BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM

REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME REPORT FOR PERIOD
JANUARY TO JUNE 1996

PRELIMINARY FUNDING APPEAL FOR 1997

AUDIT REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 1995 TO JUNE 1996

AUGUST 1996
THE BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM
12/15 Convent Road, Silom Road, BANGKOK 10500
Tel 238 2568, Fax 266 5376

MEMBER AGENCIES AND REPRESENTATIVES

Jack Dunford
Refugee Relief Coordinator
Church of Christ in Thailand
14 Pramuan Road
BANGKOK 10500
Tel 236 0211, Fax 236 7000

Helen Dalton
Country Director
International Rescue Committee
19 Sukhumvit Soi 33
Sukhumvit Road
BANGKOK 10110
Tel 260 2870/1, Fax 258 5653

Fr Quentin Dignam
Regional Director
Jesuit Refugee Service
24/1 Soi Aree 4
Phaholyothin Road 7
Phyathai,
BANGKOK 10400
Tel 279 1817, Fax 271 3632

Marshall Peters
Fellowship Secretary
Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship
PO. Box 29
CHIANG MAI 50000
Tel (053) 247 574, Fax (053) 249 261

Dick Schilthuis
Regional Asia Director
ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands
25/2 Soi Phaholyothin Road 9,
Samsaennai,
BANGKOK 10400
Tel 279 5593, Fax 271 4687
The Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) is a group of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) which pools its resources to provide basic food and items of necessity to refugees from Burma along the Thai border. The working philosophy of the BBC is:

1) To provide assistance in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Interior (MOI);

2) To provide basic commodities consistent with MOI regulations and with living standards in the border areas. The Consortium does not generally provide medical assistance, but coordinates closely with medical agencies through the Coordinating Committee for Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT);

3) To keep staff presence to a minimum to comply with MOI regulations, to promote self-sufficiency, minimise aid dependency, and to help preserve the cultural identity of the refugee communities;

4) To provide assistance through the appointed refugee relief committees to ensure coordination and to avoid duplication;

5) By forming a consortium, to avoid competition and duplication of assistance between agencies, and to maximise the use of financial resources;

6) To meet monthly in Bangkok to share information on the refugee situation and to determine programme details for implementation by the BBC staff; and,

7) To respond to emergencies as they occur, extending relief to new refugees in accordance with the above philosophy.
CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY AND APPEAL .......................... 1
2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING FIRST HALF OF 1996 2
3. BBC PROGRAMME DURING FIRST HALF OF 1996 5
4. 1995 EXPENDITURES COMPARED WITH BUDGET 6
5. 1996 FUNDING SITUATION ....................... 8
6. REFUGEE PROSPECTS FOR 1997 .................. 9
7. BBC FUNDING NEEDS FOR 1997 .................. 10
8. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1996 11
   Table 1 BBC Consolidated Income/Expenditure A/C 12
   Table 2 BBC Income/Expenditure A/C with Donor Allocations 15
   Table 3 Church of Christ in Thailand A/C 18
   Table 4 Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship A/C 19
APPENDIX A : BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM 20
   a) 1984 Mandate / Organisation 20
   b) 1990 Extension / 1991 Regulations 20
   c) 1994 Regulations 21
   d) Member Agencies 24
   e) Funding Sources 24
   f) Programme Philosophy 24
   g) BBC Staff and Offices 25
   h) Programme Management 25
   i) Financial Statements 25
   j) Coordination with Refugee Committees 25
APPENDIX B : MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REGULATIONS May 1991 26
APPENDIX C : THE RELIEF PROGRAMME 28
   a) Royal Thai Government Regulations 28
   b) Food Rations 28
   c) Relief Items 29
   d) Firewood 29
   e) Educational Supplies 30
   f) Refugee Demographics 30
   g) Purchasing procedures 30
   h) Transportation 31
   i) Delivery 31
   j) Distribution 31
   k) Quality Control/Returns 31
   l) Monitoring 31
   m) Cost Effectiveness 32
   n) Gender Issues 32
   o) Environmental Impact 33
   p) Programme Sustainability 33
APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF BBC PROGRAMME 1984 TO 30 JUNE 1996 34
APPENDIX E: AUDIT REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 1995 TO JUNE 1996 36
1. SUMMARY AND APPEAL

This Report describes the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) Refugee Relief Programme during the first six months of 1996, and presents a preliminary appeal for funds for 1997.

The refugee population increased from 92,505 to 98,003 during this period reflecting an ongoing emergency situation.

There was major fighting in Kayah State early in the year which resulted in SLORC effectively taking control of the border in that area. This caused major security concerns for the Karenni refugees nearby but in itself did not generate many new refugees. The increase in refugee numbers has resulted more from ongoing widespread village relocations and forced labour as SLORC attempts to assert its control throughout the border regions. As the period ended the most dramatic events were taking place in Kayah State where maybe as many as 200 villages and 50,000 people have been forced to move in the rainy season. This is creating an ongoing refugee influx numbering over 3000 so far.

This was a very difficult period for the BBC which experienced its worse cash flow crisis to date. With debts as high as US$ 2 million for several weeks, the programme was in real danger of collapse. The security situation also remained of concern throughout the period with a constant danger of DKBA attacks on refugees and NGO personnel alike. Bureaucracy required to implement the programme escalated as the Thai authorities attempted to control camp access to address these dangers.

The short term prospect remains one of increasing refugee numbers and for budgeting purposes the BBC is assuming an average effective case-load of 108,000 refugees in 1997.

The BBC has set its funding target at US $ 10 million for 1996 so that a modest contingency of US$ 1.5 million is carried forward to avert another cash/flow crisis early in 1997. So far US $ 7 million has been promised or received.

This Appeal is for the balance of US $ 3 million still required for 1996, and for US $ 9 million which is the preliminary expenditure budget for 1997. The BBC programme almost collapsed in 1996 and for a repeat of this situation to be avoided in 1997 it will be very important for Donors to try to transfer funds as early in year as possible. It is hoped to convene a Donors Meeting in December or January in order to better coordinate the response.

In spite of the difficulties this year, the response of the BBC Donors has been magnificent and the BBC programme again fulfilled its obligations. Sincere appreciation is given to the many people and organizations who have given their support and encouragement during this period.
The refugee population increased from 92,505 to 98,003 during the first six months of 1996. It was a period of continuing instability and of new emergencies, although these were not on the same scale as the dramatic upheavals experienced during the same period last year.

Dealing with each of the ethnic groups in turn, perhaps the most dramatic events took place in Kayah State opposite Mae Hong Son Province. The March 1995 cease-fire between SLORC and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) broke down during 1995 and the turn of the year saw SLORC launch a major offensive against the remaining KNPP border positions. Using air strikes, SLORC effectively took control of the border area by April 1996. The heaviest fighting took place in the northern part of the State opposite Karenni refugee Camps 1, 2 and 3, putting the refugees in danger of being caught in the cross-fire or of incursions by SLORC troops. The Thai authorities were reluctant to allow the refugees to move much deeper into Thailand and for a period the protection and provision of assistance to the refugees was a major concern. The resulting agreements saw the Camp 1 population moved to join Camp 2 and then both Camps 2 and 3 relocated to new sites.

In June, following the success of the military offensive, SLORC embarked on a massive village relocation exercise in Kayah State west of the Salween River which is ongoing at the time of writing this report. Around 200 villages and possibly 50,000 people have been ordered to move to resettlement areas during the rainy season, affecting a large proportion of Kayah State and practically every area where the KNPP ever operated. Little is provided at the crowded resettlement sites where there is a shortage of water and rampant disease. Over 1000 villagers had fled and arrived in the refugee camps by the end of June and over 3000 by August. There is the potential for many more arrivals during the rest of 1996.

The Karen area was relatively stable during this period as the Karen National Union (KNU) and SLORC continued with more rounds of talks which could lead to a cease-fire agreement. SLORC nevertheless continued to relocate villages and to use the population as a free labour force on an extensive road building programme. This resulted in a steady flow of new refugee arrivals throughout the period.

The rebel Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army (DKBA) which caused such devastation during incursions into Thailand last year appear to have lost much of the support they previously enjoyed from SLORC. They did not launch any major attacks but nevertheless made many raids into Thailand as they resorted to bandit-like tactics. The Thai army reported 44 DKBA att-
tacks in the 6 months to May resulting in 14 deaths (5 refugees), 20 wounded (5 refugees) and damage to property estimated at $1 million. The DKBA therefore remained a danger and a threat to the refugee population, the NGO staff, the local Thai community and the Thai authorities alike.

The June 1995 cease-fire between the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and SLORC has so far held and, as agreed, the NMSP moved the entire refugee population back across the border to resettlement sites by April 1996. However, these refugees have not returned 'home' as such but rather have returned to a similar refugee-like situation close to the border where they have to begin life again from scratch.

The BBC was allowed to stockpile the resettlement sites to the end of the year but most will not have been able to plant any crops to harvest for the 1996/7 dry season and will need ongoing assistance. These camps are therefore still included in the refugee population statistics. The situation in the Mon resettlement sites is worsened by the fact that forced labour for the gas pipeline, railway and roads has continued in Mon State and Tenasserim Division and new refugees have continued to arrive.

Although NGO's have not been invited to provide assistance to refugees from Shan State, the situation there has worsened considerably since drug war-lord Khun Sa "surrendered" to SLORC in January 1996. This effectively gave SLORC access to the Thai/Shan State border area previously controlled by Khun Sa and has resulted in an attempt by SLORC to establish their own control in this area and to eliminate any further Shan resistance threat. SLORC has embarked on another massive village relocation operation affecting maybe as many as 80,000 people and resulting in a major refugee flow into Thailand. The Thai authorities have not formally recognized the situation but some estimates suggest that at least 15,000 refugees may have crossed into Thailand. They have dispersed, with some getting employment in the local construction industry, but there is concern for the security of these people and the potential for further influxes.
BURMESE BORDER CAMP LOCATIONS WITH POPULATION FIGURES.

KARENNI
Camp 1 0
Camp 2 3,387
Camp 3 2,266
Camp 4 229
Camp 5 1,516
TOTAL 7,398

KAREN
K1 Mae Ye Hta 1,657
K2 U Da Hta 1,697
K3 Khlo Pa 1,539
K4 Mae Sa Guep 1,903
K5a Mae Kong Kha 2,710
K5b Ban Sala 1,747
K6 Huai Heng 0
K7 Mae Ra Ma Luang 4,334
K8 Mae Ta Waw 0
K9 Mae Salit 0
K10 Shoklo 7,250
K11 Mae Plu So 0
K12 Kler Kho 0
K13 Kamaw Lay Kho 0
K14 Mae La 26,238
K15 Don Pa Kiang 3,712
K16 Wangka 6,756
K17 Mawker 7,041
K18 Ta Per Poo 2,366
K19 Nong Luang 732
K20 Noh Pa Htaw Wa 2,031
K21 Meteroke 5,079
K22 Hti Hta Baw 2,230
K23 Tho Kah 1,186
TOTAL 80,208

MON
M1* Halochanee 4,000
M2* Bee Ree 2,150
M3* Gwan T'Moir 3,000
M4 Pra Chuab 1,247
TOTAL 10,397

* Relocation sites inside Burma.
Background information on the BBC, including the organisational structure, is given in Appendix A. The relief programme is described in Appendix C.

The first half of 1996 was a very difficult period for the BBC placing the staff under considerable pressure. One over-riding problem was a serious cash/flow crisis. Because of the emergencies experienced during 1995 there were only small cash balances carried forward into 1996 whilst the size of the programme had grown significantly. Whilst the BBC Donors responded magnificently to emergency appeals the arrival of new funds could never keep up with the demands of the programme. For most of the first five months the BBC was in debt to its suppliers, for several weeks by as much as US $ 2 million. Since these suppliers are only local small shop keepers there was considerable anxiety and the programme was in danger of collapse.

The staff found themselves dealing with ever-increasing bureaucracy required by the Thai authorities who placed increasing controls on access and supplies in response to the deteriorating security situation. The time required and steps needed to gain clearance for the programme have increased considerably and the BBC is considering employing another staff person, probably Thai, to deal with this.

The security situation was also of concern. The refugees were constantly in fear of attack or abduction by the DKBA and rumours persisted that NGO staff could also be targeted. NGO staff were forced to limit travel during certain times and to adopt new safety protocols including use of mobile phones/radios where practical.

The BBC Directors met to discuss these various problems and to find ways to address the changing working environment. Staffing levels are under review, and also the appropriateness of the current management structure. It is planned to hold a Donors Meeting for the first time to try to secure the funding situation and to explain the complexities of the BBC operation. Meetings with UNHCR are also ongoing to share concerns about increasing refugee protection issues.
The 1996 expenditure budget presented in the last six monthly report (February 1996) assumed an average refugee population of 97,000 and a rice price of 750/sack. Actual expenditures during the first six months of 1996 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (sacks)</td>
<td>142,500,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>96,752,205</td>
<td>126,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Paste (tins)</td>
<td>9,350,000</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>6,435,140</td>
<td>37,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (kgs)</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>395,000</td>
<td>1,368,177</td>
<td>257,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Beans (kgs)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>2,097,115</td>
<td>91,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supp Feeding</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,495,998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Relief                |                    |               |                                 |               |
| Mosquito Nets            | 3,500,000          | 35,000        | 3,349,460                       | 34,123        |
| Blankets                 | 4,000,000          | 55,000        | 714,700                         | 9,883         |
| Hats                     | 700,000            | 7,000         | 325,450                         | 3,050         |

| 3. Other                 |                    |               |                                 |               |
| Medical                  | 2,500,000          |               | 2,092,632                       |               |
| Firewood                 | 18,000,000         | 35,000        | 3,465,770                       | 25,000        |
| Transport of Supplies    | 6,000,000          | refugees      | 6,478,122                       | refugees      |
| Misc/Emergency           | 10,200,000         |               | 3,207,033                       |               |

| 4. Admin                 |                    |               |                                 |               |
| Salaries/office          | 4,500,000          | 5.5 staff     | 2,279,001                       | 5.5 staff     |
| Vehicle                  | 1,500,000          | 5 vehicles    | 1,009,184                       | 5+1 vehicles  |
| Education Survey         | 150,000            |               | 131,250                         |               |

| Total                    | 212,500,000        |               | 131,201,237                     |               |

Because food is stockpiled in many camps for the rainy season expenditures are always higher in the first half of the year than in the second half. Expenditures totalled 13,201,237 for six months. This represented about 62% of the annual budget and was in line with expectations.

1) Food

Expenditures on rice, fish paste, salt and supplementary feeding were all close to budget projections. The actual price paid for rice was 765/sack compared with 750 budgeted.
Expenditure on yellow beans was lower than projected. This was because there was less disruption of the camp populations than anticipated. Yellow beans are generally provided only to new arrivals, and to camp populations who are obliged to move location. Whilst new arrivals were as projected, there were no major camp relocations during this period.

2) Relief Items

The annual mosquito net distribution was made as budgeted in May. The annual blanket distribution will be in October but the Mon were stockpiled with their supplies in April at the time of their return across the border. Fewer mats were supplied in 1996 since these were only provided for the Mon resettlement sites and not for the Southern Karen camps as last year.

3) Other

The medical expenses covered by BBC are mainly bills for patients transferred to the Kwai River Christian Hospital and expenses related to Dr Cynthia’s clinic in Mae Sot. These are reimbursed at cost and were somewhat higher than expected. This was mainly due to the high rate of deportations of illegal immigrants from the Immigration Detention Centre to the Halokanee area, many of whom were in poor physical condition on arrival and were referred to the Kwai River Christian Hospital by the Safe House.

The cost of supplying firewood was much lower than projected. This was partly because supplies were only given to Maela camp and partly because rations and supplies were lower than expected. The budget assumed that it would be necessary to give firewood to other camps scheduled for consolidation during the period but these were postponed and are now expected to take place later this year. The ration actually given during this period was under 5 kg/person/month rather than 7 kg projected and a cheaper supplier was found. The ration however is now considered inadequate and has been increased to nearer 7 kg/person/month during the second half of 1996. A request has also been received to supply Shoklo camp and a limited distribution at the rate of 5kg/person will start during the second half of 1996.

Transport costs were higher than expected. This was mainly due to the high costs charged for delivery to the Mon resettlement sites which had not been allowed for in the budget. Miscellaneous expenditures included the items set out in Table 1 of Chapter 8. This budget line also included a contingency for emergency expenditures on such items as roofing during camp evacuations. These expenditures were high in 1995 but have been much lower so far in 1996.

4) Administration

Administration costs have been as projected. One new vehicle was purchased as planned but so far the old one which it replaced is being garaged in Mae Sot for use in the event of emergency. The education survey was completed during the period.
To avoid a repeat of the cash/flow crisis experienced during the first half of 1996 it is necessary to ensure that adequate working funds are carried forward into 1997. The funding target for 1996 has therefore been set at US$ 10 million to include a US$ 1.5 million contingency on top of the US $ 8.5 million expenditure budget. The current situation (31 August) is as follows.

1996 Expenditure Budget
- 212,500,000
- Contingency
- 37,500,000
Total Funding Target (US$ 10 million)
- 250,000,000

Balance c/f from 1995
- 7,105,132
Receipts to 30 June (Table 1 Chapter 8)
- 137,781,396
Receipts 1 July to 31 August
- 16,405,722
Approved but awaited
- 15,366,000
Total committed to date
- 176,658,250

New Funds Required (US$ 2.94 million)
- 73,341,750

Currently a number of large donors are considering requests for grants or additional donations for 1996. These include the European Union ($1 million requested), DIAKONIA (SIDA), Swiss Aid, US State Department ( $ 250,000 requested), and Norwegian Church Aid. At the moment it seems likely that the US $ 8.5 expenditures will be covered but it would be optimistic to assume that the full US $ 10 million will be found.

However, even if the full US$ 10 million is received, the contingency only provides minimum cover for the start of 1997 and it will still be necessary for Donors to process 1997 funds as quickly as possible in order to avoid further cash/flow crises.
The short term prospect still appears to be one of increasing refugee numbers. Although the Mon ceasefire has so far held and the Karen are still engaged in talks, the SLORC, regardless, seems determined to exert control throughout the border areas. The village relocations currently being carried out in Kayah and Shan States are on a massive scale and along the whole border SLORC is engaged in extensive road-building projects. The people are losing their homes and their belongings, are forced to work without pay, have no source of food, suffer violence and other human rights abuses as SLORC attempts to eliminate all resistance, and are joining the refugee exodus.

Estimating possible refugee numbers is very difficult. If there was no major fighting and SLORC was to relax its pressure on the people the influx could slow to a trickle, but if SLORC was to make a major push for control, for once and for all, there could be a flood of new arrivals. And, although the prospect seems remote, political compromise in Burma could even lead to refugees returning home.

For the sole purpose of budgeting for 1997 the BBC is assuming that numbers will go on increasing in a similar way to that experienced during the last twelve months. It is assumed that the average case-load will be 108,000, an increase of about 11,000 refugees over 1996 levels. However it is also assumed that it will only be necessary/possible to give the Mon refugees partial support (say 50 percent of 1996 levels) effectively reducing their case-load by 5,000 when calculating supply costs.

These assumptions make no allowance for any possible assistance to the Shan refugees and will be reviewed again at the end of the year when further trends and events can be analysed.
7. **Funding Needs for 1997**

A preliminary budget for 1997 is set out below assuming an average refugee case-load of 108,000 as discussed in chapter 5, and price levels experienced during the first half of 1996. The assumed rice price is $775/sack.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1996 Budget</th>
<th>1997 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(baht)</td>
<td>(baht)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Food</strong></td>
<td><strong>1996</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (sacks)</td>
<td>142,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Paste (tins)</td>
<td>9,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (kgs)</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Beans (kgs)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supp Feeding</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Relief</strong></td>
<td><strong>1997</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito Nets</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Other</strong></td>
<td><strong>1996</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of supplies</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Admin</strong></td>
<td><strong>1997</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries/office</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Survey</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preliminary budget for 1997 is baht 225 million, or US$ 9 million. It is very sensitive to the assumptions on refugee numbers and rice prices and will be revised at the end of 1996 taking updated projections into account.
The following Tables summarise the BBC Programme financial accounts for the period 1 January to 30 June 1996.

Table 1 presents a consolidated account for the entire BBC programme including all income received via The Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT) and The Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship (TBMF), contributions made direct to the project office accounts, and interest accrued on these accounts. Expenditures listed include all project office expenses as well as the expenses incurred by CCT and TBMF before transfer to the programme.

The notes to Table 1 show the breakdown of MSF’s expenditures of BBC grants for supplementary feeding, a statement of stock held at the beginning and end of the period, and distribution of supplies to the different ethnic groups.

Table 2 presents the information in Table 1 in a different format, allocating individual donor contributions to the main expenditure categories. Table 2a covers the previous reporting period June to December 1995 as given in the last BBC Report. Table 2b covers the current reporting period January to June 1996 and Table 2c covers the entire financial year 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. Funds accepted for specific purposes are listed separately as designated donations in Table 2, with expenditures allocated appropriately. All undesignated donations including balances carried forward are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category. Should any donor require further breakdown beyond the expenditure categories given, this can be extracted by using the details given in Table 1.

Table 3 and Table 4 record the income, expenditure and balances held in the CCT and TBMF programme accounts. These include transfers from CCT to TBMF and programme expenditures incurred directly by CCT and TBMF.

The Audit Report of Peat Marwick Suthee is set out in Appendix E. These are the official BBC accounts which correlate with the Tables presented in this Chapter. The latter are presented to provide the extra details required by different Donors.
### Table 1

**BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAMME**

Statement of income received, expenses disbursed and balances held for the period 1st January to 30th June 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (BHD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning credit balance 1st January 1996</td>
<td>4,182,299.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBMP A/C</td>
<td>4,182,299.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT A/C</td>
<td>(518,474.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANGKOK A/C</td>
<td>146,729.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE SOT A/C</td>
<td>290,543.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANGKLABURI A/C</td>
<td>2,349,789.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE SARIANG A/C</td>
<td>654,243.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,105,132.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INCOME

Through CCT:

- DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID (Dutch Govt - '96) 4,861,316.37
- DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID (Dutch Govt - '95) 4,153,244.81
- DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID (EU 94) 269,606.05
- DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID (EU 90) 17,579,801.00
- DUTCH INTERCHURCH AID 3,092,194.94
- TROCAIRE 590,156.80
- ANGLICAN CHURCH CANADA 182,427.88
- DANCHURCHAID 20,976,004.45
- OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE 1,007,800.00
- CHURCH WORLD SERVICE 5,052,500.00
- CHURCH WORLD SERVICE - UMCOR 630,197.00
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES - AUSTRALIA 16,132,444.22
- CARITAS - SWITZERLAND 6,381,375.00
- SWISSAID 2,123,120.20
- CHRISTIAN AID 2,531,000.00
- CHRISTIAN AID - O.D.A. 5,729,750.00
- REFUGEES INTERNATIONAL - JAPAN 503,800.00
- CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE 251,900.00
- BREAD FOR THE WORLD 2,522,500.00
- COMMUNITY AID ABROAD (OXFAM) 985,000.00
- CAFOD 504,400.00
- DOEN - NETHERLANDS 685,911.54
- OTHER DONATIONS (see tables 2 and 3) 233,801.64

**Total** 96,981,251.90

Through TBMP:

- DIAKONIA 4,821,030.23
- ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS 11,249,550.00
- JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE 2,500,000.00
- ANONYMOUS 3,000,000.00
- INTEREST 134,173.82

**Total** 21,704,754.05

B.B.C. direct:

- INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE 18,836,000.00
- BURMESE RELIEF CENTRE 44,000.00
- METRO MAGAZINE 13,598.00
- INTEREST ON MAE SOT A/C 58,656.84
- INTEREST ON MAE SARIANG A/C 24,095.31
- INTEREST ON SANGKLABURI A/C 13,587.93
- INTEREST ON BANGKOK A/C 16,209.02
- RETURNS INCLUDING RICE SACKS 4,238,100.00

**Total** 23,244,247.10

**Total** 149,035,385.06
### EXPENDITURES

**RICE**
- Karen North: 87,783 sacks (@ 100 kg)  
  - Karen South: 4,570  
  - Karenni: 9,168  
  - Mon: 20,167  
  - Other: 2,199  
  - Emergency: 2,492

**Fish Paste**
- Karen North: 32,354 tins (@ 16 kg)  
  - Karen South: 538  
  - Karenni: 732  
  - Mon: 3,584  
  - Other: 12

**Salt**
- Karen North: 184,352 bags (@ 1 kg)  
  - Karen South: 4,930  
  - Karenni: 33,124  
  - Mon: 33,850  
  - Other: 1,250

**Yellow Beans**
- Karen: 87,783 sacks (@ 100 kg)  
  - Karenni: 732  
  - Mon: 3,584  
  - Other: 12

### Supplementary feeding (MSF, AMI, MHD, ARC)

Fuel: Sawdust logs for Mae La camp  
Sawdust logs: Mainly K.R.C.H.  
Bills: Medical Programme  
Medicines: K.R.C.H.

### MISCELLANEOUS
- Cooking Oil: Road repairs  
- Tools: Karen/Mon  
- Mats: All groups  
- Relocation: K.R.C.H.  
- Cooking utensils: Sports equipment  
- Seeds: K.R.C.H.  
- Water supplies: Mon/Karenni  
- School supplies: Miscellaneous  
- Roofing/Const.: K.R.C.H. feeding  
- Other: Mon, Haloaneer  
- Deportees: Inc. safe house

**FOOD TRANSPORT**
- Karen north: 2,370,195.00  
- Karen south: 733,030.00  
- Karenni: 674,520.00  
- Mon: 2,696,827.00  
- Other: 3,750.00

**VEHICLE**
- Fuel and Maintenance for 5 vehicles: 1,009,184.00

**HOUSING**
- 5 staff: 216,404.58

**ADMINISTRATION**
- Salaries, office, travel: 2,062,596.88

**EDUCATION SURVEY**
- Office, Travel: 131,250.00

**Total Expenditure:** 131,201,236.86
Ending credit balance at 30th June 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBMF A/C</td>
<td>3,820,249.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT A/C</td>
<td>14,922,606.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANGKOK A/C</td>
<td>207,074.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE SOT A/C</td>
<td>(4,913,221.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANGKLABURI A/C</td>
<td>1,095,778.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAE SARIANG A/C</td>
<td>2,701,660.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,834,148.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

1. M.S.F. supplementary feeding expenditures January to June 1996.
   
   (1995 Bills received for weeks 36 - 53 and 1996 bills for weeks 1 - 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1995 Bill</th>
<th>1996 Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>269,789</td>
<td>469,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oil</td>
<td>80 tins</td>
<td>25,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>33,772 kg</td>
<td>776,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Fish</td>
<td>1,648 kg</td>
<td>52,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>57 kg</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td></td>
<td>124,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHD / AMI</td>
<td>32,751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. B.B.C. opening and closing stock balances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1st January</th>
<th>30th June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RICE</td>
<td>7,303</td>
<td>8,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISH PASTE</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALT</td>
<td>15,550</td>
<td>16,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW BEANS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSQUITO NETS</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANKETS</td>
<td>6,543</td>
<td>8,125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. B.B.C. supplies and distribution for the period January to June 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Karen</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Karenni</th>
<th>Emergency &amp; Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RICE ( sacks )</td>
<td>90,836</td>
<td>20,167</td>
<td>9,168</td>
<td>4,691</td>
<td>124,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISH PASTE (16kg tins)</td>
<td>32,712</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALT (1 kg bags)</td>
<td>188,582</td>
<td>33,850</td>
<td>33,124</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>256,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANKETS</td>
<td>5,861</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>8,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSQUITO NETS</td>
<td>28,405</td>
<td>3,096</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>34,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORT (baht)</td>
<td>3,103,225</td>
<td>2,696,827</td>
<td>674,320</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>6,478,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DONATIONS:

- Interchurch Aid (F.U. '95)
- Interchurch Aid (E.U. '94)
- World Service (B)
- Institute (C)
- Council of Churches, Australia
- Rescue Committee
- Refugee Care, Netherlands (HGJB)

### FUNDS AVAILABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Unspent Balance</th>
<th>Total Funds</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Relief Admin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baht</td>
<td>BAht</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (E.U. '95)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,269,236</td>
<td>19,269,236</td>
<td>17,202,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (E.U. '94)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church World Service (B)</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Institute</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>496,600</td>
<td>496,600</td>
<td>496,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council of Churches, Australia</td>
<td>422,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>422,700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Action Group</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,983</td>
<td>69,983</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dutch Gov't)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,232,400</td>
<td>5,232,400</td>
<td>3,754,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>252,800</td>
<td>252,800</td>
<td>252,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands (Dutch Gov't)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,708,020</td>
<td>18,708,020</td>
<td>13,506,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDESIGNATED DONATIONS:

- Bread for the World
- Anglican Church of Canada
- Swissaid
- Australian Church of Christ
- National Council of Churches, Australia
- Church World Service
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Baptist World Alliance
- Dutch Interchurch Aid
- Christian Aid
- Tercaline
- CAPCO
- ABWAID
- Baptist International Ministries
- United Society Prop. Gospel
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Compassion International
- CARITAS
- Diakonia
- Refugee International
- ZOA Refugee Care (HGJB)
- Bangkok Community Theatre
- Presbyterian Church, Korea
- Other Donations

### TABLE 2a: BBC INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND BALANCES FOR THE PERIOD 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1995.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Relief</th>
<th>Admin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baht</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (E.U. '95)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,202,234</td>
<td>1,234,960</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (E.U. '94)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
<td>1,044,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church World Service (B)</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
<td>2,115,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Institute</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>496,600</td>
<td>496,600</td>
<td>496,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council of Churches, Australia</td>
<td>422,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>422,700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Action Group</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,983</td>
<td>69,983</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dutch Gov't)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,232,400</td>
<td>5,232,400</td>
<td>3,754,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>252,800</td>
<td>252,800</td>
<td>252,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands (Dutch Gov't)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,708,020</td>
<td>18,708,020</td>
<td>13,506,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** B.422,700 National Council of Churches funds were used towards the cost of the education survey. This together with B.108,710 spent in the last period, represents Aust. $30,000 contributed by AUSAID for the purpose.
<p>| DONOR | AGENCY | TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE | INCOME | UNspent Balance | Donations | TOTALFUNDS | AVAILABLE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDITURE | EXPENDIT |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>TOTAL UNSPENT</th>
<th>TOTAL DONATIONS</th>
<th>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>CLOSING BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>of Donations</td>
<td>of Donations</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B/F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dutch Interchurch Aid (E U '95)**
- CCT
  - 0 19,269,236
  - 0 19,269,236
  - 17,202,234
  - 1,234,960
  - 250,000
  - 0 582,042
  - 19,269,236

**Dutch Interchurch Aid (E U '94)**
- CCT
  - 0 1,314,464
  - 0 1,314,464
  - 1,314,464
  - 0 0
  - 1,314,464

**Dutch Interchurch Aid (E U '93)**
- CCT
  - 0 17,789,801
  - 0 17,789,801
  - 16,275,676
  - 530,944
  - 2,830,585
  - 773,181
  - 16,363,403
  - 192,741

**Church World Service (B)**
- CFT
  - 2,115,885
  - 0 5,052,500
  - 7,168,385
  - 0 0
  - 0 5,052,500
  - 7,168,385

**Open Society Institute**
- CFT
  - 0 1,504,400
  - 0 1,504,400
  - 1,504,400

**National Council of Churches ( Australia)**
- CFT
  - 422,700
  - 16,132,444
  - 16,555,144
  - 0 0
  - 0 16,132,444

**Burma Action Group**
- CFT
  - 0 6,987
  - 0 6,987

**Dutch Interchurch Aid ( Dutch Gov t '95)**
- CFT
  - 0 5,232,400
  - 0 5,232,400
  - 3,754,770
  - 265,283
  - 164,507
  - 185,542
  - 245,923
  - 278,887
  - 116,682
  - 265,806
  - 5,232,400

**ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands (Dutch Govt '95)**
- ZOA
  - 0 18,708,070
  - 0 18,708,070
  - 13,306,211
  - 849,497
  - 511,805
  - 566,850
  - 893,630
  - 997,137
  - 417,169
  - 195,307
  - 18,708,070

**Danchurch Aid (E U '94)**
- CFT
  - 15,467,705
  - 0 20,976,004
  - 0 0
  - 0 15,467,705

**International Rescue Committee**
- CRC
  - 0 18,963,800
  - 0 18,963,800
  - 16,950,497
  - 1,111,433
  - 901,870
  - 1,140,626

**ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands ( HGJB )**
- ZOA
  - 0 1,140,626
  - 0 1,140,626

**Community Aid Abroad (OXFAM )**
- CFT
  - 0 985,000
  - 0 985,000
  - 659,950
  - 39,400
  - 9,850
  - 137,900
  - 29,550
  - 29,550

**Anonymous**
- CFT
  - 0 3,000,000
  - 0 3,000,000
  - 0 0
  - 0 0

**Christian Aid ( O D A . )**
- CFT
  - 0 5,729,750
  - 0 5,729,750
  - 4,225,118
  - 280,758
  - 229,044
  - 91,876
  - 191,947
  - 256,119
  - 304,529
  - 149,504
  - 5,729,750

**Dutch Interchurch Aid**
- CFT
  - 0 134,903
  - 0 134,903

**UNDESIGNATED INCOME**
- CFT
  - 2,938,585
  - 125,793,331
  - 138,331,916
  - 104,076,770
  - 4,567,550
  - 5,341,700
  - 1,525,156
  - 5,770,970
  - 5,943,790
  - 2,371,417
  - 4,377,022
  - 133,801,375
  - 5,430,541

**TOTAL UNSPENT & UNSPENT**
- CFT
  - 138,331,916

**TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE**
- CFT
  - 2,938,585
  - 125,793,331

**EXPENDITURE**

**June 30th 1996**
- (199,172,799)
  - 5,945,815
  - 7,139,127
  - 14,567,208
  - 7,557,139
  - 10,519,611
  - 5,832,402
  - 6,694,020

**CLOSED BALANCE**
- 17,834,148

**TOTA L UNSPENT & UNSPENT**
- (199,172,799)
  - 72,686
  - 4.93%
  - 3.56%
  - 2.07%
  - 3.79%
  - 5.27%
  - 4.34%
### Table 3

**CHURCH OF CHRIST IN THAILAND BURMESE BORDER A/C**

Statement of income received, expenses disbursed and cash balances resulting from transactions for the period 1st January to 30th June 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning credit balance 1st January 1996</th>
<th>Baht</th>
<th>(518,474.30)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### INCOME RECEIVED

- Janet James (30 pounds sterling) 1,200.00
- George Thompson ($.100) 2,522.00
- DOEN - Netherlands (Dfl. 45,000) 686,911.54
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dutch Gov't - '95 - Dfl. 270,400) 4,153,244.81
- CAFOD ($ 20,000) 504,400.00
- Church World Service ($ 200,000) 5,052,500.00
- CARITAS - Switzerland (SFr. 300,000) 6,381,375.00
- SWISSAID (SFr. 100,000) 2,123,120.20
- Christian Aid ($ 100,000) 2,531,000.00
- Christian Aid - ODA (150,000 pounds sterling) 5,729,750.00
- Refugees International - Japan ($ 20,000) 503,800.00
- Catholic Relief Service ($ 50,000) 251,900.00
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dfl. 200,000) 3,092,194.94
- Open Society Institute (S. 20,000) 503,300.00
- United Society Prop. Gospel (2,000 pounds sterling) 76,952.00
- Mrs J. Lyle (300 pounds sterling) 11,430.25
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (EU '96 - $ 695,240) 17,579,801.00
- Anglican Church of Canada (C$. 10,000) 182,427.88
- Dan Church Aid ($ 829,767) 20,976,004.45
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (EU '94 - $ 10,680) 269,606.05
- Trocaire (15,000 pounds sterling) 590,156.80
- Church World Service (UMCOR - $ 25,000) 630,197.00
- D. Eubank (S. 300) 6,794.75
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dfl. 8,972) 134,902.64
- Open Society Institute (S. 20,000) 504,500.00
- Bread for the World ($ 100,000) 2,522,500.00
- National Council of Churches - Australia (A$. 837,000) 16,132,444.22
- Community Aid Abroad (OXFAM) (A$. 50,000) 985,000.00
- Dutch Interchurch Aid (Dutch Gov't - '96 - Dfl. 329,600) 4,861,316.37 96,981,251.90

#### EXPENSES DISBURSED

- Transfer to Burmese Border Consortium 80,050,000.00
- Fax/Mail/Office 178,943.99
- Travel and entertainment 17,516.00
- Rice 503,300.00
- Blankets - 8,015 559,750.00
- BBC vehicle registration/insurance 104,661.00
- BBC salary (Paul Taylor) 96,000.00
- CCSDPT membership 30,000.00 81,540,170.99

#### Ending credit balance 30th June 1996

14,922,606.61
Table 4
THAILAND BAPTIST MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP
KAREN DISPLACED PERSONS SUB COMMITTEE: BANGKOK, THAILAND.
Statement of income received, expenses disbursed and cash balances resulting from
transactions for the period 1st January to 30th June 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baht</th>
<th>Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning credit balance 1st January 1996.</td>
<td>4,182,299.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCOME RECEIVED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHURCH OF CHRIST IN THAILAND</td>
<td>80,050,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAKONIA ( $ 191,051.71 )</td>
<td>4,821,030.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOA REFUGEE CARE NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>11,249,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANONYMOUS</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST</td>
<td>134,173.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,937,053.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENSES DISBURSED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT</td>
<td>102,100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>16,804.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102,116,804.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENDING CREDIT BALANCE ON 30th June 1996**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,820,249.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a) 1984 Mandate/ Organisation

In February 1984 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) invited Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's) working with Indochinese refugees in Thailand to provide emergency assistance to around 9000 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. MOI emphasised that nothing should be done which might encourage more refugees to come into Thailand, or those who had already come to stay any longer than necessary. Thailand was prepared to accept these people temporarily on humanitarian grounds.

Several NGO's agreed to provide assistance through the Karen Refugee Committee which the Karen authorities had established to oversee the refugee population. To avoid duplication and competition, the NGO's established a sub-committee under the Coordinating Committee for Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) to coordinate the relief programme. The CCSDPT Karen Sub Committee met for the first time in April 1984 and has met monthly ever since. All agencies providing assistance or interested in the situation are invited. The MOI has attended on an occasional basis to share information and policy issues.

b) 1990 Expansion / 1991 Regulations

During 1989 the NGO's were approached by the Karenni Refugee Committee to assist Karenni Refugees who had fled fighting in Kayah 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 Karens, through the respective refugee committees. In August 1990, the Agencies informed the Ministry of Interior of these extended programmes and in November the name of the CCSDPT Karen Sub Committee was changed to the CCSDPT Burma Sub Committee to reflect the new situation.
Although the Agencies informed MOI of these new programmes in 1990, no formal approval was given. In 1991 the NGO's formally requested permission from the Thai Authorities to provide assistance to all of the ethnic groups throughout the four border provinces. On 31 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 (see Appendix B). The guidelines 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 NGO's provided assistance under this agreement and could be divided into two categories, those providing food and relief items such as mosquito nets and blankets, and those providing medical services.

The Burmese Border Consortium (formerly the Consortium of Christian Agencies) was established in 1984. Several NGO's decided to pool their resources in a joint programme and to focus on food and relief item supplies. The BBC provided around 95% of all food and relief items supplied to the border and the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) provided most of the balance. Medecines Sans Frontieres (MSF) was the main medical agency working under agreement with the MOI.

c) 1994 Regulations

By 1994, a number of other CCSDPT Member agencies had for some time been providing services on the border in coordination with approved programmes and with the tacit approval of the MOI, but not with a formal mandate. During 1992 and 1993 the CCSDPT Burma Sub Committee 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 18 May 1994, MOI confirmed that sanitation and education services would be permitted and also announced that all agencies should re-submit their programmes for approval via CCSDPT. A new NGO/MOI Burma Working Group was set up and meetings were held on 15 July and 1st November to establish new operational procedures. NGO's were required to submit formal programme approval requests, apply for border passes for authorized personnel, and to submit quarterly reports via the Provincial Authorities. The BBC received formal approval for the programme together with staff border passes for 1994 on 28 September. All of the other eight CCSDPT member agencies with border activities were given similar approval.

The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in the following diagrams.
STRUCTURE OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Ministry of Interior

CCSDPT
Burma Sub Committee

MSF, IRC, MHD, ARC, HI, AMI
Primary Health & Sanitation

BBC (95%), COERR, INTERAID
Food, Relief and Educational Supplies

Karen Refugee Committee
Karenni Refugee Committee
Mon National Relief Committee

Province/District Authorities

RELIEF PROGRAMMES

AMI - Aide Medicale Internationale
ARC - American Refugee Committee
BBC - Burmese Border Consortium (CCT, TBMF, ZOA, IRC, JRS)
COERR - Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
HI - Handicap International
INTERAID - Interaid International Thailand
IRC - International Rescue Committee
MHD - Malteser-Hilfdienst Auslandsdienst E.V.
MSF - Medecins Sans Frontieres - France
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAMPS</th>
<th>PRIMARY *</th>
<th>FOOD &amp; RELIEF SUPPLIES</th>
<th>EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KAREN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 1</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 2</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 3</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 4</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 5</td>
<td>IRC/HI</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KARENNI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 1</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 2</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 3</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 4</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 5</td>
<td>IRC/HI</td>
<td>BBC</td>
<td>BBC/COERR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NGO indicated by bold print designates the lead agency in camp.

ARC - American Refugee Committee
AMI - Aide Medicale Internationale
BBC - Burmese Border Consortium (members TBMF,CCT,IRC,JRS,ZOA)
COERR - Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
HI (hi) - Handicap International
IA - Interaid Thailand
IRC (irc) - International Rescue Committee
MHD - Malteser-Hilfsdienst Auslandsdienst E.V.
MSF - Medecins Sans Frontieres - France

(Map shows relocation sites inside Burma.)

* Ngo indicated by bold print designates the lead agency in camp.
d) BBC Member Agencies

Various agencies have joined and left the Burmese Border Consortium over the years. Contributing Members in 1996 and the year in which they joined BBC are as follows:

- ZOA: Refugee Care Netherlands (1984)
- IRC: International Rescue Committee (1990)
- JRS: Jesuit Refugee Service (1990)


e) Funding Sources:

Each of the BBC Members raises funds and in 1995 there were over 30 different Donors and individuals. So far in 1996 funds have been received from the following sources:

- Anglican Church of Canada
- Bread for the World, Germany
- Burmese Relief Centre
- CAFOD, UK
- CARITAS, Denmark
- CARITAS, Switzerland
- Catholic Relief Services
- Christian Aid UK
- Church World Service, USA
- Community Aid Abroad (Oxfam Australia)
- DIAKONIA Sweden
- Disuvero, USA
- DOEN, Netherlands
- Dutch Interchurch Aid
- International Rescue Committee
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Metro Magazine
- National Council Churches Australia
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Open Society Institute
- Refugees International Japan
- Swiss Aid
- Trocaire, Ireland
- United Society Prop.of Gospel

Funds from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and USA are channelled through these Donors.

f) Programme Philosophy

The MOI/NGO regulations require NGO staff to be kept to a minimum and they are not allowed to live in the refugee camps (special agreements apply to MSF's medical staff). The BBC concurs with this policy because the refugee communities are capable of running their own affairs. Minimising expatriate presence also reduces the aid-dependency observed in other refugee situations and helps to preserve the refugees' own culture and life-styles, making eventual return to their homes less problematic.
g) BBC Staff and Offices

The BBC employed five full-time staff during the first half of 1996, plus Khun Nonglak Boonchaisaree whose services as Administrative Assistant were shared with CCSDPT and Church World Service. The staff are

Sally Thompson  Programme Coordinator
Adam Caro  Programme Administrator
Victor Neumman  Field Coordinator, Mae Sot
Paul Taylor  Field Coordinator, Mae Sariang
Ashley South  Field Coordinator, Sangkhlaburi

Khun Nonglak left employment on 15 June and will be replaced by Khun Urunii Fung-atsukul from 2nd September. Her services will be shared with CCSDPT.

The BBC office at 12/15 Convent Road is shared with CCSDPT. The three Field Coordinators have offices at their homes with some storage space for emergency relief items.

The BBC member agencies transfer funds to a programme account held by TBMF. TBMF transfers funds to Mae Sot, Kanchanaburi, Mae Sariang or Bangkok, where the Coordinators purchase supplies and arrange any necessary permits with the Thai authorities. They also monitor deliveries and assess needs in cooperation with the refugee committees.

h) Programme Management

The BBC member agencies meet each month in Bangkok. Policy issues are discussed, assistance requests considered, and the ongoing programme agreed by consensus.

i) Financial Statements

The BBC produces monthly income and expenditure statements and a summary report every six months. The BBC financial year is 1 July to 30 June and accounts are audited annually. The auditors' report for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 is included in this report.

j) Coordination with Refugee Committees

The BBC provides all assistance in coordination with the refugee committees of each of the three main ethnic groups, the Karen Refugee Committee based in Mae Sot, the Karenni Refugee Committee based in Mae Hong Son, and the Mon National Relief Committee based in Sangkhlaburi. Each of these three Committees reports to BBC each month recording assistance received from BBC and all other sources, refugee population statistics, and issues of concern.
APPENDIX B

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REGULATIONS

31 May 1991

Approximate Translation

RE: The provision of assistance to Burmese minorities who have fled into Thailand.

TO: CCSDPT

This is in regard to the CCSDPT’s request for permission for humanitarian agencies to provide medicines, food and items of necessity to minorities of Burma who have fled into Thailand for reasons related to human rights, in the border areas of Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan Provinces.

The National Security Council raised this matter in a meeting of the governmental bodies concerned on 25 April 1991. It was decided at the meeting that the Ministry of Interior would outline a procedure for the supervision of relief agencies in the provision of assistance to minorities, according to guidelines established.

Having considered the matter, the MOI has come up with the following procedure:

1. Private organizations who intend to provide assistance to Burmese minorities in Thai-Burmese border areas in Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi and Prachuab Kiri Khan Provinces must submit a proposal to the MOI through the CCSDPT every time (assistance is to be given).

2. The CCSDPT will submit proposals to the MOI requesting permission for relief agencies to provide assistance. The following details are to be included:

   2.1 The quantities of goods to be provided.

   2.3 The number and names of staff members involved.

   2.4 The exact period during which the assistance is to be provided, including the correct month, day and year.

3. The MOI will consider the requests and instruct the Office of the Governor as follows:
3.1 To assess the suitability of the location in which activities are to be carried out. The location must be inside Thailand. Activities must be carried out with caution and in suitable areas. In areas which are unsafe for relief agency staff, or where the security of Thailand is threatened, the MOI may withhold permission to proceed.

3.2 Assistance may be given to civilians only and there is to be no publicity.

3.3 The social and psychological effects on (citizens of) the Kingdom of Thailand in the areas concerned must be taken into consideration. If necessary, assistance will have to be provided to the Kingdom of Thailand as well.

3.4 Assistance is to be limited to food, clothing and medicines. Medicines and medical supplies must pass the inspection of the Provincial Health Office for determination of their suitability.

3.5 Relief agency staff are to be kept to a minimum and will not be allowed to reside on site. In cases where large numbers of personnel are required, there should be coordination with the Provincial Office so that Provincial Office employees may be included.

4. The MOI will inform the CCSDPT of its decision every time (a request is made), after which time permission will be granted for direct coordination with the Provincial Office.

5. If any relief agency fails to follow the steps outlined above, the MOI will immediately revoke permission to proceed.

Respectfully,

Nai Chamnan Pochana
Assistant Deputy Minister
for the Deputy Interior Ministry
APPENDIX C

THE RELIEF PROGRAMME

a) Royal Thai Government Regulations

Each month the BBC submits to the MOI lists of items to be delivered to each camp, and the expected delivery dates. Copies are forwarded to the Provincial and District Authorities. The MOI sends approval to the BBC and to the Provincial offices who in turn notify the District authorities.

Under regulations introduced in 1994 the BBC submits the overall programme to MOI for approval annually, and submits quarterly programme reports via the Provincial Offices.

b) Food Rations

The refugee diet is principally rice, salt, and fish paste flavoured with chillies and supplemented with leaves and roots from the forest. For each of the refugee groups the basic rice ration is 100 kgs/6 adults/month, or about 550 gms/adult/day. Children under the age of five are calculated at one half the adult ration. The rice supplied is "A1 Special Broken Rice" according to Thai standards, packed in 100 kg sacks. Standard rations for fish paste and salt are 1 Kg and 350 gms/person/month respectively.

Into the 1990's the refugees were not entirely dependent on the relief programme for their food requirements and showed commendable willingness to be self-sufficient where possible. Their support 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. Given this relative degree of self-sufficiency, the policy of the relief agencies supplying the camps was to aim to cover around 90 percent of basic food 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.

As SLORC has continued to make territorial advances and the refugee camps have become subject to tighter controls by the Thai authorities, it has become increasingly difficult for the refugees to have a degree of self-sufficiency. It is now necessary to supply 100 percent of the basic food rations. (Although supplementary food items and many daily items such as oil and soap still have to be found by the refugees themselves).

The medical agencies keep careful watch for signs of malnutrition in the camps and each of them organizes supplementary feeding programmes for vulnerable groups. Medecins Sans Frontieres runs the largest supplementary feeding programme tar-
Getting four vulnerable groups: underweight children; pregnant women; lactating women and tuberculosis patients. The budget for ingredients is provided by the Burmese Border Consortium and includes eggs, dried fish, beans, sugar, milk powder and vegetable oil. The BBC also provides the basic supplies for the supplementary feeding programmes run by ARC, AMI and MHD.

A persistent health problem has been a high incidence of beri-beri in certain camps and in 1994, at the request of MSF, the BBC supplied yellow beans to three of the poorest camps, Pa Yaw, Halokanee and Klay Mo Khlo for a trial period. The results were positive and the BBC has since established a policy to supply yellow beans for a period of three months to new camps or for any refugee population which is displaced or relocated. The ration provided is 1.5 kg/person/month. MSF reported that the incidence of beri-beri fell significantly during 1995.

c) Relief Items

The main relief supplies are mosquito nets and blankets. With malaria and respiratory diseases being the major health problems these items are essential. 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 usually made once each year. Where necessary sleeping mats are supplied as well. The normal distribution rate is one family size mosquito net per three persons, and one blanket for every two refugees.

Other emergency needs are addressed from time to time particularly during camp evacuations, fighting, and camp relocations. Items have included plastic sheeting, mats, water drums and cooking and eating utensils.

Building materials are not usually supplied, however roofing is given when camps have to be moved out of season and the materials are difficult to find.

Annual shipments of sweaters are now being received from Lutheran World Relief and in 1996 a consignment of 7,494 'Peace Packs' was received from UNHCR. These consisted of school supplies and toiletries and were given to school children in the Mon camps and in Karen camps in the Mae Sariang area. A shipment of used clothing will also be received from World Concern during the second half of 1996.

d) Firewood

The creation of a large camp at Mae La in 1995 caused a shortage of firewood which refugees normally gathered from the forest. After researching alternatives, the BBC is now supplying compressed sawdust logs which have been used in other
refugee camps in Thailand. Mae La has been supplied since September 1995 with a ration of 5 kg/person/month which has been increased to 7 kg/person/month since July 1996. A request has been received to supply these logs to the second largest camp at Shoklo and an initial ration of 5 kg/person/month with commence in September 1996. Any other large camps created as a result of the MOI camp consolidation plan will also need to be provided for.

e) Educational Supplies

The refugees sustain all community activities themselves including schools from kindergarten through high school. Annual donations of basic school supplies for the teachers and pupils are made by the BBC. During 1995, on behalf of CCSDP, the BBC staff organized a survey of educational needs in the Mon, Karenni and Karen camps. The Mon and Karenni surveys were carried out in the first half of the year and the Karen survey was carried out in November. The results of the survey were presented to the MOI in August 1996 incorporating recommendations for extended education services for the refugees. It is hoped that a new policy will be drawn up which will enable NGO’s to offer these services in the future.

f) Refugee Demographics

The supplies are distributed to all camp residents. The breakdown by age and sex reported by the Karen, Mon and Karenni Committees in June 1996 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Adults *</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>12,434</td>
<td>24,289</td>
<td>23,365</td>
<td>76,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>2,602</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>3,564</td>
<td>15,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karenni</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>1,874</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>7,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,643</td>
<td>29,303</td>
<td>29,127</td>
<td>99,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For Karens, this is over 12 year olds, for Karennis over 15 years old.

g) Purchasing Procedures

Food All food items are purchased locally, usually in Sangkhlaburi, Mae Sot, Mae Sariang and Mae Hong Son. Normally purchases are made monthly but when funds are available rice is sometimes purchased in advance to secure good prices. In these instances the rice is stored by the supplier and delivered on request. The BBC does not store food itself. For the more remote camps on the border, food has to be stockpiled for the rainy season (up to 7 months depending on location) because the camps are inaccessible by truck. Rice is temporarily stored in sheds in the camps before being distributed to the refugees.
Prices are constantly checked and formal competitive quotations are obtained when requested by large Donors (mainly European Community).

Other Items. Miscellaneous Supplies such as sleeping mats or roofing are usually purchased locally, but large orders for items such as mosquito nets and blankets are placed annually in Bangkok. These are transported to the BBC Mae Sot, Mae Sariang and Sangkhlaburi offices from where they are distributed to the camps under BBC supervision. Emergency stocks are held in the offices for distribution to new arrivals.

h) Transportation

Rice prices for the main Karen camps in Tak Province include transportation which is provided by the supplier. For all other camps local transportation by truck or by boat has to be arranged and paid for, usually on a price per sack basis and according to distance. The BBC Staff organise the necessary permits from the local Thai authorities.

i) Delivery

The frequency of delivery varies by location. For the main Karen camps in Tak Province delivery is every two weeks; for the Mon and Karen camps supplied from Sangkhlaburi delivery is usually monthly; but for the more remote Karen and Karenni camps in Mae Hong Son Province delivery is usually for two or three months. During the rainy season remote camps have to be stockpiled for up to seven months.

j) Distribution

BBC staff arrange and check deliveries to camps where the food is held temporarily in storage sheds. The Refugee Camp Committees acknowledge receipt of the supplies, check weights on delivery and are also responsible for the distribution. Each family has a ration card stating their entitlement, and they are called to the delivery point for distribution.

k) Quality Control/Returns

There are no regular professional quality checks, but BBC staff constantly request feedback on quality from the Camp Officials. Bad supplies are returned to the suppliers who replace any which are defective. Rice sacks are collected from the Karen camps and bought back by the supplier. Rice samples are submitted for professional inspection on an occasional basis.
1) Monitoring

The BBC staff monitor refugee population numbers, delivery and distribution of supplies on a continuous basis. This is done by regular cross-checks between information supplied by the refugees committees, the camp leaders, and informal discussions with the refugees themselves, plus observation of deliveries, distribution, and supplies in storage. A monitoring recording system has been tested for the last two years which provides a summary for each camp detailing checks made on deliveries, quality, weight, distribution, camp recording systems, unusual events, and frequency of staff visits. During the 12 month period July 1995 to June 1996 the BBC staff made 223 camp visits (average 56/coordinator). Each camp was visited on average 8 times during the year.

Dutch Interchurch Aid is organizing an external review and evaluation of this procedure in September 1996.

m) Cost Effectiveness

Because the BBC implements its programme through the refugee's own committees and employs only 5 staff, administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are only 3% of the budget. The total cost of the programme is equivalent to US $ 85 per refugee per year, or less than 25 cents/day.

n) Gender Issues

The refugee demographics (see page 30) show that the refugee caseload is almost exactly 50:50 male: female both for adults and children.

The 1994 DIA/EU evaluation of the BBC programme looked at gender issues and reported as follows:

"Overwhelmingly, the major concern raised by women's leaders, women themselves and by camp committees (more especially in the Karen camps) was the protection of young women from attempts to lure or dupe them into prostitution outside the camps. Employment opportunities for young women and girls are very limited; they are anxious to assist their families and can fall easy prey to procurers. For example, some leaders quoted instances of young women being offered jobs as domestics, which in reality were jobs in prostitution.

Whilst some women were seen to be carrying on traditional skills such as weaving, shortage of materials and restrictions on the marketing of products limit the extent to which such skill can be passed on. Basic skills of food processing, such as winnowing, are not required for camp life, but will be required on return to Burma. Leaders were concerned at the lack of such skills among the youth. Any programmes relating to repatriation would require information on basic skills (eg literacy) disaggregated by gender as a basis for their planning.
Women generally appear satisfied that they are adequately represented on camp committees and have equal voting opportunity.

o) Environmental Impact

The impact of the refugee population on the environment has been minimised over the years by keeping the camps to small village-like size. The refugees are not allowed to plant rice although forage in the jungle for roots, vegetables and building materials. The environmental impact has been significant, but has probably be dwarfed when compared to the rampant illegal logging activities which have taken place in most of the camp areas.

The creation of larger camps due to consolidation has placed greater strain on the environment and one immediate result has been the need for the BBC to supply firewood. As the camps become larger this is likely to become a growing trend and at some stage it may become necessary to start supplying building materials.

p) Programme Sustainability

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the Donors, proven sustainable over 12 years. The refugees are still largely responsible for their own lives and their culture has generally been preserved.

A major objective of the philosophy has been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows it. It can be would argued that even after 12 years most of the refugees would go home immediately if the opportunity arose. They would not need an elaborate repatriation programme either but would be eager to just get on with their lives. However, the situation becomes more difficult as time goes on. People's lives cannot be held in limbo indefinitely and there is a need for improved education/skills training. This is why the education survey was carried out and why recommendations for extended education services have been made to the Thai Government.

Another aspect of sustainability is the tolerance of the refugees by the Thai people/authorities. Although there are periods of hostility it would be reasonable to argue that in general the local population and the Thai authorities are still very understanding of the refugee's needs, and tolerant of their presence.
### APPENDIX D

**SUMMARY OF BBC PROGRAMME 1984 TO JUNE 1996**

#### TABLE C.1: ESTIMATE OF TOTAL ASSISTANCE 1984 TO JUNE 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Medical/Health (bahtm)</th>
<th>Food/Relief (bahtm)</th>
<th>Total (bahtm)</th>
<th>Year End Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical/Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bahtm)</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Consortium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>286 m</td>
<td>67 m</td>
<td>728 m</td>
<td>951 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*6 months

#### TABLE C.2: CONSORTIUM INCOME 1984 TO JUNE 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of Christ in Thailand **</td>
<td>366,832,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship</td>
<td>176,736,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands **</td>
<td>67,929,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>60,234,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit Refugee Service</td>
<td>15,596,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision Foundation Thailand**</td>
<td>8,104,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Relief Service</td>
<td>3,697,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compassion International Inc</td>
<td>3,194,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter Aid International</td>
<td>1,655,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Embassy</td>
<td>1,388,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church**</td>
<td>701,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA **</td>
<td>563,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food for the Hungry International</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese Relief Centre</td>
<td>436,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others less than $400,000 each</td>
<td>1,798,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baht 708,629,450
This Table lists the Thailand-based agencies through which funds are contributed.

** These Agencies have also given material assistance through the Consortium totalling about 7,700,000 Baht in value.

The BBC also received anonymous contributions of:
- $6,430,300 worth of rice in 1992 (11,600 sacks),
- $5,000,000 worth of rice in 1993 (10,870 sacks),
- $5,000,000 worth of rice in 1994 (10,675 sacks), and
- $4,999,800 worth of rice in 1995 (8,333 sacks)
- $3,000,000 for purchase of rice in 1996

TABLE C.3 : CONSORTIUM SUPPLIES 1984 TO JUNE 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rice (100 kg)</th>
<th>Fish Paste (tins)</th>
<th>Salt (22 kg)</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
<th>Mosquito Nets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>1,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>8,855</td>
<td>2,132</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>18,660</td>
<td>5,227</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>26,951</td>
<td>11,064</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>8,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>26,952</td>
<td>8,143</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>7,660</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>26,233</td>
<td>10,688</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>8,552</td>
<td>5,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>48,100</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>84,819</td>
<td>23,119</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>22,440</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>106,864</td>
<td>27,228</td>
<td>11,428</td>
<td>23,964</td>
<td>16,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>126,750</td>
<td>34,492</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>27,041</td>
<td>16,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>133,587</td>
<td>40,888</td>
<td>14,057</td>
<td>49,640</td>
<td>23,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>179,571</td>
<td>53,978</td>
<td>17,249</td>
<td>53,517</td>
<td>33,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 *</td>
<td>126,379</td>
<td>37,220</td>
<td>11,705</td>
<td>9,883</td>
<td>34,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>918,561</td>
<td>272,479</td>
<td>82,424</td>
<td>240,287</td>
<td>159,918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 6 months

Items included in this Table represent about 95% of BBC expenditures. Other supplies have included supplementary feeding items, chillis, yellow beans, roofing materials, school supplies, medicines, cooking utensils, firewood etc. The Table includes donations in the name of BBC but purchased by individual agencies.
APPENDIX F

AUDIT REPORT FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1996
To the Executive committee of Burmese Border Consortium:

We have examined the balance sheet of the Burmese Border Consortium as at June 30, 1996 and the related statements of revenues and expenses for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements the Burmese Border Consortium's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position arising from cash transactions of the Burmese Border Consortium as at June 30, 1996 and the revenues collected and expenses paid during the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Peat Marwick Suthee Limited
Bangkok, August 28, 1996
### Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1996

#### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Baht)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand and at banks (Note 4)</td>
<td>4,214,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets</td>
<td>4,214,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Due From Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship</td>
<td>3,820,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Due From Church of Christ in Thailand</td>
<td>14,922,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>22,957,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Liabilities and Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Baht)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditor (Note 5)</td>
<td>5,123,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>5,123,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>6,672,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenues over expenses</td>
<td>11,162,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fund Balance</td>
<td>17,834,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</td>
<td>22,957,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes to financial statements
## BURMESE BORDER CONSORTIUM

### STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>203,802,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>427,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>5,632,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>209,862,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>145,187,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish paste</td>
<td>9,854,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7,119,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>4,137,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets, mosquito nets and mats</td>
<td>7,561,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency and other relief items</td>
<td>9,458,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>8,532,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration costs</td>
<td>6,848,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>198,700,238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Revenues Over Expenses: 11,162,142

See notes to financial statements
NOTE 1 - BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Burmese Border Consortium ("BBC") operations have been prepared on a cash basis. Consequently certain revenue and related assets are recognised when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recognised when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Relief materials and supplies which consist of food and clothing are expensed when acquired.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Donations
Donations are recorded as income when received.

Supplies, medicine and other assets in kind
Supplies, medicine and other assets in kind are recorded as income at the market value or appraised value at the date of receipt.

NOTE 3 - RELATED ORGANISATIONS

The Consortium receives donations directly, and from the Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship which in turn receives donations on behalf of BBC from the Church of Christ in Thailand. These financial statements have been prepared to reflect all income and expenses received or paid on behalf of the BBC regardless of which organisation was the source.

NOTE 4 - CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS

Most of the current accounts and saving accounts are opened under the staff's name.

NOTE 5 - OTHER CREDITOR

Other creditor is represented net of a partial payment for rice, fish paste and salt.