759	-1.11	373 (8)	14
Chillies (MT)	47	74	9	10	46	1.24	-	-
Fish Paste (MT)	174	56	3	10	175	-0.60	77(9)	44
Salt (MT)	85	39	32	10	85	-0.06	-	-
Blended Food (MT) (10)	816	100	0	2	816	0.00	3.4(10)	0.42

1. This table summarises the results of checks made by independent inspectors on these shipments during the period.
2. Previously TBBC arranged quality control inspections only for rice, beans, cooking oil and charcoal. Since the 1st half of 2004, TBBC started checks on dried chillies, fish paste/prawn paste, blended food, and salt.
3. Between 39% and 100% of all shipments were randomly checked by inspectors during this period. The target for inspection attendances for rice, beans, cooking oil and charcoal was 50% of all deliveries to Mae La and Umpiem (or every other month), and once per contract (usually six months) for all other camps. The sample targets for dried chillies, fish paste and salt are yet to be determined, but TBBC is aiming to achieve at least once per contract for 2005. For blended food, the current inspection target is for every imported shipment or 100% of all deliveries.
4. Percentage checked at camps refers to the amount of supplies which were inspected in camps out of the Quantity Checked explained in (6). TBBC has tried to do more checks at camps. In coordination with TBBC field offices responsible, the inspections took place in the 2nd half of 2004 in Mae La, Umpiem, Tham Hin, and Karenni Site 1.
5. Except for blended food, the sampling percentage for each shipment checked is 10% (one in 10). This refers to a sampling target for gross/net weight checking only. The sampling percentage for quality checks varies between 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. The sampling percentage for blended food is 2% for both weight and quality checking.
6. Quantity Checked is the total amount covered by the quality control inspections. Quantity Verified is the amount determined by actual net weight/volume found by the inspectors.
7. Amount Sub-Standard is amount rejected by Inspector for not meeting quality/packaging contract standard.
8. There were 3 shipments of charcoal from 3 different suppliers with quality lower than contract specification due to low heating value. Since these heating value problems were considered minor (2 of the shipments were less than 2% below the standard), and all were found for the first time of the contracts, no penalties were imposed on the suppliers. But all suppliers were warned about their quality problems.
9. In the 2nd half of 2004, TBBC started to do checks on fish paste and prawn paste for the level of micro-organisms and heavy metal contamination (including lead, cadmium, and mercury). The results showed levels of lead, cadmium, and bacteria (*Bacillus Cereus*) higher than maximum acceptable limits. TBBC subsequently ceased fish paste and prawn paste distribution for all camps until a proper solution to the problem could be found. (see f) in Section 3)
10. The inspections of blended food were carried out at the factory by an inspection company in Nepal. Another quality sampling was done by TBBC's import agency to ensure the quality upon arrival at the Thailand port. There was one shipment (for December and January consumption) in which over 3 metric tonnes of blended food became mouldy due to high moisture content. The factory agreed to compensate for any losses /damages. The claim settlement is now being processed

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 < 11,100
- 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 4,152, with a maximum of 11,051 in Mae La and a minimum of 733 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

- Up-to-date population figures, registered and new arrivals
- Stock and distribution records
- Monitor ration books
- Checks on rations received after distribution
- Household checks

The TBBC receives **updated population figures** from the camp committees every month including adjustments for new arrivals, births and deaths. These are cross-correlated against UNHCR registration figures and, where available, MOI camp commander statistics. These are considered an accurate record on which to base camp supplies.

Stock and distribution record statistics confirming the distribution of supplies for the second half of the year are shown in r) Appendix D. This information compares the amount of stock distributed with the overall calculated need of the population to give the “efficiency in the distribution system”. The average distribution efficiency rate was satisfactory at 99% (within + or – 5%).

The accuracy of **ration books** are being checked as part of the regular staff monitoring checks [see paragraph r) of Appendix D]. During the last 6 month period 410 ration books were checked and only one failed. Although there were some faults, if clarification or corrections were made at the time, the staff have been recording the check as a pass.

Random **checks on the weight** of rice and beans received after the distribution points are now also being regularly carried out (see r) in Appendix D). During the last 6-month period TBBC carried out 16 ‘Control Checks’ on a total of 320 families spread among the camps. Checks showed that on average 94% of families received their planned ration. Variations both above and below the ration are followed up and in most cases the reasons are acceptable such as family members being out of the camp at the time of distribution.

The staff also check a random **sample of households** each month to confirm that all supplies have been received. 345 household checks were made during this period and only one required follow-up.

Indicator (B) 1.5 : Existence of supplementary feeding programmes in all camps for malnourished children, pregnant/lactating women and TB patients

Means of verification

- Common data collection
- Monthly SF reimbursement claims from medical agencies totalled baht 6,588,838 for the period June to December 2004.

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.

Since a training of trainers in May 2003, a further 22 courses have been completed. The total number of participants since training activities were established is estimated at 3,612.

Training in warehouse management and quality controls for camp staff are ongoing.

A CAN Handbook has been written in English, Karen, Burmese, to be printed/distributed in early 2005, Pa-O to follow shortly and Shan (in draft)

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 25.8 MJ which provided an average 206 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.

Jul to Dec, Site 1 & 2 produced 1,100 units , Nu Po produced 305 . Mae La and Umpiem have focused on the vocational training aspect of the project hence limited production established. 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

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

Over 60 looms in camps were working to produce 39,700 longyis for women and 8,000 longyis for men in 2004. Everyone received 1 piece of warm clothing and all children <5 years received 1 set of regular clothes

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

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

Staff meet regularly with refugee committees in the local town and camp committees and CBOs during camp visits. Only 7% of population involved in distribution are women.

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 co-ordination 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 Co-ordination meetings (NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR and NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR/RTG), NGO/IO/UNHCR meetings. TBBC currently holds Chair of CCSDPT, Vice Chair of Health Subcommittee (2004) 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

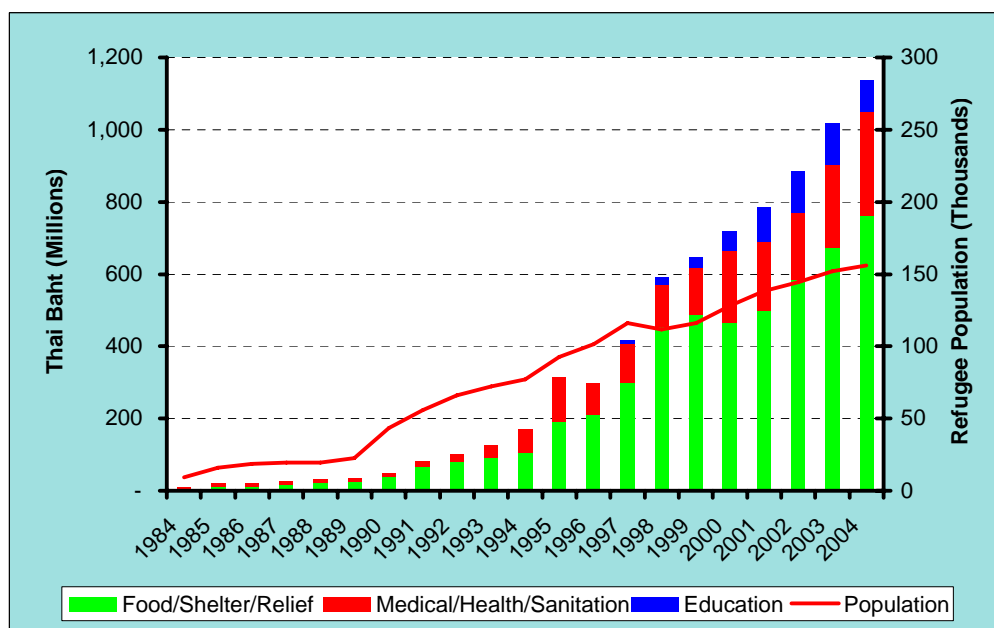
TBBC was able to deliver the programme throughout the period without interruption

APPENDIX F

SUMMARY OF NGO AND TBBC PROGRAMME: 1984 TO DECEMBER 2004

Table F1: ESTIMATE OF TOTAL TBBC & OTHER NGO ASSISTANCE: 1984 TO DECEMBER 2004

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
Totals:	4,983	116	1,856	532	7,488	



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 F2: TBBC DONORS 1984 TO DECEMBER 2004

Agency	Baht	Agency	Baht
ACT Netherlands/ICCO/European Union/ECHO	1,117,030,115	Caritas France	2,680,817
/Dutch Govt	84,782,954	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
/ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	68,404,806	Australian Churches of Christ	2,197,323
Subtotal:	1,270,217,875	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	878,231,731	German Embassy	1,388,100
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	661,331,618	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
ZOA/Dutch Govt	376,657,733	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
Christian Aid	93,720,870	Caritas Austria	915,441
/DFID/UK Govt	203,473,565	People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	893,160
Subtotal:	297,194,435	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
DanChurchAid/DANIDA/Danish Govt	256,373,112	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
National Council of Churches Australia/AusAID/Australian	240,165,494	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	229,704,947	Caritas Korea	798,613
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	115,514,909	ADRA	563,350
Church World Service	109,945,468	World Council of Churches	543,700
Caritas Switzerland/SDC/Swiss Govt	103,313,665	Austcare	512,181
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	78,370,000	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Development Corporation Ireland	39,933,938	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Bread for the World	32,610,080	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	CAMA	387,327
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Trocaire	14,851,916	YMCA	295,086
Caritas Australia	13,027,586	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
CAFOD	9,332,300	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
World Food Programme	8,500,000	Marist Mission	250,700
Misereor	8,456,101	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Open Society Institute	8,397,608	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	184,109
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	Canadian Baptists	177,375
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Inter Aid	5,553,400	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	5,458,845	World Relief	114,497
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	5,072,755	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Caritas New Zealand/NZAID/NZ Govt	4,769,109	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	4,237,183	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Compassion International	3,234,698	Weave	100,000
International Refugee Trust	3,226,046	Miscellaneous	1,414,007
Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569	Interest	11,675,233
Japanese Embassy	3,030,000	Total (THB): ฿	4,999,085,700

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 F3: TBBC FUNDING 2001 TO 2005

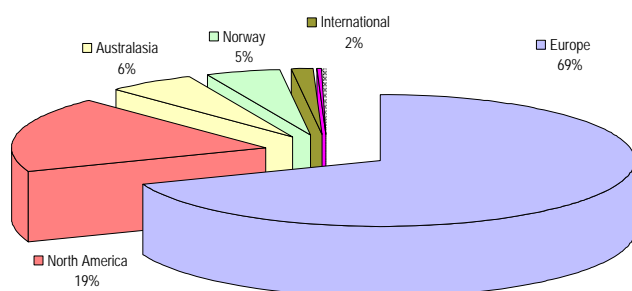
Funding Source	Cur.	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁽¹⁾
1. Stock/Balances b/f	THB						966,040	45,874,798	18,773,571	65,477,871	35,159,403
2. Governmental Back Donors (2)											
EC Uprooted People's Fund	EUR		800,000	950,000	990,000	2,860,000		32,960,000	45,410,000	52,173,001	140,140,020
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO (new)	EUR	2,587,498	1,521,153	2,616,822	2,616,028	3,456,800	102,243,224	61,469,293	125,984,092	130,307,996	169,383,200
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO (balances)	EUR	600,000	616,104	838,734	641,776	640,000	22,889,500	25,463,082	38,922,447	31,830,076	31,360,000
MHD/ECHO	EUR			121,138					5,635,273		
International Rescue Committee/USAID/BPRM (3)	USD	2,510,000	1,926,768	2,562,372	2,617,133	3,309,413	110,785,450	81,200,392	106,667,232	106,912,360	125,757,694
Diakonia/SIDA (Sweden)	SEK	18,929,000	20,600,000	24,340,000	26,830,000	26,000,000	81,719,479	85,966,707	121,718,740	142,927,812	140,400,000
ZOA Refugee Care/DIA (Netherlands)	NLG	\$1,140,121	\$1,206,000	\$1,344,082	1,244,660	1,043,000	48,907,698	53,258,759	56,627,112	49,031,137	51,107,000
DanChurchAid/DANIDA (Denmark)	DKK	5,225,000	4,750,000	3,800,000	2,828,502	6,750,000	27,014,721	25,790,888	24,092,516	18,096,245	44,550,000
National Council of Churches in Australia/AusAid	AUD	1,018,800	1,000,700	991,744	1,658,885	1,146,155	24,583,163	22,601,855	25,672,253	47,846,088	33,238,495
Christian Aid/DFID (UK) (3)	GBP	200,000	700,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	12,702,800	45,321,000	33,320,000	37,055,000	36,000,000
Norwegian Church Aid (Norway)	NOK	6,016,000	5,800,000	6,457,628	6,046,117	6,500,000	30,429,166	29,950,749	37,376,743	35,691,876	39,000,000
Inter-Pares/CIDA (Canada)	CAD	544,000	603,476	681,600	611,300	600,000	15,989,540	16,529,569	20,509,464	18,489,745	18,000,000
Caritas/SDC (Switzerland)	CHF	360,000	337,500	337,500	337,500	123,000	9,536,718	8,627,280	10,751,419	10,316,536	3,936,000
Trocaire/Development Cooperation (Ireland)	IRP	125,000	€ 160,000	€ 152,400	€ 186,530	€ 186,530	6,355,711	6,166,682	6,899,142	9,289,830	9,139,970
Caritas/NZAID (New Zealand)	NZD			200,000					4,769,109		
PNIF (Czech Republic)	THB	893,160					893,160				
Subtotal:							494,050,330	495,306,256	664,355,542	689,967,702	842,012,379
3. NGO Donors											
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	NLG	250,000	€ 115,000	€ 130,000	€ 130,000	€ 130,000	4,337,500	4,373,450	6,162,000	6,446,700	6,370,000
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	10,000	10,000	7,000			454,880	432,060	298,879		
Anglican Church of Canada	CAD										
Australian Baptist World Aid	THB	225,754					225,754				
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD										
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	GBP	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	979,800	933,300	1,000,950	1,077,000	1,080,000
Bread for the World	THB	1,999,800	2,000,000	925,000			1,999,800	1,999,400	925,000		
CAFOD	USD	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,067,500	1,087,750	1,066,750	984,000	950,000
Caritas Australia	AUD	30,000	130,000	50,000	160,500		692,700	2,880,113	1,191,500	4,472,725	
Caritas Austria	EUR			20,000					915,441		
Caritas France	FRF	120,000					735,893				
Caritas Germany	DEM		€ 90,000					3,944,650			
Caritas Hong Kong	USD		5,000					216,908			
Caritas Japan	USD	5,000	10,000	20,000			211,950	437,500	854,900		
Caritas Korea	USD										
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	90,000	112,500	112,500	112,500	123,000	2,384,179	2,875,760	3,583,807	3,438,845	3,936,000
Catholic Relief Services	USD										
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	10,219,050	9,936,000	10,904,000	11,470,400	11,729,600
Church World Service	USD	267,180	289,252	260,245	150,000	260,000	11,441,472	12,448,576	9,962,500	5,872,000	9,888,700
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	USD		5,000					217,128			
Diakonia	USD										
ICCO	EUR		60,060	55,556	60,000			2,600,098	2,655,577	3,143,500	
International Refugee Trust	GBP	10,000	12,500	7,500			633,550	799,541	524,903		
Misereor	DEM		200,000					3,983,578			
Mission Ministries	USD	4,000					177,054				
National Council of Churches in Australia	AUD	40,000	40,000	40,000	92,400	40,000	965,181	941,058	1,035,439	2,665,030	1,160,000
Open Society Institute	USD		29,960	20,000	19,957	20,000		1,303,784	827,678	808,619	760,000
People's Forum on Burma	JPY										
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	335,000	119,000	200,000	60,914	60,914	1,491,925	534,161	1,064,880	324,672	328,936
Trocaire	IRP	35,000	€ 40,000	€ 87,600	€ 43,470	€ 43,470	1,739,750	1,504,495	3,965,648	2,164,954	2,130,030
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	8,500	14,680	7,312	7,000	7,000	537,436	952,463	506,801	524,168	504,000
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	100,875	50,562	49,213	233,560	7,200	100,785	50,562	49,213	233,560	7,200
Subtotal:							40,396,159	54,452,335	47,495,866	43,626,173	38,844,466
4. Other											
Bank Interest	THB	1,071,097	911,671	615,881	261,398	-	1,071,097	911,671	615,881	261,398	-
Returns	THB	3,264,875	3,266,477	4,044,234	1,631,827	-	3,264,875	3,266,477	4,044,234	1,631,827	-
Subtotal:							4,335,972	4,178,148	4,660,115	1,893,225	-
Total Funds Available:							539,748,501	599,811,537	735,285,094	800,964,971	916,016,248
TBBC Actual Expenditures:							493,803,188	581,037,966	669,914,958	765,805,567	916,016,248

Notes:

1. 2005 income to date plus pledges & estimates at current exchange rates. Projected expenditures for 2005 used.
2. Some Governmental Back Donor figures include NGO's own contributions but where known these are shown separately under 3:NGO Donors.
3. The table shows actual amounts received in calendar year. Some fiscal year grants were received in the following calendar year.

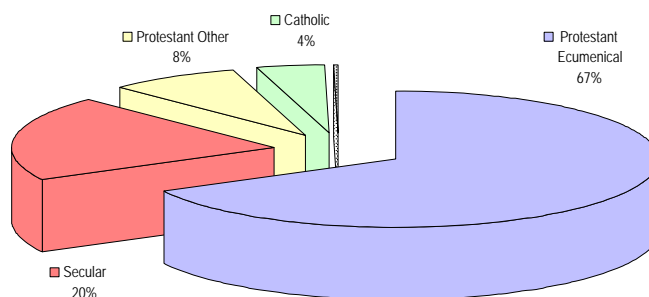
Table F4: TBBC FUNDING SOURCES 1984 TO DECEMBER 2004

By Area



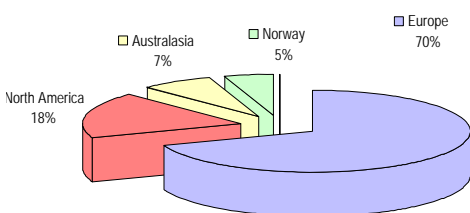
Europe	3,452,328,030	69.1%
North America	935,151,126	18.7%
Australasia	282,287,024	5.6%
Norway	229,953,347	4.6%
International	76,999,027	1.5%
Asia	9,529,261	0.2%
Miscellaneous	12,837,885	0.3%
Total Baht:	4,999,085,700	100.0%

By Constituency



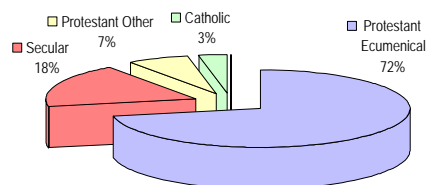
Protestant Ecumenical	3,357,838,895	67.2%
Secular	1,016,583,820	20.3%
Protestant Other	395,877,044	7.9%
Catholic	215,948,056	4.3%
Miscellaneous	12,837,885	0.3%
Total Baht:	4,999,085,700	100.0%

2004 Only



Europe	510,620,161	69.6%
North America	132,082,725	18.0%
Australasia	54,983,843	7.5%
Norway	35,691,876	4.9%
Miscellaneous	483,669	0.1%
Total Baht:	733,862,274	100.0%

2004 Only



Protestant Ecumenical	527,469,853	71.9%
Secular	135,500,555	18.5%
Protestant Other	49,031,137	6.7%
Catholic	21,377,060	2.9%
Miscellaneous	483,669	0.1%
Total Baht:	733,862,274	100.0%

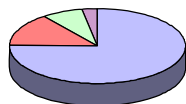
Notes:

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

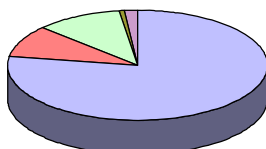
Table F5: TBBC EXPENDITURES 1984 TO 2004

Item	1986		1990		1995		2000		2004		1984 to 2004	
	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%	232.8	33%	2,367.4	48%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	160.1	23%	1,002.9	20%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	392.9	56%	3,370.3	69%
3 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	71.6	10%	238.0	5%
4 Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	165.7	24%	957.1	20%
5 Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	25.6	4%	110.4	2%
6 Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	41.4	6%	225.2	5%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	697.2	100%	4,901.0	100%

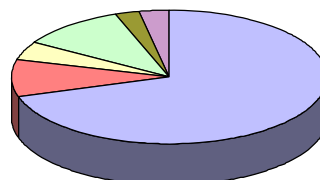
1986



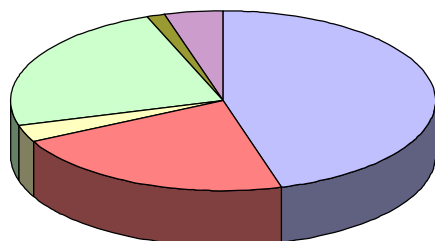
1990



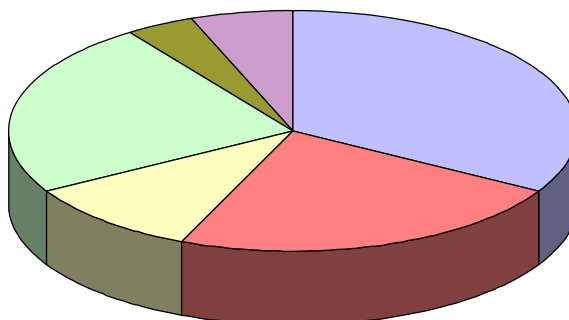
1995



2000



2004



1984 - 2004

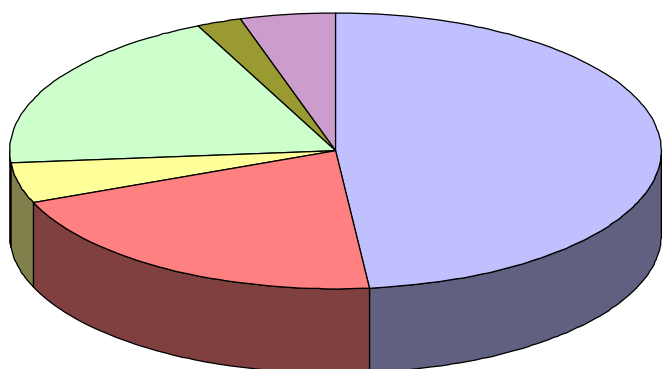


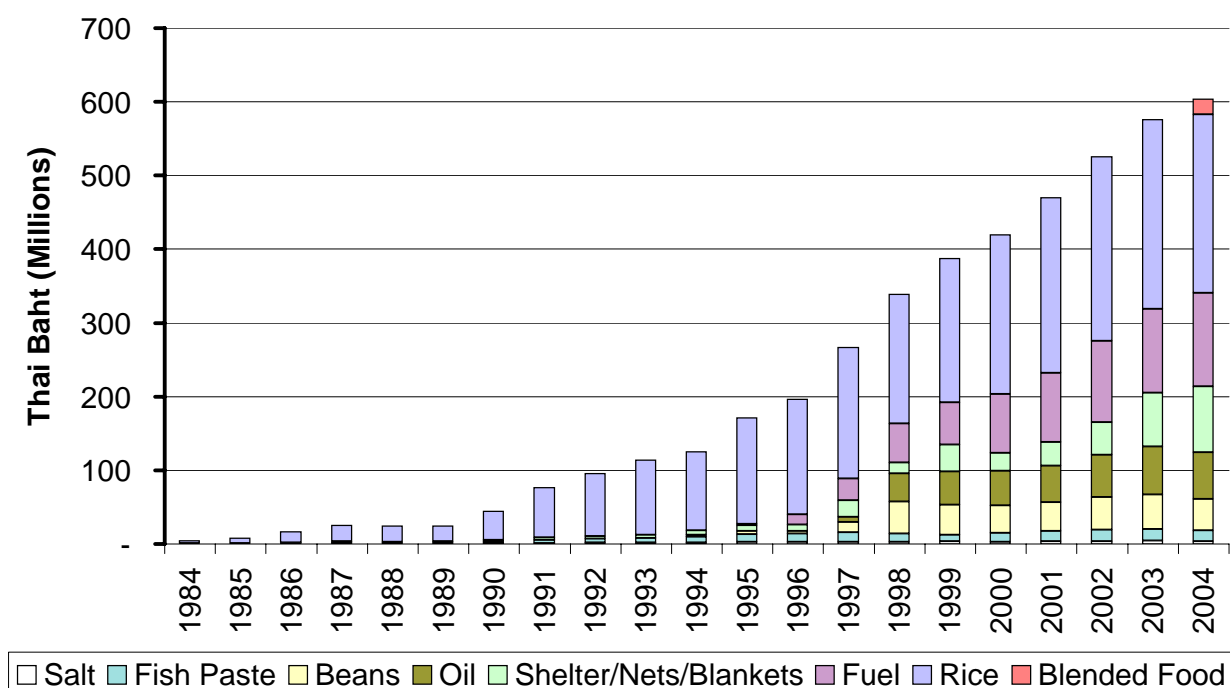
Table F6: PRINCIPAL TBBC SUPPLIES 1984 TO DECEMBER 2004

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
Total:	3,178,058	13,467,185	6,454,316	895,583	571,830	12,662,476	75,611,353	9,351,771	243,843,261	811,835

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 BBC Supplies



APPENDIX G

TBBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2005

1. TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board currently meets irregularly but at least once every two months. Dates planned so far in 2005:

January	18
February	22
April	29

Other dates to be announced.

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

2. CCSDPT Meetings

The CCSDPT information and coordination meetings take place every month at the British Club, Soi 18 Si-lom 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	Second half October, Washington DC, USA.

4. TBBC Donors Meeting

Second half October, Washington, USA